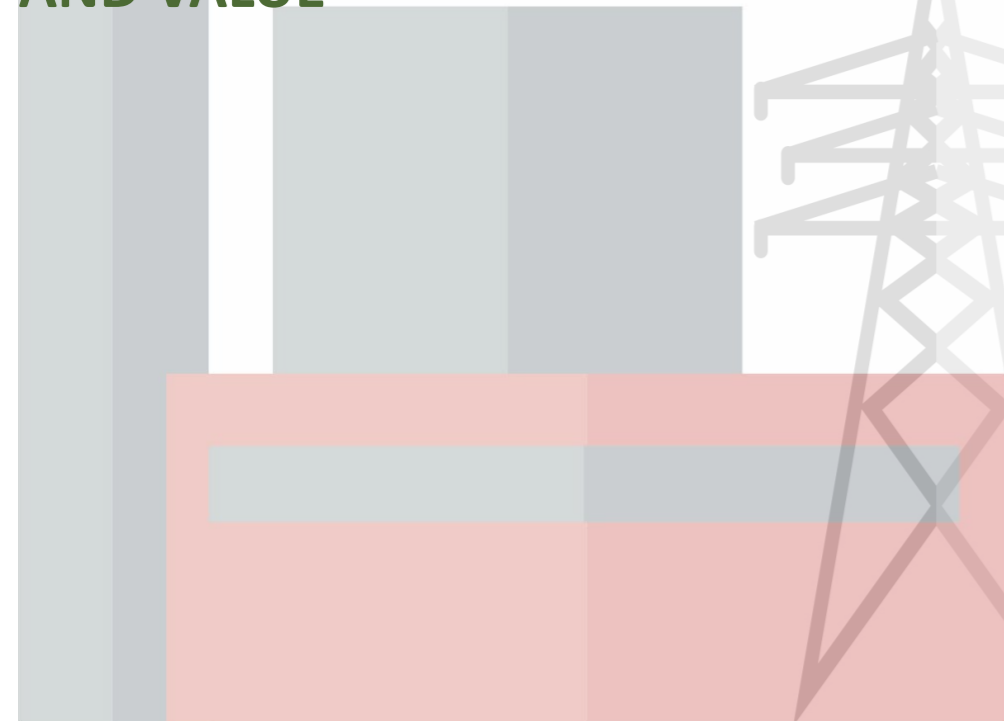




## CURRENT QUALITY, CONDITION AND VALUE



### 6.1 Quality standards and assessment of condition

The quality of Barking and Dagenham’s parks needs to improve but these improvements need to be prioritised. So that we can make the right decisions about which parks need to be improved and when, we need to understand the current condition of all of our greenspaces. To prepare the strategy, we’ve assessed the quality of the borough’s 28 parks. We can use this information to:

- Develop a programme for investment and renewal over the 10 year period of the strategy in order that the most serious issues are addressed as soon as possible
- Target this investment programme in areas where the population is going to grow most significantly and where demand for parks is going to be greatest in future

The council last carried out an assessment of the quality of its parks and open spaces in 2003. We have used the same set of questions that were used in 2003 to assess quality in 2017. This will help us to understand whether parks have got better, got worse or stayed the same over this period. It will also help us to identify any sites where quality has declined significantly and that might be priorities for investment.

The following criteria have been used to assess quality:

- How good are the park’s entrances and are they accessible for people with disabilities?
- How good are the general facilities in the park (e.g. bins, benches, lighting, signage)
- How good is the overall quality of the park landscape?
- How safe and secure is the park?
- Is there a good range of play opportunities in the park?
- Does the park cater for people with disabilities or special needs?
- Does the park cater for older people?
- Is the park well maintained?
- Does the park include areas managed for wildlife and bio-diversity?
- Does the park offer initiatives to support health and education outcomes?
- Are staff present in the park and is information available about management, events and activities?

