Epping Forest & Commons Committee
(For Information Items)

Date: **THURSDAY, 15 JUNE 2023**

Time: 11.00 am

Venue: **COMMITTEE ROOM - 2ND FLOOR WEST WING, GUILDHALL**

Part 1 - Public Agenda

4. **MATTERS ARISING**

For Information

a) Action Log (Pages 3 - 6)

Report of the Town Clerk.

Epping Forest

6. **WANSTEAD PARK PROJECTS UPDATE (SEF 13/23)**

Report of the Executive Director, Environment.

For Information
(Pages 7 - 12)

7. **VISITOR SURVEY (SEF 11/23)**

Report of the Executive Director, Environment.

For Information
(Pages 13 - 42)

Natural Environment

10. **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT LEARNING PROGRAMME AT EPPING FOREST**

Report of the Executive Director, Environment.

For Information
(Pages 43 - 46)

Part 2 - Non-Public Agenda

15. **MATTERS ARISING**

For Information

a)   Action Log (Pages 47 - 48)

Report of the Town Clerk.

16. **REPORT OF ACTION TAKEN**

Report of the Deputy Town Clerk.

For Information
(Pages 49 - 50)

Epping Forest & Commons Committee

Action Log

Number	Recommendation	Progress Update	Owner	Creation date	Target date
2022-1	**Emergency Planning – Fire Risk:** Committee requested a report on the learnings from the wildfires which took place in the summer of 2022 and what additional, detective or preventative measures could be taken to mitigate the risk	**18 May 2023** - Superintendent to provide a van update to the Committee in September 2023	Paul Thompson / Geoff Sinclair	13 Oct 2022	September 2023
2022-2	**Buffer Land:** The Superintendent of Epping Forest to provide DMOG with information on the method of counting deer and how assessments are made on deer stock across Epping Forest land.	**16 March 2023** – PT apologies for the delay in supplying some data and would arrange for the data to be gathered. **18 May 2023** – Update to be provided at the next meeting	Paul Thomson	13 Oct 2022	15 June 2023
2022-3	**Buffer Land:** The Superintendent of Epping Forest to provide DMOG with analysis to understand: i) The intended use of agricultural land forming part of the Buffer Lands ii) The extent of the anticipated damage caused by deer iii) The extent to which deer pass from Buffer Lands onto Epping Forest charity land iv) The extent to which adjacent land managers manage the deer population v) The extent to which deer fencing and other physical deer management techniques can protect the Epping Forest charity land, e.g. deer fencing on Copped Hall.	**16 March 2023** – PT apologies for the delay in supplying some data and would arrange for the data to be gathered.	Paul Thomson	13 Oct 2022	15 June 2023
2022-4	**Lodges: Income Generation:** Members discussed vacant lodges that required investment. The Executive Director, Environment noted that a structure and aspiration were required for a long-term approach. It was requested that a business case on potential funding be brought back to the Committee regarding the costs of refurbishing lodges.	**18 May 2023** – Verbal Update to be provided at the next meeting.	Juliemma McLoughlin	21 Nov 2022	15 June 2023
2023-1	**Avian Flu:** The Committee agreed that a 'lessons learned' review be brought back to the Committee considering: - Risk mapping - Challenges	**18 May 2023** – Lessons learnt to be provided later in the year	Paul Thomson	26 January 2023	15 June 2023

	- Comms with DEFRA - Processes understanding - Sterilisation - Communications with public					
2023-2	**Car Parking Income:** Committee understood that parking charges were introduced to cover a 12% budget cut. Committee asked the Chamberlain to confirm if the car parking income generated from 2021 and 2022 was more than the 12% cuts equivalent or less. If more, the Chamberlain to confirm how this income has been spent. Members gave a clear view that surplus car parking income should be spent on car park resurfacing.	Update received 15/02/23 *The 12% savings required for Epping Forest & Commons Committee were a reduction in net expenditure to the committee's 2021/22 original local risk budget of **£523k** (split £334k Epping Forest and £189k The Commons). All 12% savings have been made at Epping Forest but an amount of **£72k** remains unidentified for The Commons (split Burnham Beeches £39k and WW&CC £33k) for 2022/23 currently and next year's 2023/24 budget, as reported in the estimates report approved by committee 21st November 2022.* *This sum of £72k is still in the process of being identified but is expected to be met by the implementation of the TOM Phase 2 to meet the estimates target for 2023/24. For this year 2022/23, EF&C Committee is currently expected to meet its local risk budget due to other offsetting underspends and*	Simon Owen	26 January 2023	15 June2023

			additional income streams as reported in the finance progress update recently. **18 May 2023 –** Verbal update to be provided at June Committee			
2023-3	**Volunteers:** Committee asked Officers to find identify a suitable and consistent framework for recording and measuring the impact volunteers are having on the delivery of management plans for individual charities. Members also requested that thought be given to celebrating and rewarding volunteers.			Juliemma McLoughlin	26 January 2023	September 2023
2023-4	**Review of Dog Control Measures –** Committee noted that the Commons would bring forward PSPO extension plans, but asked the Superintendent of Epping Forest to consider whether additional action is now required to tighten dog control measures, to include accreditation/ licensing of professional dog walkers, limits on number of dogs per dog walker and updates to byelaws. Hampstead Heath running a pilot study, which will feed into the approach.	**18 May 2023** – Verbal update to be provided at June Committee.		Jacqueline Egglestone	26 January 2023	15 June 2023
2023-5	**Future Trends -** Chairman noted that Chamberlains should prepare a report on historic data showing the future trends on income and the said report should be made available for discussions at the next meeting. The reporting is expected to include granular level information, including land and property and charity level reporting.			Neil Chambers	16 March 2023	18 May 2023
2023-6	**Historic Income -** Members requested that the Chamberlain prepare a report for the May Committee showing the historic position, and the trends over the last five years which would help predict how to generate income in the future.			Simon Owen	16 March 2023	18 May 2023

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee(s): Epping Forest and Commons – For Information Epping Forest Consultative Group – For Information	Dated: 15/07/2023 21/07/2023
Subject: Wanstead Park Projects Update (SEF 13/23)	**Public**
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	3,4,11,12
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	£
What is the source of Funding?	
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: Juliemma McLoughlin, Executive Director, Environment	**For Information**
Report author: Jacqueline Eggleston, Natural Environment, Epping Forest	

Summary

This report presents a briefing paper to update on various projects taking place in Wanstead Park.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. Wanstead Park was purchased as part of Epping Forest in 1880 and has subsequently been Listed as a Grade II* Registered Park & Garden; Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC); Archaeological Protection Zone (APZ) Groundwater Protection Zone (GPZ) and forms the majority of the Wanstead Park Conservation Area.

2. The Park faces profound restoration challenges due to:

- **Large Raised Reservoirs designated as 'High-Risk'** in 2018 to address Environment Agency assessment regarding the potential loss of life due to dam failure.

- **Flood Risk from the River Roding** – EA scheme to build a Flood Alleviation Scheme at Shonks Mill, Ongar to flood farmland to prevent residential flooding at Woodford & Ilford (and Wanstead Park)

- **Heritage at Risk Register (HARR)**. Notified by Historic England in 2009 to address concerns over the declining character of the designed landscape across four ownerships – City Corporation; Wanstead Sports Grounds Lt; Church of England and London Borough of Redbridge

- **Water Supply**. The 300-year-old lake cascade continues to dry out due to a combination of leaks and the loss of water supply to local development.

Current Position

3. The Epping Forest Charity continues to investigate potential options to restore the lake system within the Park to address the statutory requirements of the Environment Agency in respect of the large raised reservoirs; to maintain one of London's most significant designed waterscapes and to minimise the impact of lowered lake levels on public amenity and nature conservation value.

4. Of note this has more recently included the following:

- Wanstead Park Ponds Flood Study – August 2020

- Spa-flow parkwide study of hydrological assets and options – November 2020

- Roding - Ornamental Water Interaction Study – November 2021

- Sustainable Drainage Scheme (SuDS) Feasibility Study with co-design workshops and partner engagement sessions (funded through the Green and Resilient Spaces Fund Round One) – January 2023

- SuDS Feasibility Study RIBA Stage 3 Landscape Drawings – February 2023

- Wanstead Park Waterscape Adaptive Pathway – February 2023

5. An application was made to the Mayor of London's 'Green and Resilient Spaces fund round two' in March. Primarily the project seeks to address how to make the park more resilient to water stress with the eventual aim of maintaining lake levels and reducing dependence on the aquifer supply. A more stable lake system has benefits for biodiversity, which in turn protects the listed landscape's ability to sequester carbon and counter the impacts of the urban heat island.

6. Although unfortunately the bid was unsuccessful the application has mapped a series of interventions that can now be addressed incrementally. A series of applications for alternative sources of funding will now be made for the individual projects as shown in the Adaptive Pathway (attached).

7. This shows the 12 interventions (taken from the options outlined in the feasibility study undertaken by McCoy Consulting in March 2023), that when combined will manage the water in the Park more sustainably:

- London Borough of Redbridge Highway Sustainable Drainage Scheme.
- Conveyance swale
- Constructed wetlands.
- Glade re-establishment
- Educational area
- Constructed reedbeds.
- Tree avenues
- Up-cascade pumping system.
- Localised lowering in front of the Grotto

- Land drainage
- Ditch redirection
- River pump system.

8. Some of these interventions already being pursued by the City of London, such as the up cascade pumping system. It is also hoped that the glade re-establishment and the golf course ditch redirection may be able to be undertaken in house by the Epping Forest teams in due course.

9. The City Corporation is investing £1.15 million to reinforce dams in the Wanstead Park ponds and implement flood prevention measures, this includes grass management to Shoulder of Mutton dam, dam strengthening works to Heronry and Perch, dam re-enforcement works to Ornamental Water (north wall and canal wall), reinstatement and extension of up cascade pumping. While initial estimates indicated a larger budget was needed to complete the works required by the Environment Agency, the studies revealed less work than originally anticipated was necessary. Works are anticipated Spring/Summer 2024.

10. The Land Agent has successfully secured a further abstraction licence to pump 236,520 m3 of potable aquifer water each year to 2028. Future abstraction licences are likely to be curtailed as the CEO of the Environment Agency, James Bevan, has warned that within 25 years London and the South East could run out of water.

11. Funding has also been allocated for the pump specification for the River Roding.

12. Discussions are also in place with Thames 21 who have £80,000 to invest in works that contribute to the reduction of pumping from the aquifer so can contribute to one or more of the projects listed in the adaptive pathway. Discussions are also taking place with them around a possible application for bathing water quality monitoring on the River Roding and there will be further reports on this before a decision is made.

Play Area

13. The installation of the natural play area is almost complete with the play equipment and safety surfacing all in place. Picnic benches, bin and signage will be installed in early June. A small section of fencing is still outstanding but will be completed by Epping Forest staff over the coming weeks

14. A preliminary Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA) audit was undertaken prior to completion of the installation of the play equipment to ensure that the design and construction would be safe. Some small alterations were made and the final ROSPA audit has just been completed confirming that the play area meets the appropriate safety standards.

