





## PROJECT TITLE: A1763 London Borough Of Barking and Dagenham Parks and Opens Spaces Strategy

## Client: The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

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## **List of Abbreviations**

AAP Area Action Plan

ANGSt Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard

CO2e Carbon equivalent

CNCA Corporate Natural Capital Account

EA Environmental Agency

GIS Geographic information systems

JSNA Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

LBBD London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

MENE Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

ONS Office for National Statistics

ORVal Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool

OSA Open Space Assessment SEG Socio-Economic Group

SuDS Sustainable Drainage System



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#### 1.1 THE PLANNING CONTEXT

#### **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**

The NPPF (2012) supersedes a number of planning policy statements and guidance, including PPG17 and its companion guide. It sets out the government's planning policies for England in support of the government's objective to achieve sustainable development. The NPPF also provides a 'framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.'

Considerable emphasis is placed within the NPPF upon the design of the built environment, stressing the importance of 'high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes'.

Further emphasis is placed upon the delivery of health outcomes, with developments required to be 'safe and accessible, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas'.

Local planning authorities should:

'set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure'.

Green infrastructure being defined as 'a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities'. Open space is defined as: 'all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity'.

The framework continues:

'Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open spaces, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open spaces, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open spaces, sports and recreational provision is required'.

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

'Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. When new development is brought forward

in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure'.

Specifically in respect of Green Belt, the NPPF proposes that 'The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.'

This Open Spaces Strategy will discuss all of the strategic planning objectives set out in the NPPF.

#### The London Plan (2016)

The London Plan (2016) is the Mayor's spatial development strategy for London. The development strategy for Barking and Dagenham will include the managed release of some surplus industrial land for housing and other complementary uses, consolidating the offer of the remaining industrial land. 'Any new development and infrastructure brought forward in this area must avoid adverse effects on any European site of nature conservation importance (to include SACs, SPAs, Ramsar, proposed and candidate sites) either alone or in combination with other plans and projects'.

Policy 7.18 of the London Plan addresses the need for 'protecting local open spaces and addressing local deficiency'. The policy sets out the requirement for LDFs to: 'ensure that future open space needs are planned for in areas with the potential for substantial change such as opportunity areas, regeneration areas, intensification areas and other local areas' and to 'ensure that open space needs are planned in accordance with green infrastructure strategies to deliver multiple benefits'.

Policy 2.18 focuses on green infrastructure and the need to protect, promote, expand and manage the extent and quality of and access to London's network of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure is considered as a multifunctional network that will 'secure benefits including, but not limited to: biodiversity; natural and historic landscapes; culture; building a sense of place; the economy; sport; recreation; local food production; mitigating and adapting to climate change; water management; and the social benefits that promote individual and community health and well-being'.

The London Plan requires London boroughs to develop open spaces strategies to guide the protection, promotion, enhancement and effective management of London's network of open spaces. The Mayor has published (jointly with CABE) best practice guidance on the preparation of open spaces strategies: 'Open Spaces Strategies: Best Practice Guidance' (2009). The London Plan also establishes a hierarchy for public open spaces which includes a distance threshold to be used to assess areas of the capital that have deficiency in respect open space provision<sup>1</sup>.

Green infrastructure and open environments: the All London Green Grid

The All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012) identifies deficiencies and opportunities in respect of London's network of green, natural and cultural spaces and provides guidance on future funding and management. The SPG focuses on 11 Green Grid sub-regions within which the policies and range of projects set out in the guidance can be executed.

Areas of Barking and Dagenham are covered by the Epping Forest and Roding Valley and Thames Chase, Beam and Ingrebourne Green Grid area.

The SPG identifies 6 specific green infrastructure opportunities for this area of London:

- **1.** Improve access, diversify use and improve the quality of the existing open space networks of Barking Town Centre.
- **2.** Promote Abbey Green as the catalyst to create links south through the Gascoigne Estate to Barking Riverside and Beckton District Park to link north to Green Street, Plashet Park and Wanstead Flats.
- **3.** Integrate green infrastructure as part of the regeneration of Barking Riverside with particular emphasis on incorporating flood management/ SUDs, conserving and enhancing biodiversity and creating a network of accessible green spaces.
- **4.** Preserve and enhance natural habitats around Barking Creek to establish wetland habitats such as grazing marsh, reed beds, ponds and wet woodland, increasing accessibility with potential for productive uses within Newham, whilst maintaining the navigability of the lower Roding for commercial and leisure use.
- **5.** Create and promote exemplar community led food growing sites across the area making use of underutilised land such as the derelict garages of Barking and Dagenham, Central Park nursery, or the walled garden of Ray Park.
- **6.** Open up the culverted sections of the Goresbrook restoring naturalised river banks and floodplains, providing access along the Goresbrook Link from Parsloes Park through Goresbrook Park and the Barking Riverside development site to the Thames<sup>2</sup>.

# The Local Plan, Barking and Dagenham's Core Strategy (2011)

The Local Plan includes a suite of Development Plan Documents (DPD's) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) The Barking and Dagenham Local Plan is a document which sets out what Barking and Dagenham will look like in 2033 and the policies which will deliver this ambition, and is focused on delivering the council's vision 'One borough; One community; London's growth opportunity'.

The Local Plan includes targets for the number of homes and jobs to be delivered from 2018 to 2033. It sets out the requirements for new transport connections and facilities such as schools and health centres to meet the needs of new and existing residents. The Local Plan will also include those features which people cherish and need to be protected such as parks and historic buildings.

Part of the vision for 2025 is that 'the borough's verdant parks will be connected by a network of tree-lined streets, wildlife corridors, and cycle paths. Barking and Dagenham's natural heritage and biodiversity will be flourishing. The banks of the River Thames and Roding will be rich in biodiversity and offer quality opportunities for recreation and leisure and spectacular views will be enjoyed from inspiring high rise waterfront apartments'.

A consultation process on the issues to be addressed in the Local Plan took place between October 2015 and January 2016. The responses to this consultation were evaluated and are being used to inform the Draft Local Plan.

The Draft Local Plan is being prepared for a six-week formal consultation during Quarter 2 of 2018 (Regulation 19). At this stage in the plan-making process, the Local Plan will only be changed if there are legal reasons. Amendment need to address whether the Local Plan has been made in accordance with legislative requirements and if the Local Plan is consistent with national and London Plan policy.

Once the consultation on the Draft Local Plan has been completed, the council will consider all comments received and use these to inform the submission version of the Local Plan. The Local Plan will then be submitted to the Secretary of State for an independent Examination in Public (EiP) before the Planning Inspectorate.

The Inspector then will prepare a report for the council and may require changes to be made to the Plan. The final Barking and Dagenham Plan will then be adopted by the council during 2019. This is a decision taken by all Councillors at the Council Assembly.

The Core Strategy emphasises the importance of protecting the borough's parks and open spaces through Policy CM3: Green Belt and Open Public Spaces. This promotes the idea of a greener Barking and Dagenham through:

- Protecting public open space.
- Creating public open space and improving provision in areas of deficiency.
- Supporting the implementation of the East London Green Grid, the Blue Ribbon Network, and the Barking and Dagenham Landscape Framework
- Protecting and maintaining in accordance with national policy, Barking and Dagenham's Green Belt.
- Safeguarding Barking Park, Parsloes Park and Mayesbrook Park, which
  have been designated as Metropolitan Open Land, from inappropriate
  development and affording these sites the same level of protection as the
  Green Belt.
- Identifying a number of local public open spaces for protection. The Site Specific Allocations DPD will review these designations and confirm what local public open spaces are to be designated as District Parks, Local Parks and Open Spaces and Small Open Spaces in accordance with the London Plan's public open space hierarchy.
- The provision of public open space, where appropriate, with new developments, or developer contributions towards off-site provision of public open space and/or improvement of existing spaces.

A strategic review of local public open space has been conducted to take into account of the council's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2003). This work has informed the Site Specific Allocations (DPD). This work will also enable the council's maps of open space deficiency to be updated in line with the London Plan public open space hierarchy. The Site Specific Allocations (DPD) will confirm which of Barking and Dagenham's local public open spaces fall within the London Plan's district parks, local parks and open spaces, small open spaces, pocket parks and linear open spaces classifications.

In respect of Green Belt the Policy states that the protection afforded to the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land is consistent (respectively) with Planning Policy Guidance 2 (PPG2) and the London Plan.

Policy CR2: Preserving and enhancing the natural environment, seeks to' preserve and enhance the borough's natural environment, including all sites of ecological or geological value (whether or not they have statutory protection) and all protected or priority species.

The council will encourage development that enhances existing sites and habitats of nature conservation value (including strategic wildlife and river corridors), or which provide new ones, in particular where this will help meet the objectives of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Barking and Dagenham. Improving public access to existing nature conservation sites will also be encouraged.

Developments which would cause significant damage to a Site of Metropolitan or Borough Importance for Nature Conservation, or the population (or conservation status of) a protected or priority species will not normally be granted. Exceptions may be considered where the economic or social benefits of the proposed development would outweigh the nature conservation value.'3

Protecting and improving the borough's natural environment contributes to the community priority of 'Making Barking and Dagenham cleaner, greener and safer'.

The Local Plan Development Management Policies (DMP) sets out the borough-wide planning policies that implement the Core Strategy and the policy basis for delivering the long-term spatial vision and strategic placemaking objectives in Barking and Dagenham which are set out in the Core Strategy.

The DMP includes a section on play space that suggests that 'there is an existing deficit of play provision for children and young people in a number of wards and that with projected population increases it is paramount that these shortages are addressed as new development comes on board'. The DPD provides indicative standards of provision established by the Barking and Dagenham Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy. These are:

- a) Playing Pitches: 0.75 ha of playing pitches per 1,000 people
- b) Multi-Use Games Areas: one MUGA per 1,500 under 16's
- c) Tennis Courts: one tennis court per 2,500 10 to 45 year olds
- d) Bowling Greens: one bowling green per 9,500 over 40's4

#### The Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan

The Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan forms part of the LDF and sets out guidelines that developers must follow if they want to develop land in Barking Town Centre, designated a major centre in the London Plan. It is also at the heart of East London, a major transport centre minutes from the City and pivotal to the wider regeneration of the Thames Gateway and the policy aspirations of the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation.

Referring to Parks and Open Spaces, the AAP highlights the following:

- Although there are many grassed amenity areas within housing estates in the town centre, the plan area contains few parks and public open spaces. Consequently, there are significant areas with deficient access to local parks.
- As well as a need to provide additional parks and open spaces to remedy this deficiency, there are qualitative issues in terms of facilities and environmental quality about the condition of many of the existing parks and open spaces in the AAP area.
- Abbey Green is the most central open space in the town centre, it contains
  key heritage sites and buildings and is occasionally used for major events.
  However, it is an under-exploited resource with almost no provision of
  amenities such as seating areas, sports spaces or play areas for children.
- Although not open space in the usual sense of the word, the publicly
  accessible banks of the River Roding offer very significant opportunities
  for informal leisure to the local population. Sites with frontages to the
  River Roding are likely to be brought forward for development during the
  plan period and it will be important that the AAP secures enhancements
  to the continuity and the quality of riverside areas rather than allowing
  developments to disrupt public access and thus reduce access to informal
  leisure

One of the eight key objectives of the AAP is to:

Protect and improve the accessibility, connectivity and quality of parks, play areas and open spaces within and outside the town centre such as Abbey Green at the heart of the town centre and Barking Park which is on the edge. To also open up the frontages of the River Roding and its corridor and seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity as identified in the Barking and Dagenham Biodiversity Action Plan.<sup>5</sup>

# 1.2 BARKING AND DAGENHAM'S CORPORATE STRATEGIES

Our vision and priorities represent a shared understanding of what we're seeking to achieve for the borough. They set out our role in place shaping and enabling community leadership within the context of a significantly reducing budget. They have been developed to reflect the changing relationship between the council, partners and the community. Our vision for the borough: One borough; one community; London's growth opportunity

#### **Encouraging civic pride**

- Build pride, respect and cohesion across our borough.
- · Promote a welcoming, safe, and resilient community.
- Build civic responsibility and help residents shape their quality of life.
- Promote and protect our green and public open spaces.
- Narrow the gap in attainment and realise high aspirations for every child.

#### **Enabling social responsibility**

- Support residents to take responsibility for themselves, their homes and their community.
- Protect the most vulnerable, keeping adult s and children healthy and safe.
- Ensure everyone can access good quality healthcare when they need it.
- Ensure children and young people are well-educated and realise their potential.
- Fully integrate services for vulnerable children, young people and families.

#### Growing the borough

- Build high quality homes and a sustainable community.
- Develop a local, skilled workforce and improve employment opportunities.
- Support investment in housing, leisure, the creative industries and public spaces to enhance our environment.
- Work with London partners to deliver homes and jobs across our growth hubs.
- Enhance the borough's image to attract investment and business growth.

#### Well run organisation

- A digital council, with appropriate services delivered online.
- Promote equalities in the workforce and community.
- Implement a smarter working programme, making best use of accommodation and IT.
- Allowing Members and staff to work flexibly to support the community.
- Continue to manage finances efficiently, looking for ways to make savings, generate income.
- Be innovative in service delivery<sup>6</sup>.

#### **Sport and Physical Activity Strategy**

With reference to Policy BC5: Sports Standards, the council will resist development proposals which involve the loss of existing pitch and outdoor sports facilities in the borough, unless replacement facilities are provided to the council's satisfaction within the development or in the immediate vicinity.

The council will also ensure that new pitch and outdoor sports facilities are provided to accommodate population growth by:

- Requiring all proposals for strategic residential development to be accompanied by an assessment of the need for additional sports provision.
- Requiring any identified need to be met through the provision of financial contributions and/or additional sports provision as part of the development scheme.

Where it is not possible to provide additional provision as part of the development scheme or in close proximity, a suitable alternative in an accessible location may be acceptable.

In assessing need, the following should be taken into account: Indicative standards of provision established by the Barking and Dagenham Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy:

- a) Playing Pitches: 0.75 ha of playing pitches per 1,000 people
- b) Multi-Use Games Areas: one MUGA per 1,500 under 16's
- c) Tennis Courts: one tennis court per 2,500 10 to 45 year olds
- d) Bowling Greens: one bowling green per 9,500 over 40's
- Existing provision or shortage of sports facilities within the vicinity of the proposed development.
- Existing provision or shortage of parks and open space (for informal recreation opportunities) within the vicinity of the proposed development.
- Projected population profile of the proposed development.

This policy fits in with national, regional and local legislation. By adopting the recommendations of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy (2005), the policy will help ensure that provision of sports facilities is considered in relation to new and existing communities.

The Community Benefits SPD will look at how sports provision from development can be maximised. Sport England guidance on how to develop locally relevant criteria for sports provision is available and will inform the SPD.7

A sport and physical activity strategy for Barking & Dagenham 2012-2015 has been developed with a number of key partners to provide a framework that will enable and encourage more people to be more active, more often. This strategy aims to increase the level of participation in sport and physical activity in the borough through the development of a wide range of opportunities, which are far broader than traditional sporting activities.

To achieve this aim, will need a radical change in behaviour and to do this everyone involved in delivering sport and physical activity initiatives needs to focus effort on where it will have the biggest impact. The key outcomes from the delivery of this strategy in 2015 will be:

- 5,600 more adults will be participating regularly in sport and physical activity, an increase of 3%..
- Leisure centre visits will have increased by 40% to 1.25 million per year.
- The percentage of 5 to 16 year olds participating in three hours or more PE and sport each week will have risen by 5% to 58%- performance measure to be changed in line with new Sport England strategy targets.
- The % of adult residents who are regular sports volunteers will have increased by 1% to 3.2%.
- Satisfaction with sport and leisure facilities in the borough will have increased by 15% to 69%.
- Satisfaction with parks and open spaces will have increased by 5% to 71%.
- No. of coaches in the borough (UK coaching certificate level 2 and above or equivalent) benchmark and targets to be confirmed.
- Better quality and more accessible clubs: 13 more Club Mark accredited and 24 achieving the borough standard.
- Increase in participation in physical activity by target groups leisure
  pass members: Over 60; Unemployed (claiming Job Seeker's Allowance);
  NEETS; Looked After Children; Students (over 16 and in full time
  education); Claiming income support or housing benefit; registered carer
  (benchmark and target to be confirmed).
- 20% of residents aged 60 85 will have Active Leisure memberships (an increase of 100%).
- Increase in opportunities for disabled people to participate in sport: 15 local sports clubs offering inclusive activity programmes. Open a new sports centre in Barking town centre (by spring 2014).
- 14.8% of adults in Barking and Dagenham take part in sport and active recreation compared to the national average of 22%.

However, 58.2% of adults do no sport or active recreation, and 59.7% of adult residents in Barking and Dagenham want to start playing sport or do a bit more.

- 2.2% of adult residents are regular sports volunteers compared to the national average of 4.5%.
- 15.6% are members of sports clubs, compared to 23.9% nationally.
- 62.5% are satisfied with sporting provision in the borough compared to 69% nationally.

Our most popular sports for adults are swimming, going to the gym, football, athletics and aerobics<sup>8</sup>

The Barking and Dagenham Play Strategy 2014 identifies priority wards with a deficit of play provision. These are: Priority 1- Becontree, Eastbury, Priority 2 — Parsloes and Whalebone, Priority 3 — Eastbrook quality outdoor natural play spaces within prioritised wards, parks and housing estates.

There were fears related to personal safety which influenced parents, children and young people's decisions about playing outside their homes and neighbourhoods. Issues of bullying, strangers, loose dogs, traffic and lighting in parks were mentioned repeatedly. The strategy recommends the creation of locally supervised were to create local supervised activities, more park keepers and police, safer roads, more facilities and activities that are interesting, challenging and changing.

Children, young people and their parents consistently voiced their desire for supervised free play in parks and in the places where children live.

Meeting these needs requires access to natural environments, wildlife and the less formal areas of green spaces and parks. To respond to the lack of play spaces in certain localities it may be that pieces of undeveloped land, a corner of a recreational ground, park, wood or stream could be set aside for informal woodland play opportunities where natural materials such as rocks, fallen trees, branches, bushes and leaves etc are available.

#### **Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy**

This 2015 refresh of Barking and Dagenham's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy outlines the borough's top priorities for improving the health and wellbeing of all the people who live and work in Barking and Dagenham . The Strategy sets out a vision for improving the health and wellbeing of residents and reducing inequalities at every stage of people's lives by 2018. This will be achieved by 'starting well', 'living well' and 'ageing well'.

There have been significant changes to the demographics of the population in the last decade, most noticeably an increase in the numbers of people living in the borough, a very high birth rate and increase in proportion of the population from black and minority ethnic (BAME) communities. The borough's population is growing at a faster pace than that of London and of England as a whole. Over two thirds of adults in the borough are overweight with only 15% of adults participating in regular exercise. 45% exercise for at least 30 minutes once per week and 15% exercise at least 5 times per week. There are also low utilisation rates of the borough's green spaces.

The outcomes targeted within the Strategy are:

- To increase the life expectancy of people living in Barking and Dagenham.
- To close the gap between the life expectancy in Barking and Dagenham with the London average.
- To improve health and social care outcomes through integrated services.

#### **Waste Strategy**

In 2014/15, the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBD) produced just under 90,000 tonnes of waste. This means, on average, each of the borough's households threw away approximately one tonne (953kg) of residual waste. As a result, Barking and Dagenham has the highest level of waste production per household in London. This is 50kg more per household than our closest performing borough.

In addition to producing the highest volume of residual waste of all the London boroughs per household, LBBD was ranked in the bottom quartile of the London boroughs for recycling performance in 2014/15 at 23%. This is less than half the recycling rate of the top-performing borough of Bexley at 54%.

Barking and Dagenham Waste Strategy Vision for 2020 states: 'We want to reduce waste, increase re-use, increase recycling and provide effective, efficient and customer-focused waste services that demonstrate value for money.' To achieve the vision a significant behavioural change towards waste management is essential. This will be supported and facilitated by the new 'Insight and Intelligence' function, to identify the best approach for the council to educate, encourage and enforce our Reduce, Reuse and Recycle message.<sup>11</sup>

#### 1.3 BENCHMARKS AND STANDARDS

The Open Spaces Strategy will be informed by national, regional and local standards in respect of the provision of parks and open spaces.

#### **London Open Space Hierarchy**

The London Plan (2015) establishes a hierarchy for open space provision across the borough, establishing a typology for open space and standards in respect of accessibility (Fig.1.1).

Size	Distances
Guide-line	from homes
400 hectares	3.2 to 8 kilometres
60	3.2 kilome-
hectares	tres
20	1.2 kilome-
hectares	tres
2 hectares	400 metres
Under 2	Less than
hectares	400 metres
Under 0.4	Less than
	400 metres
Variable	Wherever
	feasible
	400 hectares  60 hectares  20 hectares  Under 2 hectares  Under 0.4

Fig.1.1 - London Public Open Space Categorisation (Source: London Plan 2016)

#### **GLA Supplementary Planning Guidance**

The GLA Supplementary Planning Guidance (Greater London Authority 2012) is the principal point of reference for play and informal recreation in London.

### Table 1: GLA SPG playable space typology

	Doorstep Playable Space	Local Playable Space	Neighbourhood Playable Space	Youth Space
Description	A landscaped space including engaging play features for young children, and places for carers to sit and talk.  Parental/guardian supervision	A landscaped space with landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk.  Flexible use  No formal supervision	A varied natural space with secluded and open areas, landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk, with some youth facilities.  Flexible use  May include youth space  May be supervised	Social space for young people aged 12 and over to meet, hang out and take part in informal sport or physical recreational activities.  No formal supervision
Minimum Size	100 sq m	300 sq m	500 sq m	200 sq m
Accessibility threshold	100m	400m	800m	800m
Age Group	0-5	5-11	All ages	12+
Location	Residential areas including housing estates	Residential areas including housing estates	Larger residential areas and housing estates	Larger residential areas and housing estates
	Pocket Parks	• Local Parks	Local Parks	Adjacent to community facilities
	Public Squares		District Parks	Local Parks
			School playgrounds	District Parks
				Town centres

Fig. 1.2 - Table 1: GLA SPG playable space typology

This SPG puts forward a hierarchical typology of play spaces. The key features are set out in Table 1 (Fig.1.2)

#### **Play England Quality Assessment Tool**

The Playable Space Quality Assessment Tool (Play England 2009), developed as part of the 2008 National Play Strategy, includes broad criteria around location, play value and care and maintenance. It has been used in LBBD to assess play provision, most recently in 2015.

#### **Best Practice Guidance**

The development of the Open Spaces Strategy has been informed by a number of best practice guidance documents developed over the past 15 years.

# Green Spaces, Better Places – the report of the Urban Greenspaces Taskforce (2002)

The 'Green Spaces Better Places' report was the work of the Urban Greenspaces Taskforce, commissioned by HM Government to consider the role of parks and open spaces in defining the quality of urban life. The report considered the functions performed by parks in creating liveable cities and sustainable communities and the challenges facing the sector in terms of

quality and management. The report proposed the central role that good quality parks and open spaces play in the urban renaissance.

#### **CABE Space publications**

CABE Space was created in 2003 as a direct consequence of the 'Green Spaces Better Places' report and functioned as a research and best practice development organisation through its 'enabling' and 'design review' programmes. CABE Space produced several key publications that are pertinent to the development of this Strategy:

- 'Open Space Strategies Best Practice and Guidance' (2008- produced jointly with the Mayor of London). This document sets out a standard for the preparation of open space strategies by local authorities.
- 'Does Money Grow on Trees' (2005). This guidance sets out new approaches to assessing the economic value contributed by parks and open spaces.
- 'Making the invisible visible the true value of parks assets' (2009)
  focused on providing 'an improved understanding of the current value of
  park and green space assets as an important first step in better strategic
  management and in assisting local authorities in using their assets to make
  a positive difference to communities'.

#### **Green Flag**

Since 1996 the 'Green Flag' award has been the national standard for greenspace excellence across the UK. 'Green Flag- raising the standard' (2004) is the manual that provides guidance to local authorities and other land managers on the award criteria and judging process. Barking and Dagenham has 6 Green Flag Award open spaces.

# 'Re-thinking Parks - exploring new business models for parks in the 21st century'

This study by Peter Neal was commissioned by NESTA, the Heritage Lottery Fund and Big Lottery to consider new funding and governance models for parks in the light of the financial constraints under which local authorities are operating in the austerity economy. The report considered new approaches to management and finance based on examples from across the UK and overseas.

#### A 'Re-thinking Parks' pilot projects

As part of the Re-thinking Parks project, NESTA has commissioned 11 pilot projects looking at new approaches to the management and funding of parks and open spaces:

- 'Bloomsbury Squared'; a project in the London Borough of Camden to work with local residents and businesses to fund Bloomsbury's squares.
- 'Endowing parks for the 21st century'; a project led by the National Trust that is considering how to build endowments for public parks based around health and ecosystem benefits, public giving and 21st century philanthropy.
- 'Park Hack' Hackney; a project to look at income generation in parks through engagement with the digital economy.
- 'Coastal Parks and Gardens Foundation'; a project in Bournemouth to use public giving to support future management of parks in the city.
- 'Everton Park, Liverpool'; a joint venture between the Land Trust and Liverpool City council to transfer the park to Land Trust management.
- 'Go to the park', Burnley; a joint venture between Burnley Council and a local social enterprise looking at new ways of generating revenue directly from parks.
- 'My Park', Scotland; this project is looking at the use of digital technologies to facilitate private giving to local parks.
- 'Eastbrookend Rekindled'; a project to pilot the re-location of public service offers to parks as a means of generating revenue and diversifying use.
- 'Darlington Re-thinking parks'; Groundwork are working with Darlington Council and others to assess the potential of corporate giving, to sustain local parks.
- 'Park work' Bristol; a project to consider the capacity of parks to provide training into work opportunities for local people living in difficult circumstances while improving overall management and maintenance.
- 'Heeley Park Subscription Society', Sheffield; a project to attract private giving by offering additional leisure opportunities at Heeley Park over and above the free facilities.

These projects ran over an 18 month period from the summer of 2014..

#### Third Report of the Natural Capital Committee

The Natural Capital Committee was appointed by government in 2011 with a broad objective that this generation should 'be the first generation to leave the natural environment in a better state than it inherited.'12

Work of the Committee has been focused on the production of three reports. The first two reports set out the methodological, measurement and reporting frameworks, the accounting principles and their application to national and corporate accounts, the incorporation of natural capital into project appraisals, and the research agenda. Included within these reports is a proposed methodology for assessing the value of natural assets and releasing this value to sustain these assets over time.

The third report proposes what government will need to do if it is to fulfil its ambitious objective of improving the environment. A principal element of the report is a call for the establishment of a clear plan to enhance natural capital, focusing on those areas with the highest economic benefits.

#### **Design for Play**

This guide prepared by Play England in 2008 is intended to inform the creation of outdoor play space to 'support children's capacity for adventure and imagination, their fundamental need for exercise and social interaction and their innate sense of fun'<sup>13</sup>. It is also aimed at those responsible for the wider public realm, demonstrating that well-used and well-loved places to play will often be integrated within the cohesive design of wider community space.

#### Other studies

A number of other best-practice documents have also informed the Strategy:

'The State of UK Parks' (HLF: 2014 and 2016) examines the overall conditions of parks in the UK with a particular focus on parks and open spaces in which the HLF has invested over the past 25 years.

- 'Green Society policies to improve the UK's urban green spaces' (Policy Exchange; 2014) considers current and future approaches to the funding of parks and open spaces.
- 'Cities Alive- re-thinking green infrastructure' (Arup; 2014) considers the importance of ecosystems and proposes green infrastructure-led design for cities.
- 'Places to be- green spaces for active citizenship' (Fabian Society; 2015) considers how government and communities can influence the evolution of thinking on the future management of parks and green spaces.

#### **NOTES**

- The London Plan (March 2016) http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/the\_london\_plan\_malp\_final\_for\_web\_0606\_0.pdf
- GLA Green infrastructure and open environments: the All London Green Grid SPD 2012

  https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/algg\_spg\_mar2012.ndf
- https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/algg\_spg\_mar2012.pdf
- Local Development Framework / Core Strategy (Adopted July 2010) Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Adopted-Core-Strategy.pdf
- Borough Wide Development Policies / Development Plan Document (Adopted March 2011) Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Borough-Wide-Development-Policies-DPD.pdf
- Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan (DPD) (2011) https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Barking-Town-Centre-Area-Action-Plan-DPD.pdf
- Corporate Plan 2016 https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/ CorporatePlan2016\_D5.pdf
- Borough Wide Development Policies / Development Plan Document (Adopted March 2011) Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Borough-Wide-Development-Policies-DPD.pdf
- A sport and physical activity strategy for Barking & Dagenham http://moderngov.lbbd.gov.uk/documents/s55581/Sport%20Strategy%20 App.%201.pdf
- London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Integrated Family Services division Play Strategy https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/PlayStrategy-1.pdf
- Barking and Dagenham Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2018 https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/JHWS\_A4\_30-9-15\_RF.pdf
- Waste Strategy Report- App. 1 (Draft Strategy) http://moderngov.barking-dagenham.gov.uk/documents/s105590/ Waste%20Strategy%20Report%20-%20App.%201%20Draft%2 Strategy.pdf
- NCC Final Advice to government: September 2015
- Play England: Making Space for Play (2008): page 8



#### 2.1 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham is situated on the North bank of the River Thames to the East of London, just nine miles from the centre of London and close to the border with Essex and the countryside beyond . The borough has a population of 206,056 and a total land area of 3,419 hectares. The borough lies between three other London boroughs. To the north is the London Borough Redbridge, to the east is the London Borough of Havering and to the west is the London Borough of Newham. The borough's southern boundary is the River Thames.

Barking and Dagenham's eastern edge has a chain of natural and semi-natural green spaces effect, enhanced further by the presence of the green belt. These are formed of Beam Valley Country Park, Chase Local Nature Reserve and Eastbrookend Country Park.

Whilst not an edge borough, Barking and Dagenham is an outer borough on the eastern side of London, and as such, many of its transport connections are 'spokes' which connect central London with the towns and villages in Essex, beyond the borough. The road and rail infrastructure for these 'spokes' has a significant impact on connections and integration within the borough. The rail lines of the C2C London to Southend line, the District Line and the Shenfield line running through Chadwell Heath all create barriers to north-south movement by cars, bicycles and people. Similarly, the A12 and A13 strategic roads serve cars well, but prevent integration between neighbourhoods that sit to the north and south of these routes and hinder movement by bicycle and on foot. These impacts can be seen particularly at Marks' Gate in the north of the borough, where the A12 severs the community from Chadwell Heath, and at Barking Riverside and Dagenham Riverside in the south of the borough, where the A13 creates an island.

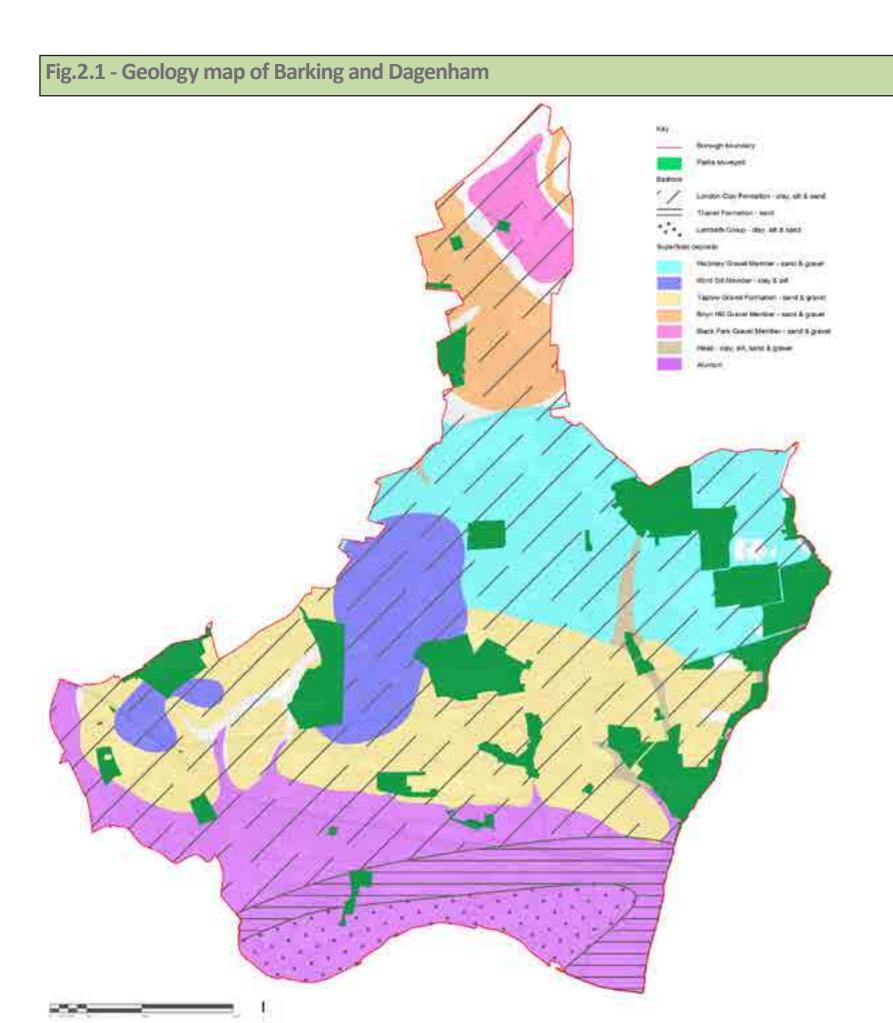
Barking and Dagenham has a number of urban parks and gardens distributed across the borough. These serve as important amenity spaces for residents and offer a range of activities and services. Most sit between neighbourhoods and play an important role in bringing different communities together and providing areas of social interaction. When assessed against the GLA's Open Space standards, the borough's amenity spaces are well placed and within suitable walking distances for the majority of the population, however there are pockets in the north and in the south where there is a shortage of amenity spaces within suitable walking distances.<sup>14</sup>

#### Parks and open spaces assessment areas

In assessing the level of provision, quality and value of parks and open spaces in Barking and Dagenham and in preparing Action Plans, this strategy depends upon analysis at three different geographical levels:

- Borough-wide assessment; the strategy assesses the borough's current portfolio and the resourcing of current service provision on a boroughwide basis, allowing for comparison with other London boroughs
- Regional assessment; Barking and Dagenham is sub-divided into three sub-regions which reflect health inequalities within the borough. This strategy considers levels of provision and assessments of quality and accessibility at this level, allowing for comparison between regions within the borough.

 Ward assessment: The Ward is the constituency unit for local government and this strategy considers levels of provision and assessments of quality, value allowing for comparison between Wards.



### 2.2 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, HABITATS

#### **Topography**

Barking and Dagenham lies on the eastern edge of the Thames Basin and the topography of the area is characterised by gentle undulations shelving steadily to the south and the valley of the Thames. The valleys of the River Rodding along the western edge of the borough, and Beam River which runs almost the length of the eastern edge of the borough, both converge on the River Thames. A small plateau to the north of the borough, within Marks Gate, marks the highest point at 32-36m AOD.

#### Geology

Information published by the British Geological Society in Sheet 257 — "Romford" (1:50,000 series) shows that most of the borough is directly underlain by the various river terraces of the Thames and Roding, including the Flood Plain Gravel, Taplow Gravel and Boyn Hill Gravel. Brickearth is shown overlying these deposits in some areas. River terrace deposits are shown to be scanty and discontinuous towards the north of the borough (around Little Heath, Chadwell Heath and Marks's Gate) and much of this area is directly underlain by the solid geology of the Eocene: London Clay. Younger (Holocene) alluvium directly underlies the borough on lower ground, next to major rivers, in particular the River Roding and River Beam. A more extensive cover of alluvium occurs to the south of the borough, along the River Thames.

In most cases the geology of the borough consists of the following:

- Made ground
- Alluvium (clay and silt, with some peat)
- Thames gravels
- London Clay which varies in thickness across the borough
- Types of rocks that compose the solid geology of the borough:
- Woolwich and Reading Beds
- Thanet sands
- Chalk.

Extensive gravel extraction has, and continues to occur, in the borough. Where gravel winnings have been undertaken many of the gravel pits have been infilled with waste. These make up most of the boroughs landfill sites. However, in some cases the gravel pits have not been infilled and now make attractive water features, such as those found at Eastbrookend Country Park. Soil type is an important influence on land use, vegetation cover and, in terms of geomorphology, the sediment delivery within the borough. The soil types of the borough are such that they are dominated by clay based soils. These include well drained and slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils and associated brown earth. The clayey geology can create waterlogged soils but there is a small risk of water erosion due to the dominance of clay soil.<sup>15</sup>

#### **Habitats**

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham features a wide range of habitats that have been influenced by the underlying landscape and by human activities. Industry and housing in the 20th century shaped large parts of the borough. The Ripple Nature Reserve is a good example of how biodiversity can recover and thrive on a brown field site. In the east of the borough, Eastbrookend Country Park has been created on a landfill and quarry site. The mosaic of water, scrub, woodland and grassland provides ideal conditions for wildlife.

The London Regional Landscape Framework (May 2009) has been developed by Natural England and sets out the main landscape character types for London. There are four landscape character types within Barking and Dagenham: Essex Plateau – Mosaics of ancient woodland, wood pasture and acid grassland, within the former royal hunting "forests" at Epping Forest and Havering. North Thames Terraces – Flat, open grassland, stepping up from the Thames, with narrow sinuous strips of woodland marking the alignment of tributary creeks. Examples include Mayesbrook Park, Romford Line railsides and The Chase. Lower Thames Floodplain – a vast, flat riverside zone of grazed saltmarshes grading to reedswamp, mudflats and the wide tidal Thames, the most striking and immediately visible natural element in London. Examples include the Goresbrook, the Ripple Nature Reserve and Barking Creek. Roding River Valley – the narrow, sinuous course of the upper Roding where the riverbanks are lined with willows

Three of the four borough boundaries are watercourses. To the East is the River Roding, to the West is the River Beam and to the South is the River Thames. These are classified as main rivers. In addition to this the borough has some further main rivers such as the Rivers Mayesbrook, Goresbrook and Wantz. Information supplied by the EA shows that the General Water Quality for the River Roding is "D", as is the River Beam, with the River Thames a Class "B". It is most likely that river quality will be impacted by the catchment upstream of the borough — a difficult area to assess in terms of polluters etc. The Environment Agency's data broadly divides rivers into "reaches" which do not correspond to borough boundaries. The borough has no major aquifers within its boundary and is designated as "minor aquifer" or "non-aquifer". 16

#### 2.3 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Until the 19th Century, the borough was predominantly rural, dominated by agricultural uses, constrained in the north by Hainault Forest and in the south by the River Thames, in the west by the River Roding and to the east by the River Beam.

In 1875, Dagenham was a small village surrounded by farmsteads and heathland with a church, a school, almshouses and a number of wells. The main roads connected Dagenham village with Parsloes Manor, to the west. The manor, dating back to the 1500s, had been renovated in 1819. The London, Tilbury and Southend Railway to the south of the village opened in 1854.

In the 1920's work began on the Becontree Housing Estate in the borough. Almost 3000 acres of land (1212 hectares) were used to develop a variety of terraced and semi-detached two storey dwellings on a new geometric

road pattern, stretching from Goodmayes to Chadwell Heath and Dagenham Village.

The development of the Estate created new demands for employment in the borough and led to the establishment of heavy industry at Dagenham Marshes along the River Thames corridor, and the eventual development of the Ford Motor Plant in the south east of the borough. The Ford plant came to dominate the industrial landscape of the borough in the same way that the Becontree Estate had dominated the housing landscape.

By 1933, a new branch of the London, Tilbury and Southend line had a station at Dagenham and residential streets were under construction on the village outskirts. Parsloes Manor had fallen into disrepair and been demolished, and Parsloes Park and Trotting Ground had opened. A hospital had been developed to the south of Dagenham.

By 1946 the Becontree Estate was complete and extended south of the rail line, coalescing with Dagenham village. A new station had been added to the rail line, west of Dagenham, to serve the estate, and new schools had been constructed. Further residential development to the east of Dagenham was also underway.

In 1959, Parsloes Park was formalised, and a lake added to the south western corner. By this point, original village buildings from Dagenham had disappeared, being replaced by residential and commercial development. Car usage was increasing, and Ripple Road, to the south has been connected to an East Ham and Barking bypass- inching towards what would become the A13.

The postwar period saw the demolition of houses and factories on the former Abbey Green at Barking, and the building of the Abbey Retail Park opposite.

The late 1960's and early 1970's saw the construction of high rise and other high-density estates at various locations across the borough.

There have been considerable changes in tenure patterns since 1981, largely due to the "right to buy" legislation. Just over half of the boroughs households were owner- occupiers by 1991. However, despite the increase in owner occupation Barking and Dagenham has the highest proportion of households renting from the local authority in outer London (43% compared to an average 23%). The housing stock is characterised by a high proportion of terraced housing (63%) and has one of the lowest proportions of flats in London (27%).

In conclusion, Barking and Dagenham's landscape, and in particular its built environment, has evolved comparatively recently, and whilst important areas of natural and semi-natural landscapes exist (notably in the north and east of the borough), the majority of the borough has been substantially shaped by residential and industrial development.<sup>17</sup>

#### 2.4 DEMOGRAPHICS AND ETHNICITY

Barking and Dagenham is a comparatively young borough, with a median age eight years younger than the UK as a whole, a far higher proportion of children and young people than UK-wide, and a much smaller proportion of people over the age of 65. UK-wide, 18% of the population is 65 or over (ONS, 2015), while in Barking and Dagenham in 2011, only 10% of the population is in this age group. One in four people in Barking and Dagenham is under the age of 14, while London-wide less that one in five (19%) people is 15 or under. Over a third of children (37%) in the borough live in poverty.

The population is projected to continue growing between now and 2020. The number of young people between 10- 14 years of age is expected to grow by over 4,000 and this is the largest growth of all the five year age bands. The proportion of middle aged people between 25 years and 40 years of age is projected to grow as a proportion of the whole population.

Fig. 2.2 shows the predicted changes, by age-bands for the borough based on the 2014 Trend Based Short Term projections produced by The Greater London Authority. There have been high rates of growth in the wards in the southwest of the borough.

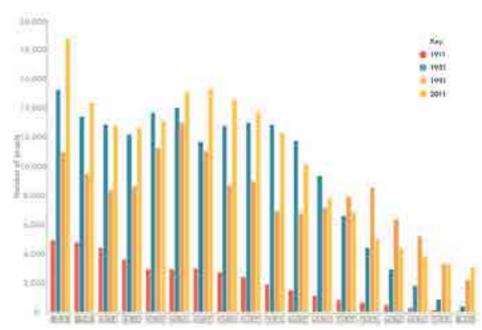


Fig.2.1 - Population by age band (Source: B&D 2011 Census)

Over the last 25 years, Barking and Dagenham has seen a decrease in the proportion of those who identify as white. In 1991, 93% of residents in Barking and Dagenham identified as white and by 2011, that proportion had fallen to 58% as the population of the borough grew. The largest Black Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) group in Barking and Dagenham in 2011 were people who identify as black (Black/African/Caribbean/ Black British) at 20% of the total population. 77% of residents in Barking and Dagenham who identify as black, identify as Black African (15% of the total population of the borough).

By 2015, the annual population survey estimates that the proportion of those who identify as 'white' has fallen to 47%. 10% of people who identify as white are foreign-born. In contrast, the majority (53%) of BME residents in Barking and Dagenham in 2015 were born in the UK (Fig. 2.3).

Self-reported ethnicity at the 2011 Census shows that whilst the borough has become far more diverse in general, particular areas are favoured by different ethnicities. The Becontree Estate, Rush Green and Rylands Estate areas remain more strongly White British. Barking, the Leftley Estate, Longbridge Road area and the western edge of the borough have strong Asian communities. Within this, particular neighbourhoods are preferred by different Asian groups. Barking town centre, particularly the Gascoigne Estate, and the southern residential areas of the borough (north of the traditional industrial areas) have strong Black African and Afro-Caribbean communities. 18

#### 2.5 HEALTH

Britain's cities are principally Victorian creations and the provision of city parks was significantly influenced by a perceived need to offer a counter-balance to the negative impact of city life on personal health. Today, many of our urban communities are facing similar significant health issues, largely as a consequence of an ageing population and the adoption of a more sedentary lifestyle.

DEFRA has calculated that the NHS could save £2.1 billion per annum if parks and open space infrastructure encouraged people into more active lifestyles. Good quality parks and open spaces can have a significant impact on some of the most prevalent disease groups – coronary heart disease, stroke, Type 2 diabetes and mental health.

These findings are supported by empirical research. Public health studies in Holland have suggested that the greening of the environment can reduce annual healthcare costs across the Netherlands by over €100 million. This is achieved in part through a 15% reduction in obesity (contributing €8 million) a 10% reduction in the use of anti-depressants (contributing €2 million and a 10% reduction in the use of drugs to control ADHD in children.<sup>20</sup>

The overall capacity of parks to support health outcomes will reinforce outcomes that are delivered through conventional clinical approaches. This Open Spaces Strategy will demonstrate how parks can develop as places where physical activity can be promoted through the principles of 'active design' and by the creation of local partnerships to deliver specific health outcomes. This approach will support the delivery of health outcomes developed in the Sports and Physical Activity and Health and Wellbeing strategies .

16% of all residents in Barking and Dagenham had a long term health problem or disability in 2011, and half of these were limited 'a lot' in their day-to-day activities. This is lower than in Havering, (this is likely to be a reflection of the older population in that borough), but higher than the London average of 14%. Notably, Barking and Dagenham's residents seem to develop long-term illness disabilities at a younger age than surrounding areas. 16% of 50-64 year olds, had a disability or illness in 2011 that limited many of their daily activities, markedly higher than the London and England rates of 11%. Data suggests that it is from around 50 years that residents' health declines at a faster rate than is the case for other Londoners.

Spatially, the 2011 Census identifies higher numbers of people with long term illness or disability in Barking and Dagenham. In 2015, the borough had significantly higher levels of child and adult obesity than both regional and

		Count		2011 -					
Age Category	2001	2011	2013	2013 % Change	2001	2011	2013		
0-4	12,542	18,676	19,612	5.0%	7.65%	10.05%	10.09%		
5-7	7,479	8,989	11,036	22.8%	4.56%	4.84%	5.68%		
8-9	4,984	5,342	5,868	9.8%	3.04%	2.87%	3.02%		
10-14	11,107	12,757	12,999	1.9%	6.77%	6.86%	6.69%		
15	2,242	2,534	2,827	11.6%	1.37%	1.36%	1.45%		
16-17	4,441	5,246	5,263	0.3%	2.71%	2.82%	2.71%		
18-19	4,176	4,805	4,960	3.2%	2.55%	2.58%	2.55%		
20-24	10,573	13,053	12,713	-2.6%	6.45%	7.02%	6.54%		
25-29	11,959	14,971	15,385	2.8%	7.29%	8.05%	7.92%		
30-44	38,575	43,463	45,271	4.2%	23.53%	23.38%	23.29%		
45-59	25,590	29,955	32,159	7.4%	15.61%	16.11%	16.55%		
60-64	6,160	6,799	6,720	-1.2%	3.76%	3.66%	3.46%		
65-74	12,105	9,276	9,676	4.3%	7.38%	4.99%	4.98%		
75-84	9,155	6,982	6,801	-2.6%	5.58%	3.76%	3.50%		
85-89	1,923	2,102	2,008	-4.5%	1.17%	1.13%	1.03%		
90 and over	933	961	1,054	9.7%	0.57%	0.52%	0.54%		
Male	78,068	90,237	94,940	5.2%	47.62%	48.50%	48.85%		
Female	85,876	95,674	99,412	3.9%	52.38%	51.50%	51.15%		
Total	163,944	185,911	194,352	4.5%					

Fig.2.2 - Population changes since last census 2001,2011 and 2013 (Source: B&D 2011 Census)

	Count				Percentage of Total Population			
	2015	2020	Change	% Change	2015	2020	London	
All Ethnicities	204,335	223,361	19,026	9.31%	100%	100%	100%	
White	103,997	100,121	-3,876	-3.73%	50.90%	44.82%	54.12%	
Black Caribbean	6,157	7,142	985	16.00%	3.01%	3.20%	3.86%	
Black African	37,978	47,177	9,199	24.22%	18.59%	21.12%	7.89%	
Black Other	10,584	13,370	2,786	26.32%	5.18%	5.99%	5.57%	
Indian	9,173	10,920	1,747	19.05%	4.49%	4.89%	6.91%	
Pakistani	10,053	12,141	2,088	20.77%	4.92%	5.44%	3.08%	
Bangladeshi	10,179	12,692	2,513	24.69%	4.98%	5.68%	2.99%	
Chinese	1,529	1,779	250	16.35%	0.75%	0.80%	1.74%	
Other Asian	8,433	10,307	1,874	22.22%	4.13%	4.61%	7.83%	
Other	6,254	7,710	1,456	23.28%	3.06%	3.45%	6.02%	

Fig.2.3 - Ethnic group projections (Source: 2013 GLA Ethnic Group Projections)

national averages according to Public Health England. The borough also had correspondingly low levels of physically active adults in comparison to national and regional averages. These issues were clearly the most pressing health concerns for Barking and Dagenham in the Public Health England review, and so have been analysed spatially for the Townscape and Socio-Economic Characterisation Study (2017). Identified areas with pressing health concerns are Barking town centre, areas of Thames View and Barking Riverside, the vicinity of Dagenham East station and Beacontree Heath.

Place specific data for obesity in adults or the general population is not available but Public Health England has reviewed child obesity levels at reception age (4-5 years) and Year 6 (10-11 years) (Fig.2.4 and Fig.2.5). These indicate proportionally higher levels in the borough in Barking, particularly to the south of the town centre, including the Gascoigne Estate.

These statistics might reflect the less immediate access to outdoor and green spaces while living in apartments in taller buildings. They might also reflect consultation findings that the play areas on the estate did not engage children, with each one being identical. However, it is also worth noting that the population density here is higher than other parts of the borough, so the number will automatically be higher.<sup>21</sup>

#### 2.6 EDUCATION

UK children are spending less and less time outdoors. The likelihood of children visiting any green space at all has halved in a generation, most of these visits now only happen under adult supervision. Similarly, use of the open spaces around their homes which they know has fallen by 90% in 20 years.<sup>22</sup>

Parks and open spaces are proving less attractive for children and young people when compared with other age groups. Young people aged between 16 and 24 report lower quality across all indicators analysed for the study: 15% thought their local parks and open spaces were the aspect of their areas that needed most improvement, compared with 8 per cent of 55-74 year olds.<sup>23</sup>

By contrast, the benefits accruing to children from regular use of open spaces and interaction with nature are well-established. Children's cognitive and social-emotional skill development benefit from regular and varied access to nature. Safe and familiar open spaces close to home contribute to personal development, allow children to explore and to test motor skills and support the development of interpretive sensory skills. There is considerable evidence that children living in socio-economically deprived area have better levels of concentration when they regularly enjoy the use of greenspace and these enhanced concentration levels translate into higher levels of educational attainment and support the development of self- esteem.<sup>24</sup>

Children suffering from Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) benefit from activity in public spaces, especially green spaces. When parents of children with ADD were asked to nominate the activities that they had found made their children more manageable, 85% of green-space activities (such as fishing and soccer) were said to improve the children's behaviour, while only 43% of non-green activities (such as video games and watching television) were regarded as beneficial. Indeed, 57% of non-green activities were said to result in worse behaviour.<sup>25</sup>

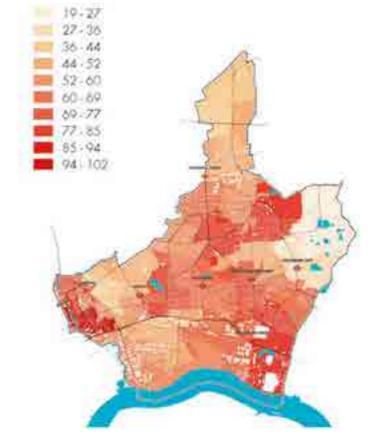


Fig. 2.4 - Number of obese children age 4-5 (Source: Numbers of children classified as obese, 2015; Public Health England)

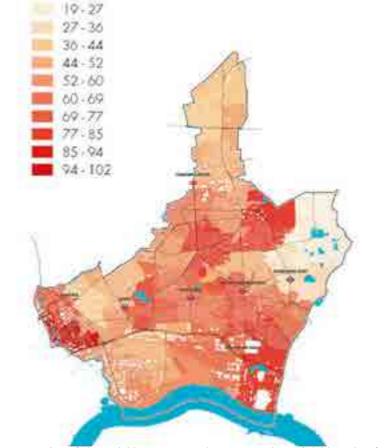


Fig. 2.5 - Number of obese children age 10-11 (Source: Numbers of children classified as obese, 2015; Public Health England)

The proportion of residents in Barking and Dagenham with an NVQ Level 4 qualification or above has surged over the past two decades (the changing age profile accentuates this trend as younger generations are more likely to have higher qualifications than older people), but remains below the levels for London as a whole. People with lower levels of qualifications are more likely to be unemployed or low paid than people with higher qualifications.

This means that facilitating a rise in educational attainment for children and young adults in Barking and Dagenham's younger generation is one of the keys to a prosperous future for the borough. A well educated workforce will help attract the target knowledge economy industries that have been identified as desirable by the borough.<sup>26</sup>

The Townscape and Socio-Economic Characterisation Study advocates the development of mixed-income communities, and schools can play an important role in fostering the development of these communities. Mixed-income schools have been shown to help close the attainment gap for low-income students, and contribute to social integration.<sup>27</sup>

#### 2.7 GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Parks form part of a green infrastructure that underpins the functioning of urban environment and forms an important part of city-wide infrastructure planning. The green infrastructure approach proposes that each piece of land management can provide a variety of ecosystem services and that operate at a variety of scales including neighbourhoods, districts, cities and regions. This dynamic approach contrasts with a more traditional mono-functional approach to land and this improves the ability of places to address issues of climate change resilience, pollution, flood risk and ecological degradation.

Climate change is likely to affect all of the world's cities over the next 50 years and beyond and this will be particularly the case where emission levels produce localised greenhouse effects. Parks can make significant contribution mitigating against the impact of climate change on Barking and Dagenham.

Climate change is expected to increase flood risk with increased rainfall and more extreme weather patterns. Urban environments are often poorly equipped to cope with the intense periods of rainfall that can result in economically and socially costly flood events. Parks and greenspaces can absorb up to 25% of precipitation directly into the soil and ground water, alleviating pressure on built drainage systems. Parks and green spaces can also make a positive contribution to this problem by absorbing and retaining large volumes of precipitation and releasing this more slowly into drainage systems and networks .

Flood risk is significant in areas of the borough close to the Thames which fall within Flood Zone 3, along with areas around Beam Park and Mayesbrook Park. New developments in these zones must incorporate SUDS i.e. attenuation ponds, swales and reed beds. These will provide natural ways to reduce flood risk, provide temporary storage and improve water quality, while creating wetland habitats for wildlife in an attractive aquatic setting with additional potential for accessible leisure facilities.

Urban warming is a direct consequence of both climate change and localised greenhouse effects. These temperature rises can have a direct effect on public health. Open spaces (and particularly trees) have a significant moderating



#### Key to illustration

#### A

#### Main preen spine

Tress, green spaces, river valleys and waterways, pedestrian and cycle routes connecting places, reflecting local character, enabling wildlife to flourish, offering sustainable transport routes and reducing the impact of comate change.



#### Constal zones

Managed coastal realignment reducing risk of flooding, providing potential sites for renewable energy and creating connected habitats for wildlife. Coastal areas provide apportunities for learning and leasure and deliver economic benefits through the creation of distinctive places for tourism.



#### 8

Boulevands, plazas, greini roofs and waitemaking attractive settings for shooping and leibure, improving the vibrancy of local economy. Street trees and green space making our settlements more liveable, providing cooling, shadeand cleaner sir, giving us spaces for relaxation and healthy living, creating distinctive places and delivering multiple economic benefits.



#### Country

Range of accessible habitate and green spaces managed for wriding to flourish and people to enjoy, also giving spaces for relaxation and active recreation. Learning and ampleyment opportunities via interpretation and events and jobs as rangers, green space managers and advantage outracts.



#### C

Attractive settings encouraging inwerd investment, incorporating sustainable transport, sustainable urban chainage, reinwater collection and wastewater cleaning. Creating attractive and distinctive workplaces, contributing to a vibrant local economy and economic benefits, reducing flood risk and climate change impacts and creating space for nature.



#### 14

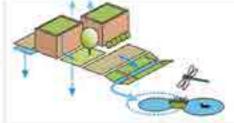
Allotments, smallholdings and orchards

Providing space to restore locally sourced and distinctive load production and to connect urban populations with the resideconcery. Opportunities to learn about and gain approximes those in gardening, vegetable and truit growing, bee keeping and horticulture, as well as providing for outdoor places and activities that help bring continuations together and provide an active lifestyle.



#### 10

Speces for relaxation and healthy fiving, encouraging social interaction, neighbourhood events and food growing, building community cohesion, making the settlement comfortable and liveable. Improving propert values and reducing effects of climate change through natural drainage, nerowable energy use and building orientation which maximise solar gain and daylight.



#### Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Attenuation ponds, awaies and read bods, providing natural ways to reduce flood risk, provide temporary sturage and improve water quality, while creating wetland habitets for widdlife in an attractive aquatic setting with additional potential for accessible feitium facilities.



#### Community centre

Sustainable building with green roof, geothermal heeting and cooling and rainwater objection helping reduce climate change impacts and acting as a neighbourhood hub. Associated green space casers for healthy living activities including sports and opportunities for learning through connecting with nature and food growing, and simpleyment is green space management.



Agriculture, pasture, imperproduction and timber products, including biomass for local CHP plant and renewable power generation all providing multiple economic benefits and contributing to reducing climate change impact. Areas set exide for extreme sports, releasing and activities that committee a healthy lifestyle whilst protecting vulnerable wildlife habitats and returning the susernial natural character of the landscape.



effect on temperatures. Research suggests that a 10% increase in tree volume can reduce ambient temperature rises by 30-50% on hot summer days. Where greenspace occupies more than 50% of land surface area, temperatures are approximately 7 degrees centigrade lower than elsewhere in a neighbourhood.<sup>29</sup> This cooling effect can be experienced up to 100m from the park edge.<sup>30</sup> The urban heat map clearly reveals that those areas lacking in green open spaces, such as the residential areas between Parsloes Park and Eastbookend Country Park, experience significantly higher temperatures. Future improvements to streetscapes in these areas should include planting of new and appropriate tree species to help absorb and reduce air temperatures.

Levels of NO2 in the borough are relatively low when compared to central London but similar in levels to other outer borough's. The pollutant is concentrated in Barking Town Centre and its surrounds, and along the A13 and A12 corridors. Levels dissipate slightly as you move east across the borough.

Green infrastructure is a system that can impact at many different levels to affect environmental management. Figure 2.5 illustrates how these might impact at local level in Barking and Dagenham.

#### 2.8 CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

The Community Safety Plan outlines the aims of the Community Safety Partnership at a strategic level. It identifies how the priorities set by the Strategic Assessment will be worked towards.

The Community Safety Plan has three priorities:

- 1. Integrated Offender Management to work across agencies to ensure offenders are being managed. This will reduce the likelihood of reoffending, and will move offenders' lives away from crime and disorder. Offenders employment prospects will be supported by their participation in community reparation projects. These projects will give offenders the chance to contribute to their local neighbourhood and encouraging them to build a new life where they are less likely to re-offend.
- 2. Integrated Victim Management to work between organisations to ensure that the victims of crime are supported, and to reduce the number of people who become victims of crime. This will also help victims to feel more confident in reporting crimes.
- 3. Building Confidence it is important for the Community Safety
  Partnership to work to make residents feel confident that their issues will
  be dealt with. This will reduce the fear of crime in the borough. Increased
  confidence in the Community Safety Partnership will also make people
  feel more confident to tell the right people when they become a victim of
  crime, witness a crime or are aware of crime and disorder.<sup>31</sup>

Between 2012/2013 and 2014/2015, crime rates in the borough have declined from a rate of 90.5 offences per 1,000 people in 2012/2013 to a rate of 81.8 in 2014/2015. Despite this, the fear of crime in the borough is high: the JSNA report includes estimates from the last quarter of 2014/2015 by the Metropolitan Police Service highlighting that although there had been an improvement in the proportion of people thinking that the police were doing a good job in the borough (55% in 2013/2014 and 57% in 2014/2015), the

Fig. 2.5 - Local Green Infrastructure options and impacts (Source: Landscape Institute (2001): Local Green Infrastructure)

proportion of people worrying about crime (36%) is well above the London average (25%).

Violent crime is a significant issue in Barking and Dagenham: according to the JSNA in 2014/2015, violent crime accounted for 37% of all notifiable offences within the borough, which is higher than the rate for the Metropolitan Police Service areas of 33%. In 2014/2015, Barking and Dagenham also had the highest rate across London for domestic abuse offences.<sup>32</sup>

Crime in Barking and Dagenham parks is relatively low, Barking Park, Mayesbrook Park, St Chads Park recorded the highest crime figures of all parks with a total number of offences of 70, 80 and 53 respectively.

### 2.9 HOUSING SUPPLY AND GROWTH

Owner occupation grew in Barking and Dagenham in the 1980s and 1990s at the expense of the social rented sector – and fell back in the 2000s as the private rented sector advanced. In 1981, social housing was the predominant tenure (65%) in the borough and less than a third (31%) of people were owner occupiers. One in forty households (3%) lived in the private rented sector in the borough- a very low figure by todays standards, but also relative to other areas at that time. However, by 1991, over half (52%) of households were owner occupiers, as right-to-buy led to council tenants buying their homes, thus moving out of social rents and into owner occupation. By 2011, the private rental sector had grown to almost one in five households (18% of all households), while owner occupation had fallen to 46%. Of the three neighbouring boroughs, Havering has the most owner occupation, and Newham has the most households in the private rental sector (Fig. 2.6).

There is expected to be significant growth in housing in the borough, with 35,000 new homes planned by 2030. In 2014 there were 72,670 homes in the Borough (2.1% of London's total housing stock), of which 1,382 were vacant. The Borough is notable for having a much higher proportion of local authority owned housing than London as a whole, with 25.4% of Barking and

Dagenham's housing being local authority owned compared to 11.9% across London as a whole.

This partially reflects a lower proportion of housing controlled by private registered providers, which account for just 5.7% of providers in the borough, compared with 11.4% across London as a whole. However, this also reflects a lower proportion of private (rental and owner occupied) housing in the Borough. 68.9% of housing in the Borough is in the private sector, compared to 76.4% across London.

Barking and Dagenham's new housing target set out by the London Plan is for 1,236 homes a year to be built between 2015 and 2025. Barking Town Centre was designated a Housing Zone in February 2015, bringing with it £42.3 million of investment. Some 2,295 homes and 4,000 new jobs will be created, alongside the regeneration of the town centre and the provision of new public spaces, cultural and community spaces.

The Local Plan has estimated that the borough would have the potential to build 35,000 new homes by 2030 if some of its protected industrial land is realised for housing. The top six areas of vacant industrial land would provide the following capacity:

- 1. Barking Riverside- 10,124
- 2. Castle Green 12,900
- 3. Creekmouth- 3,441
- 4. Chadwell Heath 3,753
- 5. Thames Road 2000 3,000
- 6. Ford Stamping Plant 2,900<sup>33</sup>

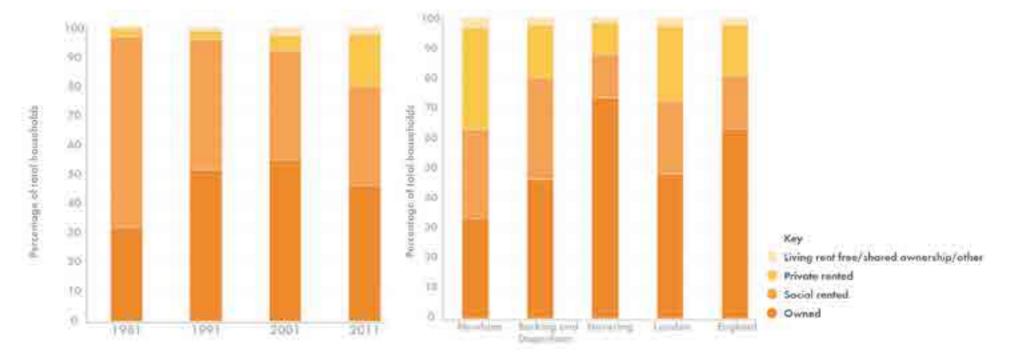


Fig. 2.6 - Dwellings by Tenure (Source: Census 2011)

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The report of the Urban Taskforce (Towards and Urban Renaissance – 1999) on the future of the UK's cities and the subsequent report of the Greenspaces Task Force (Green Spaces, Better Places, 2002) helped to shape current urban policy and led to the creation of CABE Space in 2003. Parks and green spaces and the wider public realm are now at the centre of discussions around urban placemaking, development and regeneration. Considerable capital investment by the Heritage Lottery Fund and other public sector funders has demonstrated their importance.

The quality of the environment is considered a key element in determining the competitiveness of one city against another, with world cities such as London competing for resources of skilled and talented workers, capital investment and in the economy of international tourism. London regularly asserts its credentials as a 'green city' and parks figure significantly in this assertion. Different boroughs within London promote the qualities of their environment and the extent of their green spaces as contributing factors to their economic success and their attractiveness as a place to live, work and visit. The park is no longer seen as an isolated green space but part of an integrated and mixed-use economic, social, and environmental structure that binds a city together, making individual places distinctive and contributing to the success of cities, suburbs, urban environments and the quality of life for communities.

Research in the UK and elsewhere has demonstrated conclusively that a number of economic, social and environmental benefits accrue from good quality urban parks. This section of the strategy considers an approach to value, based on the value of outcomes delivered by good quality parks and open spaces

#### 3.1 THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF GREENSPACE

Parks and green spaces are often highly valued by local communities in terms of their formal asset value, however as a result of planning designations ruling out the possibility of the use of park land for development, public parks have been largely assessed as having negligible value. This results in the provision of parks services as being characterised as a negative budget activity with no identifiable cost benefits, ignoring the value that parks contribute to urban economies, the city communities and to city environments.

#### **Property Values**

Research has shown that proximity to a good quality public park will add up to 20% to the value of property, depending on proximity and accessibility <sup>34</sup>. This uplift will apply to properties located 100-1000 metres from a park and uplift is maximised where the parks are perceived to be of high quality.

Commercial property values are similarly positively impacted upon by good quality parks and greenspace. Rental values are sustained at higher values where good quality greenspace is either immediately available or integral to the working environment<sup>35</sup>. Good quality environments support companies in the competitive recruitment and retention of skilled and productive workers. The contribution that parks make to local and city wide economies in turn supports the tax yield accruing to authorities with this yield supporting the delivery of local services.

#### The Tourist Economy

The tourist economy is a vital part of London's economy, contributing £15.9 billion annually<sup>36</sup>. Signature public open spaces are key elements in the tourist economy of most world cities. New York's Highline is now one of the top five tourist attractions in the city, with over 5 million visitors since it opened in 2009, with the number of construction projects in the area doubling with some thirty large projects progressing with a value of over \$2 billion<sup>37</sup>. While London's Royal Parks are the centrepiece of the capital's greenspace offer, both inner and outer London boroughs are developing distinctive parks. Thames Barrier Park and Queen Elizabeth II Olympic Park are seen as significant contributors to the visitor and tourist economy.

#### **Property Values**

These signature parks and the neighbourhoods around them are economic entities in their own right, supporting a range of commercial activities including park cafes, events, galleries and active lifestyle businesses. Parks and the businesses around them contribute directly to the number of local jobs and employment levels. Over 10,000 people are directly employed in parks across the UK and tens of thousands more in ancillary businesses attached to or in the vicinity of parks<sup>38</sup>. This direct employment is complemented by the activity of a large number of volunteers in parks, who contribute an estimated £17-35 million of value to open space across the UK every year<sup>39</sup>.

#### 3.2 THE SOCIAL VALUE OF GREENSPACE

#### Health

The positive impacts of access to good quality parks and open spaces on physical and mental health and wellbeing are well documented and provide a robust evidence base to support investment as a means of attracting people to use greenspace on a regular basis. Obesity and related diseases cost the NHS an estimated £4.2 billion a year <sup>40</sup>. Where people have good perceived or actual access to green space, they are 24% more likely to be physically active <sup>41</sup>. A brisk daily walk in the park can reduce the risk of heart attack by 50%, of stroke by 50%, of diabetes by 50% and of Alzheimer's by 25% <sup>42</sup>

Anti-depressant drugs cost the NHS £750 million a year. But access to a green environment improves both mood and self-esteem. People suffering from depression and mental dysfunction experience the greatest improvement in self-esteem <sup>43</sup>. Over 90% of green exercise participants report that this activity enhanced their mental health <sup>44</sup>.

#### Education

Parks and open spaces have long been used by schools to extend their play and educational offer. Parks offer opportunities for children to explore their perceptions of risk in a dynamic, free outdoor classroom. Parks also offer the opportunity to understand the natural world and the inter-dependence of the built and non-built environment. More recent research has highlighted the positive influence that access to nature can have on cognitive ability, educational performance and attainment, and on behaviour. 90% of head teatchers state that learning outside the classroom is part of the ethos of their school <sup>45</sup>. Children's self-discipline can be improved by 20% by having views of

trees and vegetation outside their home <sup>46</sup>. For children with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD), 85% of greenspace activities were found to improve children's behaviour <sup>47</sup>. Children who are bullied or who suffer from dysfunctional family arrangements benefit from interaction with the natural world both in terms of their stress level and in terms of global self-worth <sup>48</sup>.

#### **Place and Neighbourhood**

Numerous studies have identified the capacity of parks to reinforce a sense of place and residents' affinity with a neighbourhood. People will identify strongly with their local park as part of the fabric of their neighbourhood. Where a park is of high quality, this will foster a sense of pride in the places where people live and work. These feelings are particularly strongly expressed when parks have direct heritage value or contain cultural assets or activities of significance, providing opportunities for learning and cultural enrichment. Conversely, a poor quality or neglected park can have a negative impact on perceptions of neighbourhood quality<sup>49</sup>. Parks are by their very nature diverse, encouraging people of all ages, cultural, ethnic and social backgrounds to meet and interact. This is particularly the case where communities participate in the planning and management of public spaces or where they contribute to cultural and sporting activities.

This complex interaction of economic, environmental and social influences represents the significant contribution good quality parks and open spaces can make to the development of sustainable communities and to community cohesion. In turn a large number of social and economic benefits can flow from these.

#### **Food Growing**

There has been a considerable growth in urban food growing over the past decade. The Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture and Food Security identifies three urban agricultural systems, defined by the level of economic activity that is carried out<sup>50</sup>:

- Non-commercial urban agriculture allotments, micro farming and institutional gardens.
- Market-orientated urban agriculture small scale commercial arable, horticultural and livestock farming in an urban context.
- Specialised urban agriculture multi-functional urban agriculture food growing plus education, tourism, agri-tourism. Urban parks can support a variety of urban agricultural activities.

# 3.3 THE ENVIRONMENTAL VALUE OF GREENSPACE

Parks and greenspaces have the capacity to improve the quality of the urban environment and can help to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Trees and plants naturally absorb CO2 from the atmosphere, thus sequestering carbon and moderating the onset of global warming. The capacity of trees to offset carbon emissions is determined by its size, canopy cover, health and age, but large trees can help to lower carbon emissions in the atmosphere by 2-3%.

Considerable research has been undertaken into the impacts on human health of air-born pollutants. Gases such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide are all associated with vehicle emissions and are injurious to health. Trees absorb these gases through their leaves and respiratory systems and it has been estimated that woodland can reduce the concentration of nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide by 4-5% (ref: Broadmeadow and Freer Smith 1996: Urban woodland and benefits for local air quality).

Urban warming is partially a by-product of raised gaseous pollution. Greenspace has been demonstrated to have a cooling effect on urban temperatures. Daytime temperatures in parks have been found to be 2-3 degrees lower than those of surrounding streets (ref: DTLG 2000: Green Spaces, Better Places) and this effect can be experienced up to 100m from the park edge (ref: Shashua-Bar and Hoffman 2000: Vegetation as climatic component in the design of an urban street).

Global warming is having an effect on climate conditions and occurrences of extreme weather events are modelled as a significant outcome. Episodes of extreme precipitation bring an increased risk of flooding and the capacity of engineered drainage systems to cope with surcharging are limited. Soil systems and vegetation are both highly permeable and capable of absorbing significant quantities of precipitation. The run off rate for surfaces consisting of trees and grass is estimated to be 10-20%. This compares with a rate of 60-70% for hard landscape urban areas (ref: DETR 2002: Green Spaces, Better Places). Trees also improve water quality, providing natural filtration and preventing soil erosion.

River valleys and parks through which they run can directly address the risk of flooding by providing attenuation and water storage capacity. By preserving flood plains as natural systems and by 'naturalising' water courses, pressure or engineered urban drainage systems, is reduced.

#### **Biodiversity**

Urban parks are often more diverse than surrounding areas of countryside and have the potential to support significant numbers of species. Further opportunities to develop the habitat and bio-diversity potential of parks can be supported within green blue corridors along which animal and plant communities can migrate and where genetic exchange can take place. Further opportunities exist along the urban rural fringe, which are often the most diverse habitats in terms of species.

#### Re-defining the City / Countryside Relationship

As an outer London borough, Barking and Dagenham has the opportunity to re-define the artificial separation of city and countryside. The borough's geography and ecology (including areas of Green Belt and patterns of river valleys) provide an important, distinctive and environmentally rich edge to Greater London. The recreational use of parks and greenspaces can be further encouraged by providing better connections between urban parks and open spaces and more natural landscapes on the edge of the city.

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#### **4.1 GREENSPACE PROVISION**

This Parks and Open Spaces Strategy will consider the level of current provision of parks and open spaces in Barking and Dagenham against current and likely future demand.

Barking and Dagenham has a portfolio of 28 parks and open spaces providing 464 hectares of public open space and these are distributed fairly evenly across the borough, but with a concentration of provision in a central belt running from Barking town centre in the West to Central Park and Eastbrookend Country Park in the East. In the context of the GLA's 2011 Public Open Space categorisation, the borough portfolio consists of eight 'District Parks', 11 'Local Parks' and nine 'Small Open Spaces.'

Through its planned regeneration programmes, a further 85.46 hectares of public space will be added over the next twenty years at Barking Riverside, Creekmouth, Thames Road, Castle Green and Chadwell Heath, giving a total provision of 549 hectares.

Given the borough's population of 206,056, greenspace provision of 549 hectares equates to 2.66 hectares per 1,000 head of population. By 2027, the borough's population will have grown to 229,047, resulting in a rate of greenspace provision of 2.40 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

Open space provision across all types of green space, (parks, playgrounds, sports sites, natural and semi-natural greenspaces) is 888.76 Hectares (approximately 25% of the area of the borough). This equates to 4.3 hectares per 1,000 head of population. The addition of a further 85.46 hectares of greenspace will increase overall provision to 974 hectares, equivalent to 4.73 hectares per 1,000 head of population. By 2027, the increase in the borough's population will have reduced the overall level of provision to 4.25 hectares per 1,000 head of population.

The provision of parks and open spaces is evenly distributed across the borough with a significant concentration of district and local parks across the central belt of the borough. The council is planning further public open space initiatives within the Creekmouth, Castle Green, Thames Road and Chadwell regeneration areas but as these projects are at an early stage of development, their impact on overall provision and accessibility cannot currently be quantified in detail.

There is currently a deficiency of district and local parks in both the northern and southern areas of the borough but in the latter area, this is likely to be addressed by new park provision at Barking Riverside. This will leave a deficiency in local and district park provision in the north of the borough which will in part be addressed by the new park provision at Chadwell Heath.

The borough does not currently have any metropolitan parks (parks over 50 hectares), although Parsloes Park at 49.5 hectares is very close to this standard. Metropolitan parks in neighbouring boroughs (Wanstead Flats, Fairlop Waters and Britton Playing Fields) all have catchments covering areas of Barking and Dagenham.

#### 4.2 BARKING AND DAGENHAM INDICATORS

#### 4.2.1 Standards of Provision for Parks and Open Spaces

An analysis of the quantity of parks and open spaces per head of population will ensure that the borough continues to strategically plan and provide an adequate amount of open space in the future. National Planning Guidance (2012) encourages local authorities to undertake assessments of the needs of open space and the London Plan (2015) seeks to ensure satisfactory levels of local provision that address areas of deficiency.

Whilst neither recommends specific standards that should be adopted, Fields in Trust, Sport England and Natural England provide guidance on recommended benchmarks of provision. This traditionally is calculated as hectares (Ha) per 1,000 head of population (HOP). For this strategy it is assessed at the current time in 2017 and over the duration of the strategy for the next ten years to 2026. This analysis can then be used to inform open space standards for planning which may be included in the next version of the Local Plan documents.

Barking and Dagenham's current Local Plan<sup>51</sup> is supported by a Site Specific Allocations DPD <sup>52</sup> that was adopted in 2010. This records a total of 485 Ha of open space, representing '2.80 Ha of public open space per 1,000 population'. Current planning policy seeks to maintain this standard although this will become harder as the borough's population continues to grow and the ability to create new open spaces is limited. A Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment <sup>53</sup> for the borough, published in 2006, acknowledged there will be increasing demands placed on existing open spaces in the future and current standards and benchmarks for provision will be harder to maintain.

#### **Current standards of provision**

An assessment of the current provision for parks and open spaces across the borough takes into account the 28 sites (listed in table 4.1) totalling 463 Ha of open space. It should be noted that this does not include cemeteries, allotments or other accessible amenity green spaces in public or private ownership that have not been included within this study. Population estimates for the borough  $^{54}$  in 2017 is calculated to be 206,056 which represents 2.64 Ha / 1.000 HOP.

#### **Future standards of provision**

Changes in the quantity of provision over the lifetime of this strategy are based on projections for the borough's future growth in population to 229,047 by 2026. This analysis also takes account of the anticipated increase in the quantity of open space that totals an additional 85.46 Ha listed in the following table. This represents a small increase in the standard of provision over the ten years to 2.40 Ha / 1,000 HOP (Table 4.2).

### **Table 4.1 - The distribution of parks and open spaces**

	Name	Neighbourhood Area (refer to 9.1)	Typology	Area (ha)	Designations
01	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins	Group 3	Local	6.27	NC, REGEN. AREA, CONS. AREA
02	Barking Park	Group 3	District	29.80	SINC, MOL
03	Beam Parklands	Group 2	District	38.75	SINC, GREEN BELT, LNR
04	Beam Valley Country Park	Group 2	District	26.99	SINC, GREEN BELT, LNR
05	Castle Green Park	Group 3	Local	10.41	Undesignated
06	Central Park	Group 2	District	50.17	GREEN BELT
07	Chase Nature Reserve	Group 2	District	42.22	SINC, GREEN BELT, LNR
08	Eastbrookend Country Park	Group 2	District	55.45	SINC, GREEN BELT, LNR
09	Essex Road Gardens	Group 3	Small OS	0.74	Undesignated
10	Goresbrook Park	Group 2	Local	14.71	SINC
11	Greatfields Park	SGroup 3	Local	5.80	Undesignated
12	Heath Park Open Space	Group 1	Small OS	1.23	Undesignated
13	Mayesbrook Park	Group 2	District	48.95	SINC, MOL
14	Newlands Park	Group 1	Small OS	0.79	Undesignated
15	Old Dagenham Park	Group 1	Local	13.38	GREEN BELT
16	Padnall Open Space	Group 3	Small OS	1.44	Undesignated
17	Parsloes Park	Group 2	District	59.57	MOL
18	Pondfield Park	Group 1	Local	5.68	SINC
19	Ripple Nature Reserve	Group 1	Local	7.23	SINC, REGEN. AREA, LNR
20	Scrattons Farm Ecopark	Group 2	Local	3.77	SINC, LNR
21	St Chads Park	Group 3	Local	14.44	SINC
22	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyard	Group 3	Small OS	0.87	SINC, LNR
23	Tantony Green	Group 3	Small OS	1.64	Undesignated
24	The Leys	Group 1	Local	7.54	GREEN BELT
25	Valence Park	Group 2	Local	12.20	SINC
26	Quaker Burial Ground	Group 1	Small OS	1.69	Undesignated
27	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground	Group 2	Small OS	0.56	GREEN BELT
28	King George's Fields	Group 1	Small OS	0.9	Undesignated
				463.19	

### Table 4.3 - Provision across localities and sub areas

	Population Projection 2017	Current Area of Open Space	Current Standard Ha / 1,000	Population Projection 2026	Future Area of Open Space	Future Standard Ha / 1,000
Borough Wide	209,149	463.2 Ha	2.21	236,329	548.7 Ha	2.32
Locality 1 / North	76,250	190.2 Ha	2.49	85,568	198.0 Ha	2.31
Locality 2 / East	55,800	206.5Ha	3.70	66,226	206.5 Ha	3.12
Locality 3 / West	73,350	66.5 Ha	0.91	86,553	144.1 Ha	1.67

### **Table 4.2 - Changes in the quantity of provision**

No	Site	Development Area (Ha)	20% Open Space Area (Ha)
01	Chadwell Heath Development	32.30	6.50
02	Chadwell Heath Anti-Aircraft Site (estimate)		1.34
03	Creekmouth Development	20.50	4.10
04	Thames Road Development	22.60	4.50
05	Castle Green Development	67.50	13.50
06A	Barking Riverside <sup>55</sup> – Pylon Park		29.00
06B	Barking Riverside – Goresbrook		5.22
06C	Barking Riverside – Foreshore Park		7.23
06D	Barking Riverside – District Centre		4.44
06E	Barking Riverside – Wharf Park		2.67
06F	Barking Riverside – Sports Park		6.96
		Total	85.46

#### **Provision across localities and sub areas**

Inevitably the quantity of parks and open spaces varies considerably across the borough. Some wards, such as Beacontree and Whalebone, have no parks within their boundaries whilst others, such as Eastbrook and Village, benefit from considerable areas of open space. A more detailed analysis of provision has been undertaken for three localities (North / East /West) established by the Healthy Lifestyle Hubs Project to support the health and wellbeing objectives for this strategy. This indicates that current and future standards of provision to the north of the borough are comparable to borough-wide figures. Standards for the east are significantly higher whilst standards for the west are significantly lower than the borough average. These are summarised in the following table 4.3.

This highlights that the greatest need for additional open space is in the west of the borough, whist the east already has a relatively high standard of provision. Accelerating access to and the provision of new open space in Barking Riverside and adjacent development sites would have clear benefit alongside improving links to other existing open spaces. Increasing the provision of open space along the River Roding corridor, a strategic project for the All London Green Grid, could also be considered.

#### **Comparison with other benchmarks**

The most widely adopted benchmark used in planning has been the NPFA (National Playing Fields Association) Six Acre Standard, which equates to 2.4 Ha per 1,000 HOP. This recommended 1.6 Ha for all outdoor sport and 0.8 Ha for children's play. Recent revision by Fields in Trust<sup>56</sup> (formally the NPFA) provides a more detailed set of recommendations and more extensive quantity benchmark of over 5.0 Ha for a variety of open spaces including outdoor sports; designated play areas; parks and gardens; amenity green space; and, natural / semi-natural space. However, the long established 2.4

### Table 4.4 - Provision across localities and sub areas

	Borough Wide	Locality 1 / North	Locality 2 / East	Locality 3 / West
Population Projection 2017	209,149	76,250	55,800	73.350
Current Ha of Open Space	463.2	190.2	206.5	66.5
Area required for 2.80 Ha / 1,000 HOP	585.6	213.5	156.2	205.4
Additional Ha required to meet 2.80 Ha standard	122.4	23.3	-50.3	138.9
Area required for 2.40 Ha / 1,000 HOP	502.0	183.0	133.9	176.0
Additional Ha required to meet 2.40 Ha standard	38.8	-7.2	-72.6	109.5
Population Projection 2026	236,329	85,568	66,226	86,553
Future Ha of Open Space	548.7	198.0	206.5	144.1
Area required for 2.80 Ha / 1,000 HOP	661.7	239.6	185.4	242.3
Additional Ha required to meet 2.80 Ha standard	113.1	41.6	-21.1	98.2
Area required for 2.40 Ha / 1,000 HOP	567.2	205.4	158.9	207.7
Additional Ha required to meet 2.40 Ha standard	18.5	7.3	-47.5	63.6

Ha standard for 1,000 HOP provides a useful benchmark to access current and future provision in Barking and Dagenham and this is set out in table 4.4.

This indicates that the current planning policy target of 2.8 Ha of Open Space per 1,000 HOP is difficult to achieve now and over the next ten years. Across the borough this would currently require an additional 122 Ha of open space, the equivalent of two Parsloes Parks. In ten years' time, factoring in the increase in population and new spaces created through development, 113 Ha of additional open space will be required.

Taking the lower target of 2.4 Ha of Open Space per 1,000 HOP the borough would currently need to provide 39 Ha of additional open space, the equivalent of Beam Parklands. In ten years, again factoring in the rise in population and new open spaces created through development, the borough would need to provide an additional 18.5 Ha, the equivalent of half the area of Beam Parklands.

When compared with adjacent local authorities, the London Borough of Havering currently provides 3.32 Ha / 1,000 HOP noted in its Core Strategy<sup>57</sup> which is 50% higher than the provision for Barking and Dagenham. However, the London Borough of Newham provides on average 1.99 Ha / 1,000 HOP which its Core Strategy<sup>58</sup> acknowledges falls short of the 2.4 Ha FiT standard.

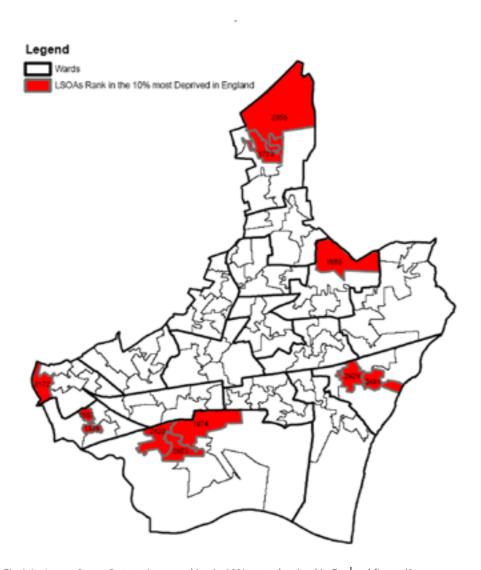


Fig.4.1 - Lower Super Output Areas ranking in 10% most deprived in England figure (Source: Research and Intelligence Team, LBBD, 2011)

#### 4.2.2 Deprivation

The most deprived neighbourhoods have difficulty in accessing life chances relative to less deprived areas. The research detailed above suggests that parks and open spaces can offer opportunities to improve physical and mental health and to enhance educational outcomes and offer more extensive facilities for active and passive recreation and social interaction.

Given this, a particular focus should fall on those areas of the borough that fall within the 30% most deprived nationally. In the ID2007, the borough had 13 LSOAs ranked within the 10% most deprived in England. This has now reduced to 11. In Gascoigne Ward the number of highly deprived LSOAs has decreased from 4 to 2. The LSOA that covers the town centre in Abbey ward is no longer in the most deprived 10% of LSOAs. However, the LSOA which covers the western edge of Harts Lane Estate has fallen into the 10% most deprived 199.

Figure 4.1 and 4.2 show the level of deprivation per LSOA in the borough, with the worst deprived areas shown in red. These LSOAs are ranked within the highest 10th deprived LSOAs in the country. These are found in Chadwell Heath, Heath, Village, Thames, Gascoigne and Abbey. The entire borough lies within the worst 50% of all LSOAs of the country.

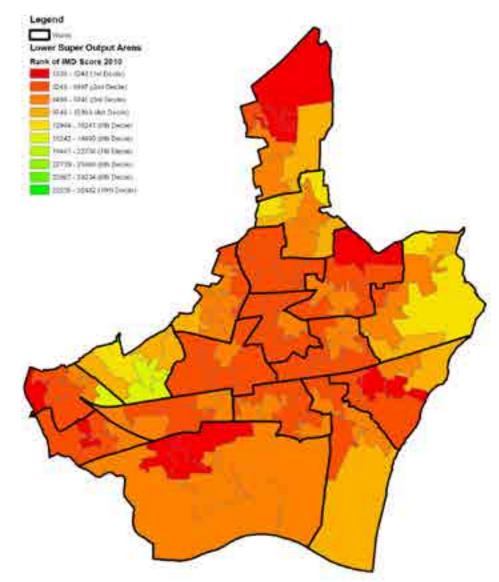


Fig. 4.2 - Indices of Deprivation, Barking and Dagenham (Source: Research and Intelligence Team, LBBD, 2011)

#### 4.2.3 Flood Risk

As discussed, parks and green spaces have the capacity to absorb surface water and alleviate flood risk as part of sustainable urban drainage systems. 'Significant areas of the borough close to the Thames fall within Flood Zone 3, along with areas around Beam Park and Mayesbrook Park. Several parks and open spaces are located within these river valleys and can make a significant contribution to managing flood risk. This benefit will become increasingly important in the future as the impacts of climate change become more apparent'.<sup>60</sup>

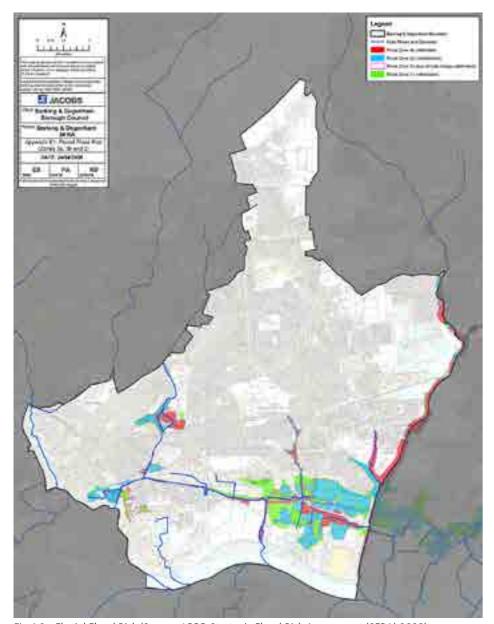


Fig.4.3 - Fluvial Flood Risk (Source: LBBD Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) 2008)

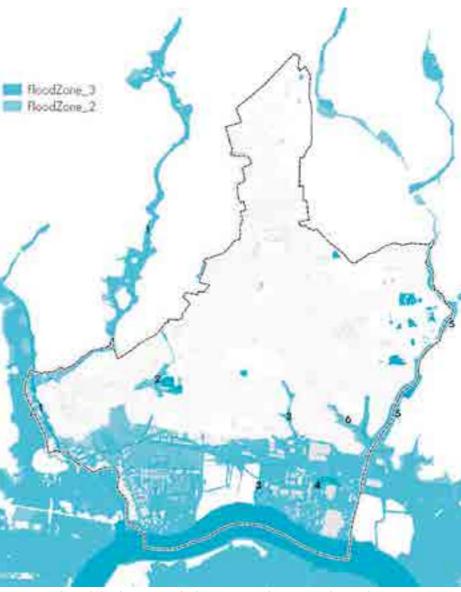


Fig.4.4 - Level 2 and Flood Zones 2 and 3 (Source: B&D Character Study, 2017)

### 4.2.4 Air Quality

Poor air quality in Barking and Dagenham is concentrated on the borough's main arterial roads, where there are there are high concentrations of Nitrous Dioxide (NO2) which are above the recommended limits for human health.

Figure 4.5 illustrates that the poorer air quality is to be found in the south and west of the borough and that this improves as you move eastwards. This is likely to reflect in part the lower density of major roads and the high proportion of parks and green spaces in the central and eastern parts of the borough.



Fig. 4.5 - Air Quality in B&D Map (Source: Environmental Research Group, Kings College London 2015)

#### 4.2.5 Urban Heating

Urban heating, particularly during summer months, can have a significant effect upon human health and especially young children and older people. This effect can be reduced by the cooling effect of parks and green spaces. Figure 4.6 illustrates that Barking and Dagenham town centres and areas immediately north of these record higher average temperatures in midsummer. Significantly these are also areas that have a lower density of parks and green spaces.