### 6.2 Recent changes and trends in quality

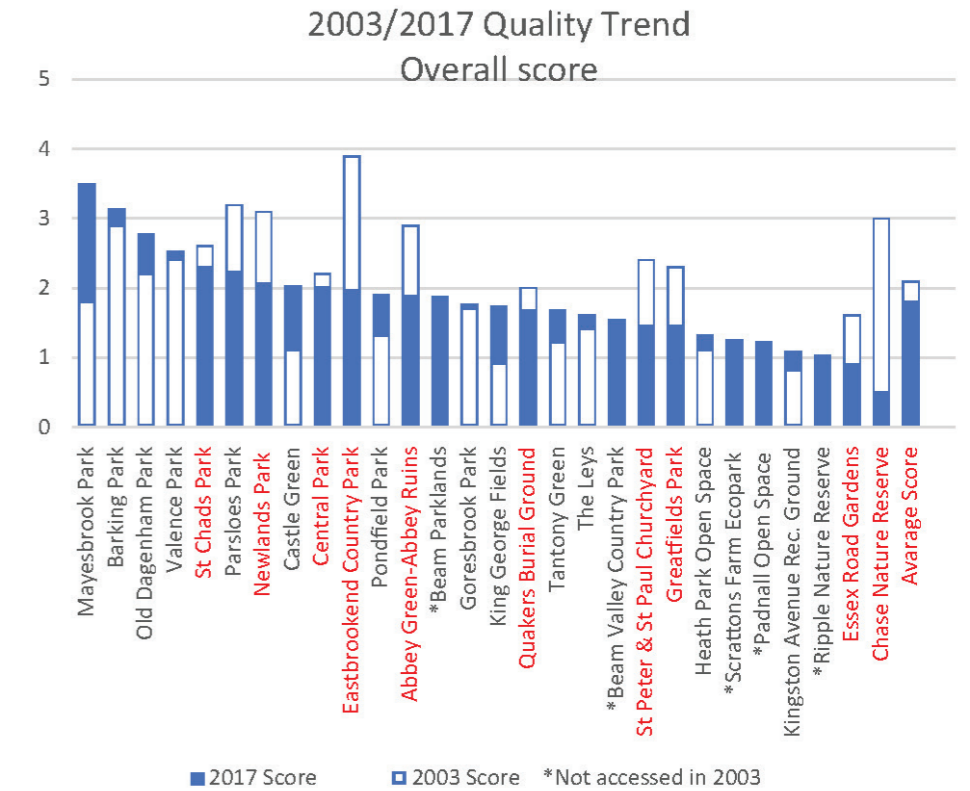


Fig.6.1 - Trending in LBDD park's quality score between 2003 and 2017

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 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



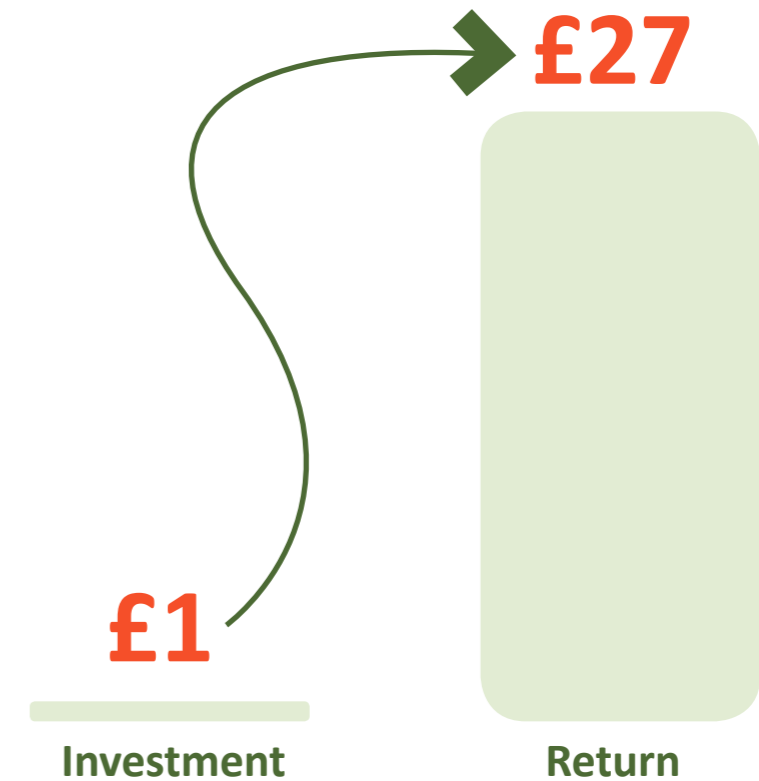
**6.3 Capturing natural capital value**

Barking and Dagenham’s parks deliver a range of outcomes for the local economy, for health, education and neighbourhood and for the environment. The value of these benefits does not currently appear in the council’s balance sheet.