15. A formal opening of the play area is scheduled for June 16 at 4:00 PM.

The Grotto

16. A new project board has been established to oversee the grotto project which has three key outputs:

- **Structural investigations** to understand the foundations and ground conditions around the grotto are imminent.

- **Archaeological and geological** recording of loose material has been completed along with retrieval of loose stones from the Ornamental Water lake bed. This work is now complete and recovered material has been catalogued and stored.

- **Consolidation of the landing stage**. Phase one was completed in 2022 and following the structural investigations the landing stage phase two will take place.

17. The next step will be to commission a restoration and maintenance plan to RIBA stage 3 for the restoration of the Grotto and landing stage and other considerations. Funding has been secured for this phase and a tender for a project manager has been submitted,

The Temple

18. Purcell have been commissioned to undertake a conservation management plan (CMP) for The Temple.

19. The first draft was issued in March 2023 and reviewed in a workshop with stakeholders. A further draft will now be produced along with a follow-up workshop before completion of the conservation management plan.

20. The CMP sets out the history of The Temple, articulates its significance and analyses the issues, risks and opportunities associated with the building. It also provides a set of conservation policies within a conservation framework to guide the future management of the site. A condition survey and maintenance and management plan will be produced in tandem with the CMP.

The Park Fence

21. The original Georgian Parkland fencing is thought to have been lost in a major property sale in 1822. Survey work will be undertaken of the current failing concrete and steel fencing system installed in the 1950s to replace an earlier Oak Paling system installed in 1882.

Countryside Stewardship: Mid-Tier or Higher-Tier application

22. Officers at Epping Forest have completed work on the Forest Two Countryside Stewardship application in April 2023 alongside works on the Carbon Recovery work for the Natural Environment Division.

23. Work continues on scoping Countryside Stewardship bids for the two Grade II* Registered Parks & Gardens at Epping Forest: Copped Hall and Wanstead Park.

Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS)

24. Discussions are ongoing with the London Borough of Redbridge regarding a SANGs Award from Residential Development to undertake works to protect the SAC from additional recreational demand. Payment is likely now to link project commencement, rather than project consent as the starting point for SANGS payment to the LPA.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

Financial implications

25. Projects have their own budgets. Some projects will require additional funding which will have to be raised from external sources.

Resource implications

26. The Temple CMP, Play Area, Grotto and dams work are sufficiently resourced. Additional staff resource will need identifying to progress further work towards the Parkland Plan

Legal implications

27. Each project has its own risk register.

Risk implications

28. Each project has its own risk register.

Equalities implications

29. Each project has its own risk register.

Climate implications

30. Many of the projects actively seek to address the impact of climate change.

Security implications

31. None

Charity implications

32. Charity implications – Epping Forest is a registered charity (number 232990). Charity Law obliges Members to ensure that the decisions they take in relation to the Charity must be taken in the best interests of the Charity.

Conclusion

33. A series of projects continue to be pursued within Wanstead Park with an overall aim of achieving progress on the Wanstead Parkland Plan and to remove the Park from the Heritage At Risk Register.

34. Further funds and resources will need to be sought to complete some projects, particularly relating to the waterscape.

Appendices
None

Jacqueline Eggleston

Head of Visitor Services
020 8532 5315
jacqueline.eggleston@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Committee(s): Epping Forest and Commons – For Information Epping Forest Consultative Group – For Information	Dated: 15/06/2023 21/06/2023
Subject: Visitor Survey (SEF 11/23)	**Public**
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	3,4,11,12
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	£
What is the source of Funding?	
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: Juliemma McLoughlin, Executive Director, Environment	**For Information**
Report author: Jacqueline Eggleston, Natural Environment, Epping Forest	

Summary

This report presents a visitor survey for Epping Forest that has been recently commissioned and which uses new technology and a methodology that has not being used in previous visitor surveys. The analysis of this new survey provides some interesting information about visitors to Epping Forest including total numbers. Notably, as the survey has been able to be backdated to 2019 it shows that annual visits to the Forest are normally around 10 million. This is double the amount that previous surveys have estimated.

Recommendation(s)

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The first comprehensive survey of visitors to Epping Forest was undertaken between 2009 and 2014. This compiled a series of onsite face to face surveys with other desktop information.

2. This five-year study provided useful information about our visitors including whereabouts they visited, how they travelled there and what they did when they got there. At the end of the five annual surveys, the figures were aggregated and it was concluded that the average annual visits to Epping Forest was 4.2 million.

3. In preparation for the strategic access monitoring and mitigation agreement (SAMMS) with surrounding local authorities a further two 'snapshot' visitor surveys were undertaken in 2017 and 2019. The questions and locations in these surveys were similar to those used in the five-year visitor survey and produced similar results.

Current Position

4. A new form of visitor survey has been developed using mobile phone data. Information collected on the mobile phone apps is accessed to provide location information of the user. All data is completely anonymized, and no individual users can be identified.

5. However, the location information collected can show where a mobile phone user has been, for how long, and where they have come from (based on the address the phone is registered to).

6. A survey using this new form of data collection has been commissioned for Epping Forest. All areas of Epping Forest and the majority of the buffer lands has been surveyed in this way. The attached report in Appendix 1 from HUQ, analyses the information collected from this survey.

7. Because HUQ have access to historical data it has been possible to show visiting trends since 2019

Key Data

8. The HUQ report finds that the average daily footfall for Epping Forest was 24,500 over the last 12 months up to March 2023. This brings the total annual footfall to just shy of nine million over the last 12 months.

9. Annual footfall figures dropped considerably in 2020 and 2021 to 5.3 million and 4.9 million respectively. By 2022 annual figures are just shy of 8 million with figures in 2023 so far showing a likely return to pre-pandemic visitor numbers of over 10 million visits per annum

10. These annual figures are double the annual visitor numbers previously estimated for Epping Forest.

11. The day of the week that visitors come to Epping Forest has changed. Pre-pandemic visitor numbers were higher at weekends than weekdays, particularly on a Sunday. However, over the last 12 months the weekend daily average has fallen below that of the weekday daily average.

12. The time of day for visiting has also changed. In 2019 the peak times for weekday footfall were between 7:00 AM and 8:00 AM but over the last 12 months the peak hour was 3:00 PM.

13. By combining these insights into visitor patterns, it appears that the lower visitor numbers during the two pandemic years reflects the reduction in use of the Forest at commuting times with numbers particularly dropping at the 7am to 8am period and in the 5pm to 6pm period. This may either reflect less use of the Forest for cycling or walking routes to work, and/or dog walking or exercise either side of the working day.

14. In the last 12 months the weekday visitor pattern more closely mirrors pre-pandemic visiting but with generally higher numbers from 10am to 5pm than in the past.

15. Times of visiting at weekends, however, have remained consistent every year.

16. The significant peaks in visiting observed on site in the Forest during the pandemic, are reflected in the detail of the survey with notable spikes but overall usage across the Forest was less in 2020 and 2021.

17. The average duration of visits over the last 12 months was 5% above the 2019 pre-pandemic mean. On average weekdays attracted a visit of 164 minutes and weekends 154 minutes. This is a longer duration than previous surveys concluded which had been an average of 1-2 hours.

18. The survey provides post code data of where visitors originate from. The top four post codes are within Waltham Forest and Newham (E17, E11, E7 and E4) with remaining top ten post codes mainly in Redbridge and Epping Forest district.

19. Visitors frequent the Forest an average of 7.5 times per month.

20. The density mapping presented needs some further refinement but will be in future a useful tool to better analyse where visitors frequent the most in the Forest.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

Financial implications

21. The HUQ visitor survey represents a low-cost option for surveying that is met from local risk.

Resource implications

22. This method of surveying reduces staff resource that would otherwise be spent surveying in person.

Legal implications

23. HUQ provide detailed information on how the survey method of capturing data meets all data protection legislation.

Risk implications

24. The survey provides information about visiting patterns which will help to plan for risk mitigation.

Equalities implications

25. The survey offers post code data for visitors to Epping Forest which could potentially be used in conjunction with census data to offer insights into income bracket and typical household makeup. However, this would be a very broad comparison and would be too likely to be inaccurate to offer any meaningful insight. Further visitor surveys will continue to be undertaken as part of the SAMMS agreement, every five years, which will offer more detailed analysis of the characteristics of visitors that can be used to indicate whether Epping Forest visitors are representative of local communities.

Climate implications

26. The visitor survey highlights the number and frequency of visitors to the Forest. This information will be collected on a longitudinal basis to assess the impact of local population growth and development.

Charity implications

27. Charity implications – Epping Forest is a registered charity (number 232990). Charity Law obliges Members to ensure that the decisions they take in relation to the Charity must be taken in the best interests of the Charity.

Security implications

28. None.

Conclusion

29. The HUQ visitor survey provides a more accurate way of collecting visitor data; particularly footfall and visit frequency, then has been achieved through traditional surveying in the past. As Epping Forest has a completely permeable boundary other methods of collecting footfall at static data points risks missing considerable numbers of visitors.

30. Previous visitor surveys have tended to be mainly conducted in car parks which may skew results in favour of the number of visitors arriving by car and also neglect the number of visitors arriving in the Forest on foot particularly on the western side of the forest where there are very few car parks.

31. This survey does not provide all of the visitor information we require for the better management of the Forest such as visitor profile how visitors arrive in the forest and what they do what activities they undertake when they get there. Therefore, additional visitor surveys will still be required.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Huq Visitor Survey report April 2023

Jacqueline Eggleston

Head of Visitor Services
020 8532 5315
jacqueline.eggleston@cityoflondon.gov.uk

PLACE PERFORMANCE REPORT

City Of London

This report explores each of the insight modules provided through Huq's place performance platform and discusses the significance of what the data tells us. This report is offered as part of Huq's unique Customer Success offering, which has been created to help users obtain maximum value from the service Huq provides.

Prepared by Gemma Mariotti, Customer Success Manager

5 Apr 2023

Aims & Objectives

The aim of this report is to provide a detailed view of the insights available for each of the centres monitored to highlight the trends and themes observed across the council.

We will explore each of the centres and insight modules in turn, drawing comparisons between individual dimensions and the overall picture to detect noteworthy behaviour. The outcome of this analysis can be applied to a range of considerations, not least:

▸ Centre performance before and after interventions

▸ Change relating to macro themes such as Covid-19

▸ The effect of seasonality on KPIs from centre to centre

▸ Impacts following the use of central government funds

This report is provided as part of Huq's unique Customer Success programme, designed to help our valued customers derive greatest value from the place performance insights we provide.

Page 18

Methodology

Huq is the only measurement provider to put reliability at the heart of what it does. Our platform owns the end-to-end measurement process from collection to processing, storage and publication. Every element of our systems are known, qualified and optimised for accuracy.