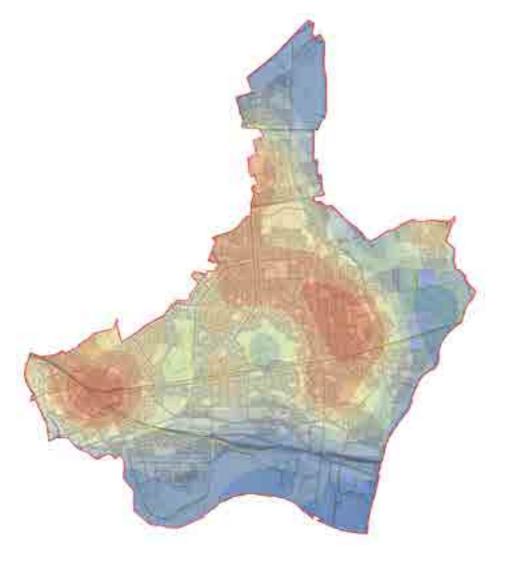


Fig.4.6 - Urban Heating in B&D Map ( Source: Environmental Research Group, Kings College London 2015)

#### Volunteering

The parks sector across the UK has a strong tradition of volunteering. There are approximately 4,000 community groups with an average membership of 134 involved with urban green space. Total membership thus approaches 500,000 across the UK <sup>61</sup>. The annual economic value of the work of community groups in parks and green spaces across the UK ranges somewhere between £17 million and £35 million.<sup>62</sup>

It is now commonly accepted that volunteers can play an increasing role in the management of parks and open spaces and that direct benefits will accrue from this involvement. Volunteering empowers local people to take more control of their environment and gives them an opportunity to become more active in their communities.

Over a fifth (24%) of residents have given some form of unpaid help to any group(s), club(s) or organisation(s) or have formally volunteered in the last 12 months. However, around three quarters (76%) haven't. The proportion of residents who have formally volunteered in the last 12 months is significantly lower in Barking & Dagenham when compared to the national average (by 18 percentage points). Residents who are in the black ethnic group and are living in a 4+ person household are significantly more likely to have formally volunteered in the last 12 months. Conversely, residents who are in the Asian ethnic group and are atheist/have no religion, are significantly less likely to have formally volunteered. Refer to Figure 4.7 and 4.8.

 Through the establishment of Friends Groups and through Place Checks, parks and green spaces provide opportunities for individual and group involvement. This can range from acquiring vocational skills and experiences through volunteer work to participation in the planning and development of parks and green space.<sup>64</sup>

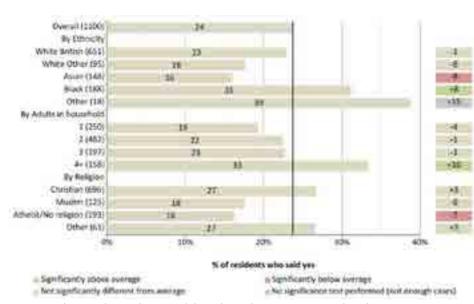


Fig.4.7 - Volunteer data- ethnicity, adults, religion (Source: LBBD Residents' Perception Survey, Autumn 2015)

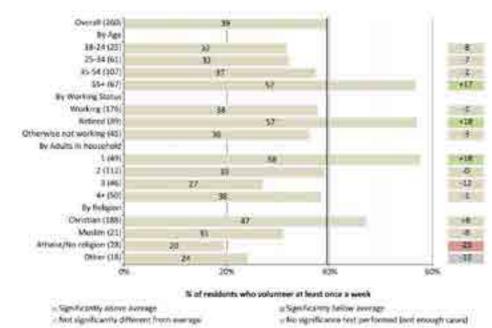


Fig.4.8 - Volunteer data-full-age, working status, religion (Source: LBBD Residents' Perception Survey, Autumn 2015)

#### **NOTES**

- Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham, Core Strategy, Adopted July 2010, paragraph 2.9
- Planning for the future of Barking and Dagenham, Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document Adopted December 2010, Para 3.8
- LB Barking & Dagenham Social Infrastructure Needs Assessment, Final Report, November 2006
- 54 London Datastore Interim 2015-based central trend population projection, see: https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/interim-2015-based-populationprojections
- Figures for Barking Riverside Open Space Provision taken from: Open Space and Recreation Strategy DRAFT Open Space and Recreation Study, S106 Barking Riverside- April 2017
- Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play, Beyond the Six Acre Standard, England, Fields in Trust 2015
- Havering Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD, adopted 2008, para 5.28, p39
- Newham 202, Newham's Local Plan- The Core Strategy, adopted January 2012, para 6.260
- <sup>59</sup> Research and Intelligence Team, LBBD, 2011
- 60 LBBD Character Study Final Draft\_Pages 167- 240
- <sup>61</sup> GreenSpace. (2003). Community Networking Project: Final Report
- <sup>62</sup> GreenSpace. (2003). Community Networking Project: Final Report
- residents-survey-full-report https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/residents-survey-full-report.pdf
- Barking and Dagenham Parks And Green Spaces Strategy 2003 https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Parks-and-Green-Spaces-Strategy-2003.pdf



### **5.1 ASSESSING QUALITY**

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

- An assessment of current quality will allow for a comparison of this with previous assessments, giving a picture of the 'quality trend'.
- An assessment of quality will provide the basis for decisions on the enhancement of existing facilities through investment.

#### **5.2 QUALITY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

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

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

- Welcoming- how to create a sense that people are positively welcomed into a space.
- Healthy, Safe and Secure how best to ensure that the site is a safe and healthy environment.
- Well Maintained and Clean what people can expect to find in the way of standards of cleanliness, facilities and maintenance.
- Sustainability how a green space can be managed in environmentally sensitive ways.
- Donservation and Heritage the value of conservation and care of historic heritage.
- Community Involvement ways of encouraging community involvement.
- Marketing methods of promoting or marketing a site.
- Management how to reflect all the above in a coherent and accessible management plan, statement or strategy.

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

Bristol's Parks and Green Spaces Strategy is acknowledged as best practice within the 2009 CABE and Mayor of London best practice guidance for Open Space Strategies. This guidance acknowledges that quality standards should relate to information collected through on-site audit survey, benchmarked to an appropriate standard such as Green Flag (Fig.5.1).

An evaluation of Barking and Dagenham's twenty-five public parks was carried out during January and February 2002 and formed part of the borough's 2003 Parks and Green Spaces Strategy. Each park was evaluated using a standard evaluation form comprising of fifty four questions divided into the following eleven subject areas:

- Entrances
- General Facilities
- Landscape Character and Quality
- Security and Vandalism
- Children and 'The Young'
- Disabled People
- Elderly People
- Repairs Maintenance and Cleanliness
- Ecology, Education and Health
- Management

To provide the borough with an assessment of the quality trend between 2003 and 2016, the same approach was adopted to the assessment of park quality. The question set was assessed and adapted to reflect any changes in best practice since 2003. Each park was evaluated using a standard evaluation form comprising of fifty four questions. Each park was awarded a score based on the remaining 48 questions, in response to agreed criteria and supported by notes in bullet point format. The scores awarded indicate the degree to which the park met these criteria, as follows:

- 0 points Absent
- 1 point Bad
- 2 points Poor
- 3 points Average
- 4 points Good
- 5 points Very Good.

The following site typologies were not assessed as part of this study:

- Privately owned open spaces, outdoor sports and recreational facilities
- Allotments
- Incidental areas of greenspace (verges, SLOAP)
- Agricultural land
- Private sites with public access
- Civic greyspaces
- Cemeteries
- Regeneration greenspaces
- Green/blue corridors
- Housing land
- Green belt

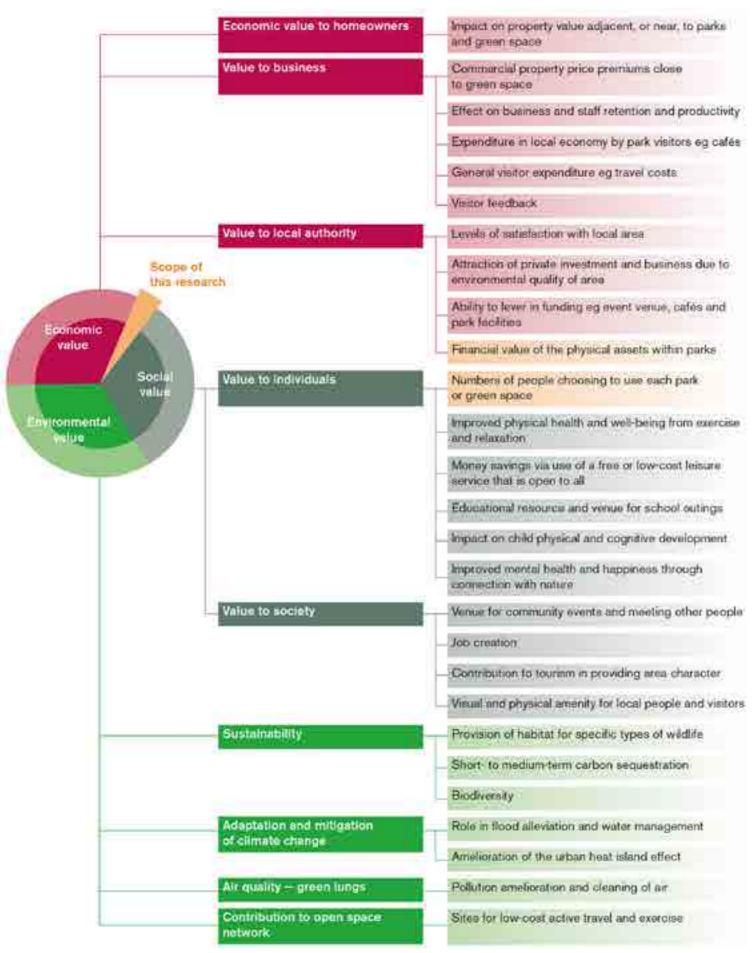


Fig.5.1 - Ways to measure the value of parks and green spaces (Source: CABE (2009): Making the Invisible visible – the real value of park assets)

# 5.3 RECENT CHANGES AND TRENDS IN QUALITY

As defined in the 2003 assessment, the scores for each component of the assessment were translated into scores of 'very good', 'good', 'average', 'poor' and 'bad'. Sites which achieved over 80% of the maximum points available were awarded 'very good', sites in the 60%-80% bracket awarded 'good', 40%-60% were awarded 'average', 20%-40% were awarded 'poor' and those sites scoring below 20% of the maximum points available scored 'bad'.

As in 2003, the quality of parks across the borough varies considerably.

Similarly to 2003 no parks have achieved a 'very good' ranking. In contrast with the 2003 assessment, the number of parks achieving scores of 'good and 'average' has declined. More parks across the borough are now classified as 'poor'. The number of parks classified as 'bad' hasn't changed.

Across the entire portfolio, parks tend to score worst in terms of management and health and catering for people with disabilities and best in entrance information and landscape character. Since 2003 there has been a considerable decline in terms of how well parks are managed and how secure they are. In common with the 2003 study, the quality of Barking and Dagenham's parks and open spaces varies considerably across the borough. The majority of parks are either of 'average' or 'poor' quality.

Only two parks are currently scored as 'good', in comparison to four parks in 2003. Between 2003 and 2017, the number of parks scored as 'good' fell from nine to seven. The number of parks scored as 'poor' increased from eight to seventeen. The overall average quality score has fallen from 42% to 36% since 2003.

Both parks rated as 'good' are in the western part of the borough. Parks classified as "good" decline towards the eastern edge of the borough.

There is an even more considerable decline in quality within natural green spaces since 2003. Overall quality score for the Chase Nature Reserve has fallen by almost 50% and in the case of Eastbrookend Country Park by 38%.

#### **QUALITY SCORES/TREND - KEY FINDINGS**

- The overall average quality score of parks has fallen from 42% to 36% since 2003.
- Similarly to 2003 no parks have achieved 'very good' ranking.
- The number of parks achieving scores of 'good' and 'average' has declined from thirteen to nine since 2003.
- The number of parks classified as 'poor quality' increased from eight to seventeen.

#### Worst average scores in:

- Management (23%)
- Providing for disabled people (28%)

#### Best average scores:

- Entrance information (56%)
- Landscape character (50%)

#### Biggest decline since 2003:

- Management (42% to 23%)
- Security and vandalism (53% to 36%)

#### Biggest improvement since 2003:

• Ecology, education and health (29% to 39%)

#### Some of the findings include:

- Only two parks (Mayesbrook Park and Barking Park) are currently scored as 'good', in comparison to four parks in 2003
- Better quality parks to the west of the borough, quality scores decline to
  the east
- Quality of natural green spaces decreased most considerably (Chase Nature Reserve's quality score has fallen by 50 %)
- Mayesbrook Park's score has improved the most (from 36% to 70%), achieving best quality score in the borough

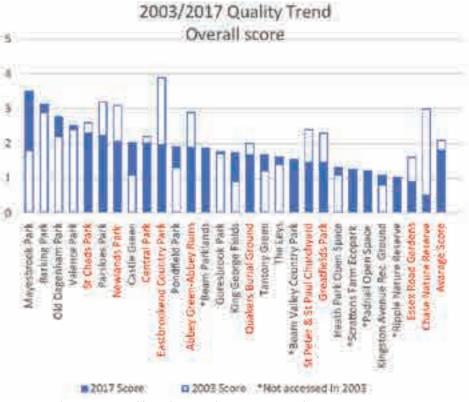
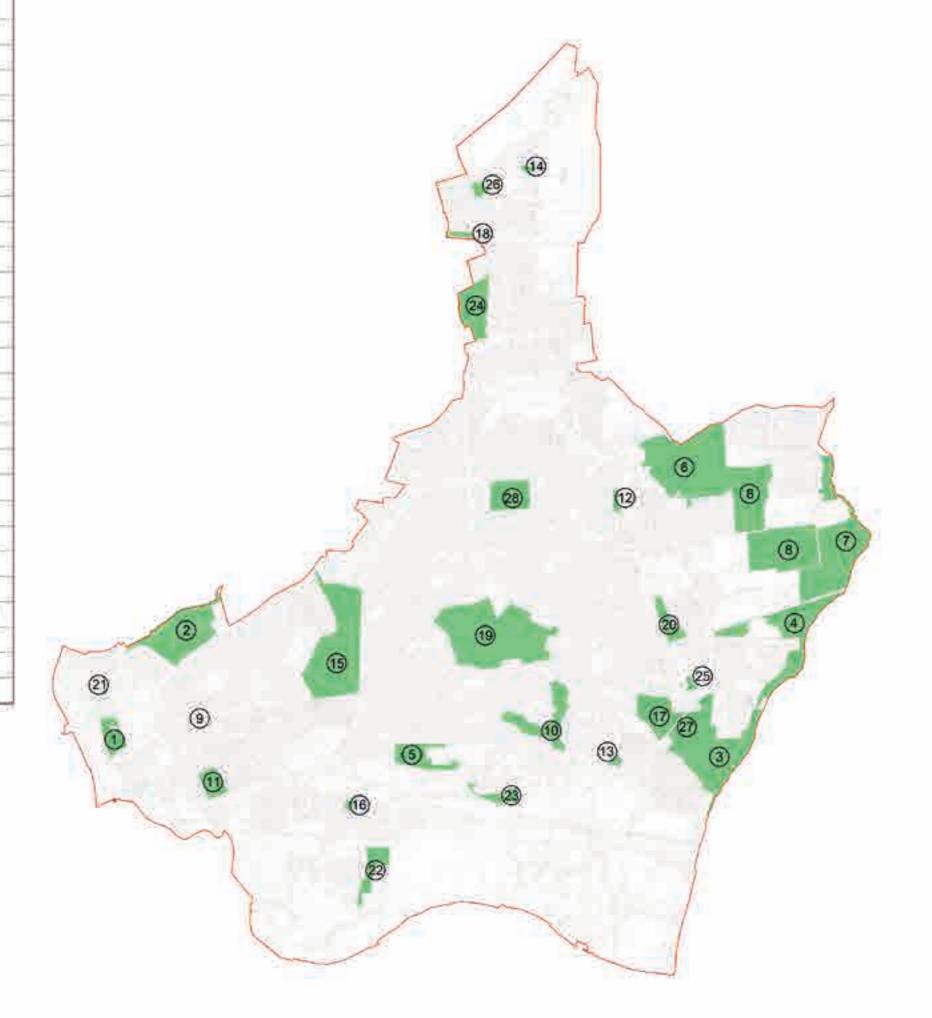


Fig.5. - Trending in LBDD park's quality score between 2003 and 2017

	Park name
2	Abbey Green-Abbey Rulhs
2:	Backing Pack
<u> </u>	Beam Parklands
4	Beam Valley Country Fark
5	Castle Green
6	Central Park
7	Chase Nature Reserve
8	Eastbrookend Country Park
0	Essex Road Gardens
1CT	Goresprook Park
11	Greatfields Park
12	Heath Park Open Space
13.	King George's Field
14	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground
15.	Mayesprook Park
16	Newlands Park
17	Old Dagesham Park
18	Fadnall Open Space
19	Parsicies Park
20	Pondfield Park
21	Quaker Bunal Ground
72	Ripple Nature Reserve
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark
24	St Chads Park
25.	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyard
26	Tantony Green
22	The Leys
78	Valence Parx



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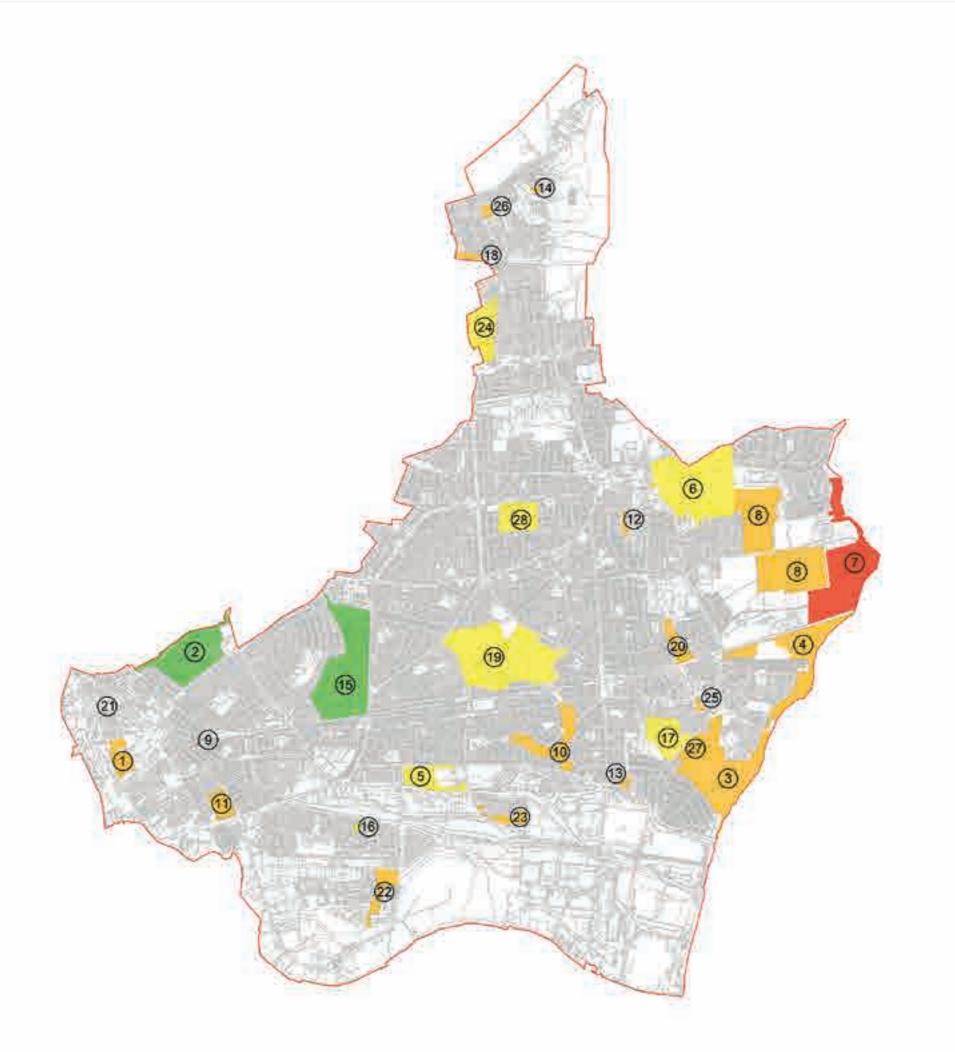
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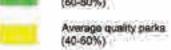
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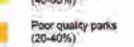


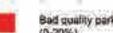
#	Park name	Ranking 2017
15	Mayesbrook Park	Good
2	Barking Park	Good
17	Old Dagenham Park	Average
28	Valence Park	Average
24	St Chads Park	Average
19	Parsloes Park	Average
16	Newlands Park	Average
5	Castle Green	Average
6	Central Park	Average
8	Eastbrookend Country Park	Poor
20	Pondfield Park	Poor
1	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins	Poor
3	Beam Parklands	Poor
10	Goresbrook Park	Poor
13	King George's Field	Poor
21	Quaker Burial Ground	Poor
26	Tantony Green	Poor
27	The Leys	Poar
4	Beam Valley Country Park	Poor
25	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyard	Poor
11	Greatfields Park	Poor
12	Heath Park Open Space	Poor
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark	Poor
18	Padnall Open Space	Poor
14	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground	Poor
22	Ripple Nature Reserve	Poor
9	Essex Road Gardens	Bad
7	Chase Nature Reserve	8ad



Borough Boundary Good quality parks (60-90%)







Bad quality parks (0-20%)

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



PROJECT

BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

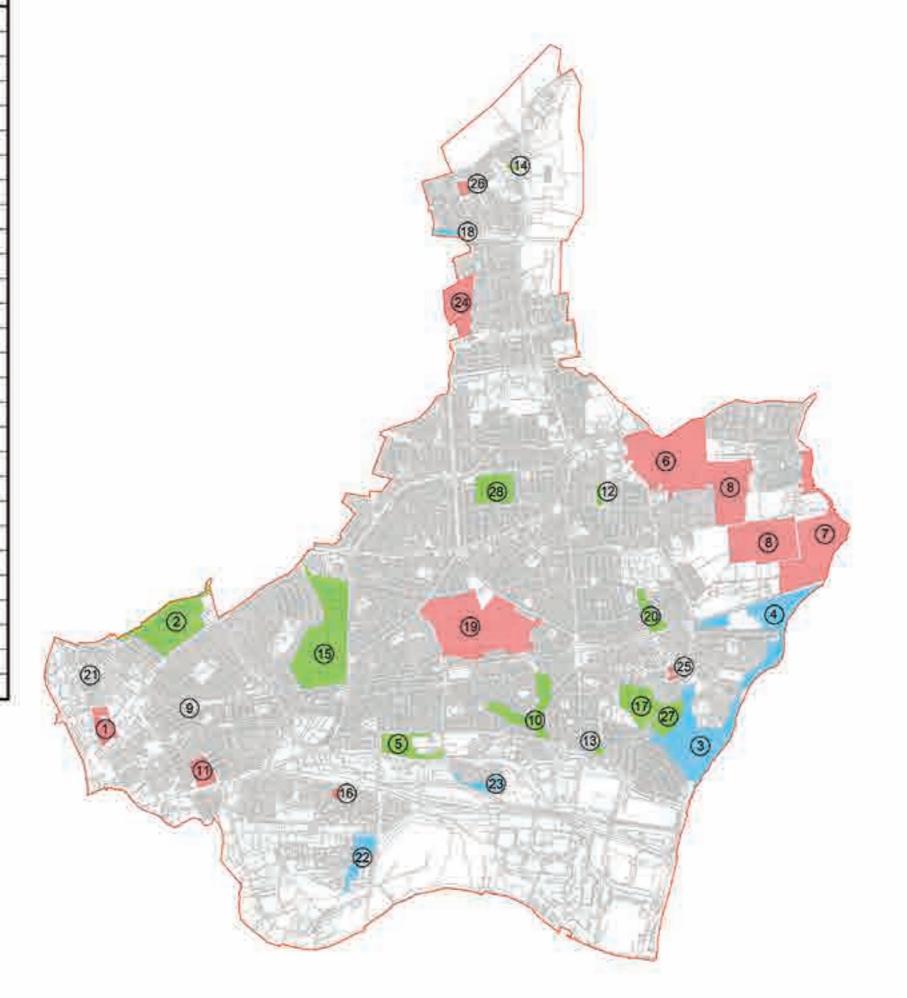
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Ħ	Park name	Trend (%)
15	Mayesbrook Park	34%
5	Castle Green	19%
13	King George's Field	17%
20	Pondfield Park	12%
17	Old Dagenham Park	12%
21	Quaker Burial Ground	10%
14	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground	6%
2	Barking Park	5%
12	Heath Park Open Space	5%
27	The Leys	4%
28	Valence Park	3%
10	Goresbrook Park	1%
6	Central Park	-4%
24	St Chads Park	-6%
26	Tantony Green	-6%
9	Essex Road Gardens	-14%
25	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyard	-17%
11	Greatfields Park	-19%
19	Parsioes Park	-19%
1	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins	-20%
16	Newlands Park	-20%
8	Eastbrookend Country Park	-38%
7	Chase Nature Reserve	-50%
3	Beam Parklands	N.A.
4	Beam Valley Country Park	N.A.
18	Padnall Open Space	N.A.
22	Ripple Nature Reserve	N.A.
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark	N.A.









### PROJECT

BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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#### **6.1 INTRODUCTION**

As part of the larger Parks and Open Spaces Strategy an Events in Parks and Open Spaces strategy has been developed in order to set out a vision for a healthy, dynamic cultural offer which brings to life the unique qualities of the boroughs parks and encourages residents and visitors to enjoy the many benefits that an exciting events programme can offer whilst maximizing the opportunity for the local authority to generate income where possible through events.

#### 6.2 CONTEXT

Barking and Dagenham currently has a series of popular events delivered largely by the events team at the local authority, funfairs and by Creative Barking and Dagenham. There are 25 events planned in parks and open spaces for 2017.

Most of the council programme is the legacy from the 50 year celebration programme of events in 2015, with the most successful having remained as part of the programme and are continually being developed. These include Barking Folk Festival, Civil War re-enactment, One Borough Festival, Eastendbrook Country Fair, Roundhouse Music Festival and the Steam and Cider festival.

The council team also oversee events or work with third party providers to organise events such as Armed Forces Day and Glow Festival.

Creative Barking and Dagenham (a Barking and Dagenham-based Arts Council funded organisation overseen by multiple local cultural partners) run three major events which are Dagfest, Thamesfest and Glow Festival.

Multiple funfairs run annually in Central, Parsloes, Old Dagenham, Barking and Mayesbrook Parks.

In addition the only other major event is a commercial event called 'Now That's a Festival' which takes place in Central Park in the August Bank Holiday. The event works in partnership with the council allowing this event to take place on one or two days and the infrastructure to be left in place for the council to hold the Roundhouse Music Festival on the following day. In exchange the commercial promoters use the council licence and do not pay hire fees to use the park.

This strategy aims to develop on the success of the 50th anniversary programme by identifying four key delivery elements to ensure a successful, diverse and income generating annual events programme delivered by the local authority, the community and commercial third parties.

The four key elements of the strategy are:

- Identifying key parks suitable for events and celebrating the unique qualities of these open spaces.
- Encouraging the community to lead and own events in the borough.
- Strengthening processes and making the borough friendly and open to third party partnerships and commercial event organisers.
- Licensing of Parks and investment in infrastructure.

Barking and Dagenham have an income target of £32,500 in 2017/2018 and in future years from events and this strategy aims to implement effective methods to reach this target.

Barking and Dagenham suffers from challenging health and wellbeing statistics including the lowest level of life satisfaction of any London Borough and the second lowest happiness, anxiety and 'worthwhile' measure across London. The population has a much lower engagement with the arts than many London boroughs and suffers from the worst level of child obesity in London for reception and Year 6 children.

In developing an events strategy for parks and open spaces, we aim to engage the community as organisers, participants and audiences and utilise events to encourage more local visitors to parks and open spaces thus leading them to see the range of healthy activities available such as sporting facilities, growing projects and exciting play opportunities. In addition by providing a high quality programme of events to we aim to encourage engagement in the arts and increase valuable cultural offerings to improve wellbeing.

#### 6.3 PROPOSALS AND REASONING

An effective events programme aims to help address challenging social and health statistics in the borough by creating positive experiences for the community as audiences, participants and organisers whilst generating income for the local economy and local authority budgets and raising the profile of Barking and Dagenham as a cultural destination.

The estimated attendance at events in Barking and Dagenham annually is 100,000 and although there is no firm data, the belief is that most of this number is made up of local residents. There is an opportunity through an effective strategy to increase the number of people attending events in the borough and in particular to encourage audiences from outside the borough whilst maintaining a dynamic events programme for local people.

Post 2012 Olympics has shown that there has been an increase in the demand for events and the UK events industry generates over 530,000 full time jobs and is worth over £36.1 billion rising to £42.2 billion by 2015 and £48.4 billion by 2020. There is an opportunity for Barking and Dagenham to embrace the events sector in its parks and open spaces to create jobs, opportunities and increase income, however as an outer London borough there needs to be a realistic expectation in respect of the number of commercial organisers the borough can attract. Income can however be generated from large scale community events as well as through commercial organisers.

Equally, Film and TV is an important industry for the UK, worth £4.2 billion to the annual GDP, and responsible for 120,000 full time jobs. This strategy aims to address how to make the borough more film friendly and utilise this opportunity to bring income into the borough.

The four core elements to the strategy will be explored further in the next sections.

#### **6.4 KEY PARKS SITES**

This events strategy is to be implemented within a selected number of parks in the borough. The following parks have been selected based on their suitability and provision to host events and current successful event programmes:

- Central Park
- Barking Park
- Parsloes Park
- Old Dagenham Park

Other parks have been identified as being currently underused spaces which could potentially hold bigger events. These are:

- Eastbrookend Country Park
- Mayesbrook Park

The following parks have been identified as being good potential spaces to hold smaller events:

- St Chad's
- Abbey Green
- Valence Park

Once these key sites have been agreed, investment into infrastructure and licensing, creating shared risk assessment templates and ensuring vehicle access would encourage greater events use.

The borough will focus on events in these parks, but will have flexibility in the strategy to allow small scale local events linked to local green spaces to take place on a case by case basis.

Tying in with the larger Parks and Open Spaces strategy and recommendations for the future development of these spaces, the following key features have been drawn out for each park to help guide events which can showcase the unique qualities of each space.

#### 6.4.1 Central Park

This park has a large, flat designated event space with good access making it appealing for a variety of events.

The proposed plans for Central Park include multiple improvements to sporting facilities and an extended area for Growing Communities. Events that focus around sports, wellbeing and food are recommended for this site, especially those that are led by or run in partnership with the groups and providers based on the site.

The proposed plans also include the development of an amphitheatrical mounding surrounding a designated events space. This gives a very exciting opportunity to create events giving audiences excellent sight lines meaning large scale outdoor theatrical events, film screenings, concerts and sporting displays would work very well.

The improved links to Eastbrookend Country Park can potentially provide event organisers with a very large site.

#### **6.4.2 Barking Park**

The park has a large, flat designated events space with good access making it appealing for a variety of events.

The proposed plans include enhanced growing spaces, an ecological zone and edible and orchard planting making events that focus on growing, the environment, healthy lifestyles and food complimentary to the space.

The park has sporting facilities including a skate park, splash park and basketball court and the proposed plans include new cricket and football pitches and therefore sporting events would work well in this park. The facilities in this park do and will encourage a family audience which could be harnessed by event organisers.

The park has excellent access to the town centre therefore providing good transport links.

#### 6.4.3 Parsloes Park

The park has a large, flat designated events space with good access making it appealing for a variety of events.

The One Borough Festival is the biggest event in the events calendar and attracts c10,000 people. This community focused festival occurs in July, and events include entertainment, dance, street theatre, workshops and family fun.

The Elvis Fest, on Sunday 23 July 2017, will be a "one-off" tribute concert to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of Elvis Presley The line-up includes world class Elvis tribute acts as well as rock and roll bands and activities include food, drink, stalls, rides and attractions.

#### 6.4.4 Old Dagenham Park

Old Dagenham Park is a good medium sized event space with a dedicated events area and good access making it appealing for a variety of events.

The Barking Steam and Cider Fair takes place in Old Dagenham Park and is another major part of the local authority summer funded programme which remains a legacy after the 50th anniversary celebrations. The event celebrates the boroughs rural and industrial heritage and prides itself on its traditional entertainment which includes steam machines, classic cars, real ale and cider, rides, animal displays and local and tribute bands.

#### 6.4.5 Eastbrookend Country Park

This is a naturally beautiful park, and any events programme here should work closely with the inherent natural features of the park including its lakes, meadows, woodlands and wetlands. It is a good space for boutique, artistic and creative events covering a range of areas such as music, wellbeing, food, the arts etc.

Camping could be developed in this park and its remote situation relative to population centres makes small scale weekend festival style events an option.

The proposed improved connections with Central Park could potentially provide event organisers with a very large site for major events.

#### 6.4.6 Mayesbrook Park

Although this is a large park, much of the space is either mounded, formed into swales, formed of substantial water bodies or heavily planted with trees, making it less suitable for events. However, medium sized events that work alongside features of the park could be successful.

Events which focus around the lake featuring activities such as swimming, kayaking and sailing would work very well in this space. In addition, the natural features of the lake combined with the proposed edible planting spaces and new and extended natural features of the park including the natural play area create a positive atmosphere for events which celebrate the environment and the natural world.

The existing sporting facilities in addition to the proposed bouldering and multisport area mean that sporting events would complement the park well.

#### 6.4.7 St Chad's Park

This park is a good medium sized multi-function space. Its combination of sporting facilities, orchard, tea lawn and natural features make it a good space for a diverse range of small to medium events.

#### 6.4.8 Abbey Green

This is a beautiful park with the added features of the Abbey Ruins and St Margaret's Church forming part of the site, giving event organisers a unique backdrop. The site is filled with history dating back to 666AD as well as having some of the oldest trees in the borough and therefore events of any variety which explore this heritage and / or work with the natural beauty of this setting should be encouraged.

The site has excellent access to the town centre therefore providing good transport links.

Barking Folk Festival takes place in multiple locations around the town before the finale takes place In Abbey Green Ruins. It is a legacy event from the 50th anniversary celebrations and a local authority funded major summer event. It is distinct from other events in the borough in that the programming is of original acts that do not fall into the 'vintage / covers' category. The types of acts programmed such as Newton Faulkner, Badly Drawn Boy, Seth Lakeman and Beans on Toast would be appreciated at many well respected festivals throughout the country, both folk and otherwise. In 2016 a respectable 8,000 attended despite bad weather.

#### 6.4.9 Valence Park

The park is linked to Valence House, which is currently the home of the borough's museum, heritage study centre and local library. Events which celebrate and explore the history of the borough and the site should be actively promoted on this site.

The park is a good space for small to medium sized events with a designated events space. The proposed restoration of the original bandstand would provide a great focus for events in this space.

The proposed new play facilities as well as extended café facilities make it an appealing space for small scale community family events.

#### **Overall Use of these parks**

Each park listed above should be used as the priority spaces for events in the borough, however the events team have the flexibility to offer out other spaces on a case by case basis.

Each park should not contain more than 3 x major (5,000+ audience) events per year.

Each park should be listed in the Event Guidance pack with an accompanying map.

#### 6.5 COMMUNITY EVENTS

Currently most of the programme of events in the borough is managed by the local authority with a small number of community events being supported in a variety of ways from hands on support to the overseeing of required paper work.

Allowing the community to imagine, create and deliver events can be an inspiring way to encourage stronger communities delivering the type of events they want to see, encourage civic participation, assist in wellbeing, help form robust networks and with effective systems create a diverse cultural offer without the borough having to do all the delivery themselves.

Creative Barking and Dagenham (CB&D) are building an extremely successful model through their Cultural Connectors programme which supports 150 local residents to be the decision makers and advocates for the organisation. Through their annual programme since 2013, 36,000 opportunities to participate or engage with the arts have been taken up, 850 creative events and workshops have been delivered, 80 community groups have engaged and 45 different projects have received £470,000 funding between them. As they move into phase two of their programme between 2017 – 2020 there is an opportunity to develop a stronger partnership between the borough and CB&D to encourage more of the community to deliver events and to allow the borough to focus on income generating events by allowing CB&D to take over more management of community event applications. There is an existing strong, clear and effective relationship between CB&D and the events team which is a strong foundation on which to build.

External funding could be sought or some income from commercial events could be ring-fenced to support bursaries for community activity which residents could bid for to deliver events. This will allow the council events team to focus their time on encouraging commercial event organisers to use the borough, manage those projects and continue to develop large-scale councilled community events including increasing income generated from these events whilst ensuring community organisers still have access to professional support.

Currently major events proceed through the SAG (Safety Advisory Group) board which grants permission to deliver events. Most participants in the SAG process find it very beneficial in respect of completing formalities and understanding responsibilities. Smaller events that do not have to undertake this process are less clear of their roles, responsibilities and legal obligations.

The implementation of a 'Mini SAG' process will ensure the local authority is confident that small event organisers and community groups are delivering safe, competent events whilst also providing some structure and deadlines for these smaller groups to help ensure the smooth running of their event and to make sure they have thought about all elements. These sessions will be added to onto the end of the monthly SAG meetings on the 1st Wednesday of the month with the Events Team and Creative Barking and Dagenham also attending the necessary attendees. The SAG meetings are unlikely to involve emergency services, Transport for London or Security Services, but may on occasion if necessary include officers from departments such as licensing.

# 6.6 STRENGTHENING THE EVENTS PROCESSES

The current methodology of working with commercial third party users is on a case by case basis and this strategy aims to implement a coherent system and pathways for developing third party relationships and increasing commercial bookings.

The implementation of the Event Guidance Pack will be key to streamlining processes involved for community and commercial partnerships and allows all potential event organisers to be financially aware of the implications of delivering an event in the borough from the outset.

Key elements of the Event Guidance Pack will include:

- The introduction of an application window between November and February to prioritise event delivery in the busier summer months and the planning and organisation of a balanced programme in the winter months.
- The introduction of a set fee system based on size of event and the nature of the event organizer (commercial, charity etc).
- Clarification of all associated fees application fees, booking fees, park hire fee, build and de-rig day fees, environmental impact fees and grounds refundable deposits.
- Clear procedures in terms of responsibilities, licensing, Health & Safety, environmental regulations, insurance and Safety Advisory Group procedures (including the introduction of a 'Mini SAG' for smaller events).
- A clear contacts list to ensure organisers can clarify any questions and reach the correct departments quickly and efficiently.
- All event applications must contain an agreement to undertake a post event evaluation.

It should be noted for all the points above that the events team should hold the flexibility and right to alter any application window, fees, timings etc.. to produce the highest quality, income generating and balanced range of events across the year. The Event Guidance Pack must be an attractive, visual document that encourages commercial users to the borough whilst ensuring all that organisers are aware of the significant responsibilities that come with organizing an event.

Once complete an 'open for business' marketing drive should be conducted to encourage commercial event organisers to consider Barking and Dagenham as a destination for their major events.

In any drive for commercial organisers the option of a reduction of fees, use of existing licensing and infrastructure (power, water etc..) and donation of council services such as staffing, waste removal and instant response teams should be considered and promoted in exchange for the commercial organiser investing in infrastructure that can be donated to a council run event (e.g. staging, PA and Lighting Equipment, fencing etc..) on a following day.

Ideally, the application system should move to an on-line application as soon as possible to further streamline and manage the process. The local authority already uses 'Filmapp' to process film applications in the borough and if possible should move towards using 'Eventapp' by the same company to process event applications.

As generating income from events becomes a priority, the relationship between income and local needs should be addressed. We must be able to demonstrate to residents a direct benefit back into the community and open spaces from income being raised through an increase in commercial events. Beyond the environmental impact fee (which would go directly to the park or green space where the event is held), one third of the fee will be allocated directly to the park or open space where the event took place and into the community bursary and management fund and two thirds will revert to the administration and to support the achievement of the overall income target for the events service. This fee split would only apply to purely commercial events and not to council-run community events where the income would be 100% allocated to achieving income targets.

Increasing income at council-run community events should be explored. Areas to consider may include; ticketing some events; paid car parking at all events; increasing sponsorship; increasing the number of events with bars and exploring new concession opportunities.

Three different artistic areas for commercial events have been identified for events, these are; Music and Festivals, Theatre, Dance and Circus and Film/TV Industry.

#### **Music and Festivals:**

- As evidenced in the existing events pattern, there is scope for the parks
  and open spaces within the borough to music and festivals. These types of
  event are amongst the largest scale that the borough could develop and
  must be carefully managed to avoid any reputational issues.
- Central, Barking, Parsloes and Eastbrookend all hold great potential to host music and festival events with the existing infrastructure, access and geographical location making them attractive propositions.
- Large scale commercial events of this kind may integrate better into the community if connections are sought between the programming and the interests/needs of the borough. For example, if there is a growing desire

- for family events, a family friendly festival with plenty of participatory activity could work.
- Partnerships with London-wide music festivals such as the London Jazz
   Festival are also encouraged so that audiences begin to get used to visiting the borough

#### Theatre, Dance and Circus:

- The larger, more flat areas in Central, Barking and Mayesbrook would be well suited to hosting large tents or arenas for theatre, dance, circus and arena shows.
- The proposed ampitheatre mounding at Central Park would be a great audience space for outdoor work of this nature.
- With theatre and dance, an event is more likely to be successful if there is
  a festival or season of shows that utilise the one space and can build up a
  reputation over a period. Many boroughs host 'pop up' seasons of work
  from high profile companies such as the Royal Shakespeare Company, the
  National Theatre, Rambert Ballet and the English National Ballet and there
  is potential to run similar events in Barking and Dagenham.
- The challenge with this type of event is LBBD's proximity to London, many
  of the events are hosted on a year-round basis. However, a mixed season
  of work where viewers can see different companies and different types of
  work may encourage more people in the capital to come to the borough
  for a special event.
- Partnerships with London-wide arts festivals such as the Thames Festival, LIFT and the London International Mime Festival are also encouraged so that audiences begin to get used to visiting the borough.

#### Film/TV Industry:

- The film and TV industry is a lucrative one but one that is increasingly running out of space in London. Some of the parks and open spaces in LBBD provide a perfect country backdrop without film crews having to travel too far.
- There is potential for the parks and open spaces to be hired as locations for film, television and photography shoots.
- The Film Barking and Dagenham website should be updated to include all relevant parks.

In addition to commercial opportunities within the arts there are a number of parks and open spaces that lend themselves naturally to commercial events that tie in with existing provisions and can help address the challenging health statistics in the borough. These have been broken down thematically into three areas; Sporting and Physical Activity Events, Food and Growing Events and Health and Wellbeing Events.

#### **Sporting and Physical Activity Events:**

- With the existing and proposed sporting facilities in Central, Barking, Mayesbrook and St Chad's parks these would be ideal spaces to host either commercial or community focused sporting events supporting exercise as part of an active lifestyle.
- Old Dagenham Park has the potential to provide a much-needed events platform catering for young people in the borough. This could work on

a commercial or community level, using urban sports such as BMX and skating to encourage young people to engage with physical activity.

#### **Food and Growing Events:**

- The horticultural and growing zones in Barking and Central Parks will open up potential for food and growing events. Having this as a local asset for external events to reflect, with an existing audience base would be an attractive offer and could act as a springboard for the growth of foodbased activities. Commercial food fairs and markets could comfortably sit within both parks and there could also be the possibility of exploring and celebrating the borough's rich diversity of culture through food based events. Linking Eastbrookend Country Fair to a food and growing event in Central Park could open an opportunity for a very large scale food, growing and country festival.
- With the inclusion of new cafes and food growing provisions within many
  of the parks and open spaces masterplans, the potential exists for the
  creation of hubs for the development of community events focused on
  food. Cafes can also provide scope to uncover local specialty growers and
  producers and put the borough on the map as a leading producer.

#### **Health and Wellbeing Events:**

- Wellness is one of the largest, fastest growing and resilient markets having grown by 10.6% over the two previous years.
- Thus it is one of the fastest growing areas in the events sector and LBBD's naturally beautiful and naturalistic parks and open spaces would make ideal locations for health and wellbeing-based events.
- The larger areas in Central, Barking and Valance have the potential to
  host large bell tents, canvas stretch tents and domes that could hold a
  range of health and wellbeing activity including yoga, pilates, meditation,
  relaxation, massage and alternative therapy. There is huge potential for
  a high end commercial hire for an event of this time and the natural
  landscaping of the parks and open spaces create the perfect setting.
- On a smaller scale, there is also potential to host community health and wellbeing events, utilising any existing groups within the community and bringing them together in any of the parks and opens spaces in LBBD.

In addition to the opportunities outlined in the arts and physical activities heritage events could also be explored as detailed below.

#### Heritage stories of site/events:

- Valence House and Park has excellent recorded heritage and is the home
  of the borough's museum. There are a good range of existing events but
  these take place mainly in the house and could potentially make more use
  of the park. There are a number of heritage stories associated with this
  park and the bandstand, in particular, which could be a positive focus for
  events
- Using events to uncover a particular history or heritage of a specific park or open space can be a positive way of reinforcing local identity
- Eastbury Manor House, although not listed as a priority park for events, is also situated within the borough and there could also be a link to events connected to this building. Eastbury Manor is a National Trust site and

there is a current push to increase visitors to these sites within London, as more traditionally, the National Trust audience tends to be drawn to from non-urban communities. There is scope for the development of a series of events that work in partnership with the National Trust drawing people towards Eastbury Manor and nearby parks and open spaces.

#### **Faith Events:**

- The Council wants to encourage and initiate events which involve community participation and delivery.
- As one of London's most diverse boroughs we want our parks to host a
  vibrant events and activities programme that reflects the varied lifestyles,
  beliefs and interests of the people who live here. This will help to achieve
  the Council's vision to create a place where people understand, respect
  and celebrate each other's differences
- Our diversity as a Borough is something in which we should be proud, something we should celebrate and not tolerate. We intend to build on the success of the cultural, sporting and religious events held in recent years by faith organisations, like the Gurdwara and Barking Mosque in Barking Park and the Bethel Church in Parsloes Park, by welcoming applications from faith groups to hold events in the Borough's parks.

# EVENTS WHICH WOULD AUTOMATICALLY NOT BE GRANTED APPROVAL IN BARKING AND DAGENHAM'S PARKS AND OPEN SPACES:

Applications to hire parks and open spaces will not be accepted from
organisations or individuals that promote any political campaigns, promote
controversial issues which may be damaging to community relationships,
are illegal or offensive to the public or breach the Council's equality and
diversity strategy.

Further reasons for refusal may include:

- Any event which is likely to have an unacceptable impact on the infrastructure and biodiversity of the selected site.
- Any event which does not provide adequate documentation or certification and cannot demonstrate through this process that it should progress to the next stage of the application process.
- Any event which is not able to demonstrate to the Borough Safety Advisory Group that it can be delivered in a safe and efficient manner.
- Any event which is refused support by one of the Emergency Services.
- Any event which discriminates against any individual or group on the grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability. This aspect will specifically include any charity, community or commercial ticketed event where any of the above groups or individuals are excluded or refused entrance.
- Any circus that includes performing animals.
- The Council reserves the right to refuse any application without stating their reason for doing so and reserves the right to impose conditions regarding a booking.

# 6.7 LICENSING OF PARKS AND INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE

It is recommended that Premises Licences are procured for Mayesbrook, Eastbrookend, Abbey Green, St Chad's and Valence parks. Barking, Parsloes, Old Dagenham and Central Parks already have Premises Licenses. This will enable greater and safer event management, whilst also providing a premises licence to local community groups and charity organisations who must normally apply to council for individual licences to cover their events.

It is anticipated that by having a licence that covers all outdoor events in these spaces we can offer a consistent framework to respond to the requirements of events organisers. This will also ensure that the programme is planned and confirmed further in advance to give the local residents and the SAG group more time to consider specific event proposals in the knowledge that certain requirements will already have been made.

The financial costs for the premises licences will be recouped from our commercial event clients should they wish to use our events premises licences (which will have set conditions).

It is recommended that each premises licence stipulates that no more than 3 major events (5,000 attendees or more) take place in each licensed park every year.

It is recommended that permanent water and electricity points are installed in these parks to encourage use by event organisers.

#### **6.8 DELIVERY ELEMENTS**

#### 6.8.1 Noise Restrictions Levels

Noise levels will be set as part of the Premise License for each Park. Noise management must be included in any event organisers Event Management Plan which should include a detailed account of the nopise generated by each area of the site and what monitoring procedures will be in place to ensure noise is kept to an acceptable level.

#### **6.8.2 Local Resident Impact**

As part of the event application process as outlined in the Event Guidance Pack all event organisers will need to engage in consultation processes with stakeholders such as local clubs and organisations based in the parks, 'Friends of' groups and local residents.

These may include attending formal meetings with stakeholders or writing to local residents to inform them of the activities planned.

Events which actively work alongside the local communities both located in the parks and residents surrounding the parks will be encouraged.

#### **6.8.3 Environmental Impact**

The preservation of the parks and open spaces is of the utmost importance when considering any events and ensuring minimal negative environmental impact and where possible a positive environmental impact is a priority.

Petrol Generators will not to be permitted at any event and proof will be required that diesel generators have been organized.

A grounds deposit of a minimum of £500 for small events, rising to £10,000 for large events will be implemented. The grounds deposit can be retained in part or full based on the decision of the events team, environmental services and the parks teams if the site is not returned in the condition prevailing at the beginning of the hire agreement.

Event organisers will be responsible for all waste including, but not limited to, cardboard, paper, packaging, cans, plastic, food waste from visitors and concessionaires, water waste and human waste.

Glass will not be permitted for any event in any of the boroughs Parks and Open Spaces.

Event organisers that show in their planning a commitment to recycling site waste as well as the use of biodegradable and sustainable products will be viewed positively.

Event organisers will have to demonstrate in their Event Plan that they have thought through the number of waste bins required and how often these are emptied through the event in addition to how many litter pickers are employed to cover the site for the duration of the event.

The borough is able to provide litter picking services and waste removal services and it will consider providing these services free of charge in exchange for commercial event organisers sharing infrastructure with councilmanaged events over the course of the same weekend.

Any water supply installations must adhere to the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations. If the event organisers are using a supply which already exists in the Park, to prevent any contamination, they must receive authorization from the local authority to access any water point, sewage tank or sewage discharge points, agree to the procedures involved in their use and supply an agreed deposit to gain access to the required keys.

An adequate number of portable toilets will have to be provided, for the comfort of attendees and to prevent human waste being left anywhere on the site.

Full details of environmental requirements will be detailed in the Event Guidance Pack.

The environmental impact fee from any booking will be invested directly into the park or open space that the event occurred in. In addition any commercial booking will invest on third of the profit made by LBBD to the park or open space in which the event occurred as well as funding the Community bursary and management fund.

#### 6.9 STRUCTURE AND WORKING PRACTICES

#### 6.9.1 Determining the size of an event and setting Fees

Table 6.1 on the following page, shows the classifications of the size of an event.

To streamline the process of dealing with events it is imperative a system is established to determine the size of an event. This process will allow the borough to implement the new fee system as well as differentiate between those which must go through the full SAG process, those who will require the 'mini SAG' process and how much officer time is required to ensure the successful delivery of the event.

These figures are for guidance only and the borough reserves the right to alter and amend the fees without notice and to respond to each event on a case by case basis.

A 25% discount will be available to charities and community organisations based in Barking and Dagenham.

Cancellation fees will apply to all bookings.

The event application processes is described in detail in the Event Guidance Pack.

Key timings to note are:

- Event Application window is November to February.
- Event Applications should be submitted 3 to 9 months before the event depending on the size of the event.
- Acknowledgement of all applications should be made within 10 working days.
- Applications should then be reviewed, references sought and an initial meeting set up with the events team within 4 weeks.
- An agreement in principle which would then move the proposal forward to SAG (medium to large events only) or a refusal will then follow within 10 days of the meeting date with the event team.
- Presentation to SAG (medium to large events only) on the closest possible 1st Wednesday of the month.
- SAG have 5 days to respond and then agreements signed subject to T&C's.
- License application (3 months for Premises or 10 days for TEN).
- 2 months before event attend SAG to submit Event Management Plan and submit all necessary forms and information. Smaller events to attend mini SAG. All fees to be paid.

### 6.9.2 Event Planning - Licensing Process, insurance and Risk Management

For events that are not taking place in a park already covered with a Premises Licence, the event organiser will be responsible for applying for the correct licence if the event includes any of the following licensable activities.

- The sale of alcohol.
- Musical performance.
- Film screenings.
- Dance, plays or theatrical performances.
- Indoor sports.
- Serving of hot food between 11pm and 5am.

Events with over 499 attendees including staff, volunteers and performers will need to apply for a Premises Licence. Events with under 499 attendees can apply for a Temporary Event Notice (TEN).

Event organisers must hold cover of £5 million Public Liability insurance for small to medium events and £10 million for large events, funfair's, circus or firework displays.

If the event organiser employs any staff who report directly to them, then Employer's Liability of £5 million must be held. This should also be requested from any sub-contractors who has more than five members of staff.

It is the responsibility of the event organiser to ensure that all participants in the event – stallholders, sub- contractors, performers etc. hold appropriate Public Liability insurance and this should be included in the final Event Management Plan.

The event organiser will have prime responsibility for protecting the health, safety and welfare of everyone working at, or attending, the event under the Health and Safety at Work Act and other related Acts and regulations. The event organiser must develop a formal event Health and Safety Management Plan (also known as the Events Management Plan [EMP]) and keep a file of supporting information. A full risk assessment must be carried out for all events. This is a legal requirement and is key to managing risk. The risk assessment should be included in the event organisers EMP. Emergency and contingency plans must also be submitted as part of the EMP.

Full guidance on responsibilities, Health and Safety and Risk Assessments are included in the Event Guidance Pack.

### **6.10 CONCLUSION**

The strategy aims to build on the current successful event programme in Barking and Dagenham by delivering a balanced programme of events which aim to make the borough a cultural destination by increasing community ownership of events, showcasing the unique nature of individual parks and spaces, increasing an income stream from events and building partnerships with third party providers and existing services within parks to benefit residents, the local authority and the cultural sector. A successful events programme should address local needs whilst encouraging visitors from outside the borough to experience the many assets that the parks and open spaces of Barking and Dagenham have to offer.

### Table 6.1 - Size of an event and setting fees

Commercial Events							
Size	No of Attendees	Application Fee	Site Hire Fee	Extra Event Days	Build / De Rig days	Environmental Fee	Grounds Deposit (refundable)
Small	Up to 500	£100	£750	£225	£37.50	£100	£500
Small (2)	Up to 1000	£100	£1,500	£450	£75	£150	£500
Medium	Up to 5000	£100	£7,500	£2,250	£375	£750	£1,000
Large	Up to 15,000	£100	£22,500	£6,750	£1,125	£2000	£4,000
Large (2)	Up to 40,000	£100	£60,000	£18,000	£3,000	£5000	£10,000

#### Notes:

- Application fee- This is an administered fee to process the application form. Non refundable.
- Site Hire Fee- Charged at £1.50 per head on the maximum number of attendees for the first operational day of the event. When paid will confirm the use of the space on the date(s) required
- Extra Event Days fee Charged at 30% of Site Hire Fee
- Build/de-rig days- Charged at 5 % of the Site Hire Fee and levied per day.
- Grounds damage deposit Charged at flat rate. Refundable subject to terms.
- Environment impact fee Charged at a flat rate. Non Refundable.
- Premium Venues are subject to hire fees.

Charity / Community Events					
Size	No of Attendees	Application Fee	Site Hire Fee per day	Environmental Fee	Grounds Deposit (refundable)
Small	Up to 500	£25	£250	£50	£500
Small (2)	Up to 1000	£25	£500	£100	£500
Medium	Up to 5000	£25	£2,500	£250	£750
Large	Up to 15,000	£25	£5,500	£500	£1,000
Large (2)	Up to 40,000	£25	£10,000	£1,000	£2,000

#### Note

- Application fee- This is an administered fee to process the application form. Non refundable. Site Hire fee- Daily hire rate (including build/ de rig days) Charged at £0.50 per head on the maximum number of attendees to hire the park or open space.
- Grounds damage deposit- Charged at a flat fee. Refundable subject to terms.
- Environment impact fee- Charged at a flat fee. Non Refundable.
- Premium venues are subject to higher rates.



### 7.1 EVIDENCE BASE ON OUTDOOR PLAY AND ITS BENEFITS

Outdoor play is an essential ingredient of a happy, healthy childhood and its importance is enshrined in international conventions on children's rights. The right to play is set out in Article 31 of the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which the UK government ratified in 1989. In 2013, the UN stated that this right should be secured "in collaboration with children themselves, as well as NGOs and community-based organisations." It also called on local government to "assess provision of play and recreation facilities to guarantee equality of access" (United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child 2013).

The benefits of outdoor play to children's health, well-being and emotional and social development are well-researched. By creating welcoming, stimulating, enjoyable places for play, good parks and play spaces make a real difference to children's lives. They also help to support families and build more cohesive communities (see Gill 2014a for a summary).

### 7.1.1 Physical activity

There is strong evidence that access to good play opportunities helps to improve levels of physical activity and hence tackle child obesity (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence 2015; Cavill and Rutter 2013). Studies consistently show that children who play outdoors are more physically active, and that play facilities help to raise activity levels. Some studies suggest a greater impact than sport or PE initiatives (Mackett and Paskins 2008).

[3 case studies on play provision and physical activity]

A study of children in Bristol used GPS and accelerometers to measure activity within green environments for children aged 11 to 12, including tracking activities in two parks with play facilities. The results showed that the parks "were used for as much as 30 per cent of outdoors moderate-vigorous activity at weekends and use was consistent across seasons" (Lachowycz et al 2012).

A Danish study also used accelerometers, to measure physical activity in children aged from five to 12 years from schools with different permanent play facilities (such as adventure play equipment, swings, trees, playground marking, courts and sandpits). The study found that "the number of permanent play facilities in schools ... was positively associated with all measures of activity" and concluded that "increasing the number of permanent play facilities at schools may offer a costeffective and sustainable option for increasing physical activity in young children" (Nielsen et al 2010).

A Canadian study using GIS data found that "children with a park playground within 1 km were almost five times more likely to be classified as being of a healthy weight rather than at risk or overweight compared to those children without playgrounds in nearby parks." It concluded that "availability of certain park facilities may play a more important role in promoting physical activity and healthy weight status among children than availability of park space in general" (Potwarka et al 2008).

### 7.1.2 Learning and social and emotional development

There is also good evidence of links between outdoor play experiences and a range of improvements in academic skills, attitudes and behaviour, and to improved social skills, social relations between different ethnic groups, and better adjustment to school life. The Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (the leading US Federal health agency) reviewed studies of the links between school recess (break times) and academic performance. This found "positive associations between recess and indicators of cognitive skills, attitudes, and academic behaviour" (Centres for Disease Control and Prevention 2010). Another review found that play times "both maximise students' attention to subsequent class work and facilitate children's peer relationships as they make the transition into primary school" (Pellegrini 2009). A third stated that "games and playground activities are particularly important for the development of a wide range of skills associated with interactions with people of similar status, including social-cognitive skills ... This is simply because there appear to be few opportunities for these skills and relationships to be developed elsewhere inside or outside of school without the presence of a potentially overdominating adult" (Baines and Blatchford 2010). A longitudinal study by some of the same researchers found that "playground activities can have a positive role in social relations between different ethnic groups" (Blatchford et al 2003).

Evidence also shows that spending time in natural environments is linked with healthy development, wellbeing and positive environmental attitudes and values. One systematic review concluded that experiences of nature should be seen as part of a "balanced diet" of childhood experiences (Gill 2011; Gill 2014b).

[Case study on the benefits of contact with nature]

American researchers found significant improvements in children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) after a 20-minute guided walk in a green outdoor space, compared to the same amount of time spent in other settings (Faber Taylor and Kuo 2009). Studies have also found benefits in the motor development of pre-school children with access to natural space, compared to those who use a more conventional playground (Fjortoft 2004; Scholz and Krombholz 2007). A British study of a forest school programme found significant improvements in mood after forest school, in terms of reductions in levels of anger. The improvement was greatest for children with behaviour problems (Roe 2009). Another British study found strong associations between childhood patterns of visits to green places and willingness to visit such places as an adult. People who often visited green places as children are more likely to associate natural areas with feeling energetic, and more likely to visit alone in their adult life (Ward Thompson et al 2008).

### 7.1.3 Mental health

There are strong arguments for the mental health benefits of outdoor play. The Mental Health Foundation states on its website that "having time and the freedom to play, indoors and outdoors" helps to promote good mental health (Mental Health Foundation undated). Play as a significant role in fostering resilience through giving children managed opportunities to take risks. In her 2012 Annual Report Chief Medical Officer Dame Sally Davies stated:

"We need to develop strategies to enable young people to be able to mount successful responses against life's challenges, and to do this we need to inoculate them and thus develop resilience. By exposing young people to low doses of challenges, in safe and supported environments, we strengthen their ability to act effectively later in life" (Chief Medical Officer 2013: see also Play Wales 2015 and Lester and Russell 2007).

### 7.1.4 Community and family benefits

As well as benefits to children, there is also evidence that play provision brings benefits to communities and families. In mixed and diverse communities, children and services for them provide a key focus for building cohesive, socially inclusive neighbourhoods. A report from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation states:

"Studies of mixed income communities show that most mixing across social groups takes place between children. It is these contacts – in nurseries, playgroups, schools and in public spaces – that provide opportunities for adults to meet and form relationships. Children provide a common ground and shared interest between people in different tenures. People with children have a high stake in the success of a neighbourhood and the quality of its services" (Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2006).

One practical community outcome from play facilities is a reduction in antisocial behaviour and vandalism. An evaluation of Community Spaces, a £57.5 million Big Lottery Fund programme run by Groundwork UK (in which playgrounds and youth recreation spaces were a major component) concluded

[Case study: Police report shows cost savings from park youth provision]

In Banbury, the cost of repairs to young children's play equipment dropped by 25 per cent (£10,000) in the first year after installing youth facilities. In Burnley, a youth shelter was built in response to complaints about anti-social behaviour, after which reports of nuisance behaviour dropped by 29 per cent (across the whole town) and 50 per cent (near the park). The costs due to vandalism to play equipment dropped 87 per cent from £580 to £70 (Hampshire and Wilkinson 2002).

that "all 'major issue' indicators have improved since the completion of the projects, with the most significant reduction being antisocial behaviour and vandalism" (Hall Aitken 2013). A practice guide produced by Thames Valley Police reported significant reductions in vandalism and petty crime following the installation of play facilities and youth shelters.

Research from the USA shows a link between play provision and family well-being. The American non-profit agency KaBOOM! studied parental attitudes about playgrounds, and found links to self-reported measures of family well-being. The survey showed "three-quarters of parents agree that the more time they spend together at a playground, the better their sense of family well-being. Furthermore, parents who live near a playground and visit often with their child report higher levels of family well-being than parents who do not live near a playground or do not visit playgrounds often" (KaBOOM! undated).

### 7.1.5 Location and design

Location, accessibility and connectivity (on foot and by bike/scooter/pushchair and by public transport) are crucial in attracting users to play facilities and sustaining use. A 2016 Canadian study of 9-to 13-year-old children used GPS technology to track children's pedestrian-based neighbourhood activity. Participants most of their out-of-school time (75%) in their neighbourhoods, with 94.5% of spent within a short distance of home (Loebach and Gilliland 2016). Two English studies of play on housing estates- one from 2016 and the other from 1997 – echo these findings. The 2016 study (which looked at a range of outdoor activity by people of all ages) found wide variations in the level of activity across 10 estates, with children being active and visible in some. It also found that "the layout of a development may have a significant impact on how well spaces are used" (Bornat 2016). The earlier study concluded that "estates which stimulate the widest range of play activity and satisfaction amongst children and parents are those with footpath networks, culs-de-sac layout, public open spaces and play areas" (Wheway and Millward 1997).

The design and layout of play provision is also important to users of all ages. In-depth qualitative research with parents and children has shown that spaces with a range of play facilities and offers that cater for children of different ages, and that allow for families to visit together, are highly valued (Wallace et al 2009).

### 7.2 BENEFITS OF OUTDOOR LEARNING IN NATURAL SPACES

There is growing interest in the role of green space in supporting children's learning, and a strong evidence base. A 2016 evaluation by Plymouth University of a major Natural England initiative showed that learning outdoors in natural environments has multiple benefits for school children (Natural England 2016). Children were happier, healthier and more motivated to learn as a result of learning outside, including in local parks and green spaces. The 4-year 'Natural Connections' initiative ran in 125 schools across the South West of England, focused mainly on areas of deprivation in Plymouth, Torbay, Bristol, Cornwall and Somerset and reaching 40,000 primary and secondary school pupils. It helped school children experience the benefits of the natural environment by empowering teachers to use the outdoors to support everyday learning. The evaluation found that:

- 95 per cent of children surveyed said outdoor learning makes lessons more enjoyable.
- 90 per cent said they felt happier and healthier.
- 72 per cent of children said they got on better with others.
- 93 per cent of schools said outdoor learning improves pupils' social skills.

- 92 per cent of schools said it improves pupils' health and wellbeing and engages them with learning.
- 85 per cent of schools saw a positive impact on behaviour.
- 90 per cent of staff surveyed found outdoor learning to be useful for curriculum delivery.

The findings of the Natural Connections project are echoed by other evidence of educational, learning and developmental benefits. A systematic literature review (Gill 2014b) found:

- Experience of green environments is associated with greater environmental knowledge.
- Forest school projects are associated with improved social skills and improved self-control, self-confidence and language and communication.
- Conservation activities in open spaces are associated with improved psychosocial health.

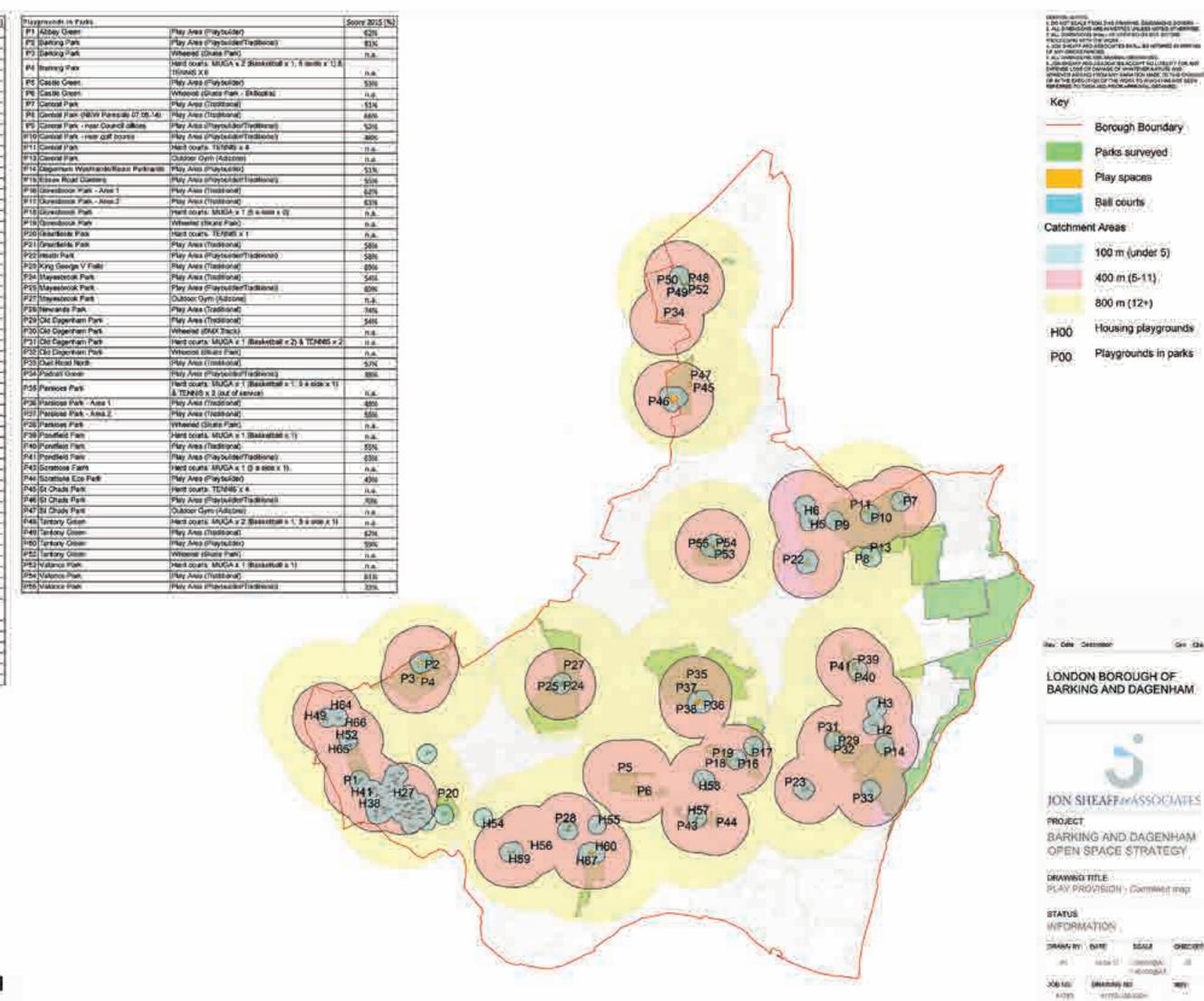
### 7.3 EXISTING PATTERN OF OUTDOOR PLAY PROVISION

The distribution of play provision across the borough was analysed using geographical information systems (GIS), based on the age ranges and accessibility thresholds set out in the GLA SPG (see Table 1, Fig 1.2 at p. 09 above and combined map at p.40 below). Taking child population densities into account, this analysis shows that there is a significant deficit of accessible play provision in almost all of Becontree ward, most of Whalebone ward and parts of Alibon, Eastbury, Heath, Longbridge, Parsloes, Valence and Village wards. There are also deficiencies in parts of Chadwell Heath, Eastbrook, and River wards, though here the population densities are lower. For children aged 5 – 11, the pattern is similar, although the deficient areas extend to larger areas within these wards, and also parts of the remaining wards. For children aged 0-5 almost all of LBBD is deficient. The exceptions are parts of Gascoigne ward (which has a high number of play areas in housing estates – and also some of the highest concentrations of children under 5) and areas that are within 100m of park play facilities. The GIS analysis shows some overlap in catchments for facilities for children aged 5-11 and 12+, as would be expected. The only significant area where there may be overprovision is parts of Gascoigne, in respect of the facilities for children under 5 already mentioned, although a fuller analysis of both child population and provision would be needed to confirm this. (Note that due to the emerging plans for Barking Riverside, Thames has been excluded from this analysis.)

LBBD Play areas have also been assessed for quality using the Play England assessment schedule (Play England 2009). (This tool provides a helpful starting point for benchmarking play facilities. However, it does have some weaknesses. It is designed for the assessment of individual play areas, not parks as a whole. This approach naturally leads to a focus on individual sets of play facilities, and works against taking a whole-park view of the play offer. It also makes no attempt to assess the overall design quality and appearance of facilities and it has no criteria that focus on teenagers as a user group.)

Barking Park is unarguably the most successful, well-designed, highest-quality play space. It offers a benchmark for hub play facilities in other parks. Across the borough as a whole, the picture (confirmed by the quality assessment) is of

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a mix of mostly old, conventional play facilities with fencing and largely primary-coloured steel equipment (some in a poor state of repair); more naturalistic facilities using mounds, boulders, logs and timber equipment; and ball courts and skate parks. Conventional play features/facilities are largely uninspiring and unlikely to have lasting appeal, especially for children above infants' school age. Some naturalistic features, while not showing signs of vandalism or the

[Extract from NICE Public health guideline on physical activity for children and young people]

Those providing local opportunities for physical activity in the voluntary, community and private sectors should provide a range of indoor and outdoor physical activities for children on a daily basis, including opportunities for unstructured, spontaneous play. Public, voluntary, community and private sector managers and decision-makers responsible for – or able to influence – opportunities for children to be physically active should:

- Ensure opportunities, facilities and equipment are available to encourage children to develop movement skills, regardless of their ability or disability.
- Provide children with access to environments that stimulate their need to explore and which safely challenge them. The aim is to develop their risk awareness and an understanding of their own abilities as necessary life skills.
- Ensure children have the opportunity to explore a range of physical activities to help them identify those they can enjoy by themselves and those they can do with friends and family.
- Provide daily opportunities for participation in physically active play by providing guidance and support, equipment and facilities.
- Ensure opportunities are available after school, at weekends, during half-term breaks and during the longer school holidays. Activities should be led by appropriately trained and qualified staff (paid or voluntary) and take place in schools and other community settings.

consequences of anti-social behaviour, are suffering from wear and tear/erosion (possibly a sign of popularity). Youth sport facilities are mostly of average standard (some in urgent need of repair) and poor/mediocre design, with limited opportunities for socializing.

### 7.4 BEST PRACTICE CONSIDERATIONS

Guidance from the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence states that "opportunities for moderate to vigorous physical activity include everything from competitive sport and formal exercise to active play and other physically demanding activities". It calls on agencies to provide daily opportunities for unstructured, spontaneous play (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence 2009).

The Greater London Authority Supplementary Planning Guidance on play space states that facilities should be "well-connected to well used pedestrian, cycling

or bus routes. They should be accessible to all sections of the community (including disabled people and their parents or carers) and be located within easy reach by walking, cycling and public transport" (Greater London Authority 2012).

The GLA SPG includes guidance on design taken from the publication Design for Play (Play England 2008). This sets out a landscape-led approach to play space design, with the aim of creating robust, flexible, inclusive spaces and features that are attractive to children and families of all ages. This guidance outlines a six-stage design cycle. These stages are: prepare, design, construct, use, maintain, review. The guide also sets out 10 principles for designing successful play spaces. Successful play spaces should be:

- 'Bespoke.'
- Well located.
- Make use of natural elements.
- Provide a wide range of play experiences.
- Accessible to both disabled and non-disabled.
- Meet community needs.
- Allow children of different ages to play together.
- Build in opportunities to experience risk and challenge.
- Sustainable and appropriately maintained.
- Allow for change and evolution.

Engagement and participation play a key role in ensuring that play facilities meet community needs. This is best done through 'co-creation': the active involvement of informed professionals with experience of successful design approaches alongside children and families (Demos 2007). Observation of how children and families actually use spaces is invaluable. When it comes to provision for young people meaningful, direct engagement with local groups of teenagers will be crucial in informing both the location and design of facilities (Play England 2008; Greater London Authority 2012).

As already noted, UK evaluation tools for play provision typically do not address the needs and interests of teenagers well. One American project, 'Growing Up Boulder', has drawn up a checklist of teen-friendly features of parks, produced with input from young people themselves (Derr 2015). Teens were keen to see play spaces for both children and adults; the project found in particular that "younger teens consistently ask for more active forms of play, such as zip lines or parkour courses that allow risk taking." This project found that other park features important for teens include:

- WiFi
- Lighting and Art
- Study Space
- Trees, Flowers, Nature
- Water features

Bearing in mind the role of outdoor spaces in supporting children's education, it is not surprising that interest in the topic has been growing in London, with the spread of initiatives such as Forest School. Appropriate facilities in local parks and green spaces can support these initiatives, for instance through the

creation of outdoor storytelling areas and wildlife trails (Gill 2011). Good play space design is inclusive, and inclusive design is about quality, not compliance. It is concerned with the range of offers across the whole of a play facility/space, not whether every piece of equipment being accessible to all. Disabled children want to be able to play with their non-disabled family, peers and friends, and designs in all locations should reflect this in their choice of equipment and other features. It means addressing the needs and concerns of children with a range of disabilities and impairments, not simply those in wheelchairs. Site accessibility including car parking, and provision of toilet facilities are crucial to inclusion (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2003; Wheway and John 2004; KIDS 2010).

Good playground design is not simply a matter of selecting equipment from a catalogue. As a result, playground safety is not simply a matter of compliance with equipment standards. Challenge, adventure and excitement are part of children's play, and what good playgrounds should be offering. Hence a balanced approach to risk management is essential.

Risk benefit assessment (RBA), as set out in guidance from Play England (Ball et al 2013) is a tool that supports a considered, balanced approach to risk management. It brings together considerations about risks and benefits alongside other factors in a single decision-making process. It is recognised by the Health and Safety Executive as a sensible approach to risk management (Health and Safety Executive 2012).

In keeping with good practice from workplace and office health and safety, RBA as set out in the Play England guidance adopts a narrative approach; it does not recommend the use of matrices or ratings schemes for risks. Instead, it takes users through a set of open-ended questions under the following headings (Play Scotland 2014):

- What are the benefits for children and young people, and for others?
- What are the risks?
- What relevant local factors need to be considered?
- What are the options for managing the risk, and what are the pros, cons and costs of each?
- What precedents and comparisons are there?
- What is the risk-benefit judgement?
- How should the judgement be implemented?

Good procurement procedures are design-led, and help to underpin the landscape-led approach to design that is proposed in Design for Play. Likewise, while ease and costs of maintenance are clearly factors that shape design, if allowed to have too great an influence they can undermine the creation of attractive, successful play areas (Greater London Authority 2012). Good practice guidance is available from Play England on maintaining spaces that incorporate natural play elements and features (Davis et al 2009). The guidance addresses concerns and misconceptions about natural play (such as the view that loose fill materials routinely lead to contamination problems) and includes sections on:

- How to create a framework to support nature play and its ongoing maintenance.
- Procedures that can be used to support the maintenance of play spaces.

• Specific materials that often feature in nature play and information on how to maintain them.

### 7.5 PROGRAMMING AND EVENTS

Programming is invaluable in promoting new or improved play facilities, and can also help to build up and sustain levels of engagement over time. Conventional events such as the annual Playday celebration (on the first Wednesday in August each year), family festivals and performances are part of this, and are considered in more detail in Section 6.

Alongside these, more regular playwork-led community play sessions in public spaces can also play a role. An evaluation report of a programme of community play sessions in Tower Hamlets shows that they have led to significant engagement in active play. They have also helped raise parental awareness of the value of play, engaged parents and children in championing play and in some case led to parents and children becoming involved in public space improvement projects (Gill 2016).

Programming may be particularly effective in connecting teens with parks. The Growing up Boulder initiative discussed above found that teens were keen to see music and movie nights, as well as food-related events and facilities (Derr 2015).

### 7.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Priorities for creating and improving play facilities across LBBD should take into account the findings of the GIS

**analysis** set out above at section 7.3, and especially the areas of underprovision.

**Play facility designs** should follow the landscape-led approach set out in Design for Play and the GLA SPG, embracing its approach to the incorporation of natural elements and hard and soft landscaping, to fencing and boundary definition and to engagement with children, families and other local stakeholders. The typology and accessibility criteria in the GLA SPG should be applied thoughtfully and flexibly.

**Main or hub play facilities** should be located near other café/sport/ leisure facilities, with a strong network of walking/cycling paths, to create a hub of mutually supportive patterns of use. This will be especially important in larger parks (eg Mayesbrook, Central, Old Dagenham and Parsloes). These hub facilities should where appropriate be supplemented with smaller play areas, play trails and incidental play features tailored to each park/site context. Hub play areas should include generous provision of formal seating such as picnic benches and also 'sittable structures' such as low walls and large logs that also form part of the play offer.

A site-specific approach to boundary definition should be taken. For instance, boundaries can be created cost-effectively through hard and/or soft landscaping: dog-proof metal fencing is not always necessary or warranted. In larger playgrounds, the aim should be to create a space that can be used flexibly, including a mix of scales within an overall area. Hard segregation by age should be avoided.

LBBD should explore the idea of **creating at least one flagship inclusive play space**, designed with input from children and families with a range of abilities and disabilities.

There should be **greater emphasis on adventurous facilities** that are likely to engage a broader age range of children and teenagers, and that keep them engaged for more of their childhood. Facilities should include well-designed social and informal leisure offers that improve on off-the-shelf youth shelter/ball area/skate park designs, with location and design shaped by input

Over the longer term, the development of a teen-oriented

from local young people.

**assessment tool**/set of indicators should be considered to fill the gap left by existing tools. Such a tool could draw on the 'Growing Up Boulder' checklist referenced above.

**Features and structures should be created that are suitable for use in outdoor learning/forest school contexts** where the park landscape has a more naturalistic character (e.g. Central, Eastbrookend, St Chads). Structures could include storytelling areas, raised platforms suitable for pond-dipping, wildlife trails and minibeast structures).

A balanced approach should be taken to risk management,

supported by risk benefit assessment (RBA) and thoughtful application of equipment standards. Procurement processes need to be design-led: they should allow for integration of high-quality landscape design and equipment choices, and for flexible responses to local sites and circumstances. Maintenance and inspection should make use of good practice guidance, including on the use of RBA to inform decisions about safety.

LBBD should consider **raising the public profile and awareness of play facilities through programmed events and activities** (including conventional events and also playwork-led sessions) linked to openings/refurbishments. As part of this, it should continue to support the annual Playday event, ideally with a presence in all LBBD parks, and link it to public health promotion initiatives around outdoor play. These could be curated as an annual calendar of park play events. LBBD should also explore the potential to promote facilities via social media and apps.

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### 8.1 WHY GROW FOOD IN PARKS?

It is widely recognised that gardening and food growing have a positive impact on people's health and wellbeing and there is a growing body of evidence to support this <sup>65</sup>.

Regular contact with plants and the natural environment can improve mental wellbeing and combined with the activity of growing food, it can help improve physical health for a wide range of abilities and ages. Regular involvement in gardening can:

- Improve psychological health, by reducing stress, the severity of stress and associated depression.
- Increase physical activity, burn calories and contribute to maintaining a healthy weight and reduce the risk of obesity.
- Help with rehabilitation or recovery from surgery or other medical interventions
- Alleviate the symptoms of illnesses like dementia and Alzheimer's disease, such as agitation and aggressive behaviour.
- Contribute to improved social interactions and community cohesion.
- Provide access to locally grown, fresh produce and help increase the consumption of fruit and vegetables, as well as improving attitudes to healthy eating.
- Introduce a way of life to help people improve their wellbeing in the longer term.

In addition to the health benefits there are many social, economic and environmental factors that impact on health. Community food growing projects can have positive benefits on these:

- Individual lifestyle: supports a healthy lifestyle with regular outdoor activity and contact with nature which helps improve physical and mental health.
- Provides access to healthy, affordable, locally grown food.
- Social and community: engages the community and enhances mechanisms for getting people involved in things that matter to them.
- Activities: promotes health and wellbeing as well as an opportunity for learning new skills.
- Built environment: physical exercise is designed into the local area.
- Natural environmental factors: enhances the natural environment and engages people with nature.

### 8.2 GREEN SPACE, GARDENING & HEALTH

Evidence on the impact of gardens and gardening on health is closely linked to the wide array of evidence on 'green spaces and health'. It is clear that access to nature is a critical part of a healthy community but increasingly sedentary and stressful lifestyles are resulting in poor physical and mental health. This means that while life expectancy has significantly improved, long term conditions such as depression, obesity and diabetes also continue to increase, decreasing quality of life.

The link between access to nature and particularly to stress, depression and anxiety is supported by evidence, such as:

- Visits to nature are associated with decreases in self-reported stress (Annerstedt, 2010) and a study in the Netherlands showed every 10 percent increase in access to green space translated in an improvement in health equivalent to being five years younger (de Vries, et al 2003), with similar benefits found by studies in Canada (Villeneuve et al 2012) and Japan (Takano 2002).
- Green spaces have also been linked with reduced levels of obesity in children and young people in America (Lis et al 2007).

Natural England has become increasingly interested in this topic, leading them to set up the "Outdoors for All" working group and publishing research, reports and recommendation on the subject <sup>66</sup>.

### 8.3 HEALTH IMPACT OF FOOD GROWING

In addition to providing passive access to nature, the act of gardening also has an important role. It is an important pastime in the UK, particularly for adults over 24 and rising in importance for older people who are less likely to be active but more likely to undertake gardening. While much gardening is undertaken at home, the opportunities to garden within public and shared spaces, particularly in urban areas can provide increased opportunities for people to improve health and wellbeing benefits, making it an important consideration when planning public open spaces.

In particular gardening and more specifically food growing is a useful intervention for many target audiences. The Kings Fund Report on Gardens and Health cites the following <sup>67</sup>:

- School aged children: Well-designed studies of school gardening suggest that children's fruit and vegetable intake can be significantly increased combined with efforts to improve parental support; a further range of studies points to increased knowledge, and preferences for fruit and vegetables
- Families: A recent report of 2,000 homeowners showed that parents with children under 18 spent significantly more money on their gardens than those without, including on play equipment such as slides, sandpits and swings. Almost 1 in 4 parents thought that their children did not spend enough time outdoors.
- Older People and those with dementia: Surveys suggest gardens become
  much more important as a source of physical activity in older age, as
  well as independence, and in ameliorating loneliness. There is emerging
  evidence that gardening may also be important in falls prevention (helping
  to maintain good gait and balance) and also in dementia prevention and
  cognitive decline.

Additional research has also found evidence for the following:

 Vulnerable groups – a study in 2015 (Weinamm et. al) found more beneficial effects for a subgroup with a poor prognosis for good health and the "Growing Health" report found many examples of effective interventions and benefits for target groups including substance misusers and excluded groups <sup>68</sup>.

The use of food growing and gardening for therapeutic benefits (i.e. led by a trained therapist for a group with defined needs) is common and well evaluated, through networks such as Care Farming UK. Areas where therapeutic horticulture can have good impacts include:

- Mental health: gardening and related activities have long been advocated in mental health programmes (Spurgeon and Underhill, 1979).
- Physical health: health problems centred around sedentary lifestyles, obesity and even old age have been alleviated or tackled with gardening programmes.
- Substance misusers: therapeutic and manual work is increasingly being used to include drug and alcohol dependent people and aside from horticulture projects "Care Farms" are also being increasingly used to meaningfully occupy this client group in the UK.
- Excluded groups (refugees etc.): horticulture projects are increasingly seen as a way of generating meaningful activity for excluded groups like refugees.

Creation of food growing gardens within public spaces provides important infrastructure for use of food growing as therapy, and opens up lots of potential for different groups to benefit from these spaces.

### 8.4 COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF FOOD GROWING

Capital Growth's "Growing Success" <sup>69</sup> evaluation report highlighted many of the benefits of food growing that had occurred as a result of their campaign, launched in 2008. This included reporting:

- 99,000 people were involved across the network (an average of 20 per community garden);
- 71% of people had made a new friend with someone in the neighbourhood/local area as a result of getting involved;
- 38% of people felt safer in their neighbourhood as a result of the growing project.

The feedback from an additional Capital Growth survey of 342 food growing projects showed many are located in places of diverse integration in terms of age, ability, ethnic background and employment status. The survey also showed the key motivation for involvement in community food growing is to create a sense of community and improve health and wellbeing (both 90%) 70.

Further local evidence from Growing Communities Dagenham Farm demonstrates the impact that food growing projects is having within the borough. To date the project, with support from Big Lottery's Reaching Communities' fund, has run:

- A volunteer programme with open volunteering all year and Open Farm Sundays during the warmer season for local residents to learn new skills, take gentle exercise in the open air and buy fresh farm produce.
- A free lunch programme where volunteers learn cooking skills using fresh produce from the site and then eat communally.
- A "Grown in Dagenham" young people's programme working in partnership with 2 local schools and Barking and Dagenham College where 80 children take part in food growing and cooking workshops each week.
- A free holiday and after school growing club.
- Training workshops for school teachers and teaching assistant in food growing and working with the farm.
- A 9 month long, paid Food Worker training programme for 4 unemployed lone parents (from April – December) with the hours geared to meet their childcare needs.
- A weekly food growing and skills session for LBBD residents in recovery from alcohol and substance abuse. Two of the previous service users have made the transition to working as part of the regular volunteer team, visiting the farm independently.
- A weekly (in season) fresh produce stall at the farm on Sundays and a weekly stall at Dagenham East station due to resume trading in the summer of 2017.

During 2016 this has resulted in:

- 42 regular local volunteers learning skills and working on the farm.
- 2,205 volunteer hours worked on the farm equivalent to 298 days.
- 135 local residents visiting the farm to find out about volunteering and/or to buy fresh produce.
- 384 local residents visiting the farm and/or attending the farm.
- 179 young people taking part in food growing and food preparation (April-Dec 2016).
- 4 Trainees (unemployed lone parents).

### 8.5 EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF FOOD GROWING

Food growing in schools and for educational purposes is fairly widespread with a range of studies showing the outcome on knowledge, skills, educational attainment and behaviour.

A recent evaluation of Garden Organic's Food Growing Schools London project has shown that as a result of involvement in school food growing;

- 79% of schools reported improved behaviour or attainment.
- 62% reported pupils are more aware of healthy eating 71

While most of the projects for schools are set up within school grounds, there is clearly scope for provision outside of school grounds and within park settings. This has been demonstrated in Growing Communities school engagement programme (see above).

### 8.6 FOOD GROWING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The production and supply of food currently accounts for 20-30% of green house (GHG) emission in the UK. While much of the emissions are down the method of production (with organic production methods being lower), there is also impact from transportation, storage and this can vary for type of crop.

Some quantifiable evidence is available to support this, including a study by Kulak et al (2013 72) who highlight the role of urban farms in reducing the emissions of locally consumed foods; while the reduction is relatively low, it exceeds the carbon sequestration for conventional urban green space projects such as parks and forest.

### 8.7 THE BUSINESS CASE FOR FOOD GROWING

Sustain's Growing Health project has documented many public health and NHS commissioned interventions, although cost comparison to other interventions is still relatively difficult to find evidence. Cost benefit analysis of food growing activities is relatively new and limited in its ability to measure different types of intervention, but there is evidence of a business case for growing food. Natural England (2009) estimate that £2.1 billion would be saved annually through averted health costs if everyone in England had equal access to green space. The Kings Fund Report (2016) also summarises the financial evidence of gardening including the following examples:

- The New Economics Foundation estimated the value of the Ecominds programme (a programme supported by Mind to offer outdoor experiences including gardening for those with mental health problems) for five participants to be around £7,000 each through reduced NHS costs, welfare benefit reductions and increased tax contributions (New Economics Foundation 2014).
- Access to green space can reduce mental health admissions, resulting in additional savings for the NHS (Wheater et al 2007).
- The national evaluation of the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (BTCV) Green Gym project (Yerrell 2008) between 2005 and 2009 estimated that for every £1 invested in green gyms, £2.55 would be saved in treating illness related to physical inactivity.
- Benefits linked to health including carbon storage, flood alleviation and amenity value, valued in total at more than £130 billion (Kenton et al 2015).

### The current picture

Food growing in London

Capital Growth <sup>73</sup>, a network of 2000 food growing projects in London, has been working to support community food growing projects since 2008 (see map of projects at www.capitalgrowth.org/spaces/). During this time food growing projects in all types of public and private spaces have been developed and the numbers continue to grow, with all boroughs developing a range of growing initiatives.

During this time food growing has also been supported within the London Plan and subsequently filtered down to Local Plan level.

### London Plan Policy 7.22 Land for food

### Strategic

A The Mayor will seek to encourage and support thriving farming and land-based sectors in London, particularly in the Green Belt.

B Use of land for growing food will be encouraged nearer to urban communities via such mechanisms as 'Capital Growth'.

### LDF preparation

C Boroughs should protect existing allotments. They should identify other potential spaces that could be used for commercial food production or for community gardening, including for allotments and orchards. Particularly in inner and central London innovative approaches to the provision of spaces may need to be followed, these could include the use of green roofs. <sup>74</sup>

Research by Capital Growth in 2016 found:

- 28 of the 33 boroughs supporting community growing within their planning policy
- 19 of 33 boroughs reporting food growing in parks

The approach councils across London take towards developing food growing varies and in many cases it is characterised by partnerships with voluntary sector or local housing providers. In other areas, where these partnerships do not exist, local authorities have taken a leadership role, setting up projects directly and in many cases responsibility for driving food growing sits within the parks department.