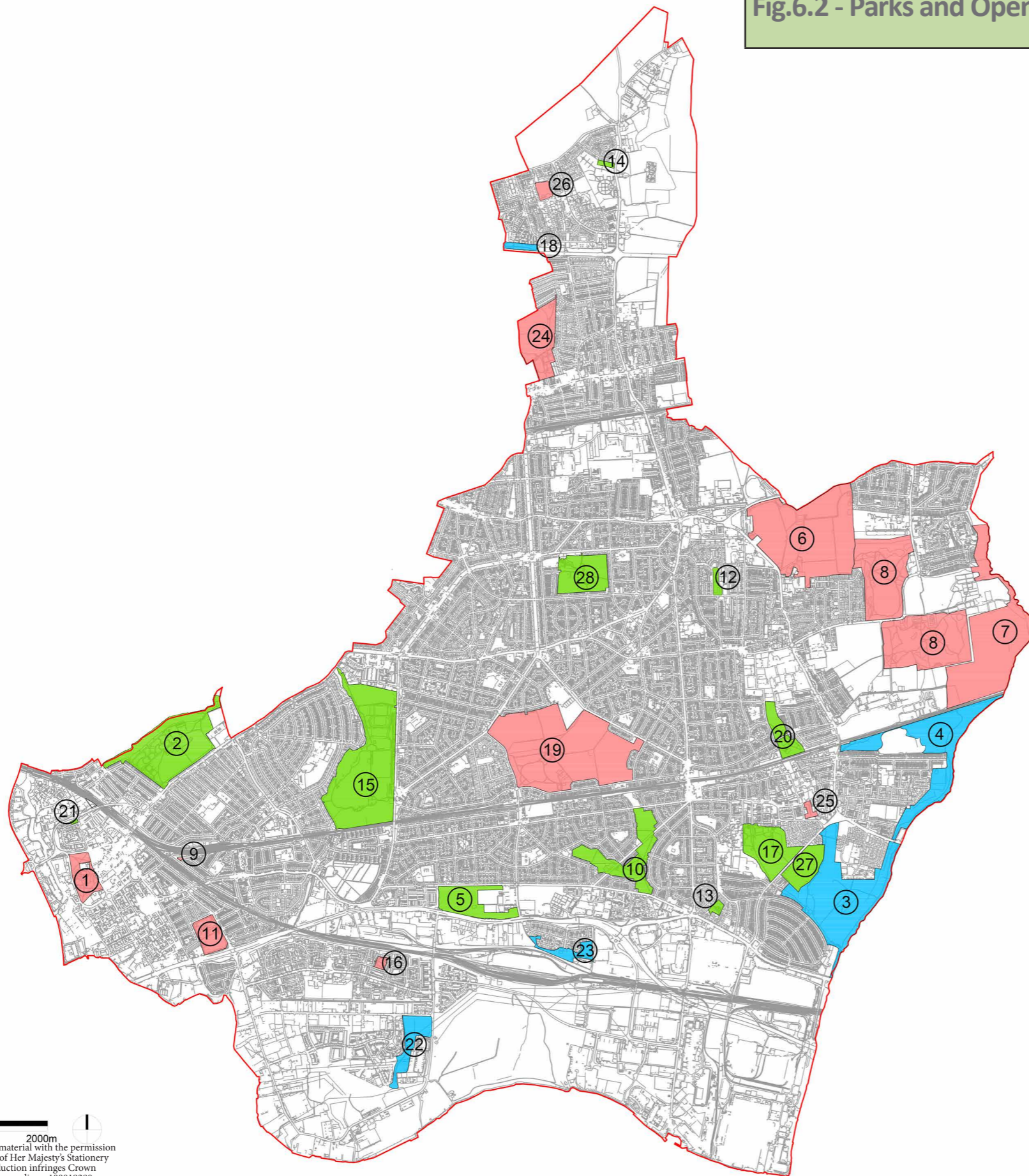
In order to capture these values, we have used the information we have gathered on the quality of the borough’s parks to create a Corporate Natural Capital Account (CNCA) for Barking and Dagenham. The CNCA estimates the value of the benefits delivered by the borough’s parks and open spaces and the current cost of delivering these services. The CNCA also estimates the cost of sustaining these benefits over the strategy period.

The CNCA suggests that £1 invested in parks and open spaces in Barking and Dagenham will bring a return of £27.

By developing the CNCA, we can demonstrate why future investment in the borough’s parks and open spaces makes economic sense.



**Fig.6.2 - Parks and Open Spaces Quality Trend Map**



- Key**
- Borough Boundary
  - Positive trend
  - Negative trend
  - Parks not accessed in 2003

#	Park name	Trend
15	Mayesbrook Park	1.70
5	Castle Green	0.93
13	King George's Field	0.85
20	Pondfield Park	0.62
17	Old Dagenham Park	0.58
21	Tantony Green	0.48
14	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground	0.30
2	Barking Park	0.23
12	Heath Park Open Space	0.23
27	The Leys	0.22
28	Valence Park	0.13
10	Goresbrook Park	0.07
6	Central Park	-0.18
24	St Chads Park	-0.28
26	Quaker Burial Ground	-0.32
9	Essex Road Gardens	-0.68
25	Greatfields Park	-0.83
11	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyard	-0.93
19	Parsloes Park	-0.95
1	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins	-1.00
16	Newlands Park	-1.02
8	Eastbrookend Country Park	-1.92
7	Chase Nature Reserve	-2.48
3	Beam Parklands	N.A.
4	Beam Valley Country Park	N.A.
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark	N.A.
18	Padnall Open Space	N.A.
22	Ripple Nature Reserve	N.A.

0m 400m 1000m 2000m  
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## PARK MASTERPLANS

As part of the strategy, we have developed masterplans for 10 of the borough's most important parks. These masterplans will give us a template for future development so that we can strengthen the outcomes that each site delivers as funds become available. We've also devised a programme of immediate work across all of the borough's parks so that we can get under way with delivering improvements straight away.

# 7.1 - Abbey Green Masterplan Proposals



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**What is distinctive about Abbey Green?**

- Central location
- High pedestrian footfall
- Rich heritage (Barking Abbey Ruins)
- Proximity to the Town Quay and the River Roding
- Adjacent to Barking's main High Street
- Playground
- Mature trees

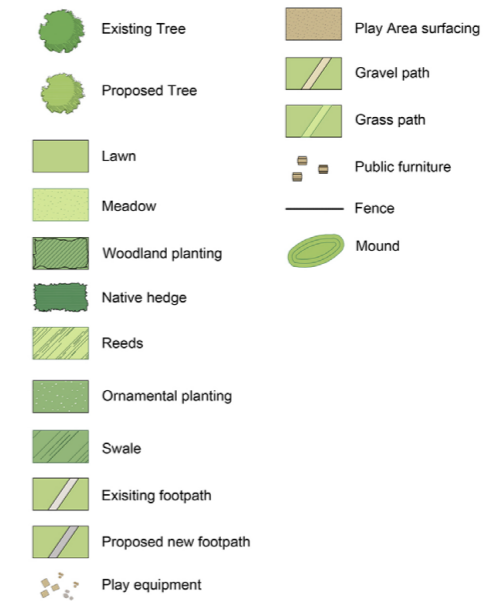
**Main interventions**

- Improved connection to the Town Quay
- Viewing structure over Barking Abbey Ruin, that improves accessibility to site
- Relocated and enlarged play area
- Interface with Townscape Heritage Scheme
- New civic space
- Improved connections to surrounding new development areas
- Improved planting strategy throughout