▸ 1st-party data collection and proprietary processing

▸ Academic and peer-verified measurement accuracy

▸ Used by 70+ councils, real-estate and retail companies

▸ Used by central government to drive funding priorities

Thanks in advance for reading this report. We hope you find it insightful and welcome your questions.

Mariotti
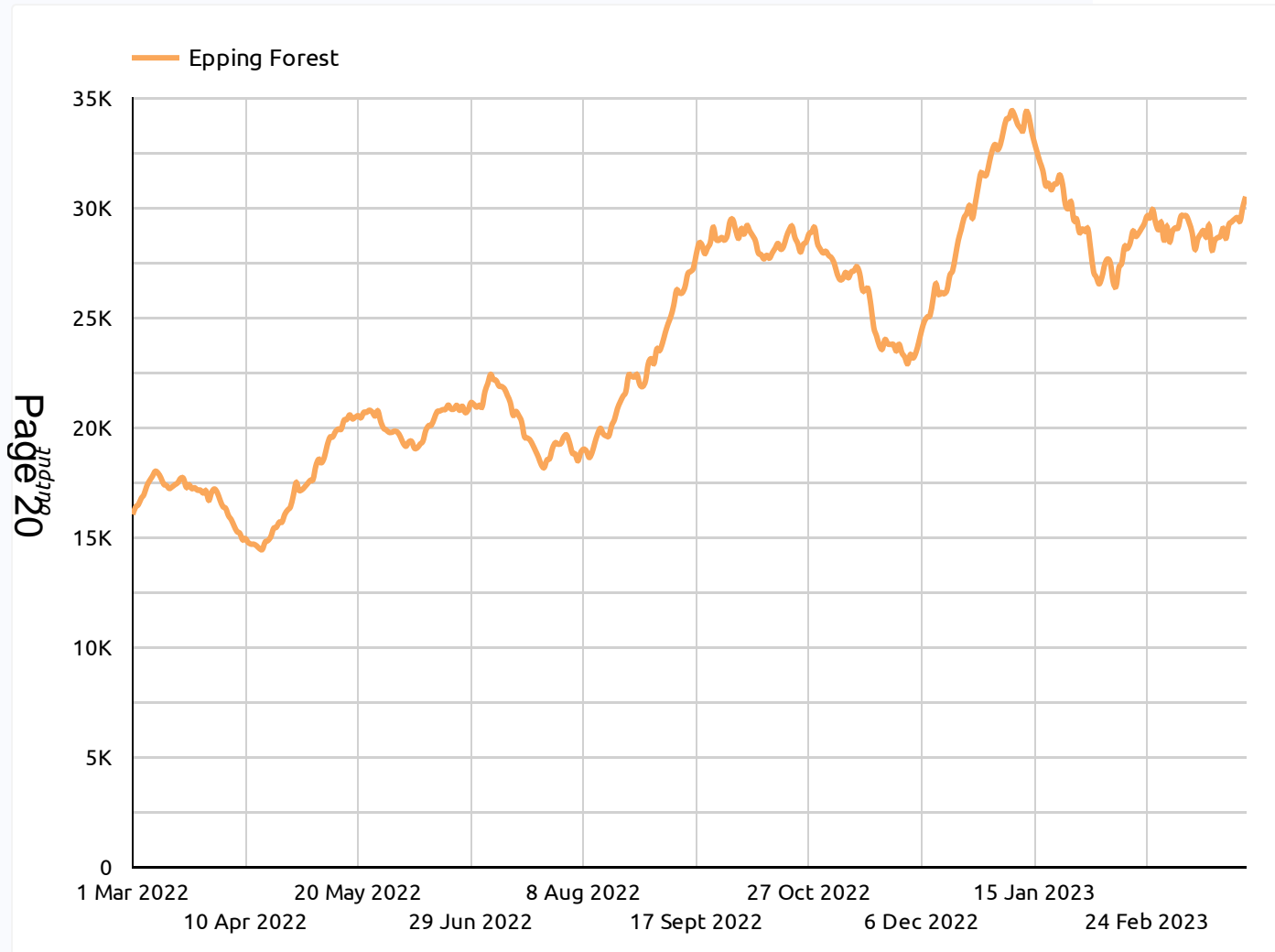
Gemma Mariotti,
Customer Service Manager

CITY OF LONDON

Focus on Epping Forest

The following section explores place performance across the insight modules included for this centre.

This report has been prepared as part of Huq's bespoke Customer Success offering.

Footfall Overview | City Of London

huq

Epping Forest

Page 20 output

What is Footfall Monitoring?

Footfall is the number of unique people in an area at a given time. It's the main way that councils, retailers and real-estate assess the performance of places.

Why use it?

Use footfall insight if you're opening a store and you want to know how many customers you could attract. Use footfall to learn where needs support and how interventions succeed. You can also use footfall insight to weigh up real-estate investment candidates and pick the one with the greatest potential.

Footfall Last 12 Months | Epping Forest
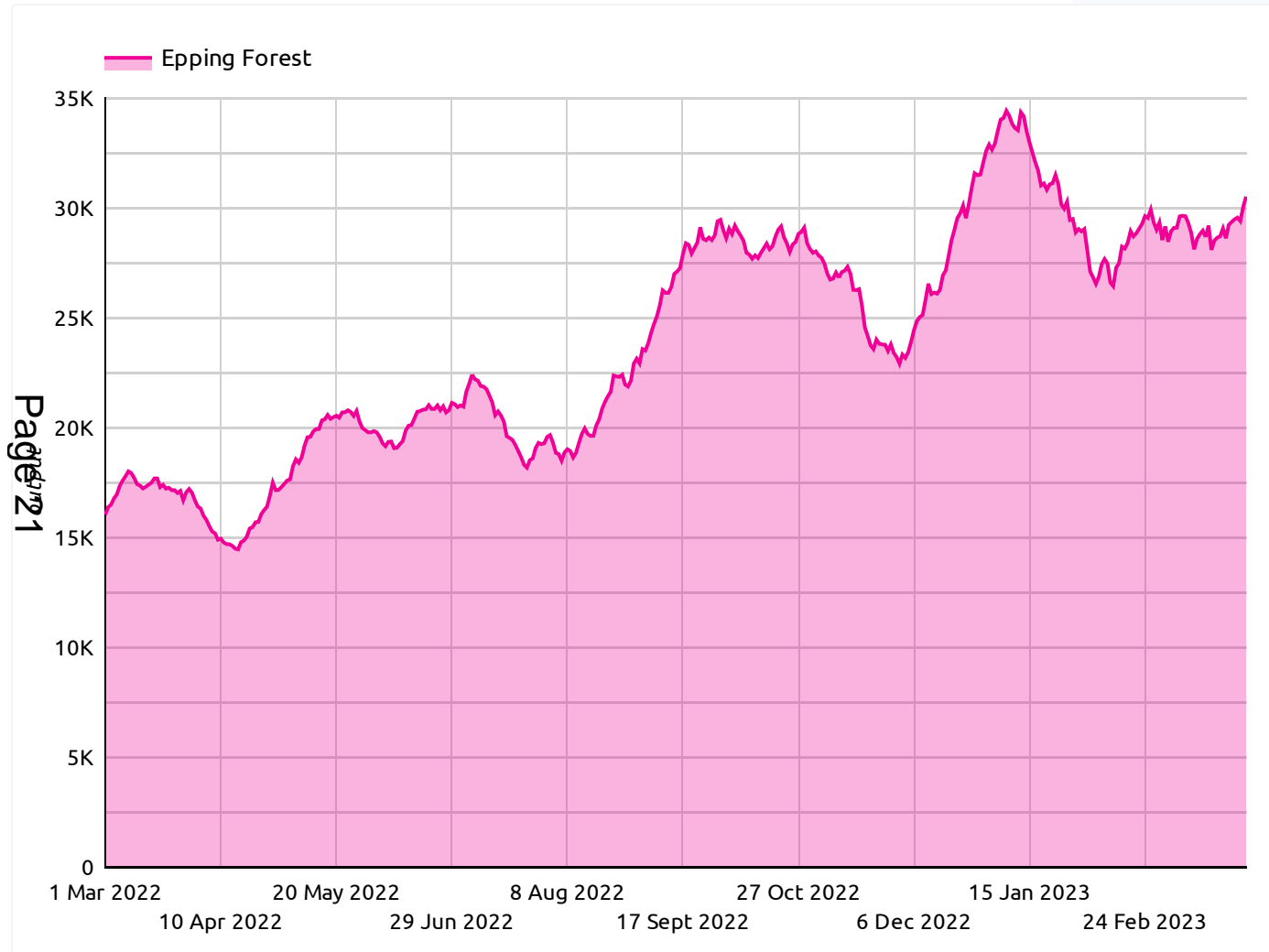
March footfall in Epping Forest down 3% on Q1 2023 at 29,079

The average footfall for Epping Forest in March, the last full month, was 29,079 unique visitors per day. That's a decrease of 3% compared to the daily average for Q1 2023 (the last full quarter) and a rise of 69% versus the March prior.

The month with the highest footfall for Epping Forest over the last 12 months was January with an average daily footfall of 32,163, and the lowest was April with 15,654 visitors per day.