#### Food growing in parks

Food growing in parks is established good practice; there are examples and a track record across the UK, with areas dedicated to growing food in parks ranging from local pocket parks to the Royal Parks Regents Park Allotment Garden.

As local authorities look for new models of managing parks, the prevalence of food growing is likely to increase due to the multiple benefits that this activity can provide.

To support the development of the Parks and and Open Spaces Strategy park masterplanning project, over 25 parks in London and nationwide were reviewed. Many of these were found to operate growing projects in conjunction with park buildings with previous amenity uses. These include Myatts Field (LB Lambeth), Mayow Park (LB Lewisham) and Walpole Park (LB Ealing). Refer to Table 8.1 case study 1.

### Table 8.1 - Case study: Walpole Park, LB Ealing

Name of Park	Walpole Park- Walled Kitchen Garden
Type of Park	Historic ornamental gardens and parkland of Pitzhanger Manor
Description of park	Walpole Park is a 12-hectare public park; Grade 2 in the English Heritage Register of parks and gardens. The park facilities include a walled kitchen garden, a learning and education centre, a new playground, green open spaces, plus a café and toilet facilities.
	The restoration work in the walled kitchen garden included replanting many heritage varieties of fruit and vegetables. The new garden is maintained under the guidance of the park manager by two site-based gardeners.
Description of local area	Walpole Park is located at the edge of Ealing Broadway behind Pitzhanger Manor
Who runs it	Redbridge Council
	House (Pitzhanger Manor & Gallery Trust)
Organisation	Drop-in gardening sessions Every Thursday 10am-12pm, Walled Garden, Walpole Park.
Funding	Heritage Lotter Fund/Ealing Council
Users	Horticulture students, volunteers and community groups

### Table 8.2 - Case study: Maryon Park, RB Greenwich

Name of Park	Maryon Park – RB Greenwich
Type of Park	Small urban park – ex council nursery
Description of park	Formerly a quarry, it was once part of the estate of the Maryon Wilson family, former Lords of the Manor of Charlton. This large, hilly wooded site overlooks the Thames with the Green Chain Walk running through it.
Description of local area	Royal Borough of Greenwich
Who runs it	Friend of Maryon and Maryon Wilson Parks volunteers
Organisation	Maryon Park Community Garden is a not-for-profit voluntary community project. The Friends of Maryon and Maryon Wilson Parks are a local voluntary community group who have an interest in the parks and two associated green spaces in the of North Charlton.  The community garden was set up on 2011 on the abandoned nursery for surrounding park. It is managed by a committee elected by the plot holders and garden volunteers. Maryon Park Community Garden was established by the Friends but is now run as a independent not-for-profit, council recognised community group. The Friends regularly help to clear the park of litter and rubbish and establish special projects including the 'Maryon Park Community Garden' and a 'Wild Life Meadow' in Maryon Wilson Parks  The Community Garden provides raised growing plots for local people who do not have gardens or for whom gardening can have health benefits and local retired people
Funding	The Friends of Maryon Parks, with the help of Groundwork and grants from Capital Growth and the Olympic green heritage fund Transform, transformed the abandoned Maryon Park plant nursery into a Community Food Growing Garden. The work started in April 2102, the garden opened in April 2013.

Many other growing projects have been developed on previously abandoned areas, reclaiming them. Examples included Lammas Park (LB Ealing) and Maryon Park (LB Lewisham). In a number of outer London boroughs voluntary-sector led initiatives had been set up in ex-council nurseries and greenhouses no longer required by the council contractors. These have been leased to voluntary sector to manage as community resources, often with an enterprise element including Growing Communities (LB Hackney and Barking & Dagenham), Organiclea (LB Waltham Forest), Edible Landscapes (LB Haringey) and Sutton Community Farm (LB Sutton). Refer to Table 8.2 case study 2.

Examples of food growing in parks with open access were found but were more common in smaller pocket parks that are overlooked by residents or focusing

on orchards or edible planting within the parks planting schemes. It should be noted that even within these types of schemes community engagement is required to encourage groups to harvest and care for the plants and trees. Refer to Table 8.3 case study 3.

### Table 8.3 - Case study: Abbey Gardens, B Newham

Name of Park	Abbey Gardens – LB Newham
Type of Park	Small urban park on historic monument site
Description of park	In 2006 a group of local residents formed Friends of Abbey Gardens to rescue the derelict site from vandalism and neglect. The soil was found to be contaminated, but with time and effort this setback was overcome and an artist designed shared 'harvest garden' was created in 30 long raised beds over the 80 by 20M site.
	Anyone is welcome to participate in the shared growing of flowers, fruit and vegetables. The group teaches food growing and gardening skills, provides locally grown produce shared communally and promotes health and wellbeing.
	The group now ensures that Abbey Gardens continues to be used and managed by local people as an open-access site and harvest garden which improves the local environment, helps to build a stronger community, gives people an understanding of locally grown food and serves as a venue for cultural events. The group holds regular free events, including a Summer Fair and a Harvest Festival.
Local Authority	Newham
Who runs it	Friends of Abbey Gardens
Organisation	Funding received from Newham Council, People's Health Trust, Chiltern Seeds and the Health Lottery.
Funding	Local people, cultural events, workshops

### 8.8 FOOD GROWING IN BARKING & DAGENHAM

The borough has supported the principle of food growing as part of the Capital Growth campaign, through policy and through developing practical projects for a number of years.

The council worked with the Capital Growth campaign to support the demand for new food growing projects and as a result the set-up of new food growing sites in the borough, which was consistent with the demand shown from other outer London boroughs in this time. In total 42 projects have been registered with the initiative since 2009 with around 20 currently registered as active on the map (see Plan JSA-L700 & JSA-L701).

Simultaneously the demand for allotments in the borough has grown, as in most London areas, and currently nearly all sites operate a waiting list which the council has made efforts to reduce. The council have also worked to create some new sites within the borough and to re-locate other sites, which are now all independently managed.

More recently in the borough a number of more established voluntary/third sector organisations have supported new initiatives in the borough including:

- Growing Communities www.growingcommunities.org
- Trees for Cities www.treesforcities.org
- The Orchard Project www.theorchardproject.org.uk
- Company Drinks www.companydrinks.info

These organisations have considerable experience and access to resources and expertise, and provide a great way to build the local capacity of residents to get involved and in the longer term, to lead on park food growing initiatives.

### **Current provision and demand**

The map below shows the distribution of food growing projects within the borough. Food growing initiatives are currently in place in the following parks. Potential exists to extend these operations and to develop initiatives in other parks.

#### **Central Park**

Growing Communities took over this site in 2011 and now run a successful branch of their social enterprise, which produces organic food for sale as well as providing training and learning opportunities.

### **Barking Park**

This park has an orchard which recently has required significant maintenance delivered through training programmes led by The Orchard Project. In addition Company Drinks have taken over the Pavilion which they will use as part of their social enterprise, making drinks from foraged ingredients.

#### St Chads Park

A new orchard/woodland area has been planned and planting has begun, led by Trees for Cities.

#### Valence Park

A demonstration food garden has been developed here as part of the wider Heritage Lottery Fund project, which is coordinated by the Rangers Service and involves local volunteers in the maintenance.

### Opportunity and considerations for food growing within the borough's parks

There are different ways to characterise food growing and each of these offers different opportunities for parks. The following Table 8.4 sets out the key issues and this section goes onto to discuss the key issues that have been used to assess suitability for food growing for the borough's parks. This typology is not exhaustive and the elements are not mutually exclusive but can support decision-making in terms of the type of growing activity that could be developed for each site.

#### Access

Most successful growing projects require a level of restricted access or protection to enable volunteers to benefit from the harvest and also to give access to water, shelter and amenities. While restricting access technically limits open access, it also creates benefits for those running and using the projects and is essential for commercial food production. Many limited access projects are often able to open their sites for visitors during park opening hours, if staff are available to unlock.

Given the size of the borough's parks, limiting access means that limiting access to provide a high quality amenity, would have a limited impact on access to green space. The benefits of limiting access would also be seen by those using the site, and any agreement could ensure that open days and 'open door' policies were put in place by those using the site.

There is also scope to attach protected sites to any new or existing buildings within park spaces. This approach could include East End Country Park café, and the bowling Pavilion site in Central Park and Barking Park.

Where it is not appropriate to create protected or limited access growing space, the development of orchards and edible planting is a more viable option. This is currently the approach adopted in St Chads and Greatfields Park.

### Community capacity and partnership opportunities

The borough does not currently have a large number of community groups with the capacity to take on to take on the management of land and open spaces. Conversely it does have a strong and growing demand for land to grow food and an interest in developing these projects. This is evidenced by the growing demand for allotments, the number of groups that have tried to start food growing projects. This interest is in part a consequence of the success of the Growing Communities Dagenham Farm project which has seen high number of participation in their structured programme.

To support greater community involvement in managing food growing projects, capacity could be built in a structured way through the leadership of third sector organisations and the council in developing projects. This approach is currently being adopted at the following sites:

- Barking Park Orchard the Orchard Project has run training sessions.
- Barking Park Pavilion and other park foraging led by Company Drinks.
- St Chads Orchard recently facilitated by Trees for Cities.

### Table 8.4 - Relationship between categories of food growing and opportunities for parks

Name	Detail	Benefits	Limitations	Potential partners
1. Edible planting & productive landscapes	Edibles plants incorporated into existing planting and maintenance schemes	Low maintenance, long term cost  Builds a 'culture' of food growing  Lends itself to foraging and walking groups	Limited educational opportunities Less engagement	Walking Group Company Drinks
2. Orchard/ Forest Garden (e.g. Barking Park)	Planting of fruit trees, can include perennial under planting of edible plants	Provide opportunity for community engagement Can be open access More variety of food growing	Varieties require careful selection and maintenance plan  Take a number of years to produce harvest	The Orchard Project Trees for Cities
3. Open access educational growing projects	These projects would be run by group or organisation to demonstrate benefits of food growing, types plants.  Often hold regular volunteer days	Have potential for wider reach Good engagement tool/develop capacity/skills Encourage participation	Require resources to set up and run Open to the 'elements' (human& animal) e.g. vandalism/ interference Harvest can be taken so limited benefit for volunteers	Orchard Project Trees for Cities LBBD
4. Gated growing projects – educational (e.g. Valence House)	Run by group or organisation to demonstrate health and other benefits of food growing. Regular access but unlike above access is limited or the site is gated.	Can often be 'open' for most of the time Works well in conjunction with a facility or building	Requires investment Removes land from public use although requirements for open days can be built in	Company Drinks LBBD Community groups
5. Productive growing* (e.g. Central Park)	Growing spaces are larger scale to enable significant harvest that can be sold.  Projects would be gated, with access through open days.  Run by paid staff with experience but opportunity for training.	Generate revenue to help with sustainability. Provide healthy, locally produced	Needs capital investment.  Most food 'sold' although many social enterprises will encourage residents to buy.  Access has to be structured e.g. volunteering schemes, can require open days	Growing Communities
6. Gated Growing – individual plots	Small allotments allocated to individuals or groups	Generate limited income	Removes land from public use although requirements for open days can be built in	Allotment Societies

\*Note: purely commercial food production within park land would require significant land to create enough yield, infrastructure for processing and would be not accessible to the public, limiting health, social and community activity. Creating profitable primary production food businesses within London is challenging due to land and housing prices and therefore they are not recommended or discussed within this document, as they would require significant feasibility and consultation. Instead the focus is on social enterprise models.

- Central Park nursery taken over by Growing Communities Dagenham Farm.
- The Ranger Service facilitates the Valence House allotment project.

These organisations offer significant potential partnerships for the council, that can help to develop food growing initiatives in parks and build on the aspirations outlined in the park masterplans.

#### Resources

The investment needed for physical infrastructure to create food growing projects is relatively low in comparison with other park uses, and various grants are available to cover these start-up costs. A bigger challenge is finding ways to resource the upkeep of the sites and to fund staffing and maintenance costs. Opportunities to resource an increase in food growing across the borough include:

### Volunteers and volunteer led groups

Using volunteers and community groups is one way to reduce paid staff costs, but given the low level of volunteering capacity across the borough, this is a relatively high-risk approach. Volunteer run projects in large parks could create conflict in terms of use of produce and would require a defined agreement defining responsibility of site maintenance. In the longer term these projects would be more suited to smaller parks.

#### **Council led schemes**

In many boroughs and in Barking and Dagenham, there are projects that are led or facilitated by the council. The role of the council varies across London, but in Barking and Dagenham, this role is part of the Rangers Service remit.

#### Community & social enterprise

The council already benefits from two social/ community enterprises that trade food and products to generate income from their activities. Increasing community and social enterprise in the borough and providing continued opportunities within parks, is a good way to resource these activities. Growing Communities use the sale of their produce to fund their head grower, although it should be noted that the additional activities that provide educational and other outcomes still require grant funding. If produce is to be sold at a level that generates significant income it is usually important that there is limited access to these sites. Other opportunities also exist to add value to the produce harvest. This is the Company Drinks model (the production of soft drinks using grown and foraged produce). This model is also being developed by the Orchard Project which produces apple juice and cider.

#### **London-wide initiatives**

There are many London wide organisations that access funding to set up growing projects within parks and many of these have developed models to continue the involvement of community groups. These organisations are able to draw down funding from other sources, but it should be noted that long term maintenance and exit strategies for when the funding ends are important.

### Links with other key themes

It is worth noting that the inclusion of food growing in the masterplans for the borough's parks cross reference with initiatives for play and events. Informal and natural play can be realised in food growing areas, in food growing and edible planting areas and used by parents for informal play activities.

Similarly a programme for events can focus on and utilise existing food growing initiatives. This can develop local involvement in existing initiatives or stimulate an appetite for new ones. Examples of this can be seen in other London parks, such as the popular Walthamstow Garden Party in Lloyds Park, where food and food growing has become an important theme alongside music and creative activities.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **General recommendations**

- Opportunities for food growing projects within larger parks should be identified particularly those that could provide protected or limited access in order to increase scope for income generation and volunteering.
- Park plans should be flexible so that there is an opportunity to build into plans and any park developments, so there is opportunity to respond to growing demand in the future and adapt.
- Edible planting should be incorporated with interpretation and signage to encourage park users to interact with the scheme.
- Demand for structured food growing opportunities within parks should be met through development and building partnerships with social enterprise and voluntary organisations that have already started to work in the borough.
- Opportunities to support social enterprises and community enterprises that utilise food production, should be identified.
- Discussions with public health and local health partnerships, should consider the potential for social prescribing and commissioning to link to park based growing activities.
- Links should be made between development of play, events and food growing to build on the strong assets developing within the borough.

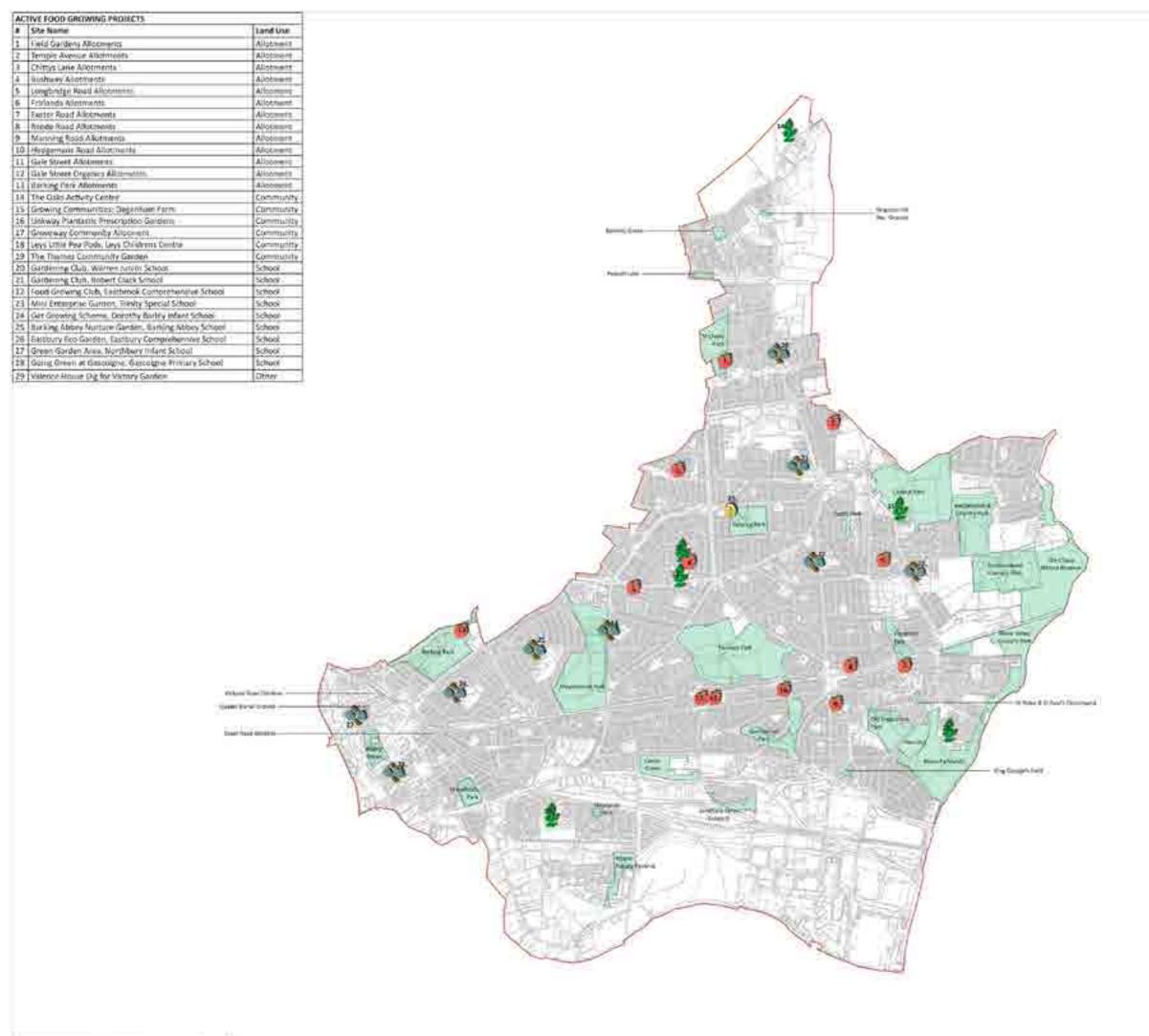
### **Specific recommendations**

- Further opportunities within Central Park, including the Pavilion, should be explored to build on the successful Growing Communities Dagenham Farm and to make this park an exemplar of food growing within London.
- A new growing area should be developed within the Old Dagenham Park, working in partnership with a voluntary sector partnership and local residents.
- A plan for current and new orchards (including St Chads and Barking Park) is developed to ensure a good selection of species, maintenance and a programme of community engagement.
- Incorporation of salad and herb beds should be explored as part of the café provision/picnic area in Eastbrook End Country Park.

- Food growing areas are encouraged as part of the evolving masterplan for at Barking Park Pavilion.
- Residents and volunteers involved in Greatfields Park should be consulted about the inclusion of edible plants into the current flower beds.

### **NOTES**

- \* Schmutz U., et al (2014). The benefits of gardening and food growing for health and wellbeing. Garden Organic and Sustain. [online] www. growinghealth.info
- http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6502695238107136
- 67 https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/sites/files/kf/field/field\_publication\_file/ Gardens\_and\_health.pdf
- 68 https://www.sustainweb.org/growinghealth/evidence/
- <sup>69</sup> Growing Success
- https://www.sustainweb.org/publications/capital\_growth\_monitoring\_ survey\_2013/?section=
- http://www.foodgrowingschools.org/resources/files/FGSL\_ InterimReport\_2016\_v2.pdf
- http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204612003209
- Part of Sustain; the alliance for better food and farming
- https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-chapter-seven-londons-living-spac-23



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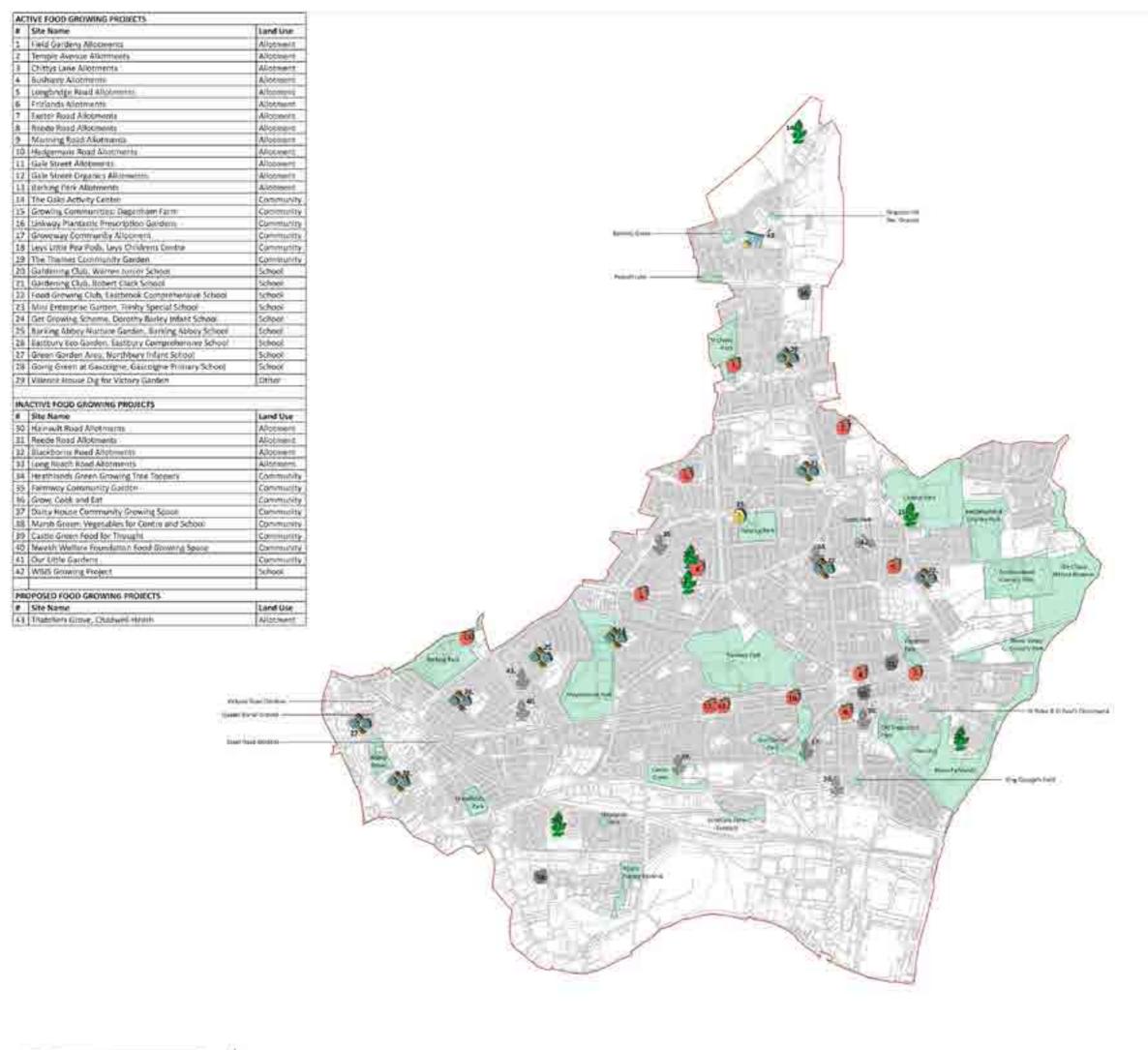
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BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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### 9.1 PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Pitch Strategy 2016 guides the future provision and management of sports pitches and outdoor sports facilities in the Barking and Dagenham area in the context of national policy and local sports development criteria. The strategy updates the previous Playing Pitch Strategy produced in 2005. The new report provides an up to date assessment of the supply and demand for playing pitches (grass and artificial) which serve the following core sports: football, rugby union, cricket and hockey.

### 9.1.1 Football Summary

The supply of facilities dedicated to mini-football is poor in terms of quantity. There is an oversupply of adult pitches and these pitches should be re-marked as pitches for youth and mini football to meet growing demand in this area.

There are specific site issues, driven predominantly by over use, unauthorised use and problems with drainage and maintenance regimes. There are also issues at those sites with ancillary accommodation that need to be addressed across the borough but particularly at key sites.

Parsloes Park has been identified as a strategic football hub due to the significant number of pitches and teams that use it as a home ground. There is a considerable need for this site to service the needs of adult football teams in the borough. However, issues such as unauthorised use, poor car parking and very poor ancillary facilities must be addressed.

Pitch quality is a problem across the borough with many clubs reporting that the condition of pitches is deteriorating, not improving. Council pitches in particular need to demonstrate improvements to maintenance regimes and marking/seeding, and begin to invest in better drainage systems.

The FA would like the Council, through the delivery of this strategy, to place a greater emphasis on protecting the quality of pitch surfaces through, low level fences and other measures to protect pitches from dog walkers and people riding across them on motorbikes and bicycles.

Valence Park has been identified as a site that could accommodate further pitches, which would be welcome with the expected increase in teams affiliated with Valence United FC.

One 3G is known to be in the planning process at the "Academy of Dreams" development at Manor Road Sports Ground. The Council would also be keen to see 3G pitch provision at Parsloes Park.

### 9.1.2 Cricket summary

There is a lower level of cricket participation in Barking and Dagenham than might be expected from national data such as the "Active People" survey. This may in part be explained by a comparative under-supply of facilities leading in turn to players having to play outside the borough.

There is a high number of wickets at the Eastbrook May and Baker sports club, which are unlikely to be all playable each season.

There are only three cricket clubs in the borough. The England Cricket Board carried out a National Player Survey that captured the demographic profile

of its participants. It evidenced that 30% of the cricket playing population is drawn from the South Asian Community. East London boroughs are heavily represented in this segment.

There is a need to secure additional facilities through the parks development and masterplanning processes to encourage these groups and teams to develop further.

Ancillary facilities and particularly changing rooms such as St Chad's Park pavilion are in need of refurbishment.

### 9.1.3 Rugby Union summary

There is an undersupply of rugby pitches in the borough that equates to a deficit of two pitches for adults and 16 pitches for juniors. Existing pitches need to be protected, carrying capacity improved where possible at existing pitches and also and opportunities created for training on 3G pitches to reduce pressure on grass pitches.

There is a significant shortage of junior rugby pitches and critically there is no single rugby site in the borough that can cater for both seniors and junior sections (due to inadequate changing facilities), which means most clubs have to separate training sessions across multi-sites. This lack of capacity can affect a club's appeal and sustainability.

Central Park's facilities have been identified as poor and in need of refurbishment to support the growing needs of Dagenham RFC. The club also needs more pitches.

There needs to be significant improvements to maintenance and silt drainage systems to improve playing surfaces.

### 9.1.4 Hockey summary

There are two active clubs in the borough and evidence of a rise in popularity for the sport locally.

### 9.1.5 Tennis summary

There is some evidence to support latent demand for tennis and potential club membership and this should be addressed through a Tennis Development Plan.

There is a lack of awareness about current facilities and opportunities to participate in tennis, and there exists a strong perception that participating in tennis is expensive, and likely to cost more than members of the public would be willing to pay.

It is recommended that the council seeks to identify funding to resurface the following courts and / or replacement of nets and repair / replace fencing:

- Barking Park 2 courts only
- Central Park
- St Chads Park
- Old Dagenham Park
- Greatfields Park

The previous Tennis Development Plan highlighted the potential issues of lack of access to affordable tennis racquets and balls. A simple hire scheme running out of facilities at Barking Park and other park sites such as Central Park could address this issue. This initiative could link to a tennis equipment donation scheme which could redistribute equipment to potential users. <sup>75</sup>

# 9.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTDOOR PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY (OPPS)

The findings and recommendations of the Outdoor Playing Pitch Strategy (OPPS) have largely been incorporated into the nine masterplans prepared as part of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (POSS).

Table 9.1 sets out how the recommendations within the OPSS have been implemented in the POSS.

As part of the masterplanning process, all sports clubs listed as consultees within the adopted OPPS and were invited to review the POSS and specific park masterplans at the following events:

• General POSS consultations

Barking Library: March 18th Dagenham Library: March 25th

• Masterplan consultations

Abbey Green, Barking Park, Greatfields Park and Mayesbrook Park-Barking Library: April 20th

Central Park, Eastbrookend Park, Old Dagenham Park, St Chad's Park, Valence Park – Dagenham Library: April 27th.

Comments received from attendees and participants have been incorporated into the final revisions of park masterplan included in the Parks and Open Spaces strategy.

### **Table 9.1**

Park	OPPS recommendations	POSS delivery through masterplanning
Abbey Green	N/A	N/A
Barking	Reduce football pitches by 1no.	2 No. adult football pitches for use by Euro Dagenham FC
	Provide new cricket square	• 1 new cricket square
Central	Reduce adult football pitches by 1 no, Youth Pitches by 4 no	Provide 2 no. junior rugby pitches
	and mini pitches by 2 no.	Provide new cricket square
	Provide new cricket square	Re-furbish tennis courts
	Provide new junior rugby pitches	Provide new pavilion building
Eastbrookend	N/A	N/A
Greatfields	N/A	Upgrade tennis courts
		Provide casual sports opportunities
Mayesbrook	Reduce adult football pitches by 3 no.	Reduce adult football pitches by 3 no.
	<ul> <li>Increase mini pitches by 3 no.</li> </ul>	• Increase mini pitches by 3 no.
Old Dagenham	Reduce adult pitches by 4 no.	Reduce adult pitches by 4 no.
	Add 1 no. mini pitch	Add 1 no. mini pitch
Parsloes	<ul> <li>Develop site as football hub with 3G and enhanced supporting facilites</li> </ul>	Develop football hub with two no. 3G pitches and supporting facilities.
	Reduce adult football pitches	Retain 7 existing grass pitches, possibly re-mark as min
	Increase mini pitch provision	pitches.
	Promote cricket development	
	Re-surface tennis courts	
St Chad's	Reduce adult football pitches by 2 no.	Reduce adult football pitches by 2 no.
	Add 1 no. mini pitch	Add 1 no. mini pitch
		Upgrade or ere-purpose pavilion
		Re-provide tennis courts
Valence	N/A	Seek funding for pavilion refurbishment

### **NOTES**

Playing Pitch Strategy Report- App. 1



# CORPORATE NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING IN BARKING AND DAGENHAM

### **10.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### 10.1.1 Introduction

In common with all London local authorities, the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham recognises the huge contribution made by green infrastructure to the wellbeing of its residents and the success of its economy.

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBD) is one of the first London Boroughs to produce a Corporate Natural Capital Account for its parks and open spaces. The account has been developed using the quality and value assessment data of these spaces assembled for the borough's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy.

Barking and Dagenham is facing some significant issues. The population of the borough is set to increase by 48 % over the next 20 years. Much of this new population will be accommodated in high density housing offering little or no access to private space. This will place an increasing level of demand on the borough's existing green infrastructure assets. Health statistics in the borough present several challenges and the capacity of green space to support positive outcomes for health has been well established.

Barking and Dagenham's green infrastructure assets will be placed under significant additional pressure to deliver a range of economic, social and environmental benefits at a time when budgets that aim to sustain the capacity

of these assets to deliver benefits is under pressure. The Corporate Natural Capital Account for Barking and Dagenham has the capacity to demonstrate the enormous value of the borough's open spaces for the well-being of residents. The total value of benefits accruing from these assets is estimated at more than £400 million in perpetuity. The costs of maintaining these open spaces are estimated at £100 million over the same period. Green Infrastructure assets thus deliver a fourfold return on investment. This simple equation provides a business case for investment in green infrastructure.

### 10.1.2 Background – Natural Capital Accounting

Natural capital refers to the stock of natural assets, such as parks and open spaces that provide economic, social and environmental benefits to people. The Natural Capital Committee has developed a Corporate Natural Capital Accounting (CNCA) framework to capture the financial value of natural capital assets and to quantify the costs of sustaining these benefits over time. The Corporate Natural Capital Account provides a balance sheet that shows the benefits provided by natural capital against the cost of maintaining them. Production of a Corporate Natural Capital Account is in line with the recommendations from the Natural Capital Committee's fourth report that "..the government should actively promote corporate natural capital valuation, accounting and reporting; local Authorities and major infrastructure providers should ensure that natural capital is protected and improved" (pg. 4) (Natural Capital Committee, 2017).

### 10.1.3 What natural capital assets do LB Barking and Dagenham own?

Barking and Dagenham owns and manages over 460 hectares of natural capital assets, with a further 90 hectares coming on stream through the borough's emerging regeneration schemes. As shown in Figure 10.1, the assets cover a wide range of habitat types, but the majority of this is amenity and neutral grassland and woodland. Refer to plan A1763- JSA-L005(pg.58).



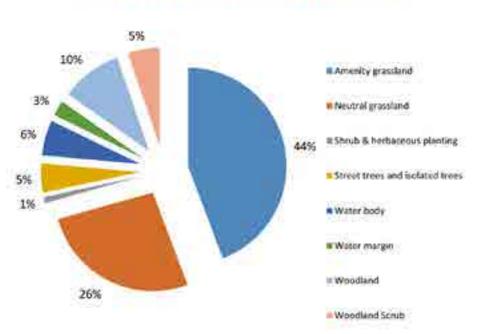


Fig.10.1- LBBD Park & Open Space Area by Habitat Type

### 10.1.4 What benefits do these assets provide to people?

Barking and Dagenham's natural capital assets produce essential benefits for residents and the rest of society. These open spaces improve:

- Air quality by absorbing pollutants.
- The local climate by cooling during heatwaves.
- Resilience to flooding by slowing water flows.
- Water quality by filtering water.
- Opportunities for outdoor recreation in more natural environments.
- Habitat for a broad range of species.

These benefits make the Borough a more attractive place to live and work. Access to good quality greenspace has a positive influence on physical and mental health, social cohesion and educational attainment, and supports the prosperity of town centres. All of the benefits have a financial value.

Benefits captured within the CNCA for Barking and Dagenham include:

- Recreation: Nearly 3 million visits are made to Barking and Dagenham greenspaces each year
- Physical health benefits: Nearly 1.5 million visits involve physical activity that contributes to meeting health guidelines (over 30 minutes and of, at least, moderate intensity)

Climate regulation: Barking and Dagenham's woodland and grassland sequester over 500 tonnes of CO2 equivalent each year.

### 10.1.5 What are the benefits worth in monetary terms each year?

The value of benefits delivered by natural capital assets is estimated to be £419m: this includes the value of recreational visits to greenspaces, physical health benefits (avoided health costs) supported by greenspaces, and climate regulation (carbon sequestration) benefits. These benefits represent external values arising to the rest of society, rather than financial values to the Council itself

Using available data and valuation evidence, this report estimates the monetary value of some of the largest benefits that natural capital assets within Barking and Dagenham provide. These include:

- Recreation: Visits made to Barking and Dagenham greenspaces have an estimated value of over £11m per year.
- Physical health benefits: The value (through the avoided health costs of inactivity) of the physical activity supported by Barking and Dagenham's greenspaces is nearly £2m per year.
- Climate regulation: Carbon sequestered by Barking and Dagenham's woodland and grassland is valued at over £30,000 per year.

It is reasonable to expect the benefits above to be delivered to at least these levels permanently and consistently over time and when valued in perpetuity are worth £419m. This is the figure that is used for their valuation in the balance sheet below.

While significant, these values are partial, and likely to be a significant underestimate of the total value of total benefits. They omit services such as air quality regulation and flood risk reduction, and in particular mental health benefits. The full measurement of health benefits is considered a major gap in the current natural capital account for two reasons.

First, it is likely that many visitors to green spaces (not only those who actively engage in 30 mins of exercise of at least moderate intensity), are gaining physical health benefits through exposure to natural environments. Secondly, it can be reasonably assumed that the mental health benefits are likely to be as significant, if not more significant, than physical health benefits. A significant amount of evidence suggests that exposure and access to the natural environment can produce positive mental health benefits including stress reduction and mental health promotion (e.g. eftec & CRESR, 2013; UK NEA, 2014; Gascon, 2015), the provision of opportunities to engage in mental-health enhancing physical activity (e.g. Hunter et al., 2015; Lachowycz & Jones, 2011) and the encouragement of positive social interactions and enhancement of community cohesion (e.g. Holtan et al., 2014; Weinstein et al. 2015). While mental illnesses represent the largest category of NHS 'disease'

expenditure in the UK, the quantified evidence to measure the mental health benefits of exposure to the natural environment and estimate its value, remains underdeveloped. .

### 10.1.6 What does it cost to maintain these monetary benefits?

Working with LBBD's finance officers, the costs to the council of maintaining the natural assets it owns have been estimated. The maintenance cost account has been prepared on the basis of the total costs required to maintain all the services provided by parks and open spaces, including operating, cleaning and maintaining buildings and fixed assets (e.g. playground equipment) as well as natural elements such as woods and grassland. The table below provides a breakdown of costs by type.

The estimate of £3.4m is an annual maintenance cost in perpetuity equating to an ongoing liability of £108m in present value terms. This is the estimated total cost of maintaining the natural capital in parks and green spaces into the future. These maintenance costs cover the whole borough and represent the on-going maintenance liability on the balance sheet.

### Table 10.1 - Breakdown of costs by type

Total	£3.4m
Misc & other costs	0.4
Depreciation	0.2
Recharges	0.2
Grounds maintenance	1.0
Payroll related	1.5
Expenditure	Annual Cost (£m)

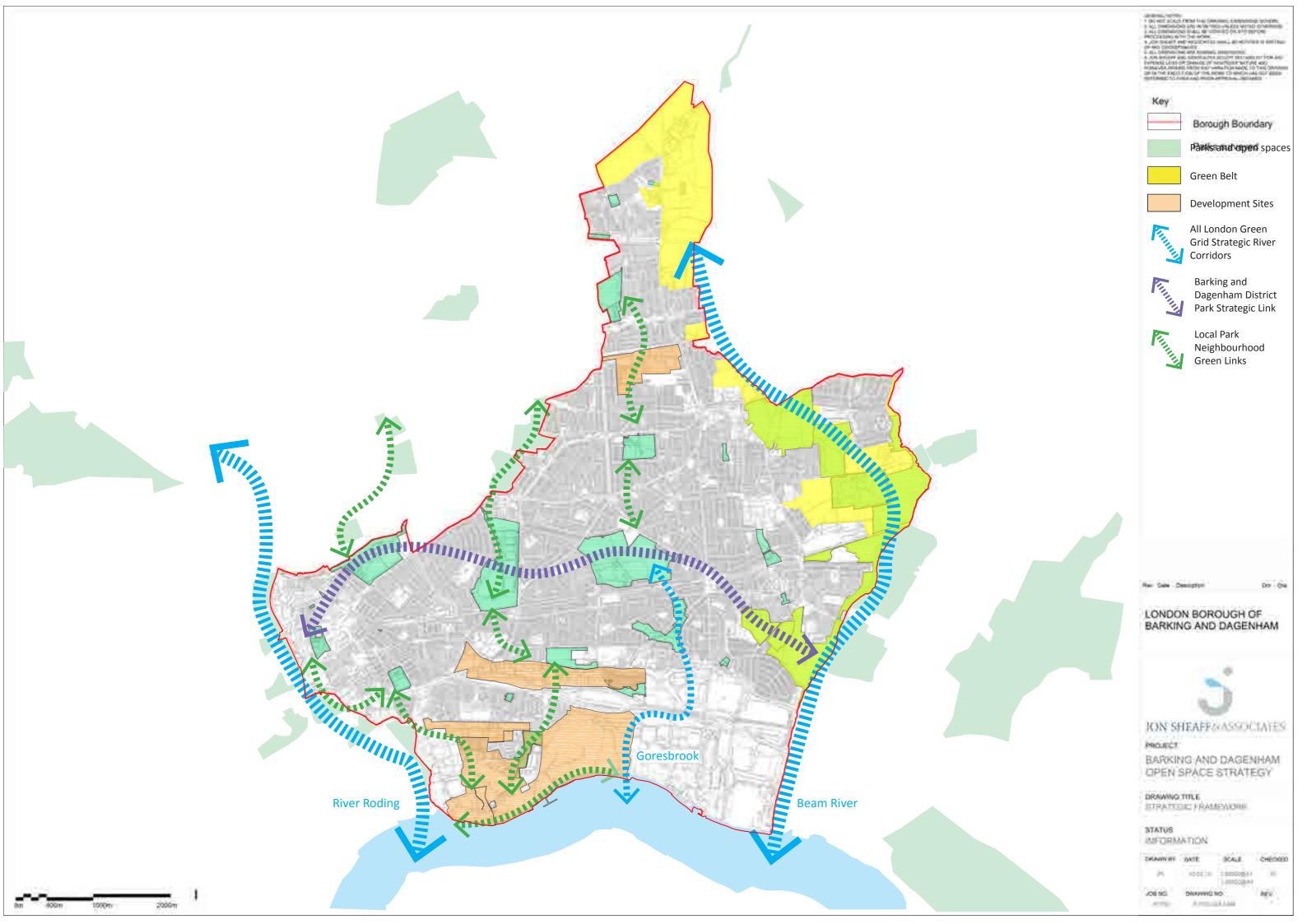
Note: Results for each expenditure have been rounded, and so may not add to total.

### **10.1.7** Natural capital balance sheet for LB Barking and Dagenham

The estimated benefits provided by open spaces in LBBD and the costs of maintaining them are shown in a natural capital balance sheet. The capitalised values <sup>76</sup> are presented in present value terms, discounted (using HM Treasury-recommended discount rates over 100yrs) and including a residual value element for benefits beyond 100 years. Refer to Table 10.2.

#### 10.1.8 Conclusions and recommendations

The CNCA for the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham highlights the significant values delivered by the borough's green infrastructure assets. It also organises data about open spaces into an accounting framework that can be updated each year, linking physical assets to their benefits and economic values, and maintenance costs.



# Table 10.2 - Natural capital balance sheet for LBBD (15 May 2017)

	Private Value (PV £m)	External Value (PV £m)	Total Value (PV £m)
Assets			
Baseline Value		419	419
Cumulative Gains/(Losses)			
Additions/(Disposals or Consumption)			
Revaluations and Adjustments			
Gross Asset Value	-	419	419
Liabilities			
Legal Provisions	-		
Other Maintenance Provisions	(108)	nil	(108)
Total Net Maintenance Provisions	(108)		(108)
Total Net Natural Capital Assets	-	419	310

**Notes**: This balance sheet is based on the natural capital account which provides adequate coverage of the benefits from LBBD's assets for the purposes of developing a CNCA. Further iterations of the account might aim to extend this coverage, for example, by including estimates for benefits not currently covered, such as mental health benefits. Asset values and liabilities are reported in present value (PV) terms calculated as the discounted flow of future value over 100 years, using a variable discount rate as suggested by Green Book Guidance (2003 & updated 2011): 3.5% for 0- 30 years, 3.0% for 31-75, and 2.5% for 76- 100 years.

This is the first attempt at a natural capital account for the entire borough. As a result, there are likely to be opportunities for further learning and refinement of the account and to expand the account to cover additional benefits, such as improvements to air quality and flood risk reduction. However, the existing results show that even without valuation of all important benefits, the values delivered by open spaces are substantial, with net benefits being approximately four times the cost of maintenance.

The broad range of benefits accruing to society from natural capital in cities such as London are now understood at a greater level of detail than ever before. Natural capital data will inform future strategic decision-making around planning, regeneration and health promotion. This CNCA provides a template for future work by local authorities in the assessment of the value of their green infrastructure assets. Equipped with this best practice guidance, land managers will have a robust evidence base to support the future management of natural capital assets.

### **10.2 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents a Corporate Natural Capital Account (CNCA) of the parks and open spaces of the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham (LBBD). The CNCA aims to provide LBBD with an improved understanding of the value of these areas to its residents, in order to support better decisions about their future management.

### 10.2.1 Background

LBBD's natural capital, also referred to as green infrastructure 77, is a significant contributor to sustaining Barking & Dagenham as a healthy place in which to live, and as an attractive place for work and business. In order to maximise the benefits accruing from green infrastructure, the Council is in the process of reviewing and updating its Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (POSS).

Increased public budget pressures suggest that future management and funding arrangements for green infrastructure assets covered by the strategy are uncertain. In parallel, the Borough will see significant population growth that will result in increasing demand for the benefits and services provided by green infrastructure, putting further pressure on its capacity to sustain and enhance the quality of life enjoyed by residents.

As a result, LBBD has a need to understand the costs and benefits of the green infrastructure it manages in more detail. The CNCA framework provides a strong basis for developing an understanding of the value of green infrastructure, and this in turn can be used to inform decision-making around future funding and governance for green infrastructure. In particular, CNCA allows for better alignment between the non-statutory service of natural capital asset management, and LBBD's mandatory duties and purposes (e.g. health and social care, regeneration and land-use planning, transport, environmental protection).

In the context of Barking & Dagenham, the application of the CNCA approach is aimed at helping to deliver four objectives:

- Develop a CNCA for LBBD's natural capital and green infrastructure assets, using the asset register developed as part of the emerging Parks & Open Spaces Strategy. This will provide the Council with a tool for understanding the benefits and costs associated with natural capital assets and allow the Council to make informed decisions about how to allocate scarce revenue resources, based on 'outcomes' data.
- Support the development of the borough's emerging Parks & Open Spaces Strategy and align LBBD's green infrastructure policy with the London Infrastructure Plan and other emerging open space policy and best practice.
- Review options and develop an outline business case for future management, funding and governance arrangements for LBBD's green infrastructure assets based on the future funding and governance options set out in the Parks & Open Spaces Strategy.
- Support the delivery of green infrastructure actions identified in the adopted strategy.

### **10.2.2** Report structure

This report summarises information reported to LBBD within the CNCA Excel workbook (LBBD CNCA Workbook.xls). The workbook holds all of the spatial and habitat data behind the account, as well as cost and benefit calculations and should be used in conjunction with this report. The report is structured as follows:

- Section 10.3: a brief background of the CNCA approach.
- Section 10.4: the natural capital asset register for LBBD.
- Sections 10.5 10.7: the physical flow account, the monetary account, and the maintenance account for LBBD, respectively.
- Section 10.8: conclusions and recommendations.

The report is also supported by annexes:

- Appendix 7: a more detailed explanation of the CNCA approach; and
- Appendix 8: a detailed overview of methods and sources used to develop the CNCA

### **10.3 BACKGROUND TO CNCA**

This natural capital account for LBBD follows the framework for corporate natural capital accounting (CNCA) developed for the Natural Capital Committee (eftec et al., 2015). The purpose of the CNCA framework is to help organisations make better decisions about the natural capital assets (or green infrastructure) that they manage. It does this by compiling data and information on the natural capital assets, their benefits and costs of maintaining them, in a single accounting structure, providing clear and explicit information necessary for long-term management. This information is critical to making informed decisions concerning strategic priorities within an organisation, such as prioritising investments and budgets.

By recording this information in a systematic way, CNCA statements will help LBBD.

- (i) demonstrate the value open spaces provide to society (even if the value of only a subset of such benefits can be measured)
- (ii) reveal who receives such benefits and how these can help with the delivery of the statutory services of the Council
- (iii) improve decision-making by making clearer the link between the environmental management and the economic performance (value) of natural capital assets

An important aspect of CNCA is that it creates a baseline statement of natural asset extent, condition and value which is used as a reference point against which the future status of natural capital can be monitored and reported in subsequent reporting periods. As this is the first CNCA for LBBD, this account will provide the first baseline for the period 2016/17.

The account can also provide the basis for developing a business case for future management and funding arrangements and for the leveraging of investment. Annex 1 provides further information on the CNCA approach, including an explanation of the different stages of the process and key terms.

### **10.4 NATURAL CAPITAL ASSET REGISTER**

The natural capital asset register shows the natural capital assets, their size, and where data is available, their condition.

This Section describes how the project team and staff in LBBD developed the asset register, giving an inventory that holds details of the stocks of natural capital assets it owns and/or manages.

### 10.4.1 Development

The account asset register for LBBD has been compiled by allocating the sites identified within the Open Space Assessment to the broad habitat types (accounting units) used in the UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) (see Table 10.3 for a list of these).

The asset register is largely complete in terms of the spatial extent of assets based on the spaces defined in the Parks & Open Spaces Strategy. But there are gaps, largest of which are likely to be in relation to green spaces such as 'Green Belt' land, allotments and cemeteries that were not included within the original Open Space Assessment. Further data on these sites can be sought, but priorities for filling gaps should be based on its potential to inform management, i.e. whether the data is of relevance to fulfilling the objectives of decision-makers.

### **10.4.2** Results

Table 10.3 presents the natural capital asset register for LBBD, organised by greenspace typology as identified in the London Plan (2015) and the accounting units for CNCA. The register includes the overall extent (area in hectares (ha)) of different types of habitat, as well as the proportion in 'Good', 'Fair', or 'Poor' condition.

As shown, amenity grassland (184 ha) and neutral grassland (110 ha) comprise the largest area of habitat for each type of park. District Parks make up the largest area (319 hectares), followed by Local Parks (89 hectares). Half of District Parks are 'Good' quality (50%), and similar proportion for Local Parks 'Fair' (53%). Small Open Spaces have the lowest proportion of area classified as 'Good' quality (33%).

Quality is based on the methodology set out in the Open Spaces Assessment, which included an assessment of the quality of each greenspace against a set of criteria based on the 2003 assessment of greenspace quality.

As further iterations of LBBD's account are completed over time, the asset register can be used to track the extent and quality of natural capital assets against this baseline position. Refer to Table 10.3.

### 10.4.3 Data gaps and limitations

The most important asset register data gap that could be addressed by further research is: incorporate areas that are not currently included as part of the Open Space Assessment (including 'Green Belt' land, allotments, street trees, and cemeteries). These areas may contribute significantly to the benefits provided by green infrastructure in LBBD, including carbon sequestration and air pollution mitigation. They may also provide significant values to large populations that have few alternative greenspaces available.

**Table 10.3** 

Typology	Accounting unit	Extent	Good	Fair	Poor
District Parks	Amenity grassland	115	94	20	2
	Neutral grassland	103	39	56	8
	Shrub & herbaceous planting	3	1	1	0
	Heath	-		-	
	Woodland Scrub	14	1	10	3
	Woodland	37	6	20	11
	Street trees and isolated trees	14	6	6	2
	Water body	23	12	8	2
	Water margin	10	1	6	3
	Total (area)	319	160	127	32
	Total (%)	-	50%	40%	10%
Local Parks	Amenity grassland	62	41	20	1
	Neutral grassland	6	3	2	1
	Shrub & herbaceous planting	1	0	1	0
	Heath	-	-	-	-
	Woodland Scrub	7	0	6	1
	Woodland	5	1	3	1
	Street trees and isolated trees	6	2	4	0
	Water body	1	-	0	0
	Water margin	1	-	0	1
	Total (area)	89	47	35	6
	Total (%)	-	53%	40%	7%
Small Open Spaces	Amenity grassland	7	2	4	0
	Neutral grassland	1	0	1	-
	Shrub & herbaceous planting	0	0	0	0
	Heath	-	-	-	-
	Woodland Scrub			-	-
	Woodland		-	-	-
	Street trees and isolated trees	1	0	0	0
	Water body	0	-		0
	Water margin	0	-	-	0
	Total (area)	9	3	5	1
	Total (%)	-	33%	56%	11%

Table 10.3 - LBBD natural capital asset register, 2017 data (hectares)

### 10.5 PHYSICAL FLOW ACCOUNT

Physical flow accounts show the annual flows of environmental (ecosystem) services provided by natural capital in biophysical terms. This Section describes how we developed this account for the services captured in the CNCA for LBBD.

### **10.5.1** Development

Following the compilation of asset, area and quality information in the asset register, the physical flow account reports the estimated annual benefits provided from these assets. The account reports the annual flow in the baseline year 2016/17 (Table 10.4). It currently captures a subset of benefits from the assets, including:

- Recreation (focusing on the number of visits to greenspaces).
- Physical health benefits (welfare benefits from exercise undertaken outdoors).
- Climate regulation (focusing on tonnes of carbon sequestered).

These benefits have been selected in order to cover those that are expected to be amongst the most significant in the LBBD account, and where data is available. The methods for estimating each of these benefits in physical terms are as follows:

• Recreation – The number of visits to sites within LBBD has been estimated using the Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool (ORVal) developed by the University of Exeter for Defra 78. ORVal is an online tool that allows users to explore the recreational use and welfare value of accessible open spaces in England. The tool is based on the nationally representative Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey which uses interviews with a weekly quota sample, conducted since 2009. This data is aggregated, using population weights, to estimate visits to open spaces across the whole of England. The tool takes into account substitutes when estimating the recreational values of a given site, e.g. existence of parks nearby. The model can also estimate what proportion of visits to a site will be new (additional) or displaced from elsewhere, when the quality/ accessibility of a site changes.

ORVal estimates that 2.9 million visits are made to LBBD parks and open spaces each year. These results are subdivided by socio-economic groups:

- 0.9 million visits are from the AB socio-economic group (SEG) 79
- 1.0 million from C1
- 0.5 from C2
- 0.5 million from DE

A particular point of interest is how the proportion of visits from each SEG aligns with LB Barking and Dagenham's population breakdown. Comparing the breakdown to data released from the 2011 census (ONS, 2011) shows that the smallest category (AB), which makes up around 12% of LBBD population, is making nearly the largest number of visits (~31%), and the largest category (DE), around 33% of the LBBD population, is making the least amount of visits (~17% of total). It should be noted that methods for estimating numbers of visits by social groups are still under development in ORVal, and so this information has greater uncertainty than the overall visitor numbers. However, LBBD may find it useful to track this information in future, as changes in the

make-up of visits can have implications for health inequalities and may help to assess whether resources are evenly distributed across the Borough, and that certain parts suffer from poor access.

- Physical health UK Active (2014) ranks LBBD as one of the most inactive boroughs in the country (138 out of 150), and the lowest in London. This survey estimates that 35% of the borough's population is inactive which generates a cost of inactivity of over £23m per annum. Clearly this is an area for improvement and the issue is not solely one of extent of green space provision. For example, the LB of Islington has the lowest percentage of green space of all London Boroughs (8%), yet has one of the lowest inactive rates in the country (20%). It is estimated that over half the recreational visits within the borough are active <sup>80</sup> (51.5%, White et al (2016)) giving an estimate of 1.5m active visits per year. Of these, around 39% are undertaken by 'active people' who meet weekly recommended guidelines for physical activity (white et al., 2016).
- Climate regulation The average UK carbon sequestration rates for the
  three main habitat types (i.e. woodland, amenity grassland, and neutral
  grassland) have been applied to the area of each habitat (as measured and
  compiled based on LBBD as part of this study). Woodland is associated
  with total carbon equivalent (CO2te) sequestration of over 100 tonnes per
  year, while amenity and neutral grassland are associated with over 359
  tonnes and 65 tonnes respectively.

Further details on sources, methods, and assumptions for each calculation are provided in Appendix 8.

The physical flow account, which presents the above in physical units, is the basis for calculating the economic value in monetary terms, in the monetary account.

#### **10.5.2** Results

Table 10.4 shows the physical flow account for the natural capital benefits that are within the scope of this CNCA.

### 10.5.3 Data gaps and limitations

The unquantified areas to consider for research to further develop the natural The unquantified areas to consider for research to further develop the natural capital physical flow account are:

- For some services provided by natural capital, data is not readily available.
   For example, air pollution mitigation and water flow attenuation (for flood risk management) from different sites in LBBD would require modelling that is not in the scope of this project.
- Recreational visit numbers may represent a significant underestimate as they do not include those by children under the age of 16 (as per the parameters of the MENE survey).
- The impact that open spaces and greenspaces have by enhancing property values is likely to be significant (e.g. in the hundreds of millions), however due to the scope of this project and the complexities in modelling the number of properties within GIS, a full analysis for the Borough was not undertaken. With adequate GIS knowledge and data layers, this analysis could be carried out in future. If this benefit is used in future, overlap with other types of benefits need to be assessed.

# Table 10.4 - LBBD physical flow account (various units) (2016 - 2017)

Spatial accounting unit by natural capital benefit	Indicator	Units	Baseline year 2015/16
Recreation	SEG AB visits	million visits per year	0.9
	SEG C1 visits	million visits per year	1.0
	SEG C2 visits	million visits per year	0.5
	SEG DE visits	million visits per year	0.5
	Total number of visits	million visits per year	2.9
Physical health	Number of active visits	million visits per year	1.5
Climate regulation	Total carbon dioxide equivalent sequestered from woodland	tCO2e per year	101
	Total carbon dioxide equivalent sequestered from amenity grassland	tCO2e per year	359
	Total carbon dioxide equivalent sequestered from neutral grassland	tCO2e per year	65

### **10.6 MONETARY FLOW ACCOUNT**

The monetary flow account shows the economic value of the benefits from natural capital that accrue to the organisation which owns / manages the assets (private benefits) and those that accrue to others (external benefits). This section describes how the monetary flow account for LBBD was developed, building on the physical flow account presented in Section 10.5.

### 10.6.1 Development

The advantage of using the UK NEA habitat types in the natural capital asset registry (as in Table 10.3) is that it is an established classification that aligns with the evidence base, developed as part of the UK NEA (2011), and used in a number of Services Guide' (Defra, 2007) and supplementary guidance to the Green Book on valuing environmental impacts (HM Treasury and Defra, 2012). Further, it is easily reconciled with the Natural Capital Committee's classification of broad habitats. The habitat classifications therefore help in linking the physical flow account to the valuation evidence used to construct the monetary flow account.

Monetary estimates were developed as follows:

- Recreation The recreational value of trips to Barking and Dagenham's
  greenspaces was estimated using ORVal. Each year the 2.9 million visits
  made to greenspaces in LBBD are estimated to provide a value of over £11
  million. Of this total:
  - around £3 million are associated with SEG AB
- nearly £4 million with C1
- £4 million are associated with C2 and DE.

This estimated value does not take into consideration visits by tourists and children under the age of 16 and is thus an underestimate. Nonetheless, the assessment highlights that LBBD's open spaces provide significant recreational benefits to the local population.

• Physical health – To estimate the value of the health benefits provided by LBBD's parks and open spaces, UKActive estimates the proportion of LBBD's population that is inactive (approx. 35%) and the annual cost to the local economy as a result of physical inactivity, (over £23million), which includes treating diseases and sickness / absences from work. These figures were used to estimate the average costs per inactive person in the borough (£326) (UKActive, 2014). The physical activity guideline of 5 visits per week translates to a total of 260 active visits per year. Therefore, a site can be assumed to support the entire physically active lifestyle for one person with every 260 active visits it receives. For LBBD, an estimated 1,491,641 active visits are made, meaning LBBD sites have the capacity to support the entire physically active lifestyle of 5,737 people per year (1,491,641 / 260). The value of these active lifestyles can be inferred using avoided medical costs of inactivity, an estimated £326 for LBBD. This gives an estimate of the value of physical activity undertaken outdoors, in terms of avoided health costs, of over £1.9million per year.

It should be noted that it is not being assumed that active residents would not partake in physical activity if the greenspaces did not exist, rather this estimate is highlighting the value of physical activity undertaken in, and support by, Barking and Dagenham's greenspaces. • Climate regulation – DECC guidance (2014) was followed to estimate the value of carbon sequestered. The average sequestration rates for the three main habitat types presented in the physical flow account were coupled with DECC non-traded carbon values. The total estimated value of carbon sequestered is just over £33k per year, with carbon sequestered by amenity and neutral grassland representing the vast majority of this value (£27k). The comparatively low values for carbon sequestration suggests that it is not currently a significant service provided by sites within the Borough. However, it is possible that other habitat not included within the sites covered by this assessment (e.g. 'Green Belt' land) may provide a more important climate regulation service.

A detailed description of the methods and sources used to estimate monetary values is provided in Annex 7 and 8.

#### **10.6.2** Results

Table 10.5 presents the monetary flow account for LBBD. The value of each natural capital benefit has been estimated based on information compiled as part of the physical flow account.

# Table 10.5 - LBBD monetary flow account (various units) (2016-2017)

Spatial accounting unit by natural capital benefit	Indicator	Units	Baseline year 2015/16
Recreation	(Total value of visits)	£m per yr	11.2
	SEG AB	£m per yr	3.3
	SEG C1	£m per yr	3.9
	SEG C2	£m per yr	1.9
	SEG DE	£m per yr	2.0
Physical health	Value of physical activity supported (avoided costs of inactivity)	£m per yr	1.9
Climate regulation	(Total value of carbon sequestered)	£m per yr	0.03
	Woodland	£m per yr	0.01
	Amenity and neutral grassland	£m per yr	0.02

The figure of £13m (£11.2m + £1.9m + £0.03m) is used as an estimate of annual benefits, in perpetuity, which have a total value over time of £419m in present value terms (see Table 10.7).

It should be noted that the recreational values and health values are considered additive, even though they both relate to recreational visits. This is because the former is a reflection of the increased welfare of individuals who make recreational visits. The latter is based on the avoided health treatment costs within the healthcare system as a result of physical activity undertaken during recreational visits.

### **10.6.3** Data gaps and limitations

The monetary flow account presented in this Section should be interpreted in the context of the following key limitations:

- The account does not assess all services provided by LBBD's natural capital assets but it does include several of those deemed to be most significant to urban greenspace. Other services which likely provide important values, such as pollution mitigation (air quality), biodiversity, and water flow attenuation, are not currently assessed in the account. These services were not measured due to their being beyond the scope of the study (i.e. the detailed air quality modelling required to derive physical values for pollution mitigation was not in scope), a lack of scientific evidence (e.g. for flood risk mitigation), and a lack of economic valuation evidence (e.g. for biodiversity). It is likely that to some extent these services are partially captured in the value of other ecosystem services that they support. Overall, the account conveys significant values attributable to LBBD's natural capital assets, and subsequent iterations can build on these estimates and provide a more up to date and uniform picture of the account.
- Recreational values may represent a significant underestimate as values do not include benefits to non-locals and children under the age of 16.

### 10.7 NATURAL CAPITAL MAINTENANCE COST ACCOUNT

Monetary cost accounts show the spending on maintaining natural capital assets. The information reported comes from the existing financial accounts that include LBBD's management of the assets. This Section describes how we developed the maintenance cost account for LBBD's parks and open spaces.

### **10.7.1** Development

The benefits of parks and open spaces are an output of other forms of capital as well as natural capital. For example, a park provides benefits from its vegetation (natural capital), but also from the work of park keepers (human capital) and infrastructure like paths (built capital) that maintain natural capital and allow access to it.

The maintenance cost account has been prepared on the basis of the total costs required to maintain all the services provided by parks and open spaces, such as operating, cleaning and maintaining changing facilities, playground equipment maintenance, etc. as well as managing natural elements such as woods and grassland.

Discussion with LBBD's finance team identified the type of expenses and the cost centres which were relevant for capturing the maintenance costs of parks and open spaces. Twenty one cost centres under the summary financial accounts hierarchy of 'Parks General' and 'Parks and Open Spaces' were identified, providing a comprehensive picture of maintenance activity. Extract reports were produced for all income and expenses in the financial year 2016/17. Only full reports for the previous financial year only were available for the analysis, creating a degree of uncertainty in respect of making an estimate of long-run maintenance costs. This was addressed in two ways.

First, the supplied figures were compared with the local government spending analysis tool ESPRESSO, and the figures obtained for LBBD Parks and Open spaces for 2014/15 tallied closely with the gross spend for 2016/17. Secondly, a time-series of the data set can provide confidence in the robustness of the figures used.

The levels of capital spend on park fixed assets (such as playing facilities, fencing etc.) for the last three years were used to test the reasonableness of the current year's depreciation charge and to assess the stability of capital expenditure. The average level of capital spend over the three year period was stable and closely matched the current level of depreciation. Consequently it was determined that the current depreciation charge provided a reasonable estimate of capital maintenance in the long run. These checks provided a high degree of confidence in the stability of spend levels.

#### **10.7.2 Results**

The costs of maintaining the services delivered by natural capital have been estimated at £3.4m per annum. A summary of the breakdown of costs by category is shown in Table 10.6 below.

# Table 10.6 - LBBD natural capital maintenance cost account (2016/17)

Expenditure	Annual Cost (£m)	Comments
Payroll related	1.476	Costs of labour time spent on parks activity
Grounds maintenance	1.034	
Recharges	0.242	
Depreciation	0.234	
Misc & other costs	0.415	
TOTAL	3.401m	

The figure of £3.4m is used as an estimate of annual maintenance cost in perpetuity, equating to an ongoing liability of £108m in present value terms (see liabilities in the account in Table 10.7). This is an estimate of the total costs of maintaining the borough's parks and open spaces into the future.

### 10.7.3 Data gaps and limitations

CNCA encourages a deeper understanding of natural capital maintenance activity by promoting the separation of maintenance costs in respect of legal obligations and in respect of other requirements. In the context of parks and open spaces, it was recognised many legal obligations are likely to relate to the safety of equipment and facilities provided rather than requirements to maintain natural assets per se. This is an area that could provide useful insights and could be worth considering for future enhancements to the accounts.

### **10.8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **10.8.1 Natural Capital Balance Sheet**

The final output of a CNCA is the natural capital balance sheet. It shows the benefits of natural capital assets under 'Assets' and the maintenance costs under 'Liabilities'; it aims to give a reasonable representation of material costs and of a subset of benefits. This Section summarises the account evidence for the assets and benefits that are in within the scope of the CNCA for LBBD.

Based on the information compiled for the account, Table 10.7 sets out a natural capital balance sheet for LBBD's parks and open spaces. Asset values and liabilities are reported in present value (PV) terms, calculated in perpetuity, as the discounted flow of future value. This method is based on the concept that the value of an asset is the total value of the benefits it can provide over its lifetime. The values that accrue in different future periods are discounted so that they are expressed in present value terms through discounting at a rate recommended in the HM Treasury Green Book (2003 & update 2011).

The asset values were calculated by first aggregating all annual values presented in Table 10.5. Discounted annual costs were then subtracted to arrive at a net value.

### Table 10.7 - LBBD natural capital balance sheet (£)

NC Balance Sheet at 15 May 2017	Private Value (PV £m)	External Value (PV £m)	Total Value (PV £m)
Assets			
Baseline Value		419	419
Cumulative Gains/(Losses)			
Additions/(Disposals or Consumption)			
Revaluations and Adjustments			
Gross Asset Value	-	419	419
Liabilities			
Legal Provisions	-		
Other Maintenance Provisions	(108)	nil	(108)
Total Net Maintenance Provisions	(108)		(108)
	•	•	
Total Net Natural Capital Assets	-	419	310

**Notes:** Asset values and liabilities are reported in PV terms calculated as the discounted flow of future value over 100 years, using a variable discount rate as suggested by Green Book Guidance (2003 & updated 2011): 3.5% for 0-30 years, 3.0% for 31-75, and 2.5% for 76-100 years.

The rows in the asset and liability parts of the balance sheet mirror a financial balance sheet. The balance sheet gives a reasonable representation of material costs and a subset of benefits from parks and open spaces in LBBD.

One useful insight that CNCA provides is a comparison between the values for natural assets as recognised in the financial accounts, and the more comprehensive valuation provided by the CNCA. Valuation data was obtained

from the Fixed Asset Register for 18 of the 28 in-scope parks and open spaces, covering all the larger parks. The total value of the land was recorded as £8.1m, which does not include the value of manufactured capital such as facilities and play equipment constructed on these sites. This valuation represents less than 2% of the value of benefits evaluated in this study.

### 10.8.2 Key results

The balance sheet gives a reasonable representation of material costs and a subset of benefits from parks and open spaces in LBBD The account details the benefits delivered which accrue to the population of LBBD and, in the case of carbon sequestration, the rest of society. The services captured within the account include:

- **Recreation** The number of visits to sites within LBBD have been assessed using the ORVal tool which estimates that 2.9 million visits are made to the borough's parks and open spaces each year. The analysis suggests that the annual value of this recreation is over £11 million per year.
- Physical health The analysis estimates that nearly 1.5 million active visits are made to LBBD parks and open spaces each year, helping some 6,000 people meet recommended physical activity guidelines. The value of this physical activity is estimated at nearly £2 million in avoided health costs of inactivity per year.
- **Climate regulation** The average sequestration rates for the three main habitat types (i.e. woodland, amenity grassland, and neutral grassland) have been applied to the area of each habitat. The total value of carbon sequestered by these habitats is estimated to be over £30k per year.

Development of the maintenance cost account found that the costs of maintaining the natural capital in parks and open spaces that deliver these services are estimated at £3.4 million per annum.

The results show that the net value of natural capital assets is estimated at over £300 million <sup>81</sup>. The benefits from open spaces in LBBD are over four times the costs of maintaining them in perpetuity. This valuation is also significantly greater than the gross book value of the land (at around £8m).

The CNCA also shows that the costs of managing natural capital in LBBD's parks and open spaces appear in financial accounts of the Council, but the resulting health, wellbeing and economic benefits for the population of Barking & Dagenham do not.

#### 10.8.3 Discussion

The CNCA for LBBD highlights the significant values delivered by natural capital assets such as parks and open spaces. It also provides a valuable resource in terms of organising and linking data on natural capital and communicating those benefits that are invisible, (if only the financial accounts are considered).

LBBD is only the second London Borough to formally create a baseline CNCA for its parks and open spaces (there have been partial benefit assessments developed for other Boroughs). As a result, there are likely to be opportunities for further learning and refinement of the account, but the results show that the values delivered by parks and open spaces are substantial (with net benefits around four times the costs) and can be considered as a good guide to inform decision-makers.

The development of the account has confirmed that there is enough information available to develop a meaningful account that highlights the significance of values from the natural capital assets that are not captured in conventional financial accounts. This account can be updated over time, providing a useful resource for future monitoring, decision-making and analysis.

It should be noted that the aggregation of recreation and physical health values has the potential to double-count some of the benefits, as some people partake in recreation actively enough to generate health benefits. However, the use of avoided health costs to value the physical activity undertaken within greenspaces reduces this double-counting to a negligible level, so it is not considered a significant inaccuracy.

This iteration of the balance sheet aims to establish a baseline against which gains and losses can be calculated in future accounting periods. Further iterations of the account may also extend the coverage of:

- The whole account, by including natural capital assets other than parks and open spaces (e.g. street trees, private land)
- The monetary account, by including further benefits, such as air quality regulation
- Financial returns from natural capital that may already be captured by the Council in terms of rents, or captured by others in terms of property values

These could change the balance sheet position.

The physical and monetary flow accounts can be used to track how and why natural capital asset values change over time, including the influence of management decisions by LBBD. For example, changes in the number of visitors to the open spaces, which could be due to an increase in local population, changes in their habits and/or changes in the quality of or access to the open spaces, would be reflected in the physical flow account. This would then result in a change in the monetary flow account where the number of visitors is multiplied by the value per recreational visit. A change in the value per recreational visit would only be reflected in the monetary flow account. Both of these changes would feed into the balance sheet and their interpretation could help decision-makers to identify opportunities and risks to better manage the factors that affect asset values.

### 10.8.4 Data gaps and limitations

An important omission of data could be addressed by further research to develop the natural capital asset register to include areas within LBBD that are not currently included as part of the Open Space Assessment (including 'Green Belt' land, private land, allotments, and cemeteries). These areas may contribute significantly to the benefits provided by green infrastructure in LBBD, including additional carbon sequestration and air pollution mitigation. They may also provide significant values to large populations that have few alternative greenspaces available.

The account does not encompass all of the benefits delivered by natural capital assets, although it does include those considered to be most significant. Further research could cover:

• The calculation of air quality regulation provided by habitats through pollution absorption. Methods for developing these estimates are

- currently being further developed through work-led by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, involving eftec, for the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Results from this work can inform future iterations of this account.
- The flood risk reduction benefits provided by natural habitats (which require local modelling) could also be estimated.
- The impact that open spaces and greenspaces have on enhanced property values is likely to be significant (e.g. in the hundreds of millions of pounds). However due to the scope of this project and the complexities in modelling the number of properties in GIS, a full analysis of property value impacts was not undertaken. With adequate GIS knowledge and data layers, this analysis could be carried out in future, but care would be needed to assess potential double-counting.
- Recreational values may represent a significant underestimate as values do not include benefits to non-locals and children under the age of 16.
- This study provides for an estimate of natural capital maintenance costs and opportunities for refinement have been identified and will be shared with LBBD's finance team.
- Whether some of the health benefits identified (the avoided health costs) are actually private values to LBBD (in that they are avoided health treatment costs that would have to be met from the social care budget of LBBD) requires further discussion. Evidence is not currently available to estimate what proportion of the avoided health costs would have to be met by LBBD and what proportion from other sources (e.g. the NHS for most treatments, and employers for lost workforce productivity) in order to attribute them between the private and external parts of the account. Further investigation could try to establish whether evidence is available to attribute benefits in this way.

It should be noted that many of the services provided are co-dependent or intrinsically linked and the addition of estimates of the values of different services provided by the same habitats/spaces increases the risk of double-counting. The returns on efforts to include more and more services therefore diminish, as further values cannot always simply be added to the account. However, further valuations of services would contribute to understanding the distribution of values provided, both spatially and across social groups. This should remain a point to be considered in future updates of the account.

Previous work has highlighted the need to develop a formal plan to communicate the findings of the natural capital account. The CNCA can be a very powerful tool as long as it is used appropriately. It is recommended that maintenance cost estimates in the account are linked to the council's accounting system to automate their production as far as practical in future.

### **NOTES**

- Assessment of the value of an asset, based on the total income expected to be realized over its economic life span, in this case, in perpetuity.
- Green infrastructure is the network of green spaces (as well as features such as street trees and green roofs) that is planned, designed and managed to deliver a range of benefits, including:
  - Healthy living.
  - Mitigating flooding.
  - Improving air and water quality.
  - Cooling the urban environment.
  - Encouraging walking and cycling.
  - Enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience (Green Infrastructure Task Force, 2015).

It is a term that represents approaching particular natural capital assets from a land use planning point of view; green infrastructure is a type of natural capital. Natural capital refers to the wider natural environment, including geology, soil, air, water and all living things.

- <sup>78</sup> Available online: http://leep.exeter.ac.uk/orval/.
- SEGs are a classification that groups people with similar social and economic status: A High managerial, administrative or professional; B-Intermediate managerial, administrative or professional; C1 supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional; C2 Skilled manual workers; and D Semi and unskilled manual workers; and E-state pensioners, casual or lowest grade workers, unemployed with state benefits only.
- Defined as more than 30mins in duration and of intensity greater than or equal to 3 Metabolic Equivalence of Task (METs). METs are a ratio of the metabolic rate of oxygen consumption associated with an activity compared to the resting rate. For more information see Ainsworth et al. (2011).
- The figure is the present value in perpetuity for recreational, physical health and carbon sequestration benefits.

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Parks are for people and it's important that the new Parks and Open Spaces Strategy responds to the needs and aspirations of the boroughs residents. There are a number of specific reasons for this:

- Satisfaction with the borough's parks and opens spaces is currently low relative to other London boroughs. The implementation of the strategy should help to improve levels of satisfaction.
- Parks and open spaces can deliver a variety of positive outcomes for residents but these can only happen if people use parks and open spaces.
   The strategy needs to address residents' concerns to make parks more popular.
- The council wants people to be more involved in day to day decisions about parks and wants to support volunteering opportunities in parks.

In order to meet these objectives, we have carried out a detailed consultation and engagement process to gather views on the boroughs parks and ideas for their future management and development.

We have gathered information in the following ways:

- An on-line questionnaire was available for a period of six weeks. 583
  residents participated in the survey process, providing us with useful
  information on current use of parks and the main issues faced by residents
  using parks.
- Two public meetings to discuss the different parts of the strategy.
- Two public meetings to discuss masterplans for the borough's most important parks.
- A meeting with Barking and Dagenham's Access and Planning Forum for people with disabilities.
- A meeting with the BAD Youth Forum.
- A workshop with Northbury Primary School.
- A meeting with the Leader and Deputy Leader.
- Meetings with council officers to co-ordinate the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy with other council initiatives in respect of parks, events, planning, health, education, environment, crime and anti-social behaviour.
- A workshop to develop the strategy Action Plan.
- Discussions with neighbouring boroughs to encourage best practice and cross-border working.
- By using social media, gathering views on parks and open spaces through the council's Facebook pages.

### 11.1 ON-LINE QUESTIONNAIRE

An in-depth questionnaire that was circulated amongst community members and user groups to help us understand how people feel about their parks and what if at all they currently use them for. The questionnaire ran from the 10th March until the 24th April 2017 and stimulated 583 responses.

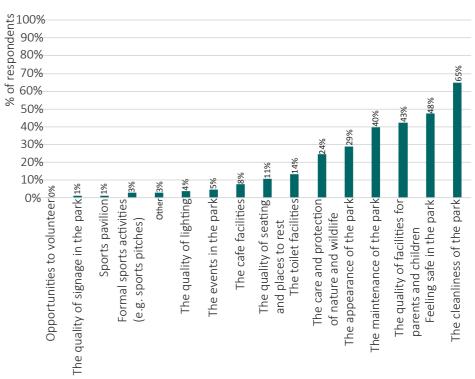
The overall themes emerging from the questionnaire showed that many people thought that the safety and security, play offers and cleanliness were the main issues with their local parks and open spaces.

Mayesbrook Park, Parsloes Park, Barking Park and Valence Park were clearly the

most popular parks in terms of frequency of visit. 81% of people visit their local park by foot, 70% of people visit with their children and 54% with a partner. Most popular reasons for visiting parks included going for a walk, spending time with children, visiting a playground ,walking a dog and enjoying peace quiet and tranquillity. A large majority of other comments mentioned a lack of maintenance, cafe facilities and play offers.

When asked which facilities and services are most important in a park 65% chose cleanliness and only 0.3% chose opportunities to volunteer. However when asked, what most need improving in Barking and Dagenham parks, 46% of respondents chose facilities for parents and children as their top choice with cleanliness as the second choice (43%). In terms of importance, opportunities to volunteer (1%) and sports pavilions (3%) were judged to be the least important attractions.

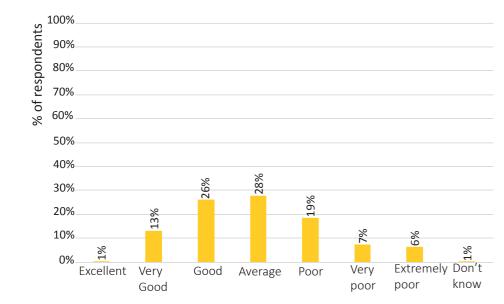
### Q11. Looking at the list below, which three things are most important to you in your local parks and open spaces?



As the following Q.13 shows most respondents consider Barking and Dagenham parks to be either good (26%) or average. Only a small proportion of respondents more directly involved with their local park (95.6%) said that they are not involved at all, with most stating that they do not have time, a lack of information about getting involved.

The detailed on-line questionnaire responses appear in Appendix 3.

### Q13. Overall what is your opinion of parks in Barking and Dagenham?



### 11.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION EVENTS

Two public consultation events were held to capture a larger audience and a wider range of existing and potential park users. The first was at Barking Learning Centre on the 18th of March 2017 and the second at Dagenham Library on the 25th of March 2017.

The aim of the public consultation events were to engage with people and understand what it is that people want from their parks, how they currently use parks and what their future aspirations are for parks. Views were gathered in conversation with participants, with these comments being recorded by facilitators. To support the discussion, a number of boards were presented showing different options for parks including sports, events, food growing, heritage and community and wildlife and biodiversity. Participants were then asked to use red, yellow and green stickers to indicate which ideas they like, didn't like or about which they felt neutral. Members of the public were also offered the opportunity to leave their comments to provide their views and opinions on several aspects about parks, either in direct response to the image boards or in respect of issues and opportunities significant for them in context of their use and enjoyment of parks.

89% supported the ideas presented on the boards as aspirational images. 2% felt neutral about these images. 9% did not support the images (with 6% voting specifically against wildlife and biodiversity).

Many participants also recorded their views and opinions and these were later categorised into generic topics. 35% of these comments related to the activities with many supporting more activities and things to do in parks, including opportunities to become more involved. Facilities and services was the second most commented on topic, with the key themes running through relating to increased play offers, and better safety and security potentially by introducing park wardens.

A full record of the responses recorded at these sessions can be found in Appendix 4.

### 11.3 MASTERPLAN CONSULTATIONS

Two public meetings to discuss masterplans for the borough's most important parks

Two drop-in sessions were held on the 20th of April 2017 at Barking Learning Centre and on the 27th of April 2017 at Dagenham Library. An invitation to the meetings was extended to the public and local user groups and sports clubs. Participants were presented with drawings of the nine masterplans sites. Participants were asked to express their views and opinions and to raise any significant issues with the proposed masterplan. At each meeting where concerns were expressed these were recorded and responded to as revisions to the masterplan.

Discussions at the meeting at Barking Library mainly surrounded the masterplan for Greatfields Park. The main concerns expressed were that the maintenance of the park was poor and that people didn't feel safe when using the space. Masterplans for Abbey Green, Barking Park and Mayesbrook Park were also briefly discussed.

The meeting at Dagenham Library included discussions of masterplans for Old Dagenham Park, St Chad's Park, Valence Park, Central Park and Eastbrookend Country Park. At this meetings, discussions focused on:

- The re-provision of the BMX track at Old Dagenham Park.
- The provision of new sports facilities at Central Park (with a focus on rugby).
- Proposals for St Chad's Park (with a focus on the bowling club).

A full record of the responses recorded at these sessions can be found in Appendix 5.

## 11.4 MEETING WITH BARKING AND DAGENHAM'S ACCESS AND PLANNING FORUM

Jon Sheaff and Associates attended a meeting of Barking and Dagenham's Access and Planning Review Forum on the 7th February 2017 and gave a presentation on the Pars and Open Spaces Strategy.

A Q and A session followed the presentation and the following issues were raised:

- State of disrepair of tennis and pitch an putt facilities in Central Park.
- Tendering out parks services to Tenants Associations and tender sensory and disability initiatives to local disability organisations.
- Installation of 'Changing Places' toilet facilities.
- Providing specific dog areas and making other areas of parks dog free.
- Better transport links and wayfinding to and within parks.
- Lighting in parks.
- Bringing park buildings back into use.
- Entrance design that impedes wheelchair users (e.g.Eastbrookend Country Park).
- Problems with motor bikes.
- Use of parks for private events (e.g. weddings).

The Forum requested that paper copies of any surveys carried out as part of the Strategy should be made available for people with disabilities.

### 11.5 Meeting with the BAD Youth Forum

The project team met the BAD Youth Forum on the 28th March 2017. Forum members raised a number of important issues about how young people view their local parks and open spaces and made a series of constructive suggestions for how they could better meet their needs in future.

Jon Sheaff and Associates introduced the Strategy consultation and said the team were particularly looking at the economic, social and environment benefits of the Borough's parks and open spaces. This included parks as spaces which supported healthy lifestyles and contributed to tackling issues such as childhood obesity.

The discussion focused on how participants used their local parks and open spaces, the facilities they liked and those things which deterred them from visiting parks. Finally, the Forum was asked for their views on how parks could be improved to better meet their needs. The points below summarise the main threads from the discussion.

- 1. Parks which we enjoy visiting include:
- Barking Park going there with family and playing football.
- Greatfields Park it's peaceful, full of trees and a good place for a picnic.
- Valance Park the play area and the hill.
- Valentines Park (Ilford) the wildlife and birds, rowing on the lake.
- 2. Generally, the good things about Barking and Dagenham Parks are :
- Kids play areas, but only where they were well used and well maintained.
- Trees and wildlife.
- Where there are opportunities for funfairs, festivals and events.
- Lots of participants cycle through the parks.
- 3. Things which put us off visiting our local parks are:
- Where parks are not well maintained. For example, the lake at Barking Park was described as 'dirty'.
- Safety concerns, particularly around gangs using the parks, and motorcycles in the parks.
- When there is nothing to do in the park, no activities or equipment for us.
- Where nothing ever changes the park becomes boring.
- There are problems with hygiene dog mess/litter/not enough toilets.
- Where the surfaces of the paths are slippery and make cycling dangerous.
- Where dog owners are irresponsible and do not control their pets some participants were afraid of dogs and did not want them to be off the lead.
- Where there are not enough benches/places to sit and enjoy the space.
- Very few food and drink outlets and they tend to be expensive.

- 4. What we'd like to see in the future
- Programmes of sporting activity including football, basketball, netball and tennis, and more sports facilities particularly those, such as rugby, which are less common in the Borough.
- More benches/places to sit.
- A designated dog friendly area which is contained in one area of the park.
- More places to explore there should be areas which are more 'wild' and where you can find things for yourself. Not everything should be laid out neatly.
- Lots of participants went to schools that were next to a local park and they would like to see their schools use the parks better. They understood that this would need to be managed to avoid truancy and bad behaviour but felt the opportunities to be outside more were not being exploited fully.
- Having more family friendly areas for BBQs and picnics.
- More affordable food and drink outlets. Cafes were welcome and could provide additional facilities such as free WiFi, toilets, first aid areas, and drinking fountains in a safe and secure space.
- Indoor activity spaces located in parks were also mentioned, for example for badminton and trampolining.

WHAT WE DON'T LIKE

the parks

eat it

safe

• People don't pick up after their

• Some people throw litter and

• Some people disturb the

• Some people smoke, drink

animals in the park

Not enough toilets

this can harm the animals who

alcohol, swear and fight in the

park. Sometimes we don't feel

• The water can be a bit scary if

• Some play equipment gets

there are no railings around it

broken and worn so we can't

small and the nets are broken

• Sometimes they cut down trees

use it. The football goals are too

animals so there is dog poo in

### WHAT WE LIKE

- There are lots of bins and the parks are kept clean
- There is water, fountains and birds
- We like to feed the ducks
- There are playgrounds with swings and slides
- There is space for dogs to play
- There is lots of space for children to play
- There are lots of sports facilities (grass and hard courts) and we like to play football and basketball
- We can have picnics in the park
- There are lots of trees that we can sit and read under
- We can ride our bikes and scooters in the park
- Sometimes there are funfairs which visit the parks
- If we go to the park we can meet other children and make friends with them
- We like to learn in the park
- Shelter

- More fun activities and events for young people a programme of things to do in the parks. This should also include cultural/family friendly events for the whole community.

• More wildlife and plants – the views/scenery in parks was important and

having lots of benches to stop and enjoy it was also a priority.

- More lighting and better security.
- · Play equipment for the right ages and in the right places so it was well used. It also needed to be maintained so it was safe and fun to use.
- More litter bins.
- More secure bike stands.
- Look for ways for schools to think differently about how they use their nearby parks for outdoor learning and social activities.



Fig.2.1- A safe place to stand and feed the ducks and fish



Fig. 2.1- A water fountain, slide and fun fair

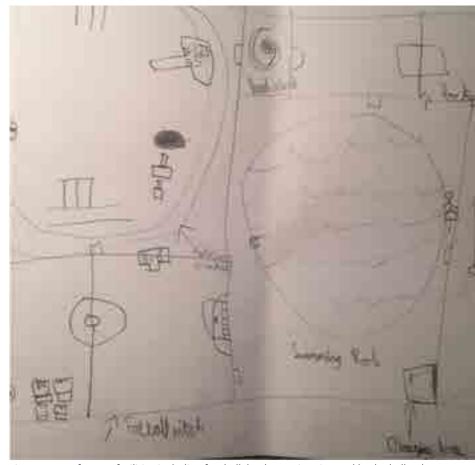


Fig. 2.1- Lots of sports facilities including football, hockey, swimming and basketball. Also included are changing rooms and play equipment.



Fig. 2.1- Lots of sports facilities including football, hockey, swimming and basketball. Also included are changing rooms and play equipment.

BIG IDEA	PRIORITY
A Play House — this would be full of fun activities and could even be haunted!	1
<ul> <li>Play equipment (swings, roundabouts, slides etc)</li> </ul>	2
A football pitch with goals	3
A basketball court	4
A swimming pool/pond	5
A volleyball court	=6
Water fountains	=6
Metal railings around ponds	=6
A hockey area	=6
Netball courts	=10
Badminton courts	=10
Space for fun fairs	=10
Indoor sports spaces including for table tennis	=10
A cricket field	=10
Tennis courts	=10
Sheds which have sports equipment that anyone can use when they visit the park	=16
A pond	=16
Music	=16

#### 5. Communications

- The Youth Forum is particularly concerned about how the Council communicates with young people in the borough and asked that :
  - There be better information available about current and future activities in parks, and that this be signposted to young people so they know where to look
  - They be kept up to date with the work on the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy via Sally Allen-Clarke Sally.Allen-Clarke@lbbd.gov.uk

### 11.6 A WORKSHOP WITH NORTHBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL

A 60 minute workshop was held with nine members of Northbury Primary School's Eco Warriors Panel. Pupils attending represented Year 1 to Year 6.

The objectives were that, by the end of the workshop, students would have had the opportunity to discuss:

- Their assessment of the quality of the spaces and facilities in local parks;
- Their views on what would make parks and open spaces more attractive to young people; and
- Their priorities for the future.

#### What we like and don't like

After introductions, pupils were asked to discuss what they liked and didn't like about their local parks and to agree pros and cons in each of their small groups. In particular pupils said they had experience of Barking Park, Abbey Green Park, Valence Park and Mayesbrook Park and their comments related to these spaces. They said the following:

In discussion pupils said that parks which had good sports facilities, lots of space, and a variety of natural resources (water, trees, animals) worked well. They were particularly concerned that there was too much litter, dog poo and anti-social behaviour in some parks. They also identified the social side of parks as opportunities to meet new friends and they enjoyed school trips to the park, where they could learn outside.

### What would your ideal park look like?

Pupils were asked to consider the pros and cons they had identified and to draw their ideal park, including their 'big ideas' for what would make Barking & Dagenham Parks work best for them.

A sample of their work is included on page 66.

Pupils shared their park drawings and described their 'big ideas'. These were written on post-its and pupils were each given 6 votes to share amongst the best ideas they had heard. This produced a priority list of the most popular ideas as listed in the adjoining "Big Idea" table.

### Conclusion

The pupils expressed a variety of ideas about what would make a park work for children. High on the priority list were a wide range of sports facilities that had good equipment and were available for all to use. Also important were play spaces including open areas as well as more formal children's playgrounds with a wide range of good quality equipment.

Safety was important, including keeping the parks clean for all users, reducing anti-social behaviour and ensuring open water was fenced. Water fountains were talked about and it was felt that they were important to children who used the parks, as were toilets.

Creative opportunities were also discussed with indoor 'fun/activity house' facilities being seen as important – these would be places to let your imagination run wild and discover new things.

### 11.7 MEETINGS WITH COUNCIL OFFICERS

In order to ensure that the emerging Parks and Open Spaces Strategy reflects and reinforces other adopted council strategies and policies, a number of bilateral meetings were held with individual council officers as follows:

Eric Stein: Youth Services

Principal areas of discussion: Barking and Dagenham's Children and Young People's Plan; target programmes and cohorts; delivery points; forms of engagement and possible consultees

Dan Pope: Planning and Regeneration

Principal areas of discussion: Local Plan revision programme; 2010 parks provision standard and sustainability of this; deployment of CIL and S106 fund; LP funding for improvements to access to parks; 'Participatory City' community planning and management project

Emma Gillian: Sport, Health and Wellbeing

Principal areas of discussion: current programmes; Leisure Management contract tender.

Claire Clark: Education

Principal areas of discussion: size of school age cohort of borough's schools;

Sargent James Browning: Safer Neighbouroods Team

Principal areas of discussion: manpower resources; forthcoming restructure/merger with Havering and Redbridge; main problem sites; main issues

### 11.8 ACTION PLAN WORKSHOP

A workshop to discuss with key stakeholders the Action Plan element of the Parks and Open Spaces was held on the 27th April 2017. The purpose of the workshop was to help participants to consider as fully as possible the opportunities and constraints in future partnerships, management, and funding and governance strategies. The workshop was designed to express through the Action Plan, positive economic, social and environmental outcomes accruing from parks and open spaces.