## 7.2 - Barking Park Masterplan Proposals



### KEY:



### What is distinctive about Barking Park?

- Central location
- Long and linear boating lake
- Historic ornamental gardens
- Restored 1930s light railway
- Splash park
- Bowling green, tennis courts and skate park
- Café and playground
- Playing fields

### Main interventions

- Amphitheatre shaped mounds with adjacent events space
- Orchard planting
- New playground for older children
- New cricket pitch and two adult football pitches
- Food growing area on the former bowling green
- Bridge to Loxford Park
- Integrated basketball and skate park
- Improved access to War Memorial

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## 7.3 - Central Park Masterplan Proposals



### KEY:

	Existing Tree		Play equipment
	Proposed Tree		Play Area surfacing
	Lawn		Gravel path
	Meadow		Grass path
	Shrubs		Public furniture
	Formal square Woodland woodland blocks		Fence
	Ornamental planting		Mound
	Low herbaceous planting		
	Existing footpath		
	Proposed new footpath		

### What is distinctive about Central Park?

- Large park with a flat topography
- Open views
- Predominantly managed grassland
- Good range of sports provision
- Connection to Eastbrookend Country Park and The Chase
- Mini-golf course and bowling green
- Children's playground
- Outdoor gym

### Main interventions

- Amphitheatre shaped mounds with adjacent events space
- 3G rugby pitch with rounded viewing terraces
- New pavilion/changing rooms
- Relocated tennis court
- New play provision for older children
- Extended 'Growing Communities' site
- Story-telling area
- New accessible playground
- New café terrace
- Improved connections to Eastbrookend Country Park

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## 7.4 - Eastbrookend Country Park Masterplan Proposals



- KEY:
- Existing Tree
  - Proposed Tree
  - Long grass meadow
  - Woodland
  - Mounds
  - Proposed shared surface
  - Interpretation boards
  - Play equipment
  - Public furniture

### What is distinctive about Eastbrookend Country Park?

- Extensive natural landscape
- Undulating terrain
- Extensive grassland, woodland and wetland, giving the site a high biodiversity value
- Fishing lakes
- Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation/SINC
- Local Nature Reserve
- The site is split into two zones by Dagenham Road
- Millennium Centre
- Connections to Central Park and The Chase

### Main interventions

- Improved pedestrian connection between 2 parts of the park, in Dagenham Road
- Improved connections to Central Park and The Chase
- Informal cycle track along northern valleys
- Allocated area for potential educational purposes
- New play facilities around the existing Millennium Centre
- Altered path networks
- Improved access and views to fishing lakes
- Introduction of informal play
- Reinforce woodland and meadow character

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## 7.5 - Greatfields Park Masterplan Proposals



**KEY:**

-  Existing Tree
-  Proposed Tree
-  Lawn
-  Low herbaceous planting
-  Meadow
-  Wetland planting
-  Existing footpath
-  Grass path
-  Proposed new entrance
-  Play equipment
-  Play Area surfacing
-  Multi-Sports Area surfacing
-  Public furniture
-  Grass mound

### What is distinctive about Greatfields Park?

- Proximity to Barking town centre
- Close proximity to A13
- Controlled and confined
- Traditional Victorian-style layout
- Avenue of weeping willows
- Ornamental flower gardens
- Children's playground
- Tennis courts

### Main interventions

- New and relocated playground
- New multi-sports area
- New grass mounds with tree planting to minimise impact of A13
- Wetland area with shrub planting
- Improved sight-lines, especially at entrances
- New entrances to improve connection to neighbourhood areas
- New social space

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## 7.6 - Mayesbrook Park Masterplan Proposals



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### What is distinctive about Mayesbrook Park?

- A park of substantial size
- High biodiversity and ecological value; both with its woodland and wetland offerings
- Newly restored river landscape as part of flood defence
- Large boating lakes with rich wildlife
- Wide range of sport and activity offerings
- Indoor Activity Centre boasting climbing and trampolining

### Main interventions

- Floating boardwalk across lake
- New viewing platform overlooking lake
- Enclosed swimming area and beach
- New multi-sports area
- New natural play area and café
- New social space
- New edible planting area
- Extended wetland and swales
- Reconfigured and extended mounding near Activity Centre

## 7.7 - Old Dagenham Park Masterplan Proposals



### KEY:

	Existing Tree		Play equipment
	Proposed Tree		Play Area surfacing
	Lawn		Gravel path
	Meadow		Grass path
	Native hedge		Mound
	Ornamental shrubs		Tennis court
	Ornamental planting		
	Perennial planting		
	Wetland		
	Existing footpath		
	Proposed new footpath		

### What is distinctive about Old Dagenham Park?

- Flat and open
- Predominantly managed grassland
- Varied sport offer
- Unused BMX track
- Close proximity to the Leys Playing Fields/Beam Valley
- Bowling green and café
- Heritage entrance design
- Ornamental flower gardens

### Main interventions

- New, larger skatepark
- Re-location of BMX track to the Leys
- Re-structuring of playing pitches
- Grass clearings with natural play features
- New mounding
- New entrances and paths, improved connections
- New playground
- New woodland areas