Average Daily Footfall | Epping Forest

Legend: Last 12 Months, 12 Months Prior, 2020 (Ref), 2019 (Ref)
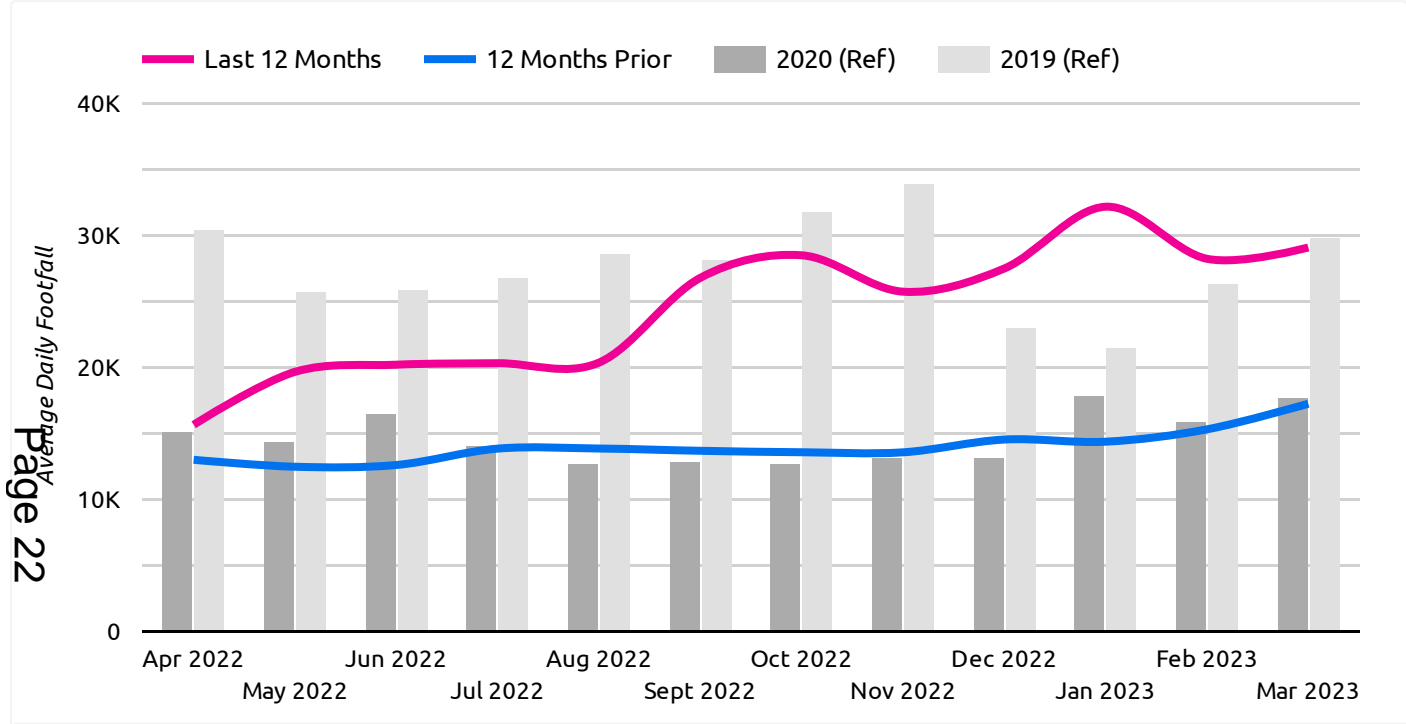
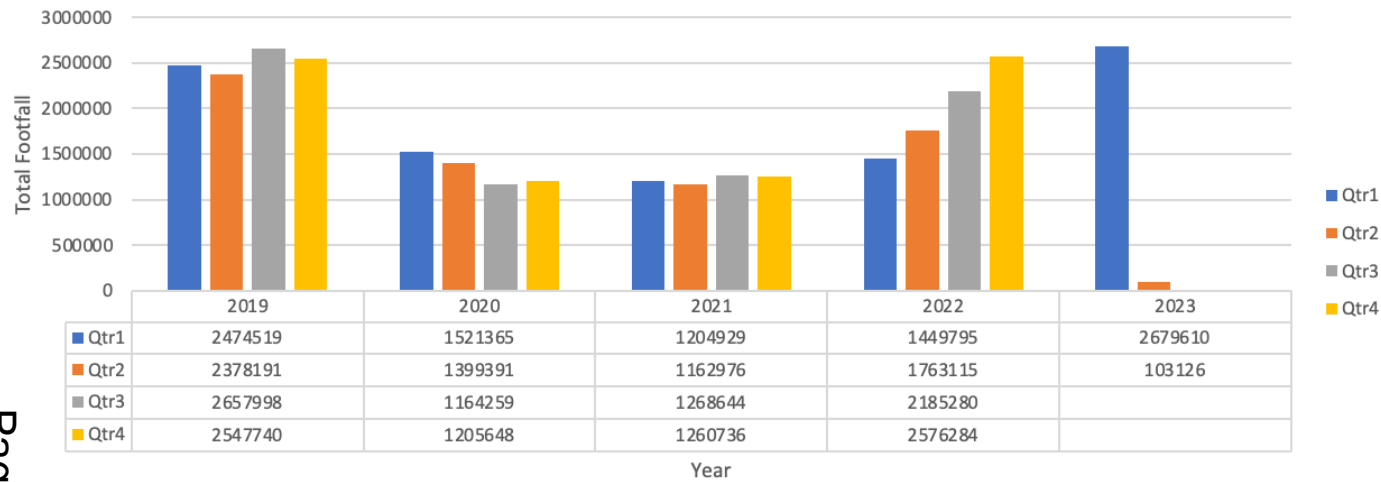**The highest month for footfall in the last 12 months was January at 32,163**

Average daily footfall for the month of March in Epping Forest was 29,079. This is up 69% on the same month in the previous year, and up 115% on the year before that.

Average footfall for the month compared to the equivalent month in 2019 (the last pre-pandemic year) is down 2%. The month with the highest average daily footfall in the last 12 months was January, at 32,163, and the lowest was April with 15,654.

Period	Apr 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2...	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023
1. 2019 (Ref)	30,528	25,800	25,917	26,810	28,695	28,222	31,770	33,957	22,992	21,561	26,315	29,812
2. 2020 (Ref)	15,176	14,348	16,494	14,067	12,692	12,821	12,713	13,212	13,208	17,892	15,966	17,736
3. 12 Months Pr...	13,003	12,476	12,609	13,848	13,856	13,684	13,575	13,568	14,537	14,373	15,308	17,247
4. Last 12 Months	15,653	19,661	20,202	20,315	20,361	26,778	28,485	25,730	27,486	32,163	28,219	29,079

Epping Forest - Total Quarterly Footfall

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Qtr1	2474519	1521365	1204929	1449795	2679610
Qtr2	2378191	1399391	1162976	1763115	103126
Qtr3	2657998	1164259	1268644	2185280	
Qtr4	2547740	1205648	1260736	2576284	

Epping Forest - Total Yearly Footfall

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	10058448	5290663	4897285	7974474	2782736

Total footfall up 63% in 2022

The top graph shows total quarterly footfall for Epping Forest across the last four years and in 2023 to date. We can see an increase to footfall across all four quarters last year when compared to the previous year, with a quarter on quarter increase as the year progressed. 2022 footfall remained below pre pandemic levels across the first three quarters, but Q4 was very similar in terms of footfall volume to Q4 2019.

The bottom graph shows total yearly footfall for Epping Forest across the last four years and in 2023 to date. We can see an initial decrease in 2020, with a further decrease in 2021. 2022 saw a 63% increase on the previous year, with Q1 2023 seeing the highest footfall levels on record.

Total Footfall | Epping Forest/Heaton Park Comparison
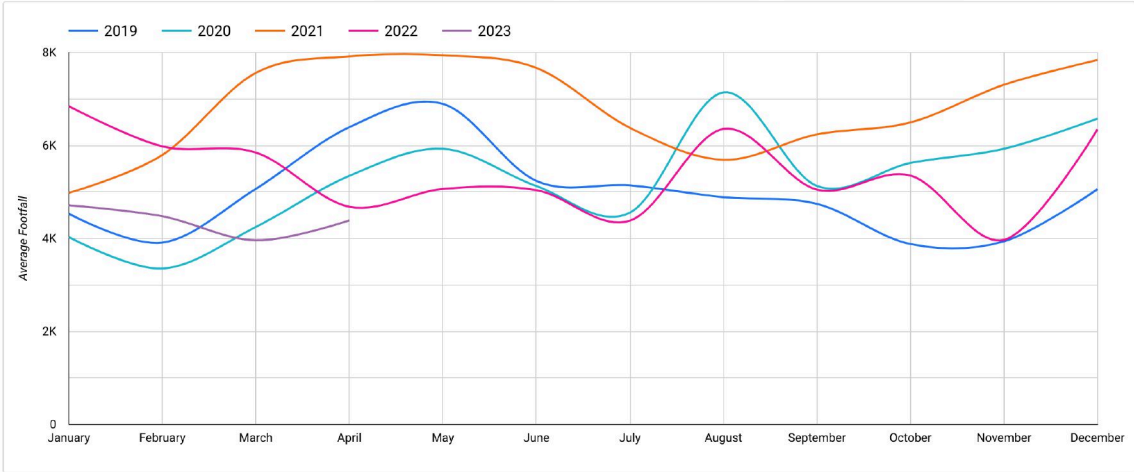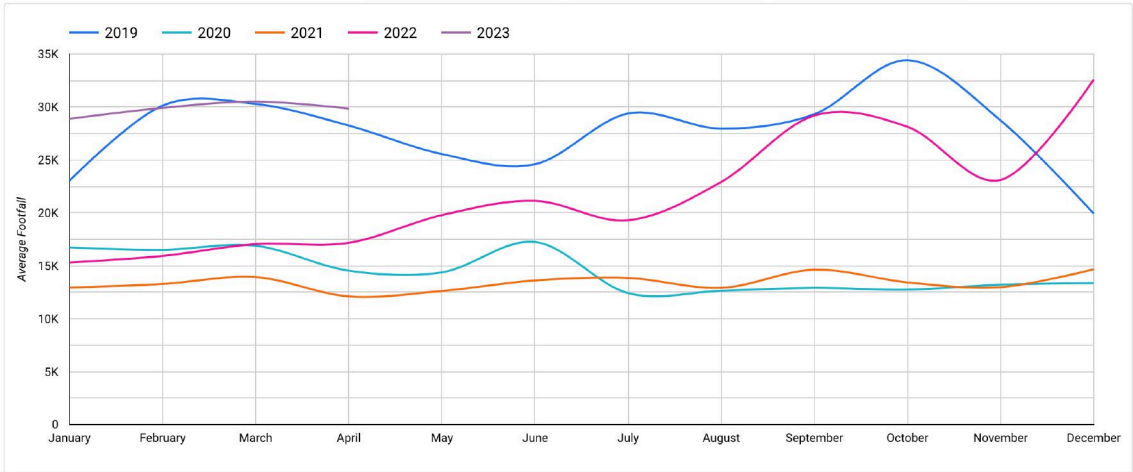
Epping Forest - YOY Footfall

Period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2023	28,892	29,922	30,521	29,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	15,316	15,936	17,058	17,175	19,796	21,140	19,301	22,927	29,208	28,138	23,110	32,603
2021	12,941	13,284	13,929	12,107	12,622	13,617	13,854	12,913	14,629	13,429	12,978	14,680
2020	16,736	16,508	16,897	14,535	14,379	17,253	12,416	12,645	12,912	12,745	13,213	13,360
2019	23,049	30,142	30,293	28,255	25,563	24,604	29,399	27,960	29,329	34,434	28,741	19,938