The workshop consisted of the following three exercises:

- An introductory exercise to encourage participants to think about their personal relationships with their local parks and what they might require as a user
- A second exercise where participants were divided into two groups and asked to discuss and devise typical users and non –users of parks.
   Participants were also asked to identify potential partnerships that could deliver Action Plan outcomes.
- A third exercise where participants were divided into three groups with each group considering an individual outcome category - economic outcomes, social outcomes and environmental outcomes. Participants were asked to consider how these outcomes might be expressed as individual Action Plan proposals

### 11.9 DISCUSSIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING AUTHORITIES

Jon Sheaff and Associates requested meetings with Havering, Tower Hamlets and Redbridge councils. Only Redbridge responded to a request for an interview.

Jon Sheaff and Associates met Kevin Wackett (Head of Parks and Open Spaces, Vision Redbridge) on the 13th of March 2017.

Redbridge has undertaken an Open Space Audit and this has been adopted as

SPG as part of the local plan review. The borough adopted an Outdoor Playing Pitch Strategy in July 2016 which detailed a 15-year action plan for pitch provision and proposed the re-location of some clubs operating in the borough.

Vision Redbridge delivers the parks and open spaces service on the council's behalf and is funded until 2021. The current model of council control has plus and minus points. Savings were initially found by re-structuring out longer-term employees. There is a current staff cohort of Park Keepers in 10 'premier parks', a Grounds Maintenance Team (of 8), a Repairs and Maintenance Team (of 4), a Mobile Litter Team (of 4-5) and Nature Conservation Team (of 4).

Vision delivers a surplus and re-invests this in its assets. The surplus has been secured by reducing revenue costs and earning revenue from externally-sourced contracts (schools, care homes etc..). Potential exists for cross-border working with Barking and Dagenham, potentially generating further savings.

### 11.10 SOCIAL MEDIA COMMENTS

Through its Facebook pages, the council has gathered as number of comments on its parks and open spaces and on the strategy development process.

These comments are recorded in Appendix 6.

### 11.11 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

There are a series of commonalities that run through the responses from the questionnaire and the comments from the consultation events:

Parks are for people and it's important that the new Parks and Open Spaces Strategy responds to the needs and aspirations of the boroughs residents. There are a number of specific reasons for this:

- Satisfaction with the borough's parks and opens spaces is currently low relative to other London boroughs. The implementation of the strategy should help to improve levels of satisfaction.
- Parks and open spaces can deliver a variety of positive outcomes for residents but this can only happen if people use parks and open spaces. The strategy needs to address residents' concerns to make parks more popular.
- The council wants people to be more involved in day to day decisions about parks and wants to support volunteering opportunities in parks.

The consultation process has given us the following information:

- Cleanliness, safety and the quality of the facilities for parents and children in parks were identified as the most important issues affecting enjoyment and use of parks and open spaces (see Fig.5.2).
- The quality of facilities for families (including toilets and playspaces) and the cleanliness and maintenance of parks were identified as most in need of improvement in local parks and open spaces (see Fig.5.3).
- Respondents valued welcoming, accessible and inclusive spaces.
- Opportunities should be developed for older children.
- Opportunities for volunteering should be developed.
- Dog fouling and control are seen as major issues.
- Anti-social behaviour affects the use and enjoyment of parks.
- The reintroduction of park wardens is seen as desirable.
- A wide range of events in parks is seen as important.
- People would also like to see more and better communication about events and volunteering opportunities in parks.





The quality assessments set out in Section 5 have established a number of underlying principles that should inform the emerging capital investment strategy and result in tangible outcomes in individual parks and open spaces. In general terms, the quality of Barking and Dagenham's parks needs to improve so that parks become more attractive to residents. But these improvements need to be prioritised.

The quality assessment of the borough's parks has been used to:

- Develop a programme for investment and renewal over the 10 year period of the strategy so that the most serious issues are addressed as soon as possible.
- Target this investment programme in areas where the population is growing to grow most significantly and where demand for parks is going to greatest in future.

### 12.1 REGENERATION AREA RENEWAL

Barking and Dagenham is embarking on a major programme of housing construction provision that will result in the provision of over 30,000 new homes over the next 20 years. The creation of new housing will imply the need for the provision of significant additional community facilities including public open space, funded through S106 and Community Interest Levy generated by these developments. S106 allocations in respect of the Barking Riverside regeneration area have been agreed in principle and equate to an investment of £7,154,000.

Detailed designs for the Castle Green, Thames Road, Creekmouth and Chadwell Heath regeneration areas have not yet been developed to the extent that a detailed quantification of greenspace provision can be prepared. To provide an indication of the level of S106 investment that each area might generate, an assumed level of provision of 20% of surface area has been proposed. No S106 funds have yet been allocated within these regeneration areas, but on the assumption of an investment of £140,000/Ha (based on the Barking Riverside S106 allocation), a total investment of £3,402,000 could be modelled for these regeneration areas.

# Table 12.1 - Possible investments in regeneration areas

Regeneration Area	Target greenspace provision (hectares)	Rate per hectare (£)	Total value (£)
Barking Riverside	51.1	140,000	7,154,000
Castle Green	13.5 <sup>1</sup>	140,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,890,000
Creekmouth	4.3 <sup>1</sup>	140,000 <sup>2</sup>	602,000
Chadwell Heath	6.5 <sup>1</sup>	140,000 <sup>2</sup>	910,000
TOTAL			10,556,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Assuming 20% of regeneration area as green space

### 12.2 EXTERNAL FUNDING

The adoption of the Parks and Opens Spaces Strategy, in tandem with the adoption of the Outdoor Playing Pitch Strategy will allow the council to access potential external funding from established funders of public open space provision.

The Heritage Lottery Fund, in partnership with Big Lottery, remains the single most important contributor of capital funding to parks investment projects across the UK through its 'Parks for People' programme.

In order to qualify for a 'Parks for People' grant, applicants must be able to demonstrate that a park, cemetery or open space has a heritage dimension. In the context of outer London, this is usually manifested by an association between an historic house and the landscape surrounding it, but areas of land with other historical significance that can be recorded, preserved and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rate developed from S106 allocated for greenspace within Barking Riverside

interpreted and could also quality for funding. A match funding of a minimum of 10% of project costs is required to be contributed by applicants, but a 25% match funding requirement is generally expected. The HLF also requires applicants to commit to increasing levels of management and maintenance over a 5 year period post completion of capital works. These additional revenue costs can be met through converting part of the capital match funding contribution to revenue over this period.

HLF projects deliver a range of outcomes, the most important of which is the physical restoration of landscapes and buildings. A parallel 'activities' programme will include community engagement, training and skills related opportunities and volunteering.

Two HLF-funded projects are currently either in the development or delivery stages in Barking and Dagenham:

- Barking Town Centre Townscape Heritage project: value £1.5 million.
- Abbey Ruins Parks for People project: value £2 million.

The borough has also completed a successful HLF-funded project at Valence Park.

<b>Table 12.2 - HLF</b>	funded projects in LBBD
-------------------------	-------------------------

Project	HLF grant (£)	LBBD match funding (£)	Other match funding	Project total (£)
Abbey Ruins restoration	2,000,000	400,000	0	2.4 million
Barking Town Centre TH project	1,143,700	140,127	41,854	1.325 million

Further HLF-funded projects could be considered by the council to deliver its strategic objectives for park and open spaces.

Major capital investment opportunities are offered by a number of **sports funders** and **sports governing bodies.** 

The council has submitted successful bid for the creation of a football hub under the 'Parklife' programme. The aim of the new programme is to create a new sustainable model for football facilities based around artificial grass pitches on hub sites. The fund will provide significant new investment into local, accessible facilities and differs from traditional football investment streams as the funding partners are keen to see a portfolio approach that provides an area-wide solution, rather than a one-off site investment.

### Table 12.3 - 'Parklife' funded projects in LBBD

Project	Parklife grant (£)	LBBD match funding (£)	Project total (£)
Parsloes Park	c£3 million	£400,000	3.4 million

The masterplan for Central Park proposes the development of a sports hub with a rugby focus but also providing new facilities for tennis and cricket (as proposed in the Barking and Dagenham Outdoor Playing Pith Strategy). The development of this sports hub could involve a consortium of sports governing bodies (RFU, ECB and LTA) contributing to a capital investment project.

<b>Table 12.4</b>			
Project	SE Strategic Facilities (£)	Other funders (£)	Project total (£)
Central Park	1.5 million	250,000	1,750,000

### 12.3 OTHER EXTERNAL FUNDING OPTIONS

Given the options for alternative approaches to funding and governance presented in this Strategy, consideration is being given to the procurement of development agreements with external partners to progress individual capital projects and to seek alternative approaches to funding.

The masterplan for Central Park proposes the creation of new landform using imported materials that will bring a funding dowry with it. The creation of this landscape will reinforce the outcomes delivered by this park through the creation of a dramatic new landscape and enhanced leisure activities and provide the park with a 'dowry' that will help to sustain its future management. Consideration will be given to future governance models as the project develops.

<b>Table 12.5</b>	
Project	Project cost (£)
Central Park landscape works	1.500.000

A number of smaller scale funding opportunities for environmental and community-focused projects are provided through the Landfill Communities Fund (most significantly, the Veolia Trust and Biffaward) and through the London Marathon Trust.

Assuming the development of 8 projects of £50k each over the life of the Strategy, £400,000 of external funding could be secured for the boroughs parks.

<b>Table 12.6</b>			
London Marathon Trust (4 projects of £50k)	Landfill Communities Fund (4 projects of £50k) (£)	LBBD Match funding requirement (25%) (£)	Total value (£)
200,000	200,000	100,000	500,000

### 12.4 BARKING AND DAGENHAM COUNCIL CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan sets out a detailed set of proposals for a range of capital investment projects that will be funded by the council and by external funders.

Local spaces are just as significant in delivering positive outcomes for the borough and are just as important for stakeholders and local residents as major sites. This is emphasised in the London Plan that promotes standards of access to all types of parks and green spaces of varying size. A number of key themes have emerged through the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy engagement process and many of these can be addressed through locally-based interventions in local parks as well as through major projects.

The capital investment programme will include a set of proposals for low cost 'quick wins' that can be initiated in the short term and that will respond to the themes that have emerged through the engagement process.

The implementation of the borough's Growth Strategy will generate significant sums in respect of S106 and Community Interest Levy (CIL). The investment of these resources needs to be carefully targeted to ensure that investment delivers the most significant range of positive outcomes and addresses the most significant issues that the borough currently faces. By creating a Corporate Natural Capital Account (CNCA) for Barking and Dagenham, we have developed a robust evidence base to support the investment of the council's own resources in its parks and open spaces.

The council is currently preparing a new policy for the deployment of S106 and CIL funding and the CNCA will be used to support the case for investment in the greenspace sector. For the purposes of this Strategy, we are proposing the allocation of £100,000 of S106/CIL funds per year for parks projects that will include the 'quick wins' programme, on-going works to refurbish and upgrade the borough's playgrounds and for use as match-funding resources to support applications for external funding.

Table 12.7			
External sources	Total £	Internal sources	Total
HLF	3,143,700	540,127	3,683,827
Sport England	1,000,000	165,000	1,165,000
Sport governing bodies	500,000	82,500	582,500
London Marathon Trust	200,000	50,000	250,000
Landfill Communities Scheme	200,000	50,000	250,000
Parklife partners	3,000,000	400,000	3,400,000
s106/CIL		1,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL	8,043,700	2,287,627	10,331,327



FUTURE FUNDING AND
GOVERNANCE OPTIONS FOR
PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Barking and Dagenham's Parks and Open Spaces are managed through the Culture and Recreation Services which operate within the Growth and Homes Directorate. As with many local authorities, the council has had to face considerable financial challenges in recent years as it seeks to deliver more cost-effective services whilst significantly reducing its overall operational budget.

The State of UK Public Parks<sup>82</sup> published recently by the Heritage Lottery Fund highlights the particular challenges parks and park services are facing across the country, with large reductions in funding and the loss of staff and traditional horticultural skills. Barking and Dagenham is no exception and expects that for every £1 of funding that was available to the service in 2010 will be just 35p by 2020- a reduction of almost two thirds over a decade. Whilst this brings substantial challenges it also provides the opportunity to establish much higher operational efficiencies, inspiring the service to explore new ways of funding, management and delivery in the future.

These changes will be key part of Barking and Dagenham's ambitious plans to transformation the way it looks, works and delivers its services. 'We all have a part to play'83 describes a set of proposals and initiatives to guide this process. Parks, Open Spaces and Cemeteries will currently remain an in-house service whilst it is proposed to 'establish a new service designed to breathe life back into the Borough's flagship parks and open spaces with a particular emphasis on exploiting their commercial potential for the benefit of all users'.

### 13.1 FUTURE FUNDING STREAMS

There are a variety of established and emerging opportunities to grow the commercial potential of the borough's parks in the future. Some are familiar and have been used for many years whilst others will be far more innovative, requiring a new and more entrepreneurial approach to resourcing the service going forwards. These include:

- **A) Grants and Contributions** Traditionally local authorities fund their parks and recreation services through annual budgets directly from their own resources. Increasingly this may be supplemented by other directorates, services and agencies such as public health and education, to support the delivery of a wider variety of outcomes and social benefits.
- **B) Events and Festivals** There is an increasing drive to use parks and open spaces as locations for a variety of events, activities and festivals. There are clear benefits to improve the programming of parks to increase social and cultural activities for the benefit of local communities. A variety of these can generate income through ticketing and corporate sponsorship although this may have a short-term impact on public access.
- **C) Cafes and Concessions** Improving the location and variety of refreshments that are offered within parks encourage greater use and generate additional income opportunities. These may be provided directly by

the council, which would directly benefit from all profits or through annual or seasonal licences and leases that can include a profit sharing arrangement.

- **D) Fees and Charges** Provide a variety of opportunities to generate income through charging for specific uses and activities. This may include standard and familiar charges for car parking and the use of sports facilities, pitches and courts. Increasingly councils are setting fee rates for using parks for professional trainers, fitness classes, filming and private events. Additionally, some authorities are directly investing in, or providing leases for more substantial income generating facilities such as tree-top walks, highrope courses, golf and niche sports facilities.
- **E) Planning Gain** Is a common way for local planning authorities to secure contributions from development and regeneration. Section 106 (s106) funding arrangements, and increasingly the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), should provide important and substantial resources for both capital investment and on-going revenue for parks and open spaces.
- **F) Sponsorship and Fundraising** May provide specific opportunities to generate income directly or through the activities of associated charitable and community activities. This can include fundraising programmes by local Friends Groups and more formalised and targeted arrangements for fundraising from businesses and corporate organisations and individuals.
- **G) Public and Corporate Volunteering** This can generate non-financial and in-kind benefits for parks and open spaces. Programmes and initiatives to promote more regular contribution from volunteers have become more structured and sophisticated in recent years. These can deliver wider environmental and social benefits and help provide training and develop skills.
- **H) Endowment Funds** Are used by a number of parks and park services in the UK. These can take the form of both capital/cash and other assets capable of generating a regular income to provide both revenue and capital funding. If well-structured and of adequate size, endowments can continue in perpetuity providing an independent source of funding.
- I) Localised Levies Whilst not commonly used to fund parks and open spaces, there is growing interest in the potential of establishing Park Improvement Districts to capture localised investment. Following the structure of Business Improvement Districts, local levies can be voluntary or compulsory if approved by a majority through a local ballot.
- J) Ecosystem services The ability to generate income by making payments for ecosystem services is being explored though a variety of environmental pilot schemes. These seek to capture and monetise the value that natural systems provide in improving air quality, managing surface water and flood risk, reducing peak summer temperatures, capturing carbon, generating food and improving public health.

## 13.2 ALTERNATIVE GOVERNANCE MODELS

Currently Barking and Dagenham's Parks and Open Space Service are delivered through an in-house service delivery arrangement that includes a very small core management team and an authority wide operational team. A small number of commercial contracts are let for specialist activities such as weed control and tree management. The current strategy is to increase the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of the service as a means to drive down annual revenue costs. Whilst there is still a capital investment programme this has been significantly reduced in recent years and now principally focuses on replacing damaged equipment and facilities and addressing specific and immediate health and safety concerns.

Although the borough is not actively considering alternative management arrangements for the service there are a number of different models that could be considered in the future for either individual parks, neighbourhoods or the entire service. A first stage in assessing the potential options for future management will be to compile a baseline of the current operational arrangements that should include:

- Summary of the existing service structure, what's included and how it is delivered.
- Summary of headline costs and budgets including current revenue and capital expenditure.
- Breakdown of costs per activity, park/green space where possible.
- Changing profile of revenue and capital expenditure over past five years.
- Summary of funding sources including grants, s106 and new income.
- Breakdown of existing management and front-line staffing and resources.
- Costs of all overheads and central recharge rates and fees.
- Arrangements for capital receipts and ring-fencing or returning income to central funds.
- Zero based budgeting exercise to establish future funding projections and needs.

There are a variety of business and organisational structures that could be adopted to manage a parks service in the future. These include:

- Charitable Trusts.
- Community Benefit Societies.
- Community Interest Companies.
- Co-operative Company or Societies.
- Employee Ownership and Co-ownership Companies.
- Limited Companies.
- Mutual Companies.
- Local Authority Trading Companies.
- Private Companies.
- Companies Limited by Guarantee.
- Unincorporated Associations.

An initial list of five alternative options could be considered for the future management of Barking and Dagenham's parks and each will need specific modelling and appraisal to assess their suitability.

#### A) Arm's-Length Organisations

A number of services in the borough, including Home, Legal and Leisure, have been transferred out to separate companies. Local Authority Trading Companies (LATCs) are able to provide wider and income generating services in addition to those provided for the council. Across the UK a variety of parks services now operate in this manner for either a single local authority or a wider group. The principle objective of this model is for the service to become self-funding and able to reinvest profits within the service and locality.

An appraisal of this option should include:

- A review of existing LBBD services that have been transferred to armslength management companies to identify specific strengths and weaknesses in the model.
- An assessment of the scope of the organisation including the range of green spaces that would be included (parks, amenity green spaces, cemeteries, allotments, etc.) along with the types of services (grass cutting, refuse collection, security, horticulture, etc.).
- An assessment of the future management and maintenance contracts
  that could be expected to be secured directly, through service level
  arrangements with LBBD, and those services which the organisation would
  have to bid competitively for. This would require a 'teckal test' to define
  whether the local authority owned company can be commissioned directly
  or have to bid competitively for contracts.
- An assessment of any additional services the organisation could undertake in the future, its geographic remit (within and beyond the borough boundary) and the anticipated income that such services could generate.

## **B) Social Enterprises**

Whilst parks and open spaces can generate some level of income to part-fund their operational costs, social enterprises provide a means to deliver wider community benefit. There are a variety of organisations that manage and maintain individual parks or specific areas within parks as part of wider social, educational or therapeutic programmes that are funded through a variety of commercial and grant programmes.

An appraisal of this option should include:

- A review of wider and additional LBBD social services that could be integrated with or aligned to the parks service (programmes for health, educational, training, skills development, etc.).
- A summary of the additional social outcomes that the parks service could deliver.
- Anticipated grants and additional funding streams that could be accessed in the short and medium-term to support the delivery of wider social benefits.
- A framework and methodology to assess and measure the wider social return on investment that a social enterprise could deliver.

#### C) Partnerships and Shared Services

Increasingly park services are being delivered through more collaborative arrangements with a variety of agencies, environmental organisations and community groups. Strategically this could take the form of establishing shared or combined services with adjacent local authorities for specific destination parks or entire park services. This could also focus on specific thematic elements such as co-managing wildlife areas with conservation groups or rivers and water bodies with agencies or user groups. Site base partnerships are increasingly looking to harness the benefits of working more directly with volunteers and community groups through formal and informal management arrangements.

An appraisal of this option should include:

- An assessment and mapping of appropriate local, London-wide and national partners that could collaborate in delivering the service in the future.
- A review of existing management and maintenance tasks delivered by the service to identify those which could be co-delivered or out-sourced to partners in the future.
- Discussions with adjacent London Boroughs to assess the appetite for greater collaboration in delivering or sharing services in the future. This could include specific activities and tasks or combining with the entire activities of adjacent services.

#### D) Trusts and Foundations

Several individual parks or wider networks of parks are managed though independent and charitable trusts or foundations. Some have been formed more recently whilst others have operated for many decades. Whilst park land generally remains in public ownership through lease arrangements, Trusts can benefit from operating in a dedicated and independent manner. Charitable status brings additional financial benefit in terms of both taxation and their appeal to secure gifts and philanthropic support.

An appraisal of this option should include:

- An assessment should identify whether establishing either a new independent trust or an arrangement with existing management trusts, such as the Land Trust or the London Wildlife Trust, could be a suitable vehicles to support the future management of the Borough's parks.
- Financial modelling including a full business case will need to be prepared to establish both the costs, financial and taxation benefits of establishing an independent trust.
- A full review of the legal ownership and any specific constraints will need to be undertaken for all parks and green spaces that could be transferred to a Trust and the terms of the transfer, including the duration of leases, will need to be considered.
- The governance structure and decision making process will need to be established to ensure local representation and future operation is in the public interest.

#### E) Area-based Management Organisations

Dedicated management organisations can be established for specific locations and neighbourhoods. In the United States, City Park Districts have been established in several urban areas as a means to focus both management activities and investment. Whilst uncommon, Neighbourhood Improvement Districts have been formed to pool investment from local residents and businesses and provide a means to tackle particular site specific, social, environmental and commercial concerns and opportunities.

An appraisal of this option should include:

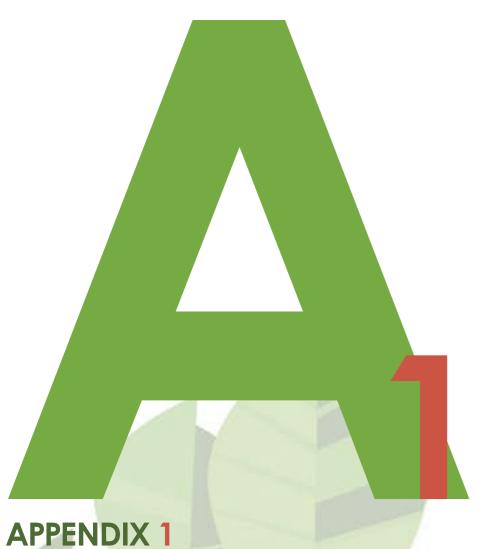
- The potential for establishing more local and decentralised management arrangements could be assessed which could incorporate other neighbourhood management activities such as street cleansing, waste collection and recycling.
- Area based improvement districts generally operate through raising a local levy for which a clear business case and justification needs to be established.
- A legal assessment will need to be undertaken to ensure such arrangements comply with legislation and can withstand a legal challenge.

In assessing all options a number of common criteria and factors will need to be taken into account in the process of identifying what may be the most appropriate model for managing parks and green spaces in the future. These criteria for assessment will include:

- The level of complexity, adaptability and the potential for scaling up the model.
- Governance arrangements to ensure local accountability in decision making.
- The ability to control, uphold and improve the quality of site maintenance.
- The social value and social return that can be gained for public benefit.
- Restrictions and constraints from existing contractual arrangements and leases.
- The impact on staff, employment and pension terms and complexity of transfer.
- The financial flexibility, tax implications and benefits of charitable status.
- The ability to generate additional income from other sources and activities.
- The staffing and skills required to establish and develop a new organisation.
- Political perception and political accountability of an independent organisation.

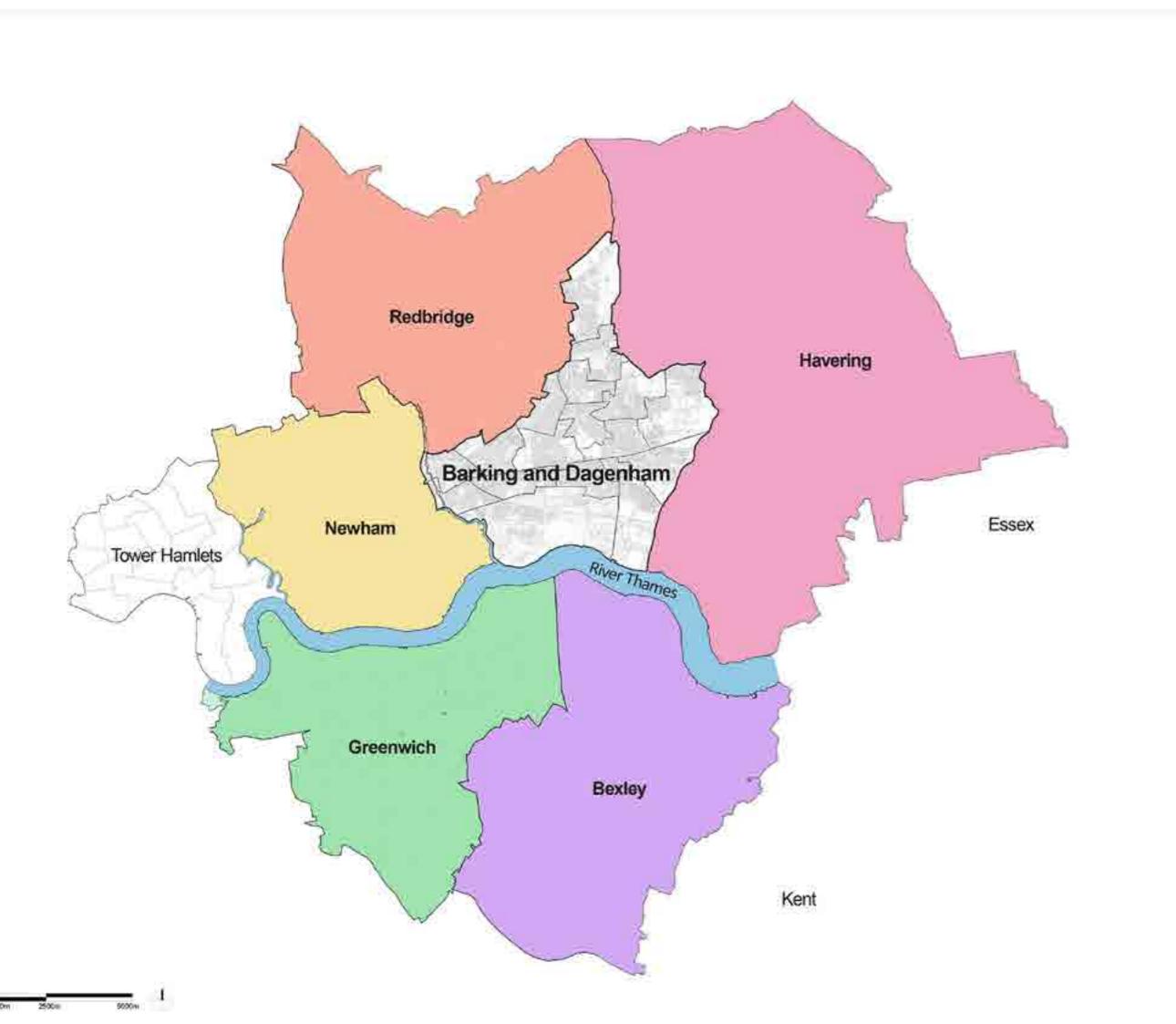
#### **NOTES**

- State of UK Public Parks 2016, Heritage Lottery Fund. https://www.hlf.org.uk/state-uk-public-parks-2016
- London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, "We all have a part to play"
  Our proposals for consultation, 2016.



**QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF PARKS** AND OPEN SPACES

Supporting evidence maps





# LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



## JON SHEAFFS ASSOCIATES

#### PROJECT

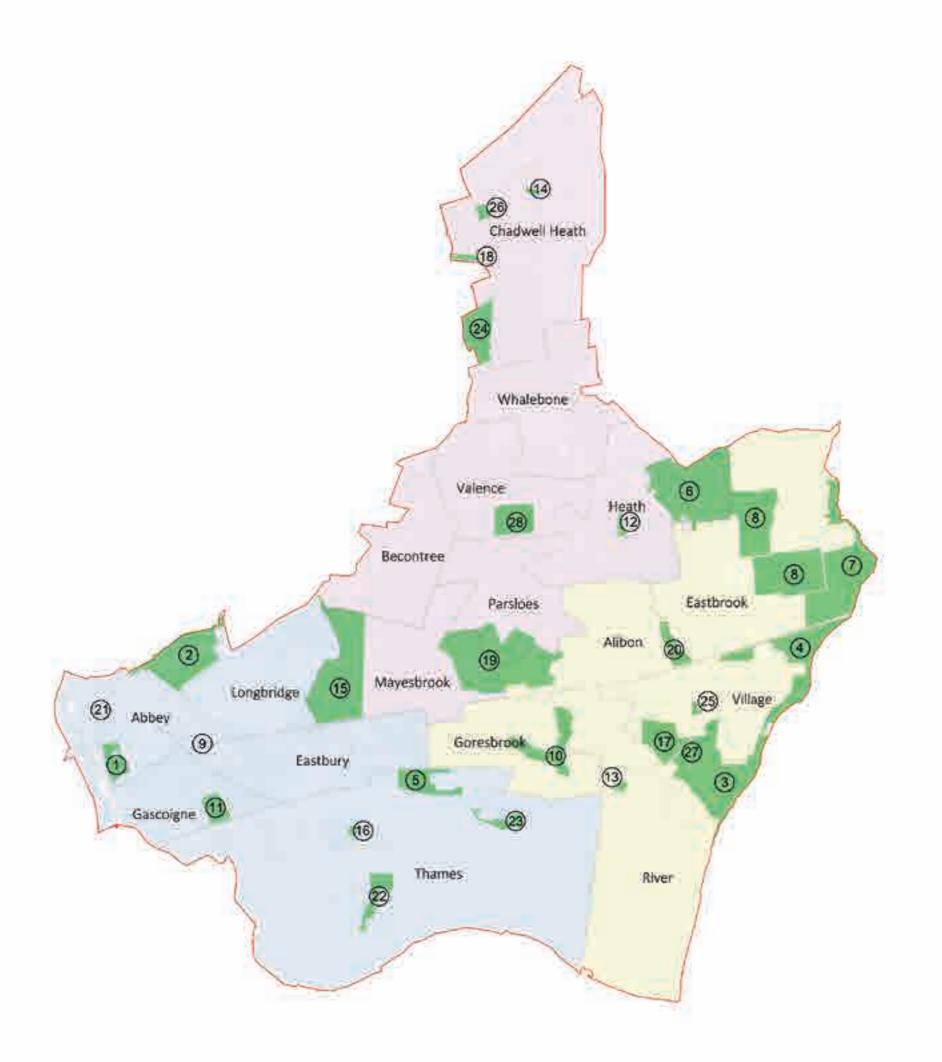
BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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#	Park name
1	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins
2	Barking Park
3	Beam Parklands
4	Beam Valley Country Park
5	Castle Green
6	Central Park
7	Chase Nature Reserve
8	Eastbrookend Country Park
9	Essex Road Gardens
10	Goresbrook Park
11	Greatfields Park
12	Heath Park Open Space
13	King George's Field
14	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground
15	Mayesbrook Park
16	Newlands Park
17	Old Dagenham Park
18	Padnall Open Space
19	Parsloes Park
20	Pondfield Park
21	Quaker Burial Ground
22	Ripple Nature Reserve
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark
24	St Chads Park
25	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyan
26	Tantony Green
27	The Leys
28	Valence Park



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#### LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



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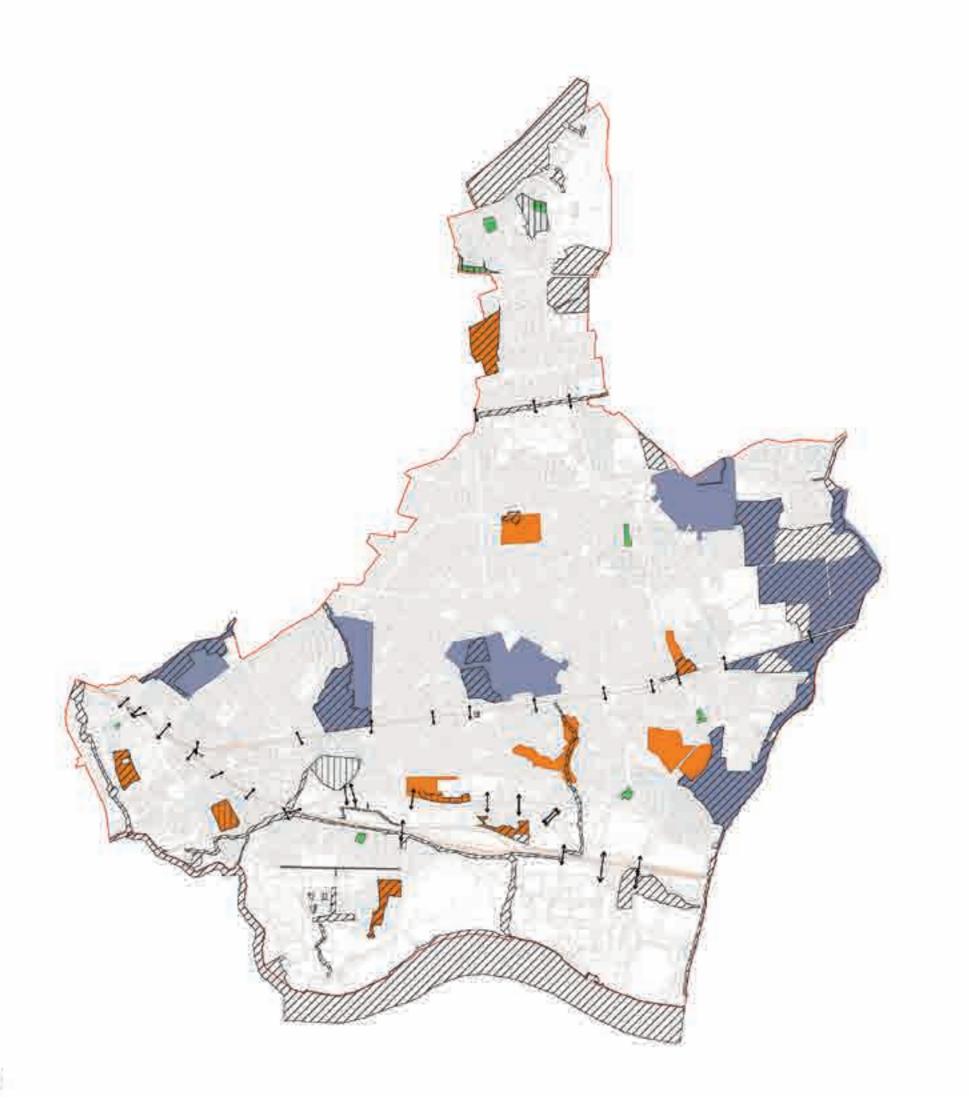
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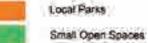
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Borough Boundary District Parks



Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Proposed Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



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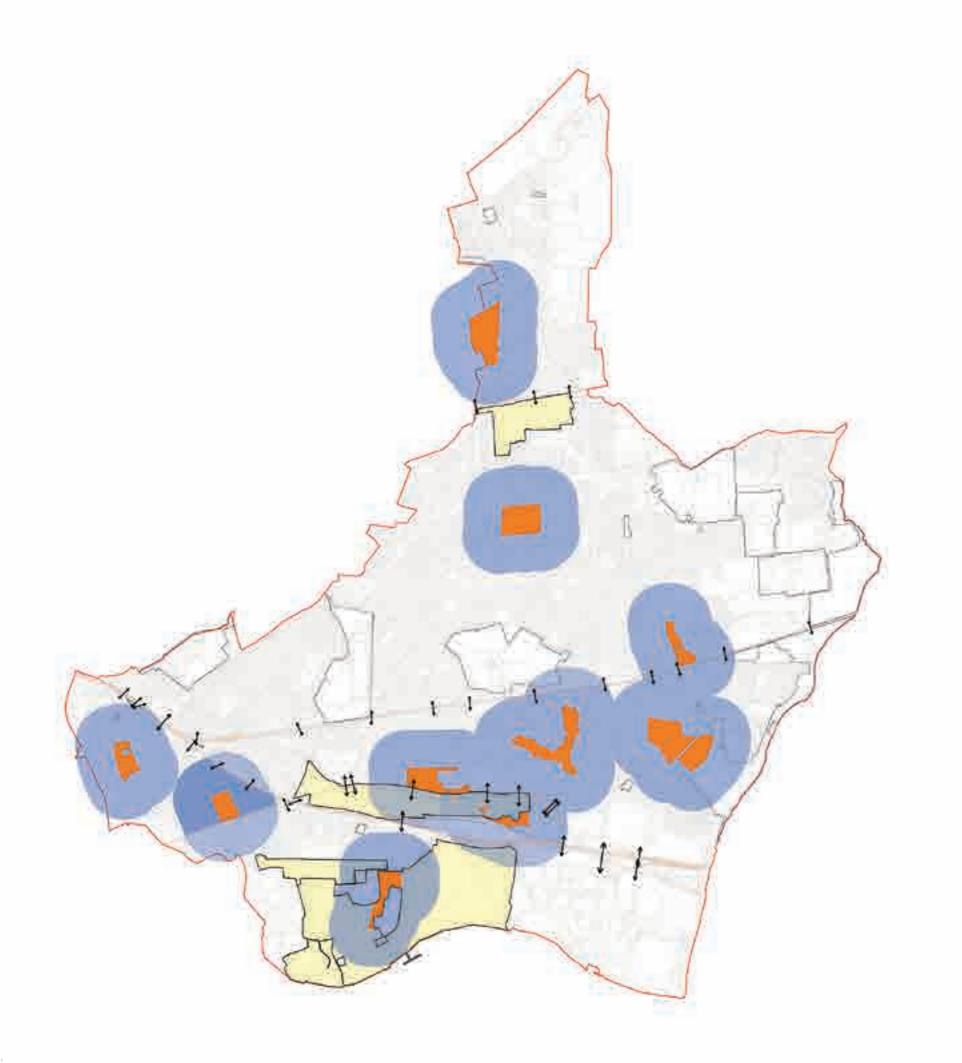
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BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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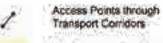


Borough Boundary Local Parks

400 m Catchment Area

400 m Catchment Area with limited access

Major Transport Corridor



Key Regeneration Areas

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

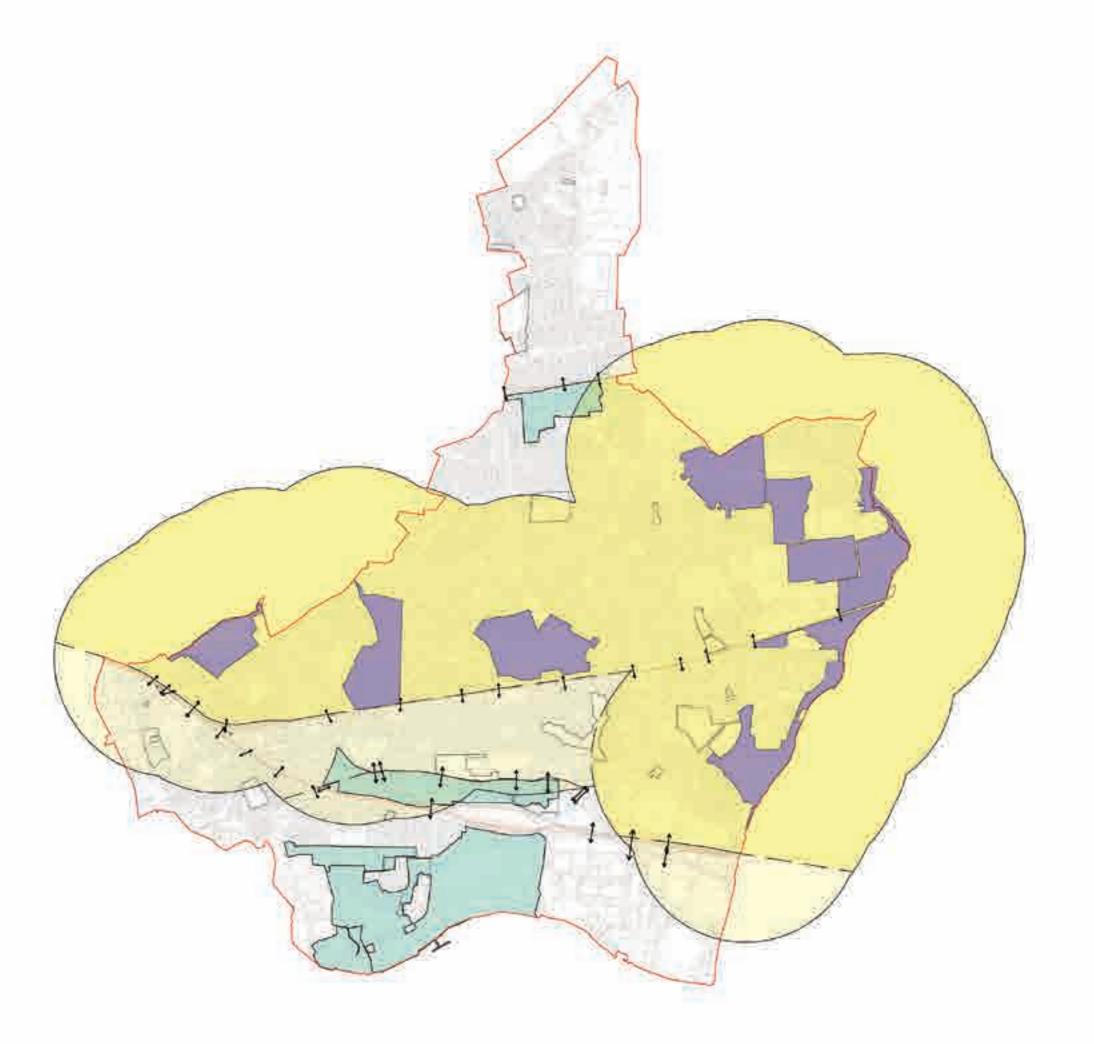
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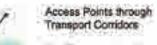
Borough Boundary

District Parks

1200 m Catchment Area

1200 m Catchment Area with limited access

Major Transport Corridor



Key Regeneration Areas





# LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



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## BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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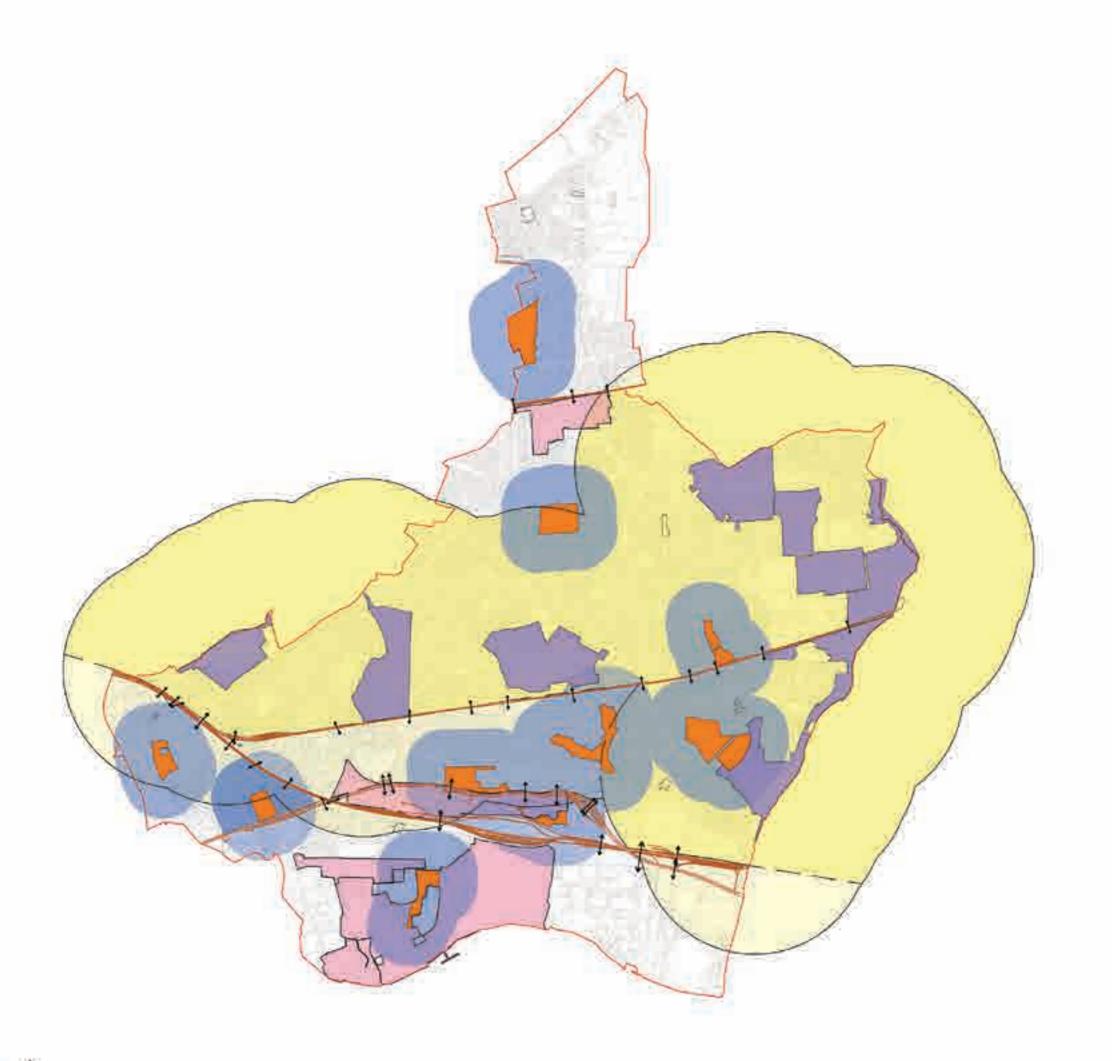
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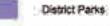
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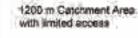
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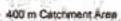
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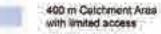


1200 m Catchment Area

















LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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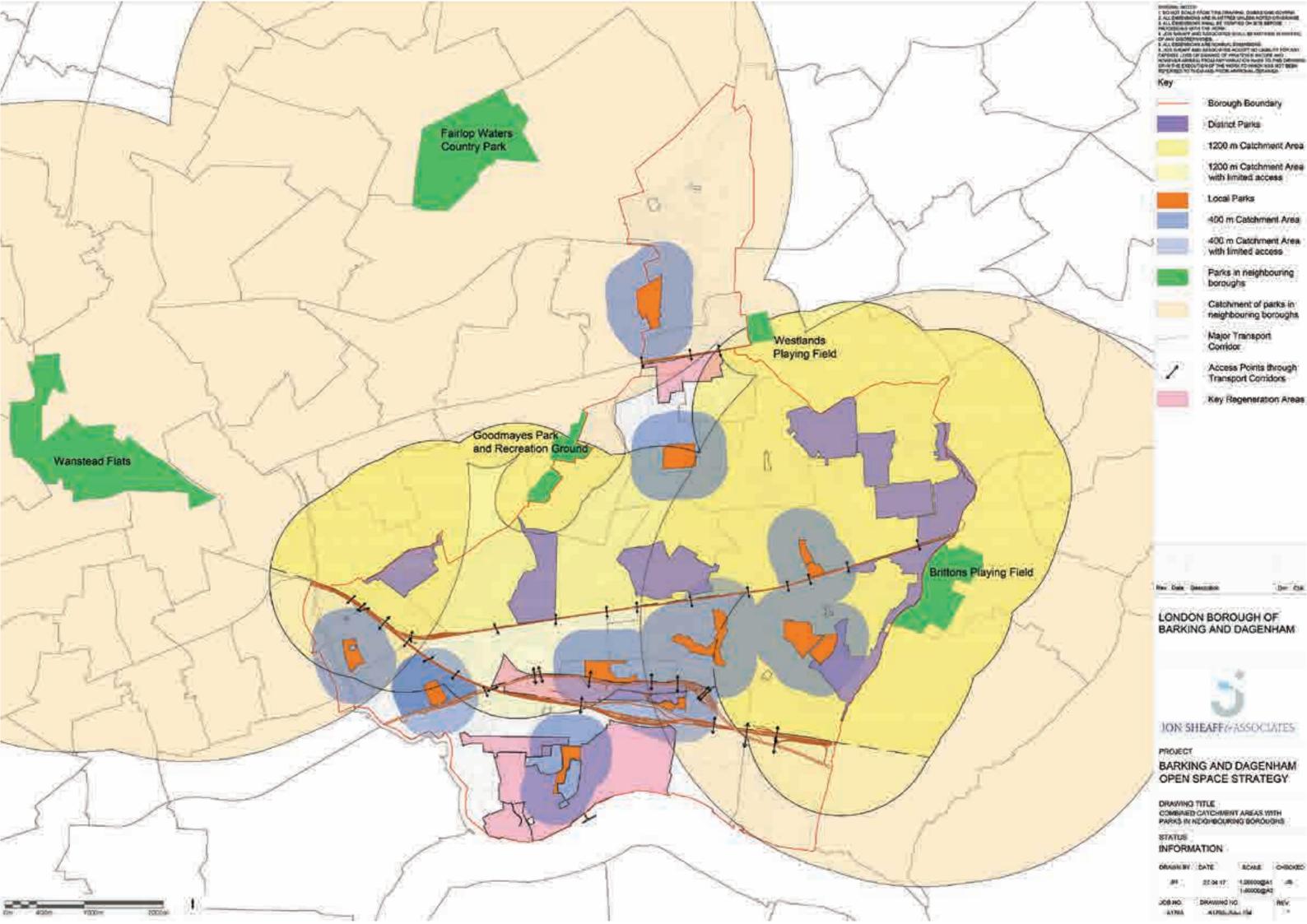
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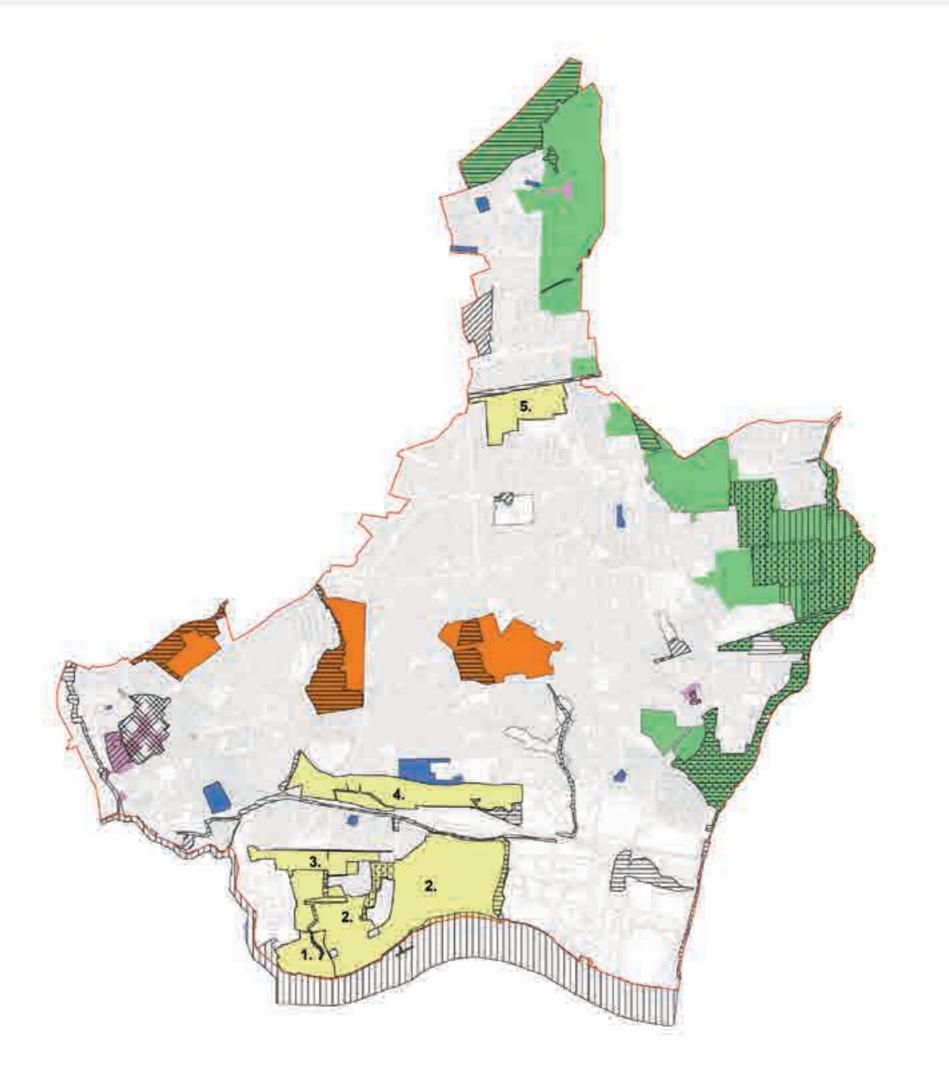
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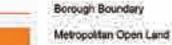
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Undesignated sites Local Nature Reserves

Site of Metropolitan importance for Nature Conservation

Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Conservation Areas

Key Regeneration Areas

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1. Therees Rood 6. Casello Graen 5. Chiedwell Hoult.

Barking Town Centre

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# LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



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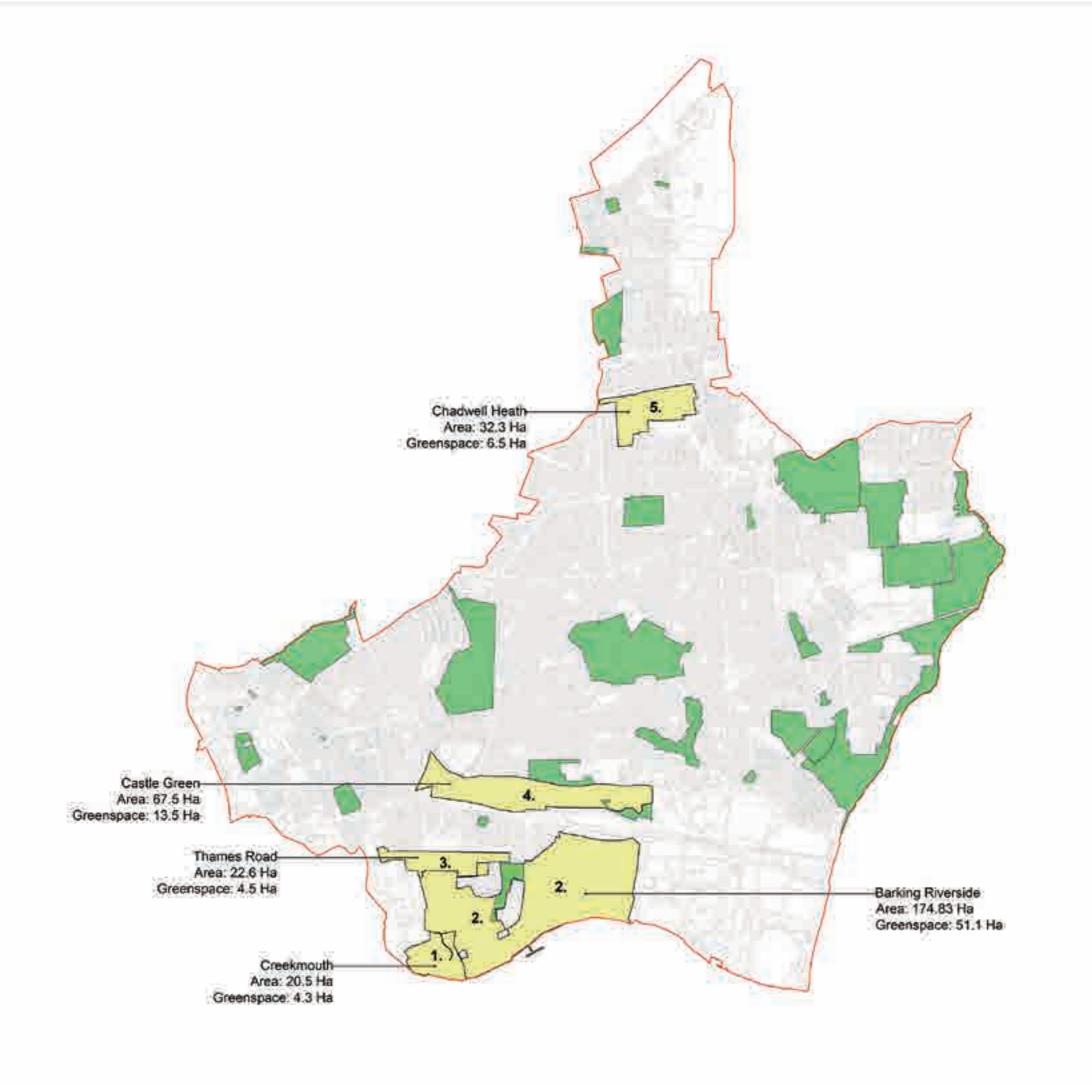
BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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PLANNING DESIGNATIONS MAP

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Borough Boundary

Parks surveyed

Key Regeneration Areas

Creekmouth
 Sarking Riverside
 Thames Road
 Custin Green
 Chadwell Heath.

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



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BARRING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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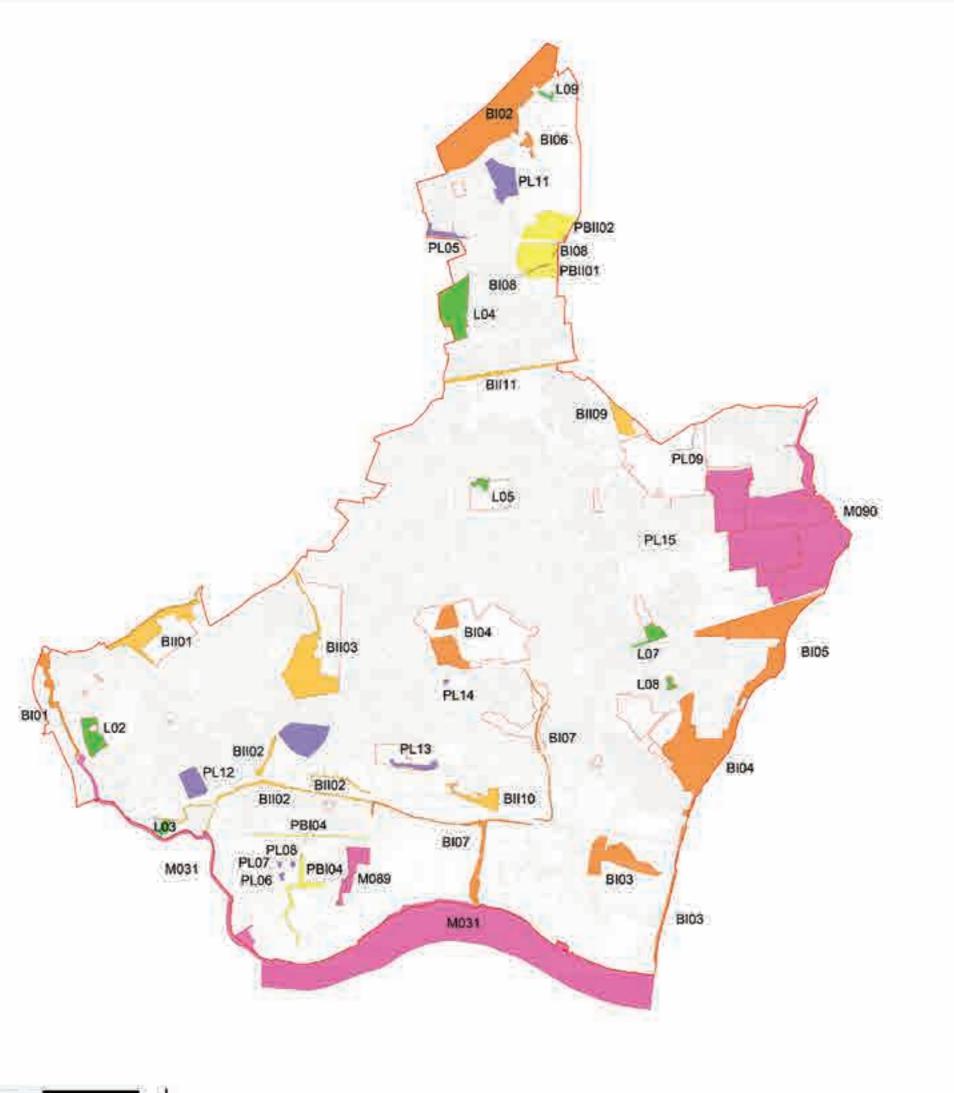
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M - Site of Metropolitan Importance

BI - Site of Borough Importance Grade 1

BII - Site of Borough Importance Grade 2

L - Site of Local Importance

PBI/ PBII - Proposed upgrade to Site of Borough Importance Grade 1/ 2

PL - Proposed Site of Local Importance

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) 2016

M031 The River Thames and tidal tributaries

M089 Ripple Nature Reserve

M090 The Chase and Eastbrokend

BI01 The River Roding in Barking

BI02 Furze House Farm

BI03 Dagenham Breach & Lower Beam River in B&D

BI04 Beam Parklands (PM) (was Beam Valley South

in Dagenham and the Wantz Stream)

BI05 Beam Valley Country Park (PM) (was Mid Beam

Valley & Dagenham East Lake)

BI07 Gores Brook Park and Loxford Water

BI08 Marks Hedge

BII01 Barking Park and Loxford Water

BII02 Mayesbrook and associated watercourses

BII03 Mayesbrook Park Climate Change Park (PBI)

BII04 Parsloes Park

BII06 Whites Farm

BII09 Wantz Lake

BII10 Scratton's Farm Ecopark (PBI)

BII11 Romford Line Railsides in Barking and

Dagenham

L02 Barking Abbey Ruins and St Margaret's

Churchyard

L03 Gascoigne Road Pumping Station

L04 St Chad's Park

L05 Valence House Gardens

L07 Pondsfields Park

L08 St Peter's and St Paul's Churchyard, Dagenham

L09 Wellgate Community Farm

PBII01 Cranfield Golf Centre

PBII02 Marks-Warren Quarry - Restored Area

PBI04 Buzzard's-mouth Creek and Thames View Ditch

PL05 Padnall Lake

PL06 Pond south of Gatward Place

PL07 Square east of Gatward Place

PL08 Square west of Sedge Gardens

PL09 Central Park

PL10 Chadwell Heath Cemetery

PL12 Greatfields Park

PL13 Castle Green

PL14 Becontree Organic Growers

PL15 Panyers Lane Wildlife Site

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



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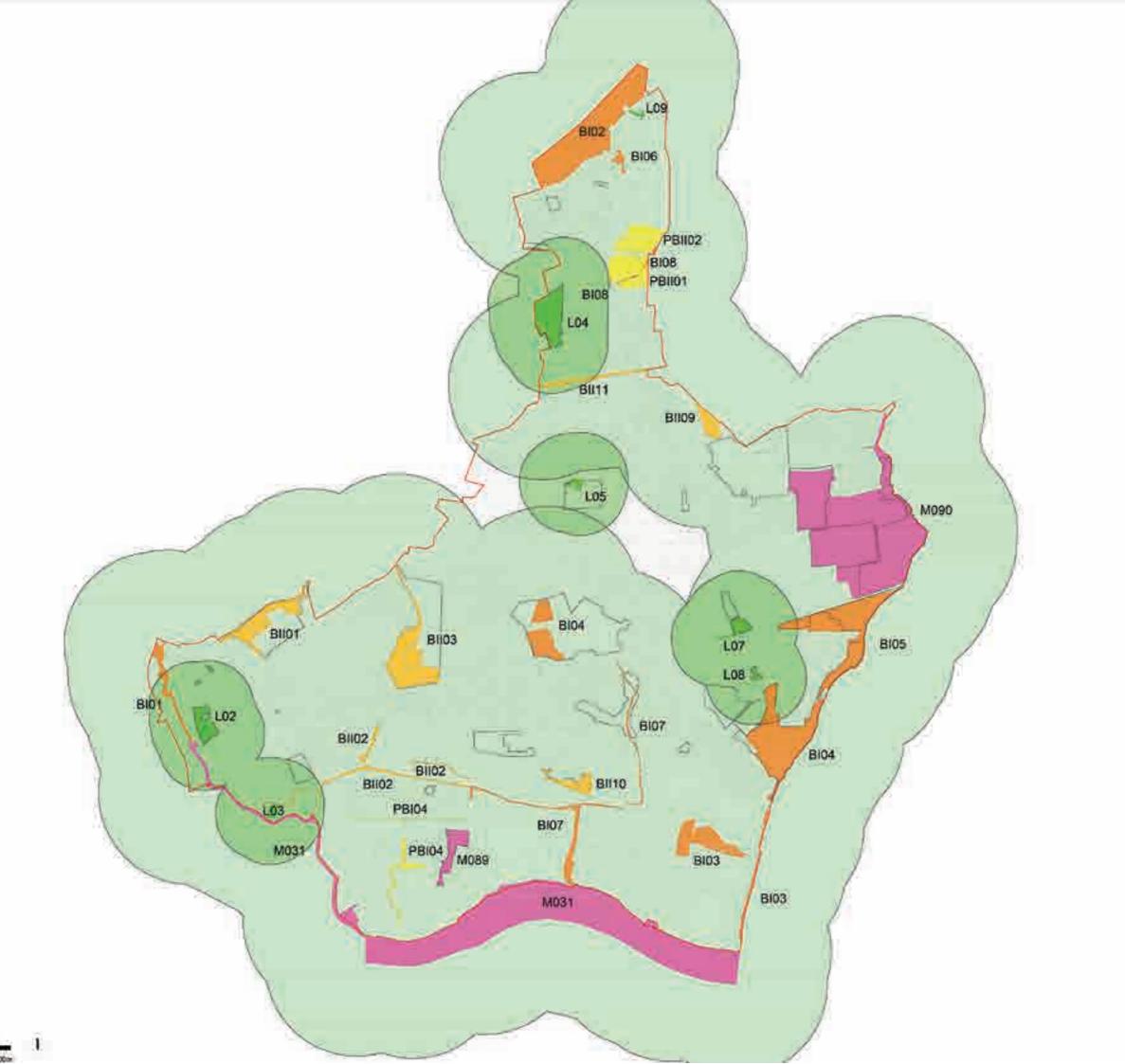
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Borough Boundary Site of Metropolitan

Site of Borough Importance Grade 1

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Site of Borough Importance Grade 2

Site of Local Importance

Proposed upgrade to Site of Borough Importance Grade 1/ 2

1 km Catchment Area -Sites of Borough and Metropolitan Importance

500 m Catchment Area -Sites of Local Importance

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



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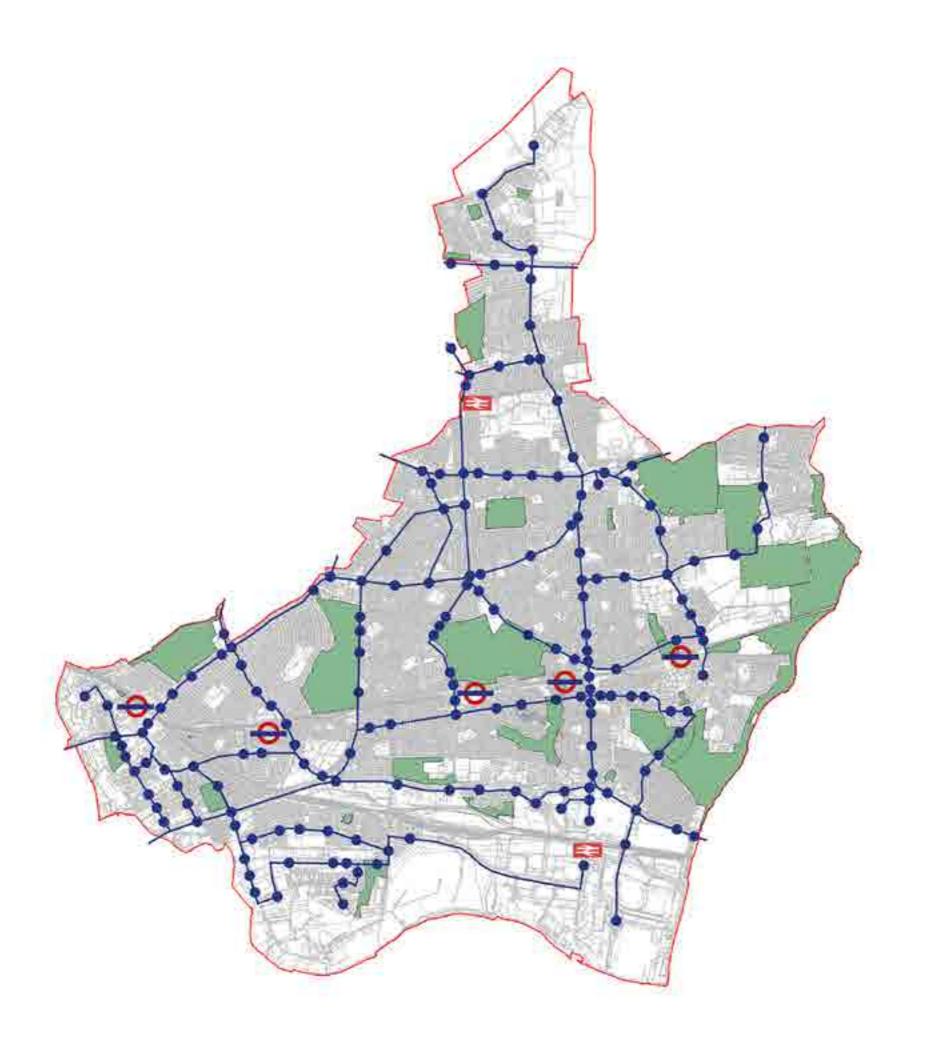
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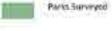
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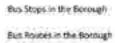


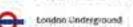
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# LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



#### JON SHEAFF & ASSOCIATES

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BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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# LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



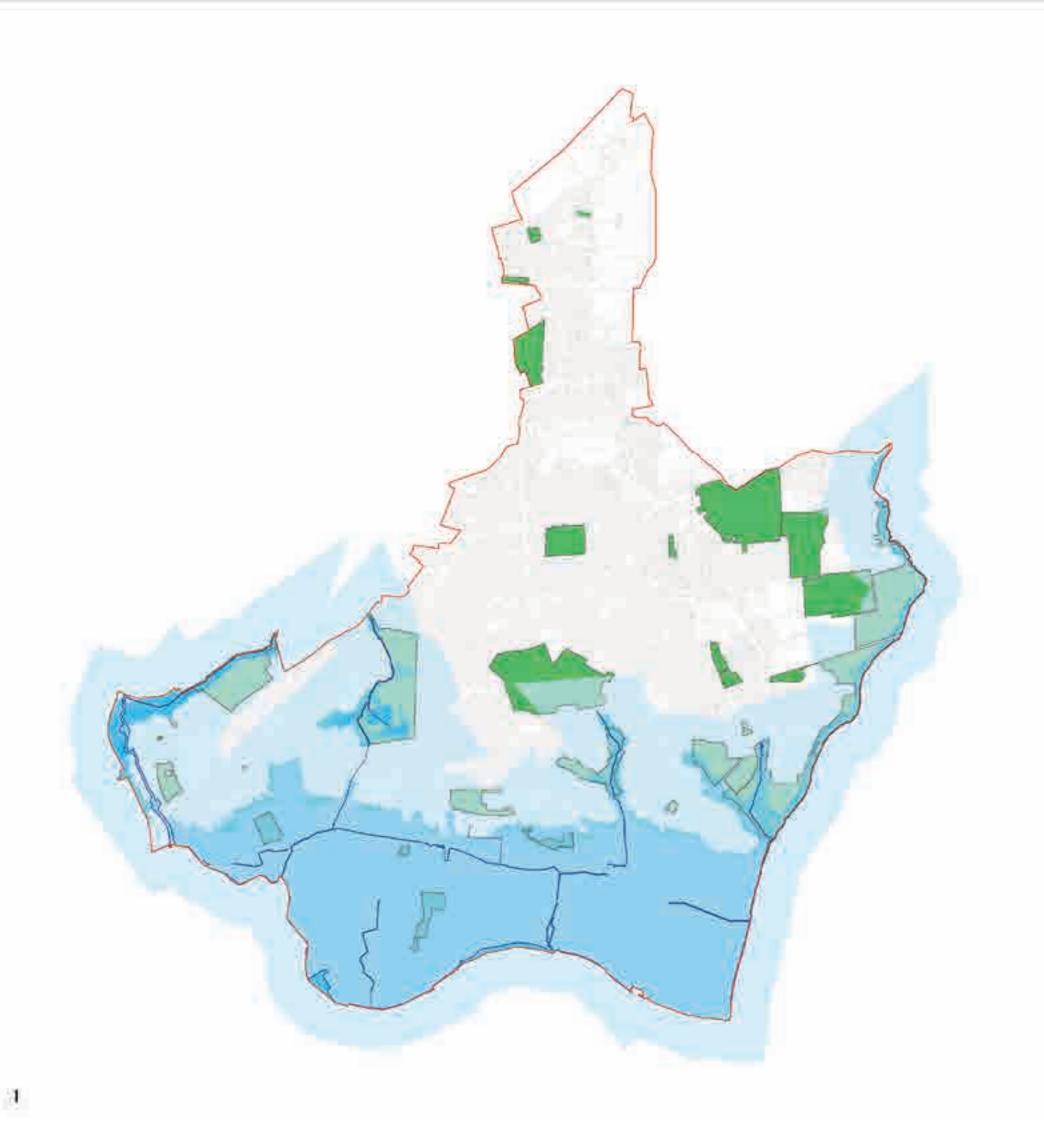
## ION SHEAFFGASSOCIATES

#### PROJECT

BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

DRAWING TITLE Cycle Ficulate

BTATUS INFORMATION





New Date Describes

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



JON SHEAFFWASSOCIATES

PROJECT

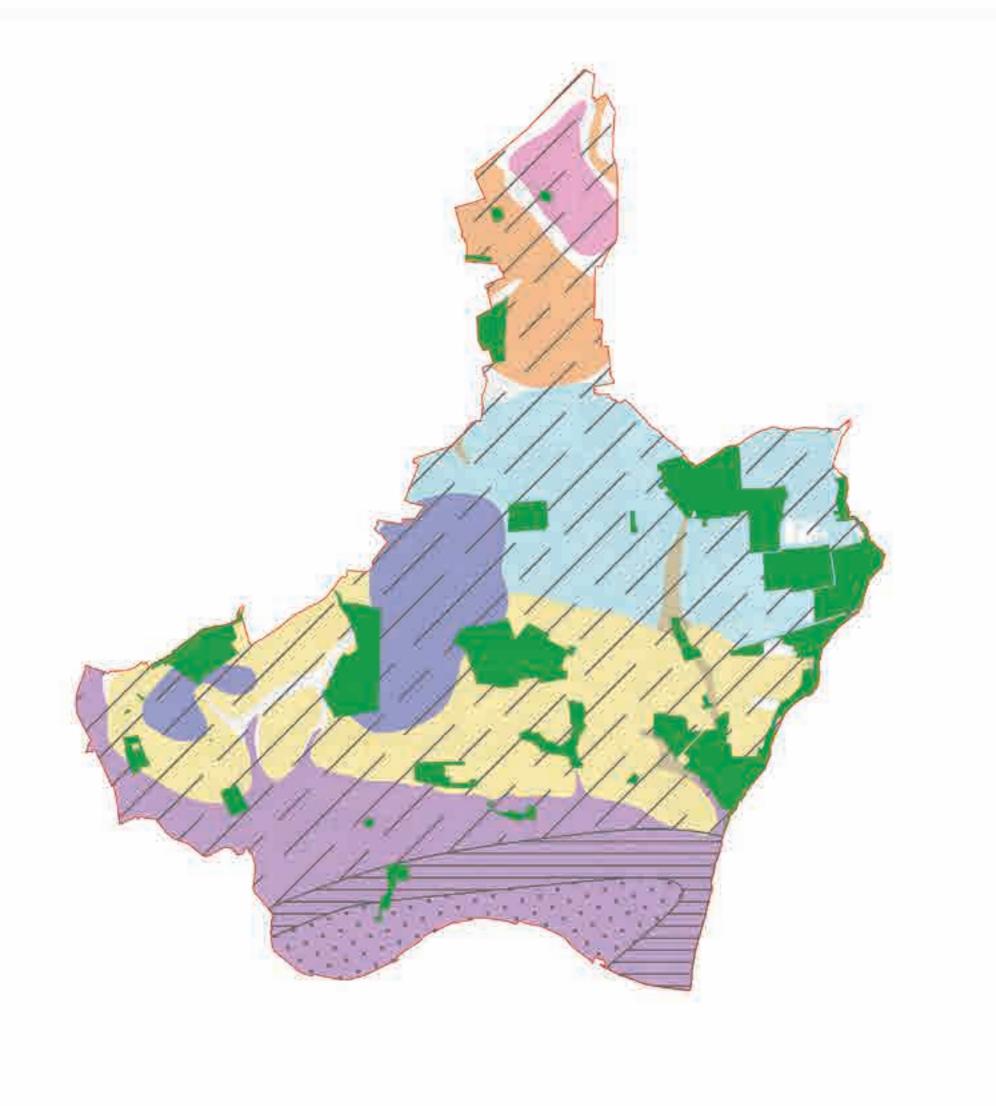
BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

DRAWING TITLE

SULVE INFORMATION

JOB NO. DRWWING NO.

4.0550 WITER WALLSON



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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM



PROJECT

BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

DISAWING TITLE GECLOGICAL MAP

STATUS

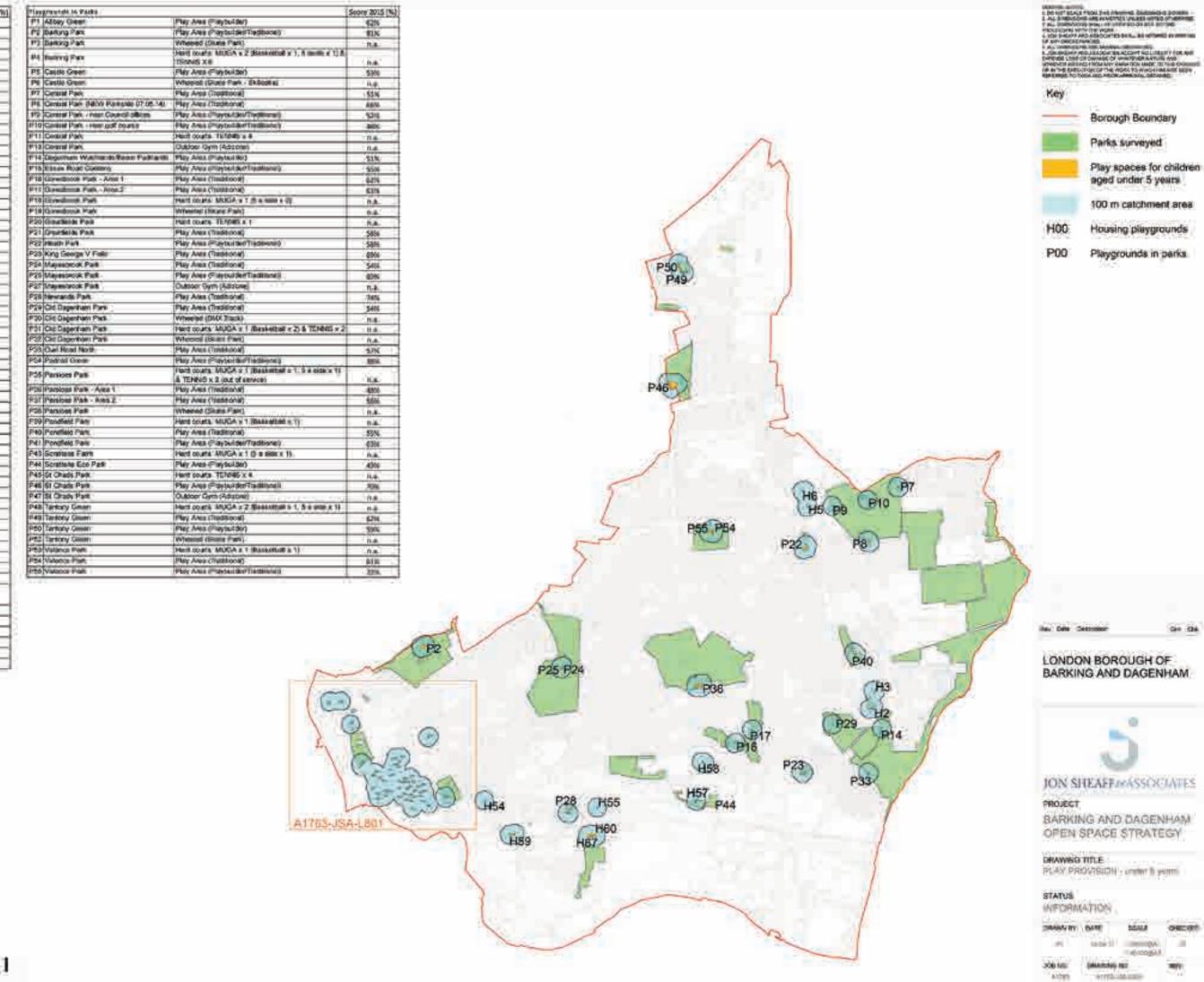
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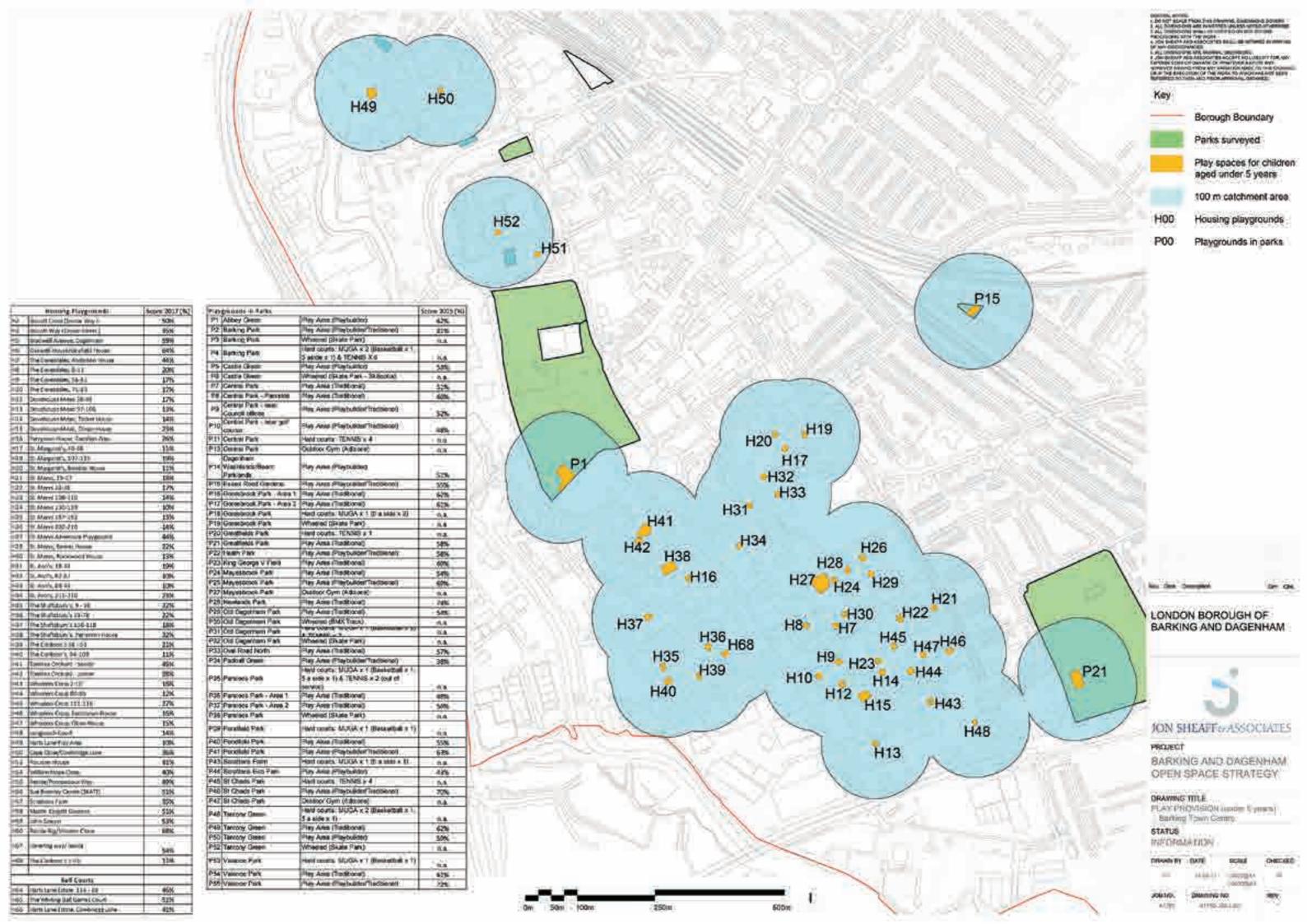
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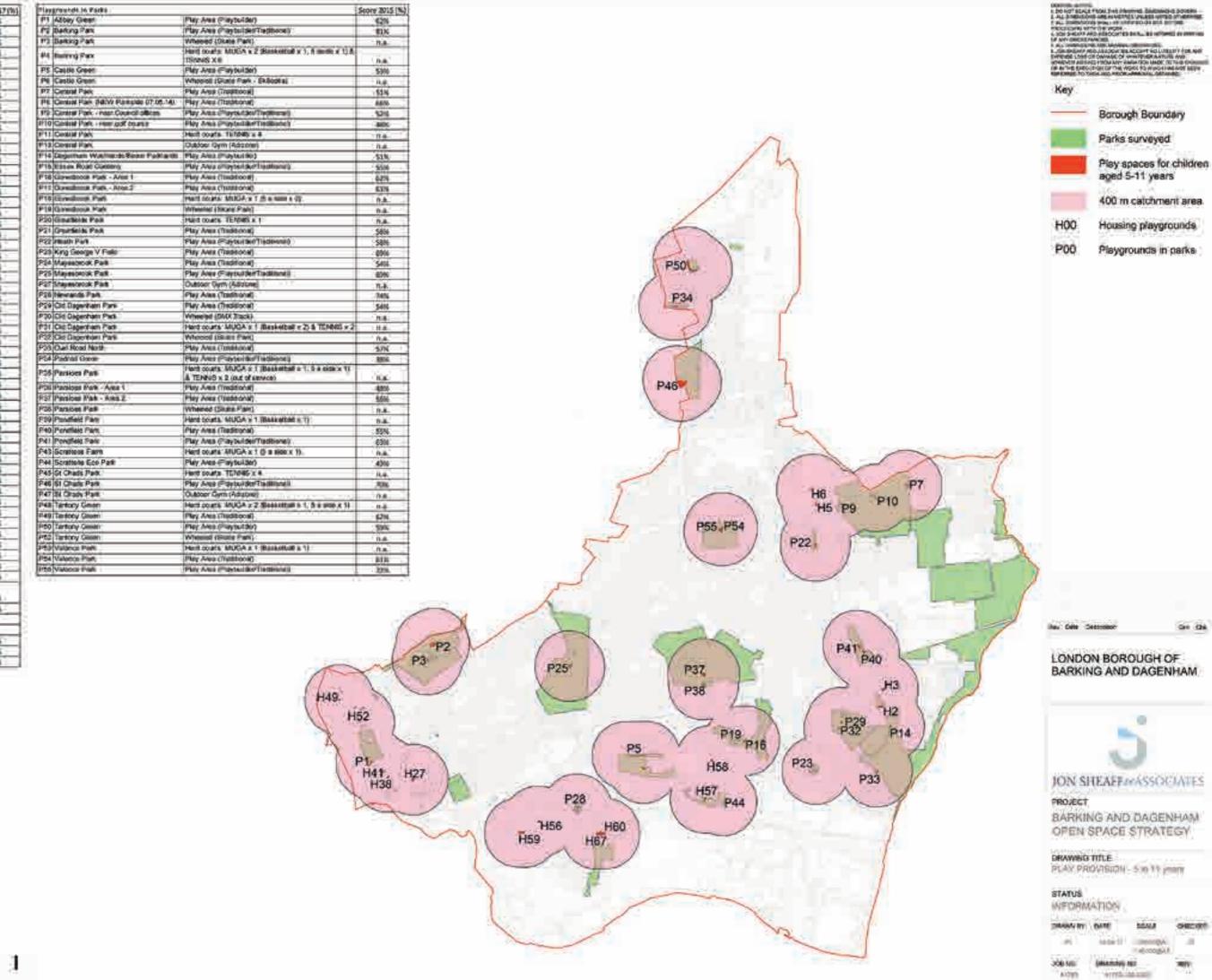
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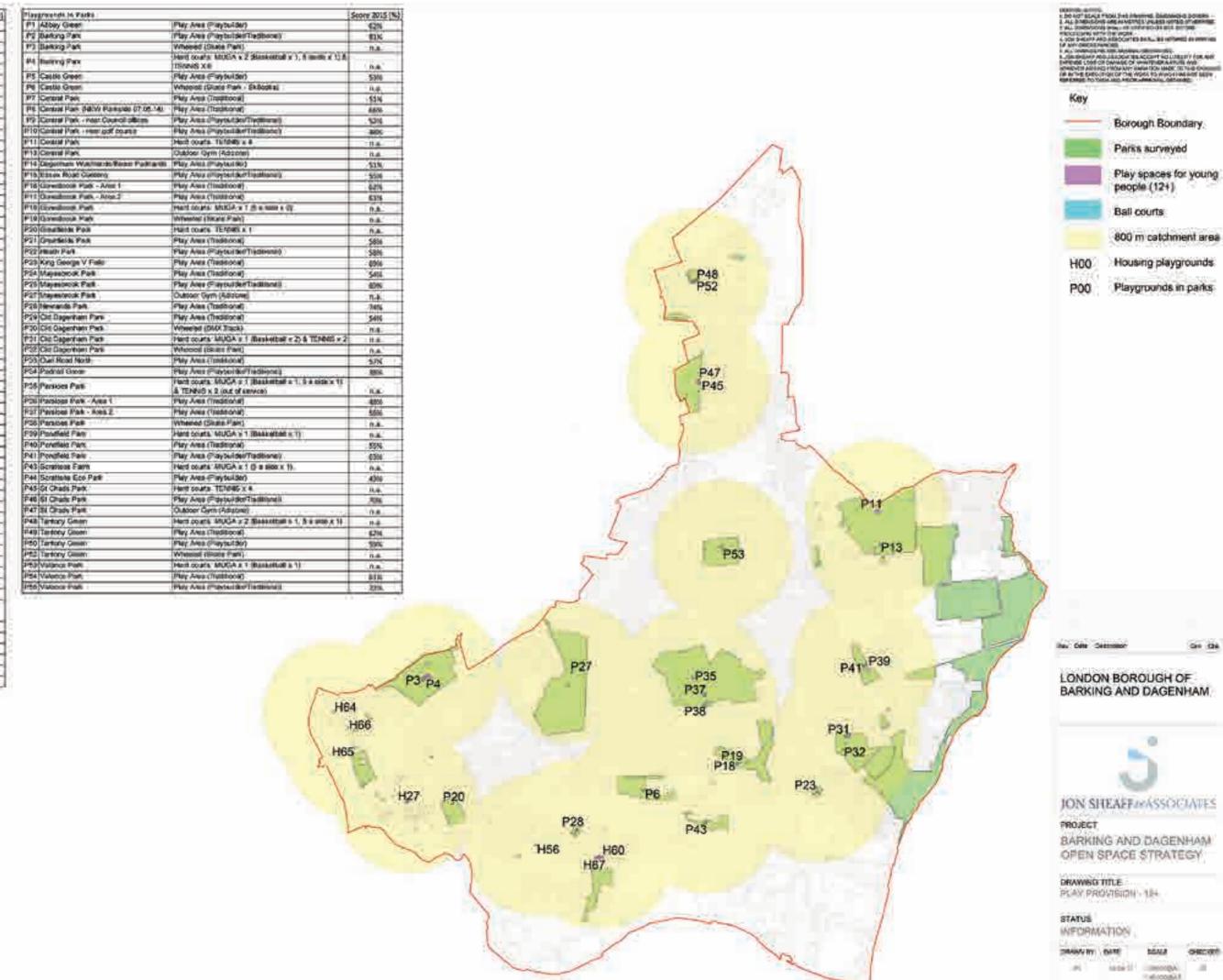


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€.	No Community & 11	20%
*	The Columnian 64-67	17%
<b>#10</b>	The Committee 75-51	176
MLT:	Down was Mind Mt 46	17%
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int.	DOMESTIC MARKET PRINT	14%
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417	St. Margane's, 20'44	139
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	Housing Hargerands	Sobre 2017 (1
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110	Bookett Way X'rown Street I'	85N
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	(steri rissa/loderina.a.	G4N
7	The Soymous, Applicate House	44%
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•	The Education, 64-47	17%
610	The Committee PS-BT	1766
MLT:	Dowlinson Maril M. 44	1796
SEE	D0+01-4-Mail 97-106	1394
社士	Down - Nida Subir Stone	14%
RD.	Down and Mark Come House	2990
910	Perferent Newsy, Syllistic Association	26%
egr.	St. Abresse's, 20-44	1109
415	W. Manager Nr. 207-811-	19%
άτά	St. Charge-et's, Bildine Hoose	19%
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er.	(to inshibity y 110.118)	1899
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563	Emerican Emmi 552-526	27%
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800 m catchment area

Housing playgrounds

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM

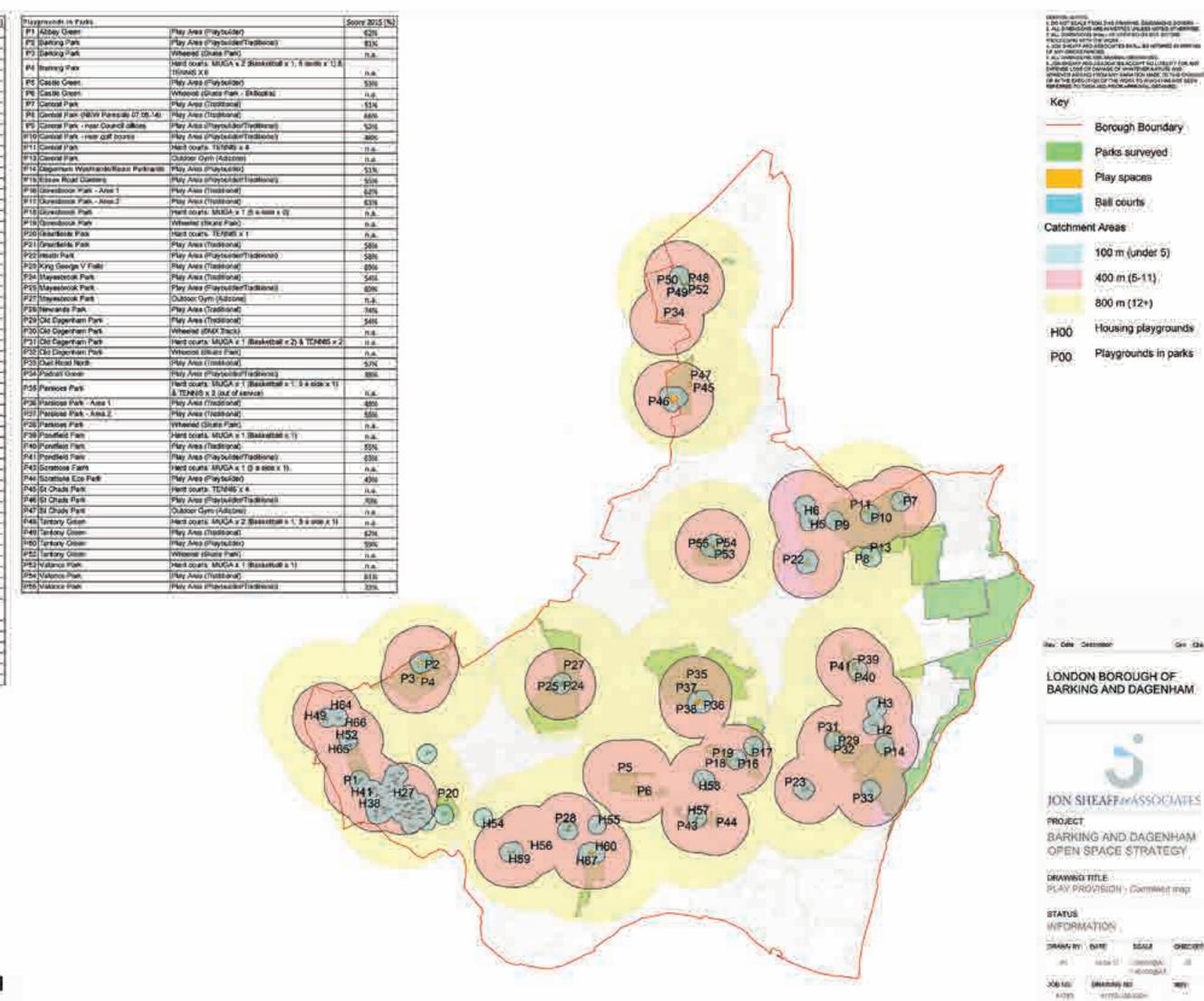
JON SHEAFFMASSOCIATES

BARKING AND DAGENHAM

306 NE DAMAGES NO. **VIOLU** ALLIA TO THE

1000m

	SOUTH Playeruses	Score 2017 (%)
нэ:	Intern Cose (Water Was )	30%
111	Societ Way (Crosse Servet ).	35%
46	Manager State of Stat	50%
	Datwell 18 mig/Lodden Frank	GAN .
NF.	Plac Countries, April 1997	44%
d	The Countries, & 21	20%
-	Par Countries, SE-45:	12%
HDD.	Per Courting, PE 87	17%
10.0	Spell day Mark M 45	1796
MITT	00-00 Mass 97-106	13%
414	Special State State State	14%
-	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
HID:	DONE was Mark Cook House	23%
HIF	Partyreat Rever Schiller Ann	20%
HIF	U. Marameta, Wilds	11%
HTS.	Magazina 207-213	19%
100	D. Margard's, dischie rissue	33%
11331	M. Mays. 18-21	18%
100	D. Marys 70-40	1794
103	(2-54m) (CID ED)	1496
1424	M. Mays \$38 \$35	LONG
1125	D-SAWE SETTER	1396
1916	S. MANY JOSTOCK	1406
int	U. March Strathery Programme	486
100	St. Man, Same tricos	.22%
100	W. MANAG. Strollwood Brisss	13%
HEE	St. Jennis, 58 41 :	19%
HET	R Ferris B2 84	ION-
4133	S. Servi. 86-98	10%
H34	BL Net/S 211/216	296
MEE	Proceedings Fig.	32%
488	The Structure of the P.E.	22%
HET	The Institute AG 178 (SE	18%
1688	Tw lightley's frome tour	52%
100	The Osnoco's 58 - 99	21%
_		-
1990	The Question is \$4-100.	11%
_	Transac Orchard - Sessor	45%
1461	leater Occurs - bress	285
1004	Attended Dries 2-10	1074
1944	Prisoner Cross 90-95	12%
7883	Process Draw \$18-176	27%
1686	dillegier (plet, fallidder soom	10%
HET	Afficedore Chrop, O'belt 1 fecon	19%
144	programme down.	1/06
1049	Profit Later Play Avec	10%
100	Digit Close/Commercial Lane	36%
H55	Noutsell-House	41%
164	Attitum High Clime	40%
455	New York Company of Water Company	40%
455	See State Course (SA/ITE)	51%
1116	Security Co.	35%
HSA	Multi Roger Games	535
HS9.	inos Tarwin	59%
1000	Smith Hig/Misson Close	68%
m	(minute and minute	Gara.
48.6	Ple Dismobil L-44	11%
		-
	Tell-Courts	
100	PRINTED DOM: 111 19	500
1665	The World Ball Dame (Gore	
-		51%
1900.	(Fertilate Other Squarton Sein	41%



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ORCER

	Housing Playgrounds	Score 2017 (%)
H2	Ibscott Close (Sivitar Way )	50%
НЗ	Ibscott Way (Crown Street )	35%
HS	Bradwell Avenue, Dagenham	59%
Н6	Oakwell House/Gosfield House	64%
H7	The Coverdales, Anderson House	44%
Н8	The Coverdales, 8-13	20%
Н9	The Coverdales, 56-61	17%
H10	The Coverdales, 75-83	17%
H12	Dovehouse Mead 38-46	17%
H13	Dovehouse Mead 97-106	13%
H14	Dovehouse Mead, Tasker House	14%
H15	Dovehouse Mead, Crispe House	23%
H16	Perryman House, Toddlers Area	26%
H17	St. Margaret's, 40-48	11%
H19	St. Margaret's, 107-115	19%
H20	St. Margaret's, Bamber House	11%
H21	St. Marys, 19-27	18%
H22	St. Marys 28-36	17%
H23	St. Marys 108-116	14%
H24	St. Marys 130-159	10%
H25	St. Marys 187-192	13%
H26	St. Marys 202-210	14%
H27	St. Marys Adventure Playground	44%
H28	St. Marys, Barnes House	22%
H30	St. Marys, Rookwood House	13%
H31	St. Ann's, 38-43	19%
H32	St. Ann's, 82-87	10%
H33	St. Ann's, 88-93	10%
H34	St. Ann's, 211-216	23%
H35	The Shaftsbury's, 9 - 16	22%
H36	The Shaftsbury's 73-78	22%
H37	The Shaftsbury's 110-118	18%
H38	The Shaftsbury's, Perryman House	32%
H39	The Clarkson's 58 - 93	21%
H40	The Clarkson's, 94-108	11%
H41	Tomlins Orchard - Senior	45%
H42	Tomlins Orchard - Junior	28%
H43	Wheelers Cross 2-10	16%
H44	Wheelers Cross 80-85	12%
H45	Wheelers Cross 111-116	27%
H46	Wheelers Cross, Earlsdown House	16%
H47	Wheelers Cross, Oban House	15%
H48	Longreach Court	14%
H49	Harts Lane Play Area	10%
H50	Cape Close/Cowbridge Lane	36%
	Poulson House	41%
H52		40%
HS4	William Hope Close	49%
H55	Reside/Pompadour Way	
H56	Sue Bramley Centre (SKATE)	51%
H57	Scrattons Farm	35%
H58	Martin Kingett Gardens	51%
H59	John Sawyer	53%
H60	Reside Big/Minden Close	68%
H67	Havering way/ reside	54%
H68	The Clarkson's 1-45	11%
	Ball Courts	
H64	Harts Lane Estate 114 - 28	46%
H65	The Whiting Ball Games Court	51%
H66	Harts Lane Estate. Cowbridge Lane	41%

# PLAY ASSESSMENT Housing Playgrounds

# **NOTE:**

Type of playground is highlighted in yellow

Bite same: Bocott Close (Switze Way), Dagerham FATSD N.S. Dagerham Type of play space or facility Type C: faright our took. Type &: Door-step space or facility. A small space, within right of home, where children, ospecially woung children can plus within stem of honors witchts Type B: (acad space) and facilities: A larger space which can be reached safely by thildren Regiming to travel independently and with Franch, without ecompanying while and for white will young children to wak to with ease. Type C. Mingfill-Cuthood spaces and facilities. A larger space of Tacility for Mostral recreamon which children and young people. used to travelling larger distances independently, can get to safely and spend time in play and softemal repression will then pools. and have a water range of play expermix mu Warner of ansassoc Julia Spical, Marta Rafael Date of scorners 22of Esterney 2017 Part's clouds, years made Description of the site and its surroundings. Which aspects of the arts are being assessed? formill grossed play were, theories off summunified by a new pack for residents, busy road for your, there is yould harmen between a convetery from the play area, there is also a lawning to so the play area (forces) offic play Auggreent shoot little lages of time Comp. Brendly, Water gray of the Audgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment). What must be accumented for the site when making latters alarming decisions? The visual harrier herwern could and play area, a grown and thrists could be planted to prove a factor and more attractive Average, needs some improvement TEA Location (max ocone A+35, 8+35, C+35) Comments Ademy James of A Welt mant its children Setting there prince: safety, lighting and security his lighting: 4. Accessed that in getting them. decing other stracket Designed for the ship 2 TOTAL 17 Final score: total as % of max. 54 Play vistue (mail score A+40, B+50, C+50) Score: -Tree of the Personal Street, S Type Band Coope NA. Improving after Day Agen (Type Time Cony) TEA. Ball games COOL SECTION 1 copys to the restoral enemerable. lay apportunities for distanted chadren CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS. TOTAL 20. Fleral score: total as % of mile 50 Care and museossamos beau score And S. Build, Callin 9000 Net mantanes matth and safety -10 Seating for indults Latter bearing Dog her soom ments of squarecony adults (Type 8 and CoNA) NA. oces, changes factors (Type Band Conty) NA. TOTAL 177 Pinof score: total as N.of.man 57 Overall Score Final series intel as % of max

#### Site name: Biscott Way (Crown Street), Dagenham, RM10 6U6

#### Type of play space or facility

Type B. Lócal Type C: Neighbourhood.

