PARKS AND OPEN SPACES TREE PLANTING STRATEGY

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
lbbd.gov.uk

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PROJECT TITLE: A1772 London Borough Of Barking and Dagenham Tree Planting Strategy

Client: The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by Principal
V1.0	09.08.2017		Jon Sheaff, Margarida Oliveira, Julia Halasz, Visakha Sroy, May MacIntyre	Margarida Oliveira	Jon Sheaff
V1.1	05.10.2017		Jon Sheaff, Margarida Oliveira, Julia Halasz, Visakha Sroy, May MacIntyre	Margarida Oliveira	Jon Sheaff

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Acknowledgments

The project team would like to thank LB Barking and Dagenham for contributing to the analysis, providing the necessary data and guidance in a timely matter.

CONTENTS

1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Barking and Dagenham recognises the importance of its stock of trees to the health and well-being of its residents and the quality of life in the borough. Barking and Dagenham has an extensive stock of trees on its streets, within its parks and its extensive network of nature reserves. There is a particular concentration of this stock in the greenspaces that lie along the eastern fringe of the borough including Central Park, Eastbrookend Country Park, The Chase Nature Reserve and Beam Valley Parklands.

The Barking and Dagenham Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (POSS) assesses the quality of the borough's tree stock in the context of a quality assessment of green infrastructure assets prepared for the natural capital asset register for the borough. The POSS identifies further opportunities for tree planting across the borough. Objective EV5 of the POSS Action Plan proposes that the borough should '*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.*'.

Pursuant to this objective, the POSS proposes masterplans for the borough's nine most important parks and open spaces, all of which include significant tree planting. Section 6.0 of this report describes in detail the tree strategy proposed for each of these nine sites and their rationale relating to the strategic outcomes outlined in section 2.0 in this report. Section 5.0 provides insight into the quality of existing tree stock on each of the sites, which forms the foundations for the suggested tree strategy in this report. A summary table of the suggested tree planting strategy can be found in section 8.0.

The draft London Environment Strategy includes an objective to increase the tree canopy across London as a whole by 10% by 2050. 'Measuring tree canopy cover in London: An analysis using aerial imagery', (GLA, 2015), found tree and woodland cover to be approximately 20% of the total area of Greater London (See https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/measuring_tree_canopy_cover_2015.pdf).

The POSS does not quantify the current level of canopy cover across the borough and this report does not calculate the total addition of tree canopy cover expressed as a percentage of the borough's total surface area. The following report quantifies potential additional tree planting in terms of tree numbers (for individual trees and linear forms such as avenues) and in terms of areas for tree groups, woodlands and orchards. Percentages for tree coverage for vegetation surveyed in each individual park and open space is identified in this report. As a future development of this study, the borough might wish to consider commissioning a detailed assessment of tree canopy cover across the borough as a whole and for individual Wards using the i-Tree methodology or aerial imagery techniques.

2

STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF ADDITIONAL TREE PLANTING ACROSS BARKING AND DAGENHAM

The POSS identifies a number of economic, social and environmental benefits of having good quality parks and open spaces across the borough which have been reiterated in more detail in this document. The strategy develops a number of themes that explore the delivery of these benefits in tandem with a number of other strategies that the council has adopted. These include:

- The Borough Manifesto (2017)
- The Barking and Dagenham Growth Strategy (2013-23)
- The Barking and Dagenham Housing Strategy (2012-17)
- The Barking and Dagenham Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2015-18)
- The Barking and Dagenham Education Strategy (2014-17)
- The Barking and Dagenham Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Facilities Strategy (2005-10)
- London Plan policies 5.10: Urban Greening and 7.21: Trees & Woodlands (2016)
- The draft London Environment Strategy (2017)

The delivery of objective EV5 of the POSS action plan will respond positively to the council's strategic objectives as expressed in the Corporate Plan and its adopted strategies.

Table 2.1. Strategic outcomes delivered by tree planting.

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES DELIVERED BY TREE PLANTING

OBJECTIVE NUMBER	OUTCOME/ ACTION PLAN TARGET	ACTION	TIMESCALE	STRATEGIC OUTCOME	STRATEGIC LINK
E1	Economic	Tree planting in town centres and growth areas	Medium	Enhance property values. Make the borough a more attractive place to live and work	Borough Manifesto / Growth Strategy
E2	Economic	Re-balancing of fabric of public open space by reducing high maintenance grass and setting aside areas to woodland	Short	Reduction in ground maintenance liability	Growth Strategy
C1	Social	Tree planting as part of a master planning process	Short/Medium	Better quality public realm, local distinctiveness	Borough Manifesto / Growth Strategy / Housing Strategy
C2	Social	Recruiting volunteers to plant and care for trees	Medium	Enhanced social cohesion and skill acquisition	Borough Manifesto
C3	Social	Planting orchards	Short/Medium	Residents adopting healthy lifestyle and providing better quality food	Borough Manifesto / Health Strategy
C4	Social	Trees for natural play	Short/Medium	Improved educational attainment and improved health outcomes	Borough Manifesto / Health Strategy / Education Strategy
C5	Social	Protective tree planting to limit anti-social behaviour	Short	Enhanced social cohesion	Borough Manifesto
N1	Environmental	Tree planting to limit urban warming	Medium/Long	Climate change adaptation and a more resilient borough infrastructure	Borough Manifesto / Growth Strategy
N2	Environmental	Tree planting to sequester CO2	Long	Climate change adaptation and a more resilient borough infrastructure	Borough Manifesto / Growth Strategy
N3	Environmental	Tree planting to sustain soils and reduce flood risk	Medium/Long	Climate change adaptation and a more resilient borough infrastructure	Borough Manifesto / Growth Strategy
N4	Environmental	Tree planting to address impact of urban pollution	Medium/Long	Climate change adaptation and a more resilient borough infrastructure	Borough Manifesto / Growth Strategy
N5	Environmental	Creating green links and corridors	Short/Medium	Supporting biodiversity, linking neighbourhoods and better links between city and countryside	Borough Manifesto / Growth Strategy

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

3

WHY QUALITY PARKS MATTER

The borough of Barking and Dagenham is going to experience a period of rapid growth - the population of the borough is set to increase by 48% between now and 2037. It is crucial then to plan ahead and develop a strategy for improving the quality of greenspaces to ensure Barking and Dagenham is considered a great place to live.

The borough currently faces some key challenges including:

- High levels of obesity and long-term illness. We need to make the borough's parks more attractive and visible to encourage people to adopt an active lifestyle.
- A young population. Parks need to cater for young adults and children by providing adequate play facilities. Natural play involving trees is one facet of this and can contribute to making parks a play destination.
- Climate change. Parks can help to limit the impact of flooding, urban warming and air pollution. Tree planting can help sequester carbon, reduce urban warming effects, and reduce stormwater run-off.
- Biodiversity. Diverse tree planting types support a wider range of habitats and make the borough more resilient to any events such as ash disease and other circumstances which may affect the quality of the borough's parks.

While the last twenty years has seen a general increase in the quality of urban parks through revival projects, a more measured and proactive approach must be undertaken to address the key challenges and cope with population growth.

The value of good quality open spaces has always been recognised by local communities. An ever growing body of research confirms the vital role parks can play in contributing to better quality of urban life. Trees make up the backbone of any park and are important to contributing to the overall quality of the spaces.

Parks have three main benefits: Economic, Social and Environmental. These are described in detail on the following page and are just some of the benefits of having good quality greenspaces.