Heaton Park (Manchester) - YOY Footfall

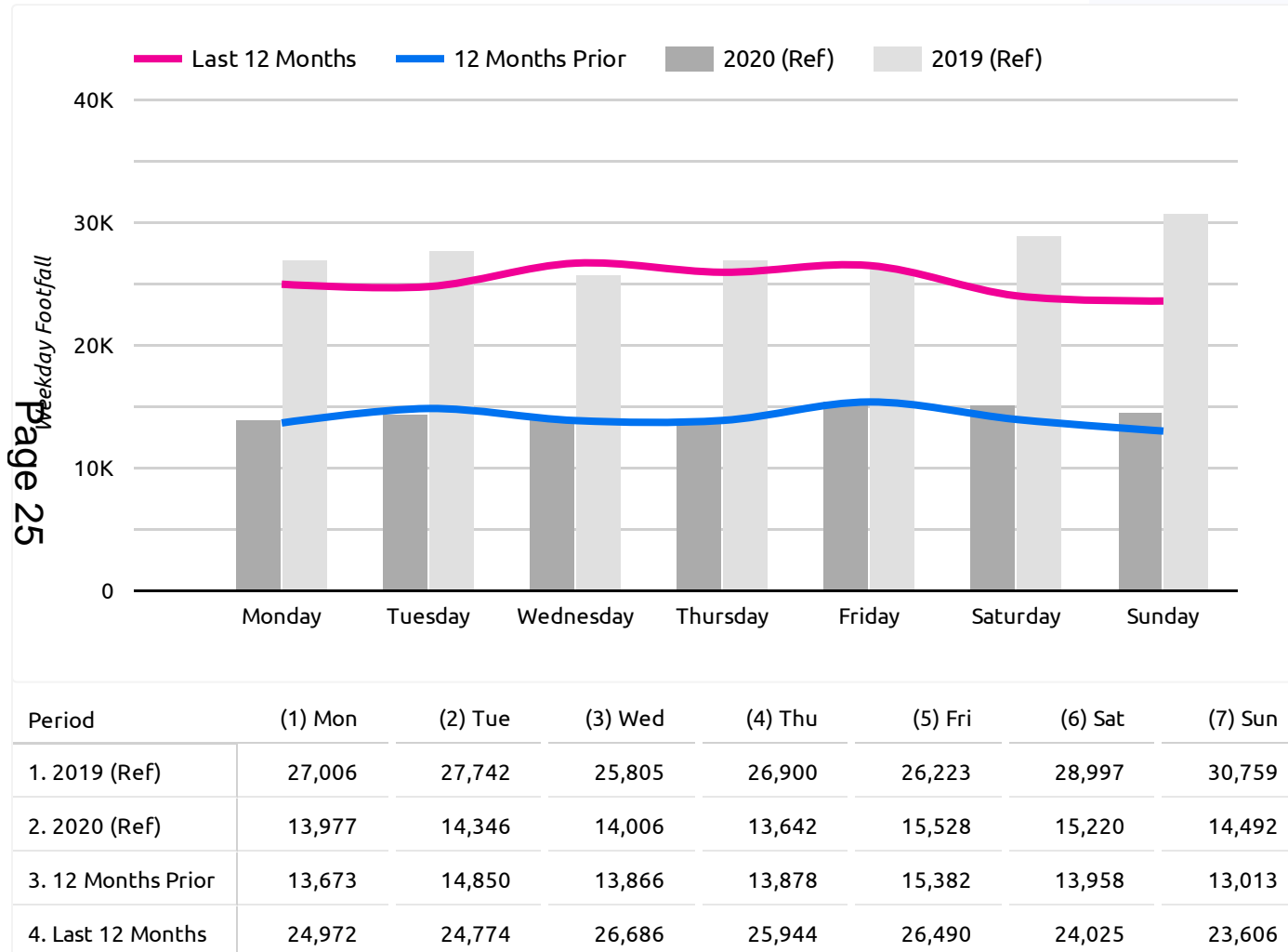| Period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
2023	4,712	4,476	3,958	4,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	6,844	5,979	5,847	4,680	5,064	5,038	4,381	6,356	5,048	5,352	3,969	6,347
2021	4,980	5,794	7,561	7,915	7,938	7,667	6,378	5,691	6,238	6,495	7,305	7,837
2020	4,029	3,352	4,246	5,346	5,928	5,126	4,553	7,142	5,128	5,623	5,927	6,577
2019	4,531	3,909	5,066	6,393	6,895	5,236	5,141	4,886	4,743	3,878	3,936	5,059

Epping Forest has seen slower recovery than our comparative location, with increases from April 2022 onwards

The top graph shows total yearly footfall for Epping Forest across the last four years and in 2023 to date, with Heaton Park (Manchester) as a comparative location. We can see less of an impact from the pandemic to Heaton Park when compared to Epping Forest, with increases observed during the Summer holiday period and a further increase the following year in Heaton Park.

Epping experienced a more immediate decrease in activity during the pandemic year, with a clear drop coinciding with the first Covid lockdown, a small peak in June, then remaining lower for the remainder of 2020 and continuing at similar levels throughout 2021. Epping Forest saw a positive increase to footfall throughout 2022, with a particular increase from May onwards and peaks from September - October and again in December. 2023 to date has seen high levels of footfall, exceeding pre pandemic levels in January and March. This is a contrast to Heaton Park which saw a significant decrease to footfall in 2022, with more resemblance to pre pandemic levels. 2023 has also seen lower footfall levels in Heaton Park when compared to the two previous years.

Average Weekly Footfall | Epping Forest

Weekday Footfall

Legend: Last 12 Months | 12 Months Prior | 2020 (Ref) | 2019 (Ref)

Period	(1) Mon	(2) Tue	(3) Wed	(4) Thu	(5) Fri	(6) Sat	(7) Sun
1. 2019 (Ref)	27,006	27,742	25,805	26,900	26,223	28,997	30,759
2. 2020 (Ref)	13,977	14,346	14,006	13,642	15,528	15,220	14,492
3. 12 Months Prior	13,673	14,850	13,866	13,878	15,382	13,958	13,013
4. Last 12 Months	24,972	24,774	26,686	25,944	26,490	24,025	23,606

Wednesdays see peak centre footfall of 26,686 visitors over the last 12

Over the last 12 months to March 2023, Epping Forest attracted an average unique weekday footfall of 25,776 and an average weekend footfall of 23,815. The highest day overall was Wednesday, with 26,686 unique visitors per day.

The highest weekday (Mon-Fri) in terms of footfall was Wednesday at 26,686. That's 4% above the total weekday mean. The weekday with the lowest footfall was Tuesday at 4% under the mean.

Weekends average 23,815 across both days - that's 8% less than on weekdays together. In 2019 the highest weekday for footfall was Tuesday, and weekdays together attracted 12% more footfall than on weekends.

Weekday Hourly Footfall | Epping Forest
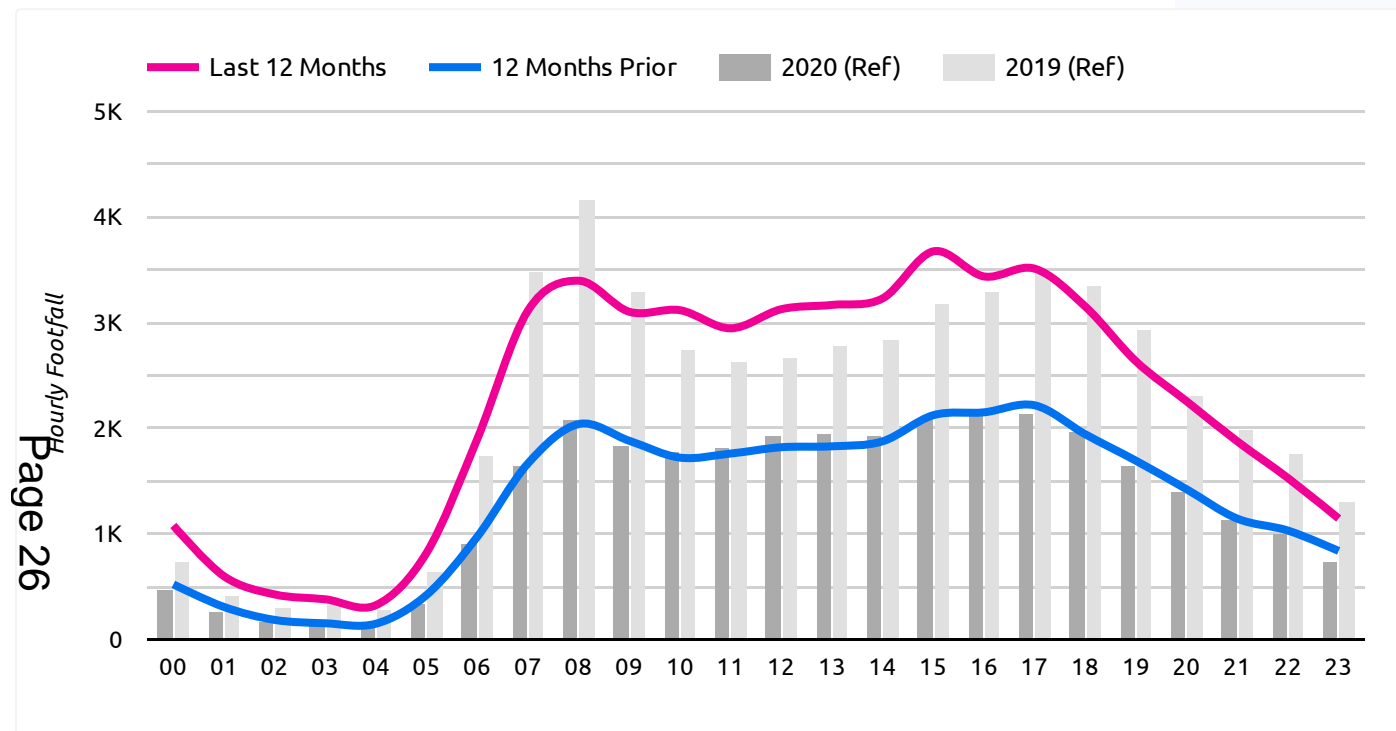
Over the last 12 months, the peak hour for weekday footfall was 15:00

The way that hourly footfall trends evolve reflect the changing way that visitors use centres across City Of London. For Epping Forest over the last 12 months, the peak hour for footfall was 15:00 with 3,674 unique visitors per hour.

In 2019, the peak times for footfall were 07:00 and 08:00. Even though absolute volumes may differ, the weekday footfall hourly trend is currently 3% away from its pre-pandemic profile.