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## 7.8- St Chads Park Masterplan Proposals



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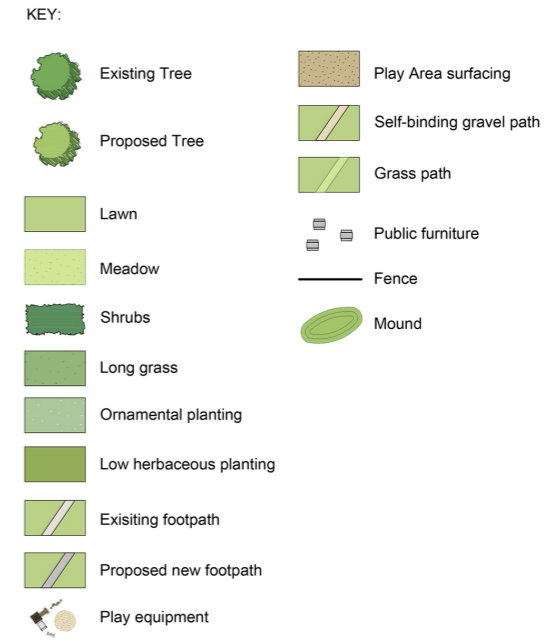
### What is distinctive about St Chads Park?

- Oldest park in the borough
- Varied landscape character
- Northern part is more open and activity orientated
- Southern part is a traditional inter-war style park
- Wildlife Conservation Area
- Entrances aren't well-balanced around the site's perimeter
- Children's playground, Bowling Club and greens, tennis courts
- Formal ornamental planting beds that reflect heritage

### Main interventions

- Reconfigured playground
- New entrances to enhance connectivity
- New meadow planting
- Relocated tennis courts and outdoor gym
- New tea lawn
- Orchard
- Improved entrance and connection to the High Road
- Re-purposed pavillion building

## 7.9 - Valence Park Masterplan Proposals



### What is distinctive about Valence Park?

- Valence House and park once part of historic estate
- Valence House Museum and Herb Garden
- Historical trees (Holm oak and yew)
- Fishing lake (part of old moat around Valence House)
- Predominantly managed grassland
- Flat and open
- Events
- Sports provision

### Main interventions

- Re-located carpark
- New mounds with play features
- New playgrounds
- New activity area: Wheels area, outdoor gym and basketball
- Events space and picnic area
- New football pavilion and pitches
- Orchard
- Improved accessibility and circulation around fishing lake
- Boundary of native hedges and long grass areas

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## 7.10 - Parsloes Park Masterplan Proposals



### Main interventions

- ① 3G/All weather pitches
- ② Multi-functional park hub
- ③ Informal play
- ④ Re-wilding The Squatts LNR
- ⑤ Restoration of People's Park
- ⑥ Cricket grounds & informal kickabout areas
- ⑦ Wetland
- ⑧ Proposed Youth Zone
- ⑨ New road access
- ⑩ Restoration of paddling pool

### What is distinctive about Parsloes Park?

- Largest park in the borough
- Historical character
- Emphasis on sport (football, Tennis, basketball, bowling green)
- Predominantly managed grassland
- Part of site managed for wildlife as a Local Nature Reserve (acid grassland with historic hedge)
- Newly constructed children's play area
- Large lake to the south
- Easily accessible

This map is reproduced from *Parsloes Park - People's Park Alive: Masterplan report* (March 2016) by ARUP



## APPROACHES TO FUNDING AND MANAGEMENT IN THE FUTURE

As is the case for many local authorities, the council is having to find significant savings and needs to think about the most cost-effective way to deliver services like parks. Other councils and organisations such as the Heritage Lottery Fund have considered new ways in which parks might be funded in future. Some of these approaches could be used in Barking and Dagenham.

### 8.1 New ways to pay for parks

There are a number of ways to grow the commercial potential of parks. These include:

- Grants and contributions from other service providers such as health and education to support the delivery of benefits from parks. The Corporate Natural Capital Account being developed as part of this Strategy can provide evidence to support this.
- Events and festivals can generate income through ticketing and corporate sponsorship and enhance the social and cultural significance of parks
- Café and concessions can generate revenue as parks become more popular with residents.
- Fees and charges for car parking and the use of sports grounds can be an important source of income. Increasingly, councils are generating income from professional trainers, fitness classes, filming and private events.
- Planning gain can fund improvements to parks and open spaces. The significant increase in housing in the borough over the next 20 years will generate significant sums for this.
- Corporate sponsorship and fundraising in connection with activity programmes for community organisation and charities can bring additional resources to parks. Much of this funding is not available to the council and will depend on a strong partnership with the voluntary sector.
- Public and corporate volunteering can help with the day to day management of greenspaces and help to equip people with new skills.
- Endowments funds are made up of assets that can generate revenue to support the management of parks and open spaces. If large enough, these funds can provide parks services with an independent source of funding.
- Business Improvement and Park Improvement Districts can fund the management of parks and open spaces through a modest local levy on businesses, residents or both.
- Ecosystem services funding seeks to capture 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. The Corporate Natural Capital Account being developed as part of this Strategy can provide evidence to support this.