Existing and future parks need to accommodate a population growth of 48% between now and 2037

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

The value of volunteering in Britain's parks is as high as

£35 million annually

(ref: Greenspace (2003) Community Networking Project – final report)

Good quality parks make town centres attractive, helping to sustain their economic success and making them attractive places to work and set up a business. As well as providing benefits to adjacent spaces and buildings, quality parks are also where people work, run businesses, volunteer and gain skills. They also support the value of homes and in some cases, parks can be tourist destinations, boosting the tourist economy.

The POSS used a new form of accounting (Corporate Natural Capital Accounting- CNCA) to capture the value of the ecosystem services that are delivered by parks and greenspaces. The CNCA balance sheet shows that when £1 is invested in parks, the return to communities in terms of the value of benefits delivered by parks is in excess of £27.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

A daily brisk walk in the park can reduce the risk of a heart attack, stroke and type II diabetes by 50%

(ref: Bird 2002: Green Space and our Health)

Parks are free to use and diverse; parks are open to all irrespective of gender, age, ethnic background, or religion. They can have a positive impact on some of the most serious health conditions affecting the UK population – coronary heart disease, Type II diabetes, stroke and clinical depression.

Regular contact with the natural world can significantly help children to achieve better results at school. Parks are central to a sense of place and people strongly identify with their local park as an essential part of their neighbourhood.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

A single tree can compensate for 3,000-10,000 car kilometers a year in terms of carbon and nitrogen emissions

(ref: Trees and Design Action Group: 2010)

Parks help to limit the impact of extreme weather events and can alleviate flooding. They absorb pollutants from the atmosphere and tend to be cooler in temperature than the streets surrounding them. They also sustain biodiversity and forge stronger connections between the city and the surrounding countryside. Where greenspace occupies more than 50% of land surface, temperatures are up to 7^{o}C lower than elsewhere. This effect can be experienced up to 300 meters from the park edge (ref: European Environmental Agency:2012)

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TREES CONTRIBUTE TO A BETTER BOROUGH

NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING

Natural Capital can be defined as the world's stocks of natural assets. These include the air we breathe and the water we drink but also the world's geology, its soils and all living things. Natural Capital provides us with a range of 'ecosystem services' which make human life possible. The most obvious ecosystem services include the food we eat, the water we drink and the plant materials we use for fuel, building materials and medicines. But there are many more.

Until now, the cost of maintaining parks and open spaces has been measured using a traditional accounting method. This does not capture the value of the ecosystem services provided by parks and open spaces or the value of the economic, social and environmental benefits that they can deliver. The POSS used a few form of accounting (Corporate Natural Capital Accounting- CNCA) to capture the value of the ecosystem services that are delivered by parks and greenspaces.

The CNCA balance sheet shows that when £1 is invested in parks, the return on investment is fourfold. The following page lists just some of the known benefits of planting trees, alluding to the incredible value trees have in our urban environment.

THE BENEFITS OF TREE PLANTING

Trees play an important role in the urban environment, they contribute to high quality greenspaces. The benefits of parks and greenspaces are widely accepted as having numerous positive outcomes and lead to better quality urban life. Tree planting can also be economically beneficial for the local communities and reduce maintenance costs. Below are just some of the benefits of trees.

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Large trees can lower carbon emissions by 2-3%
- Tree belts have been shown to be very effective at trapping toxic particles such as lead
- Increasing canopy cover from 15% to 50% reduces temperature to 7ºC cooler
- Tree roots can counter soil erosion
- Trees act as a natural filter for water
- 1 hectare of trees can absorb 1 tonne of carbon (equivalent to 100 family cars)
- A single tree can produce enough oxygen for 10 people
- A mature oak can host up to 5,000 different species of invertebrate that will form the basis of a healthy food chain that benefits birds and mammals

SOCIAL

- Tree planting can provide skills and strong social return (£4 for every £1 invested) for the local community through volunteering
- Views of trees and vegetation can increase performance at school for children
- Trees can increase the likelihood of undertaking exercise, decreasing obesity
- Trees can reduce stress and aide in treatment of stress related mental illness
- Trees contribute to better quality parks, which improves the general well-being of users and residents in the immediate vicinity

ECONOMIC

- Increase in property value and local taxes near good quality parks
- Health benefits reduce the monetary strain on NHS and leads to a healthier population
- Tree canopy increase can lead to a reduction in cost compared to traditional storm water management methods
- Tree planting in previously difficult to maintain areas can lead to cost savings by reducing the need for maintenance in that area
- Tree planting on open/grass areas reduces mowing, saving on maintenance costs
- Trees can reduce the cost of other carbon offsetting practices

(For references for the above information, please refer to GLA – Green City Assessing London's Tree Planting Potential on Local Authority Green Spaces, 2017)

GENERAL BENEFITS

Increase property value

Increase retail sales

Sound attenuation

Biodiversity

Shade

Cooling

Improving traffic behaviours

Improve physical health

Provide sense of place

Give seasonal interest

Reduce storm water run off

Sequester carbon

Reduction in crime rates

Bring nature into the built environment

Improve habitats for birds and other wildlife

Assist in education

Improve mental health

Accelerate healing

Reduce windspeed

Life

Remove airborne pollutants

Provide oxygen

(ref: Green Blue Urban: Urban Tree Planting Design Guide, Edition 8, 2017)

5

OPEN SPACE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

As part of the development of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, an assessment was made of the quality of Barking and Dagenham's parks and open spaces. This assessment was in two parts:

i. An assessment of the quality of the borough's parks and open spaces against a set of quality criteria developed in 2003. The 2017 assessment has allowed the borough to assess the 'quality trend' in respect to its greenspace assets between 2003 and 2017

ii. An assessment of the quality of the borough's parks by vegetation type. This assessment was based on a typification of the borough's parks and open spaces corresponding to the National Vegetation Classification (NVC). This assessment formed the basis of a Natural Capital Asset Register for Barking and Dagenham that formed part of a Corporate Natural Capital Account for the borough. This included an assessment of different habitat types (e.g. grassland, wetland or scrub). Trees were divided into two categories: woodland trees and street trees /isolated trees. Areas were calculated for each habitat type and a condition survey (poor, fair or good) was completed for each park.

The detailed assessment, on the following pages, identifies parks and open spaces across the borough where tree stock is currently in poor condition and where consideration should be given to a tree planting programme to address this issue. It also highlights the approximate amount of tree coverage in each park.

Table 5.1. NVC classification trees in Barking and Dagenham's Parks and Open Spaces.