Type A. Door sted space or facility. A untail iguate, within eight of forme, where shinklers, especially young shiften can play without wow of focus adults.

Type II. I strail opens and facilities: A larger sport whill can be mached safely by choisen bigitning to travel independently and with friends, without accompanying adoles and for adults with young thirdren to we'd to with sport.

Type C: I resplaces food species and faulties: A larger space or faulty for informal recruition which shall an and young ecopia, used to transfer places to transfer, before it in the part of the said of the sai

Dosuration of the site and its surroundings

What aspects of the atrans being assemed?

A simple we playful play speck, which is incidently well-used for informal play activities. The artwork on the Record Image III is not succeed the special makes it seems for personal. The site is intriduced by a suck of official parts within the pile. Noting food by the registed with now great factors in the pile is not a prime tree.

#### First impression of the site

trained first instructions about the cost, recarding recorded, created look and first. For exempter, does it has well free free may be a first free does not free does not first free does not first free does not f

FWNy, propie filling soom

#### Audgestvenits for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What residu to be considered for this site when missing future planning document

The amonty prafficient mis boundary forcing needs to be commilled and out all meso to spread uncontrolledly, also needs checome so that needing officiality is allowed to be drawn.

7.5	Excellent	2	Westbesses, improvements needed
1.0	ficed	- 13	Serious weakinstonic improvement needed
- 1	Average, meeds some improvement		1
ENDWICE:	nt of children.	Score	Commercia
nyawase	n of clinoon	Wit	
Location (r	100x 50000 Av 35, 8+30, C+350	Soèrie	Commercia
rétimo o	WORK .	1 3	
Welt read t	by chatree	1 2	
Siming the	PIE	- 1	
le uni s	detr. lighting and incoming	1 2	
(combine	Will Betting Hotel		
MATERIAL ER	me shopres	- 2	
Design or S	of the stell	1.2	
TUTAL		- 16	
final score	Total as % of max	46	
Hay value	(max soore A+40, 8+50, C+50)	Score	Commerce
-	Children III pilay	1	
noucon c	Combred children	1.2	
Mar-medi	of different ages (Text II seet Conly)	N/N	
May rend		0.3	
emphatic	process Court Kern Corty;	N/E	
lai games		2	
(000) (sur)		.0	
Nova lit t	The State of	1	
Photos for a	NESCOTTO NE	- 4	
tyy oppor	tuc-blecifur disabled children	0	
Added pliny	ythe	-1	
TOTAL	n	31	
fittial score	total as % of max.	(43)	
Care and it	uniterance (fear serice A+25, B+55, C+25)	Score	Comments
Weil maint	avec	- 1	
riss) and	Leftely		
Septing for	ptu?s	0	
ime bin		:0	
THE THE P	cen.	10	1
Ученовка н	Faspervasory artific (Type R and C only)	NA:	
works/sha	riging Number Dype II and Corty)	MA.	
TOYAL	H-11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	7.9	
STREET, SQUARE	Total as % of mae	36	All and a second
Overall Sco	Ye .		
TOTAL	Contract Con	37	
tonal score	total as % of max	:10	All controls and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second and a second and

#### Site name: Fredwell Avenue, RW10 -71A Degenham Type of play space or facility

Type 5: Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Door this special family if small pains, within light of boom, where of library, equipolarly young challen company within your of known adults.

Type 8: Land spaces and facilities: A larger space which said be insufed safely for chimen booking for small independently said with threets, will be a prompanying solutional for solutionally pound shallow to write to write to write them.

Type C. Reightpourhoost spaces and facilities. A larger space or facility for sittemat represent which ultimate and young propis, used to be willing longer distances, independently, can get on softly and separations by plus and soften all certains with their quest with heavy a wider range of plus parameters.

Name of assistor. Will halles, Marte Faffelf
Early of assistance of 1800 February 2017
Trick 18.00
Worthis Clearly

Description of the site and its surroundings.
Which espects of the one are being approxima-

I small playerpoor surrousced by course Driving. The site contains and poor surfaces and profession stay resignation

#### First impressions of the si

Archade frint impressions about the site, maluting location, hazands, overall sook and feet. for example: does it lock and feet friendly

interface was producted a good or whole

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What reelicing be considered for this also when making future planning decisions?

There needs to be more play offering for pider children (not until 14 as discribed in the information board). Also, arraré electing and opposite play needed.

P. IMMERT	100	Accordance and constitution of the control
Maria Soods	10	Serious Weakinsties, improvement needed
3 Average, words have improvement		V
involvement of children	Score	Commercia
Indownment of dislates	NA.	
Location Imag score A+35, 8+35, C+351	Same	Community
Mormal oversight	4.1	
Avail post for ill sill ser	1	
Diffing from	0.1	
Personal salety, harring and security	147	No letere
Accomplished a getting there	1	No disabled car park
Cooking other children	4	
Designed for the aller	- 4	
TOTAL	(28)	
Final score: total as to of max	199	
Play value (mar score A-40, 6-50, C-50)	Some	Committee
Entering to children to play	. 4	
indocument disabled children		
Physical of Africant Max Term 2 444 Cornel.	NA.	
Movement .	1.1	
Tringmative play ages (Type Riane) Clonky	NA.	
(al gares)	1.0	
Looke parts	1.5	
Eccos to the natural presumment	)	
Place for children to sit.	3.	
Thy page the other for Scalled crawlers	1.	
RdShid pricy value	1.0	
TOTAL	1.000	
Final taxes fortal as % of must	1.40	
Care and multiconance (max score An25, Bn35, Cn35)	Score	Commercia
Well municipal	1(4)	
respit and safety		
Sealing Pay and the	5	
Differ Simi	1	
Dog five (soon)	- 3	
Prosence of Luser/Verunx sylvins (Paper Bland Cloths)	NA.	
Tolking Interriging Suckless (Sype & and Turnin)	NA.	
101A,	100	
Final score: total as % of max	1461	
Overall Score	91	0.

#### See name: Gosfield Road, MAR 15 Degenham Type of play space or facility

Type E Type E (mid) Type E Neighbourhood

Type A. Some displayment of facility is await space, within signs of bottom, where clinimes, expecually young claiment (on play within time of facility adults.)

Type 8: Local Special and 16 lifety A wight special will have been delarly by million beginning to them indicately and with french, without accompanying adults with the above will provide to seek to with your

Type C. Reginocurrons was and factors. Also program family for internal procession when retaining unique groups, work to traveling unique process into one internal retaining unique procession with their gaves and have a water range of play exponential.

Name of Harmon Constraint, Meta factor Constrainment (10) Emission 2017 Since (4.80 Womber State Clarks

#### Description of the tite and its surroundings

What suggest of evening on large some

A fembod playyround, nurrounded by frauding satates and a school, well overlocked by housing, wat pour surface at around the playyround; the alwayround is discool into 2 constances are the reddillers, and appries the police projects up by 12/14. It becauses terring play designments with some and decided play.

#### Pirst Impressors of the sits

tribute first expressions about the other consuming systems, business, constitutes and final, for exempting your strong and final fermitte?

Ones, self-runtiment, awk reso by children

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What peeds to be considered for it's site when mixing future planning electronic

Could be more colourful, more planting (these are some planting bear but on sign of grants), need, note equipment for (rider small on final uses need a grand for half games and this playprooms is not satisfied to accomplate it.

- 4	Tacebect	1.0	West many transers are to seeded
- 40	Good	1	Serious wealcasses, improvement needed
31	Average, reads some improvement	-	
involvement	of children .	Score	Commercia
related)	of protect	NA.	
Lacation (ma	x econe A+35, B+35, C+35)	Score	Commercs
Trial real time	141	4	
Well-Herity		-6	
Setting them		3.	
Name of Labor	by, highly and security	(4)	
	e getting there	- 4	No distilled our perio
Çirining beli	of a field bed	4.7	
Silver all for	thin.	4	
TOTAL		(30)	
Feed score: to	otal as K of max		
Play sides Inc	as pare 8440, 8400, C400)	Score	Comments
frinklig nen	Other to play	- 6	
nous If o	C00000 178 0 ++	3.4	
Tuly seems of	afferent agent (Page 8 and Clooke)	HA	
U.S.		- 4	
THE PARTY	tov ogen (Type % arti T. ook))	- 765	
HE DOWN	WALL STATE OF THE	100	
0008 DATE:		3.	
Autor to Eve	deferred.	1	
Poor after call	kiten ni ait	- 1	
Thy seasons	nicles for quebling poverers	1 -	
Activity play v	PA .	- 4	
TOTAL"	U - 2.4	5911	
Final score: to	old as Kiel hox	2.41	
Care and ma	retenance (max sport A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Commercia
With Harris	104	7.4	
Hootsti ared sa	fet) -	- 41	
Salvey by A	1.01	5.5	
harden.	7.	1	
Dog tive you	0)	100	
Presidence of a	CONTY WATER PAPER AND CONTY	HA.	
TundVillery	retablish (Type Bard-Covid	HA	
TOTAL:		201	
Finel score: 0	olal as N of max	- 14	
Overall Score			
TOTAL		927	

#### Site name: The Coverdules, Anderson House

Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Local Type C: Neighbourtnood

Type A: "Qualitate space of faintly: A small space, within eight of home, where children, especially young children and play within service factors adults."

Type 8: Upon spaces and facilities. A larger space which can be reached safety by an ident beginning to have independently and with finition, without accompanying search and for earth with young children to work in each sear.

Type C. Taright-curricol spaces and fault ser A larger space or facility by informal remember which indones and pring people, used to travelling trape distincts independently, can get to unlike and quent time in object and informal remember with their geens and have a wider range of pilly experiences.

Name of stressor Vigoria Sine, Toro, action time of susceptions 2001/2003 2001/. Tree: Weather Earne are, cooks, for

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which ground of the size are bring account?

If surrountined playground, continued by a Climater manufacture, an water, a majoratery manager grassland area with microscibly a further >1 makes exertal factor. The late is used (the to the adjacent high rise majoration rower book) but laboratories open and species due to it having good sort laters.

First impressions of the site

through first transport about the site, including location hazards, useful hast and feet for quarters often it took and feet freezily?

Manufacture or the

Judgements for planning ito be completed after the assessment)

What yends to be considered for his sile when making future planning recurred.

There is a high number of player burds in this four man. In difference, the popular St Marie Adventure Respond is located very mainty (averagees the research to visit this player burd. The player burd has very little reporter to St Marys Adventure Residence.

	Exterior :	1.3	Weakhean, improvemental resided
- 1	Good /	- 3	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
- 1	Average, needs some improvement		
<b>Involvemen</b>	nt of children	Score	Comments
DVD/v Dec	nt of the draft	NA.	
Location for	tias score Avits, Bvits, Cvits	Score	Comments
irbirma w	wrsgit.	-	
1001110111	uy coreen.	- 1	
Sitting the		1.9	
Personal be	COTTO DET COME AND		
körnülö	y jet getting blave	- 4	
Meeting of	the stock on -	-5	
Designat fo	of the site.	- 4	
TOTAL		-28	
Final score:	tratal as % of max	(00)	
Play value i	mas score A+40, 9+50, C+501	Scote	Comments
Entraring to	Children th stay	4	
mciscon of	f disabled children	. 39	
They resect	of affirent ages (Type Bland Cony)	NA.	
Appromisent.		A	
The Park	r play agos ("specifi arm it only)	NA.	
bel garres		0	
Connection to		- 0	
Access to 6	Democraticum	: 3	
Photos for a	peparturat.	.0	
Play good on	tunities for disasting dividran	- 0	1
Added pay	white	- 3	
TOTAL.		12	
Filmal scook:	total as % of max	227	
	wintersance (max score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Sente	Comments
Web mant		- 1	
Habit sec		- 3	
Switting to-	adata.		
DHELINE		0	
Day Steep		1	
	Commonly Multi-Trie Band Contr.	NA:	
-	riging taxinan, tryow II and Copyl	NA.	
TOTAL	5-31	- 4	
and blooding to be seen	notal as % of max	.24	1
Overall Sco	Ve .		
TOTAL	TARGET WAS	44	
revailscore	total as % of max	38	

#### Site rame: The Coverdales B-13

Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Local Type C Neighbourhood

Type A: Does this state asset of facility. A small space, within sight of home, where their an especially young it tillness our give within your of known adults.

Type 8: I must appear and the Billion. A Degan appear which can be invested usfoly by (fill-from beginning to invest independently and with friends, without accompanying adults and for south with young middren to wisk to with 1999.

Type C: fle-gribourhood spaces and facilities. A latger space or facility for informal recrussion which or facing and young people, used to travelling longer platances independently, can get he safety and sports time in play and informal recrussion with their peers and fless a series range of play experiences.

Name of Manager Vision Street, Ton Jacobs Darre of Assessment (Ath February 2012)

TTmai

Walter International Consultation, Street, Ser.

Description of the site and its surroundings.

A Standardson dange conditionment by a 5 mile a restal ferroug, studed in 2 large, green open speed, for the shallow of the salar in unfortunately report for the previous of nemiliary restains the west, at both restal of the green space.

First Impressions of the site

House first aranessous about the site, Hot using legition, Faireris, in erall look and feel, for example, does it feet and feel french; if

Standardised, didy, strowting, dramal

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What would to be connected for the tile when making better planning the line of

Greater personal arrows a stream to the first had the paymound arrows and to the stream of the arrows and community should not be integrated.

3) Dealest	1 12	Weaknesses, improvements needed
Good -	- 1	Serious weathnesses, Improvement headed
Assignment core improvement if	- 1	
involvement of children	Score	Comments
Evolvenies of chieres	NA	
Location (max score An.25, 8+25, C+25)	Score	Conynects
zótmic averagiti.	- 4	
Well south by chargest	- 1	
Setting West		
Personal selects, lighting and requests	- 8	
Accessing they be getting there	1	
Morray attol differen	1	
Design 65 For the title	-0	
TOTAL	13	
Pend spore social as N of man	- 77	
Play series (max score A=40, B=50, C×50)	Score	Comments
Fernand to ethickeen to play	1/2	The state of the s
neusural strattles (noors)	0	
Play mean, of different open (Type Blanc Color)	MA	
Www.rrs		
Programme play signs (Yope & ansi C snly)	NA.	
Tot garnes	10	
OOM SHIP	- 8	
Access to the return ammoriners	1 2	
Makes for ehitometro st.	0	
May opportunities for illustray Unitaries	9	
Added biny years	10	
TOTAL	- 0	
Final store total as % of max	1	
Care and maintenance (max score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Some	Convents
AND entirelyment	1 2	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
Health and safety		
Starting for worth .		
anne bine	- 0	
Dog free potes	.0	
Processor of suppositions an etc. (Type R-and C-arry)	NA	
Freetighting of helder of part Earth Council	NA:	
TOTAL	- 3	
First score: total as % of may	1:30(	
Overall Score		
TOTAL	111	

#### Site name: The Coverdains SK-61 (Adjacent to Tasker House). Type of play space or facility.

Type It boost Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Door step space or beining is a milt space, within sight of hower, whose critistian, especially goong children can play written new of known south

Type 8: Initial appears and familiation A larger space which has be reacted softly by checkin beginning to travel impose-daying and with frience, without accompanying agents and for adults with young checken to walk to with some

Type C: Neighbournoed sports and facilities: A larger space of facility for obtained sociation, which exists an analysis group people, were to travelling longer declaracy encountering, you get to seffly and apoint time or play and informal recreation with their poets and have a writer larger of all a recoverable.

free of account Shifty loss for mount.

Pose of amenament 10th February 2017

Walther Intermetant precipitation, closely, fair

Description of the sits and its surroundings

Which appoints of the life are being associated?

A minimum red player and, increment to \$2 minutes and being and with a continuing common and amount and arms being bridgen are red and a single being bridgen are red and a single being bridgen are red as a single bridgen are r

First impressions of the site

builds first ingressions about the usu, including tourson, burstill, yourst look and first for two your soos it was and most firming.

Standardised, deletted.

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What week to be considered for this strendor making future planning decisions?

Playgrounds shouldn't be located in group of limited landscape extend to the will obscurage phone from earthing to specify time in the wine.

	Levelient	1 2	Weaknesses, improvements needed
100	Good	1	Serious weaknesses, improvement neede
(10)	Average, needs some improvement		
excivement	t of children	Score	Comments
ECCEPT 1	of proton	JAA :	
LOCATION (W	ax score A+35, B+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
white part in	reght	- 1	
Viter Line & b	ç cividene	-0	
Datting Time		1	
الها المسبب	eto lightry mi mornin	- 1	
Воренняй	on getting there	-3	
Meeting of	ter chaldren	111	
Distance for	thesite	0	
TUTAL.		. 31	
Final score:	total as W of max	10	
Play value ()	rax score A-40, 6-50, C-50)	Score	Comments
Litting to a	Makes typing		
independent of	huisti diffire	- 0	
"Tay ceeds a	different ages (Typic & stat Clority)	NA.	
Movement.		1.0	
are of	any ages (Type & Linux Citaty)	NA.	
Sillatens		-0	
Locois plants	á.	0.	
Anna in the St	e natural governmente	1 1	
Places her p	casen tradi		
May apport	rithes for alliabled chileren	0.00	
Added play	Ve pt	0	
TOTAL		- 2	
Fired Scoon	tobel as % of most	1.7	
	umenance (max score A+25, B+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
AVVI ments		: 0	
ricytti mol	afth).	1	
Seeting for y	ALEY:	7	
aller, been		-0	
Dog Nos po-	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	- U	1
	Assert Hostig assists (Tiges & and Control	NA.	
Telephone St. Landson	ging facation (Type & shall clonit)	NA:	
TOTAL		3	
	total as 16 of max	- 1	
Overall Soor	7	14 17	0.6
TOTAL	CHICAGON	- 14	

#### Site name: The Coverdales 75-83

Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Lotal Type C: Neighbourhood. Type At 1000 step space of facility. A unual space, width eight of forest, where striction, expectably young striction can give within view of known south

Type 8: Uscal appear and facilities. A larger spery which can be mached safely by chission beginning to travel independently and

with friends, without accommanying south and the adults with young majoren to with to with soon

Type C. Neighbourhood spaces and Nacities: A larger space or facility for informal recreation which shiften and young people, tains) to transmitting brigger distances integrated with, can get to takely and toward ross to play and informal recognition with their years. and have a wider surger of pray experiences:

Name of mission - Youth Along Termindoon

tion of accessors 140 february, 2017

Westmen moneytectures actebed, closely, fair

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which appears of the late pre-being assessed

A Mathematical physical distributed by all memorants forcing, six within a small, green protection and course of Cores for the

#### First Impressions of the site

Problem Was impressions about the sign, including invarian, hazards, overall look and feet, for everyon looks it look and feet free may be

Stampfretteel, being semidise,

#### autgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What would to be considered for this you when making future planning occurred

The set feels very confect and controprofile inteccopy wayfrings sould be enjoyed term

5 Doe	Sext :	102.0	Weaknesses, improvements needed
4 Goo	ii.	- 1	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
3 400	age, needs some improvement		
evolvement of chill	TOTAL STREET,	Soore	Comments
TOTAL STATE OF		NA.	Manual Ma
2 2 2 2 2 2			
COLUMN (THEN HODE	Ax35, 8x35, Cx33)	Score	Commercia
rooms seement.		- 1	
Workland by chicas	*	3.	
Satterpition		- 2	
Puriosal latety, set	The Section Co.	- 1	
Accentibility is getti		- F	
Manager 100		- 1	
Distinguent for the en-		.0	
TOTAL.		12	
Final store: total as	% of max	34	
Play natur treat soo	w A-40, E-50, C-50)	Score	Comments
Elling to utilize	to clay	[1]	
Admire of depths	Didden.	- 0	
Play relock at differ	the specific and the second	114	
Mourment		- 1	
Importe Hive	in Chape & and Conful	NA.	
Sall and a		3	
LOCOS partil.		D O	
Repairs to the Habuta	Friends-	0.1	
Praces Solicitation is	u sit	- D	
Prev. popular Trailline T	# doublet didmen	- 3	
kodel (flig value		D.	
TOTAL			
finel score total as	% of mar	17.5	
Care and maintener	ce (mas score A-03, 8+35, C-35)	Soure	Comments
Wyf Hertaked	SOURCE STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	10	8.0 g mms
water and tarking		1	
Septime for adult.		9 0 0 0	
Lates and		D	
Dog Tive 100es		- 5	
Proper CL of Supply	HITS ADULTS IT YES IS ADULT DOWN	NA.	
	THE THEY SENT WAY	. 166	
TOTAL		-	
Final score: total as	% of max	12	
Overall Score		10	M
TOTAL		118	
Final score: total as	% of mus	12	

#### Site name: Dovehouse Mead 35-46

Type of sky space or facility.

Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A. Door state space of facility. A small loads, within half it forces, where children, example, young children can proyectly may of loop-adults

Type 8: 11000 applies and fail@ex. A larger raper which can be reached a while a Hilliam beginning to travel independently well with fitted at, will put an compareing soluts with for adults with young printers to walk to with ease.

Type C. Pright gourhood spaces and facilities. A larger quadr or facility for informal recognition which untilities and young people. used to traveling larger placement independently. On get to safely and agent time in that and informal recreation with their piece mid has a seder heigh of play experiences.

Name of summer Youth Stay, Term account

Cate of Sevenies 2 felt Englancy 2017

Westher

Description of the pile and its surroundings

What inpacts of the skin my being amessed?

A status that playpound becomed by it mere main from a more on and it many on the mobile. The diagram of it is not private - manifest stockly across black to those who five in the immediate braking black.

#### First Impressions of the size

indicate first impressions about the site, hidrolling hickeron, hazarin, inversit lose and feet, for exempter does it lose each feet. Hoodly?

review, coresided and not community eventural.

#### Judgements for planning its as completed after the assessment)

Eartheliam, douby, fair

What revers to be continued for this site when moving future planning the cons?

Should well be opposing promoting num-powers play reposed? This playgrowns may have appeared agreen that it partiablely assence

	Excellent		Weaknesses, exprovements needed
18	Good		Serious enablesses, morolement needed
- 1	Average, needs some improvement		1
itvolveme	nt of children	Score	Comments
Traine	stat phoposis	N/A	
Location (n	max score A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
Printed by	might.	1	
years shell	W = -	1	
Sitting the		T Y	
Period to	Pety, Tighting and southful	1	
Pot dent live to	not putting there	- 0	
ALL BARRY	mar children	1	
Designed for	in the 25s	-0.	
TOTAL	u Paris Paris	10	
First store	youd as Wol man	29	
Play value	(max score A+40, 8+50; C+50)	Score	Comments
I stored to	ettilikon te play	1	
SERVICE OF	Faculting Distance	- 0	
Fley mode	of adherent ages (Type & etc.) C-999)	NA.	
Movement		i i	
THE PERSON	rulay ages (Type # and Cowy)	NA.	-
541 prims		- 1	
Cooos parts		- 0	
Recession t	be natural sourcement	.0	
Tenter.	CTANOPE No. 62	ti.	
PRY COLUM	Contract for problem change	- 0	
Rodeli piln	(velocity)	0.	
TUTAL	0.010.000000000000000000000000000000000	1	
First More	solid as % of max		
Care and n	mintenence (that score A-25, (8-35, C-25)	Scote:	Comments
ind with	need .	1	
HAART ING	saltoy	T.	
Septima Vor	MELAS.	- 1	
Diffe State		0:	1
295 (1++ IX	N(I)	2	
Printings o	f sommony adults (Tiple Blank Conty)	NA	
Total USA	man of National Control of Street Control	NA.	
TOTAL		Ä.	
final score	total as % of max	24	I.
Overall Sno	re .		90
BOTAL		1 18	10

#### Site name: Dovehouse Mead 97-106

Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Lotal Type C: Neighbourhood Type A: Odor step topics of factors. A small space, within eight of home, where shiften, expectely young process can play within

Type 81 Uscal appear and facilities. A larger space which can be mached antily by choicen beginning to travel illulapproperty and with friends, without accompanying adults and file adults with young children to will forwill poss.

Type C: Neighbourhood spaces and Nachtigs A larger space or facility for informal recreation which shiften and young people. used to traveling larger delayeds conspendently, can get to safely and spend time to play and informal revisation with their journs and have a ender surge of pay-regularization

Name of assessor - Visite Stev. Too subser-Date of accomment 15th Sebruary 2017

INCOMPRED DESPRISOR, DROSS, INC.

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which experts of the also are being assessed.

A standard control of the product of the second by AL motive mental handing. This is the most isolating player and surveyed must only in it had wide from any materined line it is in a long, namine good of land men is an unarriadisc medical related, There are also freshed accompanies, with the gunerit arms being co-Morny at best

#### First impressions of the site

Statute four representation about the disk, including Countrie Head of Javana Stock and Seel for source in cost (Charles and Seel See Seel)

Secured develop monted forgetter

#### Judgements for plaining (to be completed after the assessment)

What mode to be considered for this site when making future planning decisions?

5) Excelent	124	Weaknesses, improvements needed
d Good	- 1	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
3 Aurrage, needs to the Improvement		
tryplyement of children	Soore	Commerts
E-Control of Control	NA.	
Ocazion (max sopre A+35, 8+35, C+25)	Score	Commercia
From overseld	1	AN - Section 1
Work and by chicken	- 1	
Sattery Trees	- 4	
Purpose (atoty, setting and mountly	- 1	
Accessibility is getting these	- 1	
blacing off or distingt	1-1-	
(alligned for the title	.0	
TOTAL.	90	
Final store, total as % of rises	30	
Play refue trise soore An40, Ev50, Cr50)	Score	Comments
El filluling to officient to play	(4	
Profession of designed drivings	- 0	
Play results of different again in park and Compi-	114	
Mount	-1	
The process play more (Proper & area Clotha)	NA.	
Sulf pro-	5	
1000e perfil:	. D	
Name in the fifty higher at a common of the	1	
Praces for challing suret:	- 13	
Pier copertuities for doublest distress	- 3	
Added play value	D	
TOTAL	- 4	
Final score: total as % of mus		
Care and maintenance (max score A-25, 8-35, C-35)	Score	Comments
Wyf Hairtaked	· D	1
HEATT AND LEWIS .	1.1	
Sept on pd.A.	7 7	
Tattick Distri	E.	
Dog tive 200es	D	
Processing of Supervisory adults (1998 \$ and Control	HA.	
Townshings fermin (7) go t and I cony	.166	
TOTAL	3.	
Final score: total as % of max	125	
Overall Score	1000	(A)
TOTAL	11000000	

#### Site name: Dovehouse Mood, Tasker House

Type of play space or facility

Type Bt Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Does not space or family. A arrangement of the sight of horse, where collecte, assembly many continues pay within www.ef brown.aauffs

Type B: 10(a) bitters and for this A larger topol which can be reached safely by philiting building to ravel indicated with and with fromis, without a companying silicits and for within with young children to wait to with east

Type Cr. Regificcomcod spaces and facilities A larger space as harrily for informal restriction which shifted and young people. and to have by longer into convenience county, has get 11, ye'vity and from it prime and offer all (columns o with their previand have a willer range of play experiences.

have of assessment and the long Ten or have

Date of Assistance | [576 February 2012]

Wester Interretant (New prices), courts, fair

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which aspects of the Asian being assessed

A standard odd psygnound located bellind the large, downland Tabler House High-fice repotential same. The graypround has marketing and process used of matter metal forcing postering to per more. Here is a solid brude printing in the insensation

#### First impressions of the site

but de fett repretation about the time archaing Sacram, Laurent, Josephiland and her for example, then it had not been the

Mandardheld poor commercially

#### Judgements for plenning (to be completed after the assessment)

What weeds to be consistered for this are when making future planning decisions?

The Brind Winds planting taxable the planetorist to be further flow that and early flow a list of ground flow emiliant. The side does northing to comms of cheating a sense of safety.

_ 5	Content	1.2	Weatnesses, improvements needed
(4)	food .	1.8	Second weeks made, improvement headed
31	Average, needs some reprovement		<del>                                     </del>
involvemen	t of children	Score	Comments
	O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	MA	
Locusion (m	incscore Antili, 8+35, Cn35)	Score	Comments
edenal in	right.	-	
WWW.Ltedly	vihitaries.	- 2	
Settingmen		1.1	
PHILOSOE HY	ets; hijnered not securiti	1.	
Access to	A getting there	1	
Address of the	wild libye	1	
Disignatific	(9410)	.0.	11
TOTAL		1.0	
Fittel score:	total as % of max	- 11	The same
Play refue to	man score Andil, Entil, Crisis	Score	Commercia
Differing to a	tildder to play	1.	
esciption of	district district	0	
Fay men i	Puttistent with Clabe 6 to 0 Clarky	NA.	
Mirement.		- 5	
magnative	p'invi oges (Type 6 and 7 only)	- NA	
Sel private		0.	
Local parts		- 0	
Special III III	FAMILIE SENTITURE	0.	
Places for ch	how try	01	
New poports	ment for displace displace	0	
55560 atay	yeld -	9	
TOTAL	_	31	
Final score:	total as % of max	8	
Care and ma	unconance (wax scare A+25, B+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
With the Par	FRE	0	
- T T T T T T T	re my	1.	-ii
Senting Hara	ri.fu	0.1	
Little Sorry		0	
DOLTHE BUI	All Control of the Co		
Transcoll	converge which (fate # and £ mile)	NA.	
Toots/pler	greg for Eller (Type: Elaret Ellery)	NA.	
TOTAL			
Final Isone:	total as % of max		7
Overski Scor	Contractor .	0.00	W.
TOTAL		77,	

#### Sita name: Dovetouse Meet, Crispe House

Type of play space or facility

Type C: Neighbourhood Type A: Those man space or family. A lense space, within high of horne, where children, supposely many criminals are play were new of known aports

Type 8: Local species and feeding: "A life and specimentally and be invested solely, by privation beginning to brove independently and with friends, without accompanying solute and for actions with young children to well to suith ears.

Type C: Neighbourhood spaces and factities. A verbin speed or family for affective assessor which charter and young except. wall to have the looper distances independently, sanget to valid, and spend take in play and oformal excitation with their peer and have a wider range of plear experiences.

Harris of months from Ton Section three-of assessment 1888-Footnamy 2017

Wester interested despitation, complete

Type 9: Local

#### Description of the size and its surroundings

Which aspects of the por are being weeping?

As the principle of the INA Record States to these in his internal femal backering the principle and permanent to the principle of Probates a level/medium sized grassed time with entered planted standard them.

#### First impressions of the site.

include first regressions about the second states by waters, having to provide suit and tool for any grownian at four free file.

Melled techniques, own, sele-

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What weem to be considered for this site what testing future phoning accounts?

This phyground is more open, witcomming and prescant tin termy of the grass and plenting! This concept chapte be used as a provides the other housing plangewidth on the entern Planseon. They deposit hours related that expenses should be Allocted

	NAME I		meetingen, in groverners reciped
4 6	ed t	1.0	Setting weekletting improvement handed
3 4	erage, needs some improvement		
enovement) of ch	Signati	Jeon .	Commercia
	ider.	NA.	
Location (max scr	one Av35, Bv35, Cv35)	Score	Commerces
ropomal beer sigh	1	1	Total Control
averaged by each		1	
Cetting Years		1.	
Paracet Lifety, I	girring and herwrite	90	
Accessions in gr		1:	
Distance of the Chi		1	
Designation the	III III	0:	
TOTAL		24.	
Final score: total:	as Winf max	40	
Play value in us o	0079 A-400 B-50) C-500	Score	Commercia
Dating to children	01 11 11 4V	1	
inclusion of Study	9d dilliner	10	
Maximum uturn	etermagna (Tass & und Euroba)	NA.	
University of	1	47	
PROGRAMME STATE	Tyres 2 And 4 squff) sage	NA.	
to perm		0:	
0008 S#56 .		U.	
Added to the way	ms swithers	.0	
Receiving districts	r to off	8:	
New opportunities	First Auditor Company	0	
Added they were		U	
TOTAL		11.0	
Freigl econe: cotal	as % of max	- 1	
Care and mainten	nance (max score A=25, 8=35, C=35)	Score	Comments
Williams and		1	and the second second
THE RESERVE		3:	l le
leading to adult		0.	
Little State		0	
Jog Free Street.		1.4	
	more about their find Conty.	NA.	-
Tootschargeg	facilities (Type Bland Corry)	NA.	
TOTAL		- 1	
Final score: total:	as % of max	28	10
Overall Score		77 - 97	7
TOTAL		24	-
Final pooce- cotal	as Not max	23	

#### Site name: Pernyman House, Toddlers Aree Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Local Type I: Neighbourhood.

Type A: Open any space of faiths is small space, within sight of hower, whose modes, exceeding young children on play, within view of known south

Type B: I near marks and factors. A bugger space which can be new her cafely by different beginning to travel introcented to ask with friends, will out incompanying opults and for saturts with young emidment to with 111 with east

Type C. An all facult cool spaces and facilities. A larger space on facility for other self-remains which introduced spaces and proving persons. used to transfery longer rictarious independently, can get at achievant sports time in also and informativates action with their exert. and have a witter range of discrepancial con-

Name of manager - Yearths Zero, Toro, passage-

Date of assessment 11th february 2011

Wassher

Description of the site and its surroundings

What years of the life are being auction

A purchase and programme, but deem to kill merry metal feature, set between a resident in our airs are a committy but sturren. There is granitated and a fine mature also dougs trees in the strictly.

#### First impressions of the she

would first one tensor, about the unit contains as store. He are to be a beginning to the second took and feel for examine store in fact and feel than the

Wall bid and place your armed by

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the essesament)

Committees also be discovered.

What medic to be obsidence for this site when Making Shaire proving the sound

His simila practically identical to \$4 other proy spaces of the Guespagne Facety, Hilly a designated Teadlery Area' playground then the equipment and during mould be more unition.

- 1	Dotter		Weaknesses, Improvements needed
34	Good	1.5	Serious weightesses, improvement neede
230	Average, needs some improvement		<del>1                                    </del>
ioyokeme#E	of children	Score	Comments
riva bilamenta	of shillings:	146	
Location (ma	or score AnSS, Bin3S, CH3S)	Score	Convinents
-réserroi Livre	ight.		
years to see the		1 1	
Skitting Years	Particular III	3	
Personal take	N. Warney and recently		
Accessed	o getting them		1
abberry pho	of cyclidines	1 2	
Designed for	thé-spe	.0	
TOTAL		- 11	
First some t	stat as N of max	- 5	
market below to the	ax score A+40, 8+50, C+500	Soore	Commercia
al expression as a	NUMBER TO JURY	-	
2.0	Selend (Hillian)	- 1	
	efformal agins (Type it area's street	NA.	
Missement		- 0	1
	Filt spex (Pube 8 and Climb)	NA.	
Sel prim.		- 0	
Local Settl		.0	
	HALLEY WWW.	1 1	
Section 1		- 0	
	man for an extending resource	- 6	
Added they o	to the section of the	- 0	
TOTAL	1431	- 2	
	otal as N of max		
40.00	internance (managere Av25, 8×35, Cx35)	Soare	Convinents
Well menta-		- 3	10000000
Note of t	plitty /	4	
Setting for a	dulte :	- 1	
unite year	_	0.	
Dog free poin	9:	7	
Suppleted	supervising Allufia (Type Bland Coeffs)	NA.	
	programme in the Barric Compl.	NA.	/ ·
TOTAL		- 1	
Fical score, t	otal as % of max	54	
Owerall Score			
ALC: U			

Finel score: total as % of max

#### Site rume: 40-46 St Margaretta Barking, KG11 7/6

#### Type of play space or facility.

Type C: Neighbourhood Type A: Does not grace of facility. A small igaux, within sight of horse, where children, expectedly young this an car play either

network known adults.

Type St. (contaborer and facilities. A larger space which can be reached subJulie (1) their beginning to mainly accordingly and with thereby, will but accompanying south, and for adults with young distances as walt to with ease

Type C: Reigifocurridos apacas and facilitias. A larger space of facility the informal repression leftich children and young people. used to traveling foliger sitilations independently, can get to safety and special time at allowood information with their presentations. and have a writer harge of play experiment.

frame of assesser Yogacha Sone, Toon racknots

frame of acsessment (Arth Settembry 2011)

Westbia Setta un coucy, but Description of the site and its surroundings

Which alsouts of the use we sorry amenant?

Standardinal Plays and force of by Obmeta Inverse, Annual 21% of the elemental by Inverse or a military and Sosigns of maintenance but root off any rest significance.

#### First impressions of the site

hub, the first improving about the nill, including sociation, hazards, overall loss and feet, for example, shock it hold and feet Neodys

Standard node, present

#### Audgements for planning (to the completed after the assessment)

What exemit to be immakined for this late after making future planning streamen."

5 Excellent	1 8	West resset, improvements needed
Soci	1	Serbus weaknesses, improvement rended
Aumge heeds same improvement		- X
mystyrement of children	Score	Consists
Symbological of CECES Pro-	NA.	
Location (max score A=35, 8=35, C=35)	licone	Convents
atturnal inversight.	#	
Werl used by challen	- 1	
Setting them	- 1	
Personal safety, fighting one security	-3)	
Accessminty in printing there	1	
Usering print charges	1	
Designed the the attr	(0.0	
TOTAL	10	
Final score, total as % of max	25	
Play value (max score A+43, 8+5U, C+50)	liconi	Convents
Intuing to charges mains	0.	
Hulanare of thusboal shidner	Ū.	
Play marroy, of collaborate separa (Priyon & and Cloney)	NA.	
Mounted	- 1	
emporative play ages (Type Blacks CoHy)	NA	
Sali garays.	0	
coop peris	ii ii	
Access to the neture incomment	0	
Places for chapter to se.	- 0	
Switch To the Francis States	- 0	
Address (Daywella)	0	
TOTAL	1.	
Final score: rotal as % of max	1 2	
Care and maintenance linex acom A+25, 8+35, C+350	Score	Consentia
Williaminiani	0.	TO SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP
halff one safety.	0.	
Stating for adults	1	
atter time	0	
Dog first-sone)	0	
Presence of Signerroon's adults (Type Bland C only)	NA.	
Tourist of this age of facilities (Types 9 and Conduct	NA.	
TOTAL	T T	
Final scores total as X of max	-	
Overall Score		
TOTAL	12.	1
Final service total as % of mas	11	

#### Site name: 107-215 St Mürgarets, Backing, IG11 7/8

Type of play space or facility

Type D: Neighbourhood: Type A: Door ettig space or facility. A crisif space, within hight of fronct, where statiffers, responsity young children can print within mow of known actions

Type B: (see all spaces and facilities. A larger updor which tips the mached sofely by children beginning to triviel independently and with Freezis, without accompanying whichs and for adolfs with young children to wall to with com-

Type C. Wegi local hood spaces and facilities. A larger space or facility for informal sacrothers which shallow and principlesses. was to triveling longer distances independently, say get to takely and speed time in play and informal recording with their poor and have present range of places poneneed.

Harry Character Vigette Load, Son Beltine their or assessment 146 February 2017

Westless Tellings down for

Description of the site and its aurroundings When abjects of the six body assured?

State for fitted insecting and playpround exclused by a >1 points round have. It is directly of one playting. The playpround is become maintained and cleaned or companion to many littless on the same estate.

#### First Impressions of the site

brilling first angressions about the stor, are using sources, base till, mental box and first, for progress over it look and first. Tremely?

Exports we squares it.

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What excits to be obtained for III's sha when making future planning decisions?

The planguant distance to a popular podestrian pathway commoning the solute to bearing Town Corres, high footfall expensed

	Circulator	- Ti	Weaknesses, improvements needed
11	Good	1	Serious weaknesses, Improvement needed
1)	Average, needs some ingrovement		
prophormor	a of philippe	Score	Connects.
Ervail-ears)	N of children	NA.	
Location (w	nax score A+35, 8+35, C+350	Score	Converts
Application in		1	
Will set 5			
letting the		1 2	+
	futs, latturg and society	1	+
	r in getting theirs	- 11	
-	her distance	1	
Designation of the	NOTE OF THE PARTY	0	1
TOTAL	A. III. GAL	34	1
-	total as % of mus	201	
111722000	huax score A-40, S-50, C-50)	Score	Comments
0.004.0000.000	Children to pilor	0	DANIES STATE OF THE STATE OF TH
	Assisted a page	0	-
			-
	of officiant again (Type to and Clothy)	NA,	
Edge-mont.	English and the Control of the Contr	0.	
	placing to Dayle & Arth Cords	NA.	
pay Baran		0	
coos pinti		0	
Access to 9	th eightight excessions the	0	
Recet for t	HU-set to Ut	0	
Biry coport	Lat Mills for Guardea Children	-0	
grides light	Valide:	T)	
TOTAL	THE REST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA		
Finel Score	total as % of men		-
	eintenance (max score An23, 8+35, Ch35)	Score	Constents:
Walterper		1	
HARRIT BOD	Lifely .		
Seeing for	ethits.	1 45	
the best		-0.0	
Dog free so	0001	10	
	Justinium y Asia Na (Typer II) and Clar Ma	NA.	
Swedney.	graphication ("you than't be to	NA.	
TOTAL		- 61	
Final score	total as N of man	30:	
Oversili Sco	će –		
TOTAL	TATORIC BATTON	36	1
Penal screen	total as % of mas	44.	

#### Ste name: St Margarets, Bamber House, Barking, KSSS 73F

Type # Local

Type of play space or facility.

Type C. Neighbourhood Type & Soor impropriety facility. A memorphic, within 1991 of Soons, where shiften, account a count of soon ran only within

Type 9. Local Cares and Tallines A ways are writing at the record actifying some on tage any to these adequately and with Private, without occurrance you private and for referring with young prisingly to wait to will some

Type C. Neighbourhood primary and Author. A larger spiller of he lift has afformed recreation which intelliges and young process. and further thing to got this tier. These depthy, earlier to add to see that the institution of the man recording to their access. and have a sider spage of play appearance.

\*Jame of science Youths Stoy, Tem Indiana thread sources 180 of them. 2012

Weddisher benetus, esotutei.

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which supjects of the sate sing being somewal?

Standard Standard Standard Section 14 Commission Printing Sections, printing according to the Commission of the Associated Section 2011 2 Appendix as a section of the Commission of the Commiss

Faculty Fast Page primer adject the more explaining occupied, humands, manner code and mint for documen code it code and man from the

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

The phyground is evidently disprived of management and municipative that, highlighting that it should within be removed or priagree to become more unique-

	Excellent	10.7	Westmoon, improvements headed
39	Good	13	Serious westingsons, Improvement needed
	Average, needs some improvements :		
molecus.	of children	Score	Comments
1 contracts	of distance .	164	
Location (my	ax acone A+35, B+35, C+350	Score	Comments
Charmel Series	141		
THE HARD DE		1	
Secretary March	e	100	
	arry, harbitral, artification the		1
11 bit Same	Triacility Com-	1 1	
Line and		0	
Deput for	the Ma	0	
TOTAL	AIRCO -	-0	
Final score:	tollef as % of mus	11.6	
	nex score A+40, 8+50, C+501	Score	Comments
Devices to a	Address to play	0	-
A Company of the Second	One of the second	0	
Ray work i	Filler & Book & Book Cooks	na.	
V		1 1	
multidite.	grint, open CTVpH R and C only?	NA:	
BAT EXTRE		0	
Looce guitte	5	- 1	
Accounts to the	No exercise	- 1	-
Nacis for ch	sastem to ea	0	
Fely poponic	matries for despired printings		
Added to the v	VIII.	0	
TOTAL		2.8	
Fixed score: I	tolial so, N. of 1990s	100	
Care and the	armonunce (max score A+25; B+35, C+35)	Score	Convents
YALTHE	ret.	- 0	
matti and a	PRS .	171	
inshights	sim:	1.0	
Trust born		0	
Ting Trial loc	HII.	Ţ,	
*minorated	Augmentative that Dybe 6 and Direkt.	Feb.	
outhings.	grig facilities (Type & and Conty)	PAR .	
TOTAL		1 2	
real score:	total as \$4 of max	32	
Oyeval Scott			
TOTAL	utal es % of max	10	

#### See name: 58 Mary's 19-27, Barking, 4533-755

Type of play space or facility

Type & Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A. Discretion specified lawring A small upper, within significations, where children, which will young children, amplity with move about.

Type 8: Greal spaces, and facilities, it larger space which can be maded unify by shiption beginning to travel independently and with feware, without accompanient another statements and for salarite with young district in early to with ever

Type C. Regionalisant spaces and facilities. A larger space or facility the informal recognise result of this entire plant proof proof and to providing longer countains independently, are get to safety and special time in may and efformal recognise with their perspectations in some proof three procedures and those procedures are three procedures.

Name of assessment 2nd March 2007 Date of assessment 2nd March 2007

Time Weather Earths sun, docaty, fair

Description of the site and its surroundings

With assects of the sea are long assessed.

Attended Players and adjusted to the bury ting \$ people shall. Here is, more allowing around the female properties. This size is very over feeding and goods in additional and goods in additional and a service or size in the size is a service or size in the size.

First impressions of the site

maturals first impressions about the area, recording securion, harants, overall look and feet for evenues sees a consent see the other

Through additional account.

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the essenment)

What resits it he considered for this are were making fallow glanning emission?

There is an appoint that is made a better first regression to the extention or newly in proving the authorists of the playground had improving the access and committees from fing Cowards Near and the playground and communities provided iron. There is contained in the playground and the playground

- 3	Excellent	2.00	Wireknesses, improvements needed
-	Good	1.00	Serious weatherses, Improvement needed
- 1	Average, needs some improvement		
involveme	ne of children	Score	Comments
evaluates	in of children	NA	
LOCUTION D	THE HOUSE RAYS, BAILS, CATS)	Score	Constants
informat to	et al. I.	5.	
With Lines	Sy chopone	0	
netting the	er#	+	1
Pirmoni II	affects, rightering arms designating	- 4	
Received 1	yongathag them.	1.7	
	the didner	0	
Description of the	tor the one:	0	
TOTAL.		25	
Final score	total as % of mass	40	
Pily seize	(max score A=82, 5=50, C=50)	Score	Community
the second	Springer 27 bits A	0.	
00-0	# altoughted established	0	
For Buch	Uniform meeting Fall Come	NA.	
Miren	0	0	
ma de	rally sen (Fost End Carry)	NA NA	
360 630000	_	D	
occi ben		0	
Экрені бал	Più meture: Kristoniment	0	
Figure har	chadren to sil	0	
Flyr oppor	tativita for mainly differen	0	
Added the	High.	. 0	
TOTAL.		.0	
final score	total as % of max	0	T
Care and in	re-reterior (max score A+25, 8195, C135)	Score	Comments
NAME OF THE PARTY	and the correct control of the contr	0	- Printing
Heletit prof	Their.	0	
Scotting for	ad(4))	1.0	
LITTLE PARK		1	
Deg friens		1 1	
-	f suprevious salida (Farm B WA-C with)	NA.	
Todetuire	inging Nichtles (Type B and Civily)	N/A	
TUTAL		18.	
Final spore	TODAL BE W. of Max.	16	

#### Ste name: 32 Mary's 28-36, Barking, 6511 705

Type of sky space or facility
Type it toral Type C Weighbourhood

Type A. Door very space or facility, it small space, within agent of foods, where maken, especially young children can play extravery of known soluts.

Type 8: Tocal appear min' facilities. A Dirgen abose which can be excluded all My by cholines degree by to stated independently seel with treating without accompanying white and for whally with young children to walk to with ease.

Type C: Reproductional spaces and facilities: A larger cases or facility for informal represents which chaster and young poods, used to the unity larger discount and poods for evaluate interest independently, call get to takey and second time in allow and informal recipions with their pares and have a unity coupe of day experiences.

Norw of assessor - Youth John Ton lacking. Date of assessment and March 2017

Time-

warte himman contribe

Description of the site and its surroundings What appears of the site and being assessed

Szandardiarź pież wyżymiani in g niczyngidar arad, wilkie możnięł tie otkart. Degres haling poznacieski by the samat kozyng sa otkar słaggmańda on the estala in termi of acometics, this oned fees more agon and sala.

First impressions of the site

holide first impressions about the skill including location, factority providings and flow, knowledge from a local and bed.
Transfer?

Standardinal economics, consciously,

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What reeds to be considered for the one when making fixure planning decisional.

A fair bit of surrounding gressrand could be incorporated into the play great.

_ 1	Dicellent -	1	Weaknesses, Improvements needed
-	Good		Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
1	Average, needs some improvement		
	t of children	Score	Comments
3 6 6 700 70 70	or of the little	NA.	
			Common
55.9105.0	nak score A-35, 8-35, C-35)	Score	Comments
Strain in		1	
444 1441		0.	
Stering Tre		- 1	
	Asty, highling and occurity	- 4	
	a 40 gatting them	. i	-
	THE CHIEF ST.	+ 1	
Disigned 6	P. FIE SOE	0	
TOTAL		14	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	riond as Wof max	40.	
	(max score A+40; B+50; C+50)	Score	Comments
or by the state of the state of	(TOBIO OF JULY )	1:	D. Comments
	t designed abolishing	- 0	
	of all months agent if the Radult Country is	NA.	
Movemen		0.	
and the same of	Caley agent (Table Blanch Con/V)	NA:	
SAT purkey		0	
coost parts		D.	ii .
Republican	no natural avvecomment	4.	
Place Inc.	Caldren to all	0	
381-00pm	some for subject change.		
Added size	(year)	70.	
TOTAL		12	
First some	total as N of mus.	- 1	
	mintenance inhak score A+25, B+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
West require	and the same of th	0	
HARCH god		- 10	
Seating for	alide:	- 1	
Office serv.		0	
Ding New Li		0	
	Escoeryloxy allults (Type it entricipets)	NA.	
Company of the last	nging McDies (Type 9 am Circu)	NA	
TOTAL:		1.0	
1000	total as % of mos	*	
Overall Son	re .	-	
TOTAL.		18	
Wall Street	social as Ni of max	3.7	

#### Steiname: 3t Marys 108-335, Barking, 1523 705

Type of play space or facility

Type & Local

Type & Local Type C Neighbourhood

Type A: Rook this space or liability A yould space, within split in Propose, where children, exposure pound change mission can give within a proposed to community of books and fits.

Type 8: Local spaces and feditions. A larger space which can be reached safely by shiften beginning to travel independently and writing young children to write young children to write young.

Type C. Registrophood server entitiabilities. Alleight state or far the for information retreation which this time and young people, shall not small for such the initial superflow and provide in pass and information with fireit people and tope a same market of the experiment.

Name of sciences — Moselly Sery, Tom Jackson-Owin or Sciences of Dry March 2017

Frie

Waster Pyrisi no. 0800c her

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which elders of the one are being assessed?

Department are portion, ecologic Playment before the righter Team righter and some money replicate admitted.

Compare the file is eny product. The settle order community buildings are in better continuous community. The site is become for the entry mater fancing.

First impressions of the site

Franch / Processing about the size, reducing Northins, features, world took and less, for exempter store at their and finel.

Devoted, unused, bodies

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What a said to be combridged for this site when heating have glamming dominant.

The phenomphesion of play is commercing, this hasting extent means more we say in that regular,

- 1	George	1	Weaknisses, improvements needed
18	Good	(3)	Serious westriouses, improvement needed
- 3	Average, liseds some improvement		
TOO STREET	et of children	Some	Comments
Property	A DECEMBER OF STREET	MA	
Locetion II	must score A+35, B+35, C+351	Score	Comments
informal p	wigit	4	
	la district	1.1	
Sitting Hi	910	1.2	
-	efets agricultural materials	7.2	
	ts is getting there	1 3	
	(tim f)eErry	1 1	
Designation of the last	to the title		
TOTAL		533	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	c total as % of max	10	
artistical and Spileton	(max score Av40, 8-50, C-50)	Soore	Continents
tongu	United to the		
	f.duate-diminier	7.0	
SALINE	art af there is some Close to any Closely)	100	
400v	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		
	e alte centificat band Lucyy	MA	
tal green	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		
0008 Dent		- 3	
Rocconsi, for f	fire natural servicement.		
	Printer Anna Str.	- 9	
*Wy negot	diplies he disposit children		
ASSAULT DVD	And the second second second second	- 1	
TUTAL		1.41	
and the latest section in	total as % of max	1.72	
THE PERSON NAMED IN	numberance (max score A=25, 8=85, C=35)	Score	Comments
Will many		640	
Hull In	t saffety.	1	
territory for	A111		
THIS GOOD			
Dig livery	908	()	
Annexed	If also more edula (Type & end Currly)	MA	
	reging talkin (flor batt Com)	NA.	
TOTAL:		1.1	
Final Moore	to potat as % of max	000	
Overall Sci	The second secon		
TOTAL	And the Property of the Paris o	11000	
Print appear	c total as % of max	1111	

#### Sea nume: St Marys 130 135, Burking, 1011 706

Type of play space or facility

Type A: (1000-100) speed to fail fity: A small place, within sight at boing, where shaden, especially speed and say within

Type B: To car become and footbook. A larger space which can be reached takely by children beginning to trivial independently and will finerin, with bod accompanying adults and for educts with young shifteen to well to with resim.

Type C: This proofficed spaces and facilities: A Target space or facility for informal recreation which all titles, and young people, specified to frauding (space anteriors) is save to frauding (space anteriors) is save to frauding (space anteriors).

these of assessment art. Open 2017 Time Western that are made for

#### Description of the use and its surroundings

What sepects at the site site being assessed

Printed Page and issuested from the leasest force from a souther s), were force, which is egually langered in trace with accomplishing a no play equal result on the appointment property of the speciment by the equal results of the equal res

#### First Impressions at the site

Exclude find interesting about the are including applicable, business, mental to a service of the class and fine.

Assinguited, empty, pendict, open-

#### Judgements for planning (to be committee after the assessment)

What means to be excluded at this life when making future planning discusses?

The site is to specified very visit to two primer player condit, therefore there are concerns as to whether this vibrillar recovery. Make in the transfer to make leaving being being being part and play will be singuished that this devokament reasons the concerns making the control of the co

- 25	Cataliann	1.3	Weathmore, reprovements needed
- 4	Good	9.1	Serious explication, improvement needed
-13	Austrage, needs some Pronovernett		
proberms	nt of children	Score	Convnexts
100	O O CORNEL	64.0	
Lacroon	max.score A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Scere	Comments
Thornwood in	origin	- 1	
	by children		
Seetling Ye	919		
Removal e	ereity) harrising and spourity'	133	
	to the parties of the second		
Mercupy	firet aftikken	- 3	
	or the site :	.0	
TOTAL			
Fixal score	total as % of max	36	
Play value	Character A-ML R-50, C+500	Score	Comments
Driving to	Hitteres to pilos	- 0	
noulling	(depoint a filter		
Payments	More Spirit dept (Tape 9 and Conta)	MA	
		3	
TRANSPORT	epoyages (Top+8-sad Conty)	:NA:	
tai print		- (0)	
coose barn		2.0	
Access to t	*2 hall god drops or mark	1 2	
Section for	midren to or	- 0	
Fill (BDX	tur-t-u Ex (hul) et cidirec	-0	
POOR II IIII	/W	73	
TOTAL		- 4	1
Three score	r total as % of max	3	
	numberonce (max score A+25, 8+35, C-35)	Score	Comments
You'll muses		- 0	
Health see		- 0	
leaves he	adults :	-1	
THIS DAY		0	
Dog fine o		- 1	
which was a probability	Closerycony adulta Chara B and Conny.	NA.	
	ngng factor (2) + 8 and Calif.	. 146	
TOTAL:		- 1	
of the Contract of	total as S of max	1.0	1
Overal Sci	PR .	91424577	
TOTAL	total as % of man	1 10	A

#### Site name: \$1 Marys 187-102, Barking, Hill 705

Type of play space or facility

Type & Local Type C Neighbourhood

Type A: Other map races or facility. A limit space, writer light of home, where photoes, expecially young chooses can alway within your of known adults.

Type 8: Interspects and facilities. A largest specia whath can be reached suffery by stricture beginning to travel adeportativity and with fractals, self-out accompanying solute and for exacts with young still fractals, self-out accompanying solute, and for exacts with young still fractals.

Type C: Transcription of spaces and faulture is talger upon at facility for information which into the and puring people, used action of larger distances into people and action with the people and have a page of play expression.

Nomical accessors: Visable Sciy, Tom Lecture: Date of accessors: Ltd.Mpmb, 2017 Time: Weather Partial land, Skindy, Fall

Description of the cite and its surroundings.
Which assents of the other and being assents.

A successful of alargement, garagest high views in the more at \$62,510 to Mary yet not writing. The morthy which and large Bull.

A startistical playgraph, gargaphically spire to the role of 1907-201 ft. Marks you per visiting. The months would use flammer Court Tower beam highlocard within its alterning for the furtion of this housing playground.

#### First impressions of the site

hactures first any remainder about the site, including location, facilities, even all local and feet, for exemplar describing high part from the

2 | Westnesses | meroverne

Remark straigh Jeorghads

#### Audgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What waits to be considered for the are when making facing placing discussed.

issentine tection of characterism in the Sport area, it is York that this playpound and accounted housing will be build con-

- 59	Excellent		Weathessen, improvements aleaded
4	Good	- 1	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
- 1	Average, needs some improvement		
involveme	nt of ctilidran	Score	Comments
-	el d'alapan	PLA	
Location (n	TEK 80018 AN35, 8435, CK35)	Score	Comments
informat be	rends.	14.	
Soir used	by rhedren	- 0	
Orting the		2	
TETTOOR IN	Mets; lighting and county	1 1	
Acres	y in greating Orders	- 3	
höcerring at	Pare children	0	
Designost	( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( (	.0:	
TOTAL	A HENSARY II II	- 10	
Finel score	1000 as to of rose	26	
Play value	(max score #=40, 8=50, C=50)	Score	Comments
Excluding to	Chidren fu (19)		
sodomen p	Suited Hildren	- 4	
	of afferent agentifying Elangic stray	NA.	
Moreont		2	
ments	e play ages. (Type 8 and Conv.)	NA.	
feligener		0	
COOR DIRT		0	
Actes to 1	for ballian at providing street	.0	
Phase fact	mothers to sit.	- 0	
Phy oppor	turities for aculting chilenes	.0	
Added you	ryslue -	.0	
TOTAL		1	
Final score	coon as % of man		
Care and o	námenance (max scoru AnZh, B+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
Well march	ated	- 0	
Heatin and	Marie .	-14	
pear of the	ofulty 1	7	-
TTD1 3979.		.0	
Dog Nee to	###.	.0	
	Coperation additional distribution of the control of	NA.	
Teleculoru	rightig for this excit (Type B Heat C proy)	NA,	
TOTAL.		- 3	
Final spore	total wife of max.	- 4	
Overell Sco	re		N.
TOTAL	Total as % of max	34	

#### Ste name: \$1.Maryo 202-230, Barlong, ISSE 705

Type of play space or facility

Type A: Complete process of facility in a Net agree, within agist of home, where different accountly young collections are play within one of facility and agreed within agist of home, where different accountly young collections are play within one of facility against the collection.

Type \$1 coor (sees and takeney A larger space which can be exched taken or others beginning to have image howevery and with these, without accomplishing and the set for with sees.

Type C. Teriphbourhood oppose and facilities: A larger space or facility for informal recording from which distributions and strong peoples and for breathing image distribution independently, can get be self-to prefer time to plea and orbital information with their enters and time a enter single of play reproduces.

have of assessmit Virginia Stee, for Jacobs Data of assessmit Jul March 2007

Welliter Bellit for 16,25, he Description of the lite and its surroundings

Which expects of the one are being biominist

A transmission progression. Type of a conserve to how has respected belong awar in filling you starting the weader declarate depending

#### First Impressions of the site

Recipit Feet Ingeneratio About the one, recipiting focusion, Habertle, over all took and feet An exempte, door if book and feet Anocky?

Abandoovid, dawner

#### (udgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

tal reads to be considered for this side while making fullying planning bossions.

Emiliarly to the paragraphs of Barrier Mouse the effects of great fluction on the emiliar mouse. For this large owns must be according to the programment of the prog

- 3	Knowled		Westmanuer, improvements needed
7.4	Good	- 19	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
3	Average, needs some improvement :	-	
<b>Tryclinstree</b>	is of children.	Soore	Communes
TOO STORY	13(1)(2)(1)	30,	
Location in	nur score Avd5, Bv35, Cv35)	Score	Community
	TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN	- 9	
Whit item	ty striken.	1 3	
leading the	14	12	
Personal La	hely, highway and essential	1.2	
Acres (A)	a regarding there	72	
Sherings	bur shidiren	78	
Temporal fi	y the pte	- 3	
TOTAL		100	
Fixed score	hotal so N of max.	- 70	
Pley volum	THEN SECRET 4-403, B-503, CHSTI	Score	Comments
Distriction	(Addison to pres		
75,000	dutation distress	- 1	
Toy with	of attravers was lifety if and Clarkel.	A4A	
1		14	
or agriculture	r (file same (Tran N met Conty)	NA.	
\$4 piner		- 5	
Looue party		- 0	
Abbello to tr	THE RESERVE TO SERVE	1.8	
Rigory Rang	Politime (s) pili	1.0	
Twy coppor	unal list for disabled shifteen	- 0	
ASSet		- 0	
TOTAL	-	18	
original framework	total as W of mix	- Y	
Care and to	warnerunce (max score A+25, 8+35, C+05)	Soorie	Comments
Web marris		1.0	
watter.	West	1	
halve be	widt-	-1	1
-toretwy		- 6	
Design Triple and	OS	. 0	
THE PERSON NAMED IN	Countries white Prot treat ( min.	MA.	
water-	reprietation trips & and Contri	MA.	
TOTAL			
Final sizoce	total at % of max		
Dyevell Sco	rite:		
TOTAL		13	

#### Site same: St Many Adventure Marground

Type of play space or facility

Type & Local

Type R: Door step space or facility: A small space, within sight of home, where chiester, especially young chiesters an easy written and brown adults.

Type II: Local Japans and facilities. A larger poole which can be reached called by children Deglering to be seen independently and with threads, without accompanying private and for edgin with young children in early to eath seen.

Type C. Registrouthood spoors and tackline is larger spoor or facility for informal recention which photons and aroung people, used to the entire larger statument independently, say get to solidly and spood take in play and informal recognition with time peers and have a writer range of play experiences.

Name of manager (Spinite Arry, Top and and Dark of passessment (Local Manager) (1917)

Year Period use opude for

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which projects of the edward being assessed.

Larger obligation of the american of the discrepancy and process area. The programme move as to date equipment contrave of touthers on the Operation Costs, costing for a widow age range.

#### first impressions of the site.

mounterfrom representational title date, excluding Socialism, Exercisi, exercisi look and their, for exempter does it fook and their freeedy?

UPlareot, Supplantial, Re-

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What senice to he considered for this are when making follow phonesy assusced?

It's greater than average size and it's accounting with the adjoint with the children

- 5	Dicellett	10	Weaknesses, improvements needed
	Good		Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
- 1	Average, reeds some improvement		
- militar	or of children	Stere	Comments
1000	Hold shall	- NA	
Lecesian II	THE SCOTT A-35, B-35, C-35)	Score	Comments
informal o	All the second s	772	
eró polo travia fesi	By (FRO)	9	
Setting the		1	
	data, infrance or annual to	1	
	ts in gatting them	1	
	the stooms	- 4	
	of that title	- 1-	
POTAL		10	
A Parish Dall	total as W of max	-9.	
2011/04	Insus score A-40, 8-50, C-50)	Score	Comments
	Company of the same	4	
_	Silvatoon chindren	1 1	
	OF Different ages (Type B also C 0x000	) NA	
Min	Part of the second seco	1.00	
Care Ho	e provinces Prope & sold Contact	44	
let paren	The second secon	0	
000t part		1	
	the Administration of the Control of	1	
	We of resident	3.0	
	turning for dayland children	1	
Acidett plan	The state of the s		
ROTAL:		34	
final scoop	total as % of max	160	
ARTON TOOLS	numeron prior score A-25, 8+35, C+53)	Scoon	Comments
Avel - seri			
North pro	14°CFs	1	
Serve to	and the	. 6	
Heet bein		6	
bug fine a	ones:	4	
own hours	A manufact adult (Trans and Conty)	NA.	
naction.	mong facilities (Type than it garry)	. NA.	
TOTAL:		101	
Final score	total as % of mix	10	
Duerall Sci	one	01.	
INFO	11	1,1040	

#### Site name: \$2 Marys, Barries Hoose, Barking, 1651, 106

Type of play space or facility

Type 8' Local Tape C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Countries asset or Sente, or mediacous, within optic of home, where creation, represent, warring children can proceed with order and known action.

Type 8: Later spaces and for this is a larger state which are resumed safety as different copyoning to travel indecessoring and with Dentity without accompany adults are for each sowing inflatence with time.

Type C. Pergit books and species and function, it is get operation for informal revisions which colories and once precious could be investible forget obtained independently, can get to safety and special review play and otherwise representation with their general and terms of play experiences.

Needer Bartist Mr. 100015, No.

#### Description of the site and its autopostings

Which experts of the ele-are telling priesped.

A tyrological magnetic form of foregapters on protein the other programme or the decoupter force in a second is a tage, forced production from the command by a further of these contacts.

#### First impressions of the elte-

mitted from myrmanian about the erro, croating location, human, your all look and fast, for express does a look and fast handy?

Cort often Dataces charge.

#### Judgements for planning ito be completed after the assessment)

What exects to be repoldered for this and when making future glanning discovers

There is a processing Prome of Eight the gover 2000's demostron to be reproved by one introduced by the process of the page and the day will need to be presented if this page and the responsive to the one opportunity or extend the page and the day has made about the class of the page and th

	Excellent	1.	Weakerster, improvements needed
	Good	1	Secous weskinssen, improvement horized
3	Average, needs some improvement		
involveni	ent of children	Score	Coxments
- Mari	en of chichat	MA	-
Location	(mux score Ax35, 8+39, C+35)	Score	Comments
Enhormac o	CHETALT	1	1
the Real Property	79 (8.6mm)	- 1	
Descript in	WITE CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF TH	-	
Filtream	refets, lighting and smooths	I	
Accession	Ha that may thank	1.	
-	the course	1	
F 41	forthering :	- 0	
TOTAL		1.0	
Front Scion	n: total as W of mus.	46	
Play value	I (max score A=40, B=50, C=50)	Score	Comments
THE PART	Action of to prop		
rom n	of Business of Colors	- 1	
Far our	ts of otherwoons (Pyle 8 and Corre)	348	
A	rt.	- 1	
THEFT	duter and Clini A and Comp.	MA	
Rati gains	4	.0.	
10019 Dat	TS .	- 6	
Appeal to	the secural environments	1.7	
Parent la	43.2mm to 10		
Fire board	existence for desired charges	- 0	
added pil	h still	1.	
TOTAL		- 4	
Ferral scor	e: total as 3k of max		
Carry and	montenance (max score A+25, 8+25, C+25)	Score:	Constraints.
York man		1 2	1
Howitt no	of polytic	1 1	
Switten S	×+0.86	0	
Direction of		. 0	
Seg Tre	armi,	0	
FILLIOUX	of augmentury what i Type 8 and 5 may	164	
Decertifical	rangera Sections (Type II and C m/y)	NA.	
TOTAL	COLUMN TO SERVICE SERV	- 1	
Firmal scor	e total as % of max	17	
Overall Sc	COME	11. 75	
TOTAL		2.3	1
Final scor	e: total at % of max.	22	

#### Site name: St Marys, Rookwood House, Barking, 1013 70's Type of play space or facility

Type & Local Type C Neighbourhood

Type A: Downton quaction facility: A small space, within eight of bodie, where minimo, appearing young crames can also within your objects.

Type 3: 1000 paces and feether: A larger space sharf con bit-reached safely by channer beginning to travel independently will with feed a, without accompanying white with some property conduction of the eithirts with young clistical to with the efficience.

Type C: Regificormood spaces and factions in Judge space of factily for informat recreasion which of these and young people, used his toyonthing beings skill account on the light to safety and specific transportation and recreasion with their spaces and have a uniter range of page experiences.

Name of entrook Youtha Stay, Total Indiana.

Have of accommend (Mt. Admit. 2027)

Westfull

## erhei fattietun (Restutiet

Description of the site and its surroundings

Circular page and with upon of early majors of siccoresion. Here is estimated regardly organized present this, buildings, thindly plant to store, mineral. Parts of the sustained or grow and stiff maintained to some expent.

#### First impressions of the site

turfale first trip resisons about the die, hish ding troubles have us, overall body and field, it we exemple does it leak will be will be with the edgly?

Coerc disulted

#### Judgements for plaining (to be completed after the assessment)

What rough to be compared for the six when making fallow planning comment

If a presently to the local despended communicating foodby? Although, what is the future of foodback of thour and it's accommod plant work good many other sense shall me how thicks have been demokated in the area?

- 5	Donat	1	Whitester, improvements needed to
- 24	Good !	1	Serious weaknesses, Improvement needed
3	Average, beeds some improvement		
instant	m of children	born	Comments
IDVON/ITE	H of Chical	NA.	
Location 5	mar score Avits, Britis, Cvits)	Score	Comments
eformilla	world.	5:	
	by makes	0.	
Gatting the		1 1	
Amoont a	day, was a sure	1	
	ty in particing there		
Meeting II	the distance	- 6	
A-212	for the pile.	0	
TOTAL:		1 10	
Presi score	rotal at Nofras	- 54	
Play value	8794X SCOTE Av4G: 8×50; C×503	Score	Comments
internato	-fidlern to giag	0.	
	minubled (CAS or )	.0.	
Play reess	rut offerent ages (Type 8 and C-onty)	NA	
		T T	
TO 100	T phly agent (Types S Anti C (K)M).	NA.	1
Self garner	C. La Contraction of the Contrac	0	
20064 Datt		- 0	
	Chronical and provinces	- 0	
	ittifanet te sill	0	
_	tunions for makked challen	- 0	
Added five	ALL CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT	1	1
TOTAL		.0.	1
Service Services	i: total as % of man	- 0	
mental mental and	ruintenance (from score A+25, 8+35, C+35).	Score	Comments
mol elan		- 0	
ricehh and	Lufety :	.0:	
English to	r (skilts	1	
the bit		-0-	
Seg her o		1	
Province e	of Septembery adults (Type II with Clovey)	740	
	anging lacktine (Eype ti and Citrily)	N/s	
POTAL		1	
final score	riotal as % of man	1 1	
Overall Sci	are.		
FOTAL:		19	#
Final score	total as Nicfimus.	11	

#### Site rame: 38-43 St Ann's, Burking, 1011 7AI

Type of play space or facility

Type Br Lotal

Type C: Neighbourhood Type A: Door once space or failing it must space, within sight of home, whose statemen, expectany young chiesen can play within yany of known adults

Type 8: Initial spaces and facilities if larger space when can be deschair while by all both begoning to travel independently and with friends, without accompanying abuilts and for adults with young stillation to walk to with sace.

Type C: Neighbourhood spaces and hydron: A larger space or facility for informal removalum which shidden and young people, used to travelling longer distances ineoponeents), can get to safely and spend time in play and informal recreation with their event and have a write range of play experiences.

News of enumer - Voubballery, Torrelations Date of accomment 14th Emilyany 2017

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which supports of this title and body, assessed?

A startment of the facing programmed of the decisions around by topography properties play market at a commencer. moundul, Athlough, little dropping was may figh here likely presenting a lot of people from enhance

#### First impressions of the site

highde first imprentions about the risk multiply incorpor, hazargs, were knowned from the example: slow a bod and feel froisidy7

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

THE HILL KINSON, THE

What week to be considered for this she when musing Expre planning decisions?

Lither drooping reeds cold refless better. Also size to the new overlocket, it is a spectral to figure 100 half in comparison to other, were helder player outer.

- 4	Excellent	- 7	Westnesses, improvements needed
11.	Good	- 10	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
-	Average, needs some improvement	$\rightarrow$	
and more	et of children."	Score	Convents.
	et ut plaktimi	NA.	1911
and the last special and	nac score Av35, Bv35, Cv35i	Score	Convenerts
rdirent is		1	
	hy shiften.	8	
Dutting Sta		1	
	ditty farme and muster.	4	-
	yet garling Hore	1	-
	her (filipro)	1	
Daughod h	A COMPANY OF THE PARK OF THE P	8	
TUTAL		14	
and the same	10081 88 % of max	- 45	
The state of the s	(max score A-40, 8-50, C-50)	Score	Comments
and the state of t	Uniform to prair	1.	
	deather shiften	1	
	of different ages (Type 6 and Clority)	NA.	
Movement	CARLO AND COMMENTS OF ANY PROPERTY OF ANY	1	
	Personal Trans Band Confe	NA.	
bell garent	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	9	
Loose parts	12	-	
	Tabusi swemence	-	
	marantural	8.	
	survivos for disable dicinidros	0	
Acided (rim	A Part of the Contract of the	-	
TOTAL	1000	1	
4.2.11	rotal as % of nex	1	
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	wirnessinge Imax score A-25, 8-35, C-35)		Convincits
Will mant		Score	- Arrive
rigiatiti mod		1	
Southway free	11-1	0	-
allot been	Cross a	- 6	
Dog Rose or	***	1	-
	Common a Matha Clays II and Conful	51A	
	nging facilities (Type Bland Contro)	NA.	-
TOTAL		3	
To the same	total as % of nex	- 0	
Diversit Soo		-	1/2
TOTAL	WINDS TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	20	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	total to % of max	19:	

#### Site name: 82-87 St Ann's, Barking, 9011 7AI Type of play space or facility

Type C: Neighbourhood

Type & Occording space or family. A shall upone will be part of frame, where criticals, signs any young critical care play with man of known assuffs.

Type B: torial season, and facilities: A larger space which can be reached falling by whitever beginning to blevel independently and with friends, without accompanying wildly and for addits with spany chillren to wire to with some

Type C: Heighbourhood spaces and facilities. A larger space or facility for informal recreation which children and you're possible used to be seeding, longer through an included by used get to safely and speed time in algorithm and informative countries and their parts and have a water range of play experiences

Name of erossor , yillaMa Son, Ton lackton Date of assument 14th hidrogeny NAT WARRING Special common fact

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which aspects of the title are body assessed.

A proceedings with best ord by a community way, with other physics on the entire, the physicanian narrountied by a sving and small and confined and there goldens.

#### First impressions of the site.

NORTH POST OF PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDR

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What execute his bis controllered for through which making fir too planning document

The regeneration of the phygrocon won't be constant without filling up the propriation properties are expected.

Weakneises, Improvements needed

	The state of the s		
	Good	- 1	Setsus weak-mark improvement needed
- 1	Average, needs some improvement		
RONO/MACKE	et of children	Soore	Convenents
-	PE OF GRADIES	HA	
Location I	max score A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Convents
War all	HINGS.	- 1	
White Street	\$4 children	- 1	
Setting In	free .	- 2	
Porcer! +	efets, reprint gare) socurita	-1	
Access & St.	to or getting there	-1	
Shiring to	the shibas	1	
Shipped I	for the city		
TOTAL			
final score	total as % of max	84	
	Interscore Antil Brist Crists	Sciote	Comments
Ermoldy to	children foliality	- 6	
PySymon I	2-desired absores	53	
Fig. rate	of officers ages (Nope B and C track)	, HA	
the same		3.	
THE W	e play sand [Type 8 and 5 ontil)	IIA.	
Salt Laters	CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE STATE O	. 0	
Loose burn		- 8	
Austra 14	Production and the second	9	
Pleas for	Publish to of	0	
	tunes for disables disking	10	
Foldeti ses		- 5	
TOTAL		3.4	
Section 1	s' total as % of max		
and the latest deposits of	haistenance (man score Au25, Bu35, Cu35)	Stone	Comments
ybood maun		-0	
leading to	t safety.	3.	
justyj k	1000	1	
first bery		- 5	
Dog free a	Grict Control	0	
Property	of loosers were adult if there is used to under	HA.	
	anging facilities (Type & Son Cortic)	114	
TOTAL		10	
Final Scott	r: total as % of max	- 6	
Cheral So	ore.	Odana	0.
TOTAL	The second secon	- 10	
Fixed score	total in K of max	1.40	

#### Site name: 80-93 St Avrilla Barking, Kill TAI

Type of play space or facility

Type 5' socal Type C: Heighbourhood. Type A: Don't still process of the Wile A small cooks, within eight of home, where unliken, econograpy young process can play within

with filteres, without accompanying whilth and for while with young children to walk to with sesso

view of Incompositi Type \$1. List at largers and tradition. A targer space which can be reached unityly by thrower tragering to travel it expenses the professional and the contract of the contra

Type C. Reighbourhood specis and husbies. A larger space or hardly for informal recreation which is fighter and young people. used to traveling larger distances enterproductly, can get to havely and accept time or play and selected resolution with their poers and have a water surger of play experiences

Hammord arranged Sylvetta Sylvy, Trees Cardisons Date of accument 14th Econiary 2011 Westfur Partial light cloudy, fair

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

White appoint of the site site being assured)

Starting Next plong/during surrounded by granifiered and some emissionary previous trees. The most borders and doubter the surround

#### First impressions of the size:

include first impressions about the size including focusion fraction, jurisd took and feet for exempte, does it built and first Hondy?

#### cravery, these, tyry

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)-

What reconds be considered for this site when making future proving decisions?

- 4	ficellest :		Weaknesses, improvements needed
			Serious weathwester, improvement needed
3	Average, needs some improvement		
involvemen	nt of children	Score	Comments
-	m of all lighters	768	1
Location (m	nez acore A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Convinents.
promise as	mod f	1 1	
Wast Labor N	130 300	- 1	
Setting the	re .	1	
Personal is	Arts, lighting and saturity	1	
Acres 12	y in galling them	- 1	
Weening at	hier africkrip	- 1	
Designed fo	ox the ate	10	
TOTAL		- 1	
final score	total as % of max	34	
Flay value (	(max score A+40, B-50, C+50)	Score	Comments
Distring to	of Albrem 10 play	Ü	
in figures (d	Haratand children	1	
Hay rest:	of different light (Type II and Clonity)	NA:	
Movement		.0.	
	Jim age (fam Earl Colle)	SA.	
bell games		- 0	
Loose parts		- 2	
Auros to b	THE PARTY OF THE P	Ü	
Plants for s	mission to ret.	- 0	
PROFESSION OF THE PERSON OF TH	current for deathment when	10	
Arided prov	Value	0	
TOTAL		- 1	
Final scoon	total as % of max	- 1	
	saintenence (max score A+25, 8+35, C+25)	Score	Comments
W/K  1	and the second s	:0;	
AND SHIP		- 1	
suring for	a fulfo	3	
Littar bass		.0	
Doğ filte zo		-0-	
and the second	f Supercoury winds Cype Barry Curies	NA.	
	riging Scotters (Yope II grid Conty)	NA:	
TOTAL	THE PARTY OF THE P	1	
the second second	tetal is % of east	- 4	
Overall Sco	10	- 1	1
TOTAL:	total as Nicofessa	10	1

#### Site name: 223-216 St Ann's, Burking, 1021 7AI

Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Lotal Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Downstep speed of facility: A prior speed, within selff of home, where stillner, occasionly young stillner can proy within view of known adults

Type 8: Local cooper and faction: A tagen space which can be reached safely by children beganning to travel independently and with titlecos, will not accompanying equits and for eligits with young children to wait to will case.