### 8.2 New ways to manage parks

Until recently, the council has taken sole responsibility for managing the borough's parks but is now considering other approaches. Beam Parklands is now managed by The Land Trust on the Council's behalf and new greenspaces in Barking and Riverside will be managed by a community interest company (CIC). These changes will be part of the council's plan to transform the ways in which services are delivered. in the future.

A number of different approaches to managing parks have been developed in recent years and the council could consider these as options for the future management of the service.

- Arm's Length Organisations: Local Authority Trading Companies have the opportunity to trade commercially and to generate income across a range of services. Profits are re-invested locally and in the service
- Social enterprises can manage parks or parts of Parks to deliver a wide range of community benefits that are funded through a mix of commercial and grant programmes. They also offer local people a chance to manage local assets and to acquire new skills.
- Partnerships and shared services involve collaborations between councils, agencies and community organisations. Local authorities can team up to deliver entire parks services to co-manage individual sites. At a local level, site base partnerships can harness the benefits of working more directly with volunteers and community groups through formal and informal management arrangements
- Trusts and Foundations can manage individual parks or groups of parks. Trusts can benefit from operating independently. Charitable status brings additional financial benefit in terms of both taxation and their appeal to secure gifts and philanthropic support.
- Area-based Management Organisations can be 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.

#### Beam Parklands case study, LB Barking and Dagenham

In 2009, The Land Restoration Trust, the Environment Agency, the Forestry Commission and Groundwork UK secured approval for a grant of £1.57m capital from the European Regional Development Fund and a £1.98m dowry from the Department of Communities and Local Government under its Thames Gateway Parklands scheme. These funds, along with £5.6m match funding from the Environment Agency funded the enhancement and long term management and maintenance of the Dagenham Washlands site.

As a consequence, Barking and Dagenham Council entered into a 99 year lease with the Land Restoration Trust in respect of the Council's land holdings at The Leys and the southern part of Beam Valley Country Park Local Nature Reserve, in order to facilitate the management by the Land Restoration Trust of the entire 53 hectare site. The Land Trust has subsequently delivered over £7m in capital enhancements for the site. The £1.9 million dowry from the DCLG funds the on-going maintenance of the site.

Beam Parklands was recognised as a multi-functional project that demonstrates the sustainable use of wetland habitats by winning a CIWEM's 'Living Wetlands Award' and a Brownfield Briefing Award 'Best Use of Brownfield Land' in 2011.







# ACTION PLAN




## 9.1 - Barking & Dagenham Sub-divisions Map

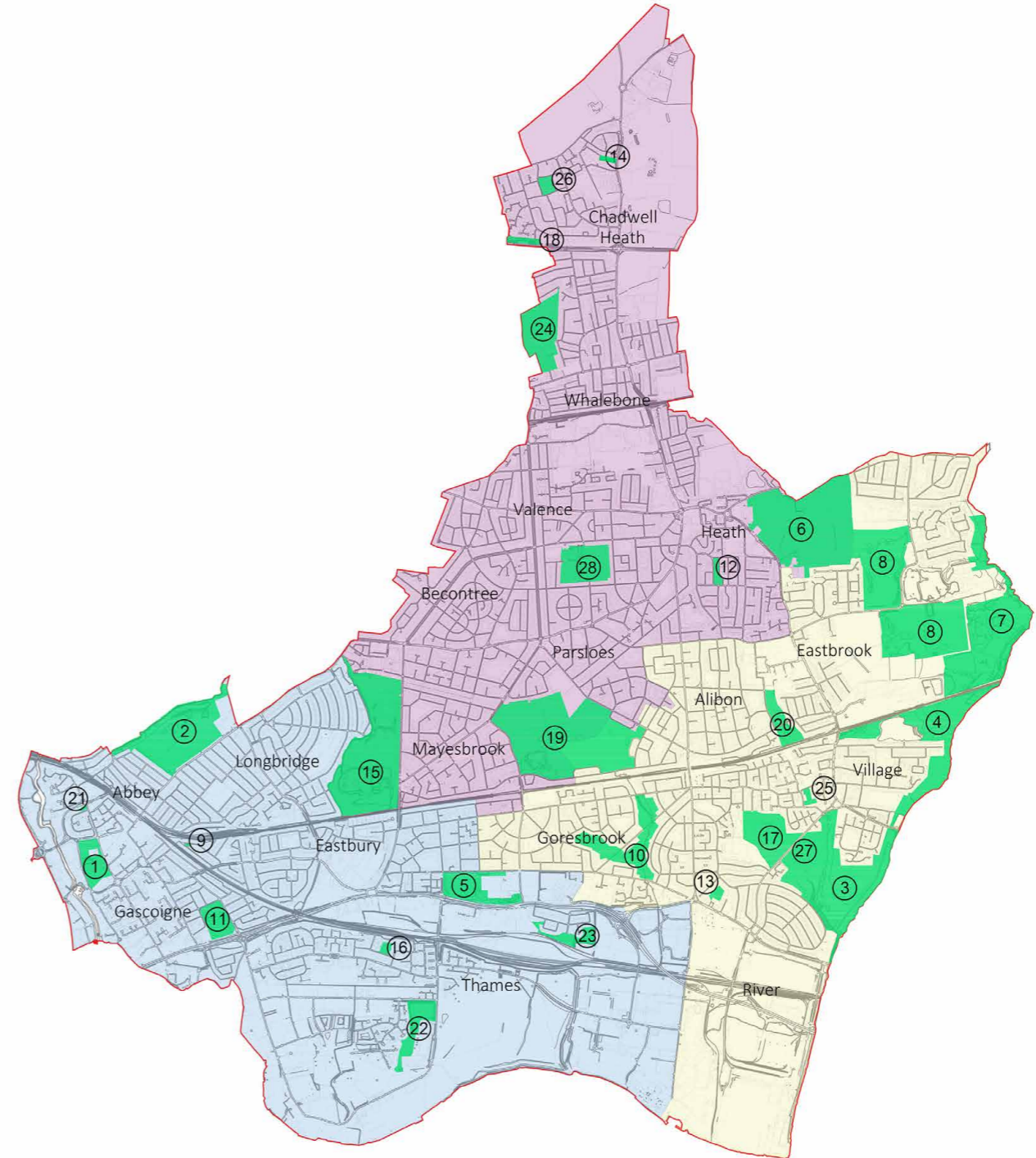
	Park name
1	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins
2	Barking Park
3	Beam Parklands
4	Beam Valley Country Park
5	Castle Green
6	Central Park
7	Chase Nature Reserve
8	Eastbrookend Country Park
9	Essex Road Gardens
10	Goresbrook Park
11	Greatfields Park
12	Heath Park Open Space
13	King George's Field
14	Kingston Hill 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 Churchyard
26	Tantony Green
27	The Leys
28	Valence Park