TREES IN BARKING AND DAGENHAM'S PARK AND OPEN SPACES												
SITE		TOTAL PARK AREA (HECTARES)	TOTAL TREE COVERAGE IN PARK		CONDITION OF TREES SURVEYED ACROSS THE SITE							
					WOODLAND				STREET TREES AND ISOLATED TREES			
			AREA (HECTARES)	TREE COVER	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	NO ACCESS	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	
1	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins	6.27	0.89	14.1%	-	-	29.5%	-	0.7%	43.6%	26.2%	
2	Barking Park	29.80	3.91	13.1%	-	8.8%	1.1%	3.4%	1.2%	15.8%	69.6%	
3	Beam Parklands	38.75	2.28	5.9%	28.9%	22.6%	3.1%	-	12.0%	29.6%	3.8%	
4	Beam Valley Country Park	26.99	8.91	33.0%	23.1%	69.4%	0.7%	-	0.3%	6.4%	0.1%	
5	Castle Green	10.41	0.58	5.6%	56.7%	-	27.0%	-	4.9%	9.7%	1.8%	
6	Central Park	50.17	3.17	6.3%	-	14.4%	-	-	5.0%	61.2%	19.5%	
7	Chase Nature Reserve	42.22	14.83	35.1%	55.7%	38.4%	0.4%	-	3.7%	1.0%	0.9%	
8	Eastbrookend Country Park	55.45	10.11	18.2%	1.3%	62.6%	33.1%	-	0.1%	2.9%	-	
9	Essex Road Gardens	0.74	0.02	2.5%	-	-	-	-	-	87.9%	12.1%	
10	Goresbrook Park	14.71	0.29	2.0%	-	-	-	-	1.9%	76.9%	21.2%	
11	Greatfields Park	5.80	1.15	19.9%	-	-	-	-	-	38.0%	62.0%	
12	Heath Park Open Space	1.23	0.00	0.3%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	-	
13	King George's Field	0.9	0.00	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-	

EXAMPLE

Barking park is a total of 29.8ha and has a tree coverage area of 3.91ha which is 13.1% of the park area.

8.8% of all woodland planting surveyed in Barking park is of fair quality.

69.6% of all street and isolated trees surveyed in Barking park is of good quality.

Table 5.1. *(Continued)* NVC classification trees in Barking and Dagenham's Parks and Open Spaces.

TREES IN BARKING AND DAGENHAM'S PARK AND OPEN SPACES (*cont.*)											
SITE		TOTAL PARK AREA (HECTARES)	TOTAL TREE COVERAGE IN PARK		TREE CONDITION BY VEGETATION TYPE						
					WOODLAND				STREET TREES AND ISOLATED TREES		
			AREA (HECTARES)	TREE COVER	POOR	FAIR	GOOD	NO ACCESS	POOR	FAIR	GOOD
14	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground	0.56	0.01	2.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0%
15	Mayesbrook Park	48.95	3.64	7.4%	-	-	55.0%	-	0.5%	7.3%	37.2%
16	Newlands Park	0.79	0.07	9.2%	-	-	-	-	12.0%	74.6%	13.4%
17	Old Dagenham Park	13.38	1.00	7.5%	-	13.7%	-	-	3.8%	79.7%	2.9%
18	Padnall Open Space	1.44	0.12	8.6%	-	-	-	-	20.9%	79.1%	-
19	Parsloes Park	59.57	3.85	6.5%	-	8.7%	7.9%	-	14.9%	38.8%	29.6%
20	Pondfield Park	5.68	0.60	10.6%	-	38.8%	6.0%	-	6.9%	22.6%	25.6%
21	Quaker Burial Ground	1.69	0.04	2.4%	-	-	-	-	-	51.1%	48.9%
22	Ripple Nature Reserve	7.23	2.28	31.6%	15.7%	73.1%	-	-	4.9%	6.4%	-
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark	3.77	0.59	15.6%	-	82.1%	-	14.4%	0.6%	2.6%	0.3%
24	St Chads Park	14.44	1.65	11.5%	5.6%	39.1%	-	-	0.6%	49.3%	5.4%
25	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyard	0.87	0.16	18.8%	-	-	-	-	16.2%	83.8%	-
26	Tantony Green	1.64	0.07	4.5%	-	-	-	-	-	13.1%	86.9%
27	The Leys	7.54	0.32	4.2%	-	-	44.2%	-	-	55.8%	-
28	Valence Park	12.20	0.95	7.8%	-	-	-	-	19.1%	48.5%	32.4%

6

STRATEGIC TREE PLANTING PRIORITIES

Section 4 of this report sets out the range of economic, social and environmental benefits that can accrue from the development of a healthy tree stock. Table 5.1 describes the percentage of tree cover across 28 parks and open spaces sites across Barking and Dagenham and assesses the health of trees in 16 open space sites surveyed during the development of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy and Corporate Natural Capital Account for the borough.

By using these data sets, it is possible to identify priority sites for tree planting programmes to deliver the range of positive outcomes summarised in the report. In general terms, the tree strategy should prioritise the following outcomes:

Increasing the overall density of tree planting. *This will maximise the positive impact of tree canopy cover on urban warming, pollution and CO2 absorption, soil protection, flood risk mitigation and bio-diversity enhancement.*

Increasing the level of tree cover must be balanced with other strategic objectives so that planting does not compromise the outcomes being delivered by other uses of public greenspace (e.g. formal sports uses and passive recreation). The percentage of total surface area currently taken up by tree planting within parks sites with a mixed amenity offer (including sports and passive recreation) is relatively modest (and never exceeds 20% of total surface area, and in many parks, is significantly less than this). This suggests that there is additional capacity to increase levels of tree cover within these sites. The GLA target for the whole of London is to increase tree canopy cover by 10% from a baseline of 20%. The following mixed-amenity sites (i.e. those not managed as natural or semi-natural greenspaces) could support a 10% increase in canopy cover without compromising other functions:

Barking Park, Castle Green, Central Park, Goresbrook Park, Heath Park Open Space, King George's Field, Kingston Hill Recreation Ground, Mayesbrook Park, Newlands Park, Old Dagenham Park, Parsloes Park, Pondfield Park, St Chad's Park, Tantony Green, The Leys, Valence Park.

The tree planting proposals for individual parks within Sections 7 and 8 will add 10% to tree canopy cover for each of the sites.

Barking and Dagenham has an extensive portfolio of sites managed as natural and semi-natural greenspace. The percentage of surface area taken up by tree planting is higher in these sites, varying between 15% and 35%. Analysis suggests that there is still some capacity for additional tree planting on reserves. Several of these sites are also designated as Green Belt, and additional tree planting within these sites would improve Green Belt resilience sub-regionally.

Replacing poor quality trees with new trees. *This will improve tree stock quality across the whole borough.*

An assessment of the quality of trees (both as woodland blocks and as isolated trees) was carried out during the preparation of the Corporate Natural Capital Account. Table 5.1 sets out the findings of this assessment in full.

Findings can be summarised as follows:

- The condition of trees overall can be characterised as 'fair'
- The condition of 'woodland' areas is generally poorer that the quality of 'isolated trees'
- Only a few sites across the borough have a good percentage of trees in good condition: Barking Park, Greatfields Park, Kingston Hill Recreation Ground, Tantony Green
- A number of sites have a significant portion of 'poor' or 'fair' quality woodland trees. Sites managed as natural or semi-natural landscape predominate in this category: Chase Nature Reserve, Beam Parklands, Ripple Nature reserve and Scrattons Farm Ecopark.

Parks and Health.

The Corporate Natural Capital Account has established a strong link between the overall quality of parks and open spaces across Barking and Dagenham and specific health indicators. Figure 6.1 illustrates the location of 'Good', ''Average, 'Poor' and 'Very Poor' quality parks across the borough. Figure 6.2 illustrates the incidence of above average childhood obesity at reception age. These demonstrate a strong correlation between park quality and a significant indicator of poor health across the southern and eastern parts of the borough. In part, poor health indicators in this segment of the borough could be addressed by the provision of new green infrastructure in Barking Riverside, but the findings also support the case for green infrastructure investment in the following sites:

Castle Green, Central Park, Eastbrookend Country Park, Newlands Park, Parsloes Park, Ripple Nature Reserve and Scrattons Farm Ecopark.