Type C. he who cultious spaces and facilities. A larger waste or facility for informative constraint which of element and waving people. taked to transferg target all discoss independently. Our get to salida and issued term of glass and salamed recognitive with their sweet prehilipror is within cargo (III play experiences

Blank of minuter Visibility Sery, Took packets

Date of personnel 180; belowey 2017

Wastfull CHANGE SERVICES.

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which appets if the like me being assessed?

A transported player, and summanded by granified and some consumptions tree. He player, and being bostomic by 41 mone. many ferring

#### First impressions of the site

British first impressions about the life, including likeation, flatests, liverall look and Seel, for evaluate does it lists and feel Procedy?

Uninviting Linux

#### Judgewents for planning the be completed after the assessment!

What reads to be considered for this she when making future planning occurred

Artificaci influence was some from whom once with such perforation about the property of the nature of the nature

(5 Stotler)	2	Weaknesses, improviments needed
Good	1	Senous weakingsis, improvement needed
Average, needs some improvement		
involvement of children	Score	Comments
11.0.032	MA	_
Location (max acore A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
Princeton assertigiti.	4	
Prefit used by inferiors	1.1	
Setting them	-1	
*erecest officity, lighting and security	- 3	
Accessability is getting there		
Sherring officer children	- 1	
Designed for the pite:	-0	
TOTAL	10	
Final score; total as % of man	40	
Play value (max score A+40, B+SU, C+50)	Score	Comments
Entrong to children to play	0	
Published Administrations	- 1	
Say mode of different ages (Figur 8 and Corry)	NA	
Movement	· T ·	
The part of the part of the Control of the part of the	NA	
tal primi	- 1	
10004 p3/16	- 0	
Acides to the hatural ampointment	2	
Page for children in Sil	- 6	
Play coportunities for Buildies children.	-0	
Notice play were	.0	
TOTAL		
Final special total as thin Final	- 4	
Care and maintenance (mai score A+25, B+95, C+35)	Score	Comments
Willinstand	0	
Health and safety	1.1	
stating for pitchs	1	
Littler Crini.	.0.	
Dug tive poods	1	
Properties of State Visiting ASS/20 (Type Clare Clare)	NA.	
Towers/changing tacilitate (Type & and Cents)	MA	
TOTAL	X.	
Final score: total as % of max	34	
Dyerall Store	100 - 200	
TOTAL	26	- M

#### Stereme The Shaftburys 9-16 Type of play space or facility:

Type 8: Local Type C; Neighbourhood

Type A: Door essurgace or facility. A small space, within eight of home, where interior, especially young stripten can pay write. with of known amplity

Type It: Local manns and facilities: 4 larger space which can be reached safely by children braginous statewell independently and with following without accompanying adults and for adults with young children to will be with some

Type C: Neighbourhood spaces and facilities A larger spect of facility for informal reconstrol which collected and young people. well to Private glanger the areas in departmently, they get to salley and speed time in pay and informal decreator will have prove and have a wider range of play experiences

Name of Assessment - Booking Server, David Sections Date of assessment 15th Library 2013

Tirke

Western femalian coudy, for

Description of the site and its surroundings Which puncted the life are being soonwill

A panels and netting the physicians, processed by 45 metric neural bearing, in a continuous granteed area with preventation distributions.

#### first impressions of the site

mouse for amprovious about the eth, including location, but are, inspect box and feet, for example, door it box any feet the other

Standardwell 2005 had at

#### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What needs to his considered for this one when making fature procuring democratic

5 Excellent		Weeknesses, improvements needed
4   Good	1	Senous weaknesses, Improvement needed
3 Average, needs some improvement		15
involvement of children	Score	Comments
Involuences of chitches	NA:	
Location firms yours Av35, 8×35, Cv35)	Score	Comments
PAYHELING AND	2	
West used to choose	1 2	
Lensing these	- 3	
Personal syllety, kighing and societry	- 2	
Reconstillity of gaming them	- 3-	
Meeting office children		
Designed for the late:	- 0:	
TOTAL	- 34	
First score: total as % of max	40	
Play value (may score An40, 8-50, CxStS	Score	Comments
College to effective to page	1	
reduces of dissisted chatriers	3	
They comed yet deferrent searce (Trans III and Clarify)	N/A	
Vicia -	-11-	
PROGRAMME STATE OF THE PROGRAMME.	NA.	
tal press	10	
oon pru	0	
Access to the highest arrangement	- 2	
Place for sharper to all	.0	
*Sympoportunities for desired children	D.	
Raddell play vicus -	-10-	
TOTAL:	- 4	
First score: total as % of mus		
Care and memberance (max score A+25, 5+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
Yiel personed	1	
-MATERIAL STATE	- 7	
Somery (see adults)	- 4	
HIDE TOUGH	(1)	
Dig free series	3	
Presence of Economic adults (Type 8 and Cores)	NA	
Tolletuskinging facilities (Fyor Bland C 59/y)	NA.	8
TOTAL		
Final score: total as % of ress	20	
Overall Sours	101 55	1)(
TOTAL Final score: total as Kof man	72	

#### Site name: The Shaftburys 73-78 (via boundary flood)

Type It Local

Type of play space or tackty

Type C Neighbourhood Type At Door step topic of facility. A small space, within right of boths, where cristmen, expositive young of cities can also settless

Type 8: Local space) and facilities. A larger space when ear be reached safely by children beginning to travel independently and with femals, will not accompanying what and for estate with young chicken to walk to with said

Type Ci. Harghoouthood spaces and facebies. A larger space or facility for informal represence which of didner and young people. total to traveling internal internal independents, car get to salety and social term of all and informal recognises with their ports and have a widor tensor of play tragemotion.

Name of accessor - Youth Scoy, Tott Jedison. Date of accessment 35th February 2017

Westful interweitert prezigtation, double fair

#### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which prosents of the site are burns positions

A local couldn't beground, continuing spandaround equipment, increased by 42 merry moral brooking. The normalising basis is broad miniture of paint mature decidosous times and shrub species.

#### First Impressions of the site

include first impressions aftest the site, including location, leasing, everall look and feet, for example does it both and leaf the obtain

Bad squage and standard sed

#### Judgements for planning its be completed after the assessment!

What weeks to his commerced for this are when making future planning document

The playground is acquired to a treat population understone and could be personitive to file.

	Excellent:		Weaknesses, Improvements needed
- 4	Good	- 1	Serious weaknesses, improvement headest
- 7	Average, needs some improvement		
envolvement of children		Score	Convincets
Particular Particular		NA.	
Location (max score An35, 8×35, C+35)		Score	Convents
PMmid sensight		1	
WWI specific characters		- 1	
Gatting there		1.8	
Personal Johns, fighting and recurify		- 2	
Accession to in porting there			
Meeting smar charen		100	
Devigned for the std		.0	
TOTAL		74	
Final score total as % of ress		- 40	
Play value (max score A=40, B=50, C=50)		Score	Comments
CHINNE to challed to blav		1	
And mice of dead and thicken.		1	
Flay mode of different ages (Fage & and Corre)		NA.	
Movement		.0	
The part of the play size of Cycle B and C cody!		FUA.	
Ball garners		- 1	
(cook parts			
Access to the natural trusturinent		2	
Photos NV sti Abres to sill		- 0	
Flar opportunities for situation of thisses		- 0	
45000 play 9 min		0	+
TOTAL		- 4	
Final score social in % of con-		- 1	
Care and maintenance (may score A+25, 8=95, C+35)		Scione	Comments
Well mentaled		1	500000000
matt end satory			
Seating for adults		- 4	
LIBER SIM			
Dig frat room		111	
Properties of suppressing adults (Type 8 acts C service)		NA.	
Typemichanging Septem Type 8 and Creek		FAA.	
TOTAL		3	
Final score: total as % of max		20	
Overall Scot	9	1	ői.
TOTAL		123	4
Pinal score total in % of may		12	

### Site name: \$10.118 The Shaftburns, Barking, 1011 7LA

Type of play space or facility

Type & Local Type C Neighbourhood

Type A: Dow step space of facility A small space, within yight of bodies, where proting, espacially young cription can play within

Type 8: Local spaces and facilities: A larger space which can be interfer safety by children beginning to travel independently until with firmals, without accompanying adults and for adults with young chistors to walk to with once

Type C. Hasphoouthood spaces and facilities. A larger space or facility for informal represence which children and young pools. table to vaccing longer distance independently, are get to salely and time in play and informal terrorison with their part performe a widor salary of play experience.

New of exercise YANG lossy, Toro, McRaph

Date of accommending March 2017

Weather Pertiatives, players, her

### Description of the site and its sufficiently go

What sideous of the alte are being assessed?

A SEQUENCE Hoggs and, hope street the Trenter resid from a first between the traverse of from the book it is scine cool off main further by a detection goings.

Holody first interessions about the site. Holoding location, hazarus, overall look and leat, for example, poes it look and leaf tion(v)

Hidden, speed, standardized

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What order to be considered for this site when making future alsowing decisions?

This is a very posse historical for a children's plaugement; that his bid in values of the sale makes at feel every unsulta-

5 Excellent 2		Weaknesses, improvements needed	
1 God	1	Serous weakinners, improvement needed	
3 Average, needs some increvement			
evolvement of children	Score	Comments	
entered to the second	NA.		
Location (max score A+36, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments	
Polyma veeraght.	- 4		
TWW LANG BY AT REPORT	1		
Getting Horse	1.1		
Personal lofoty, tighting and security	1		
Accessionity in participathers.	1		
Making other children	1		
Designed for the site	0		
TOTAL	12		
Final score; total as Wolfman	34		
Play value (max score A=40, B=50, C=50)	Score	Commerts	
filtrong to chillbon to play	- 1		
Protection of deadings of 60 miles			
Fire smooth of different upon Figure 8 and Control	MA		
Moemeré	0		
magnetice play ages (I/vior Biess) C ordys	746		
Milliame.	1		
Loous parti	.0	-	
Access 60 the natural limits present	0		
Places have his done no sill	- 6		
Nay opportunities for standard circless	1		
SORY (Say Yalisa)	Ť		
TOTAL	- 4		
Final score total to % of mor			
Care and maintenance (max score A+25, 8+95, C+35)	Score	Comments	
Well registated	T POST	DOUBLES	
Health and safety	0	E.	
Destina for adults	1		
Mile Sim	0		
Dig free noors	- 0		
Properties of Supply only adults (Type 9 and Clarks)	MA		
Townscharging Septem / New & and Control	NA.		
TOTAL	12		
Final score: total as % of max	12		
Diversil Score	1 22	4	
TOTAL	10		
Pinal somer total as % of max	18		

### Site name: The Shaftburys, Perrymen House.

Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Local Type C Neghoouthood

Type A: Door otte space of failing Asymic space, within eight of home, where station, impacing young sharen can pay within view of known analts

Type 8: I start posses and furthers, 6 larger space which can be reacted safely by children beginning to travel independently soot with friedby, without accompanying south and for adults with young (Fildress to with to with finise

Type C: Neighbourhood upons and healther. A surger space or facility by informal recognitive which stradies and purpose. and to transfer frozen distance independently, ranger to safety and small time in pre- and offermit not export with their peers. and have a wider range of city experiences

Name of assertor Visit he Poly, Term and Street

-Date of assessment 15th February 2013 Cont

Washer Partial turn coody fam-

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Whith aspects of the title are being pointed?

A large, back-curtoold players and with an animaling a large spongraphy, if a subserviolating subserviole Call play equipment. However the pile this appears initial and revenue the to Either a to more play equipment to other an conquertion to letter type of playprounds on the same housing estate.

### First impressions of the site

would first impressions about the rike, including follows. Apparell, (America) look and first, for example, glass it fook and first Tianuly?

### Infrared Substantial Science

(udgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What exists to be considered for rife site when susting future planning because.

There is a big opportunity to integrate the suntermodule of the site into the play

		The state of the s
A Good	1	Serious wealthnines, improvement needed
3 Average, needs some improvement		
involvement of children	Score	Contrients
exchange of Olympic	NA.	
Location (max score A=25, 8=25, C=25)	Score	Comments
PROTEIN Descripts	1	Service rating of any affects officered forming
Kind used to striction	1	
Letting there	1	
Personal setting, lighting and sequing:	1	+
Access to by the getting Trans	1	+
Meeting other cirilities	1 1	1
Designed to: the site	1	Some ettempts at this, a gifte serro and walls
TOTAL	. 18	
Ferral score 10450 as N of man	53	
Play value (max score A=40, 8=50, C=50)	Score	Comments
briking to remitted to pro-	1.	10000000
received of the control of the control	2	
Play relock of at foreign ages (Type & error C print)	. NA	
Mores	3 :	
enagerathing start agent (Favor 9 and Conny)	NA	
Ballgarres	¥.	
oosii piirtii	0	
Apparation the matural accommunity	1	
Places for principal states	U.	
Thy organization for control of them		
Added piny ordinal	2	
TOTAL	H	
Food score total as Nofmes	- 34	
Care and maintenance (mas score A-25, B-35, C-35)	Score	Comments
////impirtained	0.	
Health and safety	1	
Serring No. adults	2.	
mertina	0	
Drag fiving poweri	1	
Presence of supercoons adults (Type (fund Conty)	-NA	
Tolestifie ging facilities (from fluint C tolls)	NA	
TOTAL	- 1	
Firel score: sotal as % of max	1:30	
Overall Score		
TOTAL	34	4
Proof strong maked as Not mass	12:	

### Site name The Curtoons \$8-99 Type of play space or facility

Type 8 Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Does view process to facility if which process within cight of home, where charge more appropriately printing children can play in the

Pipe 8: seek person and familiar in urganization was seen earther unity as an atom beginning as trace independent atom with friends, without increaspersing adults one for bifults with young mistion to walk to with asset

Type C: Neighbourhood spaces and facilities; A larger space or facility foll lifermal representation which oblighes and young people. and by treating longer distances education by party or stell and produce in play and informal representation will their personal and have a enterrange of also experiences.

Perform of processor. Total A. N. Cong., Total Stations.

Garant amount 15th february 2757

Title. Weather

Description of the site and its surroundings Which payed) of the above being associate

A standard or displayed and beginned by all more male freeing, set within a command grown one with a low terminature. electrical press literaturally the programmy purposeed by promptly watering the presiming the presimum less. and property of the property.

### First impressions of the site

metade first represented operation was according records, harsens, assert floor and fam. For expression and it issue and fast from the

Districtory Assessment

### Judger was for granning its be completed after the assessment!

What want is to provide ad to the site show ruling faces planning comment."

The programs is record from to the Winters when of the Councing is taken on to record to be seen to have been as a first the social mix will be higher here.

- 1	Excellent	- 1	Westvesses, Improvements needed
110	Good	(1)	Sertical weaknesses, improvement needed
- 13	Average needs some improvement		
Two landers	r of children	Store	Consessed
Deliver	col Dillere -	76.6	1
-	un score A=35, 8=85, C=35)	Score	Conventu
			Comments
ARTER A		- 2	1
Will-seld b		- 1	+
		3	1
	fine, highing and locarity	- 1	-
	r Ageming there her observes	- 1	_
Designed for		- 2	
_	2.136.180	- 0	1
TOTAL	total as N of mas	.14	
1000 E 1111 L		40	4
1,110,777	mes score 4+40, 8+50, C+50	Score	Comments
	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	1	-
	Blates (Towns	- 0	-
	of otherwise ages (Fuse B wind C mile)	NA.	
ika meni		- 0	-
	Diploma Diplomation of the Control o	NA.	
345 241101		.0.	
consperts		.0	
	e Patent I	- 1	
_	Different and the	- 0	
the second second	urber loc (extind at lake)	.0	
Adibet play	visia	- 1	1
TOTAL	-110 - U1	- 1	
final occur.	total at % of max.	- 1	
	einterrunce (mas score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
WHI WHILL		. 1	
MinKTL brok		- 1	1
Section for	NA.E	T	
Per ne.		:0:	
Drug free at	rels .	3.	#
	I Notice of Control (Type B and Cone)	NA.	
loost/utte	was full time things it and Carlot	MA.	9
TOTAL		- 3	
final score:	Sotal as % of max	.70	
Overall Sco	*		
TOTAL		:22	

### Stename: The Clarkson: 94-109

Type of play space or facility

Type C: Ning bourhood Type A. Open state space or family. A weat speed, within right of home, where endown, expecually many circums can play writen

Type B: ... Jocal spaces and Distribut. A furger space which (inhibit contrad splayly by thibition funginating podrayed independently and with freeze, will that accompanying adults and for exists with young attribut to well to with your

TICH C INNERTOCOMICCOMICCOMICCOMIC BY THE THE THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF A TOCOMIC TRANSPORT OF A STREET AND A S well to makelling for an element independently, can get to safely end spend time in pay and arbitrarill minerally safel that peen and have a wider hange of play reporteriors.

Harry of minutes . Stockle Steel Texts in his ser State of passessment 15th Spherical 2015

Wester International design design for

Type #: Local

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which projects at the site are being assessed.

A standard supplement, borroand by 42 moles make feeding. There is a 65 of the destrictanting amount this obligational which promise at appropriate degree of Arctionals.

### First impressions of the site

militate from impressions about the else, evoluting location, halants, over ell sick and feet, for married; does it lock and feet thrends from

Discourre and American Study Company Services

### Judgements for glaveing (to be surrounted after the assessment)

What exects his his commission for this was some making forcing planning decision.

The project of a soluted reservoir of the Section of the Company for the control of the control social sets will be Haber from:

3	Dicebert	1.8	Weaknesser, Improvements needed
	Scot	- 1	Serious weaknesses, Improvement needed
-1	Average, reeds some incrovement		c c
Involvensen	t of children	Scorw	Comments
February	phobioes	NA.	
Location im	mr score Av35, 8v35, Cv35)	Scory	Comments
chomal de	H-Seff .	1	Privile Mile
Will seed to	s of department	01	быта облога, (twodyre по ресре
Setting the	9	1	
Fernoval bei	institute and the second secon	1. 1.	
tecaminos,	V anny their	4:	
Meeting of	wr chaldren-	1.	
and the	- thu che	- 1	
TOTAL		1	
Final score:	total as % of max	241	
Play white I	Hear score A-40, 6-50, C-50)	Score	Convents
fallowe to	finishers to prog	1.	
indumn if	Charles of distance	.0;	
Play TROOK!	of LRFFscient Jupin Piges Piercal Clarify)	105	
Model result		0	
CARL STORY	Pleasure (1974 - 9 NOV.), comm	NA.	
les garres	30000000000000000000000000000000000000	- 0	
Loous parts		0	
ALLEGE TO B	e lately terminal to	2	
Basely for ri	Apparating.	0.	
Fly seport	union for doubled of richer	0	
Assett (fan)	THE C		
TOTAL		- 1	
filmal score:	total as % of trus	+	
	amtenance (max score A+25, 5+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
World married		. 0	
Property and		1	
Seating for	15.0)	- 1	
Little form		0	
Dag free to	and the first terrority against the first terrority and the first terrority an		
	Name of State (Type 3 and Circle)	NA.	
	gog Summer Pype B ent Elithys	NA.	
TOTAL.			
AND DESCRIPTION OF	total as %-of crax	.50	
Overal Suo	#	1	T. Control of the Con
TOTAL	The same of the sa	11	14

### See rustie: Tomiles Dychard - Senior playground

Type of play space or facility

Type 5: Local Type C: Neighbourhood Type A: Door too ware in Sacility Americans, within 18th of bone, where the property recently computation on any willing

Page 15. Social appears and Supplier A larger source which care by reschedualish by children Regioning to the administration for each with friends, without accompanying adults and fire subdivinity young platform is with to with store

Type C: Programme model masses, and facilities in pages specially facilities for returning company which citedrals and plung pressure. wide to bywelling height distances independently, sayings to cable and spend hing in play and informal recreation with their poor and false a voter range of your experience.

Name of assessment - Youthly Secu. Torn sacisos Dick of personnel of ERF Publishers (IRE) Within frost plane, coods, har

### Description of the site and its surroundings.

Which apperts of the life are being austraed

A sery cultifament analytical degraining are resourced and ground times. There has been a seen attempt here to empte among interesting and "pineful fanctionary in a. the gracent resulted and ancommon adversariating equipments. The parties progressed in partially becomissive that will be author programed yet will become all by metal basing, mighting they are not assert to be used

### First empressions of the site

Extra first imprecious door the rise receiving passoo, traces, over the environment over 1 on any first the first

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY.

### Audgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What poor is turby occurrent to the rais when making betate amorting decorate.

There is an approximate of upper have, with the like uppering for a bit of person and is excluding seek and. There is notable portribution happening terreral streets, every it is heary this will create a counter thinget to the four willife. Also counter the topography Discover's greatly encount and the presence of the excitodry out that me, on the Eastern edge.

3 Govern	116	Westness, improvements needed
4 Road	1	Serious weaknessers, improvingent revised
Annual county state and county		
itvolvénane of children	Scoon	Comments
a salvertect of uhiliaryn	NA.	
Location (mar score A+30, 8+35, C+35).	Score	Convents
More emily)	4	Modellicas
Name and by chacker	- 4	
Setting Nove.	1	
Personal highly lighting and security	- 5	
Accompletely in getting Promp	4	
Shorting other -tholese	((6)	
Consignated that they have	- 4	
TOTAL	-48	
Title at source: tested and to off-street	80	
Flay value Draw score A+60, 5+50, C+506	Score	Comments
Emerge to middles to play	1.4	-
Support of Applied (Adminis	1.0	
Payment if Affect and Cycl & and Colum	NA.	
Vicinia di	-	
THE WORK WAS BURN (THOSE THE CLUMN)	1.NA.2	
Name of the last o	- 6	
.mmt 24/5		
Access to the name a province of	- 1	
Floors for children to an	- 6	
May coppy to a Mark State of Land State of L	0	
Added stay what		
TOTAL	5.483	
Final score: solal is % of max	36	
Care and murrenance (max score A+25, 8+35, C+55)	Score	Comments
WITH THE THIRD	- 3	
HARD BUT LEGEL	7.	
Seeking for artifu	- 0	
State News	- 0	
Dig Frie rains	100	
Persons of Scormony wist's (Feet Base) 5 style	- NA	
foliars foliage tections (figure 8 and Lienter)	NA.	
TOTAL	6.	
Times sooner total as % of many	100	
Overall Score	1	HV
TOTAL:	1.47	

### Site name: Toolkis Dishind - Justor playground

Type of play space or facility

Type & Lotal Type C Neighbourhood Type A: Disorting point or facility. A local space, within right of home, where chatters, expensity young stattless can any within

shewrolf known adults."

Type B: Least spaces and faulties: A Veget space which can be reached safely by middles beginning to Hamil Adependently and with friends, will post accompanying volute and for adults with young children to walk to with some

Type C. Hagillodulhood specis and facilities. A larger space or facility for informal recruition which children and young people. used to triveling larger distances independently, can get to callely and special time exploy and inhomal reputation with their permit and have a wider range of play examinance.

We've of manney Youth a him. Too bellen: Harm of assessment over Dittle February, 2017

Wastfeel Representatives procedure after a Special Feet

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which property of the life are fining account?

This planger and is partially incorporated invisite Sonio Planger, and so is easily not as unique, less long.

### First impressions of the site

tionable Telephonesistics about the site, proading tocation, healths, over all look and feet, for exempter case it must and health writing

Rendered bearing corporated, separation

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

While main's to be considered for this shit when making himse granning formula?

- 1	Excellent	1	Weaknesses, improvements needed
141	Cond (	518	Serious weaknesset, improvement needed
- 1	Average, needs some Improvement		
involvenser	z of children	Score	Comments
- votro	t of Children	NA:	Contract of the Contract of th
Location (m	tor store A+65, 8+85, C+85)	Snore	Comments
indomination	engli.		Maria Maria
Wei uppd I	y shaken	740	
bettyg fle	4	- 3	
Pyryocal to	fors, lighting and security	1.6	
Actes di mo	y in getting there	. 4	
Morning (r)	No. of Alberta	2	
my off	H film 199	0.0	-
TOTAL		>30)	
Ficial scooks	total as % of must	UURIG	
Play return (	mas score A=40, 6=50, C=500,	Score	Comments
Literal to	thicken to play	-1	
Williadde at	Studded children	2	
THE PERSON	Jiddelet specifies 8 and Colve	NA	
Volument		000	
Thapping for	skley ages (Yyue II airti C Dryy)	NA.	
SEE BROWN	1		
occerped)		3 :	
Access to 1	te mtutif imminoent	50	
This is for a	theorem to sell.	1.0	
of son	cover for access made	- 3	
A BROTH LINE	value	1.18	
TOTAL		100	
Finefactive	total as % of max	1.2	
Care and in	eintenance (max szore Av25, Bv35, Cv35)	Score	Comments
Wed thants	Arred	- 2	
1669FT 000	34°11'	3	
Pettingnor	whata	- 1	
Either Serri		0.0	
Daile by Art to		(1)	
	full services with the floor of which control	NA.	
_	nging fection (figure bidd cooks)	NA	
TOTAL		100	
200	total to % of must	28	
Owtrall Sco	të.	, income	
TOTAL		129	

### Site parte: 2-10 Wheelers Coop, Backing, 1011 789

Type of play space or facility

Type C: Neighbourhood. Type A: Does strap mane of body. A Small space, within eight of horse, where shallows, expectably young shallow has any within view of known adults

with friends, without accompanying adults and for adults with young differents with the Williamse.

Type 8: Exital springs and faultion: A larger spice which can be reached safety by stormer (suppring to move temperaturity and

Type C. Reginous hood specis and feotosis. A larger spoot or facility has informal recruition which shiften and young people. used help writing former electronic recognitionally, can get to safely and correct may explay and informal recognition with their parts and have a miler range of pits sturmings.

Warms of assessor - Youtha Stray, Took settled

Bliss of assessment 256 March 2017

Windher Chichian Swov.fire

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which appear of the site are being stammed?

Shortentiant programs than bred by 42 metric restrictions and compared to prompt and several small process are a

First impressions of the site.

hickels first impressions about the size, including issued in, over all look and first, for example, gors it look and first live size,

Union second and a second

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What reserve to be considered for min, the when making further planning decisions?

4 Expelient	1.2	Westness, improvements needed
I Good	- 1	Sorious weaknesses, Improvement needed
3 Average, rands some improvement		
Invelvement of children	Soone	Commerts
metroses of collect	NA:	
Location (max score Arits, 8+35; C+35)	Score	Comments.
**************************************	- 3	
WWW.Lined by attackens	2	
Setting titles	- 1	
Personal sance, Splitting and records	1	
Accessibility Wagesting Perry	1 1	
Atomy other Makern		
Designant for time and	- 0	
TOTAL	.10	
Fire Fiscore: total as % of max	-23	
Play value (year score A=40, 8=50, C=50)	Score	Comments
Entroping to chillings to play	1 12	
reducion of disabled chifds an	.0	
flay service of different ages (Pape Bland Conty)	NA:	
Co.	-0	
COMPANY DAY NOT (THE STATE COVIDED	703	
Sall govers	.0	
ooss partii	.0	
Access to the natural emperiment	- 6	
Places for effetom to off	10	
Flay opportunities for allustics moreon	.0	
Roded proyystust	- 0	
TOTAL	100	
Final score: total as % of max	1	
Core and maintenance imax score An25, 8×35, Cx35)	Store	Comments
Aut nentaned	- 3	
Hoelffi and saffits	- 2	
locating for untill a	1	
Litter tiles	-0	
eng first comm	- 1	
Present of agenessay yours (Type Sand Conty)	AA.	9
Folloto/champing Tackiteen (Topic Blants Clerry)	NA.	4
TOTAL	- 4	
Final score: total as S of man		4
Overall Score		
Final score: total as N of max	16	

### Site name: 30-85 Wheele's Cross Barking, 1011 768

Type of play space or facility.

Type B: Local Type C. Neighbourhood Type & Odoc may upoce of harling it armit apoce, within sight of hoor, when clining, approving young collines receive with

nee of Copen amilla Type E: Local pages and facilities in larger space which can be excited calley by about on beginning to break indicaction the wind

with french, without exconorancy abuts and for study with young children to easil to with ease.

Type C: (Wagness food special and facilities: A larger special facility for informal removation artist all direct and young people. and to travelling longer marked independently, can get to veloty and upond their in play and of medit for although and have a winer range of play experiences.

Harter of moreover . Property Servey, 7000 medium Date of account 2nd March 2017

Westner Figure 1 to pt., OROLLEY, 12th

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which assects of the pite are being assessed

Starting injury playment become be of exercise through about a study from open part or turning a contrary of plong and bornshing managed grantland.

First impressions of the size

Include first improvious about the sens restuding occasion, hastern, over of less and file, for examining costs is sold their Honely?

Messed same blesdard animamarail.

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What elects to be considered for tits pile when making future planning decisions?

- 5	Dicolons	1.3	Windchesses, improvements niceded
- 4	Good	-1	Shrout Amstronomy in provinced handed
- 3	Average, needs some (Improvement)		
	nt of children	Scene	Comments
	198000	MA	
Location In	sacstone A+25, 8+35, C+35(	Score	Comments
=dortual st	Charles and the Control of the Contr	-	100-100
STUTE LAND		- 1	
Setting the		2	
in the state of the state of	ders, Agricing self-security	(8)	
and the latest department of	y vi gentrug Hours	1	
	top officers.	1.	
Sengrad f	e file site	- 2	
TOTAL	CONTRACT.	(8)	
Final space	total as % of reax	28	
Flay value	Imas Score AnAO, Brisis, Crisis	Score	Committee
Little gro	children to play	1.1	
	f disabled children	0.0	
Toy	of all the ever agins (Type III and Control	MA	
Stairmen	Et		
THE RESERVE	Principle Build Confe	. 80A.)	
No. of Lots		1	
LODGE DIES	Victoria de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya d	- 0	
Access to b	THE PARTY STATES OF THE PARTY O	1.0	
Floorin lock	TROOT TO SP	- 3	
The oppor	turines for disables disables	1.0	
Address Likely	reme.	0.85	
TOTAL	-	17.27	
Final spore	total as % of mux	(4)	
Care and n	entrenance Imax score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Commercia
William	erer .	. 0	
	satisfy:	1 8	
Seeting for	pd.F3	- 4	
THIS SHIP		0.0	
Dog Free so	PRE	1.9.1	
Pillular o	francisco plata (fine francisco)	MA	
1-15	right faithful (Type flaint Conty)	NA.	
TOTAL		(2)	
Final score	total as % of mos	1.04	
Overall See	re	The same	
TOTAL	TO	17.33	"
final score	total as % of max	1121	

### Ste name 111-116 Wheelers Dress, Burking, 1021 7EG

Type It Local

Type of play specifior facility

Type C: Neighbourhood. Type A. Door this game or facility if your makes, within right of region, where philines, expensive young in fixon can also written wine of knowin wallto

Type 8: 4004 (1934) and Tambrid, Allegar spins which has be restrict apply by the firm anground to these exception by and with friends, without accompanying playts and for setab, with young philines to walk to with each

Type C. Hrigilitourhood spains and facilities. A larger space or facility for informal remembers effects distinct and young proprie west to travelling torget distances independently, par gainst paids self-postd time to play and informative making with their permitted and have a writer range of playing er mean

Places of secondary Visation 500c, First and an Upper of Statementon's 2006 March 2017

Comm

Wester relation study by

Description of the site and its surroundings

Whith superir of the site are looky someone?

Similar Direct toward glasground brothered by Y.E. metre weter fancing, situated in a long, bleek open steps continenting a evolute of making and bordooms muraped grasslands

First impressions of the site

reparts from expressions appear the sinc without governor, humans, ever all feet and feet, for exempts, does it have and feet 1000

Communit statement, Soning

(udgements for plenning (to be completed after the assessment)

What result to be considered for this are when hading fully a planning to come?

- 5	Sxodera	1 2	West resset, improvements needed
6.	Good	1	Serioro wraknesses, Improvement needed
1	Average, needs some improvement		
erystrente	nt of children	Soone	Comments
tryol-	III.OF chillippe	.46	
Location (r	tian (coor A+35, B+35, C+35)	Some	Convenents
e liveral d	engli	- 4	
ytell sant	by children		
Setting the		1.0	
among to	Peta Agreeg sed state to	1.3	
	a progetting there	. 3	
MONTHS O	Ter phillippe	- 3	1
Dispers	0004000	.0	
TOTAL	Tot Lake Volta	10	
Femal scoop	total as % of max	-/N	
Playvalue	(max xcore A=40, 9=50, C=50)	Seem	Commerts
(mitra) (i	Hames triple	1	
ndagen	Forument at some or	.0	
THE SOUR	Mattheway again Tree A and Carlot.	86.	
Vovemen	Tr.	- 0	
rings 1935	e play specifype if wild Contill	34A	
Saf gareer		- 1	
own pers		- 0	
Access to 6	to satural government	- 0	+
Name for	fuldeen to se	- 3	
ту оррог	tunities for the all and officers.	1	
Added pho	roled	. 7	1
TOTAL			
Final score	total as % of max	(0)	
	narmanumia Iriga scora A-25, B-35, C+25)	Score	Consmetts
West Hazer	well		
10 to	\$40th	. 0	+
Seating Sy	ad dis	1	
Little Serie		- 0	
Dog free at	900	10	
	Commence activity of the fraction of the	AM	
mint of the	regard techtion (Type B arm C mily)	NA.	
TOTAL		1/2	
	total as % of rua		All .
Overall Sco	TT.		Ú.
TOTAL	Water days and	25 27	W.

### Site name: Wheelers Cross, Earlsdown House, (633 75).

Type of play space or facility.

Type 8: Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Door into spect of facility: A small space, within sight of boost, where distillion, expectably young challen can plus writer yew of looses adults.

Type 8: (exall spaces and facilities A singer space which simility maches safely by a helicer bagsmans to most improvement and with fillionia, without accommoding which and for which with young children to walk to with asset.

Type C. Mrsjifbourbood spaces past Notition's Alleger space or facility for informal repression which (Milliam and prong prositio, used to travelling larger classroom independents; say get to which and soond time as they and inflormed reclassion with their down and live a mile range of pay expression.

Name of source: You're kny, from lanksom

Date of sensenment and March 2012

Trink

Washiel Farterium, couchy, fair

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which aspects of the are are being assessed.

Standard and any one progressed bordered by 42, motive metal flencing, adjacent to a Nath-line tower book pain a car parts. The players and is inversely at from the main road present a sense of Jahan.

### First impressions of the one

INSIGN BITT IMPOSITIONS About The elia, including modern, fraugrap, narral look and feet, the pulsable love it lives and beet friendly?

### hadgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment).

What beautiful is considered for they also when making functional processors."

The sill and corne position from King Edwards Acad

er ope, need) some improvement migrae  mann  ove X-35, 8-35, C-35)  f  final  Spring and accurate  Cong Main  and  and  some  A-450, 8-50, C-50)	Score FAX Score 2 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Scrious weaknesses, improvement needed  Comments  Comments
Table  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35), (b. 35)  Total And St. (b. 35), (b.	Score	
Constant and a consta	Score	
one A-35, B-35, C-35)  If the second	3000g	Comments
to the second se	2 3 3 2 2 2 3 0	Comments
to the second se	1 2 3 2 2 3 0	
Sylving and security  Original Spring  Street	1 2 3 2 2 3 0	
Obeg Main Aprel and as Wolfman	2 2 2 3 0	
Obeg Main Aprel and as Wolfman	3 2 3 0	
acti acti as % of max	2 0	
es 4 of max	0 LL	
as % of year	Li.	
A CANADA CONTRACTOR OF THE CON	Li.	
A CANADA CONTRACTOR OF THE CON		1
core Av40; 8=50, C=50)	36	
	Score	Comments
protein.	1:	
shid Litridren	- 0	
heart agos (Yype It and Climb)	NA.	
mars (Typied) and Clarest.	NA.	
	n	
	0	
uni swicowett	0	
ntest:	4	
a for disawas statuten	0.	
	0	
	1	
as % of years		
Hence imax score A+25, E+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
	8.	
-	2.	
Y .	1	
	0	
	1	
Writing adults (Type Bland Clarks)	. NA	
facilities (Type H anni Coste)	PLA	
	) b	
as N of mare	30	
		(0
	16	
	and evicement  hast a for district chatten  as N of max  sence these store A-25, 9-35, 0-35)  riving above (Type B and Conty)  facilities (Type B and Conty)	In the service connected ID

### Site name: Wheelers Cross. Oben House, Barking, 1011

Type of play space or facility

Type it Local Type C: Neighbourhood Type At Other state space of facility. A irrest ignore, within hight of tones, where children, example, young creative can play author all she mused he with

Type B: Justifi Scients and facilities. A larger space which can be reached unity to makken ampoining to mixed teleporaterity with with the non, without accompanying adults and for abuilt with young thinds on to well to with each

Type Q. Assisting a throughout appears and facilities: A larger state or facility for informal recreaging which children and young people. wield to be writing ranger posturers independently, can part to safety and opens time in play and informal recognition with their press and have a writer except of play deplayerings.

Blame of sensoon Youthe Iron, Too Incases.

Dute of assessment 24g March 2007

Wasther familians, couly, fam

### Description of the site and its surroundings Which expects of the late are being amount?

Revision of successional programos consensed by FL metry metal blooming, alturated in an over growing received with a tipe arm to a righ-

### First impressions of the size

include fast impressions about the site. Inflighting location, flaggasts, overall lock and feel flar manuals about the site. Inflighting location, flaggasts, overall lock and feel flar manuals about the site. Handyl

Not well plured, ingrasio?tienere

### Autgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What went to be consisted for this year when tracing future planning decision?

This fact that this stage south is explicit an earlier the high does holding will provide the process of startight reserving the playground, which could play a page some to write. It goods also according the earliering and excipment to become of those early.

2 (Washnasses, Improvements needed

- 2	(Excellent		Wastrawas, employments needed
- 74	Good	- 1	Serious weaknesses, knorovement needed
1	Average, needs some improvement		
rooteme	or of children	Score	Comments
Took your	- Jodes	NA.	
LOCATION DY	THE REST A-13, 8-25, C-251	Score	Commo
Phone a		3	100000
WWI spect	in an Japanian	1	<del>                                     </del>
Sitting the		1	
Secretary Section	Poly, lighting and security:	1	
and the second second	you gecong there	- 1	
-	tren stillation	1	
Seemed fr		0	
TUTAL		12	
-	Notel as % of mae	- 11	
The second second	mes score A=40, 8=50, C=50)	Score	Committe
***	thillian to blay	1	
Andrew Marie	Manager of philaders	10	
-	of different lates ( From 8 and C bridg)	NA.	
Movement	Particular and Alling	-0	
mpon	ESAY age) (Type 8 EAT C (A/V)	NA.	
Sergares		0	
Joon to party		ii ii	
Acors to the	be hatural annitronament	1	
Places for a	HARRY to SE	10	
Fluy opens	contestor married criticals	ti ti	
Kolded play	WAS TO SERVICE STATE OF THE SE	0.	
TOTAL	A Linearing Control of the Control o	- 2	
final score	total as N of max	- 1	
Care and m	salmenence impx score A+25, 8+95, C+958	tore	Comments
West marks	arted	D.	The same of the sa
Highlit and	safety	T.	
Seating has	idella .	t	
little him		0:	
DOCTOR SOC	OH:	0.	
	Expensions white (Type 9 and Clony)	N/A	
tarenta	right of the training of the t	NA.	
POTAL		- 1	
Finish score:	total as % of may	. 6	
Overall Soc	rie .		
TOTAL		39	

### Site name: | Longweich Court

Type of play space or facility

Type C: Neighbourhood Type A: Does step space of facility. A what topics, within aght of hoose, when minimum, especially young children has play at the www.of kccom-adults

Type \$1. Suical appears and footilities in larger space which can be reached safely by officines beginning to started independently and with friends, without accompanying anults and for united with young children to will or will asset

Type C: NewHoodshood spaces and facilities: A larger space or facilities for informal repression which shiftless and young parties. and to travelling larger Associaty respective car get at rafely and specifitine in also and informal recreation with their swell. and best a water radge of play experiences.

Name of sources Worklin Joys, Long as Course

Type 8: Local

Date of sciencesen Ind March 2015

Wastreet : Fartial services of their

### Description of the site and its surroundings.

Which accepts of the aferste being assessed.

Jorgans, Court is a small and discorrectal flowing disease with example, you to the ALS The assistant diagraph in source in the main ranger innectability year to some extremely except and troop. The player send new standard exceptment and it continued by YT matrix metal forming.

### First impressions of the city

moute first than excess about the UNL including totacon, haven'd, described and final, for example, does it must and final freedy.

### Judgements for pransing (to be completed after the assessment).

What words to be considered for this she when making future planning accepts?

This is a security is missed \$10000,00000 havining deceleration, which can be explained by the promotive for with ALL to rigo-one nature and the very little open green space between each building, the small green you as noon the main strategics of the

development are should even further by the marture free candons

	Cocolord	- 2	Weatnesses, improvements needed
-	Good		Senous weathersta, improvement meded.
-	Average, needs some more remark		
	et of children	5004	Cotomeris
	24.24.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.16.	MA	-
		- 7/	Convents
ALC: UNKNOWN	max acone A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Political
and other o	d to be commented as a second comment of the commen	-2	
-	by choditae		
Getting th		- 3	
	Marin lighting and returning	2	
	(s) in getting thosa	-J	
	fine children	1	
	for this and	- 0	
DITAL	Territoria (m. 1904)	- 1	
	total as % of max	30	- HANN
and the second second	(mile score A-45, 5-50, C-50)	Scott	Converseda
10.620	efficient (ngay	I	
locksion o	if all was rough a firth fluore	0	
THE PERSON	of a farm age of the Battle Come	NA	
Myane		- 0	
-	g phy agu. (7 pp fil and Covly)	NA.	
deligning	V.	- 0	
Loose pier	1.	0.	
Appens to	the netural sindronment	0	
Process for	rhofost to ill	- 0	
Try 0000	Tunions for attacks projects	- 0	
Aufdert jan	Y \ C	10	
TOTAL		I	
First score	Total as % of max	1	
	resintenence interactions Av25, 8+35, C+351	Score	Committee
Mell Harr		111	2000
Health and	Estate (	T	
Soluting ha	adidii	- 3	
Dille the		1.	
Dog free a	0062	- '2'	-
Property	of supervisions woulds (Timor III and Clowly)	76%	
prehindred to continue	and the Rose Clase Bland Certal	NA	
TOTAL		- 3	
Final score	: total as W of max	20:	
Overall Sci	MATERIAL STATE OF THE STATE OF	- 43	•
DITAL		33	-
Distal access	Liptal as % of max	24	

### Site parties: Harts Larie Flag Area

Type of play space or facility

Type C: Minghoourneod

Type A. Objecting upon or failing A small speed, within sight of heavy, where presum, especially along distintions along within sight of heavy articles.

Type B: Cocal access and familities: A farger space which can be reached pallets by a first endingening to bravel integer comby and with friends, without accompanying adults and for adults with young children to with to settle does.

Type C: Poligipour/God spates and to tillier: A lorger space or foorly for informal respection which chiefen and young population relative thing forger (interiors trick) and part to safety and spend time in part less that indicates and a lorger part have a writer range of play experiences.

Name Character Course Copy Type lark time Date of parameters Little February 2007

Time

Time
Weather Extraction Charles

Elescription of the site and its surroundings.
Which praests of the site are being amount?

A very open playground is commission to if a surrecoding featuring playground. This playground contains around and removing structure with the however, the veries have been removed from the commission structure and the more girls is publicated in lighting the whole playground is defect and widing for denotation. I write other three playground has a CFA safety herrier. There is some endeads of other than equipment that has been removed, as well as severe cracks in the surface.

### first irror expressions of the site

include from interministral about the 18th including sociation, business mercal acts and field. All recompic does in look and field few retiring

Spyrite: open, unused, unsweakle

### livingerserits for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What would as its committeed for this site when tearing foliate planning doctrions?

The was according with the adjoint large grapes area where a result the liver Spoting. The has recorded towar above positively the large grapes and substituting the processor that the programming with entered processor to the programming of the control of the processor that the programming of the control of the control

- 4	(See last	2.1	Westnesses Improvement sended
2.5	Good	10	Sections resiliences improvement needed
	Average, medications improvement		L. U. Santa
Oyon street	nt of children	Score	Comments
TWO ISSUES	III DE CHESTERN.	1990	
Locetton (in	trax score A-35, 8+35, C+351	Score	Comments
1000	mragini	8.1	
Typi med	till children	0.1	
HIT I'V	PTE TE	21	
Personal se	rhyty, lighting and security.	U	
Acres 18 Per	ty marting turns	2.	
Morning of	mar children	0	
Swighed f	ed this pike	0.1	
TOTAL		100	
FIRM Scoon	hital as that men	20.	
Play salve	Inter score 6-40, 8-50, C-50	Soore	Connents
Londrig to	chillière to péla	U.:	
TR. Resilient of	F. Student of Walter		
Flio remit	or different ages (Figure 9 and Cores)	NA.	
Movee		00	
THE RY	a play was Type 8 was Conty)	1.166	
No. of Street,		11	
Leces 5411		-0	
Acpess to t	the registral green consumit	1	
Phora for a	Chosterrasia sili	0	
THY THE	White In Added Shippy	-0	
Added year	rible :	0.	
(OTA):		15	
Frui pore	c Sold as 14 of hear	1	
Care and in	marken stice (max score A+25, 3+96, 2+95)	Store	COMPTHEE .
(Ver) 100/06		0.	5. C = 1 14+1
Hee'st) and		0.0	
Southern for	1946)	1	
Dille bee		\$11	
Dug free pe	PTHEE:	11.1	
	Ficoerroosy wildts (Tape B sind Confe).	HCA.	
-	wighting from Early Cooks	/ NA/	
TOTAL	52 - 5	1.	
final score	contail as No of proper	- 1	// III
Owns#5co	96		
TOTAL		111	

### Site name: Cape Close, Cowlondor Laren, Barling, 1511 BNE

Type B: Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Doze any space is failify. A shall space, within agit of home, where imposes, respecting young children said pay within any off knows delate.

Type B: Local pares and facilities in larger space which can be reached safely by emidred beginning to have liceobecomity and with freeze, without accompanying points and for south with group children as with our with even

Type C. Milglowwhood spours and facilities: A larger space of facility for informal increasion which collision and privile proofs, used to therefore larger discovers reform-shortly, can get to safety and speed time in other period of the property of the

Name of exercise Systems Serve, Serve authorities (Serve de principal de la Serve de Serve de la Serve

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Specimen private are arts with the stronger shirtly

Turns, need by one can 1960's housing and formed in the mode of its associated exists, with pediatric works access. The playgound contain disposited equipment with incounter stops. The stangerwist contain supported with equipment as with the majority of programmes in the Contained work however this programmes at Code Date being stightly target in overall size.

### First impressions of the site

Type of play space or facility:

trailed him represents a sout the step including lighters. Naturally, moved took and less for example, sizes it look and less flags for

totald, at hards hell, lower sold of borns, drowning

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What result to be comintered for this also when realing to turn planning document?

The accomplety to the inagground is provided adapted that a register effect on it's sphere of influency. Argustry the playground is in the wrong souther - it in too close to the heaving block as it's West, North and East side particle has not received and majority allowing trust heaptering.

Weaknesses improvements needed

1.0	MARKET .		BARNAGONE TARGONELIPATE MENDER
	Good	1	Serious weaknesses, intercomment needed
-	Average, needs some improvement		
nygivames	t of children .	Score	Comments:
Division with	t at children	9.4	
ocation im	ax some A+35, 8+35, C+351	Soore	Comments
of Linna Care	PARTITION OF THE PARTIT	51	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Swell Law Ets	No. Contraction	1	
Cutting The		- 1	
	Mry, Raftering what presents	- 1	
	Cattle Day		
theiling of		8.1	
Designed In		1	
TOTAL		C24	
and the latest the second	total as % of mas	- 69	
_	True score A=40, B=50, C=50)	Score	Comments
Detailing to a	common to play	- 1	
rickport of	disabled children	1.	
New meadle of	of officers man (Topa 8 and Cover)	MA.	
Morraci			
THE PARTY	ofer ign (five-front Cont)	- NA	
tet premi		D	
0000 PWTs		4.	
Acotti fichi	II TOTUTE ENVIOLENTE	- 0	
Pacin, for y	H000H182:38	1.5	
Hay opports	unifies for displace info@em	0.	
Today trung	YE-K	43	
TOTAL		200	
Firm score:	total as N of max	536	
Care and its	pinteriance (max score A+25, 6-35, C+35)	Some	Comments
hit ment	inte	- 2	1
Sautti pod	erfeits.	11	
leading for a	p(UK)	1.0	
THIS SHIP	_	1.	
Dog has so		1	
	NUMBER OF STREET STREET, STREET STREET	NA:	
	management (Comment of SW)	RA:	
TOTAL	AND	- F.	
	hithed as N-of from	34	N.
Owerall Subr	Ŷ.	- 1	
TOTAL:	total at % of tree	36	

### Sea name: Roution House, Writing Avenue, Barking, 1655 Airi

Type of play space or facility

Type & Local Type & Local Type C Integritout food

Type A: Doccurre space or family: A small space, while sign of Come, where chiefen, purcoolly young still you can play within

more of training allers.

Type E. Locar second and facilities. A larger space which rain by recorded satisfy by shotten beginning to trivial reducerdontly and

Type Ct. Here recommend above and facilities. A farjett spock of facility for influence connection which photoes and young poople, asset to frevening forget distances, independently, can just be satisfy and along time in play and informal recognition with their plant

with fremin, without accommonlying which and for jet, its with young children to well to with more

Have of some year a Service State of Service State of Service State of Service State of Service Servic

and have a wider range of play expensions.

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which aspects of the lafe we being account?

The playpound it section is an internal point countrant or part of a 1000% low rise including enter, it is therefore extends occurred from Whiting News, and Borth Sover. The programmed has attended play encounter and figure mater, after another one occurred.

### First impressions of the site.

and all first improves about the sto, proving relative, sound, mend has and has be manyle stored our and had.

Wounds!

Frederick play rich, westing metaded

### Audgements for placeting (to be completed after the assessment)

What weeks in he considered for this are when making future placing discussed.

Africage a very account greenabout of motorists size. It is worth noting the motorist out of the area due to the conforming respectful happing tooks from the size of arms placed to consider contain public preventions.

Excellent	- 1	Weathers improvements releded
Good	1 3	Serious wealnesses, improvement needed
Average, needs some improvement		
of chád wi	Sobre	Comments
of October	MA	
at score A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Converse
fry't		
Delle	1	
No feeting and proving		
(n grang their)		
a things	- 1	
Me ste	1 1	
	100-	
rotal as % of max	91	
Nex 500/9 A=40, B=50, C=501	Score	Comments
Hildrand III piles	12.8	
\$1200 F100 (HE)	1 1	
Complete and Chapter of and Control	NA.	
	- 1	
Pay same (Tipe 2 and Comby)	NA-	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	0	
	- 0	
THE PROPERTY.	1 1	
ildren to ot	1	
man to dispose dispose	0	
	7	
_	1.89	
total as % of may	34	
intergrate (max score A+25, 8+05, C+35)	Score	Comments
r4d	- 1	
alrecy .	- 4	
hitti:	- 3	
	- 0	
et .	-1	
coervising souts Pype 8 and Contill.	NA.	
one for the extract what comes	NA.	
	10	
rotal as % of max	18	11
t	1000	
	And the process of th	Some  of children  of children

### Site name: William Hope Close, Burking KS19 OFF

Type of play space or facility

Type fit Local Type C: Ninghbourhood

Type & Cook may 1,0000 or limitly. A imail spoor, within sight of horse, where differen, expecually young different car gray within the of brown adults.

Type 8: Local assects and facilities. A larger soulce which can be construed only by shifteen healthwing to brend independently and with freedom, without accompanying smalls and for adolts with young children to walk to with some

Type C. Respilosomend appear and facilities. A larger summ or famility facilities not extensive which, shower and young people used to dispersing larger materials, subspecifiedly, and got to safely and specified in play and informal recreation with their peers and have a under range of play depolarizors.

Name of Assessment Publishers (Albert 2017)
Tene 16.15
Western State (Albert 2017)

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Winds more control that the probung sent and?

Highway worthy to Joky area. Fooling all moved, was pour cotons, drun-was to this piny area, himming access 2000 play elements.

[www.for.foodbalid, not steer thely of play what none, I benefit (not amongs) our little.

### First impressions of the site

militable first empressions about the extr. including Societies, Respects, executions and feet, for exemption story it follow and feet friendly?

Ukmed pack of disease, phospiques

### Judgements for planning () to be completed after the assessment;

What needs to be considered for this site when rusting brists pleasing income."

The properties of needs more painting, any effort for affirst ages especially and more transfer, water

\$	Decient		Weskrieses, Improvements needed
140	Geed	1	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
-	Annual Control of the		
	Average, steeds some improvement		Sec.
one manual of		Score	Comments
PARTE	Control of the Contro	NA.	
Location (ma	a score A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
informal live	metal.	- +	
And said by	13300m	1	
Setting than		1	The second secon
Personal	th alternative transmit	2	Hood lighting
keta ikilin	et gatting there	- 1	
Meetingoth	er etilliénen	1	
Danghed for	the one	- 1	
FOTAL		15	
linel score: 1	otal as % of max	96	
Play value in	NEX 1000'S A-40, S-50, C-50)	Score	Coltiments
100	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY.	- 2	
NAME OF BRIDE	ElaBook (hitteren	1 1	
Plan mess (	FOREstern ages (Type B also C cooks)	NA.	
Morrow		7.	
and the	they carry livings is and I bring	NA	
Self-parted	- Francisco - Fran	T.	
0000 parts		1	
Note to 194	FORELESS SOMETHINGS:	3	
Packs for th	Altrancountry	- 1	
Par occurry	rolled for disabled dillidron	- 1	
Added plays		2.	
IOTAL		17	
final score: 1	otal as % of max	41.	
Care and me	Internance (1994 soors A-25, 8-85, C-35)	Score	Conmerts
WOOR HISERY		3	
dealth and b	atety.	1	
Surghy a	Auto.	- 1	
Affair Sein		1 1	
Dog Free son	en .	A.	
enterior of	repensery sturts Type & and Canto.	NA.	-
-	pag hannin (Type It and Corre)	NA.	
FUTAL.		13	
Final spoke: t	total as % of max	AG	
Overall Score		- 1	
ICITAL .		1 42	V.
Final score: t	otal as % of mux	45	

### Sitt name: Fortpadose Wes, Barking (011 00Y

Type of play space or facility

Type & tools: Type C freighbourhood

Type A: Fore time space or facility in small some, within sight of home, where children, especially young distances within sight of home, where children, especially young distances within

Type 8. Local spaces and facilities which space which can be concerned safely by children beginning by those incommonly and with female, without accommonly adults and for white with young children to with same.

Page C: the glocomicod places and bulbase it larger exact or familia for informal recognition with first and point, and the travelling integer distances are gamentedly, and get to safety and operations in a formal recognition with their poers, and have a writer spage of place proproduces.

Name of summer Life States Child Selfs (Selfs Selfs Se

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which expects of the car are bong amount?

A small graced instant (the commanded by early responsible development. There is a beey read and retiring the nearby, causing persolve pollution. The play years boses have grassed play modes, with sides, develops and limital grass.

### first impressions of the site

PALOF for impressing short the site actualing to attive, harway, own of some one feet, for exemple, sixes it has another through

Non, very littered, let of happen informer grant, mend have and titres, lengt granted news probably for Salingarous, benned place of the surfacts described; new Not but

### (undgements for planning ito be completed after the assessment)

What needs to be consident for the other what making future at a region and

And record planting, whice carriety of play offer for older platfies and turnagens, where the better maintainance influence into will have regulate social offerts on the new booking electrogramme.

	Excellent	- 1	Weaveness, improvements tieddet
	Good	150	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
3	Average, needs some improvement		
molerus	nt of children	Score	Comments
irvolusem)	e of children	- NA	
Location (n	190 Store A+35, B+35, C+35)	Some	Comments
HAT WAY IN	+91	5	
pretuied t	De effektion	3	
Derror We	10	4	
Tei secel se	Stely, highling and accountly	77	No highering, toda of hiscordia.
August 44	y in getting them.	- 4	
	hat challen	2	
Disignatify	or this sale		
TOTAL		(22)	
Final scoop	total in % of max	1,42	
Flow Vehice I	man score Ar40, 8-50, C-501	Score	Comments
Difficulty by	-Miller of to easy	(14.)	
	Edisability of Barbon	100	
Section 1	of afferent ages (Specifically sold)	NA.	
Mary and	1 - 1	53	
THE PERSON	plie tast Dyse II sect Cooly)	NA.	
Balt garran			
occupant		-2	
Acres to t	Add the second of the second	1.41	
Plante for a	Authorito de	. 3	
Fley debort	turning for doubted statemen	1 0	
ADDIT HIN	Vinus		
TOTAL	# TAX	1.00	
Final scoon:	total as NoFrisa	10	
Care and m	ratmenance (max score A+23, B+35, C+85)	Scotte	Comments
9000 H1885		5.4	
Hoofff I ampl	iafety -	100	
was for	elim)	1.00	
THU DAY		-03.	
Digition of	Annie a	(19)	
_	Contricts adults (Type & and Carry).	MA	
	A TANK THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	MA	
TOTAL	The state of the s	111	
	Solution 56 of max	34	
Oweralt Sco	re .		
TOTAL:	total as % of max	- 51	

### Site name: Sue Branday Centre, flastible Avenue, flarking \$511 000

Type of play space or facility

Type S: Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Altor step space of facility. A small space, within highly of home, where distilline, espacially young stollown ser play within new of known adult).

Type B: (likel) special and facilities. A larger space when can be wished untilly by choice-a beginning to travel independently and with treated, without accompanying which with facilities with young untillness which with

Type C. International spaces and factities. A larger space or habitily be informal reconstruct which entiring and young people, used to trivelling larger slight-cost independently. Damage to safely and specificine explain and informal reconstruct with their specific policy and facets within range of \$199 algorithms.

Name of assessment Spin Holiza Meta Holizat Carte of assessment Spin Mouth 2027 Time 12.29 Weather October October 1

### Description of the site and its surroundings

What spects of the site or entry assessed?

Stateboard bowl with a MUSA pron (passorbed and spotted), seen shaller, became, large Set a abstract to park, they read with slope same by, park Society behind health cerms and sar park, it is forced from three park.

### First Impressions of the site.

Setudo first regressions gloud the sim, makeling location, Passing, everall local and her for exempte, does, it was and her bounds,

Street, 200 in the special size (1991), fritted, while

### hudgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What receives be considered for this site when making future plaining decisions?

There would to be wrote pay opportunities for sumper children.

. \$	Dorlers	- 2	Weaknesses, improvements needed
(0)	Good	- 4	Serious weginious, improvement needed
	Average, rescui some improvement :		
Entalventen	of children	Score	Comments:
inda-1	William	NA.	
Location (m	ac store Anhti, Britis, Cx35)	Soone	Conwinents
North at	engti	1 1	
with so of to		- 1	
Detting the	Name (Add 1979)	8.	
contraction that he had	ting dighting and opcoring	4	Good righting
	to getting than o	8	
ill gott	to the second se		
Designed for	Tile (29)	3	
JATOT	V 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	- 10	
	total in Noticean	1 16	
Annual Property and Property an	max score Ai+40, f9-50; C+50)	Score	Comments."
Substance opposits	Tricren III play	3	20000000
	disspled trilines	1.7	
Flyy rebox o	Kalifertot ages (Tiso II and Covy)	TEA	
Morning		3	
-	Sky ages (Subr B and C only)	NA NA	
tul press			
occur patti			
Access to th	a tutural ammonyatt	2	
Propi for d	18000-1118	1	
_	Lobber Tox distables of Armer	1 1	
Root ( play	The Control of Control	- 1	
TOTAL		30	
fine store	total in % of mar.	44	
Care and ma	Hittenance (max score A+25, B+35, C+35)	Soore	Comments
evel menta		- 3	
Health and	equit.	4.	
Sample Sat a	abid C.	18.	
Little Sins		- 4	
Dog fine coo	MI.	-1	
Timmer of	Suppression study (Type & and Cores)	/NA	
too the	gray Noticing Type Earl Const.	tell	
TOTAL		5.88	
final scoon:	total as % of mue.		,
Overall Mon	4		¥
TOTAL	The state of the s	34	
Final score:	torus as Triof years	13.54	

### Site name: Scrattors Farm, Julia Gardens, Barling IGEI (UIQ)

### Type of alsy space or facility

Type 8: Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type 6: Door man speed of Earth's Alarmat speed, within sight of horse, where strature, represent speed

Type A: Door man space or fairfly. In small space, within right of froms, where attempts, proposity poorg of them ocar play satting year of known adults.

Type B: docal special and facilities. A larger specially characteristic safety by contrast beginning to travel independently and with friends, without accompanying abotts such for adults with young children to wark to with east.

Type C: Neighbourhood spocks and facilities. A larger space or facility for infurnor internation which common and young people, used to travelling forger distances independently, can get to safety and spond-book is also and inferred recognition with their peers and frame a writer targe of stay experiences.

Name of Journal July Holary, Maria Robari Date of Assessment Joseph Landy 2017

Torrey 15-09 Wantine Glook

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which aspects of the site are being accessed?

A condemnal giving aumient Mode located between Scottoni From Eco Reff and Tentiential Sevengenies The playgrount has traditional fenors, ramsecand vory formal play discounts.

### First impressions of the site

Include 1941 imprimating about the way, including location, Bandon, more 8 took and tree, for example, 80ch include and first free-day!

Frior, selfrensity, a second country of the second

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What meds to be considered for this site when making future playing deceans?

These is an experiment, the receipment Scriebers Farm Eco Fark into the playground but more importantly the playground needs were experient, their suffering and translate.

3	Exament		Weaknesses, Improvements needed
(4)	Good	- 1	Serious weakingson, insprovement needed
13	Average, reads some Warovement		
involvement	dalar	Score	Comments
empore and	of children	768	
Location (m)	ox score A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
patricular live	right:	1	
from lained by	altidojee	1	
HITTE COM		OI.	
Stricos ush	ny, ngriting and socurity.	1.1	No lighting .
Americk By	in gentling them	- 3	100
Marring of	er christop	1	-
Deligned For	Her ina	t	
TOTAL		- 11	
Final source: 1	otal As th of more	M :	
May ratus in	nax score An40, 8+50, C+50)	Score	Comments
Ermany to c	ntidree to your	73	
enteres in last	to de la designation de la constantina	1	
Pay bosses o	office tage: (Tipe tiern contr.)	NA:	
(tiplemore		- 4	
museum)	pour mant (Theat it airst Carida)	NA.	
Sel promi		- 4	
cose party		1/2	
Access to the	returk (ermonen	- 4	
Parent late in	and 6 to	- 12	
May occorns	errorial for emission crimera.	- 1	1
lates may	Work Comments of the Comments	0.4	
TOTAL	topostarium —	96	
Final score 1	otal 64 % of man	12	
Care and ma	intervance (massesse A-Q5, 8+35, C-Q5)	Score	Comments
tion number	rod	- 1	
wett and t	after y	1	1
Shakeng Nit a	h.by	1	+
atter beca		- 1	
Dig fine per	et .	- 3	
	supervisory indults (Type It and Curth)	NA.	
Taken (dan	ang fijelitida (Type II sed C rivly)	NA.	
TOTAL		-0	
final score t	ntal as % of man	184	
Overall Store			4
TOTAL		183	

### Staname: Martin Kingett Gardens, Dagevlum, RMS-6FD

Type of play space or facility.

Type II: Local Type C Neighbourhood

Type & Soon may upon or failing A small spoor, within right of home, when chicken, especially spang chance can assy with your of known adults.

Type 8: Local spaces and facilities: A larger space which such be reached safely by chicken beginning to sever independently and with fixed by, without accompanying mints and for actual with young stables or with to eith sees.

Type C. Neighbourtneed assess and facilities, it his persons or furthly for informal execution which combine and several execution with their persons to the processor of the processor of the persons to the processor of the persons of the persons and the persons of the persons are written under processor of the persons of the persons are written under processor of the persons of

Name of common Ada Surviv. Adaptive Salvet State of assurance in Co. February 2017 Term 13.70

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which expects of the use are heigh studied

A year of the meaning companies received in the diagrams in received for a great read, the parting and before beining,

### first impressions of the site

model from any remission should the left, containing breather, fly bards, manual lasts and from the except does it sook and the fines by/

Friendly, Romest, minush Haringhilde

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What weeks to be considered for this size when making between planning demonstration

This will need, better municiposes, bins fifter and dog limit. Furthermore, about also essay and has assembly switted and has

was removed animal of thurnishes; These stempers should be regarded.

1.51	(Acetarii	2.00	Waskresies, Improvements readed
(89)	fical	100	Sersors warmerses improvement needed
-	Average, rends some improvement		
Evolution	t of children	Scove	Commission
-	role to	NA.	
Laceson fro	ax score A+35, 9+35, C+359	Score	Comments
résent pe	A CANADA	1	
Web used b			
Getting Then	1	- 2	
Patricol St.	He wrong sortoccity	3	Mo lighting
Sandrick Company of the Lot	to gaining them	- 2	
Ehtering yet		5.	
Compress to		- 4	
TOTAL:	Marian in the	29.	
And in terminal programs	total as % of max	54	
	Pain Score A=40, 8=50, C=50)	Score	Convents
Demokrati Solo	Author to yley	4.	The state of the s
todiston M	disable distribution	1	
Thy made i	of refresent gard Physics and Carolin	NA.	
Married			
erognotive	after signs (Tripe & white Coole)	NA.	
Said persons		2	
LOCKE DUTTS		3	
Notation to the	8 NPS.RH ENVICONMEN	2	
Places for m	HATTER TO SH	- 4	
Thy opport	intes for displied children	1	
Added trim	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	1	
TOTAL	-	21	
final score:	total as % of max	31	
Care sixt m	personance times some A+25, B+35, C+350	Scrie	Comments
yiel many	end.	3	1200
HARTI IN	iden's	1	John Committee C
Seifeg for	est)	4	
Hite bine		1.	
Dog fine on	***	.4.	
Printimoj or	NORTH STATE (TWO B AND S AND	NA.	
ocetucha	igning Frontiers (Type & stylf Cores)	NA.	
TOTAL		12:	
Final score:	notative % of max	2.5	
Overall Scor		- 4	#
TOTAL		34.	l'
Final acore:	total as W of viex	51	

### Stenans John Sawyer Close, Burking HG11 OH

Type If Local Type C tenghbourhood

Type A: Commany space or facility. A Small region, within right of horner, when electron, exposure waveget allows can pray with more of known solub.

Type 8: court queen and further A larger poor which can be reached table, by children beginning to Variet independently, and with friends, without occurrencing adults and for adults with young children to walk by with uses.

Type C: Mile boothood stream and facilities. A larger state or family for informed recommon which children and stood proper, seed for a seeding larger (intertex) measured of V<sub>I</sub>, and get to safely and operations on play and offermed intertains with their power and trace a selfer larger of play who common and trace a selfer larger of play who common and trace and trace and trace and trace and trace are selfer larger of play who common and trace and trace are selfer larger of play who common and trace are selfer larger of play who common and trace are selfer larger of play who common and trace are selfer larger of play who common and trace are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger of play who common and trace are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger or play are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger or play are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger or play are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger or play are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger or play are selfer larger or play are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger or play are selfer larger or play and the selfer larger or play are self-play are selfer larger or play are selfer l

Name of minutes: <u>U.S. March 2012</u>

Sale: U.S. March 2012

Sale: U.S. March 2012

Worlder Gloods

### Description of the site and its surroundings

What espects of the side are body assured

where guy may, containing effective play services housing and stream plantaged by anyon with a part, quest area yet with authorizing beams, the play services and ode, should be play a service and ode, and any beams, and any of any or any one of the play services and ode, the services indicate the play services and ode, the services are also beams, and any other play.

### First impressions of the site

Policial first improvement although the star, recoming scortion, harter th, excel all look and look, for excellent, does it sock and look form the

Care, Princip, Princip

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What needs to be occurred for this ide when making Kirum planning exclision

There are not more replaced of females, there taked registray,

15 ( December )	- 1	Weaterner, improvements needed
Good	100	Serious weaknesses improvement needed
Average, weeds some improvement		
tryolyment of children	Score	Commerts
enhance of driven	V MA	
Nocetion (exac score A+35, 8+95, C-35)	Score	Comments
Street county.	4	
and and by children	2	
Cotting there	5	
Paymond Lefely, by the are security	- 2	No tighting:
Account they so patting them.	1	
timing plan ilminn	2.	
Sumpress for this see		
TOTAL	< 200	
Fixed scoon: total as N of max	12	
Pay value limite score Avail, 5-50, 0-50;	Some	Comments
Entropy to artimum to play	4	11124
PeQuation of Qualities arranged	100	
Navaran of alternating of Principles (Confedence of Australia)	NA.	
Mary	. 4	
Progrative play base (Type III and Clocky)	3 NA	
141 (2010)	-2	
ONE parts	3	
Account of the datus of Accompany	3.3	
Places for undetern to ut	1	
Pay opportunities for a sale of physics.	100	
PODER SARE VALUE	- 1	
TOTAL	- D	
Final score: total as N of max	196	
Care and makenenance brus score A-25, 8-95, C-35)	Score	Comments
Will maintained	4.	-
Hoself and Laters	3	
Serving for adults	2.	
mar bow	110	
Dog film totel		
Present of supermory while (Type II and Crows):	NA.	
Tusteral Aurgrag Sacilities (Type 6) and Climbal	NA.	
TOTAL	- 10	
Final score: total as % of max	-64	
Overall Score		
TOTAL.	10.06	7
Final score uptal to N of Aust	11	

### Ste name: Reside Big, Mindeh Close, Burking 1013 06F

Type of play space or facility

Type 8: Local Type C: Neighbourhood

Type A: Does that space or failing A small space, within agilt of home, where critisten, a personal year or failing at small space within stray of focus solution.

Type B: - (ocal space) and facinities. A larger today which gain to reach of safety by children beginning to travel independently and with funds, without accompanying adults with for adults with young children to early by with said.

Type C. The gribourhood spaces and facilities. A larger space is facility for informal increasing which stickers and young people, used to travelling larger statement into people, used to travelling larger statement into people, and travelling larger statement in the people and have a wronn range of pay superistrop.

Nome of assessor 223 John State Street
Date of assessore 233 John State
The 13.20
Weether Conty

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which appoints of the sits are born, suspend?

Flag area for mod adjoorn) to a rare incident of enumginess. The oppins on a topoched by a large greatend alon, a treatment excellent forms. The specie has an autobor gyre, several shallows, these terms; puring, naturally forming the, statistical elea, SMXC troop, informed now gold to an fault great, sectional fundential factor, static enems, type multiple surfaceog.

### First Impressions of the site

help fire impressed about the elle, reduling local .......... Search local and test for discusse, copy and and feet french !!

New, make any, organization, accommodified

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What waste to be composed to this shall also when making turing proving decisional

The spece could be set it for the from some pointing design, and there is investigate offers for using shelter, stig time. The space could also be set if from better maintenance.

114	Explicat	- 1	Whitenesses, improvements needed
59.2	Good	13	Sections we sknesses, improvement needed
1.00	Average, needs some improvement		
involvement	of children	Score	Comments
(MOVEMBER)	of co-elists.	NA.	
Location (me	or score A+35, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments -
chi militer	Tanget 1	1.1	
(Well saled by	affiliations:	- 1	
Detting fines	1	. 1	
Personal July	en, ligrating and restarits	- 1	
Accessionly.	regime g them	- 4	
Menng pro	er (t Admir	- 1	
attigmed for	the ills	1.1	
BOTAL		28	
Final score o	oral as % of mass	-19	
Flay watue (w	tax score A=40, B=50; C=50)	Score	Comments
t-sugar.	Nicker III I/III		
ocupan tif i	hurtraid children	- 4	
fin mean	different ages (Type It and Corta)	NA.	
Movement	The Tribution of the Control of the	1.1	
	ovy men (Tyle Factor Story)	'Ma	
Salf garrent		100	
DONE DATE			
Actes to the	Collection of the Collection o	- 3	
Places for ch	Miler to dill.	- 3	
Har-seports	ritter for malder military	113	
Asset may v	OUT .	- 1	
TOTAL		37	
	otal se Wolfmax	71	
	internance (max score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
WW meets			
HALL DIC.	1 h h	-4	
Secting for a	A.H	4	
Utilat Citiz.		- 2	
Dig Fee (m)		-1.	
	suppressive aboth (Type & end Corry)	NA.	
OWNERS WHEN PERSONS NAMED IN	prog facilities (Type N and C track)	MA	
FOTAL.	200720420	15	
	otal as % of max.	- AC	
Overall Score FOTAL		The same	1
FM LIFE	otal as % of max	- 18	

### Site name: Hurts Lane Estate Type of play space or facility

Type it Local Type C Neighbourhood

Type A: Door that score of facility. A proof space, within sight of horse, where constrain expansity young creation can play eather your adults.

Type 8: Local spaces and facebres. A larger space which can be reached unbly by shall an beginning to travel independently unit with instance, without allocators yield a with a with face which young difference where to with name.

Type C. Registratinoid spaces and facilities A legar space of facility for informal consistion which shiften and young people, sould be travelling longer shutaness independently, can get to salida and special one at stay and sufformer accreation with their parts and have a wider sange of play expendence.

Name of assessment Schallen Story Combiding

Time

Weigher (Strendflief 2nd-printing Claudy, fair

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which ecours of the said we bring assessed?

Large, hard Bell Court in the exists of three resources grants. The extense removes a numericable remove and a surger between the size is a surface from the size of the size.

### First Impressions of the site

the Lide first impressions about the one, including to atom, hazards, overall look and test, for example, door it now and test frendly

Will committed, document, confusing in the communication and particle surface from waven under a first whether the Kall Court with MOGA.

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What words to be componed for this little when making future playing decisions?

The attractopography will have to be considered, wong with it's location in relation to the promity recentual hower factors

			The second secon
7.4	not)	12	Serious peaknesses, improvement needed
-3' A	verage, needs some improvement	_	
involvement of a	Norm .	Score	Coomerts
eminimal M.	-111	748	
Location (may so	ore A+15, 8+25, C+25)	Score	Commerts
TOTAL DATES	1	- 1	
WHI LEED BY 175		- 3	
Settle of Females		14	
Paracod Lafety	ighting and country.	- 1	
American Property of the	Traction.	4	
Oraning office of		3	+
Designation the		1 19	
TOTAL		23	
Filial some Total	hi th of mus	63	
Play value (max )	core A+40, B+50; C+50)	Score	Commercia
Entire ground	entit play	1	
notes of infinite	M-1:F-Frm	. 8	
May beed of all	falget ages (Type fillend C ovv)	NA.	
Moreonid.		- 4	
THE RESERVE	Ages (Type Barks College)	NA.	4
Ad gares		4	
COOP BUILD			
Acober to the ne	wal improvement	10	
Parcy his share	211-12	- 1	
Thy opportunity	is for its about the children		
Asset pay value		- 2	
TOTAL		23	
Final score: 104a	as % of max	1.64	
with furnishment to be selected before	nance (max score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Some	Comments
Will regulated		1.0	
गंद क्षणाः करने अक्ति	£-	- 1	
Seating the public		. 0	
direction		0	
Irig A by Provide			1
Trained Of Sup-	Personal attention (Type & and Cherry)	NA.	
	factors (See 8 and Corts)	NA.	
TOTAL		1.8	
Firth space speak	as % of mas	(24)	
Overall Score		100	W
TOTAL	7.30.00	48	
Final score rotal	at Well man	- 16	

### Site name: The Writing that Commis Court

Type of play specie or facility.

Type 8: Local

Type B: Local Type C: Reighbourhood

Type A: Food this space or family A printing out, within light of huma, where different approximation over plan within the of brown and to

Type B: Hotal space, and tooking. A larger spacy which can be reached safely by children larger may be sowell independently and with travels, without exponenting adults and for adults with prong children to wish to eith same.

Type C: - toughous food spaces and tables in Alargai space of facting for informal semantics which of the and purely people was to the sample of the sample

Name of assessment (20th Water 2017)

Trise. Westfar

property to opposite i that is

### Description of the also and its surroundings

Which respects of the later being accessed?

sarge with emissions preservoir stutted file: Garnes Court, Prantee Mist Spocker, Seelestows, Consest, The Hell Server Dougst in

commend and object for a surface and is surrogered by epidemial blocks.

### First Impressions of the sit

Probate Titt Propression, about the etc. to having occation, haven't, metriff that and lest, for everyon, does it had and feel the tilly?

targe, multi flyndriooni, sooiii, sessiunt, minusa vandatum, psody accessed.

### Audgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What resist to his considered for this alternation insting future planning decisions?

The late is previously to recognize frozens and has a very discrept tracking from Complete when the previous expect a legislocated.

- 3	Explicit	- 1 -	Westnesses, interprenants needed
5.50	Good	1	Serious weatmented, improvement needed
5.00	Average, needs some improvement		
involveneer	of children	Score	Convenients
milien	of classic	164	
Location (m	III 300KE A+35, B+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
removal par	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY O		
annual to		1 1	
Getting this		-	
Terrore M	sty, lighting, and sociality	3	
Account the	Prigottica there:	1	
Maringot	ar et when	5	
Designed for	ritorite	1	
TOTAL		11.	
Final score	total as % of max	- 14	
Pitty volum in	max score A+40, 8+60, C+50)	Score	Conversion .
lettising to p	Total plant with prints	2:	
name d	Gutterd Stroom	3	
No.	Histories and Pape 6 and Control	16A	
Moreowe		- 4	
0.00	yferaph (Tipe Salet Contr)	161	
sel print.		5	
coor purti		1.	
hooday to fil	a statute autocomen	0.1	
Places loc (I	MOICH 10 XII	ď.	
Say opports	mities for doubles children		
Low year	Ni.e.	2	
TOTAL		10.	
free! scooe:	total as % of max	-64	
Care and ma	affernance final score A-25; 8×35; C-35)	Score	Correnotts
WHITTHEND		- 6	
realth and		3	
Dooting for a	staff c	0	
Titlet print		0	
Dog Nee on		- 4	
	national ability (Type B and C mile)	NA.	
Account to be before	ging frieddam (Type & nett Conty)	NA.	
TUTAL	NA STATE OF THE ST	-0.	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF	total as \$ of max	- 4.6	
Oversit Scor		75.00	ill-
TOTAL	the second secon	54	

### Stic name: Harts Lane Estate, Cowbridge Lane.

Type & Chris

### Type of play space or facility:

Type C: Neighbourheod. Type A. Store they assume thirdly A positioner, within part of times, where delitine expectably young references our pay profess nine of innoun soull's

Type 8 10 mg country and facilities, A largest union which ye be reached safely by children larges very transact independently and with friends, without accompanying adults and for adolfs with pound shifting to wait he with sean,

Type C. Treignimistrated process and facilities. A target space on famility for actional consistion which children and young pumphs. and to be writing fariger to transact independency, and get to artist to all special most in they and informal recentless with their possiand have, a wider range of play ensermine.

thems of pureroc. Youtha lives, Term bishoon Done of ampropriess, Seffi February 2017

Westlan long persons are gittless, many har-

### Description of the sits and its surroundings

Which expects of the offer and hering economy

But Court on a montrols way as paperate remaindful words. If to present from the adjoint of the family grown to a trick well and ougstation. There is no accordated from scheber must be the orthogon

### First impressions of the site.

include free expressions about the effe, including focusion, hazards, recently body and first, for exemple does it incit and hard fraudly?

Continued, molity, committing, committeement, respected in large scars of the famous are mining.

### Judgements for planning (so be completed after the assessment).

While seems to be considered for this one when indoor following below by

There are forestory, in page dismits the site David to a manifely large with notify as both copy

Sicolar Sicolar	11	2.00	Westnesses, morevements needed.
§ Good		1.00	Serious assistnesses, improvement needed.
3 Average	t, needs some improvement		
avolver are of children	4.	Scare:	Comments
eweller act of this is	67	NA.	
Location (Itself score A-	35, 8×35, C×35)	Score	Comments
the second			
with most by children.		1	
esting free		à.	
Paracoal substy higher	g infracurs:	1	
New Addition to getting		4.1	
Statute of the deliber		1.1	
Designer for the sea		10	
POTAL.		20:	
Final score: total as No	of inter	57	
Play volue (max score )	9-40, 9-50, C+50)	Score	Corners.
Description of the Company of the Co	pog	7.:	
recognition of discussed of	MARK	6	
TWO SHARE OF STREET	Bytes 2 how 8 doubt items	NA.	
Vivoners			
enugatable physican i	Fige 6 mes C only)	::NA	
Ball gations			
cost parts		1.15	
Access to the natural of	- rand	0	
Places for emiliates for a	ė -	1.3	The topo shades
Pay apportunities for a	e decisiones :	0.0	
Added plus value		1.1	
TOTAL		- 16	
Final score total as % o	of stan	30	
	Prior score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Store	Comments
West marrained		21.	
		1	
jesteg in atolij		41	
amer birm.		1	
Dog Resulting		45	
International Individual Control	y whats Plyin B and C mily.	TIGA	
Todets/changing facilit	er (Type Band Carly)	NA.	
TOTAL		1 20	
Final score: total se N.	N. Hage	- 28	
Dverail Stare		100	40
TOTAL Final score: total as % o		-0	

Sile name: Reside, Havering Doos, Barking Kill OLP

Type It Local

Type of play space or facility

Type C: Neighbourhood: Type A: Doer one-spect of facility if small spots, within half of home, where charge charge expectity young mistien can play either alwayof known adults

Type 8: https://pers.andfai/foor if lager-space which can be control safely by if different bigiting to travel independently and with freedy, without accompanying adults and for adults with young children to walk to with ease

Type C: healthourmoot spaces and facilities: A larger space or facility for informal regispace which civilaten and young poople. used to travelling singue prospects independently, can aim to valve, and opend this in aid, and informal recognition with their poers. and have a union range of any experiences.

Home of science: Agha Halant, Martin Robert flate dramerument 300 March 2003 Time-33:45 Washer Only

### Description of the site and its surroundings

Which pipects of the pieces being accessed?

Play area iumpurated by track-post frozenia, grassiand preset and windowst screet. The grass field next to play seek u local for ball games. This space consists of best swenge, natural attained arms round grassed mounts. If good condition. This side is adjacent to Austin Aktorie Close play area.

### First impressions of the site

Fraude first impressions about the 188, including Seasters, Seasons, everall lock and first for everally, 2001 if 200 and first Therita.

Dem. Franch, Hours Limited.

### Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What exects to be considered for this vite when recently fullar glarining decisions?

This pay was convertly depend, even for the product or young produce. Also consider integrating this factors with the Asialia. Meder Close ploy area given than they are Stanato next to each other

		Westernises improvements needed
(4) Good 1	3	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
3 Awrige head; come insprovement		
cyclement of children	Mare	Commercia
Protestant of a farm	- NA	
Location (max sizine A+85, 6+85, C+85)	Soore	Comments
ritarius oversigiti	3	
WWI Load by stridge-		
Satting them	1	1
Personal servey, letterny arm sessime.		No lighting
Accessibility in permis Stere	1	100000
Moving offer platform:	- 1	
Designed for the site	- 4	
TOTAL	122	
fittal score: total as % of man.	-0.5	
Play value (max score A=20, B=50, C=50)	Score	Course da
Diffung to Philippo 1d play	- 4	
ocidate of distributions	- 3	
Play record of inflatura ages (Type & area Conty)	NA.	
Usumana	- 4	
THE RIVE DAY ABOUT THIS BUILD CONVI	NA:	
(all garrers	- 4	
GOOD DATES	1 2	
Parame to the nature executerator	4	
Cocys Bur etholism to all	1	
Flyr opportunitive for allustratic children	1 1	1
Amel playment	1.74	
TOTAL	34	
Final score: total as % of max	168	
Care and evalute rance phase acres Av25, 8+35, C+358	Score	Con + ta
Not maintained	10.78	
Halafath anut aufgry	-4	
lenting for adults	1.5	
HINE TOWN	1	-
Dig ther (in mi	- 1	
Free caret spermion; edicity (Type B and Conty)	:NA:	
Towerchanging Isches (Tripe Bland Contr)	NA.	
FOYAL	33.	
Final score: Social N-of-may	5.0	
Overall Sourve		
POTAL:	.57	
Final score: total as W of max	34	

### Sits name: The Clarksons 1-45

### Type of play space or facility

Type C Neighbourhood Type A. One copy pour or facility. A small years, within eight of bloom, where different appointing young print an early by willing

Type 6: Local Limited and Filmman, A larger linear world, not be reacted and by Colomer Degrading to Hand Independently and with friends; withour ecompanying anults and for attalts with young cholorie to early to with lease.

Type C: heighboothood (processed factions: A larger space to facility for informal recognition which still little and young process. and to reveling longer dotations (reconstruit), any got to rating and apond miners) give and influence represent with their poors.

and have a voder range of this paper woulds. Name of systemsor - Youkha Som, Sam, Jackson

they of assessment 15th february 2017 10.00

Weater PURSUITATE IN EXPENSION LISTON, THE

Type III boosii

### Description of the site and its surroundings:

Which algorith of the one are morning assessed

PELISTIFICATE DISUSTRATES SOCIOES OF \$1 MINERAL FORMING. THE PRESENCE CONTINUES CONTINUES TO OFFICE OF THE GROOMER. fallow. There is no discussive of mainty planted should used trees, with readous registration coloniang the connectanced objections. migra Yu that that the adoption of a pedicities will keep or recovery, normally the Clarkson in the Shaftleyy, United colors arrested to fail this playground is aldefulling to it's essociated boding

### First impressions of the site

records from programming plants that one, including location, faculate, nearly took and feel, for example, class it food and feel from the

Christianist records by viccolar

### Judgements for glanning (to be completed after the assessment)

What make to be associated for this are unas policy for its planning distribute.

Muster there is a weld for an every electron parameter in a recovery scale group spins, a beginning that Alastre.

	Excellent	- 3	Weathers improvements needed
	Good	111	Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
1	Average, media some (improvement	1.00	CONTRACTOR DE LO CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRA
motor and	- Hoose	Some	Comments
market and	of charms	NA:	-
Location (Pro	an soure A-35, 8+35, C-35)	Soore	Comments
chemi se		- 1	
your lived by	rdigu		Exercis of regro, rearefore no people
Destroy Part	0	1	
Personal lat	ety, righting and security	10.10	
ex bib	eigeting there	73	
Minning ser	or children	1	
D = 110	The Ma	( 0 )	
TOTAL		(3)	
First score	total as % of max	194	
Hay value in	rue soore 8×40, 8×50, C+50)	Scote	Comments
DHH(Pig 30 (	Military III. arisis		
oduses of	Aut of James	10.8	
New Yorks S	FARMER MENTINE BANK CANAL	MA	
Montale	The state of the s	-	
raghers	allow region of have \$ acres to entry!	NA.	
Belt garren		- 8 -	
Cooke delta		. 7.	
Access to the	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	- 2	
Name for st	tidae ta se	- 0	
Tay coperts	orian to duplied challen.		
Adová plas r	reint	9.	
TOTAL.		(2)	
Finel score:1	total so % of mix	5.50	
	entenance (max score A+25, 8+35, C+35)	Score	Comments
West Commission		- 5	
mark and	ahig:	10.00	
bearing for a	Add :	2.00	
Litter birty			
Deg Free Jos	Annual College Control of the College		
	Accessment admin (figer it and it more)	NA.	
With The	ara Mores (See 9 Joe Corb)	NA.	
TOTAL		3.7	
A STATE OF THE STA	total salfs of mus.	201	
Dywish Score	•	-	
TOTAL.		177	

# PLAY ASSESSMENT Parks Playgrounds

### **NOTE:**

Type of playground is highlighted in yellow

_	rounds in Parks		Score 2015 (%
P1	Abbey Green	Play Area (Playbuilder)	62%
P2	Barking Park	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	81%
РЗ	Barking Park	Wheeled (Skate Park)	n.a.
P4	Barking Park	Hard courts: MUGA x 2 (Basketball x 1, 5	
		aside x 1) & TENNIS X 6	n.a.
P5	Castle Green	Play Area (Playbuilder)	53%
P6	Castle Green	Wheeled (Skate Park - Sk8optia)	n.a.
	Central Park	Play Area (Traditional)	51%
P8	Central Park - Parkside	Play Area (Traditional)	66%
P9	Central Park - near Council offices	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	52%
P10	Central Park - near golf course	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	48%
	Central Park	Hard courts: TENNIS x 4	n.a.
P13	Central Park	Outdoor Gym (Adizone)	n.a.
P14	Dagenham Washlands/Beam Parklands	Play Area (Playbuilder)	51%
P15	Essex Road Gardens	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	55%
	Goresbrook Park - Area 1	Play Area (Traditional)	62%
	Goresbrook Park - Area 2	Play Area (Traditional)	61%
	Goresbrook Park	Hard courts: MUGA x 1 (5 a side x 2)	n.a.
_	Goresbrook Park	Wheeled (Skate Park)	n.a.
	Greatfields Park	Hard courts: TENNIS x 1	
			n.a.
	Greatfields Park	Play Area (Traditional)	58%
	Heath Park	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	58%
	King George V Field	Play Area (Traditional)	69%
	Mayesbrook Park	Play Area (Traditional)	54%
	Mayesbrook Park	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	69%
_	Mayesbrook Park	Outdoor Gym (Adizone)	n.a.
_	Newlands Park	Play Area (Traditional)	74%
	Old Dagenham Park	Play Area (Traditional)	54%
P30	Old Dagenham Park	Wheeled (BMX Track)	n.a.
	Old Dagenham Park	Hard courts: MUGA x 1 (Basketball x 2) & TENNIS x 2	n.a.
P32	Old Dagenham Park	Wheeled (Skate Park)	n.a.
	Oval Road North	Play Area (Traditional)	57%
P34	Padnall Green	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	38%
P35	Parsloes Park	Hard courts: MUGA x 1 (Basketball x 1, 5 a side x 1) & TENNIS x 2 (out of service)	n.a.
P36	Parsloes Park - Area 1	Play Area (Traditional)	48%
	Parsloes Park - Area 2	Play Area (Traditional)	56%
	Parsioes Park	Wheeled (Skate Park)	n.a.
	Pondfield Park	Hard courts: MUGA x 1 (Basketball x 1)	n.a.
P40	Pondfield Park	Play Area (Traditional)	55%
	Pondfield Park	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	63%
_	Scrattons Eco Park	Play Area (Playbuilder)	43%
	St Chads Park	Hard courts: TENNIS x 4	n.a.
_	St Chads Park	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	70%
_	St Chads Park	Outdoor Gym (Adizone)	n.a.
	Tantony Green	Hard courts: MUGA x 2 (Basketball x 1, 5 a side x 1)	n.a.
P49	Tantony Green	Play Area (Traditional)	62%
	Tantony Green	Play Area (Playbuilder)	59%
	Tantony Green	Wheeled (Skate Park)	
	Valance Park	Hard courts: MUGA x 1 (Basketball x 1)	n.a.
D54	Valence Park	Play Area (Traditional)	61%
	Valence Park		
L 22	valence Park	Play Area (Playbuilder/Traditional)	72%

CONTRACT DOCUMENT			
Sky nurse. Abbey Gr			
Type of play space or field Type A. Dobrateb	Type 8: 1004		
And the second second		ed at home when your	C. CONTROL OF COLUMN
Shore artists			
Stein Moutecur	National edition and the adults with the		
	NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY.		d the second sec
Description of the site	INCOME AND INCOME AND INCOME.		
	being being		
66 a 12 00 a 10 00	and the same of th		
Open spinal has my			
First Incommon of the			ted for prompter object trace and bettermine
and work had			
	I CHILL		
Connect making on a	g of whiting participing similarity to the Common scen you fam.	a spinsol animosi.	
Combination:	of selection year and fact.	(#=	Made
Commitment poor p Tracks in Control	of selection year and fact.	-	Washings, improvements needed
Combination:	of selection year and fact.	(#=	Washinson, improvements needed scroops washinson, improvement resided
S Excellent  8 Good	f personal year and fars. at a fact (expense input week)	-	
S Esched	or and the sense of the sense o	-	
S Excellent 4 Sood  Average.	or and the sense of the sense o	1	Serious will amenical, improvement headed
S Esched	Factories son profiles.  of which proposed trace within	23 11 2004	Serious will amenical, improvement headed
S. Control Con	Factories son profiles.  of which proposed trace within	Sone MA	Constant
Control of	Factories son profiles.  of which proposed trace within	Soore MA Score	Constant
Control of Control  Solution of Control  Solution of Children  Sol	Particular son profiles.  of which program instruments  one of the control of the	500/4 Solve MA Solve	Constant
Control of Control  Solution of Control  Advanced of Children  Control o	Particular son profiles.  of which program instruments  ones work program instruments  ones w	Soore MA Soore 1	Constant
Constitution of poor process of the constitution of the constituti	Particular son profiles.  of which program instruments  ones work program instruments  ones w	Sone MA Store	Constant
Constitution of Special Constitution of Children Children Constitution of Children Constitution	Particular son profiles.  of which program instruments  ones work program instruments  ones w	Solve   Solv	Constant
Constitution of Special Constitution of Consti	Particular son profiles.  of which program instruments  ones work program instruments  ones w	Sonye MA Sonye  A Son	Constant
Constitution of Special Constitution of Children Constitution of Childr	PLANE C-SS	Sonye  Sonye  MA  Expre  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1	Constant
Constitution of Control  Contr	Particle con profiles.  If a left codes	Sonye  MA  Sonye  11  12  Sonye  14  15  16  17  18  18  18  18  18  18  18  18  18	Conceeds  Connects
Constitution of poor process of the first po	PLEASE C-SS	Sonye  MA  Sonye  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  2  2	Constant
Constitution of global and a state of the state of global and a state of global and glob	Fig. 1-95, C-56)	Sonre NA Score 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Conceeds  Connects
Constitution of good and according to the constitution of global according to the cons	Fig. 6-95, C-95)	Soory MA Soory MA Scory 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Conceeds  Connects
Constitution of poor interest of poor interest of photos	Fig. 6-95, C-95)	Solve MA Solve MA Solve Solve	Conceeds  Connects
Constitution of good and according to the constitution of global according to the cons	Fig. 6-95, C-95)	Soory MA Soory 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Conceeds  Connects
Constitution of poor provided in the poor provided	Figure 2 and Carried States of the Carried S	Soory MA Soory MA Scory 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Consession in present tentral females
Constitution of good of the constitution of global constitution of g	Figure 2 and Carried States of the Carried S	Soory MA Soory 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Consession improvement tented
Constitution of poor provided in the poor provided	Figure 2 and Carried States of the Carried S	Soory MA Soory MA Scory 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Consession improvement tented
Control of Control  C	Figure 2 and Cody	Soory MA Soory MA Scory 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Consessed Conses

10

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SEED OF SHE JOORSTONE

Passes for distances in ch.
Two copportunities for the distance of the comments of the comment

Heattaid Jeffer

Diversit Score TOTAL

Final supre: total at % of max.