**Key**

-  Borough Boundary
-  Parks surveyed

**Neighbourhood Areas:**

-  Group 1
-  Group 2
-  Group 3



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**Table 9.1 - Action Plans**

**ECONOMIC OUTCOMES**

Action Plan No	Action	Timescale*	Lead/Partners	Resources	Related strategy
EC1	Initiate quick wins programme of park improvements through direct consultation with local communities that will deliver a broad range of benefits and outcomes	Short	LBBB Parks	LBBB capital and S106	Borough Manifesto
EC2	Initiate programme of playground upgrades and repairs focussing first on those areas that have the highest demand and are currently in the poorest condition	Short	LBBB Parks	LBBB capital and S106	Borough Manifesto
EC3	Develop and implement a strategy for S106/CIL investment across the borough	Short			
EC4	Initiate capital improvement projects for Abbey Ruins and Parsloes Park	Medium	HLF/Parklife	£5m external funding	
EC5	Seek new partnerships to develop new facilities and an entrepreneurial management model for Central Park	Medium	External development partner	External partner resources	
EC6	Work with local and regional partners to develop community and corporate volunteering, training and skills opportunities in parks and open spaces	Medium	Growing Communities; Drinks Company	In kind through lease agreements	Education
EC7	Seek to expand a variety of income generating opportunities in parks through developing the events programme	Medium	LBBB Parks and external partners	Self-funding	
EC8	Use CNCA to target investment to increase functionality and productivity of parks and open spaces	Medium	LBBB Parks		
EC9	Explore opportunities to develop a corporate sponsorship programme with local businesses and companies	Medium	LBBB Parks and external partners	Income generating	
EC10	Seek to develop partnership with Capel Manor for the provision of new training opportunities in Eastbrookend Country Park	Long	Capel Manor College	External partner resources	Education
EC11	Consider developing a Business or Neighbourhood Improvement District pilot that is potentially aligned with the borough's estate regeneration programme as an alternative approach to funding and governance	Long	LBBB Economic Development	Internal resources	
EC12	Create two new local parks in Becontree/Valence/Whalebone to address local provision deficit	Long	Planning		Local Plan
EC13	Provide new and enhanced open space and green infrastructure of appropriate quality through the council's regeneration projects in Barking Riverside, Castle Green, Creekmouth, Thames Road, and Chadwell Heath	Long	BRL and developer partners	S106/CIL	Growth Strategy
EC14	Seek to develop new sports improvement projects with external funders for Central Park, Mayesbrook Park and Barking Park	Long	Sport England ECB, RFU, LTA and FA	S106/CIL	Health and Wellbeing
EC15	Develop pilot projects to model alternative approaches to funding and governance of parks and open spaces to address issue of declining funding of greenspace services	Long	LBBB Parks		
EC16	Use the findings of the Corporate Natural Capital Account (CNCA) report to access additional funding for parks and green infrastructure	Long	LBBB Parks		
EC17	Look at opportunities to develop social enterprises that can operate within parks and capable of bringing additional benefits to parks.	Long	LBBB Parks and external partners	External / Self-funding	
EC18	Consider developing programme of WiFi enabled parks, starting with Barking Park as a pilot project	Long	LBBB Parks and external partners	External / Self-funding	