Given the positive health benefits of tree planting set out in Section 4, tree planting programme should form a strong element of any green infrastructure investment in these sites. An analysis of current tree quality suggests that tree planting could be prioritised in the following sites:

Castle Green (subject to future regeneration strategies), Eastbrookend Country Park, Ripple Nature Reserve and Scrattons Farm Ecopark.

In conclusion, and based on the foregoing analysis, the sites shown in Table 6.1 could be identified as priorities for future tree planting initiatives.

Tree planting is a relatively inexpensive capital intervention, especially when considering the value of benefits accruing from mature trees. A recent externally-funded tree planting project in St Chad's Park installed 5,000 young trees at a total cost of £35,000 (£7 per tree). Opportunities to implement strategic priority projects can be progressed through work in partnership with third sector organisations that are able to access external funding. Section 9 describes some of the funding opportunities that are currently available.

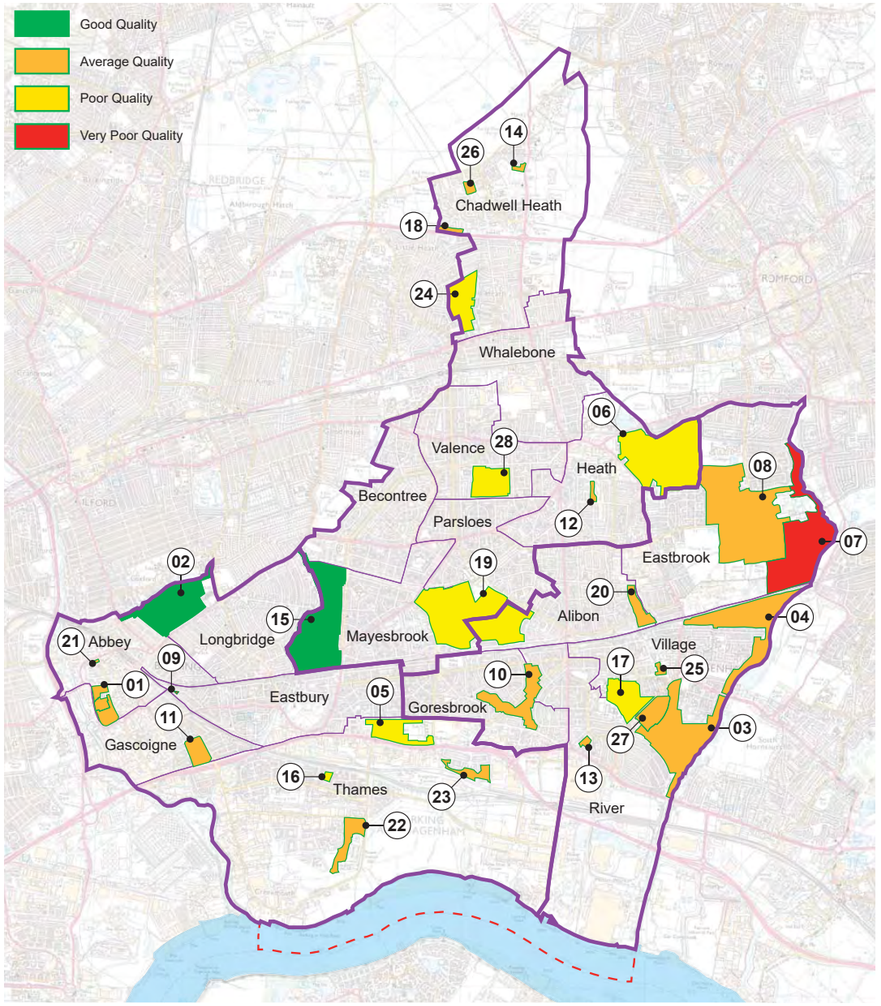


Figure 6.1. Parks quality assessment: Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2017

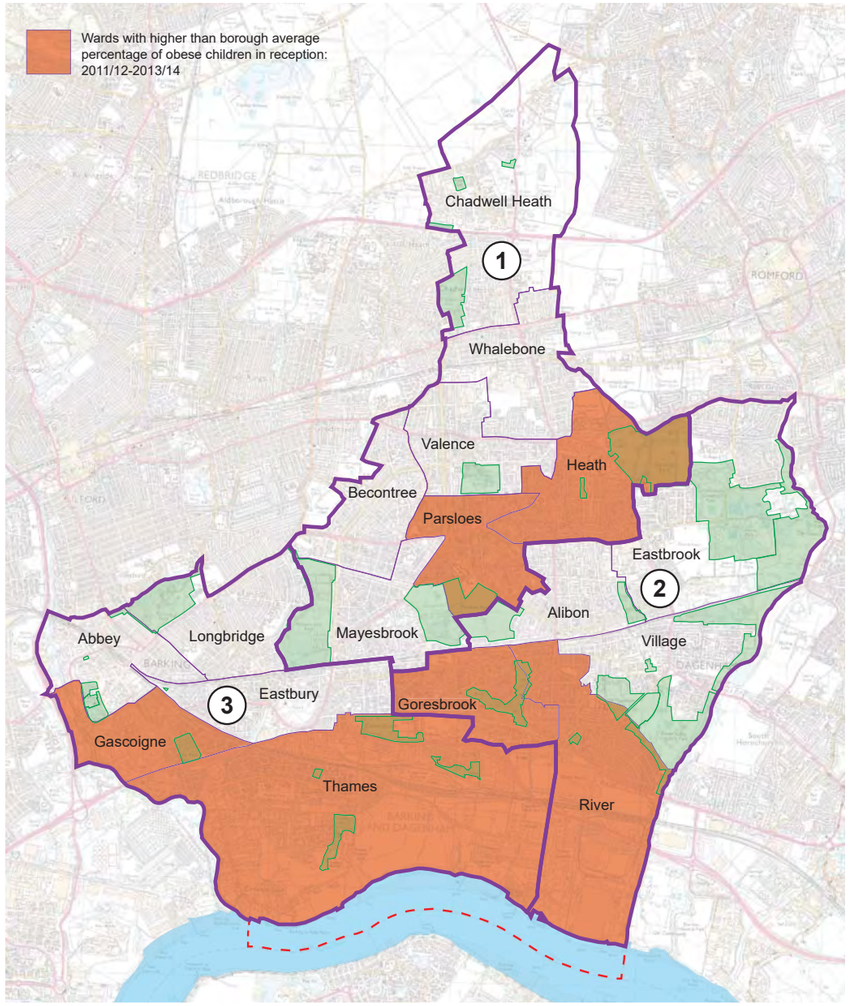


Figure 6.2. Above average childhood obesity at reception age 2011/12-2013/14

Table 6.1. Tree planting investment priorties.

SITE		CASE FOR INVESTMENT	POTENTIAL NEW TREE PLANTING
3	Beam Parklands	Green Belt resilience	2.41 hectares
4	Beam Valley Country Park	Tree quality, Green Belt Resilience	0.22 hectares
5	Castle Green	Tree quality, health outcomes	2.91 hectares
6	Central Park	Green Belt resilience, health outcomes	6.11 hectares
7	Chase Nature Reserve	Tree quality, Green Belt Resilience	0.91 hectares
8	Eastbrookend Country Park	Tree quality, Green Belt Resilience	0.81 hectares
19	Parsloes Park	Health outcomes	Masterplan by others
22	Ripple Nature Reserve	Tree quality, health outcomes	Managed replacement of poor quality trees
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark	Tree quality, health outcomes	0.62 hectares

7

PARK MASTERPLANS

As part of the development of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, masterplans were developed for nine of the boroughs most important parks and open spaces. These masterplans were developed to give physical expression to the objectives set out in the strategy for the delivery of economic, social and environmental outcomes through high quality green infrastructure.