Period	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. 2019	735	415	301	341	279	642	1.7k	3.5k	4.2k	3.3k	2.8k	2.6k	2.7k	2.8k	2.8k	3.2k	3.3k	3.5k	3.3k	2.9k	2.3k	2k	1.8k	1.3k
2. 2020	471	263	174	151	168	337	912	1.6k	2.1k	1.8k	1.8k	1.8k	1.9k	1.9k	1.9k	2.1k	2.1k	2.1k	2k	1.6k	1.4k	1.1k	1k	744
3. Last 12	522	308	186	154	150	422	973	1.7k	2k	1.9k	1.7k	1.8k	1.8k	1.8k	1.9k	2.1k	2.2k	2.2k	1.9k	1.7k	1.4k	1.1k	1k	838
4. 12 Prior	1.1k	599	427	381	326	822	1.9k	3.1k	3.4k	3.1k	3.1k	2.9k	3.1k	3.2k	3.2k	3.7k	3.4k	3.5k	3.2k	2.6k	2.3k	1.9k	1.5k	1.1k

Weekend Hourly Footfall | Epping Forest

Legend: Last 12 Months, 12 Months Prior, 2020 (Ref), 2019 (Ref)
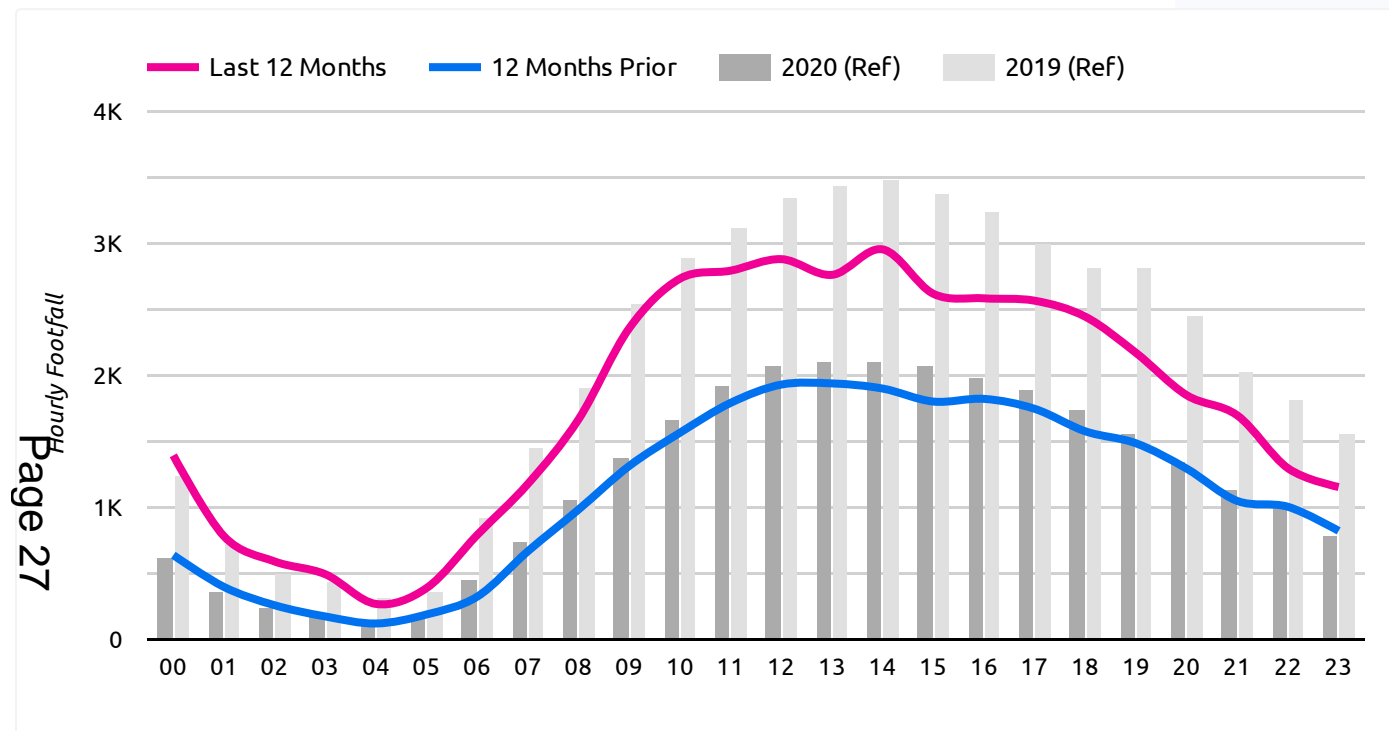
Hourly Footfall

Weekend footfall profile just 2% away from its 2019 trend

The reasons that visitors use centres on weekends vs weekdays differ. Accordingly, the 2019 profile for hourly footfall on weekends includes a consistent level of usage from the morning to early evening.

For Epping Forest on weekends over the last 12 months, the peak time to visit was 14:00 with 2,954 unique visitors per hour. This trends down 21% to 2,444 by 18:00. The weekend footfall hourly trend is currently just 2% away from its 2019 shape.

Period	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. 2019	1.2k	725	506	438	318	366	928	1.5k	1.9k	2.5k	2.9k	3.1k	3.3k	3.4k	3.5k	3.4k	3.2k	3k	2.8k	2.8k	2.5k	2k	1.8k	1.6k
2. 2020	623	370	245	189	144	186	450	741	1.1k	1.4k	1.7k	1.9k	2.1k	2.1k	2.1k	2.1k	2k	1.9k	1.7k	1.6k	1.4k	1.1k	1k	790
3. Last 12	639	398	260	175	122	190	325	669	985	1.3k	1.6k	1.8k	1.9k	1.9k	1.9k	1.8k	1.8k	1.7k	1.6k	1.5k	1.3k	1k	1k	822
4. 12 Prior	1.4k	782	591	494	269	390	793	1.2k	1.7k	2.4k	2.7k	2.8k	2.9k	2.8k	3k	2.6k	2.6k	2.6k	2.4k	2.2k	1.8k	1.7k	1.3k	1.2k

Average Dwell-time | Epping Forest
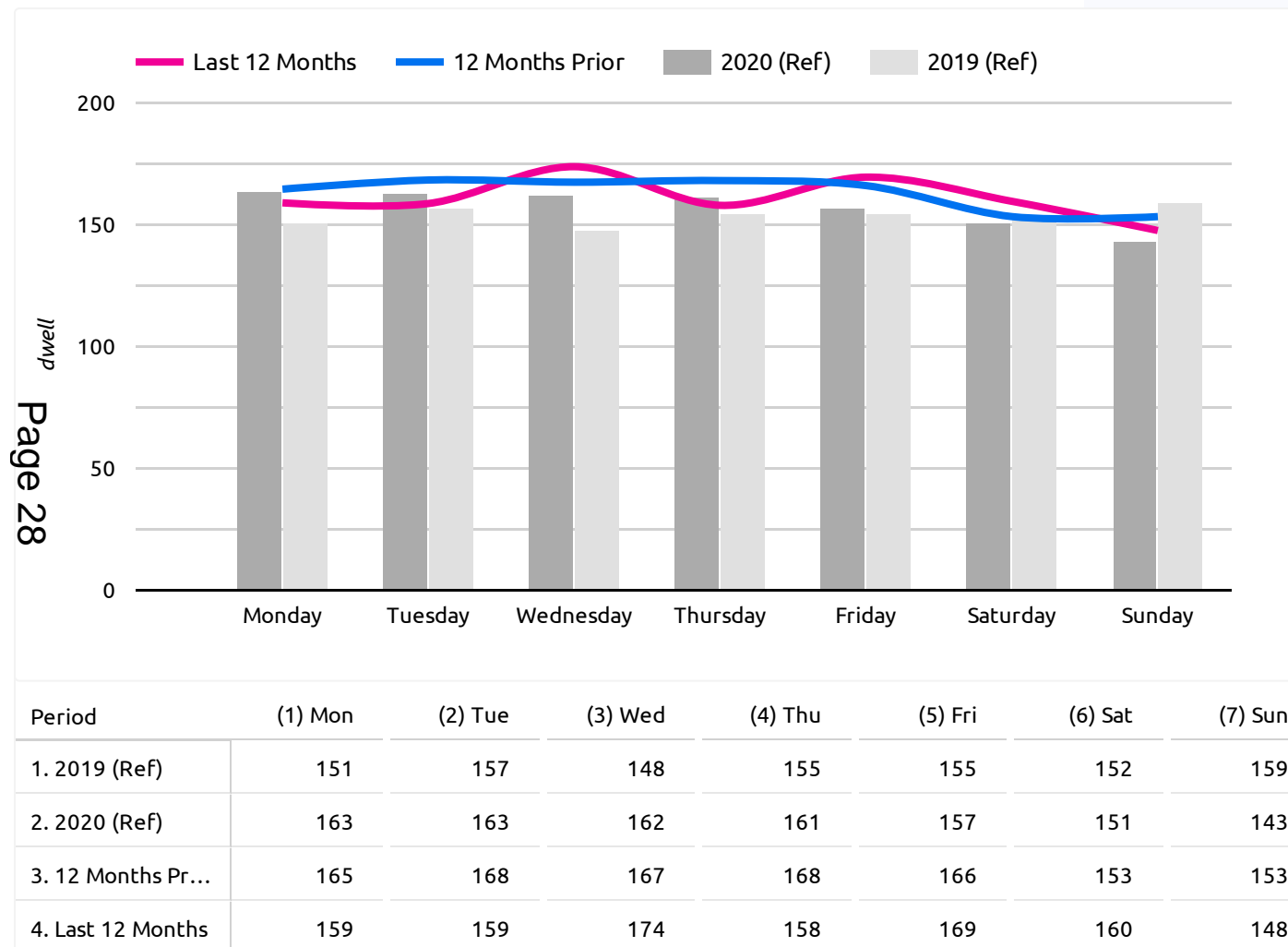
Dwell-time in the 12 months to March '23 5% above the 2019 mean

The average duration of visits to centres provides an indication of why visitors use them - often inline with leisure and convenience purposes. Visit duration has also been shown to correlate closely with spend. In the last 12 months, the average weekly visit duration for Epping Forest was 5% above the 2019 pre-pandemic mean.

The day with the longest visit duration over the course of the week is Wednesday with 174 minutes, and the day with the least is Sunday with 148. On average, weekdays attracted a visit duration of 164 minutes and weekends 154.