Final secret total as Northweet

Committee total at \$100 max.

Sealing Set July to

LOUR every

Thing from comme.

Providing of Industrially within [Type 2 to 5 Confu]

Confusion of the record within [Type 2 to 5 Confu]

### Stormers - Barring Fars Tray Arms

### Type of pley space or facility

Year A. Doorstep Pype & total

Type A: The territory of the type of type American.

Type & I and purposed there is the get space which said to charted turning by informating in get should be seen and action Name, within the community of a facility and for soft for all young differences with 40 with laste.

Type C. Small transfer and facilities. A larger state or facility for internal security and other and prorigings. Settle being long longer and are in dependently, one get in other and dend love it pay and after an extreme with they pear and have a souther transport of your engineering

Barry M (ch. Q-200) Bath of a 188 (ch. Q-201) 18,00 Westfee ROMOLUS.

Description of the site and its surroundings

What ingrefs of the etc on every average.

Fight spain play area for minimal ages including equipment and regard play exercise.

Test impressions of the situ

take for improved that the encounting boson factors, progressively but he weather there is no his factor?

fall is recomming o'cl tool separated.

Audigements for planning (to be completed after the essessment)

What comes to be promised for this are seller, naming future against a decision.

Committee temperaturing respiration excess thy single-scale that arise

5 Existent	1.2	Westranies, improvements meded
( )	- 1	lettes well many represent traded
Average, seedly state (management)	- 1	<del></del>
Incomment of shifteen	Score	Coconectix
- I - WATCH	NA.	-
Location (may show Av.J.), 8+85, Co.Co.	bow	Districts
DRAMA WA	- 5	
Worth among by Unitarion -	. 3	
BITTO STORE	. 4	
	- 5	Sed sometime the city had
and the same of th	- 8	
Murrary other statem:	- 1	
Heigenyf bis Few rans		
TOTAL	31	
Final scram total as N of max	- 62	
Play revue (main stoce An40, 8+50, C+50)	Score	Consequents
Proces & 10 million to plan.	1	
Name of Calumet (Calumet	1	
Flui Metti affatirini ager (Feer Eletti), with		
Minimal Control of Con		
THE RESERVE TO A SECOND PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	-4	
Nati gartes		
coop perts	- 1	
Access to Bet seem to the	- 5	+
Plane for children to all	1	
Play occomunities for disabled shifteen:		+
Addott tilly 199mm	- 4	1
TOTAL	- 46	
Two score total as K of max	- 31	
Care and mantenance (mar some 4-7% 5-5% C-3%)	Score	Construction
	-4	
Health and Jathry		Based Scripe? Association 1
Setting for white	- 4	
Jina Dies.		
Sighter com-		
historic of supervisory assists (Track) are Conyu		
Tallints (changing to 1990, Pype 8 and Control		Bood by reff assistance.
TOTAL	- 21	123230-AT-EIRELENGE
Pinal score: total as % of man	10	
Overall lines		
COL	121	
Pleaf store Astal as Kief ma-	31	1

### Sto name Castle Green Flay Area

### Type of play space or facility

Type A. Coomtop Type 8: Locat

Type & Coor from state of the large April 19 years, where you are present the state of the contrary of the con AND PERSONS

Type B: Louis govern and haven a larger source which and die recorded before on a feature, or growing the record of the record o from the without accommunity of which and the solution of the young photocomm walk to write most

Type C. Improvement to a confliction of a personal facility to ordered account an advantable analysis between and in Winding larger trainings addition in this can get for other and found from in any and offering minimum, with their prints and from a substrates of play experiences.

Name of marries . DA Overs Date of processors 200 March 2013 04.12 Birthwi

Description of the situ and its excoundings

Warn aspects of this site are being improved.

Open remarkable femore in a public park

First impressions of the site:

ying the representation of the continuous process, broads, amore not not been become over 1 for and but brootly?

MALE VISCOUS I

Committee of Lifetimes

Final score: rotal at % of mas

معسدال ومداق وسدام الروادور بلندا

judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What were in he common for the pile some having ful are planning decision.

Committee further from the mystabaton reducing 2004 acress crists. Contribution and service of protection and a first annual registered

1 5	Excellent	1.4	Washington, Improvements
	Cook 10 Marie	1	fends weatheren, marrie
- 11	Annage, medit sond incommitted	- 1	
reckahp	nt of children.	Store	Komments

CONTRACTOR OF STREET	ren		
paratise prominer A-TS, 8-35, C-25;	201	Comments	
Hermital services	4		
Well people of the complete			
Detail Trans	- 3		
Personal wilds, grows and streets:	:4		
Assimilary Agency New York	1.1		
Mounting power former	- 4		
Designed for the site	1 1		
TOTAL	- 26		
Final support total in Kinf may	40		
Play value (max score A+46, 8+50, C+50)	Score:	Comments	
(ming the state of the	- 1		
Person of System (School)			
Permit in the Care Tive First Intel			
Mineral	1.3		
Programino plus eget (Toda Nutrit Corlo)	- 1		
Magnetic	- 1		
coor your			
Total Transferred	11 (8		
Panel to desire as M			
Pay opportunities by Building Street	1		
Asset pay 18.4.			
TOTAL	- 21		
First score, total in N. of mos	41		
Core and maintenance (max source A+25, 8+35, C+36)	Spare	Corresents	
Well-amend	- 1	-	
HILERIANG (47yr)		BARS OF ME ROCUTTED	
Santing for List fu	- 1		
Into her.	- 1		
Dog had come.	- 7		
Promine of supervising wildle (flow A god Corly)	1		
Terroral thanging fall to bit (Type It bit Comp.)	0		
TOTAL	- 14		
Portal Source: Sotal as 15 of more	- 1		
Overal Score		370	

### Sino manes Central Park - Parketele

### Type of play space or facility Type A. Doondep

Tape A. Door to see a clinical bring a real ways of the second of the se Amount adults

Type \$1. Later (purply in A Service) in larger space which parties response salvering an arrangement of the early resonance and are Mangly, without a companying within and his popular unit young a tition of sink in with some

Type C. Trop and transfer and Science Along a modern being the district an appear which come and provide project, and be this large larger on about 1 strayer in the get of other and terror time in pay and the continuous with the peers and time a union satigm of allay improved him.

three of minors . Into process. District a 17th April 2011 (0.17 Wester Detail.

Description of the site and its turroundings

With Epich of the Holes on height annual in

Demand probability and also in place paid

First impressions of the site

transfer from the second parties and the parties of the formal properties and fact, for example, the first and fact from the formal parties and the formal parties and the formal parties and the first parties and the formal partie

Dock million, Marketing Southwest arranged

autgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

Pype & Local

What conducts his possible for the arts after making but, its also may not make

5 Excelent	- 2	Weaknesses, improvements needed
4 Good	1	Selous auskrause, ingrovement seeded
A Average most some improvement		
Involvement of children	Score	Coromeras.
- I I I I I I	NA.	
Lacustone Drive source Aways, BwdS, CwSSE	Score	Portugue 1
offsitual beneated :		
West allered by Commons	- 1	
Belling Steel		
econolistic ligacioni sociale	- 1	
and the organization		
Marring other climins		
Designed for the year		
TOTAL	33	
Final score: total as N of max	- 94	
Play series (max score #+60, B+50, C+505	Sur	inner
Towns or a state of the	1000	Part All
was a fundamental contract	- 1	
Tay one of other rape (free Year) Collis		1
Domest .	- 1	
magnation site open (Tope & Los Carrier		+
Nel games	1.2	
soor patic		
South to the rate of the second	- 1	1
Plates for utselfres to M	1 1	
The copper winter for these manners		
Addod (1944 odina	- 1	
TUDAL	24	
Final score: fotal as K-of-way.		_
Corn and mandemarker from more 4-70, F-73, C-370	Score	Corrects
Wall inditional	0.04	- Later and a second
Hight and artify		Respt 54-34T assessment
serving for asom.	1	The state of the s
21H firs	-	1 × 340 (100x10)
The first come.	-	
Contributed Sales over mater Class & print over		
Territo/Pergraphic Hills (Type 8 and Carris)	- 2	Respt 56-367 assessment
TUTAL	- 25	The state of the s
That some total as N of true	11	
Dweat Store	11	1.
YOU.	- 10	
Real scores total as N of miss	5.6	

### Site name: Central Park Play Aveu 1

Type of play space or facility

Type A. Doonsto Pype & tocat

Type A. Does the reserve fieldly deemed your will a sign of the second content of printing from the property of the content of Annen adults

Type It - 1000 (purps and Marriery A larger space which publis regions subsectly distributioning to him a community with arti-Alandy, without a companying withy and the physical group of them; it stall to not turned

Type C. Programment from the fielders of larger want of facility the decimal amount of the common programment, and for Diserving larger diseases retrievable to agel in order and transitive in pay and think at minimum with their pays and time a sanian nanger of 2000 entirement on.

The of page 15 Date of possession 1304 April 2012 7400 10.13 Wildt-Description

Description of the site and its surroundings

When inpect of the entire being accorded

Decides that west in a could east

Tirst impremient of the sta-

trylude first transmission glood the error monday between business, over all these for everywhealth transmiss from the first transmiss.

SAN SAN SANSAN AND ASSAULT AND ASSAULT AND ASSAULT ASS

Sudgements for planning (to be completed lifter the assessment).

What made to be compared for the play of an intering future pre-night come."

Secretary the out of the etc.

The surreing of 11 years (continue and recurring)

-3-	Excellent		Weaknesses, Improvements needed
	Good.	- 1	Senous exakremen, improvement resided
- 18	Average, hassis some long-memoral	-	
Inchiner.	The state of the s	Science	Comments.
District Control	The state of the s	164,	1
THE RESERVE	escare A-dic B-35 C-29	Score	Dynamic
S. Province			Litterates
Section and		- 1	
With cases 3v		. 1.	
intra tora		1	
	A STATE OF THE STATE OF T	1	
	marting free -	- 1	
View at the			
Divig will let	the said	1.	
EGEN!	ALC: NO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	- 11	
	otal as N of man	- 84	
Ney value	tax score A=40, 8+50, C=503	Score	Comments
	=0.60.00 tem	100	
- 1	Parity of the same		
Fire State of	Coffeen Lagua (Type Ramin Codin)	1 1	
Victoria.		- 1	+
THE RESERVE	Type 2 Brok Tilder Tilder Tilder Steller	T.	
hall power		- 1	
41112222			
August to the	TOTAL PROFIT AND	- 1	
Sales No do		- 1	
	mins by disabled (1186):		1
Added play o	The state of the s		
TOTAL:		- 21	
2715 17 1-4-67	otal as Not may	- 1	1
manufactured by	interwhole (mail source A-25, E-25, C-35)	Score	Cocompras
Nell Barrier		Posts.	- Processing
100714161			Paris chief paris -
Seeing by a			
And the second second	The state of the s		Barrier and a service at
Company of the Compan	THE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED		The state of the s
hall the second	00000000		1
		1 0	1
	olar at No France		
TOTAL Fluid score: to Overall Score TOTAL	commonly wilds (Type 2) and Confet (Fig. 1—11) or (Door 9) and (Door 9) (Old an Not Man.	20 20 20 20 20	Part Philif (mail and a

### See name Commit Park May Alea I

Type of play space or facility

Type A. Doontep Type 8: 10/18

Type & Cook the same of the high plant good, where any lift more, where you the recovering young from the consequence of

Type & Local description for the second direction of the product which are the resolute below to alternate the ground factories from the second to the second the second to the second t friends, which a temperature white and the matter with pulling theoretic wall to write made

Type C. Tengram Halah tumun melakikinyi Alargin tamban Samuy ini manada menjamba melakunia di biriyinda bergiri, adalih Divining larger training independents. At policy who are count true in any and different maximum, with their points and from a with harper of play representation

thirty of avenue . 10th States Date of Instrument (80) Metal (2003) 10.00 Owner

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which extents of the site on being assessed."

Deer play to be \$1 is public particular.

First imprevalence of the site.

February first projectional accompanies with recognitional for the property of the companies of the companies and between the

facing come program, physicism to come a Wood benefit from some actions or many

STANLARMONE Floring on services required interest party of the format of

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What were, in its your owns for this site power waving full or proming document

Equation (equation) of relations Committee only forms of a surjection.

3 Exerters

Phill store total as N. of man

Final score: total as % of max.

Charact Score

. Good		Serous weameners, improvement needed.
5 Average, needs some improvement		1
Insplement of children	Score	Connects
THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY N	944	
Lacation (max axons #=85, 9=25, C=26)	SCOVE	Convents
State of the control	- 4	
YOU well by a true of	1	
Jacky State	1 5	
Personal ration, spring and receive	- 1	1
Accessionly in getting there	(\$	
Marting 22 art on 100 cm	-1	
Designed for the sink	1.2	
TOTAL	1.8	
Philippore: Iphai as Nof mas	- 1	
Play value (miss score A+40, 8+50, C+50)	Score	Committee
Colonia Ed In Atto And Disc	- 1	
Prince of the Park China	1 4	
Favorants of different ages (Figur & And Carte)	- 1	
Vorse	1 1	
Programmer & State Ages (Tree Tears) C (c/Ny)	- 1	
No grani		
	- 1	
email to the sample of the sam	- 1	
Facility (Silver) or or	1	
The paper of the Paper of the Paper		
Attitut pro mine	1 1	
TOTAL	- 32	
Final score: total at Nof-man	- 34	
Care and transcorrance (max some A425, 8435, C435)	Soere	Convents
A Paris at	- CI	
enetti and paysy		Read on red pocureme.
Stating for July 2.	1 1	
-thy trip	-1	
Dog free com	1	
Frequence of Lagrangian ALL (figure State) Conty	- 1	
monuthering femous Page 6 and Comp.		Road during programme.
TOTAL	- 11	4

### See name Central Park Play Area 9

Type 8: Local

Type of play space or facility

Type A. Doontep

Type & Continuous and the first speed and an energy of the continuous and a strength and a first continuous and

Type & Joseph Control of the Control Septide, without accomplying white and the adults and prompositions in wall to write take."

Type C. Improvement from the latest Alapse species for the new color and account the expected property and the but which they will be a supported to the control of the control o switch transport of play report cooks."

Name of Assert Date (1965) DOOR OF STREET PARTY AND ADDRESS. Tale. 16.41 Western Owned

Description of the site and its succoundings

White supercit of the sale are saling minute?

Other todayer slav-even modot see

First impressions of the site

From the first magnitudes according to the control of the control

And were being being former and

Adjustments for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What are still to be common for this artis action analogy but are premaring discovered

Correct action mans on sin

15	Excelent		Westiness, improvements needed
	Stead		letter wateries, married resided
	Average, residuación impresentation		
lookene	o of shildsen	Solve	Convents
	-214me	344	
Lawrence (in	er word Andit, Bells, Cristi	201	Demonstra
rdormal av	7187	1	
VIIII LIACE S	y in the same	1	
Seiling Se	4	- 3	
-	1 No. 1 No. 1		
	Parting Peter		1
Visiting of	a. system	- 1	
Designant his	11 Thin (com)	4	
TOTAL"		- 20	
THE WIFE	total as 6 of may	- 11	
Play value (	mas score An-HO, Re-SQ, Crisks	State	Coceems
	didnervo plas	- 4	-
	DANSE LANCES		
Tau onese.	ot officered ages (Figure 8 ares Curity)		1
November			1
	athe ages (Two Bland CoVy)	- 1	1
NAT ASSESSED		1 1	+
mar parts			+
America de M	e laudi e luministi		+
	hillian William	11.5	1
	grotes fair that but an exerci-		+
WSSta New			
TOTAL		- 16	
2777.79	total in N of may	- 14	-
The Real Property lies	avrenuince (max soore An ZS, 8-35, C-35)	Store	Contrants
			- POLICE I
Heem and	H*ME		SEED OF WIT COCUPRED
lasting by	AACTS		
DUDI OTC.		1.2	
Inghisto		1	1
	highwoody with the Triber 2 test-Credy)	- 11	
	are letter (Ton Fam Core)	10	Book or left prospersor.
TOTAL		91	1
TO PLANTED	total in % of max	- 2	
Deergh Sen	Control of the Contro	- 1	1
TOTAL	Marine - Company	10	1
	total as it of man	- 11	

### Sile name Diagonham Washkinds Pay Area Type of play space or facility

Type A. Doontep Type & Local

Type & Commission to the lay 2 and many activity of these with the commission of the care of the care of the care of Manual adults

Topic & Louis power, and lawrings A larger space which that his relations before the companying of the section of the contract things, without a community above and for above a 14 years of them is wall to of II above

Type C. Tree Blooms of Street County County in the Street County Street County crawling larger materies susceptionals, can get to salvy and speed one it also and internal mentions with that peers and have a with the profession of the section of the

Harris II Annies . Joda Utrani Quin of some 20th March 30th 1831 -Seems.

Description of the site and he surroundings

Which arcents of the the law heing susceed?

References to the section product open section

COUNTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN

to find from responsive specifies of a respecting occurrent parameters and best for expressive occurrence occurrently.

Notice of print animal print CX. Defining the printers of the print printers of the Marrie states

outgaments for prairing (to be completed when the assessment)

What recent is he considered for this you were coming fully a later of deciment

Committee and the property and the factor of before 19 from 110 above.

- 1	Cacament	- 7	Production and the second
1.0	Georg	13	Serous weakteners, improvement neeper
- 3	Average, needs some Improvement		
<b>Riplinite</b>	e of shiphers	Store	Convenients
-	A Marian	10.0	
position ()+	wi con 4-31, 8-35, C-35)	Score.	Concernents
all and the	191		
V John	Limited .	- 1	
mr <sub>4</sub>	Tr.	- 4	
Service 14	my spring and binarity	1 1	
-00 H	Harman How	- 1	
Version in	N/ 1889 (C)	3	
being sid to	a the site	. 1	T II
TOTAL.	100	.31	1
inal setime	total at % of man	-160	
Tey value (	mas score A+40, 8+50, C+50)	Score	Concerns
Denie in	College St Plea	- 1	
	100		
	of different ages (Total & Artist) (1994)		
Vores		- 1	
	ane sessifier sunt Comp	- 1	
ist give:			
-		- 1	
Ammi by th	T		
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	TOP TO SE		
	ment for dissiply in 1999	- 5	
Associa pass	wist	- 1	
TOTAL		- 27	
	totalac K of man	- 11	
	#190000 NE (1104 SCIE A+Z), 3-35, C-25(	Score	Cocoments
		- 1	Biology and a second
teriti pel		- 1	Based on self amounted."
Stating for	and the same of th	- 1	+
and him.			1
Dog fise no	/ # Embarron	- 1	1
	rapet many artific (Teach and Consti-	- 1	1
IDTA.	And would have a seal or health.		1
	total as Kell may	13	1
Dental Sco	H-Paralle State St	- 12	A.
TOTAL	7	1 65	1
	total as W.of man	- 10	

### See name Essen Acord Charmoni Type of play space or facility Type A. .... Type 8: 10/18

Trow C Neighbourhood Type & Door manager of talling 2 (and good within such if two, when you do never a young young from the case of the Advisor with the

Type & Local goods and harmon Alleger source which had be recorded below by alternative deposing to the community and with transfer without accompanying shall also also are party young character wall to write man.

Type C. Improvement because and facilities in larger space or facility to extend according on the control of any proof security, and to and the property of the control of the property of the control of swith those of they improved in.

many of married to the Colored Date of pressure of ESC Maint 2018. 41.12 No. of

Description of the site and its surmondings

Will liped of the etc me bein moster?

(cent over these extrement) is shown in THE PLANTED OF A DRIVE

training from the company of the foundation of the company of the company of the foundation of the company of t

hard of nations and dog theory. The newsy wodes are much as dues. per extracting in strong over all resources extractions and district opposite

Judgements for glanning (to be completed after the assessment)

What occupy to be connected for this give prime during full phy planning document

Comment of the comment of the control of the contro Expose sour resources no report

Complete stating fulfiller interaction management to the contraction of

- 5	CARRIEN	- 1	Westnesses, improvements needed
	Greet		Service and Design Transmitted
- 1	Average, hearth some low-merced		
locketor	et of children	Sonw	Comments
	GI (Alline)	NA.	
Lawrence for	Mary State State Collision	204	Companie
West Lage 2		1 12	1
Series Ser		1 1	-
		- 1	
	married from	- 1	+
Maring IT		1 1	1
On agreed to		1.7	1
TOTAL		23	+
ACCRECATE VALUE OF	total as N of mas	- 4	
	macococe Ar40, 8+50, C+503	Sport	Concerns
-	shifted to pile	777	120.7707
	Stateman Life Services	- 1	
	of other sensitives a supplemental sensitive s	.NA	
Children and the			
	BING ABIS (Type Water Corty)	TAN-	-
Bat parties		1 7	-
2011			
		- + -	+
	to the same of the	- 1	1
Make below to	winted for the third of the time		
Asset pilly	10.0		
TOTAL	The state of the s	- 1.4	
minimum de la constitución de la	total as N. of max	- 4	
Care and m	WYDDIANA CHE MUTA F-85, C-350	Score	Convent
Hearth and			Seed or set sorgered.
setting by			The state of the second state of
Denni Libra		- 11	
long free an		- 1 1	+
	Supremoty with this State Cody!	NA.	
	and parties (Dot 6 and Comp)	NA.	-
TOTAL.	AND DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS IN		-
The second stables	WILLIAM VIII	- 11	+
Automorphism (see Section 1997)	total at % of max.	160	
Diversit Sens		1 35	Ti-
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	THE LOCAL COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PARTY OF THE	- 141	

### See name: Gorgotoma Park Play Area 1 Type of play space or facility.

Type C. I. Type A. Doondeb Type & socal

Type A. Door for your or fairly demonstrate a part of the second control of the part of the second control of Annen adults

Type It has been seen and the over A larger from which talk to represent talks on a farming mile of the property of the proper Names, within a companying and to all the political spring of them; to digit to all these.

Type Co. Temperature and residence of Addition of George according to the Addition on present areas of community county despite, and the Paretry larger discusses (discussionly has get to allege and something study and obtained on their rests that years and have a union (3140 of 264) enjoymensiss.

from Harmoot Bills School Deter of securing \$100,500 pt 2003 19.01 Demand of

Description of the site and its surroundings

When a part of the ent we bord members

Distinged point was over it had a party

Feet conveyant of the size

and the first formatting about the commence of the property of the commence of the first of the commence of th

Will designed and processed a forming a first designability

triandly indigetions.

budgements for plenning (to be completed after the assessment):

What result to be processed for this pile when having failure previous deposits.

Transfer temperature in States share

5 Excelent	1.2	Weaknesses, improvements needed
A Good		Serio is anakomore, responenters medes
3 Average, mode some improvement		
rocksmarts of children	Score	Conomismo
	.3(4)	
Coupone Dress score A-35, 8-35, C-353	Score	Comments
thing semple	- 1	
NAA TURE ON CHINATA	3	
Letting times	- 4	
Personal and Agency and Security	- 4	
Committee or grant of theme	: 8	
Marring prior distance		
Drug and his the one	(3)	
TOTAL	- 34	
Pirat work; total as N of max.	- 6	
Play serve (max score #+40, 8+50, C+500	Score	Comments
Expound for complete couples	10.4	100
visual display titles	- 1	
Pay come of afficure and (from \$ across over	1 1	
Value of	1	
magnative play specifying 8 draft person		
Peli patres	1	
Lidock guttu	11.1	1
Section in the Asset Commission Commission	-	
Physic for elittings to M	-	
Plus copportunities for myseriar insporter	1 3	
I ddg g plyy = # - ib	- 7	
TUTAL	24	_
Final score: fotal as N of way	- 2	
Care and maintenance trees sours 4-25, 8-45, C-35;	Score.	Comments
Well manufactured	-	127.27
HINE THE STATE OF		Brend NI MT scorooms
lasting for again.	1	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH
distriction	- 1	
Dig for Jown	-	
Descript of Sulescopy and Opper State Language		
Tarrets/Aberging 1 Hills (foles 6 and Carry)	- 1	
TOTAL	- 1	
Filal score: total as N of mas	- 60	
Dweat Store		1
TOTAL	- 70	1
Final source total as N of miss:	63	

### Sittle Plante Gorgestonick Plant Play Area 2

Type & Local

Type of pley space or facility.

Type A. Doonatro Tape A. Door to see a factory destroy again, with a significant or with the contract of the proof of the contract of the contr Anner Militi

Type C

Type & course purposed for the property of the region of the property of the region of Maright served a community of the picks will be not being a term of sightly will asse.

Type C. Straightform and supplier and facilities a larger property facility to differ a supplier with the supplier and control property and in It has ting langur strumous trateger story can get us suffer and count time in support tributes multisum, with their piers and have a sanian satiga of city aspendentist.

Halve of concess - matural flacts Date of element Dirighter 2001 \$7.00 Winter 100

Description of the site and its surroundings WAS INDEED IN NO. 100, we have assessed

Declared productions and a continued that

belong the property of the party of the second of the party of the par

Short, in terminal procession in about Commission and automating Participal in Street, and

auagements for planning its be comprehed after the assessment).

What recent to be presented for the are when making further framing payments

Charles Proposing this one play demands.

Salves require on extenting write and essurant

3 (2	sellent	2	Weekieses, improvements needed:
1 60	od-	- 1	Serious esskresses, improvement medes :
1 80	rige and love improved		
resident and of all		Score	Comments
111	1111111	344	
And the latest the lat	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	Score	Concessed
	rs A-31, 8-25, C-211		
State of State of		- 1	
New years by a tree	THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT	1	
Stating Willel		- 4	
_	emorphiscolomics.	-	
The second section is a second		- 1	
Appearance to proper age		- 1	
HTTE ad far the	Ma.	1	
YOTAL:		30	
Third score; total a	The state of the s	- 16	
They waive I must be	tone A HO, B-50, C-50)	Store	Comments
Training III man	and the state of t	- 1	
to see of the	mi militari	1.2	
PDy count of affe	energiages /Note 4 aresis over	- 1	
POVERE .		1.	
Automotive Like a	general end news		
terpres			MGIDA own teed:
10000 9 (11)		(9)	
Loons to the opt.	The state of the s	- 1	
Table 10 Union	HUM.	1 1	
The Address of the	terropie mine	1.1	
Addations with			
TOTAL		- 11	
Final society total a	e Not man	- 1 8	
are and human	work inner storm Av. 2s, Balli, Callin	time	Commen
Not and	- Transport of the Property of	- 1	
Heart or harm			Females of the Familian of the
protein her payers			
TO THE STREET		1 4	
Fig. Tree payers		- 1	
Treatment of local	TY A CORN MACON	T.	
	Hitte (Type 8 and Carrie)		
TOTAL:		(4)	
Timer score: total a	a Not mer.	60	
Owini Scote			(0)
TOTAL		1 77	1 (
Final score: total s	at N of was	-62	

### Stormer Directions Park Play Avea

Type of playspace or faults

Type C Type A: Doorstep Pype 8: Local Type & 1000 to the state of failing a continuous authorized of hand, where the many failing on properties and Assess adults.

Type & Louis Louise and Malares and Appendix of the Appendix of the Control of th Named, Section in Companying which and for all for all young billion is easily will have:

Type C. Small transfer section and facilities. A larger space or family for internal recovery and observe and provide section. traveling larger strategy, elarger and, can petry subjected from it pay and arbitrar recording with they generally have a sider targe of days regardence.

National States Dyn of a little force 2222 20,41 Section 8

Description of the site and its surroundings What woods of the one on surgest order.

incomplying may regulate park First Impressions of the site:

hands from moreovers poor the entire facility facility is appearance and belong the second control of the entire facility facilities and the second control of the entire facilities and the entire facilities

Annual to the second but the second but the second to the

audgenants for planning to be completed after the assessment):

What remain to be presented for Bits you when mylong future planning decourse."

If the loop term the management will require to provide all

- 15	Excellent		Weekneum, improvements rended
- 1	Good		Serious weaknesses, improvement needed
-	Average mode some improvement		
Total Street	of of children	Score	Consessor
-	is at a till the bit	-NA	
_	ran score A-31, 8-35, C-33	Score	Cocorners
phoras is			
	w/honon		1
ette g to			
-	The least of the l	1	
	1000	1 1	
	her charged	- 5	
Decamol 6		1	
TOTAL:	1117-7-7-7	-29	
day're bodrone	total at N of max		
-	max score A+40, 8-50, C+503	Score	Continue
	mining stoler	204	-
	Comment of the commen		
	Contraction and Contraction an		+
	of affects again Higher word Lavin		+
Vicensis			
	(As sen Fren 8 455 com)	-	
Dail Decision		- 1	1
- 9111		178	
-	70.1414/41000000011	: 1	
	(Miles II) III	1.1	
	Control of the Control	- 4	
nidden phys	report .		
TOTAL		:20	
FineCulture	total as % of max.	-40	- Inches
	mention accept the store 4-25, 8-35, C-355	Score	Comments
Ved Hell		- 3	
STREET, SOME	The same of the sa	- 4	Build on self propagation.
Setting for	afete	- 1	
129119 Diese			
Dog free to	est :	.4	
	Fugurery, as at the Enrichment		
Telletaiche	rights facilities if you'll and Clarks	- 6	
TUTAL		.33	
Finel State	total at % of man	60	
Owner Son	re:		11
TOTAL:		72	

### Stemmen Health First Play Area

Type of play space or facility

THECT Type A: Doorstop Type 8: Local Type A. Cook the same to be April and with and if you were your your in your forms on any other world

Type & Joseph Control of the Control of the proper which put the received billing to change in the property of the section of the control of Styring, without accompanying exists, and the admin, and proving existence in wall to write take."

Type C forgotter than the Market All and the All and the second of the State of the traviting larger instances make in mill, can get the safety and farmed time in pays and informal measures with their points and time is MADE VISION OF STAY AND COMMON.

500 Tobal Date of someone July March 2001 13.50 Q=010

Description of the site and its surroundings

Community responsed to the wall to popular become popular

First impresseds of the site:

February Polymenton about the commenced scanner bounds, and the order of the first energy days and between the

Westernag and well exposed officings and reported to a di-

Acon management say harden.

audipercents for planning (to be completed after the ussessment).

Committee Improvement medicated parties and personnel.

Some of the other equipment will have transcoment in the larger team.

- 3	Excellent	1.14	Washinson, Improvements needed
	Good	1.0	Service weathering, improvement render
- 1	Average, hearts some improvement		
inskens	nt of children	Score	Comments
	o of (Assiste)	NA.	
Location (I	ner grove Andri, 8435, Cristia	State	Comments
ndy-mi e		1 1	-
	SV A STEEL S		+
Belleg II		- 1	
	and American process.		
	or getting from		-
	The latest and the la	1	
Nugerol 1		1	
TOTAL		- N	
Final purpo	total as % of mus	- 81	
Play value	max occare Ar-40, Br50, Cr503	Store	Convents
	11 http://doi.org/10.1001/		
Nilsoot I	CONTROL LA SUITE	- 1	
-	all little est ages (Figure 8 and Comme)		
4		1.9	
-	rights again (Tigo III and Clurily)	1 1	
101 paren			
100 X 3411		- 1	
- 5W	e-sus e-sus	1 12	+
Family by	dates a ra	- 1	
<b>Рен прос</b>	further for shall had critis in-	- 1	
Aside III	what	1.4	
TOTAL		- 31	
Fired Store	total as N of man	1.0	
	naviologica (max soore An./5, 6-35, C+36)	Score	Converse
-	No. of the Control of	- 1	
HI STRUCK	1474)	- 4	Beer Strief pocurate
lasting for	AAR		
Mari Circ		1 14	
ing fred 5		- 1	
and delegation in	Charmony with the 3 sett Certy	- 3	
tion ( note in terms	AREA PETROLICIAN SERVICE SAME		
TOTAL	ATT TO STATE OF	- 30	
Action and the last	total in % of max	- 4	N.
Cheral Sco TOTAL	**	11 35	1
	The Later of the Control of the Cont	4 73	

### Step name King Deorge V Hey Ares

Type of play space or facility

Tros Type 6: social Type A. Doonteb

Type A. God that sales is the highest poor, within any of highest warm providing promising from the consequence of ANALOW WHITE

Type & Louis government have an alleger some which you do remaind have no charge or against a firm our manners of the Septide, without accompanying exists and the administrate prompletones in wall to write make

Type C. True and the state of the filter of larger space of the filter of the state both fing longer printing a subspace of the text points of special stand from a given and Married mechanics, with transparing print have a with them of they represent to.

Name of woman or Date Or from Date of pasterness Line March 2018 ILP. Owner

Description of the site and its summandings

Warm ingerity of the ulterary being assented.

Paywiss, MARK est show bettern to a public 2010.

First impressions of the site.

Health first Proposition which for the middless in which has been been sent from the Language data of the day the Health of

Web regulated, with trajected becomes your after hell more tackness.

Equipment is Ald Exit in produce electron. have writted baseoff from a general interior

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What result fit he considered for this are when ealing fat are placing immedia-

pleasant part of females.

- 2	Excelera	3	Westerses improvements needed:
	Good	-21	Serious weaknesses, impresement neoded.
-	Average, needs some Improvement		
- 10	ret pf children	Score	Comments
_	noof desires	NA.	
	5.30.00	2000	- Contar
Locomon (1	nax score A-2L 8-35, C-35i	Soore	Comments
planted a	W 187	- 1	1
y-mines	5a (1004-ms	1	
Berriog m	71	. 1	
1	ATTER BETTER	1.0	
	a magning that	7.8	
Lessoning of	the production of the second	1	
Designed I	far thin e-in		
TOTAL.		130	
Final score	total as % of man		
Tipy value	(max accord A+40, 8+50, 0+50)	Same	Comments
Table log To	richtermider	1.4	
Permoon I	Cepanic (Alexandra)	- 1	
Thy reside	of different ages, [Eyes 8 and 5 ares]	-	
Visco II	The state of the s		
	strongs (Year Bate) and	- 10	1
Dali partiti	The state of the s	- 1	1
000e sett		- 1	
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Me salut minocont	- 1	-
	photos to M.	1 2	
	Territor by Guidel - Territor	- 1	
Addat piv			+
TOTAL	total.	- 10	1
10000	TOTAL PROPERTY.		1
	total in % of rise	- 1	-
Care and P	numerance inserviors \$425, 8435, C430	Store	Comments
Health and			House an art porument
	Control Control		Dear of the Southern
heating for	1000		1
SHIP FIRE		- 13	
Dig first s		- 1	
ACCRECATE VALUE OF	Leaving A. S. Cook (M. Cork)	- 2	
	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	1.0	
TOTAL.		122	
and the same of the	total is % of max	- 11	1
Own at Sci	94		Ţ
100	Wall Called Co.	- 5	1
first score	r total or % of max	40	

### Type of play space or facility. Type C. Type A. Doondeb Type & socal Type & Door to receive failing damed your will a significant or was not a considerating from the property condi-Ancien adults Type It has specify in the same A darget specify and the regions below to describe provide the same and an there, within a companying and to all the artiffs will prove of them to stall to all these. Type C. Transport and source and fulfillers Always assess or family the about the missease areal account and provide provide and for Display biggs dispused 1980 mining his patry whis pily and some straight and the metallicing in the past of the print of the past of the p union (21sh of 2ky) enjoyeenim. thing of summer in the OCOND Date of possessery 23/6 Shales 2558 25.00 Westfree NO. Description of the sife and its surroundings White ingredient that this and having assessed. Licinate rode of gryy sees in a public pile. First Imprespons of the site. report for the processor is about the contributing to the force in the process that the process contribution of the force of tools will provide with any and make the control of the pold section. Subgenerits for planning (to be completed after the assessment) What made to be (accounted for 10's after above during bytos) precing datasets. Comment Institution of severy Heliumay (the Memority) The purioding required respect work.

	Exchent	3	Weaknesses, improvements needed
	Color	- 4	Serious anaknemen, improvement seedad.
-	Average area's some improvement		
lookater		Score	Cocomunities
2000	Contract of the Contract of th	NA.	A STATE OF THE STA
	to more A-35, 8-35, C-353	Mark Committee	
		Scene	Comment
thinks be		- 1	
may mee by	The state of the s	- 1	
Setting to	The State Control of the Control of	- 3	
Temperature	my offer A and parties	- 1	
	or getting from	- 3	
special in-		- 1	
Drug and Soy	the die	(4)	
TOTAL	A DESCRIPTION	- B	
Feat ware:	total as N of max.		
Play whole in	max score P+40, S+50, C <ss< td=""><td>Score</td><td>Communica</td></ss<>	Score	Communica
Descripts o	mattet to play	1072	
Second of	Plante: USBIT-	- 1	
Fluid cooling of	Coffee or Committee Committee of the Com	1	1
Vomen.			
-	PER SHIP FOR BUILDING:	1.0	
Palipaters	***************************************		
Loloká guttu		1.	
Sept to the		1.2	
Platel & front	Territo M	- 1	
Mw opens	ment for manner more	1 3	+
HIGHER BANK	F10	- 1	
TUTAL		- 11	
Final score:	total as N of man	- 35	
2000	enterrance (max source 4-25, \$-55, C-35)	Sore	Comments
Yes made		1000	1-1-1-1
HWT 141	mg445,	1.0	Breed hit of Economists
lasting for a	III.F.	1.1	
office street		1 1	
Dig the so-	W	-	
Description	Self	1	
	great	- 1	
TOTAL	The second secon	- 12	
THE MORE	total as K of man	- 20	
Dweldt Son			!
TOTAL	Laurence	- 10	4
Floral storms	total as N. of mass:	100	l v

### Stormer Messiscook Park Play Max 2

Pype & Local

Type of pley space or facility Tyus A. Doomble

> Type A: 200 to the relief by 3 configures with regard flower with the regarding programme or properties and Accordance to State Co.

> Type & Local Source and Salation of Argent Speciment 1 part for courted salating by content from the format in community and with Names, without promisinging whilst and for south with young interest as well-to and some

TypeC

Type C. Prophtocotical house, and for their Alarman control for the state of the st training Miger distance, obligations (i), can get in subjected street it gray, and alternative with they geant and have a salar targe of city regiment to

Name of American Linds Of Room Date of Journal of Edit Month 2011 14.31 Westles 100

Description of the site and its surroundings

What manels of the entered entered and part

First Impronouss of the site

white the representation the same receiving factors. And they provide the best first receiving the color and best to require

The number of the property of the second

audgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What result to be provided for this year when knowing future planning decision."

- 15	Excelent	1 2	Weeknesser, Improvements needed
14	Good	1	Service make every more years reader
-	Average, seeds some improvement	- 4	
-	s of strikkree	Score	Contracts
	C. 87 LP 0.00 mm	1sA	
pratice (in	ME 2009 P-75 B-75 C-251	Score	Comments
and to	E1	- 1	
Wall shed b	w Chilleton	- 3	
Setting	4	- 3	
Personal La	try, lighting and sources.	- 15	
	Confidence .	16	
-	her yearse	- 5	
Dreight de	or which edition	4	
TOTAL		35	
FVW sucre	total as % of man		
Hey value t	Time score R-40, 31-50, \$-50(	Store	Demonstra
	CORNER TO plan	1	
1	pulled highligh	- 1	
htt soott.	Pottern am Ton Fant Coru	- 1	
Uberry C		- 4	
-	rin griffar klast oraș	- 4	
Dat prove			
Door syth		1	
11/1/10		- 4	1
Paulier	HIBBOH MALE A	1 2	
Pivy opprat	TO THE STATE OF TH	- 1	
hoderf piny	prijet	1	
TOTAL		31	
FVW seem	total as % of max	100	
Large and to	erromania (marateria 4/25, 6-35, C-35)	Sore	Comments .
WW THE		1000	
Treatti acc	Philips Philips	- 14	Seed 20 467 bearinger.
particip	white		
Letted Agency.		- 1	
Dog But 20			
nn-ra	Superior of the Control of the Contr	1.2	
Telegraphia	rights Sandiner (Type 8 cm), Comit	- 2	
TOTAL		(32	
That scere	total se Worf men	80	1
Dwell of Solv	16		
1000			

### Sittle number | Newslands Park Type of play space or facility.

Type A. Doonbeb From 8: social Type C Tape A. Door the man or facility I ame your will a year of the second room, opening your format you prove to your of Amount adults

Type 8: 1000 (purplied William & Alegar Space which put he may not subjectly distributioning stribute in commentative and late. Allengt, without a companying attitis and its philos and young statements under a cost same.

Type C. Troughand and Artificial Alongs and at least to drive a record and a record and programmed and in Directory larger to among this material is not get to other and time it play and officinal notices and that pent and have a species extraor of these management.

Militar of processor - Carlo Drifted Date of pressure of Life March 2015. ALDE Dental I

Description of the site and its turroundings

Witte Experts of the 140 decisery amount

They shall not built grown his They're posite point

First impressions of the site.

to back the big protection where the sale is the first transport to the part back and become a constitution of the back and the first and the

Will be part that if and the same and Webcoming or carle being

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment).

Some powerful is spring and are county represented in the surger farm.

- 3	Exelect	12	Weskressen Improvements needed
•	Good	- 1	Serious weaknesses improvement seeded
7.8	Average stands some impressional	_	
		1	1/
No. of the last	ns of children	Score	Contragation.
		NA.	
Lacation D	rest source A-Str. B-Str. C+Str.	Score	Comments
the last of	energht	- 1	
Net alongly (minor)		9	
Listing Sw	ret.	- 4	
COST II	rints, lagrange and backering	1 1	
Sec. and	y at getting there.		
	No of things		
leng out h	or the view		
TOTAL		30	
First score	total as X of max	90	
Pay saus	max years #+60, B+50, C+525	kov	Contracts
ter belands by	professional and the second	1000	Part of the second
10 00010	Charles I when	1	
	of other or ages (from Yarris Corta)	1 3	
Distance of the last			
-	tilly was those it trait arms	- 2	1
Pel parres			+
patte			
	Te recipio and		+
	Surrent to tall	1 1	+
	Souther the display of white		1
Asido ( 144	The state of the s	- 1	1
TOTAL		- 1	
100000	total as K-of-was	- 9	
	NAMED AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY SAFETY SA	Score	Corrects
Yelf Indian		100	100000
1007 214	afrit		Rossed bit self-assessment
Seating for		1 1	The state of the s
attention to		- 5	
Dig her a	COL.		Day has of the coal angular
	Sales over man Styles & print, may	-	
	rang to Hills (Type II and Carrie)	- 1	
TUTON.	The state of the s	130	
10000	total as % of man	10	
Dwest Son		11 11	1.
TOTAL	Manager and a second	- 44	
	total as Not man :		lu .

### Styrame Old Dagerhain Park Play Area

Pype & total

Type of pleasupose or facility

Type A. Doonstep TipeC Type & Too him you reducity a making with agree of home with the requirement of payorite way of Access to finish

Type 8: 1 may prove and factors of larger space which can be read to read to provide a factor from the great of a factor of the Named, with Automorphy all its and for an illness, spring stillion as east 40 will save.

Type C: Temperature had source and facilities. A larger source or family for informal increase which observe and provide propins, under the transling Milger distances independently, can get for subsyand since in play and entering recommon with their green and have a with range of the exponential.

Name of Assessment Conflicts 30f Medi 2011 18.30 Waster Decide

Description of the site and its surroundings

Will mode of the will be point all the

Endorstains ploywers established.

Fest impressions of the site that first improving dots for the stability factor, have been all body and left for support dots if any action installation

The natural agency and not written at Auguste half and readministration.

What worth forthe consistence for their alle when walking fickure planning to convert

Propagators of the extract partry final in walking to apparent.

5 Excitent	3	Westmens improvements needed
8 Seed	- 11	Serious weaknesses Improvement needed
3 Avitage, woods some limprovement		
to-chainwest of utilities	Score	Cocompres
**************************************	144	
LOCATION Dress Marie Avill, Build, Cultill	Schw	Dwwwerth
plantal stronger	- 1	
Wall used by children	- 1	
Get a man	1 4	
Personal Lifety, the regional time for	- 4	
A PROPERTY OF		ring (SAMO) 10.0 pr party
America, color (1779)	- 4	
Designed for this site	1	
TOTAL	26	
Pinal score, total as N of man	.03	
Play value (mais score Audó, SuSC, C+SS)	507	Seminaris
Footing to military in plan	1000	
Townson of the second problems	- 1	
Page meetic of afficement agency (Trape If and Cramp)	1.2	
Disempt	- 1	
Angelein sterage Tay 8 and Larry	- 1	
But gents.	-	
coop egits	1.8	
to be followed by the series		
Part to delibert to U.	- 1	
Ре-сорой тех Ти палент типе	- 1	
MOSOT (May varied)		
TOTAL	. 30	
Final socies, total as N-of mae	- 4	
Care and representative story \$125, \$135, \$135.	Sore	Secretor
MAIN THAT AMEND	-	
readti por sattis		floor or self purposer
Setting for wicht	30	
Little byen		
Dog fine pover	1.0	
Protection of Experience when Trape A and Contra		
Triintutturgra te illin (Topo B mil Comit	- 0	
TOTAL	120	
Final score total as % of wax	- 61	Ŧ
Dwelall Solve		¥
FORM.	10	4.0

### Steiners: Oval Road Horst Type of play space or facility

Type A: Doorstop Two 8: Local

Type & Date the support help is the new ordering of the second control of the proof of the second control of t Shelen Johns

Type & Local Igraph and Survey, A larger space which put for routhed laters by the end on they are a survey or a second survey. brooks, without prompaying which and to ability with young control to wall to not have

Type C

Type C. Parameter from the income had two Alongs, among family to distinct anyone much information parameter from the GaveNew Support of Artists and System and the Control of the Contr makes timps of days drawn and in-

WHITE IF A SECURITY SECURITY Dyna of security 20th Moran 2003 1111 iom

Description of the site and its surroundings

Which appears of the site are being assensed?

Exchanging with intermediateous

First Impressions of the site.

refulie For transaction, discriber one meaning control formula, commission and facilities for example, does a view and facilities for the

the well constitute even over the resemble of the

foreign premiable and a unicoring

Sudjements for plaining the be completed after the assessment)

When were to be a considered for the arm prior making before pleasing deciment.

Company to the second or part of the second part of the second of the se Assembly County Value County

Committee to be programmed by the committee of the

- 13	Dicefeli		Weekreams, improvements medel.
	Seed		Spring weakferning improgramming people
	Average, much carll improvement	- 1	
localisations	it of chieren	Scient.	Coomerts
	17/10/2	105	
Laurence (ri	wenner A-35, 8-35, C-261	Lore	Comments
-Cartelline	regis	1	
WWT mod t	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	-	
letting the		- 4	_
	may taken and taken to		1
	- Name of Street	- 4	
	her ships an		1
Designed to	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN CONT	- 17	
TOTAL		3	
Final score	trades & of mex	- In	
May volue (	Marx Scoop And D. 9-50, Cr-50)	Score	Comments
POCTA III	chiamos riw		
NOWS I	AWE COURT		
14/	of Section 1, age of the Control	- 4	
di-		- 1	1
_	ryling repositions thankd Clocket II		+
Nil aurini		- 1	-
-000E-0411		- 1	
to the second	4	1 1	1
Saure loc o	internal	- 2	
Huy seems	mirror, for the pipe of the pro-		-
date: pres	der	-	
TOTAL		- 14	
Time access	total at K of mov.	- 84	
Care and to	alimenance (max store M/25, \$=25, C+35)	Scote	Coorners
pieli ine i i	Part .		-
Health ext	LOVE		filmit of self american
	AAR.	- 1	i i
Utto leve		- 5	4
Eng hmc ad		+	4
THE CO	hopmoory mate (fyet 6 erg Carty)		
	tare to the factor of the first	.4	
TOTAL		- 32	
Finel rooms	total as K of max	- 0	li .
Overall Sco	NO.	701-73	10
TOTAL		- 1	

### Ste name Fattist Green

Type of play space or facility

Type A: Doomstep Type C: Resylbourhood

Type & Coordinate states in the participant of the states of the participant of the parti

Type B: Local associated factories of larger source which and the resonant factories in terms of the resonant Py and with factories and terms of the resonant Py and with factories and the anti-

Type C. Three would had going and had by: A legal good or family to control in report and control into your places, and the straining larger distances integrated into a price subject and good time in any and internal matching with their paint and had a subject to a price of the properties.

terms of security II De Clabon
Cycle of securities I DE Moral 2003
Time I LLB
Wester Original

Description of the site and its surroundings

With page of the set we being supposed?

thehard play was extract the transmission of the estudia area (in falls)

First imprassions of the site:

ration for improving place me and, recovery largers, but the, possible to an and but, he excepts days in one and has harmful.

Mensight record."

The William problemed while

Desired of the forming of the based that the state of the second of

Subgrowents for planning (to be completed after the exerciment).

What seems to be produced for this own price making full my planning document.

Must all the excisioned act income replacement to the one hands.

- b Excedent		Vesitivesses, improvements revoted :
4 God	- 1	. Serious weaknesses, impresentent needed
3 Average, weeks some improvement		
reciminant of children	Subre	Comments
100 mm ( O III to	764	
constitute prove Anyli, Smith, Collisi	204	Committee
and the tight	1 1	
Well could by place be a		
Like thing thomas		
Committee and property	1 74	1
and the second second	- 1	
Meeting print children	1	
Designed for the arts	1 1	
TOTAL:	171	
Final score, total as N of mak	A)	
Play value (mat score A+40, 8+50, C+50)	209	Demonstra
Emiry 11 in 6111 11 2 My	1.1	
CONTRACT (FAMILIES CO-BANK)		
Pay occurs of different same (Type 8 and C-orts)		
Voienes		
Proposition trian open if your Butter Torbid.	1 1	
let greet	- 17	
Long 1999	- 1	+
Account to the Turkets and Turkets		1
Pariet C. Adamora di	- 11	+
Tay opportunities for the mice improve	- 19	
RCIDE play on the	110	+
TOTAL	- 10	
Final supre-total as N of max	20	
Care and municipanics offer some 4-25, 9-25, 1-351	Score	Comments
Will making and		
High actuals:	-	Rengarult magazett
saffing for adults	1	The state of the s
Mile Willia		
high fire down		
Colombia Physical Regulation (Theory & profit Cortes)	11	1
Tonchitta and father I I yet 8 and C (mg)		1
TOTAL	- 0	
Final score: total at K of man	45	1
Overall Stone		4
TOTAL	- 47	
Final soons total as K of more	133	

### Stemme: Farther Fart Play Area 1

Type of play space or facility

Type A. Goomtop Type 8: socat

Type & Copy may play to the part of the part of the regal of the part of the p

Type B: Local govern since Assessment Assessment approach to be received below on a temporal growing transport and the sense of the sen

Type C. Tree constraint pour control facilities is larger upon at Notice to other our enterior of the design pour district and the design and the design of the control of the design of the design of the control of the design of the control of the design of the control of the

Dán i Paris - 104 (2011) Dán i Paris - 100 (2014) 100 (2011) West - 101 (2014)

Description of the sits and its surroundings

With ripectal the site on being minuted.

Exchant plin was of semicion to brittle balls

Fest represents of the site.

Iterate from projections according to a larger boundary for a larger boundary or a spream case of took and the Heaville.

Established the Darker would arrive with your

3/dgerments for previous (fix be completed after the assessment)

White selects to be processed for this aim select making Tyrish adjuncting decisions.

First the continuing this term account on

Soft latiticating will disprove the field at the usu.

million reducing the beginning to blim the also to be remocion.

3 Exercise		Acceptance in Acceptance princing
4 Good	-	Serious weatherses, mureoement cented
Average meets some improvement		
associationate of children	229	Comments
Tenderman of Centres	N/s	
Locottom Imae score A-95, 6-95, C-95	Soore	Konnen
elected one optic	-1.3	
Visit said to still the		+
letting there	- 1	+
Secured safety, lighting and located	- 1	
Amount agreement of	- 1 :	
Company of the Company		
Designed for the say		+
The Control of the Co		+
TOTAL.	- 31	
Final score: total as % of man	- 15	
Play value (max acons A+40, 8+50, 0+50)	Same	Comments
Entirelig to citation on plan.		
remont (Kennike) (Meler	- 1	
Play open at deferred age; If you \$ and \$ a right	11.7	-
Mineral III	1	
The part of play specificate \$ 450 \$ 200.	1 (1	
Ball permi	1 1	
issom:		
America (Albertalistate en america	- 1	
Pacality of chargest by lat.	1 4	
Two copy of a city of the district of the city of the	1 1	
Addat preview		
TOTAL	- 22	
Pinal score: fotal at K.of mae	40	
Care and mannerance inus since \$425, 8435, C435	204	Comments
Platingstignest	- 4	
Health a cithalets	1 1	Buss arreg tourname.
beeing for each	- 4	
MID-Fee	17	1
Dog fing speps	- 1	
Transacti secretari della Conta politica di	1	
Teleports water feel the of Type Bland (1984)	- 0	
TOTAL:	- 11	
Resal score: total is % of max -	- 6	
Ownii Score		18
T050e.	1 40	ill.
Floor score: total on % of max	46	

### Sterene. Fanise fait Play Arts I

Type of play space or facility .

Type & Coonstep . Type it: solal

Type A. The removement formy a making or allier operations and the control of the

Type 8: Amily power and favored in the product of the expension of the exp

Type C. Neightheur son seem and farther. A larger space or family, to advange services about 10 form and years service, wetter training larger state and observations of the performance of the performance of the service and their personance of authorized from regimencies.

Name of security 20th Small 2011
Time USSE Security 20th Small 2011
Time USSE Security 20th Small 2011
Time USSE Security 20th S

Description of the site and its surroundings

What wants of the end on very average.

Open make play week to public period

First Impressions of Itie site:

any property of the state of th

We suppose the writing the second

Sudjectures for planning (to be completed after the essessment)

When you in the process of the first pine when realizing factors plant of decision?

- 4	Excellent	- 2	Westnesses, Ingrovements needed
	Send	,	Serious wasknesses, intercontract headed
	And age, must said improvement		1
Inchiene	nt of chiates	Store	Cocomercs
	et of a fillinger.	NA.	
Location 0	NAV HOLY STATE BACK CASH	School	Comments
whether a	cocoerd		+
	be (hillian)		
mett	11	1	
Fernand L	Park North and Industrial	- 4	
	Control to the Control of the Contro	- 1	-
	that of Tables	- 4	
Designed I		1	
TOTAL:		- 1	
ACRES CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	total as K of mas	80	1
	Imas wore \$440, \$450, \$450	State	Dymoero
-	rumatan no glies	-	
	Fally and Control		1
-	of different ages (Feet Familions)		+
			1
	the graffunkter arm	- 1 1	1
that grimes	Mark the first second between the control of		
Loope sett			
	50 54544 00		
	Address to pile		
_	surrest or dealers retree	- 1	1
hadanf site		- 3	
TOTAL		24	
	total at K of man	10	
STITE 11/2	Name and Post April 2018 (1988)	State.	Dynostro
World ments		- 1	100
This little part			Simple of HET BREEFERONS
Services for	white	-	
Litted have		1 1	
Use free a	7 P	1	
the department of	Toperants when there said Crefs	1 1	
	Argura Nacional Cape 8 cm Comin	- 1	
TOTAL		30	
They source	total se % of mee	96	
Dwell of Sci	1		ŵ.
TOTAL	Contract to the Contract of th	.70	7 h

### Assessment sheet

Site nume: Psychological Park Play Ares 1

Type of play space or facility

Type A: Oxonitre: Fype 6: spesi-

Type Ar. Document more or middy, if court space, which signs of yours, where names, more style young triumen one pay some over the

Type 9 Temprepare and factories, 4 days space with our translated copyright for the pageons or some managed and other fritrits, written an employing while, are the while with young plotters to walk to with sing-

Type C. Frag transfered leaves and refer than A regar upon at the Hybrid and the many and a series and years an artist of the training longer detaries, independently, are get in labor and good from region and returned recitions with their poets and from a white sought of day exercisences.

two of process to the Orbitals Day of email Dictrinoch2053 11.80 Wester

Description of the site and till surroundings

Second .

Whith impacts of the pas we being asserted

Detract powering was a publicated

Frit Impressions of the site.

reliably free incommon amounting one restaining features fact all a committee of free, for exempte, stempt tick and built-tensibally

We're required that require to the generally facts, waterway for your breath from

conferring with problem page becomes

Subgenier's for claiming (to be completed after the assessment)

Wall recit street misses his this the error roung habe planning decimed

Committee and different property and face.

Committee and place and property and

### Serious - sknesses improvement necess Geod Average, Heads some improvement 165, cohon times coors A+35, 8+35, C+35) A HARRY AND A Name and Address of SER THE would never appropriate mounts continues of philipse Awaring to her LA Stilland TOTAL 154 Final store, total at Ni of max Play value (max score A+40, 8+50, C+50) recing an electronic plan THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN Lairman of Atlanta age (Track State Corta) Vinenatii. THE REST ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT CONTAINS No period ---OCIT IS THE SHOUTH BY WHEN The population has become many ahiddelpass and out TOTAL Final score, tutal as Nichman. .47 Cere and maritenance (max some A+25; 8+35, 0+35) 94411 PM 1594 mit or set assuranteet. State of Benediction THE THE ling free conne the second representative position of the entire of an entire of stationers to some (face 4 and Compl TOTAL: Final score, total in Not wan - 64 Convert Score -66 Front score; total as Not was:

See name: Foreffield Fark Flav Area 2 Type of play space or facilities fyce 8: 100xl

Type A. Doonstep

Type & Date the wayers heldy during most strategy of the selections, examining young forms on frequency and Kitology Johnson

Type & Lover specifically believed. A degree page which say he reaches latin by credit in beginning solvery in the members and with blands, without prompariting white and to while with young control to wish is well asso.

Type C. Perumbustratid has in and fall live Alongs, your or family the streams about proper and company and the Galeting langer physics and plantimetry is a got to supply and transitions in page and other interestation with their page is and have a Series Coupe of the Assertances.

New Parent Mar Orbit Date of annual piot Model 2003 12.00 Wester Device.

Description of the site and to surroundings

When pipelit if the feature same angreal

Open parties arrived allow area with informal sports and had garren driven on. In pickets justing

First Improvious of the site.

refule for improduce among our manage braining but all completely and for, for purpose they make and for formity is

Core to how read issue appearing MFr is expressive State of the canality of the second and all in resistances a confitteen.

Would be eath from one or han more units and promoved one or the

Judgements for playining (s) bit completed after the assessment)

What seems to be possible of the play year having halons are ning distanced.

Commission and the state of the

grader additional matrices

5 Excelle	4	- 1	Weaknesses, Improvements needed
a Good		1	Serious weeksenies, improvement needer
1 Average	Company of American		
lounismont of childre		Score	Comments
	7.	145	7000007
ongroup (may some A	A AM TON	Score	Domesti
Transfer of the State of the St	AND RESTORAGE	1000	- Inches
relatival averaged		- 1	
YOU WATER BY BUILDING		- 4	
Setting-Store			Buy real edisors:
Territorial street, tigate		- 8	
positivité a familie			
Maring 1the thirty		- 4	
Designed for the site.			
TOTAL	2000	32	
Final super time as N	THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	-77	
Play value (mux score	A-40, A-20, Cr59)	Score	Comments
остание	£1mm		
Committee of State of	Ahiles		
Tay occur of all females	Limit free tipe Cooks	1 1	
Married		- 4	
CONTRACTOR STATE AREA	Ties thank CONV	- 1	
tid germ		- 1	
		- 1	-
Autority of the Parket		- 1	
Times by deliberation	ii .	-6	
HAY DECOMMENTS THE	Stated Street	- 1	1
Arbitrat proprietor		- 4	
TOTAL		31	
Total score total as %	of man	- 0	
Eare and maintenance	(max store Av25; 8-35, C-25)	Score	Comments
W/V to 1 Female		100	
HEAD AND LEVEL			Bood of set asserted
soung by AAAA			
Dittil 644		- 1	
Trig first tidren.			
Transmit of Japanese	ly among Olyan & are Sunful	1 1	
	His Class Familia Street		
TOTAL		.10	
Finel score: total as %	den	- 4	
Overall Score	A P	- 1	+
TOTAL			
Final score, total as N	of man	. 93	1

See name: Scrattons Eco Park Plan Area

Type of play space or facility

Type A: Doorstop Pyon B: Local

Type A. Dark the annual relief of the contract of the product of the second of the sec Except printed

Type & Louis source in a favorage, A larger transport and pure a reported between the company and a service of the company of States, without principles and an end to what with young children to wall to will have."

Type C. Perumbustratid has in and half law Alexet, upon at facility to street all expression and transmit and possed deepers, and to Control tages statement adjunction in a get to displace from them in page and other in mentalism who then page is and have a makes times of days drawn and in-

NAME OF ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, Dyna of security 25th Mostan 2003 10.00 Summa

Description of the sile and its jurroundings

White popular is the that you having accommon

Assert y by prop

First impressions of the skin

a storet the arts including contrat, hazartic commit look and her, for purpose, soon it had also had foundly? widough from templates

Returns letting which feety assisted. Her poertooked.

MATERIAL PROPERTY AND DESIGNATION OF THE SHEET WANTED

audgements for planning (its be-concluded after the assessment)

What would be be considered for the life when woung belong planning assumed.

WHITE DAY THE STATE OF THE SPECIAL PROPERTY.

Apositio pathween, this wage, testing and be majorary with

:3	Divelent	- 1	Wesknesses, improvements riseded:
	Good		Tenous weaknesses, improvement needed
	Average, needs some organisement	-	
polenz	nt of children	Score	Commercia
	- CF1)	NA.	
oxation i	reas mare AnYS, Burth, Collisi	Supre	Concession
STORE S	Pringer		
WVILLIES	Sw (Bulleton)	- 1	
Skitting the	11	- 4	
-	took olived and recessor		
i-ula	to the general of the second	1.5	
April 10	their districts	- 2	
Designed t	for that one	. 3.	-
TOTAL		3.6	
Pinel Score	r total as % of max	1.4	
Play value	(Huse store And E. Bullo, Critic	Sing	Comments
Freitra II	ration in contains	- 1	
NOMES !	FIRESCOOLS.	(9)	
NA secti	of Afferred agent (Type & Just Conty)	- 1	
D			
-	NAME OF THE PARTY	- 1	
NA print		1 1	
scoe part	ti .		
±0000 191	THE PARTY SHAPE SHAPE	- 3	u ii
mark to	ITTERN W. U.	- 1	
Пан оротт	Committee of the latest and ware		
Hiddelf ptr	y subject	- 1	
TOTAL		23	
Final score	total as K of was		
Lette and t	terromance (maracture \$425, \$435, \$435)	bore	Comments
AUD	nille (CVV)—STALLE (ASSAULT)		
⊣ынтаж	) afterior	140	Filmponial amounteer
the same of	4917	(1)	
Differ Spirit			
Dog Rody	MG.		
	d summers men cropped ment and	1	4
Time (1)	anging to title Have Book Elamin	- 4	4
TOTAL:			
Finel score	total as N of man	26	3 -
D- 48 Sc	ora:	11/2	7
TOTAL	William Comment	- 34	
What address records	cotatan Nofees	100	

### See name. Scrattons Farm Play Area

Type of play space or facility

Type A: Doonstep Type C. hoghbourhood Type & Dair the suspensionally declar year attended of large where you are wing you for the property over

ancen white

Type 8 Linear specificant factories. A larger space when but the routhed latins by models from the sample to type in the administrative of with broads, without accomplying which yields a district the sample of th

Type C. Programmy residence in any last transfer sharper region of the region of the programmed provided programmed to talieting larger diplates independents, can got to adjoy and (aund hims in play and other us meaturing with their part), and have a makes timps at their assertion in

(Martin of American Std Octoo) 10.71 Amir

Description of the site and in surroundings.

With exects of the use we have assessed

Comment and the Real Print

First tragressions of the year

Institute finds must associated after prepariting boothors, hugarity, possible finds and fore; but yearways, stopy a new poet final features by

Store on highly associated, frocurrent is appring entitled. Site form rate by not seen and

Audgenturies for planning (to be completed after the ossessment)

Parameter is againg out and consideration and in the case face in

Commission receiving been on city.

Signature will be seen a series where

3 Ex	elect		Week Internal Section 1997
. 6	od	- 1	Serious weaknesses, improvement resided
E 66	rage, peeds some improvement		
-sheroest of co	Sdren	500mg	Coormersu
		544;	
location (may see	re An35, 8+35, C+355	Score	Coccenants
COTTO LINE		- 4	
The same of the last	++-	1 3	
terriginals.		- 1	Secretarial risks
School street, b	party and state by	- 6	
Accollisits is per	I there	- 1	
Sharing 1ther of	# to		
Symposited that	ink.	T.	
TOTAL.		- 31	
Finel score: total a	a Notation	960	
Hay value (max to	pre A+40, B+50, C+60)	Score	Comments.
United to the last	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE		
7110	er (Mary	1.2	
Number of the	rent ages (Time 1 and Conta		
Moreover		1	
1000	max committee to the County		
Li proje		- 5	Action Mark
100 pt 100			
Looct 14 the run	HI <del></del>		
Nick Rass	10.11	- 3	
Ter 00000 #7181	N SHARLANDE	- 1	
Marie and			
TOTON.		-31	
Their score, rotal o	ii Kofman	42	
Core with mainten	once frag 20010 A-25, 8-35, C-35)	Sonie	Comments
WV hallbeigt			
SAME BUT THE SECOND		- 4	Send to set sensored
somy fir asks		- 1	
and the		1.1.	
log fres meen		9	
have been commonly and a flying processing		1 11	
Forestate tangeng facilities (Torse & and C. serge)		7.	1
TOTAL		- 31	
final score, total a	e % of max :	- 37	
Distract Score			
218 HI PO	OCAL:		

### Stemme St Clieds Park Flay Area

Type of play space or facility

Type A. Doonstep

Type C. Neighbourhood Type & Date the suspent help defer your affecting it have where your content on the print of the Kitchen Johnson

Type & Lover specify of histories, it larger specified but he roughed laters by any entire or by the part of any alonds, without occumpancing which and to whole with young control to wall to with asset

Type C. Peral transferred time in and half law A larger, made or family the street of street of street and provide provide provide to laveTing larger physicism indiginalisms, varigeted adjuly and familiating missay and other in measuring with their paper, and have a under Congress District Assert World's

Service Harris Har Orbits Date of annual Property 2018 13100 Second

Description of the site and to surroundings What moving of the job are some assessed.

Deline Long was

First impressions of the site:

related from the processing place the containing doctors; but are, possible below it for prompts, make type and find from the

564 in marginal evaluation and interviewed load.

A high service of Papers Mark Warry committee in Billion St.

Judgements for planning (to be completed after the assessment)

What seems to be promised for the are positively future of seems as promised

Combining the sint some former or the

for the period of the consequence of an electric security for forte of the equipment is righting and blood and planning for the replanment of

from here should be undersiden.

\$ Excellent		Worknesses, improvements needed
* **		Secure and being representational
Average area's social transportant	- 1	1
Inichament of children	Score	Comments
	NA.	
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### See name: Tunsoriy Green Play Area 1

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Type of play space or facility Type A: Doorstop

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### See name: Tuntoriy Green Play Area 2

Type of play space or facilities

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### See name Valores Para Play Area I

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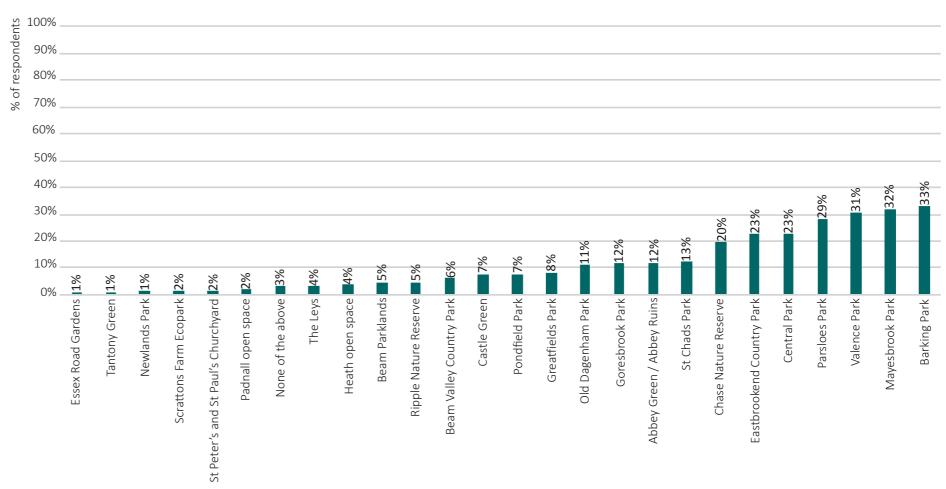
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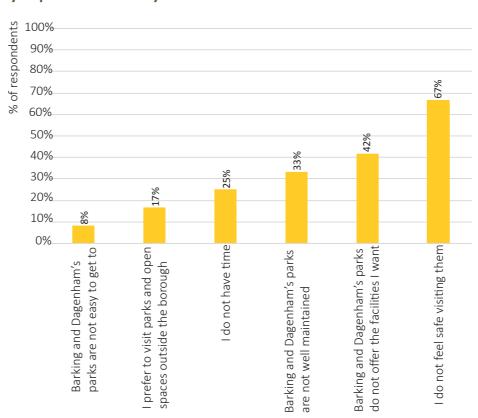
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# **APPENDIX 3 ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE**

Q1. The following parks are included in the Open Space Strategy assessment. Please tick any parks you visit often.



Q2. If you don't use parks and open spaces in the borough, could you please tell us why?

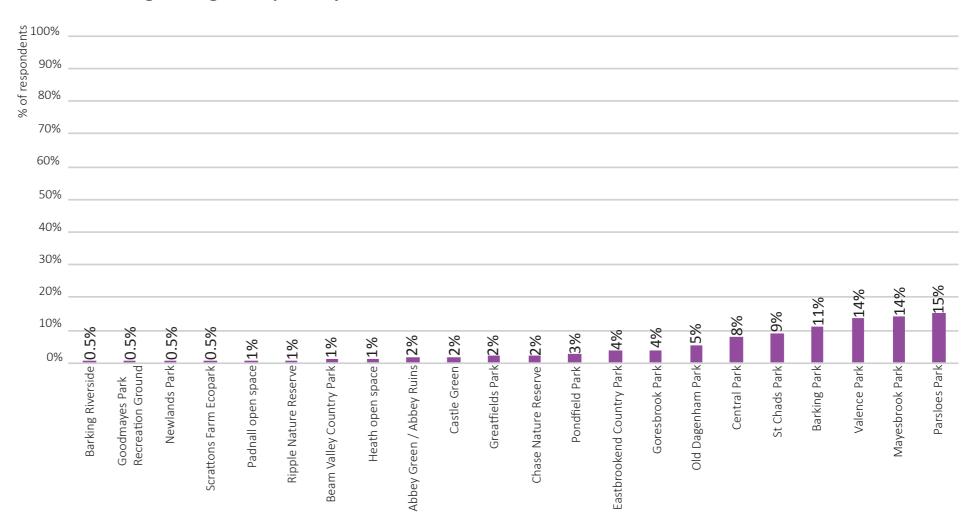


# Q3. If you prefer to use parks outside the borough, please tell us what we could do to encourage you to visit a park in Barking and Dagenham?

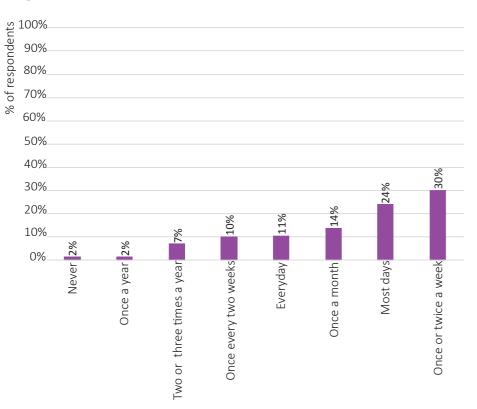
Have more facilities including places to sit and relax, a variety of places to buy food and drink including ice cream vendors, possible art exhibitions, water features or landscaped gardens.

Because my nearest park on Hedgemans road i cannot get my mobility scooter on there because of a metal barrier to stop motorbikes!

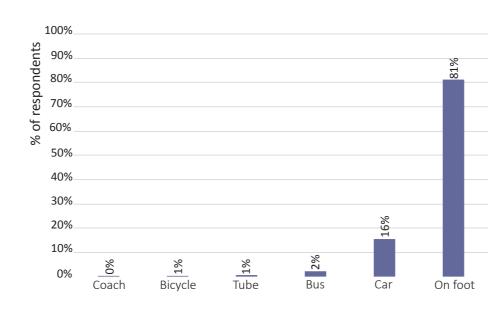
### Q4. Which Barking and Dagenham park do you visit most often?



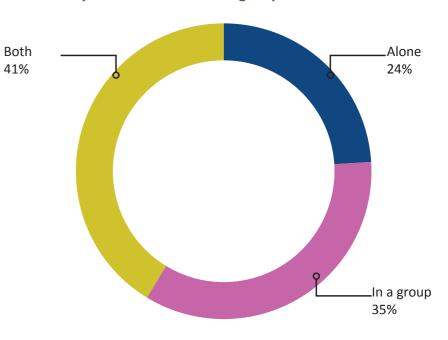
# Q5. How often do you visit a park or open space in Barking and Dagenham?



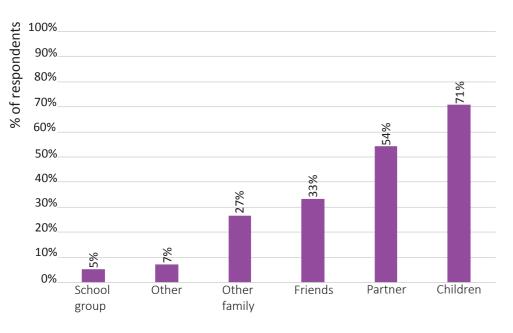
### Q6. How would you normally travel there?



# Q7. Again thinking about the park you visit most often, would you normally visit alone or with a group?



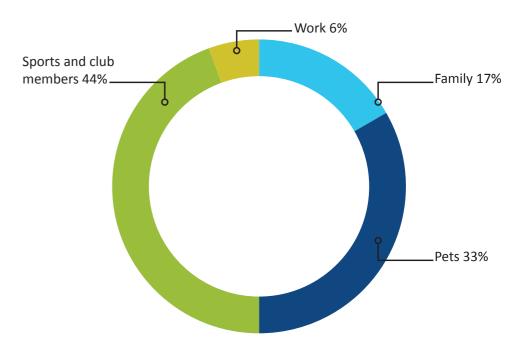
### Q8. When you visit as part of a group, who is normally with you?



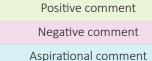
# Q9. When you visit as part of a group, who is normally with you? Other - Please specify NOT INCLUDED IN OPTIONS PROVIDED

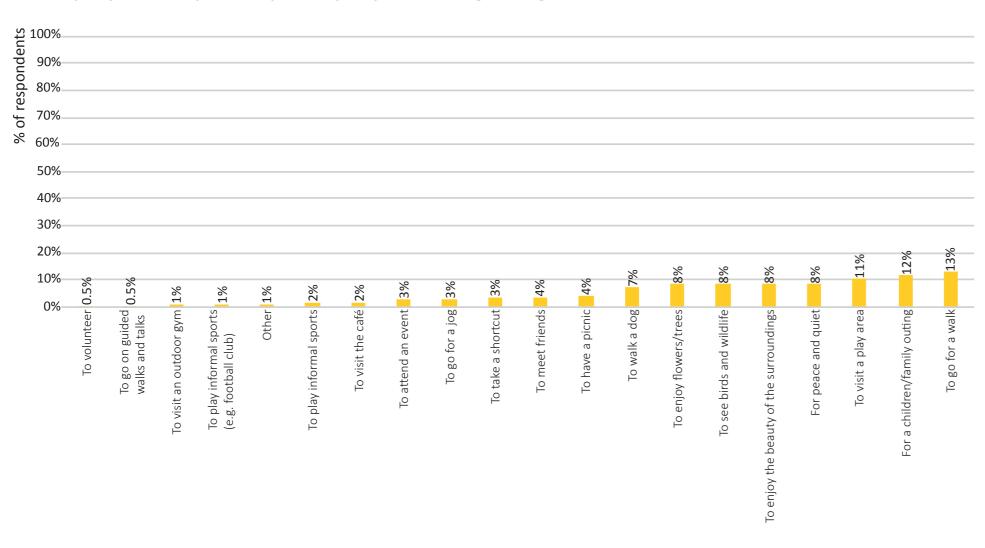
Pets	Sports and activities
Dog	Our parks fitness group
Dogs	Park run group
Dog walkers	Football team
Walk dogs	Fishing buddies
dogs	Cycling club
Pets	Children and adults as part of football teams
Family	Group of local mums with children
Husband	Club members
Own family	
Grandchildren	
Work	
Staff	

Q9. When you visit as part of a group, who is normally with you? Other - Please specify



### Q10. Why do you normally visit this park or open space in Barking and Dagenham?





### Q10. Why do you normally visit this park or open space in Barking and Dagenham?

### Other - Please specify

### To walk dogs

I take my dog but we love the wildlife there, especially the breeding birds.

Walk the dogs and take the grandchildren to the swing park

### Work

Park Keeper

Work

### Management and maintenance

Cut the grass regularly, clean the lake, trim the overgrown hedges (which never happens), put the swings on for kids, keep it nice and tidy.

### **Events**

For events such as St Georges day or history events

To also attend events in the summer.

I normally visit to join in the Parkrun event held on Saturday mornings

### **Facilities**

No cafe at St Chad's Park!

Visit Valence House

We don't have a cafe but if we did this would be on my list. As St Chad's park is an important part of our family social life, a cafe would be a fantastic bonus. We have picnics often throughout the spring and summer months and a cup of tea is always on the wishlist.

### **Sports and activities**

Fishing

Cycling

Outdoor exercise equipment and a track around valance park to jog around the edges of the park.

Feed the ducks at the lake

Play football with my grandson

To do Legs, Bums and Thighs classes

To play bowls

To get some exercise

For expertise, health and well being. Accessible paths.

To visit the Indoor Bowl Club Located in the Bark.

Walk through to go to Better Extreme

Fishing

### **Socialise**

To enjoy a chat on a bench with a friend

To have a bite to eat picnic

For fun days. Picnics

Walks, outdoor fresh air, meet friends, gym, equipment for children

To meet friends To have a picnic

Family

### **Environment**

To learn. I like when there are signs explaining which animals are there, what the history of the park is, how the rivers shape the land, etc.

To get to walk on grass! Sick of concrete and astro-turf

But usually for a walk to see wildlife and enjoy the surroundings.

We enjoy the open space and the peace and quiet of St Chads Park as we live in an apartment.

To get out of the house. One of the few places accessible by wheelchair

Get out of the house and get some fresh air.

To try and relax

I like to photograph nature and informally survey the insect life and flora in the park's wildlife area

I personally use the Park for a variety of reasons depending on how I am feeling. Sometimes to be alone to gather thoughts and chill out in the fresh open space. I like beautiful surroundings away from traffic and traffic fumes. Shame Barking Park faces onto Longbridge Road that is sometimes congested. Not good for those running but unknowingly could be inhaling harmful fumes be it not dangerous levels.

Love to see the Swans and ducks in the lake

The daffodils are lovely there in the spring and that's about it. The nice lavender with roses are not maintained. More flowerbeds would be nice. Also I would love more trees there. It is always too breezy there because the space is too open. Specially the playground could be surrounded by some. There is no cafe, nothing fun to do there. Barking park is great. Eastbrookend park is very nice too but again shame, no cafe there. Would like some nice flowery meadows, more plants, make it lively. Since its a country park, some more original plants, bushes could grow there. (like they try to do in Olympic park). Nice and more benches there. May it nicer so people would like to go for a picnic there. Or is it not supposed to be for this?

Positive comment

Negative comment

Aspirational comment

### Play

As a child-minder we visit valence park a lot for walks, puddle splashing, feeding ducks & squirrels but it's getting less due to lack of maintenance there which is very disappointing

As a safe place for children to play It would be nice to visit a cafe It would be nice to have a well maintained swimming pool

Better children play facilities, I.e swings and slides, etc and more dog waste bins

Children's play areas

Especially at Valence park there is very little for the children to play on & what is there is mainly aimed at children 4yrs and below. There's nothing really for children between age 4-8yrs. Many parks we have visited out of the area have apparatus made from tree logs and rope etc. Also teenagers congregating, smoking and swearing around the children is a massive issue. The local parks don't seem to be monitored by authority and when problems like this occur, it gets reported but nothing ever comes from it. I think things like this is a major put off for many parks in the area

More play area for kids and more activities to play with, less sand and more hard surface like the rubber mats

Mostly visit after school with the children to play and to during the day to walk the dogs

My children have visited the park to, walk our dog with their friends

Old Dagenham park is not accommodated for children all ages and it's boring for children and it's a toilet for dogs, coz owners are too dame lazy to pick it up

Play with kids

Pokemon hunting

Take grandchildren to the country park the play area is very UN safe and not very appealing

The Children area in Valence park need an upgrade. Almost everything is broken and or never been updated since we live in the area (9 years). Barking park looks amazing and my we are enjoying the children playground

The parks in the borough are appalling the children's facilities are so poor they don't even appeal to my children they are so outdated its untrue you cant even spend long period of times there cos there's not much to do

To take the kids out

To visit the park with my son

Walk the dogs and take the grandchildren to the swing park

We would like more equipments for children.

Mostly visit the play area but we do cycling as well.

To improve the children's playgrounds in Goresbrook I've heard there is a design for residents playgrounds if your playing when the park is out of hours they can break in but cant get out

Grandchildren

A better playground in Old Dagenham park would be nice. The one there is so outdated, most is from metal with scratched paint, no slide.

I been living next to the playground last 4 years and I never saw anybody from council to come and fix the children activities. Is very poor park with not proper safe play are for the local kids. No bins around to drop litters. I been living on hackney more than 7 years and the playgrounds are amazing and always clean and children live it. Dagenham is very poor with looking after parks and playgrounds. Very disappointed. As council tax payer my kids deserve have nice playgrounds around home.

I think more play areas are needed for older children....actual equipment they can go on and use...not jumping/swinging bars and silly 1.5m climbing walls. Heck! I even like to have a play and go on thing with the kids....I mean what happened to roundabouts?? They were around for years and kids love them, but there doesn't seem to be anywhere like that anymore and it's sad my kids do get go to the park to play as often, as the equipment is just too young for them....my 13 and 17 year old like to come to the playground to let off a bit of steam!

I think the Central Park has a great potential. For some reason it feels a bit "empty" and unpopular. It has lots of space and some really nice playground would be very good idea. Like in Barking Park, playground there just amazing! Why Dagenham area can't have something similar? Jogging tracks by park perimeter would be great too! So far I see people running by perimeter of the park sometimes on wet grass which not always safe.

I would like to take my child over the park more often but unfortunately I do not fill safe also there is no toilets or good play equipment for him

In Valence park there are not enough for children and not enough security. As of right now we do not go to Valence because there is always litter and people who shouldn't be in the park.drunks teenage kids with a bad attitude. Thanks

It would be wonderful to have a few sensory equipments to play with/on for children with special needs.

Kids day out

More play area and rides for the children. Remove the sand pit. Make the play area such that children feel safe from others trying to cause trouble and reck the place.

Ensure dogs are not allowed in children's play areas.

The Children area in Valence park need an upgrade. Almost everything is broken and or never been updated since we live in the area (9 years). Barking park looks amazing and my we are enjoying the children playground

# Q10. Why do you normally visit this park or open space in Barking and Dagenham?

Other - Please specify NOT INCLUDED IN OPTIONS PROVIDED

### **Environment**

To learn. I like when there are signs explaining which animals are there, what the history of the park is, how the rivers shape the land, etc.

To get out of the house. One of the few places accessible by wheelchair

To try and relax

### Sports and activities

Fishing

Cycling

Feed the ducks at the lake

To do Legs, Bums and Thighs classes

To play bowls

To get some exercise

For expertise, health and well being.

### Play

Pokemon hunting

Mostly visit the play area but we do cycling as well.

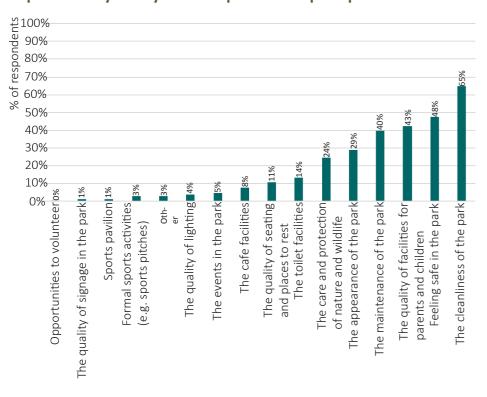
### **Facilities**

Visit Valence House

Q10. Why do you normally visit this park or open space in Barking and Dagenham?



# Q11. Looking at the list below, which three things are most important to you in your local parks and open spaces?



# Q11. Looking at the list below, which three things are most important to you in your local parks and open spaces?

### Other - Please specify

### Safety and cleanliness

Don't like large groups of males whether drinking or not. Don't appreciate people urinating discreet but can be observed or noticed. This problem of urinating is not limited to the Parks in Barking the problem of urinating is common on Barking streets and it makes me embarrassed and sick as it's filthy and a lack of decently. I person noticed a male even with empty cans at his feet and a can in his hand face the now closed Barclays Bank on Faircross Parade and was urinating. This was whilst there was still daylight around 1700/1900. Kids are in the area. Worst still there is some cameras but they point at the no right turn to earn cash which I except ( the signs position is questionable I just want to say though I digress)

Feeling safe in a clean well maintained park with good comfortable seating in safe sheltered locations.

to have no anti social behaviour

### Dogs

Dogs should be kept on leads while in the park and the person in charge of the dog should be carrying a bag to pick up its mess or be fined for not having a bag with them.

No lose dogs

### **Facilities**

Needs a cafe, needs better playground equipment, toilets need to be open all day!!

### **Aesthetic appeal**

Having some nice trees and flowers to look at, not just grass

### **Sports and activities**

It would be nice to visit this park and be able to play a proper game of tennis. The courts are ruined. The bowling green is an eyesore overgrown with people living/lurking in the bushes. There's no where to get any refreshments and you have to dodge the mopeds riding through. Need I go on?

Fishing

Children activities

### Other

Shaking off the stresses of manning the front desk

# Q11. Looking at the list below, which three things are most important to you in your local parks and open spaces?

# Other - Please specify NOT INCLUDED IN OPTIONS Dogs

Dogs should be kept on leads while in the park and the person in charge of the dog should be carrying a bag to pick up its mess or be fined for not having a bag with them.

No lose dogs

Positive comment

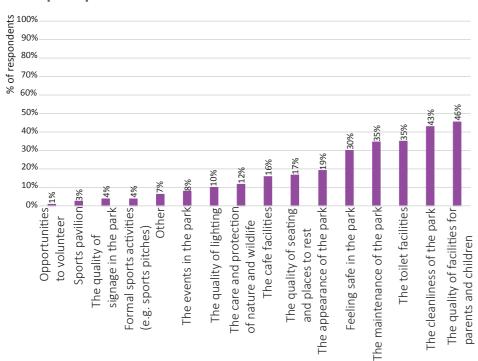
Negative comment

Aspirational comment

Other - Please specify



# Q12. Which three things need most improving in your local parks and open spaces?



Q12. Which three things need most improving in your local parks and open spaces? (Feel free to specify another option in the text box provided)
Other

### Dogs

A clearly defined area for people with dogs. At the moment i feel unsafe running the parks because of dogs that are walked without a leash. Also people don\'t always clean after their dogs making the park unsafe for toddlers

A dog section for us with pets

Central park needs more dog and waste bins as most are broken

Facilities for dog walkers, closed in fields, dog poo bins, paths not safe for dogs

More dog poo bins are needed.

Dogs on leads only

Dogs to be kept on leads and excluded fro play areas.

### **Facilities**

Need a cafe, need toilets open all day.

Car parking either in or on surrounding road, free!

### Miscellaneous

De-stressing and Relaxation watching the ripple of the waves after a week resolving issues on front desk at Town Hall!

### Safety and security

GET RID OF RATS

Mayesbrook park will have bird poo everywhere which is a problem

People respecting the park

Remove the drunks

Safety

Security of fencing

### Anti social behaviour

Everyone to respect the play areas and to treat the play facilities with due care and to leave the little children's play areas for little children only and to not litter these areas and to not bring their dogs into these areas, nor to smoke any (e-)cigarettes nor consume alcohol nor to intimidate any of those freely and happily enjoying the play are simply by their (often) intimidating presence and domination of the play equipment

### Management and maintenance

Feeling safe in a clean well maintained park with good comfortable seating in safe sheltered locations.

The grass needs to be cut on a more regular basis please

Too much being spent on rubbish.

### Play

Lots of play equipment has been taken away or damaged. The children desperately need a better safer play area

Need better playground equipment

The damaged swings etc never get replaced

The equipment in the play area

Zebra crossings into park area, enclosed play area, more toddler appropriate playground equipment. Not enough swings or padded/waterproof matting to ensure safe playing and allow children to be more free with play in all weathers.