Proposals for tree planting expressed in the masterplans reflected the strategic objectives set out in Table 2.1 on page 8. Specifically, tree planting should:

- Address issues of poor tree stock quality
- Enhance the quality of town centre spaces to support economic success
- Reduce maintenance costs for greenspace
- Provide opportunities for volunteering and skill acquisition
- Enhance local distinctiveness
- Form part of a food growing initiative
- Form part of an enhanced play offer
- Deter anti-social behaviour
- Mitigate against urban warming
- Sustain soil structures and the drainage capacity of green space
- Mitigate against pollution (atmospheric and noise)
- Sequester CO2
- Support green links and biodiversity generally

The POSS identified two main tree typyfications: woodland and street trees/ isolated trees. For the purposes of adequately addressing the strategic objectives, the following proposals have several tree typifications. The tree planting types proposed in this strategy are:

- Avenue trees - tree planting along pathways to provide legibility and structure
- Orchard planting - fruit tree planting
- Structural trees - small trees to provide legibility and shade
- Formal trees - large trees to provide legibility
- Woodland planting - mixed tree planting to create or enhance existing woodland areas
- Boundary planting - tree planting near edges of parks to provide separation from traffic or other imposing factors
- Parkland planting - informal tree planting to provide a buffer between different areas in a park
- Meadow trees - individual planting in meadow

While the various tree types have a primary function which characterises them, it should be noted that each typology of planting can address multiple objectives. Where planting is proposed in close proximity to residential properties, the final species choice should consider shading, visibility, and amenity in relation to the residents as well as the primary function of the typology.

7.1 ABBEY GREEN | Site 1

Abbey Green is a formal public open space and the principal greenspace serving Barking town centre. The space is (to an extent) defined by the road system surrounding three sides of the park. The site is also potentially a key link to new housing and public realm along Barking Creek.

Tree planting opportunities for this site are limited to planting of tree avenues to define the formal function of the park, to provide visual linkage between the town centre and Barking Creek, and to define the entrance to the Barking Abbey site. The planting proposed is unlikely to impact on the scheduled ancient monument however, comments from Historic England will be sought before final proposals.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Formal trees

2 Structural trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY PROPOSED
Abbey Green	Formal trees	E1, SO1, N5	68
	Structural trees	SO1	3

7.2 BARKING PARK | Site 2

KEY:

- Existing Tree
- Proposed Tree
- Lawn
- Meadow
- Woodland planting
- Native hedge
- Reeds
- Ornamental planting
- Swale
- Exisiting footpath
- Proposed new footpath
- Play equipment
- Play Area surfacing
- Gravel path
- Grass path
- Public furniture
- Fence
- Mound
- New orchard planting
- New structural planting
- New formal planting
- New avenue planting

PROPOSED TREES

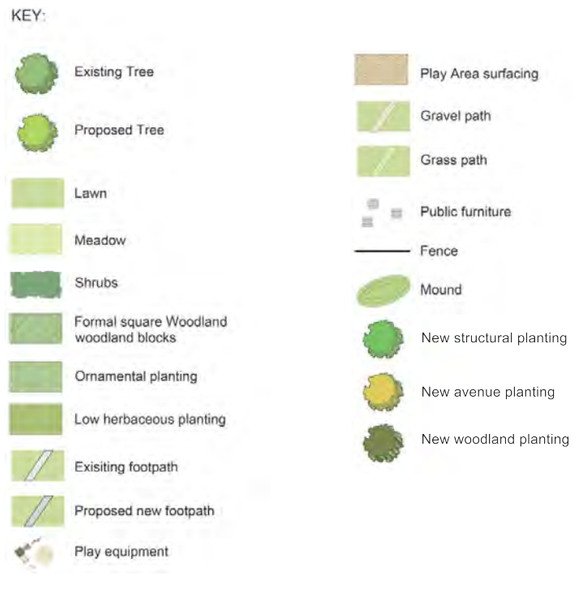
1. Avenue trees
2. Orchard planting
3. Structural trees
4. Formal trees
5. Tree planting for biodiversity (infill planting at 10% of existing area)

Barking Park is the borough's most popular park and has a variety of amenity, play and sports offers. The park has a good level of tree stock along the northern, western and southern boundaries, the central spine footpath and in the Edwardian landscape garden. This has been reinforced during the HLF-funded restoration of the site.

The orchard planting proposed on the silt extraction mounds will have considered tree pit design to mitigate any existing soil issues. The orchard is an important part of providing biodiversity and health benefits to the local community.

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY PROPOSED
Barking Park	Avenue trees	SO1	20
	Orchard planting	SO3	0.3 Ha
	Structural trees	SO1	42
	Formal trees	E1, SO1	18
	Tree planting for biodiversity – northern island	N5	0.17 Ha

7.3 CENTRAL PARK | Site 6



PROPOSED TREES

1. Avenue trees
2. Structural trees
3. Woodland planting
4. Boundary planting

The masterplan for Central Park proposes a major earth-forming scheme to transform the spatial qualities of the park. Current tree stock is relatively modest, with avenues planted along some of the main footpaths, a good level of cover within the pitch and putt course, and a new area of plantation woodland planting in the south-west corner of the site.

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY PROPOSED
Central Park	Avenue trees	SO1, N5	98
	Structural trees	SO1	73
	Woodland planting	E2, SO1, N2, N3, N5	3.9 Ha
	Boundary planting - southern edge	SO1	50

7.4 EASTBROOKEND COUNTRY PARK | Site 8

KEY:

- Existing Tree
- New Formal Planting
- Long grass meadow
- Woodland
- Mounds
- Proposed shared surface
- Interpretation boards
- Play equipment
- Public furniture

Eastbrookend Country Park already has a considerable stock of good quality tree planting and its informal layout lends itself to natural woodland regeneration as opposed to extensive new planting.

The masterplan proposes some limited interventions to reinforce the character of some of the principal footpaths.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Formal trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Eastbrookend Country Park	Formal trees	SO1, N5	81

7.5 GREATFIELDS PARK | Site 11

PROPOSED TREES

1 Avenue trees

2 Structural trees

Greatfields Park is a small local public open space with a good stock of trees along the park edges, on the central east-west spinal route, and on a parallel path to the north.

The masterplan proposes the raising of a bund along the southern edge of the site to reduce the noise and pollution impact of the adjoining A13. New tree planting has been proposed on this bund to reinforce the separation of the park from the adjoining road. The distinctive central spine of weeping willows will require succession planting in time.

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Greatfields Park	Avenue trees	SO1	36
	Structural trees	N4	29

7.6 MAYESBROOK PARK | Site 15

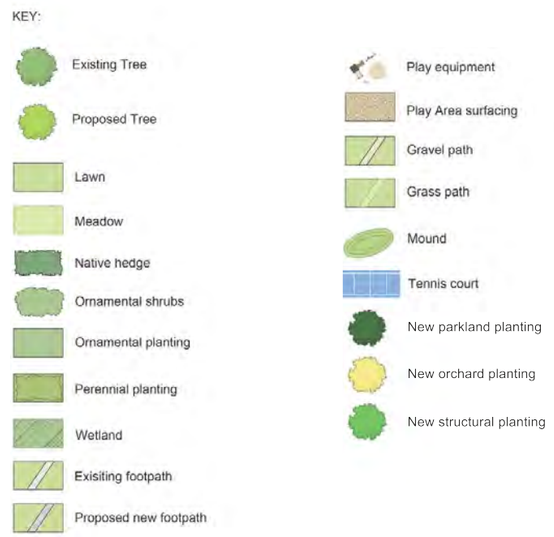
Mayesbrook Park has extensive areas of plantation woodland at its southern end, but is relatively sparsely planted elsewhere. The northern fringe of the site has a good collection of individual parkland tress planted in an arboretum style. There are opportunities to create woodland buffer zones to enhance edges and to plant individual trees to emphasize key routes and delineate key features such as the cricket ground.