\*Timescale: Short 1-3 years, Medium 4-6 years, Long 7-10 years

**Table 9.2 - Action Plans**

**SOCIAL OUTCOMES**

Action Plan No	Action	Timescale*	Lead/Partners	Resources	Related strategy
S1	Set up charitable trust to support development of 'Friends of' groups across the borough	Short	LBBB Parks	Internal resources	
S2	Install more measured routes for walking, running and cycling in parks as part of the quick wins programme	Short	LBBB Parks	Internal resources	Health and Wellbeing
S3	Clearly signed walking and cycling routes between and through parks as part of quick wins programme	Short	LBBB Parks	S106/CIL/LIP	
S4	Prioritise measures to promote perception of safety as part of quick wins programme, collating data from community police teams to identify and tackle specific areas of vandalism, anti-social behaviour and direct crime	Short	LBBB Parks	S106/CIL	Community Safety
S5	Provide better information on events through the web and social media	Short	LBBB Parks	Internal resources	
S6	Develop Health Hubs across the three defined localities	Short/medium	??	Internal resources	Health and Wellbeing
S7	Expand the current healthy walks programme and explore opportunities to align the programme with local surgeries and public health programmes	Short/medium	LBBB Parks	Internal resources	Health and Wellbeing
S8	Develop Forest Schools programme in parks in partnership with local schools with a particular focus on Parsloes, Mayesbrook and Eastbrookend	Short/medium	LBBB Parks/schools	External funding	Education
S9	Work with Healthy Towns to develop new health-focused initiatives in the borough's parks that are aligned with specific health issues and focused outcomes	Medium	LBBB Parks/Healthy Towns	Internal resources	Health and Wellbeing
S10	Improve play facilities where there is under-provision or where quality has been identified as poor. Work with children and families to deliver improvements	Medium	LBBB Parks/'Friends of'	S106/CIL and external funding	Education
S11	Work in partnership with external organisations to develop food growing opportunities across the borough	Medium	LBBB Parks/Growing Communities/'Friends of' groups	External funding	Health and Wellbeing
S12	Promote the use of parks, identified by focussed and targeted consultation, by those not currently using them through quick wins programme	Medium	External organisations	Internal resources	
S13	Work with local businesses and user groups to promote responsible dog ownership and to develop events for dog owners	Medium	LBBB Parks and external partners	-	
S14	Consider re-defining current embargo on use of parks for religious observance to promote inclusion and generate revenue	Medium	LBBB Parks	-	
S15	Develop Supplementary Planning Guidance for new play provision across the borough	Medium	LBBB Parks/Planning	-	Local Plan
S16	Develop and adopt corporate risk benefit assessment for play	Medium	LBBB Parks		
S17	Focus specific investment programmes for children and young people	Medium	LBBB Parks	Internal resources	
S18	Work with community organisation, "Friends of" groups and external promoters and partners to develop the boroughs regular, seasonal and annual events programme	Medium/Long	LBBB Parks and external partners	Self-funding	
S19	Prioritise inclusiveness and accessibility for new park initiatives	Long	LBBB Parks	-	
S20	Promote further development of cafes and facilities that provide venues for hosting community events	Long	LBBB Parks and external partners	Internal resources	

\*Timescale: Short 1-3 years, Medium 4-6 years, Long 7-10 years

**Table 9.3 - Action Plans**

**ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES**

Action Plan No	Action	Timescale*	Lead/Partners	Resources	Related strategy
EV1	Introduce a 'peat free' policy for plant stock and the sustainable sourcing of timber	Short	LBBB Parks		
EV2	Develop a programme of installing habitat enhancements, such as bird and bat boxes, across all parks	Short	LBBB Parks, local partners and schools		
EV3	Explore the potential for developing nature trails and providing nature walks across parks with high ecological and natural capital assets	Short	LBBB Parks and local conservation partners		
EV4	Undertake a programme of air quality monitoring across district and local parks, targeting investment where air quality is the poorest	Short	LBBB Parks		
EV5	Develop partnerships with external organisations to develop a tree planting programmes across the borough to improve air quality, green/ ecological links between parks, biomass, etc	Medium	LBBB Parks/Trees for Cities/Orchard Project	External funding	
EV6	Develop strategy for planting across the borough that responds to the impact of climate change with a focus on flood risk, peak summer temperatures and carbon capture.	Medium	LBBB Parks	-	
EV7	Promote green corridors to connect parks and open spaces to reinforce bio-diversity outcomes	Medium	LBBB Parks	-	
EV8	Work with external partners to protect London BAP target species and habitats	Medium	LBBB Parks and external partners (GLA, LWT, RSPB, Capel Manor etc..)		
EV9	Promote generation of renewable energy through identifying opportunities for wind turbine installation	Medium	Further potential sites within parks for wind turbines could be identified subject to the preparation of technical appraisals		
EV10	Support target driven re-cycling by providing segregated bins in parks and the reuse of green waste generated within parks and across the borough	Medium	TBC	TBC	
EV11	Develop a nature and ecology education programme that can be delivered in key parks, including Mayesbrook and Eastbrookend	Medium	LBBB Parks and local partners		
EV12	Establish habitat restoration and action plans for specific parks	Medium	LBBB Parks		
EV13	Re-establish strategic partnerships with local and regional wildlife and conservation organisations	Medium	LBBB Parks and environmental organisations		
EV14	Work with the Environment Agency and other partners to sustain the role played by parks in absorbing precipitation and promoting sustainable drainage systems (SUDS). Develop flood attenuation and watercourse naturalisation projects where appropriate	Long	EA and other partners	External funding	
EV15	Work with external partners to develop effective management of biodiversity sites across the borough and access external funding	Long	LBBB Parks and external partners (LWT, RSPB etc..)	External funding	
EV16	Work with external partners to promote volunteering and skills development initiatives for ecological management	Long	LBBB Parks and external partners (LWT, RSPB, Capel Manor etc..)	External funding	

\*Timescale: Short 1-3 years, Medium 4-6 years, Long 7-10 years