Positive comment

Negative comment

Aspirational comment

Q12. Which three things need most improving in your local parks and open spaces? (Feel free to specify another option in the text box provided)

**NOT INCLUDED IN OPTIONS PROVIDED** 

### Dogs

A clearly defined area for people with dogs. At the moment i feel unsafe runnigin the parks because of dogs that are walked without a leash. Also people don\'t always clean after their dogs making the park unsafe for toddlers

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### **Facilities**

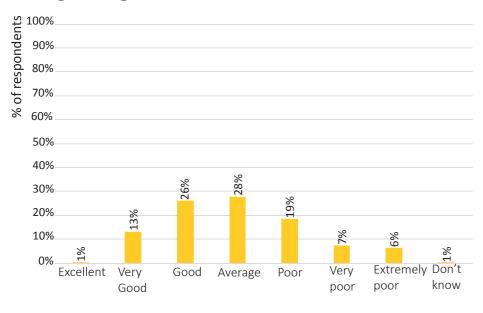
Car parking either in or on surrounding road, free!

### Play

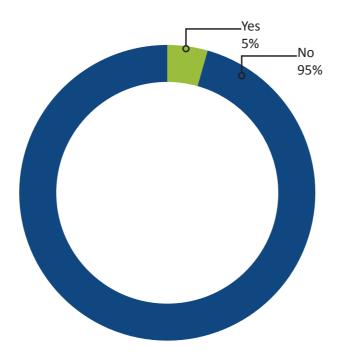
Zebra crossings into park area, enclosed play area, more toddler appropriate playground equipment. Not enough swings or padded/waterproof matting to ensure safe playing and allow children to be more free with play in all weathers.



# Q13. Overall what is your opinion of parks in Barking and Dagenham?



Q14. Are you currently involved with your local park?



# Q13. Are you currently involved with your local park? Please specify

### Formal involvement

Chairman of a local football club with youth and adult teams. Club has been running for 27 years in Barking & Dagenham

Chairman of the Indoor Bowls Club

I help lead two different day walks in the park. I organise fitness sessions runs & football for all ages from 4 years old to plus 40

Joined sports club

Through partnership work help arrange maintenance

Volunteer at the canoe club

Residents association

### Informal involvement

Visit regularly and report issues

As I use the park regularly, I generally clean up anything that affects my dogs, so branches or food that may injure them.

Go to events do surveys

### Miscellaneous

Go to events

Beam Avenue Park

Improvements

### Q14. What factors make it difficult or unappealing for you to be involved in helping to improve the quality of your local park or open space?

### Time

Time
time
Lack of time
Time
No time
Work
too busy
Working hours
Busy life
Busy with work and family, parks should be maintained by council, pushing responsibility to us is appalling
Do not have the time
Do not have time
Don't have the time
Free time
Full Time Employment
Haven't got time
Work
Work Commitment
Work Life
Work Life balance
Work and childcare commitments
Work and family commitments
Work and kids
Work commitment
Work every day
Work full time

Nork long hours	
Nork shifts	
Nork,children my time	
Nork/age	
Nork/not enough time	
Vorking	
Norking full time and being a shift worker	
Norking fulltime	
work 5 days. Week full time	
work from 7am to 7pm mon-fri	
work full time	
work full time	
work full time and commuting time takes a big part of my free time	
work full time, do shifts and pay council tax.	
work long hours	
work shifts and have a young son so difficult to become involved	
work, get the unemployed and full time mummy's to pick litter up.	
workf	
'm a full time carer no time would love to do something	
am toobusy!	
Time and free labour	
Time and responsibilities.	
Fime constraints and lack of skills and motivation	
Fime due to work commitments and children	
Fime pressure- I have little spare time	
Time restrictions due to my work patterns	
Fime to attend meetings and not knowing when and where they are	

Timehave to work
Times of meetings not overly accessible to families with young children
Lack of time, working full time and having two small children
Looked at volunteering but it's mostly Mon-fri and i work
Meetings are on the same evening of the week each time and it is a day I am often tied up
My working hours
Not enough free time
No time for it
No time have a young child and am a single parent
Not enough time
Not enough time and wouldn't know where or how to sign up
Other commitments
To many drunks over park's. Busy with family
Too busy, not enough time to do the things I need to do for myself and family.
Tume
Volunteering elsewhere, so time constraints
don't have time
full-time job & maternity
having the time after working all week
lack of time
working
my job
not enough time in my every day life
used to be involved at Valence, not enough time now, also, dont know when or where to attend meetings etc
finding free time
If there are opportunities at weekends that would be good

### Lack of opportunity and promotion

Lack of opportunity to get involved

"Friends" meetings either secret or at times when parents are unable to attend.

Anti social behaviour & not knowing how to get involved

Communicate with residents more often

Communication channels- maybe create FB group for each park?

Communication dont knowhow to, no information in parks about this

Didn't know I could get involved

Didnt find any info about it

Don't know how to, no info

Don't know how?

I am new to the area and I wasn't previously aware of these schemes. What would be great is something volunteering where you can bring children at the weekends

I didn't know I could officially be involved.

I didn't know this was an opportunity

I travel a lot also I was very surprised at the list of parks in the borough. I had no idea there were so many and still have no idea where they are, a list of parks and the address of each plus a map showing the location of all of them that you could click on for further details ie facilities and events taking place would facilitate my use of other parks.

I was not aware I can take part in these activities

Lack of information

Lack of information

Lack of information and timings.

Lack of knowledge

Lack of advertising with regards to volunteering.

lack of information

lack of information about how to get involved

lack of support from the council.

Not aware of opportunities

Not aware of the opportunity

Lack of opportunities during the day. Meetings at odd times, St Chad's park feels forgotten about  $\,$ 

Lack of opportunities offered by the council

Lack of opportunity to volunteer

Never know anything about helping.

Never seen anyone there recruiting people to help maintain park

No group exists

No info available

No information on how to become involved

Not enough information about how I can help to improve my favourite park

Not knowing how to get involved

Not knowing now to get involved

Not sure

Not sure how to help out

Noth

Nothing there

Unaware of how I can get involved esp. with open spaces next to me should be advertised/informed to the most lical residents

time and awareness

there's not enough info out there on where and how you can help.

there is not a team to try to improve it and promot it.

 $not\ enough\ information\ encouraging\ to\ join$ 

it's not been broadcasted in my area

dont know who to contact

Wasn't aware we could help at Valence park

Theres currently nothing happening with Castle Green park. I would love to get involved

There hasn't been much organised as yet

### Childcare

Always working or taking care of my children.

Busy looking after my children

Child care

Child not in full time education

Childcare and general disrespect, hard work will just be undone

Have 2 young children

Having a young child also not having any information about helping out

Having children can make attending meetings difficult.

I am a carer & parent with no respite or baby sitter

I am a mother of two children (4 years and 2 years) and not have the time

I have to watch after my kids.

I'm to busy with my children 1 is disabled

Looking after 2 babies

time and kids

work and children

have to look after newborn

childcare makes it difficult to get involved.

### Lack of community feel

There is no level of care given to the park

the perceived lack of appreciation

Feel there is no community feel in the parks and in Barking generally

No-one else cares

No ranger service or clean up service is organised in my local park

The lack of respect of people in the borough

The minority of people not willing to respect their green space

### Age and health

Old age

Age

My age, plus my tax should be paying for this

Too old

my age

### Health

Arthritis, back problems Disabled wife Health Health problems I am disabled Medical Condition My health My poor health Poor health arthritis bad health wheelchair health health issues disabled age I'm disabled

### Lack of support

I have tried before but was told the council had no funds to build tennis courts at castle green

lack of funds

govermet backing/support

Our club wishes to be involved in the development of better football playing conditions for our teams but difficult to get things done with the local council

### Safety and cleanliness

Dirty and Not maintained resulting in feeling unsafe

Gangs of teenagers

Its not safe, not well lit, no park rangers, dirty.

Dog crap

Dogs and youths

Don't feel safe with dogs running loose

I have lots of ideas but the older children (teenagers) congregating, smoking and driving mopeds around isn't very appealing and unfortunately they aren't approachable so it puts me off attending parks in Barking and Dagenham. We normally travel out of the area.

Unappealing as the parks are going into disrepair possibly due to underfunding. Children over the age of 7 have minia

anti social behaviour

they are unsafe

Park as it is at the moment doesn't always feel safe, facilities are poor and there's little to maintain

### Other

nothing seems unappealing

The type of work

The overall state of the parks facilities

Lack of colour in the Park

Lack of good play areas for children < 2

Not enough play activities for the children

This is an appallingly devised questionnaire.

Seriously??

Private

None I would help out

### Not responsibility of volunteers

I already pay council tax which supposedly pays for leisure facilities.

I am paying council tax for those thinks to be done.

Why should I pick up other people's dog mess I pick up mine there should be more wardens fining people also over pondfield I have seen needles along where walkway is it has alcoholics drinking in the summer not a place to take children

do not agree with the misuse volunteers in place of persons employed to perform the task

the constant damage to the play area and misuse of the play equipment- i shouldn't have to watch older children misusing play equipment whilst allowing my children to play; i prefer to leave immediately. Certain factors including not enjoyable experiences in play areas/parks/oopen spaces has just made me want to leave rather than stay in this borough

the things I think need improving could not be taken on by volunteers, we need toilets reopened, and the council to stop charging us to park our car each time we go. As there are no parks of any real significance south of the A13, the need to drive is great, also taking 2 dogs on the bus is unrealistic as so many people these days that live in Barking are ridiclously afraid of any dog!

i believe it is the responsibility of the borough to maintain the parks and the care and safety of the public when in the parks regardless of costs.

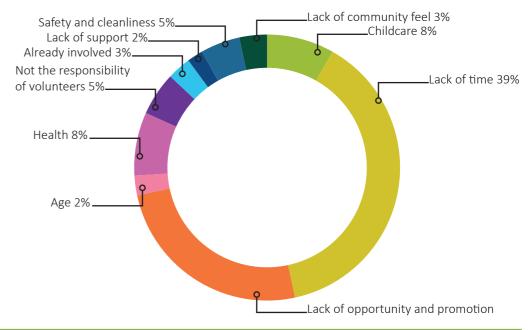
idea of wasting my time just so chav and thieves can wreck the area again

There is no group with authority to secure parks from wrong doers

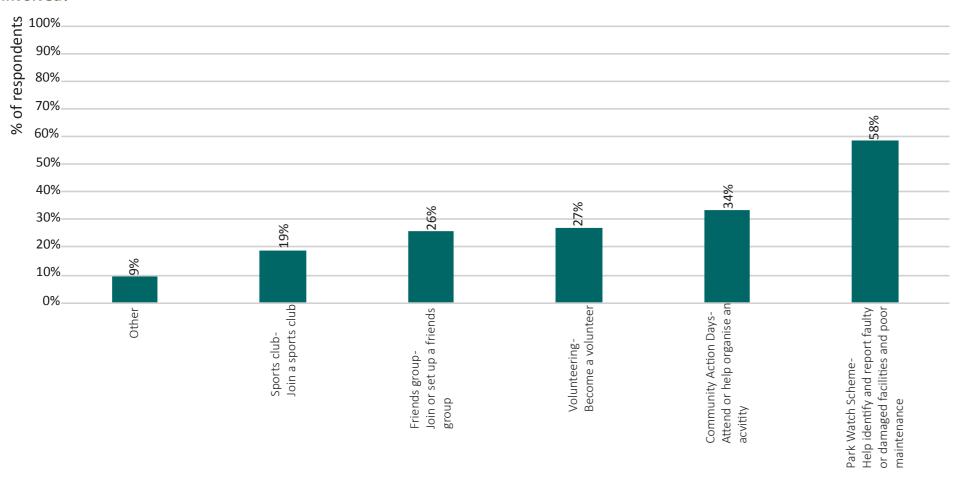
how long will it last with no care or mo ey being put into it. But lets paint useless yellow lines and stars on the floor. Oh and more metal benches for the local cracks to drink on all day

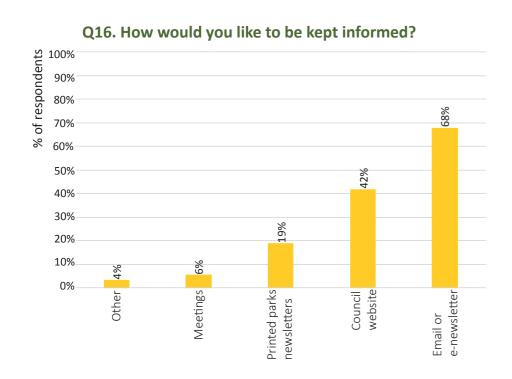
not enough training

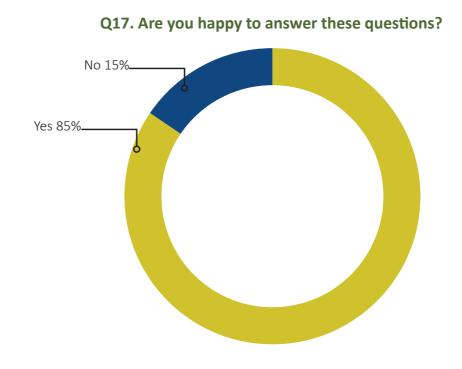
# Q14. What factors make it difficult or unappealing for you to be involved in helping to improve the quality of your local park or open space?



# Q15. If you would like to be more involved in your local park or open space please tell us how you would most likely choose to be involved?







# Q15. If you would like to be more involved in your local park or open space please tell us how you would most likely choose to be involved?

As above, already involved

As stated earlier I am not able to volunteer however I have reported any problems that I have seen and will continue to do so when enjoying these lovely open spaces.

Dog breed groups/walks

Dog walking groups

Have a Forest school area

Help with teaching our youngsters the joy of fishing. Provide a much wasted cafe, drop in, community cafe hub in the wasted Millennium centre modity

I have already reported in the past rubbish bins overflowing & Droken glass on the children's slide & Droken glass on the children's sl

I suppose I\'d be happy to be involved in any manner. This is a horribly-written survey.

I want to be able to give ideas on facilities that could improve our park for the people that use it the most often.

I would not get involve

None

Not sure until I had more information and my park was upgraded

Stop anti social behaviour with in the parks

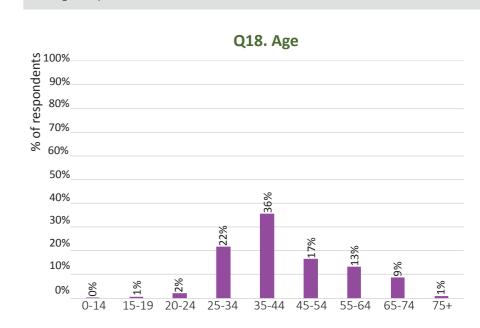
Park watch for public safety factors

Something to do with the trees and plants

Wildlife/nature biodiversity

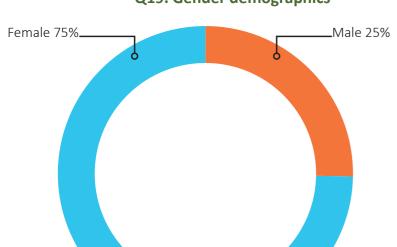
With people who care

Working with plants



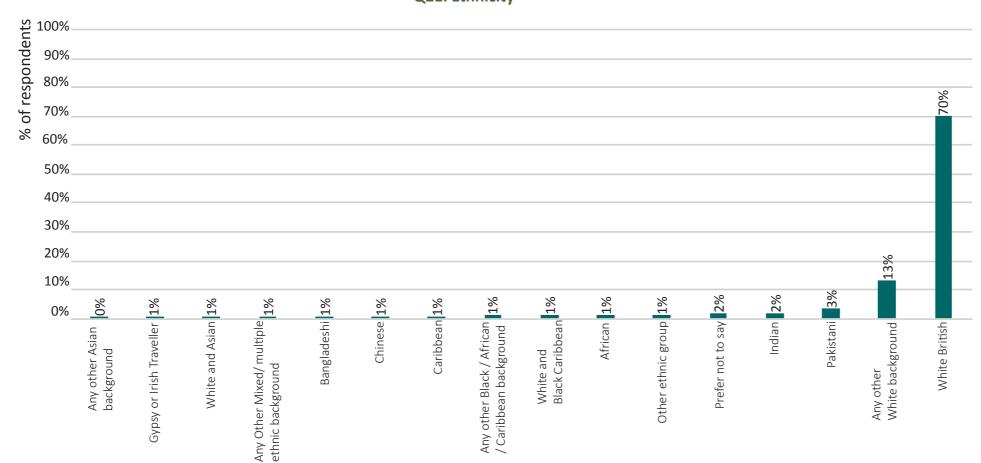
#### Q19. Gender demographics

#### Q20. Do you identify, or have you ever identified as Transgender?

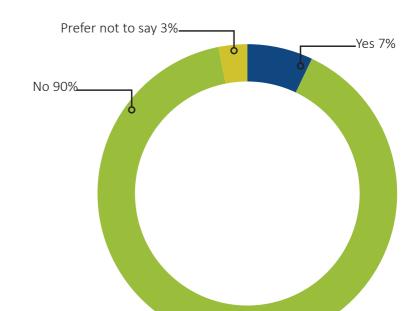




#### Q21. Ethnicity

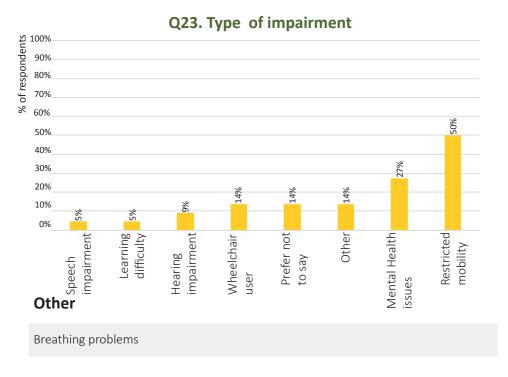


#### Q22. Do you consider yourself disabled?

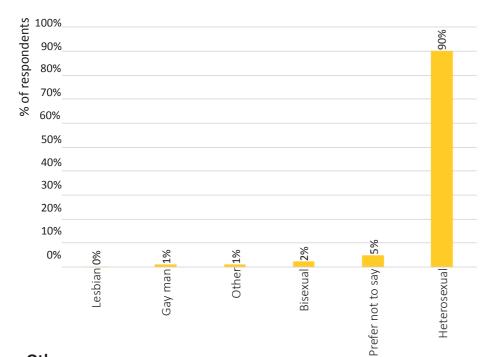


#### Other

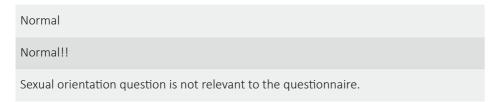


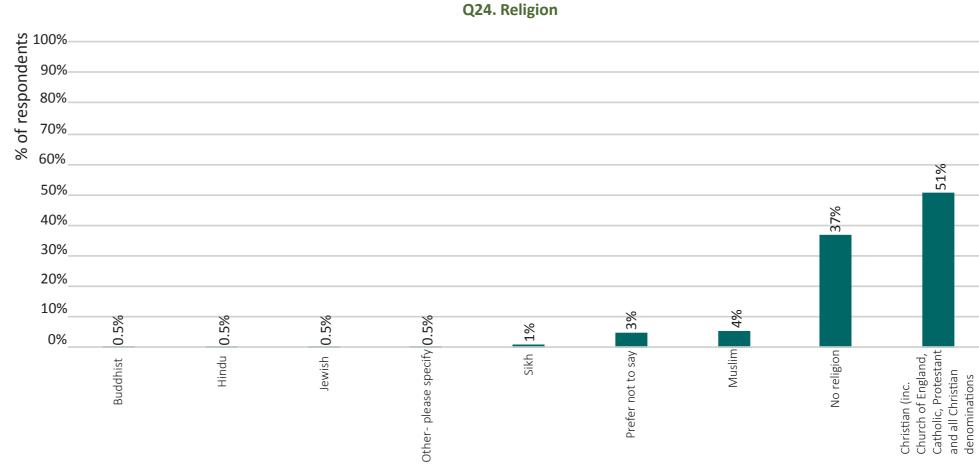


#### Q25. What is your sexual orientation?



#### Other





**Other**Pagan



# Barking Learning Centre Consultation 18th March 2017

#### General

All good ideas but how will we get funding for all of this?

The issues with Barking are relative to it's decline in industry. Perhaps Abbey Green could become more of a travel destination site?

Yes to everything on all the boards please

#### **Cafe Facilities**

Maybesbrook Park needs a café (other than the one in the Sports Building)

If you add/updgrade café's in the parks please have more healthy food options

24-hour toilets and cafes should be a must!

Can Barking have a bigger playground and a café that's open

Positive comment

Negative comment

Aspirational comment

#### **Facilities and Services**

Abbey Green needs an official Visitors Centre, preferably in a existing period building that has some history/relation to Abbey Green, e.g. the Vacant Bull Pub opposite the Abbey entrance

Abbey Green needs to be more visitor friendly, the central graveyard should become more inviting! Most entrances are poorly located. It has potential to become much more beautiful

Mayesbrook Park needs more dustbins, possible park attendants and socialising information / more community involvement information

There aren't enough amenities and activities for teenagers and young adults. Currently there are only sporting activities for them but there's a big potential for adding educational/research-based activities for them.

Navigation in Eastbrookend and The Chase is terrible and puts me off wanting to visit

Mayesbrook: more signposts and information in regards to running, nature and better seating and access points around the two boating lakes.

Integrated playgrounds for all ages

#### **Security and Cleanliness**

Security is a big issue in large wild parks such as Eastbrookend and The Chase, many people are reluctant to visit these parks alone, and this need not be the case

Safety and cleanliness needs improving generally across all the parks in the borough, but especially in Maybesbrook in terms of dog mess

South of the A13 has a drainage ditch which the council have failed to keep it clean, clear and flowing; fly-tipping is a big problem; there are even sofas in there! This is in and around the Thames View Housing Estate

#### **Activities**

Much potential for better local walks: there was one previously advertised at Barking Park but it was very boring

Consider having local community compost heaps in the local parks to avoid importing soil for the park planting borders.

Current volunteering opportunities don't accommodate people who work 9:00-5:00pm Monday-Friday.

Consider fishing in Eastbrookend, as a sport/community social session – also hydroponics?

More innovative games, not just established sports! Check mindthegapUK facebook group

Possible annual school runs in the major parks, make it competitive? A chance to re-create pride in the borough etc.

Maybe have volunteers who take on managing other volunteers at weekends (due to Ranger issue)

There's potential to establish more 'Friends of' groups, especially around Mayesbrook Park and Parsloes Park.

Also consider opportunities for families so they can volunteer together.

#### **Biodiversity and the Natural Environment**

I'd like to see more nesting birds

Green spaces are so important and should never be used for building, even if it is cheaper than brownfield land.



#### General

More exciting, more diverse experience

Teenagers do not respect the public spaces

Dogs need park for excersise and freedom for a walk like humans in the park

Do not need new home's in Dagenham only parks

#### **Security and Cleanliness**

Security concerns: need guards and lighting

Management of bins and litter

Cleaner parks

Dog fowling

Need people to pick rubbish up in Old Dagenham Park

#### **Facilities and Services**

Park keeper, toilets, cafes, management of parks

I would like to see the parks used more extensively, particularly for sports. For example tennis is now popular. Make more courts available for young people, at a reasonable cost.

Get more football pitches into use, again at a reasonable cost to users.

More seats and bins

Outdoor gym, greenhouses, lakes (fenced), picnic areas, flower meadows and wildlife play

Playgrounds- Big slides, Rope, sand, sound equipment, see saws, swings

Old Dagenham- there was an orchard and kids break them

Sports: bike tracks, skate parks, kayak, cricket, rugby, football, basketball

Sports: Basketball, football, big slides

Do not like big swing

Children afraid of dogs-fenced play areas and dogs need to be on a lead

In Old Dagenham Park there have been missing slides/swing for ages

Natural play

#### Activities

Outdoor gym and children activities

More sports, adventurous

More sports in parks

More children activities

Community day in parks- where people can come together and develop ideas, start Friends groups

Photo competitions about local parks

Motorbikes and quad bikes in parks

Playschemes for older kids in all parks

More activities- opportunities for children and older kids

Need volunteering events/community events

Growing opportunities for children

Nature walks

More activities

Positive comment

Negative comment

Aspirational comment

# APPENDIX 4 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

# Dagenham Library Consultation 25th March 2017

# **Barking Learning Centre** Workshop 27th March 2017

## **EXERCISE 1**

#### **Partners**

Partners National Trust example Morden Hall
Disability Organisations
LWT, RSPB, EA/Natural England, Historic England
Land Trust- future management
Other external funders e.g. HLF
Police
Sport England & SGB's Housing Associations and House Builders NHS
Social Enterprise / CIC's voluntary sector
Private entrepreneurs

#### **Niche Users**

Corporate volunteers  Dog walkers (these people use 95% of parks)  Forager  Park colour codes for walkers and cyclists
Forager
Park colour codes for walkers and cyclists
Don't overlook use of parks by dogs
Dog walker/dog trainer
Green office user
Allotment user/growing

#### **Sports and Activity**

Informal sports use

Outdoor gym equipment- used by different groups during the day
Sports clubs- organised
Personal fitness user- running/tai chi/yoga etc.
Formal and informal sport use
Diversity- especially focus on the use and types of sports- faith groups
Non-users and specific ethnic groups
Asian womens walking group- Barking Park on Saturdays
Cultural Events e.g. Biggest Lithiuanian- Barking Park

#### **Children and Young People**

Girl Guides/Brownies/Scouts
Schools and Colleges
Younger Children and families
Play, water, cafes and toilets
Older children/young people- 14-19
Families with younger children (under 10)- 5% of park use
Promote practice of childrens play provision
Independent children (12+) bikes/MUGA's
Quality of the play facilities / formal and informal river access
Unique opportunity for Barking Riverside- Play across the River (a potential game changer)
Friends of Parks
Abbey Green- key space for local families
People with disabilities and special needs
Consider variety at different times of the year / change offer
Multiple uses agenda- identify specific conflicts e.g. biodiversity and pla

Associated Use and Connectivity
Commuters/through-park users
Cyclists
Every space should be wifi enabled.
Accessibility- small spaces near homes

# Barking Learning Centre Workshop 27th March 2017

### **EXERCISE 2**





#### **Economic**

Signage information and safety contact to be added in the medium term-Section 106

Issue about conflict B/M

Improve sports offer through investment in the medium/longer term leading to increased participation.

Encouraging partnerships with food-growing partners; company drinks, growing communities for the short, medium and longer term

#### Social

Healthy hubs initiatives; healthy walks, health champions, football clubs (Barking), measured routes 1,2&3k- low-key

Smartphone app connection to gather health statistics.

Events programme- relax and religious use

Play Initiatives and quick fixes in the short to medium term

Dog control/dog free areas for people adverse to dogs and public space protection orders.

Healthy New Town partnership

Need to reconnect the borough with the River Thames

Challenge of the A13 corridor

#### **Environmental**

Clean Air / diesel cars. Trees in cities (Manchester)- Urban Forest. Also non-vehicular movement / green travel

Recycling and re-use of materials and resources.

River corridors to open up connectivity of the River Roding

Promote regulation of green-way corridors to connect areas together

Shift management of practices to promote biodiverity.

Renewables- wind generation

Trees for Cities already in B&D- expansion of Urban Forest programming amoung many transport routes.

Brownfield habitat also a key resource.

Manage flood risk in relation to climate change.

Habitat restoration strategy; water voles, bats, list of key species

Water bodies have key biodiversity role to play



# Greatfields Park consultation 20th APRIL 2017

#### **Issues Raised**

Mounds: Wrong location, there would be no space for football. JSA advised on plans to relocate the proposed mounds along the southern edge of the park (visual and sound barrier to A13) allowing larger space for informal ball games.

Relocated playground and new activity hub: Wrong location, the northern part of the park is supposed to be the quiet end of the park. Friends were happy with the idea of a new sports hub for older kids. The playground should be fenced. JSA agreed to re-arrange the activity hub and move it slightly to the south allowing larger space for quieter area on the northern edge of the park. JSA confirmed that the relocated playground would be fenced.

New entrance on the east side of the park: There is no crossing there, inconvenient location

New circular social space: The central flower bed should stay (dedicated to a late member of the group)

Lost stream: There used to be a stream running through the park to the Mayes Brook, you can still see a dip where it used to be.

#### Social

North-east entrance: There is a compound area near the building, it should be on the plans. Lower the shrubs and hedges around the building instead of clearing them all. Keep hedges at the back (just lower them), the front ones can be cleared. Introduce means of sustainable management e.g.: wild flower areas, bird/bat boxes, bug hotels etc.

Maintenance in the park: Maintenance is very poor at present. Need more litter bins and more benches. Better cages for newly planted trees.

Litter: Raised beds at southern entrance are littered. They belong to TfL, can't do much about that.

Closing hours: They close the park too early on most days.



# Masterplan Workshop 27th MARCH 2017

# Reason for Visiting Local Park/ Why is it important to you as a place

St John and St James Churchyard:

It is part of Hackney town centre, part of my journey to work, where my kids grew up in terms of play.

Local Park in Barrowdown:

Dog walking

#### Barking Park:

Monday morning for a run as I'm training for a marathon and it is conveniently located. Calm and relaxing in the mornings, boating lake, enough different things going on vegetation, landscape scenery. Quiet and peaceful park at that time in the morning.

Chalkwell Park in Southend:

Beautiful formal horticultural displays- walk through to beach

Highlands Park Romford:

I go every weekend with my son. It has MUGA's- basketball football. Got a nice Tarmac route so you can cycle round the park as much as you like. It is also convenient to where I live.

Hearten Common:

I took kids out for first bike ride of the year

llamas Park, Ealing:

Saturday with 9 month old baby. Very manicured, but got great link from north fields to Ealing no roads needed.

Local Park in Benfleet:

I haven't visited for years. I also had a meeting in Barking park on Tuesday, very nice very impressed

#### Mill hill park:

Greatest strength is connectivity, with its network of green spaces across the through northern part of borough. The Park is not in great condition but serves lots of areas.

Marsh Well Country Park:

Quite a wild sort of park, creeks and estuaries. Walking and bird watching, very well used for cycling, and families and dog walkers

Waltham Park (National Trust Park) in South London:

I met friends for a picnic. It has a city farm and ecology nature reserve.

Pocket park, near where I live:

Very valuable in the sense of all the dense streets nearby, and it would be terrible if it ended up being used for housing.

#### Finsbury Park:

A massive open space with all sorts of things. I cycled through has cycle tracks. Very valuable for the whole area and London.

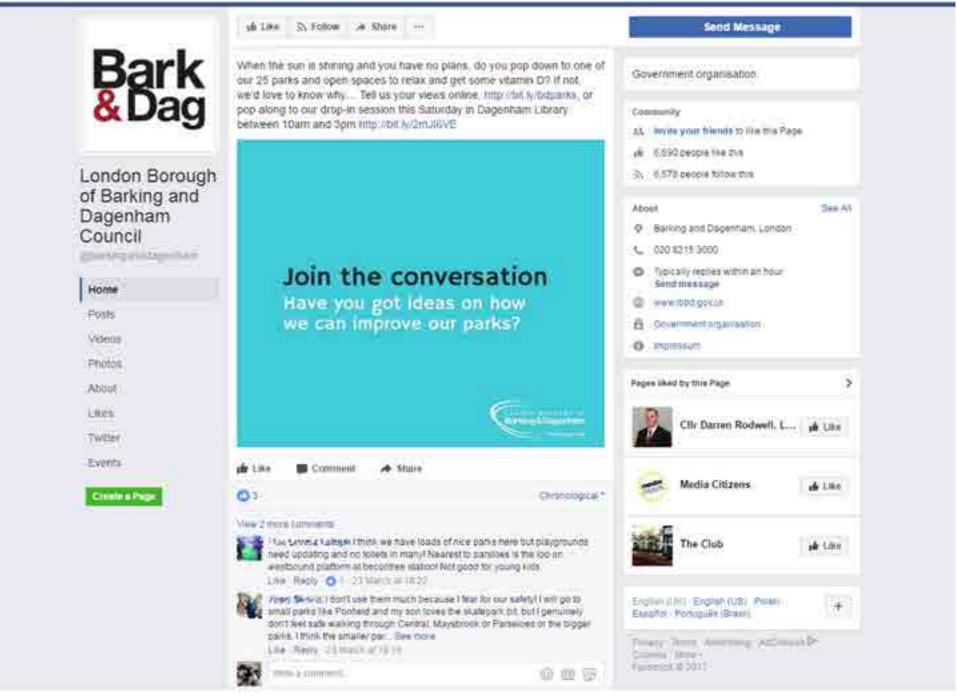
#### NΑ

Pass through any number of parks on a weekly regular basis, transient nature of parks I do very frequently. My wife and I live in a village in Peterborough. We rarely make a point of visiting a park because we have access to the countryside, therefore go for a walk to a pub in a village which suits us in terms of recreation and leisure.









#### General

Very true I'm ashamed of our park it's deteriorating weekly!!!

Totally agree Dagenham must have the worst parks ever!

There's no sun beds in any of them

I think there are trying to run Parsloes Park down x

There are no decent parks in Dagenham

Flower gardens. We need things to be proud of

They said last year they wanted ideas for Parsloes Park still not done it all talk lol

Would love to give my views on the deterioration of Parsloes Park, but like everything unless there's funding then nothing will happen. When the less fortunate are being penalised what hope is there for a park?

Parsloes Park is awful now. I know we shouldn't keep being wistful for the 'old days' (and I'm not that old lol) but it was a shock when I took my children over there and saw the change. Me and so many people I know spent so much time there as a child.

It is every time my kids wanna go park have to go so far out it's a joke. It's hard for people that don't drive as well, we should invest money into our children instead of having them hanging around the streets up to no good. Can you get some CCTV it will provide more jobs for people as well.

When you consider that New York, very highly populated, has only one (if large and very beautifully designed) green space- Central Park- then we all need to take part in this project and preserve our lovely parks. They are somewhat rundown, but we still have them- and Barking and Dagenham were both built to replace London slums and give the residents lovely green spaces to enjoy. Look at all the 'greens' our borough still has. They were part of the brilliant design. My grandparents were some of the very early tenants of our borough, so I have some insight into what it was and remains an amazing philosophical social idea. Please try to be positive about what is our lovely part of the world. If you choose not to be part of the solution, you are certainly part of the problem.

Yes I agree. My father moved here from the East end slums in 1923 and my mother, now 90 and I still live here. I have been here for 64 years and while there is some deterioration of our parks, due mainly to lack of respect from some residents, the parks are something we can be proud of in this borough.

Positive comment

Negative comment

Aspirational comment

#### **Safety and Security**

Park keepers?

We need more police presence too and toilets

Park keepers need to be brought back

Lighting too wouldn't go a miss

Get rid of the drunks from Parsloes

Bring back Park Keepers

Valence used to have a brilliant park ranger.

Bring back park wardens.

Yea the council need to sort the drunks out in that park

Please put Pondfield Park as a priority!!! Our kids can't play there it's unsafe

Bring the park keepers back so we all feel safe again in the open

Lighting in Central Park, a path leading from the fire station, memorial garden entrance to the park.

Get the drunks out of the parks very intimidating walking past them

Maybe CCTV and catch the sods who destroy the equipment

Would never take my grandchildren to the parks here, too many unsavoury people and far too much rubbish

Wasting money on doing parks up will need to have an alcohol free patrol and CCTV in the parks to monitor 24hrs put our council tax to better use

Parsloes Park is a disgrace, full of drunks on park benches, nothing for kids to do

While everyone is calling for park keepers to be brought back, can we honestly say they'll do any good? Yobs are not scared of the police so I can't imagine them being frightened of a park keeper.

Mayesbrook park needs lighting! Particularly as I have to go through it to get to the Better gym, rather than traipse around it. Maybe you could partner with the gym on this?

If ur gonna do up the parks plz put cameras .... 1 so you can see who keeps trashing them n 2 to keep kids safe. U have enough money to keep putting up speed cameras n last yeah made billions (as u put on a post)

I don't use them much because I fear for our safety! I will go to small parks like Pondfield and my son loves the skate park bit, but I genuinely don't feel safe walking through Central, Mayesbrook or Parsloes or the bigger parks. I think the smaller parks need more investment. Heath Park for example is really heavily used by all the children living in the flats nearby with no gardens yet it is a sorry state and literally no different than how I remember it when I was a child apart from the zip wire which is often broken!

#### **Facilities**

Have some clean usable toilets, a refreshment van and a decent play area for the kids.

More bins in them would be helpful..hard to find a bin in Central Park..whereas pop down to Goodmayes Park and there's plenty of bins.

Free parking? How about free tea/coffee/cake? Yes- free parking!

These parks should have public toilets as there are none and it's disgusting.

Nearest to Parsloes is the loo on westbound platform at Becontree station! Not good for young kids.

We've got no public loos here, either. Trouble is, they only get frequented by junkies.

All parks should have toilets an park keepers an more for the kids to play.

Maybe Picnic tables and benches, so more people can get out in the fresh air including the disabled.

Parsloes park needs toilets, a little cafe and more picnic seats..Scrattons Farm park needs all new working equipment.

#### Cleanliness

No dog crap/broken bottles would be great

Get community service over the parks litter picking, castle green needs to be cleaned up

I'd just be glad if they kept them clean so I don't have to worry about broken glass and chicken bones everywhere when I walk my dog

Went to Valence park today and the rubbish was disgusting maybe after football training yesterday but bottles and rubbish left everywhere.

I was in Barking Park earlier today. I've got to say the lake is looking cleaner and clearer than I've seen it in a long time.

#### **Management and Maintenance**

All parks need lighting and toilets and the good old park keeper needs to be reinstated.

It's all very well and good spending money doing parks up, but then the council don't maintain them and they go to rack and ruin

I think the parks are crap they don't accommodate children of all ages and half of them are vandalised.

I think we are very lucky to have lots of parks/green in our area but sadly a small minority have no respect, rubbish and dog mess is left behind and items are vandalised. If we had park wardens/patrols this may help. Need toilets, a little cafe and some pride back in our borough.

#### **Play**

A better play area in Mayesbrook Park

Old Dagenham park is huge but crap used to be slides for kids now nothing there.

Yea where did the bloody slides go.

Sort out the kids playgrounds. Everything is getting ruined by the bigger kids!

Mayesbrook park could do with a better play area for the little ones specially as they only have two swings for everyone.

Mayesbrook Park is lovely only thing my sons 4 and the playground is so small and ideally for 2 year olds and then the rest is for older kids

My daughters favourite bit was the slide and it went without warning she literally cried when we discovered it had gone. (RE: Mayesbrook Park)

Has the big slide been removed haven't been there lately as my son finds it boring only go there to feed the ducks x (RE: Mayesbrook Park)

Everything in the play areas is either broken or falling apart. The zip wire in Central Park has no seat on it because of vandals. Give our kids what they deserve, somewhere decent to play.

And it would be great if you could mend the zip wire and replace the seat on it, it's been broke for years after someone let their dog eat the swing. (RE: Central Park)

Valence Park is our local and it's in desperate need of some attention, would be a lovely little park for the little ones if the playground was revamped!

It's a joke in there now all that field and f\*\*\* all on it lol (RE: Old Dagenham Park)

Old Dagenham Park has nothing for kids so that needs doing

Please please please find some funds or a strategy to raise some to replace the play equipment in St Chad's Park. Our children just love the park but playing on bare filled-in patches of tarmac and empty frames where swings once swung just isn't much fun

Parsloes and Valence play areas could seriously do with a make over.

Let's have more climbing things, swings, Valence is horrible but has so much space to make it look nice.

I think we have loads of nice parks here but playgrounds need updating and no toilets in many!

Put back the goalposts!! Put back swings! Stop taking them down

The parks in Dagenham are disgusting I live near Pondfield the big climbing frame on one side has been closed for ages and on other side there was big holes in the kids play area I take my son to Stratford where they got sand pits water fountains and that it lovely and clean got toilets and tea stalls all around.

Swings, slides, roundabouts, park keepers to stop the yobs defacing and vandalising the park equipment!

Castle Green park used to be great when I was a kid growing up, I was always over there, the swings and slides were fab. Bring back decent parks for the young to play in and for the elderly to walk in safely.

Castle Green park has no swings/slides etc only a skate park. It would be nice for the children to have at least some swings and climbing frames not just grass to play on; the skate park is more for older children.

Has anyone from the council actually visited Pondfield Park recently! It is literally falling apart. I have made so many complaints and get no response. It's so unfair as my kids have nowhere else to go that is close enough to go without me. Please please just send someone down to have a look at the date of the play equipment it is bloody disgusting and dangerous

Nice play areas for the kids, we used to love going to the swing park at Parsloes as kids, now there is barely anything there apart from broken glass and rubbish...I actually saw a pair of disagreed knickers under a bench once so maybe patrols across the parks to make sure they aren't being misused too. I now take my children to other boroughs to play which is sad considering the park is a two minute walk from our house.

#### Dogs

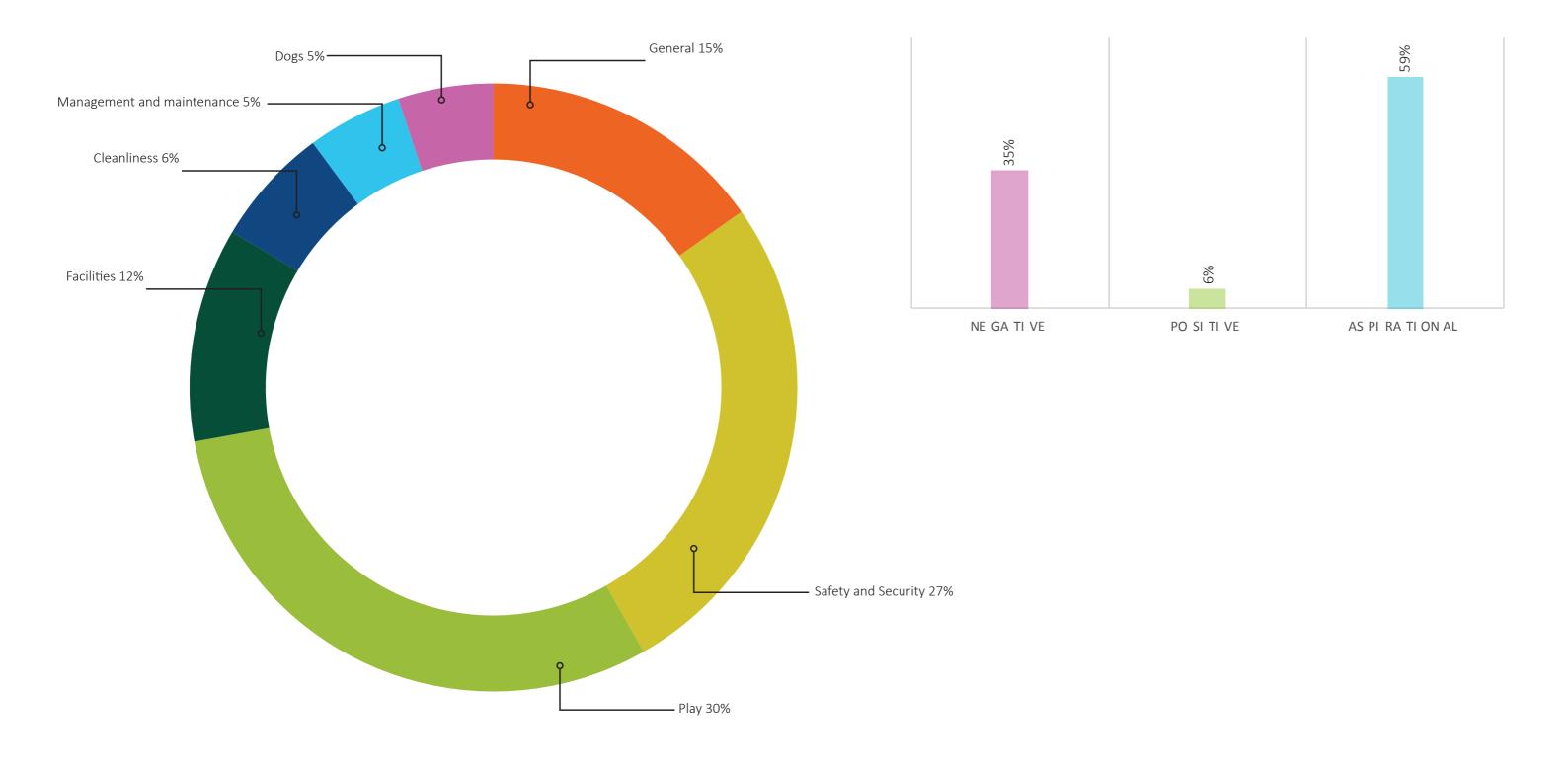
More signs telling people to pick up their dog poos. Too many are left in the parks making them unenjoyable to walk in.

How about more dog bins too I am one one the responsible ones but carrying a bag of poo for a mile is disgusting

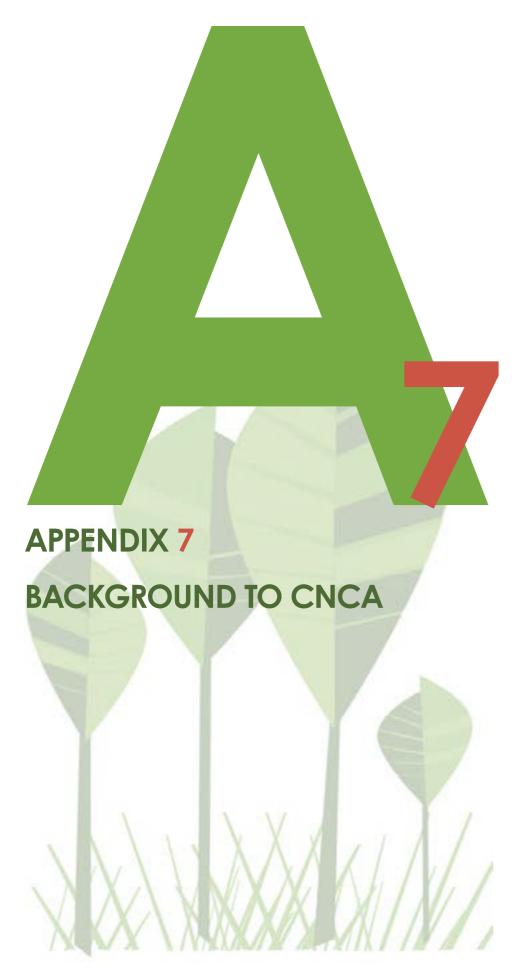
Goresbrook and surrounding parks are full of broken glass dogs pooh I have a dog and clean up but I see so many who don't it's not gd enough parks would be so much better if all this wasn't there.

Valence Park needs wardens and more dog poo bins, that are emptied regularly! My son has football training and all u can smell is weed! It's disgusting and u never see anyone monitoring in the evening, plus dog poo bins I think there's only two! So, everyone, including myself have to use the regular bins which are always overflowing!

#### **SOCIAL MEDIA COMMENTS SUMMARY**



LB Barking and Dagenham | Parks and Open Space Strategy | Technical Appendices and Evidence Base



# A7.1 CONCEPT OF NATURAL CAPITAL AND ACCOUNTING

Natural capital refers to the stock of natural assets upon which our economies and societies are built. Like other forms of capital, natural capital produces value for people in the form of 'goods' (e.g. timber, fish stocks, minerals) and 'services' (e.g. water provision, air purification, flood prevention). In order to effectively and sustainably manage natural capital, information on its condition and productivity needs to be collated in a structured and systematic way so that informed decisions can be made to achieve higher (long term) benefits while minimising costs.

The Corporate Natural Capital Accounting (CNCA) framework developed by eftec and partners for the Natural Capital Committee<sup>84</sup> produces a set of reporting statements that can be used by an organisation to monitor and measure the health and value of natural capital it owns or manages. CNCA can also be used to make strategic and business decisions about the future management and development of that natural capital (as well as the wider business).

The CNCA framework collates and presents information about natural capital in a similar way to how other capital assets (e.g. financial and physical assets) that are reported on an organisations balance sheet. It reports the benefit to both the organisations that own natural capital assets and the communities that benefit from them with reference to the following issues:

- **1.** What natural capital assets does the organisation, own, manage, or is responsible for?
- **2.** What flows of benefits do those assets produce for the organisation and wider society?
- **3.** What is the value of those benefits?
- 4. What does it cost to maintain the natural assets and flows of benefits?

To this end, the CNCA (i) records the condition of natural capital owned or managed by an organisation (natural capital asset register and physical flow accounts); (ii) measures the value that the natural capital produces for the organisation itself and society in general (asset values) (monetary flow accounts); and (iii) assesses the costs (liabilities) of maintaining this value (maintenance cost accounts).

#### **A7.2 OVERVIEW OF CNCA PROCESS**

CNCA is made up of four supporting schedules and two reporting schedules (see Figure A.7.1).

Supporting schedules are:

- Natural capital asset register which shows the size and the condition of the assets (Section 10.4 of the main report).
- Physical flow account which measures the (ecosystem) services provided by these assets in biophysical terms as relevant to each service (Section 10.5).
- Monetary flow accounts which estimates the benefits of these services to the organisation itself (private values) and to others (external values) (Section 10.6).

 Maintenance cost account which shows how much the organisation spends maintaining the natural capital assets within the scope of the CNCA (Section 10.7).

The reporting statements are:

- Natural capital balance sheet which reports the value of natural capital assets, and the costs (liabilities) of maintaining those assets.
- Statement of change in natural assets which reports the change (gain or loss) in asset values and liabilities over a given accounting period. As the application in LBBD was for the first (base) year only, this statement cannot be produced.

This study produced the natural capital balance sheet as an opening account. An Excel workbook has also been produced for future use by LBBD to develop a statement of change.

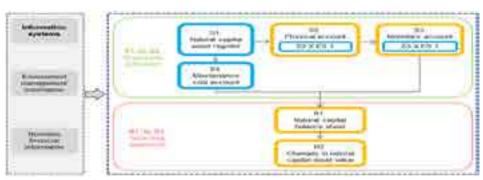


Fig.A.7.1- The Corporate Natural Capital Accounting (CNCA) framework structure

#### **A7.2 LBBD CNCA**

The CNCA for LBBD is:

- **1.** Composed of:
  - a. An asset register for the sites included within the Open Spaces Strategy.
  - b. A natural capital balance sheet for the benefits of these sites that are possible to quantify and monetise.
- Consistent with the guidance on CNCA including from the Natural Capital Committee<sup>85</sup> and the Natural Capital Protocol as well as existing CNCA examples.
- **3.** Replicable so that LBBD staff can update it every year to allow future statements of changes in net natural assets.

#### **NOTES**

- 84 http://www.naturalcapitalcommittee.org/corporate-natural-capitalaccounting.html
- See: eftec et al. (2015) Developing corporate natural capital accounts, Final Report for the Natural Capital Committee, January 2015; and eftec et al. (2015) Developing corporate natural capital accounts, Guidelines for the Natural Capital Committee, January 2015.



This annex provides information regarding sources, methods, and assumptions used to develop the CNCA for LBBD. Detailed steps of each subsequent calculation of the analysis are provided within the (automated) Excel workbook developed for LBBD as part of this account. The Excel workbook and accompanying calculations will be presented to Council staff during a training exercise aimed at enabling LBBD to update the CNCA in the future. The section is organised along the lines of the benefits assessed.

#### **A8.1 RECREATION**

Sites considered for the analysis of recreation benefits are those included in the revised Parks and Open Space Strategy. As highlighted in Section 4, the number of visits to sites within LBBD has been estimated using the Outdoor Recreation Valuation Tool (ORVal)<sup>86</sup> developed by the University of Exeter for Defra. The tool is based on the nationally representative Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE) survey (n=280,790) which uses interviews with a weekly quota sample, and population weights, to estimate nature visit frequency across England, and provides details on these visits. The tool also takes into account substitutes in determining recreational values, and distinguishes between displaced and additional recreation activity. For the purposes of this CNCA, and with the aim of aligning the analysis to the Open Space Assessment, the following types of greenspaces were filtered out (i.e. unselected within the tools interface) of the LBBD boundary during ORVal analysis:

- Agricultural land
- Allotments
- Cemeteries
- Coastal
- Estuary
- Golf
- Parking
- Seaside

The tool also provides an estimate for the welfare values (in monetary terms) associated with these visits. The estimation of welfare values identifies how much welfare an individual enjoys as a result of visiting a greenspace and its attributes (e.g. the size, the amenities). In addition, it identifies how much welfare is lost from each extra pound of cost incurred in travelling to a greenspace. The figures reproduced in Table A.1 are net welfare values for open spaces in LBBD based on the visitor and value estimates in ORVal.

# Table A8.1 - ORVal recreation welfare value estimates (£ million per year)

		£m per yr	
Total value of visits		11.2	
	AB	3.3	
SEG	C1	3.9	
SEG	C2	1.9	
	DE	2.0	

These values are driven by the number of visits and were used within the CNCA as indicative of the recreational value provided by LBBD's greenspace.

#### **A8.2 PHYSICAL HEALTH**

Access to local, safe and natural green space can help individuals sustain higher levels of physical activity. In addition, the motivation to continue physical activity schemes is more likely to be sustained through the natural environment. People tend to be more likely to continue activities in which exercise becomes secondary to environmental or social benefits (e.g. Gardening, Green Gym or walking in green space) than activities in which exercise remains the primary driver (Bird, 2004).

This analysis explores the potential value of physical activity supported by greenspace in LBBD in terms of avoided health costs of inactivity. In England, the direct costs of inactivity and its associated health costs have been estimated at around £10 billion per year (Designed to move, 2013; Walking for Health, 2010; National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2006). Inactivity has been identified globally as the fourth leading risk factor for mortality (WHO, 2010). Further, a report by the Association of Public Health Directors showed that if everyone in England met guidelines for physical activity nearly 37,000 deaths a year could be prevented (Network of Public Health Observatories, 2013).

To estimate the economic value of this physical activity, UKActive estimates of: (i) the % population inactive (~35%) and (ii) the annual cost to the local economy, including treating diseases and sickness absences from work (over £23million), were used to estimate the average costs per inactive person in LBBD (£326) (UKActive, 2014).

The physical activity guideline of 5 visits per week translates to a total of 260 active visits per year. Therefore, a site can be assumed to support the entire physically active lifestyle for one person with every 260 active visits it receives. For LBBD, an estimated 1,491,641 active visits are made, meaning LBBD sites have the capacity to support the entire physically active lifestyle of 5,737 people per year (1,491,641/260). The value of these active lifestyles can be inferred on the basis that they avoid the additional medical costs associated with inactivity, an estimated £326 per inactive person in LBBD. This gives an estimate of the value of physical activity undertaken outdoors, in terms of avoided health costs, of over £1.9million per year.

It should be noted that these estimates have been calculated against a counterfactual of this physical activity having not taken place. This is not representative of the impact of parks and open spaces, as it is likely that many people who currently exercise outdoors would, if faced with an absence of outdoor facilities, shift to indoor exercise, or travel to other Boroughs for outdoor exercise opportunities (although both alternatives do involve additional costs and hence welfare loss). These assumptions mean the account represents an asset value or the health benefits supported by use of open spaces, but not necessarily the impact of those spaces. This is considered acceptable for accounting purposes.

It should also be noted that a proportion of the value of increased physical activity would manifest itself as a decrease in costs to local health facilities and services. In general, as a person's mental and physical health and quality of life increases, their dependency on various local health care facilities and services decrease. Additional benefits to LBBD arise because health and wellbeing of an individual or population can positively influence wider factors such as education, employment, income, and welfare.

#### **A8.3 CLIMATE REGULATION**

Climate regulation includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions and/or their concentrations in the atmosphere. Mitigation is a vital response to a changing climate as the greater the reduction of emissions and concentrations of greenhouse gases, the less severe the negative impacts of climate change will be. Investments to enhance greenspaces can contribute to the following factors which aid mitigation:

- Carbon storage and sequestration in soil and vegetation.
- Fossil fuel substitution e.g. through increased biomass resource.
- Material substitution e.g. through increased / alternative fibre resource.
- Space for local food production.
- Reducing the need to travel to access green space.

In addition, by helping to manage high temperatures, green infrastructure could also reduce energy demand for cooling in buildings, further helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This also highlights how green infrastructure can play a role in climate change adaptation, but this issue is not explored further in this study.

Carbon sequestration rates differ for different types of habitats and different land management choices can either maintain or increase the carbon store for long periods of time, or result in net emissions. Therefore, land use and management choices can have an important role in determining the amount of carbon released into the atmosphere or stored in the soil (mitigation) and, as a consequence, in global climate regulation (Smith et al., 2007; Thompson, 2008).

For this analysis average sequestration rates for the three main habitat types (provided by (Soussana et al., 2009; eftec, 2010) i.e. woodland, amenity grassland, and neutral grassland were applied to the area of each habitat. The total amount of carbon sequestered was then applied to central non-traded carbon values following DECC Guidance (DECC, 2014). DECC estimates for the £ per tonne of non-traded carbon used within the valuation calculations is provided within the accompanying Excel workbook.

#### **A8.4 MAINTENANCE COSTS**

A summary of the cost by cost centre and expense type is shown in the following table A8.2.

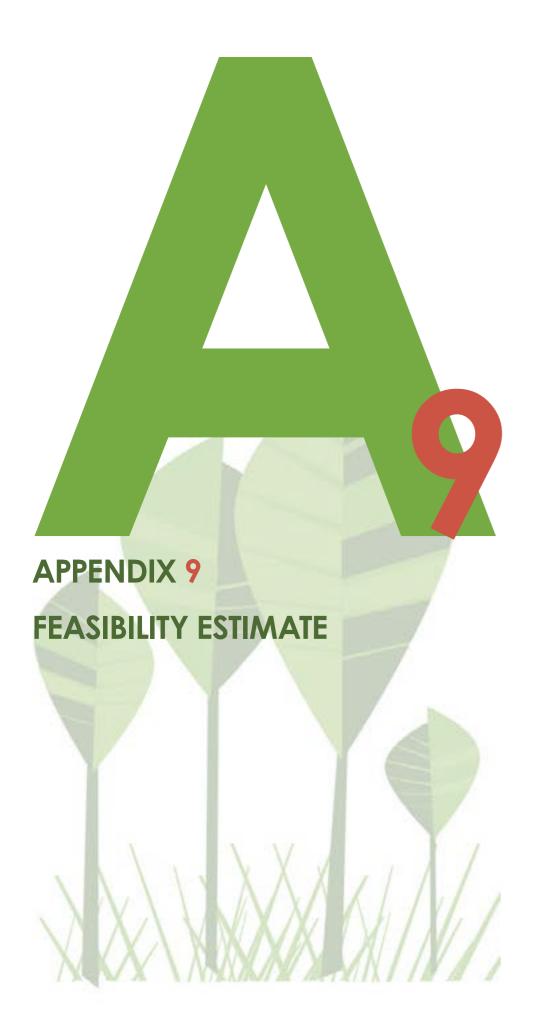
Table A8.2 - Summary of the cost by cost centre and expense type

	Parks & Open Spaces	Parks General	Grand Total	Support Services	Reallocate Support Services	Total	Comments
Payroll	•	107,184	107,184		1,369,249	1,476,433	Allocation of labour costs
Income	(113,527)	(153,615)	(267,142)			(267,142)	
Asset repair and maintenance	25,539	99,521	125,060			125,060	
Consultancy		2,857	2,857			2,857	
Business Rates	1,210		1,210			1,210	
Utilities	38,220	106,135	144,355			144,355	
Events		-	0			0	
Phone	995	6,464	7,459			7,459	
Grounds maintenance	36,229	814	37,043		996,651	1,033,694	
Operational	371	479	850			850	
Insurance	14,521	448	14,969			14,969	
Inspections		2,090	2,090			2,090	
Waste collection	1,391	3,387	4,778			4,778	
Security		565	565		26,000	26,565	Park Gate Locking/Unlocking
Subscriptions		2,000	2,000			2,000	
Building cleaning	-42,969	8,730	-34,239		103,800	69,561	
Arboriculture	5,730		5,730			5,730	
Internal: Support Services							
Recharges	2,615,900	122,000	2,737,900	(2,737,900)	242,200	242,200	Central Overheads
Internal: Depreciation	49,282	184,618	_			233,900	Tallys with 3 year average capital spend at £240k
Other	3,066	3,786	6,852			6,852	
Grand Total	2,635,958	497,463	3,133,421	-2,737,900	2,737,900	3,133,421	
Add back income						(267,142)	
Gross Expediture Estimate						3,400,563	

#### **NOTES**

For more information, see: http://leep.exeter.ac.uk/orval/





# LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

#### **FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE**

#### **Quantity Surveyors**

HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT Chartered Quantity Surveyors Victoria House Harestone Valley Road Caterham Surrey CR3 6HY

May 2017



#### **NOTES**

#### DRAWINGS & SPECIFICATION

#### Jon Sheaf and Associates

Master Plans A1763-JSA-L1000

**Greatfileds Park** 

Old Dagenham park

St Chads Park

Valence Park

Abbey Green Park

Eastbrookend Country Park

Central Park

Barking Park

Mayesbrook Park

#### **REVISION HISTORY**

#### First Issue

Prepared by: ND/CB

17-26/5/17 24-26/5/17

Checked by: IRJ

#### 3 **NOTES**

Construction works are procured using competitive tender

Provisional allowances have been made for works to existing utilities (Gas, water, drainage and electricity)

Existing service supplies will need to be verified

#### Exclusions;

No allowance has been made for costs arising from the following:

Asbestos removal works

Contaminated ground or land remediation

Requirements arising from listed building and/or conservation area status if applicable

Public enquiries, pressure groups or planning refusal

CIL, s106 or s278 costs

Changes in legislation relating to the built environment or employment

Ecological issues - endangered species/ habitats or sites of special scientific interest

Restrictions on site access and working hours

Inflation - COST ARE VALID FOR 2ND QUARTER 2017

VAT

#### **FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE**

SUMMARY



REF.	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATE SUMMARY
1	Parks	
1.1	Greatfields Park	866,425
1.2	Old Dagenham Park	1,674,756
1.3	St Chads Park	1,276,882
1.4	Valence Park	1,858,822
1.5	Abbey Green Park	1,311,765
1.6	Eastbrookend Country Park	2,489,164
1.7	Central Park	2,702,455
1.7	Barking Park	1,294,205
1.8	Mayesbrook Park	4,133,768
	SUB TOTAL: PARK WORKS	17,608,241
2	MAIN CONTRACTOR'S PRELIMINARIES (10%) AND OVERHEADS & PROFIT (8%) = (18%)	3,169,483
	SUB TOTAL	20,777,724
4	OTHER PROJECT COSTS	
4.1	CONTINGENCIES (15%)	3,116,659
4.2	PROFESSIONAL DESIGN FEES AND SURVEYS (15%)	3,116,659
4.2.1	ADDITIONAL FEASIBILITY STUDIES	50,000
4.3	CLIENT COSTS - TBC	ТВС
	SUB TOTAL	27,061,042
5	INFLATION - Excluded - Programme TBC	Excl.
5		
5 6	INFLATION - Excluded - Programme TBC	Excl.
	INFLATION - Excluded - Programme TBC  SUB TOTAL	Excl. 27,061,042
	INFLATION - Excluded - Programme TBC  SUB TOTAL  VAT - Excluded	Excl.  27,061,042  Excl.  27,061,042

/Volumes/data/Projects~2200/2246~-~CBBD~Strategy/Cost~Estimates/2246~B&D~Open~Space~-~Feasibility~Estimate~-~17.05.12.xlsx~-~17.05.xlsx~-~17.05.xlsx~-~17.05.xlsx~-~17.05.xl

HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT CHARTERRO QUANTITY SUBVEYORS LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

#### HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT CHARTERED QUANTITY SUBVEYORS

#### **GREATFIELDS PARK**

FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE May 2017

**GREATFIELDS PARK** FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

May 2017

	ESTIMA	ATE			
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1	BUILDING WORKS				
1.1	None				
			H D000   H D000   H D000   H D		
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS				
2.1	North East Entrance				
2.1	NOTUTE EAST ETITIBLE				
~~~~	Remove existing pathways	309	m2	30	9,27
	New entrance hard landscaping	804	m2	100	80,42
2.2	Main Activities Area				
	Willin / Curvices / W Cu				
~~~~~	Refurbish/replace existing tennis court, and fencing	1	item	25,000	25,0
	Remove existing tennis court path	36	m2	30	1,0
	New tennis court path	172	m2	60	10,3
	Remove existing hedges and planting	166	m2	15	2,4
	New Playground surface (hard and safety play - extent tbc)	750	m2	100	75,0
	Allow a sum for new playground equipment	1	item	25,000	25,0
~~~~~	Remove existing path	258	m2	40	10,3
******	New path	262	m2	60	15,7
D0000 1 8 1 D000	New feature bench/ seating wall	1	item	15,000	15,0
	New multisports area and surface	1,265	m2	50	63,2
	New low herbaceuous planting	382	m2	15	5,7
	Remove trees	10	Nr	150	1,5
2.3	New East Entrance				***************************************
*************	Remove existing paths	334	m2	30	10,0
	New entrance and path	310	m2	65	20,1
	New low herbaceuous planting	310	m2	40	12,4
	The state of the s				
2.4	New Social Space				
	Remove existing paths	187	m2	30	5,6
	Remove trees	4	Nr	300	1,2
***************************************	Remove rose garden	0	m2	25	
~~~~~	New path	286	m2	60	17,1
	New low herbaceuous planting	971	m2	40	38,8
2.5	North West Entrance	10001110001110001110001110001			
	Pomovo ovisting troop	12	N-	300	2 /
	Remove existing trees  New low herbaceuous planting	12 337	Nr m2	300 40	3,6 13,4
	New low herbacedous planting	337	IIIZ	40	13,4
2.6	New wetland area				
	Remove existing paths	452	m2	30	13,5
	Remove existing planting	573	m2	5	2,8
	New wetland area; earthwork and preparation	1,700	m2	35	59,5
~~~~	Planting to wetland area	1,242	m2	20	24,8
	Material Callin Deltadaria Delta			ļ	
2.7	Mature Salix Babylonica Path			L	

	ESTIMATE							
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT			
			***************************************		***************************************			
	New trees	15	Nr	450	6,750			
	New low herbaceuous planting	337	m2	40	13,480			
11000111000	Remove existing hard paving junction	109	m2	40	4,360			
	New hard paving junction	109	m2	60	6,540			
	New junction lawn	24	m2	15	360			
2.8	Area South of Mature Salix Babylonica Path							
	New meadow areas	2,790	m2	5	13,950			
1100001110000	New grass mounds	2,505	m2	15	37,575			
	New trees	31	Nr	450	13,950			
	New grass path	590	m2	5	2,950			
	New path	770	m2	60	46,200			
	Remove existing path	900	m2	40	36,000			
~~~~	Remove existing trees	32	Nr	300	9,600			
***************************************		***************************************	•••••	•	***************************************			
2.9	Existing play area		***************************************	***************************************				
***********	Remove paths	50	m2	40	2,000			
************	Remove play area	650	m2	40	26,000			
	New lawn	700	m2	12	8,400			
2.10	South East Entrance							
	Remove existing trees	5	Nr	300	1,500			
	New entrance hard landscaping	372	m2	90	33,480			
2.11	General Items		***************************************					
	Improvements to gates and railings	1	PS	20,000	20,000			
	Improvements to park signage	1	PS	10,000	10,000			
	Improvements to park furniture	1	PS	10,000	10,000			
	TOTAL COST; SAY £				866,425			

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

#### HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT CHARTERED QUANTITY SUBVEYORS

May 2017

#### **OLD DAGENHAM PARK**

FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

May 2017 FEA

OLD DAGENHAM PARK	
FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE	

	ESTIMATE						
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT		
REI	DESCRIPTION	QOZIIIII	0	10112	Autoon		
1	BUILDING WORKS						
			***************************************				
1.1	None						
	SELECTION DOSSO   14 D	. Ecoc I I I Ecoc I I I Ecoc I I I Ecoc			10000       10000       10000       10000       10000		
			***************************************				
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS						
2.1	North West Corner (Enhanced entrace / car park / changing facilities / West	t houndary)					
Z.1	North West Corner (Enhanced entrace / car park / changing facilities / Wes	t boundary)			1000111000111000111000111000		
	Remove existing entrance pathways	247	m2	30	7,410		
	Remove ornamental garden	515	m2	10	5,150		
	New road - turning area	163	m2	150	24,450		
	New enhance entrance hard paving	454	m2	100	45,400		
	New perrennial planting	129	m2	35	4,515		
	New path from entrance to end of tennis court	487	m2	60	29,220		
	Refurbished East/West path to Changing Facilities	855	m2	25	21,375		
	New tennis courts/fencing/painting (1420m2)	4	nr	30,000	120,000		
	Remove existing pathways	1,537	m2	30	46,110		
	Remove existing planting by existing tennis courts	1,255	m2	10	12,550		
	New trees	22	Nr	450	9,900		
	New dense trees by new tennis courts & bowling green; allow a sum	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
	Remove existing Bowling Green storage shed	1	Sum	1,000	1,000		
2.2	North East Corner (Car park - East Enhanced Entrance - Centre Social Circle		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~				
Z.Z	North East Corner (Car park - East Enhanced Entrance - Centre Social Circle	7) T		<b></b>			
	Remove existing BMX track	1	Sum	5,000	5,000		
	New Skatepark (1885m2)	1	Sum	250,000	250,000		
	Refurbish existing car park	1	Sum	25,000	25,000		
	New paving around Changing Facilities/Bowling Green	1	Sum	50,000	50,000		
~~~~~	Remove paths	1,062	m2	30	31,860		
nocessis nocessis	Remove existing hard surface area	524	m2	30	15,720		
	New path	1,615	m2	60	96,900		
	New enhanced entrance hard paving	155	m2	100	15,500		
	New dense trees by car park	17	Nr	400	6,800		
	New trees - orchard	63	Nr	150	9,450		
	New under-storey food planting	2,070	m2	5	10,350		
	New mounds	3,439	m2	25	85,975		
	New meadows	3,877	m2	3	11,631		
2 2	Wort Parder						
2.3	West Border				***************************************		
	New ornamental planting	2,123	m2	40	84,920		
	New perennial planting	310	m2	35	10,850		
111000011100			1114		10,030		
2.4	Event Space and Remaining Park Area		·····				
			·····				
	Remove trees	15	Nr	200	3,000		
	Remove play area	550	m2	15	8,250		
	Remove skateable area	300	m2	15	4,500		
	New paths	954	m2	60	57,240		
	New playground surface (hard and safety play - extent tbc)	1,060	m2	100	106,000		
	New playground equipment	1	Sum	50,000	50,000		
	New grass paths & social areas	1,329	m2	5	6,647		
	New circular hard paving areas	785	m2	75	58,905		

/Volumes/data/Projects 2200/2246 - CBBD Strategy/Cost Estimates/2246 B&D Open Space - Feasibility Estimate - 17.05.12.xlsx

	ESTIMATE						
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT		
	New enhanced entrances hard paving	353	m2	50	17,650		
	New meadows	22,338	m2	5	111,688		
	New adult football pitches	2	nr	20,000	40,000		
	New small football pitch	1	nr	15,000	15,000		
	New trees	69	Nr	400	27,600		
	New ornamental planting	1,406	m2	40	56,240		
2.5	General Items						
	New road crossing	1	PS		35,000		
0111000111000	Improvements to gates and railings	1	PS	10,000	10,000		
	Improvements to park signage	1	PS	1,500	10,000		
	New park equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
	TOTAL COST; SAY £						

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

#### HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT CHARTERED QUANTITY SUBVEYORS

May 2017

#### **ST CHADS PARK**

FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

ST CHADS PARK FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

May 2017

ESTIMATE					
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1	BUILDING WORKS				
1.1	None		~~~~~		
1.1	Note		***************************************		
	11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000   11 1000				
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS				
2.1	Area between Existing North/South Path and East Boundary				
	New woodland planting	1,553	m2	30	46,59
	New trees	7	Nr	400	2,80
	New entrance hard paving	268	m2	90	24,12
	New path	100	m2	60	6,00
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	New conifers	6	Nr	200	1,20
	Remove exisiting garages	7	nr	500	3,50
	Remove existing vehicular access	183	m2	30	5,49
	New lawn over removed garages, outdoor gym and vehicular access	546	m2	15	8,19
	Breakout existing basketball court for new tennis courts	1,551	m2	5	7,75
	Re-locate tennis courts (3 Nr) incl. fencing	1	Sum	75,000	75,00
~~~~	Re-locate outdoor gym (456m2) incl. gym equipment	1	Sum	20,000	20,00
~~~~~	Remove existing path	50	m2	40	2,00
	Remove trees	1	Nr	150	15
2.2	Area between Existing North/South Path and West Boundary				
	Remove redundant park feature	1	nr	5,000	5,00
	Remove path	69	m2	30	2,07
	New gravel path	3,160	m2	30	94,80
	New wetland planting	1,530	m2	5	7,65
~~~~~	New meadow	1,300	m2	5	6,50
	New grass path	3,244	m2	5	16,22
***************************************	New long grass	28,377	m2	3	85,13
**********	New incidental natural play features	7	Nr	1,500	10,50
	New trees	23	Nr	150	3,45
	New West entrance hard paving	590	m2	90	53,10
	New small football pitch, including painting lines	1	nr	20,000	20,00
	New adult football pitch, including painting lines	1	nr	15,000	15,00
2.3	Play Area				
~~~~	New play area surface	871	m2	100	87,10
~~~~	New/re-configured playground equipment	1	Sum	15,000	15,00
	New Surrouding hard paving	322	m2	70	22,54
100011100	New fence	233	m	100	23,30
~~~~	New meadow	741	m2	5	3,70
	New trees	6	Nr	450	2,70
	Remove railing (length unknown)	1	Sum	5,000	5,00
2.4	Area South of main East/West path				0
	D	40	*·		
	Remove trees	10	Nr	150	1,50
	Remove paths	418	m2	30	12,54
	Remove tennis courts	2,227	m2	5	11,13
	Remove hedges	185	m	10	1,8

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AMOUNT	R	EF	
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20,000			
15,000			
87,100			
15,000			
22,540			
23,300			
3,705			
2,700			
5,000			
1 500			
1,500 12,540			
12,540			

ESTIMATE						
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT	
	Remove planting beds	94	m2	10	940	
	New lawn	2,739	m2	5	13,695	
	New paths	171	m2	60	10,260	
	New entrance hard paving	538	m2	90	48,420	
	New trees	28	Nr	450	12,600	
	New conifers	3	Nr	200	600	
	New hard paving around new Tea Lawn	4,562	m2	90	410,580	
	New fencing around Bowling Green	165	m	120	19,800	
	Re-purpose existing bowling green to Tea Lawn	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	Re-furbish changing room	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New food growing area	360	m2	5	1,800	
	New under-storey planting (by new orchard)	940	m2	5	4,700	
2.5	General Items					
	New street planting - trees	22	Nr	450	9,900	
	Improvements to gates and railings	1	PS	10,000	10,000	
	Improvements to park signage	1	PS	5,000	5,000	
	TOTAL COST; SAY £				1,276,882	

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

## HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT

May 2017

VALENCE PARK FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

VALENCE PARK

May 2017 FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

	EST	IMATE			
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1	BUILDING WORKS				
1 1	Now feetball pavilies	200		1,000	200.000
1.1	New football pavilion	390	m2	1,000	390,000
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS				
	LANDSCAPING WORKS				
2.1	North East Quadrant		10000111000011100001110		10000       10000     110000     110000     11000
	New car park	1,560	m2	75	117,000
************	New long grass	2,619	m2	5	13,09
	New trees	29	Nr	450	13,050
11 0000 1 11 00	New shrubs	146	m2	30	4,380
	New circular social space - hard paving	531	m2	75	39,820
	New self-binding gravel path	957	m2	30	28,710
	New Trim Trails	3	Nr	2,500	7,500
	New mounds	2,960	m2	5	14,800
	New play features	3	Nr	2,500	7,500
	New public furniture (4 x picnic tables, 3 x benches)	1	Sum	15,000	15,000
	Breakout existing hard surfaces  New lawn	3,456	m2	30	103,680
		1,728	m2	5 90	8,640
	New entrance hard paving	102	m2	90	9,180
2.2	South East Quadrant				
	New long grass	5,810	m2	5	29,050
	New trees	14	Nr	450	6,300
	New self-binding gravel path	534	m2	30	16,020
	New mounds	769	m2	5	3,84
	New public furniture (2 x benches)	1	Sum	3,000	3,000
	New entrance hard paving	205	m2	90	18,450
	New activity hard paving	1,800	m2	70	126,000
	New wheels area	970	m2	100	97,000
	New outdoor gym	1	item	15,000	15,000
************	New ornatmental planting	357	m2	35	12,49
	New shrubs	1,018	m2	30	30,536
2.4	South West Quadrant				
	Pempyo paths	650	m2	30	19,500
	Remove paths  Remove existing buildings	101	m2	150	15,150
~~~~~	New lawn	101	m2	5	15,150
	New hard surface to football pavilion	680	m2		47,600
11000011100	New football pitches	2	nr	70 20,000	40,000
	New entrance hard paving	205	m2	90	18,450
~~~~	New ornamental planting	478	m2	35	16,730
	New trees	10	Nr	450	4,500
2.5	North West Quadrant		10001110001110001110		DOGG       DOGG       DOGG       DOGG       DOGG
	New self-binding gravel path	3,382	m2	30	101,460
	New grass path	648	m2	5	3,240
	New public furniture (3 Nr benches, 7 x picnic tables)	1	Sum	20,000	20,000

ESTIMATE						
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT	
	New long grass	396	m2	5	1,980	
	New trees	20	Nr	450	9,000	
	New playground	220	m2	100	22,000	
	New playground equipment	1	Sum	25,000	25,000	
	New external café hard paving area	161	m2	75	12,075	
	New ornamental planting	301	m2	35	10,535	
	New Sensory Garden ornamental planting	1,155	m2	40	46,208	
	New willow structure	1	Nr	5,000	5,000	
	New surface at corner of lake	95	m2	50	4,750	
2.5	Central Playground Area					
	New playground surface	2,235	m2	50	111,750	
	New playground equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New path	2,073	m2	60	124,380	
	New circular hard paving	314	m2	50	15,708	
	New bandstand (deleted)	0	Sum		0	
2.5	General Items					
	Improvements to gates and railings	1	PS	10,000	10,000	
***************************************	Improvements to park signage	1	PS	10,000	10,000	
	Improvements to water's edge	1	PS	5,000	5,000	
	TOTAL COST; SAY £				1,858,822	

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

#### HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT CHARTERED QUANTITY SUBVEYORS

RATE

10,000

10,000

UNIT

PS

PS

May 2017

10,000

10,000

1,311,765

AMOUNT

#### **ABBEY GREEN PARK**

FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

May 2

ESTIMATE						
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT	
KLI	DESCRIPTION	QOANTITI	ONII	KAIL	AMOUNT	
1	BUILDING WORKS					
1.1	None					
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS					
<u>.</u>	LANDSCAFING WORKS					
2.1	North Area					
111000011100						
	Enlarged paving area next to existing bus stops	1,008	m2	60	60,480	
	New low planting	4,732	m2	25	118,300	
	New paths	1,700	m2	60	102,000	
111000011100	New Pentanque court	1	item	10,000	10,000	
	New Breedon gravel area	140	m2	30	4,200	
	New chess tables and seating	1	Sum	5,000	5,000	
	Remove trees (Prosvisional Quantity)	50	Nr	150	7,500	
	Public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New low perennial/herbaceous planting	175	m2	35	6,125	
2.2	Central Area					
***************************************						
	New lightweight viewing structure	73	m	350	25,550	
~~~~~	Improved signage and interpretation boards	1	Sum	5,000	5,000	
	New trees	13	Nr	450	5,850	
	Reconfigured car parking	400	m2	50	20,000	
	New civic space - hard paving	556	m2	150	83,400	
	New public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New paths	204	m2	60	12,240	
	New meadow (Provisional)	1,507	m2	5	7,535	
	New extended pavement	1,910	m2	50	95,500	
2.3	South Area					
	Remove paths (Provisional Quantity)	1,300	m2	30	39,000	
	New paths	1,480	m2	60	88,800	
	New path with wall lighting	553	m2	150	82,950	
	New water feature	1	Sum	200,000	200,000	
	New low planting	6,357	m2	15	95,355	
	Remove trees (Prosvisional Quantity)	20	Nr	150	3,000	
	New trees	9	Nr	450	4,050	
~~~~~	Public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New play equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New fence around play area  New low perennial/herbaceous planting	110 333	m m2	120 25	13,200 8,325	
	New pop-up power and water	1	Sum	20,000	20,000	
	New lighting columns	12	Nr	750	9,000	
2.4	Town Quay Area					
		(H DOD   H DOD   H DOD   H				
	New paths	418	m2	60	25,080	
	Improved connection to Town Quay	32	m2	50	1,600	
	Enhanced viewing platform to Town Quay	236	m2	250	59,000	
	New low planting	1,349	m2	25	33,725	

ESTIMATE			
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUA	
2.5	General Items		
	deficial realis		
	Improvements to gates and railings	***********	
	Improvements to park signage		
	TOTAL COST; SAY £		

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

## HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT

#### **EASTBROOKEND COUNTRY PARK**

FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

CENTRAL PARK
FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

May 2017

May 2017

ESTIMATE						
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT	
1	BUILDING WORKS		***************************************			
*************			~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~			
1.1	None		***************************************			
	HI					
	I AND CADING WORK		***************************************		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS					
2.1	North Area					
2.1						
***************************************	Remove paths	10,968	m2	15	164,520	
	New self-binding gravel path network	9,247	m2	30	277,410	
***************************************	New mounds	32,686	m2	5	163,430	
	New viewing point with picnic area	214	m2	250	53,456	
	Play equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New circular gravel pathway areas	645	m2	80	51,600	
	Remove trees (Provisional Quantity)	25	Nr	150	3,750	
	New trees	39	Nr	450	17,550	
	Public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000	
	New long grass meadow	54,729	m2	5	273,645	
			~~~			
2.2	South Area					
			***************************************			
	Remove paths	13,548	m2	15	203,220	
	New self-binding gravel path network	12,348	m2	30	370,440	
	New grass paths	4,326	m2	5	21,630	
	New play area	894	m2	50	44,700	
	New mounds	7,077	m2	5	35,385	
	New circular gravel pathway areas	2,151	m2	5	10,755	
	Remove trees (Provisional Quantity)	50	Nr	150	7,500	
	New trees	24	Nr	450	10,800	
	Public furniture	1	Sum	1,000	1,000	
	New long grass meadow	88,062	m2	5	440,310	
	Platforms to water	7	Nr	10,000	70,000	
************	Jetties to water	20 88	Nr m2	5,000 35	100,000 3,063	
	Wetland network paths  Area for educational purposes inc. shared car park (TBC)	1	item	35,000	35,000	
	Area for educational purposes inc. shared car park (TBC)	1	iteiii	33,000	33,000	
2.3	Central East/West Corridor				110001110001110001110001110001	
	Series a seek week common		***************************************		***************************************	
	Reinforced connection with larger entrance	1	item	50,000	50,000	
			***************************************	<u> </u>		
2.5	General Items			1		
	111111   1000   11 1000   1					
	Improvements to gates and railings	1	PS	20,000	20,000	
	Improvements to park signage	1	PS	15,000	15,000	
	Improvements to water's edge	1	PS	25,000	25,000	
	11 11 1 1000   11	0			II DODG      DOGG      DOGG      DOGG      DOGG	
	TOTAL COST; SAY	£			2,489,164	

	ESTIMATE						
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT		
			***************************************				
1	BUILDING WORKS						
1.1	New pavilion / changing rooms	1	Nr	500,000	500,000		
	Remove existing pavilion / changing rooms	1	Nr	25,000	25,000		
	Remove existing pavilion hard paving	1450	m2	15	21,750		
	Remove existing storage sheds	1	Nr	10,000	10,000		
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS						
2.1	North Pitch and Putt Area		•••••				
	New mounds	6,840	m2	5	34,200		
	New trees	37	Nr	450	16,650		
~~~	New entrance hard paving	355	m2	90	31,950		
	New fence	745	m	120	89,400		
***************************************	New café terrace	1,507	m2	65	97,955		
	Remove tennis court	2,000	m2	5	10,000		
	New lawn	2,000	m2	5	10,000		
	New play area	844	m2	100	84,400		
	New high-wire equipment	1	Sum	50,000	50,000		
2.2	East Boundary to New Path Area						
	New meadow	3,370	m2	5	16,850		
	New paths	2,448	m2	60	146,880		
	New woodland belt	12,374	m2	3	37,122		
	New public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
	New entrance hard paving	624	m2	90	56,160		
	Remove play area & path	1,085	m2	15	16,275		
	New lawn	1,085	m2	5	5,425		
	Thin out existing trees	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
2.4	East/Central Area						
	Remove paths	1,665	m2	15	24,975		
111 0000 111 000	New gravel path	1,195	m2	30	35,850		
	New grass path	825	m2	5	4,125		
	New lawn	1,665	m2	5	8,325		
	New circular grass area	454	m2	5	2,270		
	New play area	3,317	m2	100	331,675		
	New play equipment	1	Sum	75,000	75,000		
	New circular paving area	254	m2	50	12,723		
	New mounds	20,345	m2	5	101,725		
	New meadow	11,318	m2	5	56,590		
	New public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
	New trees	89	Nr	450	40,050		
	Relocated tennis court	1	Sum	25,000	25,000		
	New 3G rugby pitch with rounded terraces	1	Sum	120,000	120,000		
	New pavilion external surfaces	2,355	m2	60	141,300		
	New outdoor gym area	444	m2	60	26,640		
	New outdoor gym equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
	New adult football pitches	2	nr	20,000	40,000		
				ļ			
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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

## HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT

May 2017

#### **CENTRAL PARK**

FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

BARKING PARK
7 FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

May 2017	FEASIBILITY ESTIMAT

	ESTIMATE				
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
2.5	Central North/South Area				
	echian Notify South Area	<b></b>			
***************************************	New gravel path	354	m2	30	10,620
***************************************	New grass path	123	m2	5	615
6111100001111000	New circular grass area	227	m2	5	1,135
***************************************	New public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000
	New mounds	11,016	m2	5	55,080
	New trees	19	Nr	450	8,550
	New playground	170	m2	100	17,024
	New playground equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000
	New cricket pitch	1	item	20,000	20,000
	New Formal square Woodland blocks	5,743	m2	1	5,743
2.5	West Area				
	New gravel path	3,338	m2	30	100,140
	New circular grass area	227	m2	5	1,135
	New public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000
	New playground	113	m2	100	11,349
	New playground equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000
	New Formal square Woodland blocks	21,205	m2	1	21,205
	New meadow	1,291	m2	5	6,455
	New entrance hard paving	246	m2	90	22,140
2.5	General Items				
	Improvements to gates and railings	1	PS	25,000	25,000
***************************************	Improvements to park signage	1	PS	10,000	10,000
	TOTAL COST; SAY £				2,702,455

ESTIMATE							
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT		
4	DUI DING WORK		***************************************	ļ			
1	BUILDING WORKS						
1.1	None		***************************************				
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS		***************************************				
2.1	General						
	New enhanced entrance paving	1,253	m2	90	112,770		
	New trees	100	Nr	450	45,000		
	New reeds	441	m2	25	11,025		
	New woodland planting	836	m2	30	25,080		
	New ornamental planting	10,400	m2	35	363,993		
	New mounds	11,990	m2	5			
	New meadow	3,551	m2	5	17,755		
	New play equipment for older children	1	Sum	50,000	50,000		
	New skate park	1	Sum	250,000	250,000		
	New sports surfaces	2,024	m2	5	10,120		
	New cricket pitch and circle	1	Sum	20,000	20,000		
	New adult football pitches	2	nr	20,000	40,000		
	New cellular reinforced grass walkway	211	m2	45	9,495		
	New path entrance	676	m2	60	40,560		
	New playground surface	41	m2	100	4,072		
	New playground equipment	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
	New growing area planting beds	705	m2	25	17,625		
	New bridge to Loxford Park	1	nr	150,000	150,000		
	Enhanced access to war memorial	251	m2	50	12,550		
	Remove paths	862	m2	15	12,930		
	Remove existing hard play surfaces	2,082	m2	15	31,230		
	New (?) pop-up power and water point	1	Sum	25,000	25,000		
	New public furniture	1	Sum	10,000	10,000		
ļ							
2.5	General Items						
	Improvements to gates and railings	1	PS	10,000	10,000		
	Improvements to park signage	1	PS	15,000	15,000		
	TOTAL COST; SAY £	:			1,294,205		



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LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

## HUNTLEY CARTWRIGHT

May 2017

#### MAYESBROOK PARK

FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

May 2017 FEASIBILITY ESTIMATE

MAYESBROOK PARK

ESTIMATE DESCRIPTION REF QUANTITY UNIT RATE AMOUNT 1,742 174,200 m2 100 New playground 50,000 50,000 New playground equipment Sum 1 1,781 m2 62,326 New ornamental planting 35 New meadow 3,600 m2 18,000 90 68,424 New entrance hard paving 760 m2 880 4,400 New long grass m2 New reeds 2,578 m2 12,890 New viewing platform 969 m2 250 242,250 50 2,000 New floating boardwalk m 100,000 147,420 1,638 New hard paving m2 90 New trees 21 Nr 450 9,450 2.5 General Items Improvements to gates and railings 25,000 PS 25,000 1 Improvements to park signage PS 15,000 15,000 TOTAL COST; SAY £ 4,133,768

ESTIMATE								
REF	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT			
1	BUILDING WORKS		***************************************					
1.1	New changing rooms and social space	400	m2	1,800	720,000			
111000011100	Demolish existing changing room building	345	m2	75	25,875			
			***************************************					
2	LANDSCAPING WORKS			<del> </del>				
2.1	Area North of central East/West Path							
(11000011100								
	New bouldering area	1,521	m2	75	114,040			
	New entrance hard paving	910	m2	90	81,900			
~~~	New footpath	2,730	m2	40	109,200			
	New long grass	11,205	m2	5	56,025			
111000011100	New mini-football pitches	4	nr	15,000	60,000			
	New full-size football pitch	1	nr	20,000	20,000			
	New mounds	6,000	m2	5	30,000			
	New multi-sports area	4,540	m2	50	227,000			
	New meadow	1,055	m2	5	5,275			
	New trees	48	Nr	450	21,600			
	Remove paths (site wide)	1,374	m2	15	20,607			
	Remove trees (site wide)	40	Nr	150	6,000			
	New hardpaving (central square)	520	m2	90	46,800			
	New bollards	26	Nr	350	9,100			
2.3	South/East Area (from Multi-sports area to Lake)							
	New gravel paths	1,136	m2	30	34,080			
	New natural play area	2,100	m2	5	10,500			
	New play equipment	1	Sum	20,000	20,000			
	New trim trails	5	Nr	5,000	25,000			
	New trees	37	Nr	450	16,650			
	New ornamental planting	13,933	m2	35	487,655			
	New mounds	1,492	m2	5	7,460			
	New public furniture	1	Sum	5,000	5,000			
	New entrance hard paving	910	m2	90	81,900			
2.4	Area South of Boating Centre		***************************************					
11110000111100	New enclosed swimming barrier	520	m?	400	208,000			
	New beach	***************************************	m2	100	~~~~~			
	New meadow	527 4,651	m2		52,700 23,255			
	New paving area	1,400	m2 m2	5 90	126,000			
	New reeds	2,000	m2	15	30,000			
	New fleeus  New floating boardwalk	70	m	2,000	140,000			
	New grass path	3,256	m2	2,000	16,280			
	New gravel path	2,232	m2	30	66,960			
2.5	South/West Area							
	E				11 0000 111 0000 111 0000 111 0000 111 0000			
	New gravel path	6,368	m2	30	191,040			
	New improved gravel entrance	238	m2	50	11,900			
	New swale	6,860	m2	3	20,580			
	New social space	760	m2	100	76,027			

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