PROPOSED TREES

1. Avenue trees
2. Structural trees
3. Parkland trees
4. Orchard planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Mayesbrook Park	Avenue trees	SO1	105
	Structural trees	SO1, N5	33
	Parkland trees	SO1, N2, N3, N5	25
	Orchard planting	SO3	0.29Ha

7.7 OLD DAGENHAM PARK | Site 17



The re-landscaping of the currently closed BMX offers the opportunity for a newly defined spatial arrangement, reinforced by orchard planting on the eastern boundary. The formally arranged northern entrance from Vicarage Road can be enhanced by formal tree planting. A grouping of trees in the south-west corner of the site will strengthen the visual connection between the heavily planted western edge and the central area of the park.

PROPOSED TREES

1. Orchard planting
2. Structural trees
3. Parkland trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Old Dagenham Park	Orchard planting	SO3	0.38 Ha
	Structural trees	SO1	97
	Parkland trees	N5	32

7.8 ST CHAD'S PARK | Site 24

St Chad's Park shows a transition between a formally laid out southern area, focused on a complex of buildings and park facilities, and a more informal northern edge characterised by the naturalised former pitch and putt course. A new area of woodland has been established along the eastern edge of the park.

Opportunities exist to create a wet woodland area and to reinforce the existing footpath layout with formal avenue planting. A new orchard in the southern area of the park will establish a connection with the two allotment sites adjoining the park.

PROPOSED TREES

1. Orchard planting
2. Avenue trees
4. Meadow trees
5. Structural trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
St Chad's Park	Orchard planting	SO3	0.25 Ha
	Avenue trees	SO1	54
	Meadow trees	SO1, N5	6
	Structural trees	SO1	11

7.9 VALENCE PARK | Site 28

Valence House and Park was once part of a historic estate. Dominant features include some historical trees, fishing lake, and sports ground provision. New avenue planting provides opportunities to strengthen existing and proposed walkways. Structural planting surrounding new proposed areas will enhance the visual and environmental links in the park. A new orchard is proposed to the west near the cafe, and a new playground to provide enhanced amenity and recreation around the fishing lake area.

PROPOSED TREES

1. Orchard planting
2. Structural trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Valence park	Orchard planting	SO3	0.02 Ha
	Structural trees	SO1	23

8

BARKING AND DAGENHAM'S REMAINING SITES

The following eighteen sites (excluding Parsloes Park) have not been masterplanned as part of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. However, the indicative proposed tree strategies for each of the sites follows the same strategic objectives as the masterplanned parks.

Eighteen of the sites (excluding Parsloes Park) have been considered on a wider scale strategy level and as such, final proposals for trees strategies on the individual sites will need to be considered in more detail. Any alterations should consider the strategic objectives set out in Table 2.1 on page 7 and relate to the economic, social, and environmental outcomes outlined in the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy.

TREE PLANTING KEY

- Avenue trees
- Boundary trees
- Structural trees
- Parkland trees
- Orchard planting
- Woodland planting

8.1 BEAM PARKLANDS | Site 3

0 50 100 200

1:10000 @ A3

This site contains the Beam River and the Wantz Stream and is predominantly unmanaged grassland with some woodland scrub areas. In 2011, some parts of the park were developed into extensive wetlands to establish Beam Parklands as a major flood protection scheme.

Most of the park's trees are in fair condition apart from a newly planted young woodland area on the eastern edge of the site where the trees are in poor condition.

There is a distinctive feature of quadrangle of trees around a grass mound (former hospital site).

There are possibilities for new plantings along the main north/south walkway to create a better structure in the park. There are also opportunities for an orchard near the playground to the south-west. The Ballards Road entrance would benefit from structural planting or avenue planting along the pathways. Due to the poor condition of the new woodland planting, there could be improvements made to this or establish woodland in other parts of the site.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Avenue trees

2 Orchard planting

3 Woodland planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY/ AREA
Beam Parklands	Avenue trees	SO1, N5	96
	Orchard planting	SO3	1.31 Ha
	Woodland planting	E2, SO1, N2, N3, N5	0.14 Ha

8.2 BEAM VALLEY COUNTRY PARK | Site 4

Beam Valley Country park is part of an extensive corridor of greenspace, the site is a mixture of unmanaged grassland and semi-mature deciduous woodland.

Most of the park's trees are in fair condition with poor condition trees near the western entrance. There are larger trees along the lake and river, and along the railway to the north. The rest of the trees form part of a young scrubby woodland.

The site has good tree coverage however, it would benefit from some screening trees along the northern boundary to limit visibility of the railway.

PROPOSED TREES

1 ••• Boundary trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Beam Valley Country Park	Boundary trees	N5	22

8.3 CASTLE GREEN | Site 5

0 25 50 100

1:5000 @ A3

This is a relatively flat site running parallel to the A13. It is also adjacent to a Community Centre and Community School. The site is predominantly managed grassland which is suitable for informal sports. There are some scrub mounds along the southern edge of the site which provide screening for the school but are in poor condition. There is an extension of young avenue planting along the north/south pathway. Along the western boundary, there is a small woodland area in fair condition.

Possible enhancements to this park include establishing orchard planting in various areas throughout the park and supplementing the existing avenue planting along the major pathways. The southern boundary would benefit from edge planting to increase traffic screening to the park. Some structural planting around the skate park would also be beneficial. The existing copses on site may benefit from denser infill planting around the edges to deter users from littering.

PROPOSED TREES

1. Avenue trees
2. Boundary trees
3. Orchard planting
4. Structural trees
5. Woodland planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY/ AREA
Castle Green	Avenue trees	SO1, N5	105
	Boundary trees	SO1	126
	Orchard planting	SO3, C5	0.33 Ha
	Structural trees	SO1	13
	Woodland planting	E2, SO1, N2, N3, N5, C5	0.27 Ha

8.4 CHASE NATURE RESERVE | Site 7

Chase Nature Reserve is a former gravel extraction site turned into a nature reserve. It has a significant range of habitat types and rugged vegetation throughout the site. It is also partly used by adjoining stables as grazing land for their horses. The site, in combination with the neighbouring Eastbrookend Country Park, is a designated Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

The trees are mostly of poor quality, both isolated trees and woodland groves. There is a lack of thriving mature trees on the site. Woodland groves could be enhanced with replacement of poor quality trees to allow trees to thrive.

There could be an introduction of new woodland planting in the northern part of the site.

There is the potential to develop a strategy for successional planting throughout the site. It would be recommended to carry out a further, more detailed analysis on the existing trees and habitats to gauge individual vegetation contributions to produce an accurate strategy to increase biodiversity.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Woodland planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Chase Nature Reserve	Woodland planting	E2, SO1, N2, N3, N5	0.91 Ha

0 50 100 200
1:10000 @ A3

8.5 ESSEX ROAD GARDENS | Site 9

0 5 10

1:500 @ A3

Essex Road Gardens is a small, triangular, fenced open space lying at the intersection of two tertiary roads. The compact site has several mature tree species. There are large Good and Fair quality mature trees on edges all around the site.