Period	(1) Mon	(2) Tue	(3) Wed	(4) Thu	(5) Fri	(6) Sat	(7) Sun
1. 2019 (Ref)	151	157	148	155	155	152	159
2. 2020 (Ref)	163	163	162	161	157	151	143
3. 12 Months Pr...	165	168	167	168	166	153	153
4. Last 12 Months	159	159	174	158	169	160	148

Page 29
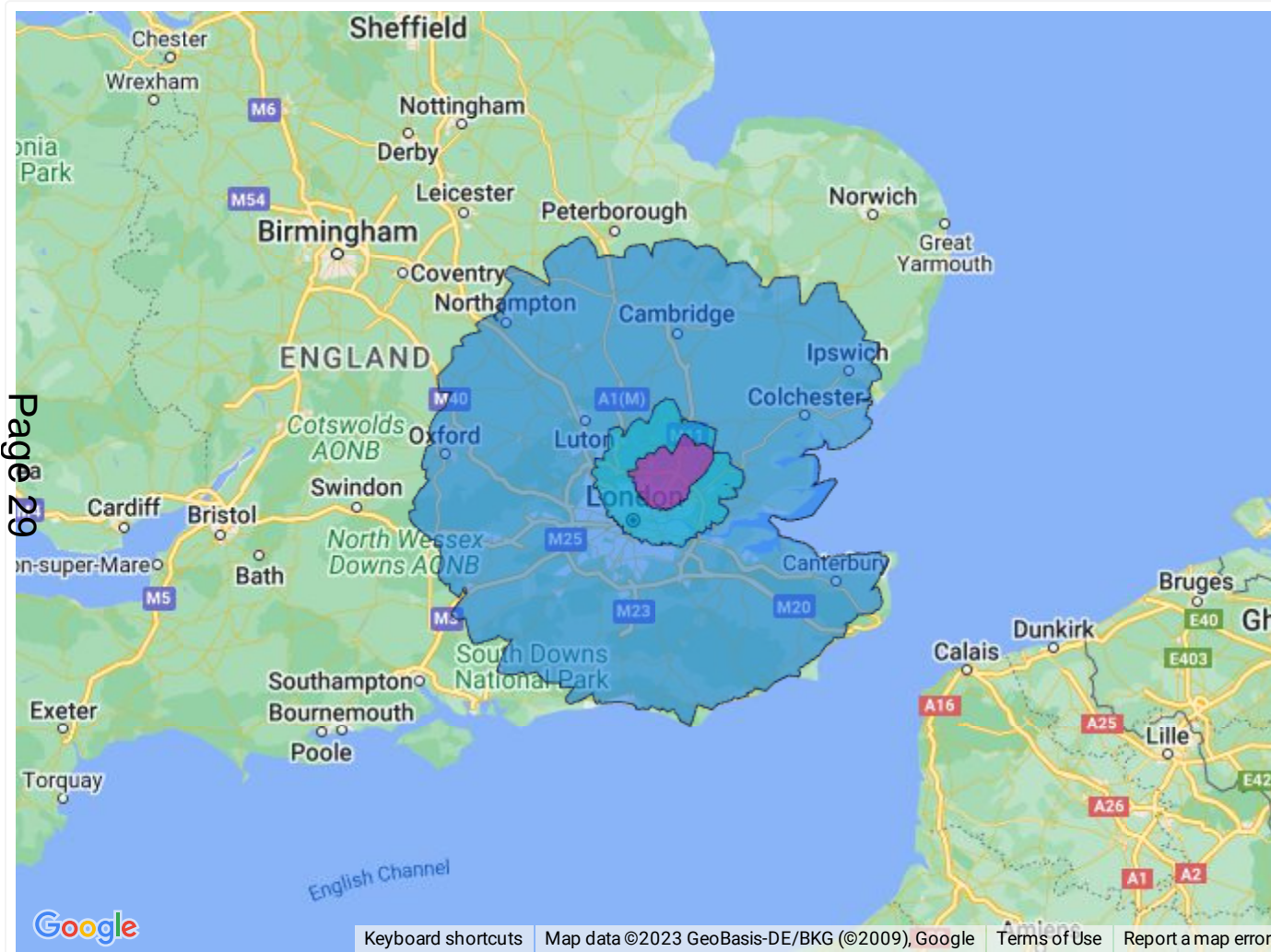
What are Catchment Areas?

Catchment areas, or models, are the standard way to represent the dominant locations that visitors to a town, place or centre travel from.

Why use them?

Use Catchment Areas to estimate the total addressable market for local shops or services based on the population of the catchment zone, and determine whether a site is a suitable location for investment. Catchment areas also link visitors to demographic data sources. This provides the means to characterise visitor populations and observe how they change with time.

◄ the map to the left shows shaded areas corresponding to the 20, 50 and 80% catchments for this centre for the year to date.

20% Catchment Area | Epping Forest

LAST 12 MONTHS

12 MONTHS PRIOR

PRE-PANDEMIC (2019)

Map data ©2023 Google   Terms of Use   Report a map error
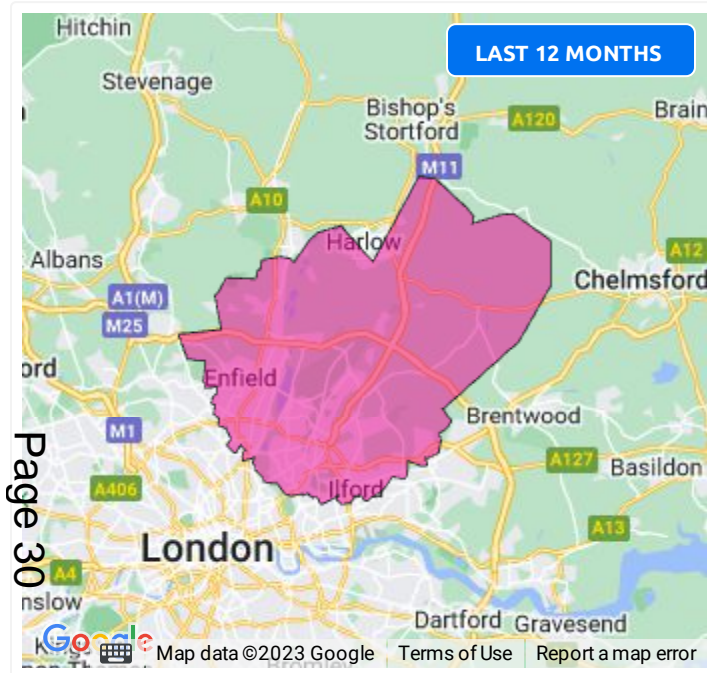
1.2m people lived within the 20% catchment in the 12 months from March '22-23

The 20% catchment represents the core of visitors to Epping Forest. Typically this group visits regularly for their everyday needs, commitments and leisure-time activity. In the 12 months to March 2023, that area represents a resident population of 1.2m. Compared to the 12 months prior, the 20% catchment has shrunk by 14% in terms of population coverage and stands at 36% more than it did in 2019, the last pre-pandemic year.

50% Catchment Area | Epping Forest

In the 12 months to March '23 6.8m people lived in the 50% catchment.

The 50% catchment represents the median of visitors to Epping Forest. This group is indicative of the average visitor, who will typically visit Epping Forest for a range of purposes including work, leisure, services and convenience. In the 12 months to March '23 that area represented a resident population of 6.8m and spanned a geographic area of 2.3m km². Versus the 12 months preceding, the 50% catchment population has shrunk by 14%. In this most recent period the 50% catchment for Epping Forest stands 171% greater than in 2019 - the last pre-pandemic year.

Page 32

The 80% catchment has contracted by 3% since March '22

The 80% catchment is used to describe the majority of visitors, up to and including those who travel to Epping Forest occasionally; for work, visiting relations or as tourists. As a consequence, there are often seasonal influences on the 80% catchment although in this analysis we consider the year as a whole. In the 12 months to March '23 this area represents a resident population of 20.6m. The 80% catchment has shrunk by 3% against the 12 months preceding. This year, the 80% catchment for Epping Forest stands at 132% more than in 2019 - the last pre-pandemic year.
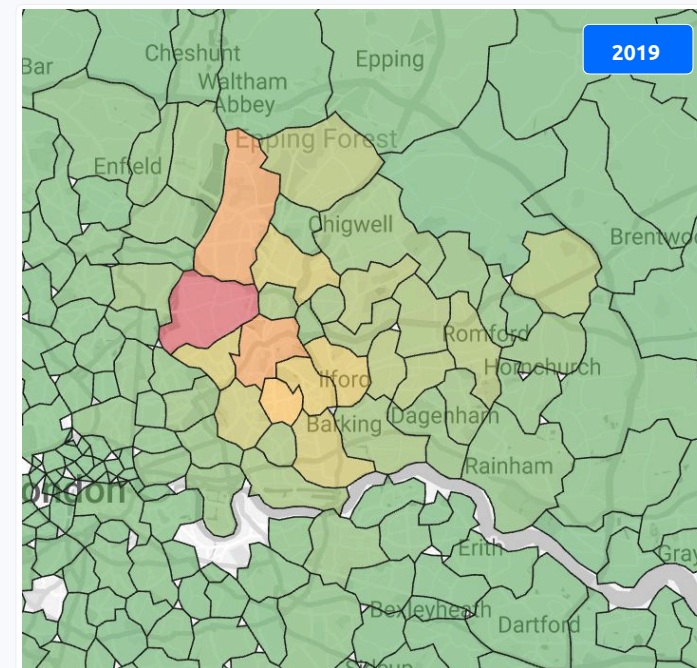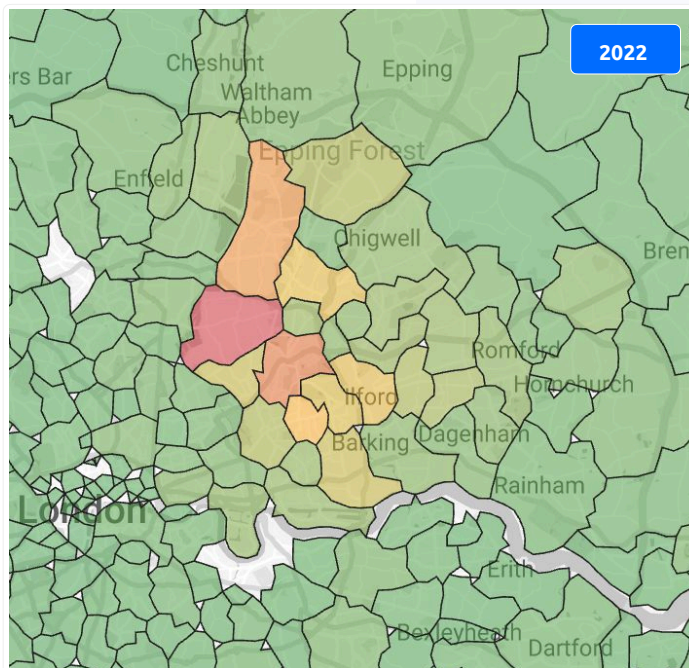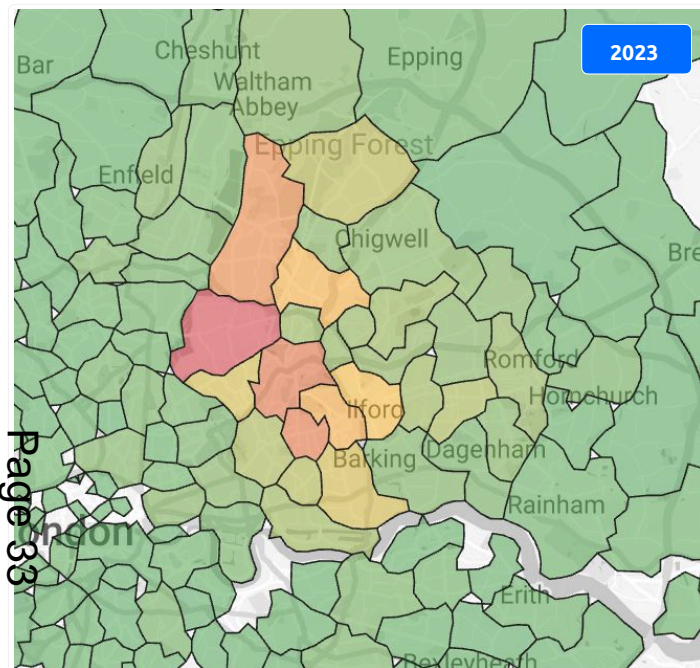
12.6% of visitors are from Epping Forest Constituency postcodes in 2023 to date, up 2.9% on 2022

Using the granular catchment module, we can examine where visitors typically come from to visit Epping Forest. In 2023 to date, 12.6% of visitors were from postcodes within Epping Forest Constituency. This is up 2.9% on the previous year and up 2.1% on pre pandemic visitation, indicating that there has been an increase in more local visitation, although this may partially be due to seasonality in this year to date. The highest visitation in 2023 to date from within Epping Forest Constituency was from the E4 postcodes, with 4.4% visitation, up 0.5% on 2022.