Even though no need for immediate new tree planting was identified, a strategy for the succession planting of older, mature trees is desirable.

NO PROPOSED TREES ON THIS SITE

8.6 GORESBROOK PARK | Site 10

Goresbrook Park is a relatively small park in comparison to others in the borough. Dagenham Avenue separates the park into three different geographical zones, two of which follow the course of the Gores Brook. Activity appears to be evenly distributed across all three zones. The site is susceptible to flooding.

Most of the park's trees are located along the brooks and are in fair condition. There is plenty of opportunity for tree planting along Dagenham Avenue boundary, avenue planting along key pathways and structural planting around play areas/skate park.

There are also opportunities for parkland planting and woodland planting in the various locations indicated to increase tree coverage on the site. A community food growing orchard could be established near the eastern entrance.

PROPOSED TREES

- 1 Orchard planting
- 2 Avenue trees
- 3 Woodland planting
- 4 Parkland trees
- 5 Structural trees
- 6 Boundary trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Goresbrook Park	Orchard planting	SO3	0.13 Ha
	Avenue trees	SO1, N5	127
	Woodland planting	E2, SO1, N2, N3, N5	1.82 Ha
	Parkland trees	SO1	10
	Structural trees	SO1	12
	Boundary trees	SO1, N5	9

0 25 50 100

1:5000 @ A3

8.7 HEATH PARK OPEN SPACE | Site 12

0 25 50

1:2000 @ A3

This small site is dominated by grass cover with a complete absence of soft ornamental planting. The site presents plenty of opportunities for tree planting along edges and northern end to increase biodiversity and strengthen its character.

Individual structural planting around the natural play area and playground area would be beneficial. Suggested boundary planting along the east and west boundaries to define the character of the park but needs to remain sparse enough to maintain inter-visibility for safety. This bounday planting may be able to extend on the east however, the safety relationship between residents and the play facilities would need to be considered in more detail. The species selection of boundary trees should take into account shade and possible root encroachment on the nearby properties.

An orchard could be established on the northern part of the site to provide amenity and health value in this part of the park.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Boundary trees

2 Structural trees

3 Orchard planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY/ AREA
Heath Open Space	Boundary trees	SO1	38
	Structural trees	SO1	9
	Orchard planting	SO3	0.23 Ha

8.8 KING GEORGE'S FIELD | Site 13

0 25 50

1:2000 @ A3

King George's Field is a small open space with varied play offer and a fenced off unmanaged grass area. Existing edge tree planting is in Fair condition. Scrub planting on the corners of the site are separated with a post and rail fencing.

The main paths would benefit from avenue planting and structural planting around some of the secondary paths. Opportunities for orchard establishment in areas indicated.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Avenue trees

2 Structural trees

3 Orchard planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY/ AREA
King George's Field	Avenue trees	SO1, N5	22
	Structural trees	SO1	5
	Orchard planting	SO3	0.12 Ha

8.9 KINGSTON HILL RECREATION GROUND | Site 14

0 25 50

1:2000 @ A3

This is a small rectangular grassed open space with good quality shrub and tree planting on the boundaries. On the northern edge there are existing trees with shrubs and on the eastern edge, along the busy road, there are new tree plantings.

There are possibilities to extend edge planting on eastern boundary to screen traffic noise.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Boundary trees

2 Orchard planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Kingston avenue recreation ground	Boundary trees	SO1	5
	Orchard planting	SO3	0.09 Ha

8.10 NEWLANDS PARK | Site 16

0 5 10 20

1:1000 @ A3

This is a small park, square in form, with a varied play offer surrounded by housing. Existing trees are dotted around the site, they are young trees mostly in Fair condition.

There are structural planting and avenue planting opportunities. It would be beneficial to rationalise existing tree planting by adding trees to create avenues and to give structure around key areas (e.g.. basketball hoop and playground). There is potential to establish orchard/community food growing in unused corner of the site (west of toddler playground).

PROPOSED TREES

1 Avenue trees

2 Boundary trees

3 Orchard planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY/ AREA
Newlands Park	Avenue trees	SO1	6
	Boundary trees	SO1	5
	Orchard planting	SO3	0.05 Ha

8.11 PADNALL OPEN SPACE | Site 18

0 25 50

1:2000 @ A3

Padnall Open Space is a small, linear urban park containing Padnall Lake that acts as a flood storage basin and is a part of the local land drainage basin. Despite the dense vegetation along a vast extension of the site's boundary, there is still high noise pollution from the adjacent A12.

There is fair quality stock of trees along the southern edge of the park and around the lake. They are however quite overgrown by dense scrub which causes inter-visibility issues. There are poor quality trees on the northern corners of the site.

The small site is already densely vegetated therefore no tree planting is needed. There is an opportunity to clear some of the scrub and replace it with ground cover planting to create space.

NO PROPOSED TREES ON THIS SITE

8.12 PARSLOES PARK | Site 19 *(MASTERPLAN PROPOSED BY ARUP)*

This map is reproduced from *Parsloes Park - People's Park Alive: Masterplan report* (March 2016) by ARUP
(Not to scale. No scale or north orientation information in original source)

8.13 PONDFIELD PARK | Site 20

0 25 50 100

1:5000 @ A3

Pondfield Park is a small, urban green park bordered by residential properties. The park is divided into two parts by Reede Road. The northern part is mostly sparse with some tree planting on the edges and new trees planted in a circle around the play hub to the north of the road.

The southern part has a more wooded character with an overall good stock of trees. A young plantation woodland stretches along the southern edge screening the railway line. It also features new orchard planting on the east and the west and a short avenue of tall trees. A selection of parkland trees is dotted around the playground, although the quality of the trees is quite poor.

There is an opportunity for avenue planting along the main route and rationalise existing planting. Some structural or ornamental planting around playground would be beneficial. The woodland to the south could also be extended.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Avenue trees

2 Structural trees

3 Woodland planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Pondfield Park	Avenue trees	SO1	38
	Structural trees	SO1	4
	Woodland planting	E2, SO1, N2, N3, N5	0.21 Ha

8.14 QUAKER BURIAL GROUND | Site 21

0 5 10 20

1:1000 @ A3

This is a small rectangular green space near Barking town centre with good quality parkland trees.

There are possibilities to extend edge planting on the north to separate from busy road. Due to the park's character, minimal planting is needed. There are opportunities to establish a small community orchard on the western corner of the park.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Boundary trees

2 Orchard planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Quaker burial ground	Boundary trees	SO1	2
	Orchard planting	SO3	0.03 Ha

8.15 RIPPLE NATURE RESERVE | Site 22

0 25 50 100

1:5000 @ A3

This site is a nature reserve located adjacent to Barking Power Station and the Barking Riverside development. The site is a mixture of woodland (especially Betula pendula), scrub and grassland. The northern part has a distinctive birch woodland area with poor quality trees around the edges.

The southern part of the site is adjacent to a new housing development. This presents opportunities to rationalise planting to interface with the reserve through the new development.

No net increase in tree stock is proposed. However, the POSS identified that 15.7% of trees in the woodland area were of poor quality. Therefore a managed remedial strategy to replace poor quality trees with an emphasis on biodiversity value would be recommended.

NO PROPOSED TREES ON THIS SITE

8.16 SCRATTONS FARM ECOPARK | Site 23

0 15 30 60

1:3000 @ A3

The middle part of the site consists of a playing field with MUGA pitch and playground. The eastern part of the site functions as a small nature reserve (formerly allotments) with blocks of bramble and several interconnected grass paths. The layout aims to preserve existing trees and shrubs.

Most of the site is scrub with some fair quality trees along the edge on the south-east boundary. There are opportunities to extend this boundary planting all along the southern boundary to screen from the railway.

PROPOSED TREES

1 • • • Boundary trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Scratton's farm ecopark	Boundary trees	N5, SO5	62

8.17 ST PETER AND ST PAUL CHURCHYARD | Site 25

0 7.5 15 30

1:1500 @ A3

The churchyard became closed to new burials in the 1990's and has been managed as a nature reserve since and it is a very unique green space for the borough. It won a Green Flag Award in 2003.

Most of the trees are situated to the north of the site, the southern part's character is that of a long grassed meadow. Some trees on the edges of the park are of Poor quality and overgrown by scrub.

Due to the sensitivity surrounding disturbance on the site, planting possibilities within the central part are limited. However, there would be benefit in replacing poor quality planting along the edges and infilling existing gaps.

PROPOSED TREES

1 ••• Boundary trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
St Peter and St Paul churchyard	Boundary trees	SO1	5

8.18 TANTONY GREEN | Site 26

0 25 50

1:2000 @ A3

Tantony Green is a small Green Square with a simple, open layout. The Green has new tree planting and a good range of sport and play opportunities.

There is good quality young tree planting on edges and along the natural play area. There are opportunities to extend edge planting on the northern and eastern boundaries with some avenue planting along paths. Play areas would benefit from structural planting to create shade and to soften the hard surfaces in this area.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Avenue trees

2 Boundary trees

3 Structural trees

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
Tantony green	Avenue trees	SO1	25
	Boundary trees	SO1	6
	Structural trees	SO1, SO4	7

8.19 THE LEYS | Site 27

0 25 50 100

1:5000 @ A3

The Leys is a flat grassed open space, with a few dotted trees around the perimeter of the site. Most of the site is occupied by grassed football and rugby pitches.

There is well established tree stock on the edges of the open space along the busy road, with new good quality woodland tree planting on the northern edge of the site. A biodiversity-area with shrubs and scrubs exists on the south-eastern edge.

The site would benefit from planting around the carpark area and also a possible extension of the woodland area to the north.

PROPOSED TREES

1 Structural trees

2 Woodland planting

SITE	POTENTIAL TREE PLANTING	OUTCOME	QUANTITY
The leys	Structural trees	SO1	16
	Woodland planting	E2, SO1, N2, N3, N5	0.3 Ha

9

SUMMARY OF NEW TREE PLANTING OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS BARKING AND DAGENHAM'S PARKS

OVERVIEW OF POTENTIAL NEW TREES

Of the borough's 28 park sites, 27 were assessed with Parsloes Park being the exception. The strategy identified that approximately 11 hectares of park space could be planted with woodland, orchard or biodiversity planting. There are also numerous opportunities for individual tree plantings totalling 1,643 trees. Using the same density of trees per hectare as the GLA Green City Report (100 trees per hectare), it is estimated that 1,643 planted trees would equal approximately 16.4 hectares of land planted, making the total area for potential tree planting for the borough of Barking and Dagenham 27.4 hectares.

The current land area of planted trees in parks is estimated to be 61.5 hectares. If the 27.4 hectares of potential planting was to be undertaken, the total tree coverage in parks would increase to approximately 89 hectares - an increase of 45%. Calculations have not been made on how this translates to percentage of tree canopy cover across the entire borough. Other areas of the borough which contribute to overall canopy cover such as street trees, housing spaces and private land have not been considered in this strategy.

FUNDING

The London borough of Barking and Dagenham does not have a dedicated budget for new street and park tree planting. Tree planting has been funded through a variety of funding sources including:

- Section 1.06
- Major captial schemes
- Mayor's tree planting grants
- Landfill Tax Credit Scheme
- and through trusts and foundations (e.g. Garfield Weston, City Bridge Trust)

Table 9.1. Summary of proposed tree strategy in Barking and Dagenham's Parks and Open Spaces.

SUMMARY OF NEW TREE PLANTING OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS BARKING AND DAGENHAM

SITE		WOODLAND PLANTING (ha)	ORCHARD PLANTING (ha)	BIODIVERSITY (ha)	FORMAL (No. of trees)	AVENUE (No. of trees)	STRUCTURAL (No. of trees)	PARKLAND & BOUNDARY (No. of trees)	MEADOW (No. of trees)
1	Abbey Green-Abbey Ruins	-	-	-	68	-	3	-	-
2	Barking Park	-	0.3	0.17	18	20	42	-	-
3	Beam Parklands	0.14	1.31	-	-	96	-	-	-
4	Beam Valley Country Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
5	Castle Green	0.27	0.33	-	-	105	-	126	-
6	Central Park	3.9	-	-	-	98	73	50	-
7	Chase Nature Reserve	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Eastbrookend Country Park	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-
9	Essex Road Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Goresbrook Park	1.82	0.13	-	-	127	9	10	-
11	Greatfields Park	-	-	-	-	36	29	-	-
12	Heath Park Open Space	-	0.23	-	-	38	9	-	-
13	King George's Field	-	0.12	-	-	22	5	-	-
14	Kingston Hill Rec. Ground	-	0.09	-	-	-	-	5	-
15	Mayesbrook Park	-	0.29	-	-	105	33	25	-
TOTALS		**7.04**	**2.80**	**0.17**	**167**	**647**	**203**	**238**	**0**

Table 9.1. *(Continued)* Summary of proposed tree strategy in Barking and Dagenham's Parks and Open Spaces.

SUMMARY OF NEW TREE PLANTING OPPORTUNITIES ACROSS BARKING AND DAGENHAM (*cont.*)									
SITE		WOODLAND PLANTING (ha)	ORCHARD PLANTING (ha)	BIODIVERSITY PLANTING (ha)	FORMAL (No. of trees)	AVENUE (No. of trees)	STRUCTURAL (No. of trees)	PARKLAND & BOUNDARY (No. of trees)	MEADOW (No. of trees)
16	Newlands Park	-	0.05	-	-	6	-	5	-
17	Old Dagenham Park	-	0.38	-	-	-	97	32	-
18	Padnall Open Space	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Parsloes Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Pondfield Park	0.21	-	-	-	38	-	4	-
21	Quaker Burial Ground	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	2	-
22	Ripple Nature Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Scrattons Farm Ecopark	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-
24	St Chads Park	-	0.25	-	-	54	-	-	6
25	St Peter & St Paul's Churchyard	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
26	Tantony Green	-	-	-	-	25	7	6	-
27	The Leys	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
28	Valence Park	-	0.02	-	-	-	23	-	-
TOTALS		**0.21**	**0.73**	**0**	**0**	**123**	**152**	**116**	**6**

	WOODLAND PLANTING (ha)	ORCHARD PLANTING (ha)	BIODIVERSITY (ha)	FORMAL (No. of trees)	AVENUE (No. of trees)	STRUCTURAL (No. of trees)	PARKLAND & BOUNDARY (No. of trees)	MEADOW (No. of trees)
GRAND TOTAL	**7.25**	**3.53**	**0.17**	**167**	**770**	**346**	**354**	**6**