Page 33

2023 Ranking	Postcode	2019 % Visitation	2020 % Visitation	% Change	2021 % Visitation	% Change	2022 % Visitation	% Change	2023 % Visitation	% Change
1	E17	7.9	5.9	-2.0	4.6	-1.3	5.7	1.1	5.9	0.2
2	E11	5.4	4.3	-1.1	3.6	-0.7	4.6	1.0	4.9	0.4
3	E7	4.2	3.6	-0.5	2.9	-0.7	3.1	0.2	4.9	1.8
4	E4	5.5	4.1	-1.4	3.2	-0.9	3.9	0.7	4.4	0.5
5	E12	3.2	2.7	-0.5	2.4	-0.3	2.3	-0.1	3.5	1.2
6	IG8	2.6	2.2	-0.4	1.6	-0.6	2.5	0.8	3.3	0.8
7	IG1	3.0	2.8	-0.3	2.1	-0.7	2.4	0.3	2.9	0.4
8	E10	2.7	2.0	-0.7	1.5	-0.5	1.9	0.4	2.2	0.3
9	E6	2.6	2.0	-0.6	1.5	-0.5	1.9	0.4	2.2	0.2
10	IG10	1.6	1.4	-0.2	1.4	-0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	0.3
	Total	38.7	31.0	-7.7	24.7	-6.3	29.5	4.8	35.7	6.2

Page 34

35.7% of visitation from the top 10 postcodes in 2023 to date, up 6.2% on 2022

Using data from the granular catchment module, we can assess which postcodes have the highest visitation and how this has changed across the last five years. In 2023, the postcode with the highest visitation so far has been E17, seeing a 0.2% increase on the previous year. The postcode with the biggest increase in 2023 to date is E7 with a 1.8% increase. We have seen a universal increase from these top 10 postcodes in 2023 to date, following a decrease in 2020, with a further decrease in 2021.

huq
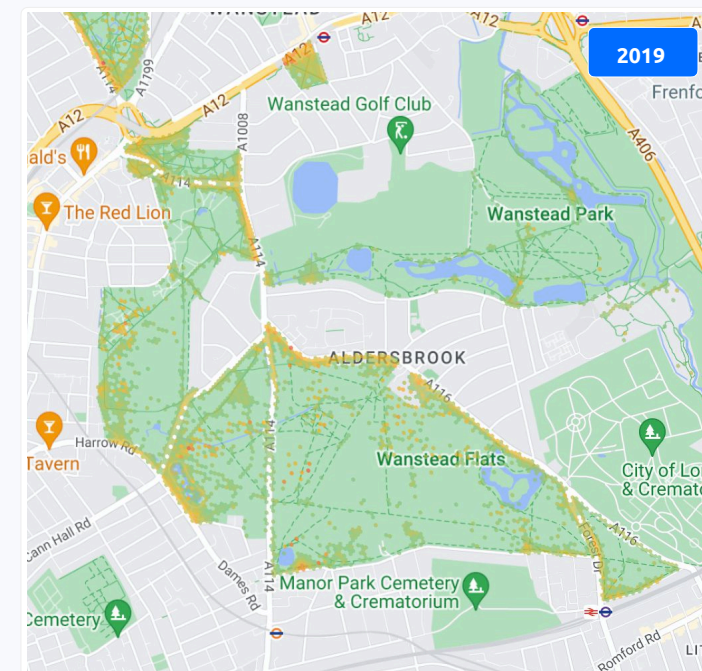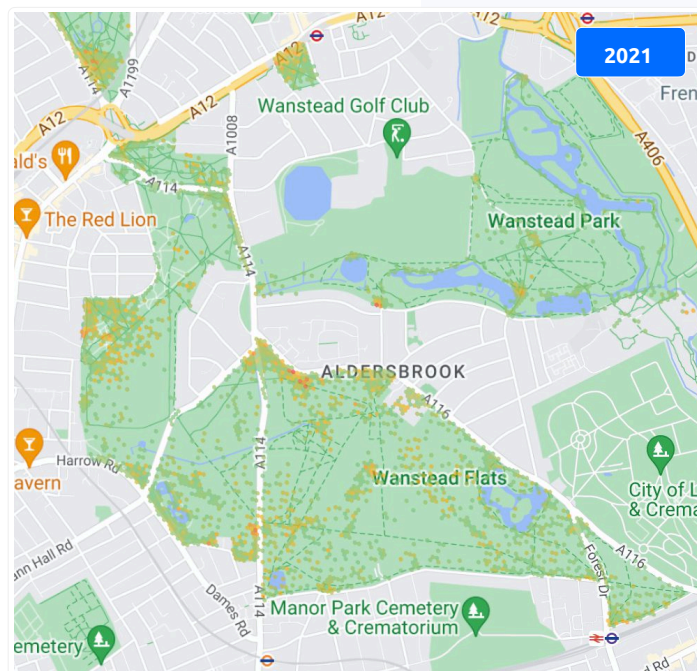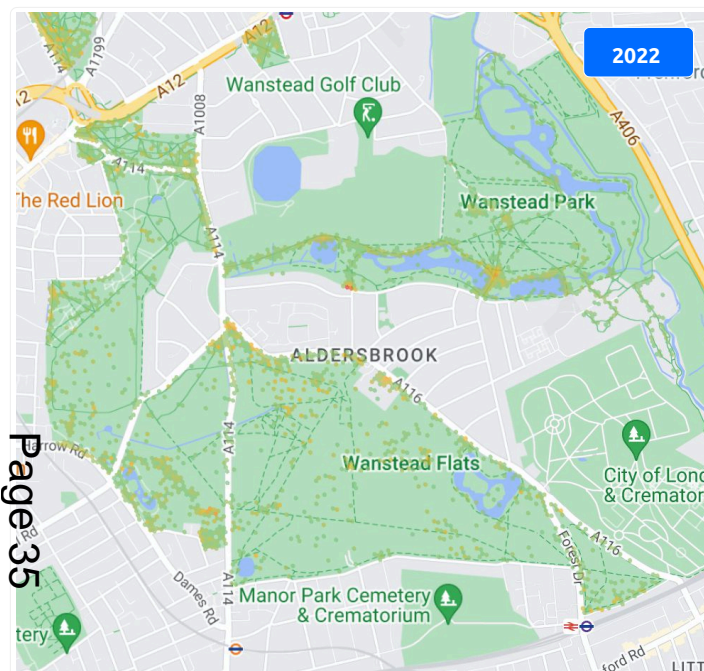
Density has became more focused in the Wanstead Flats area in 2022

Examining the density maps for the Wanstead Flats area shows a decrease in density in 2022 when compared to the previous year and pre pandemic density. Particular areas of higher density include an area near Centre Road Car Park, near the Jubilee Pond Car Park and nearby pond, and near the Harrow Road Accessible Car Park and Pavilion. Car parks are often observed as areas of high density as they serve to act as a bottleneck of activity as people arrive and leave the area via a single point if visiting using a vehicle.

The Wanstead Park area sees particular areas of high activity near the Wanstead Tea Hut, which sees an increase in density when compared to previous years. We also see a hotspot near the Northumberland Avenue entrance, which has also seen increased density when compared to 2019. We also see high density in the north west of this area, particularly near the Henry Reynold Gardens, although less density is observed here when compared to pre pandemic.
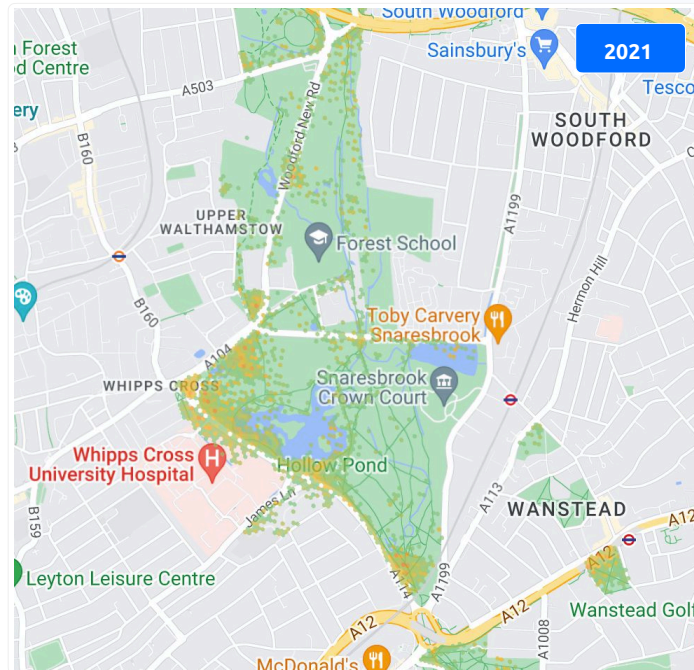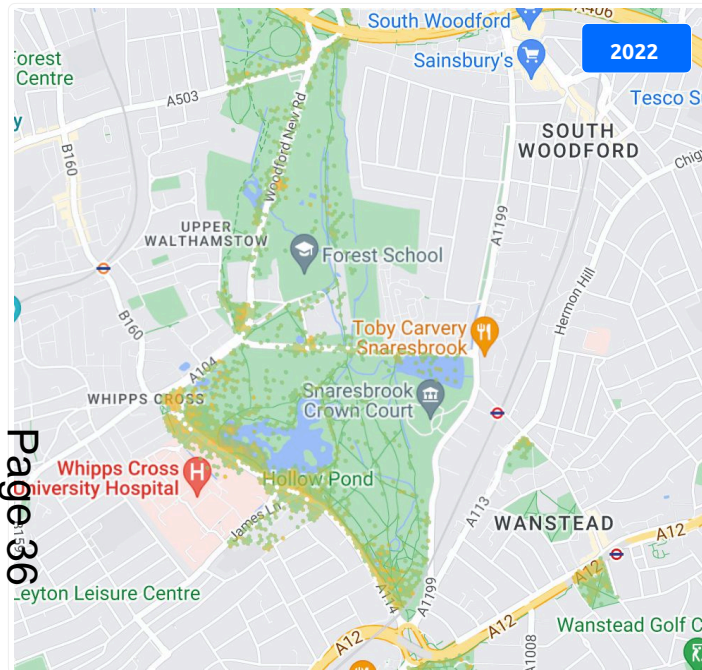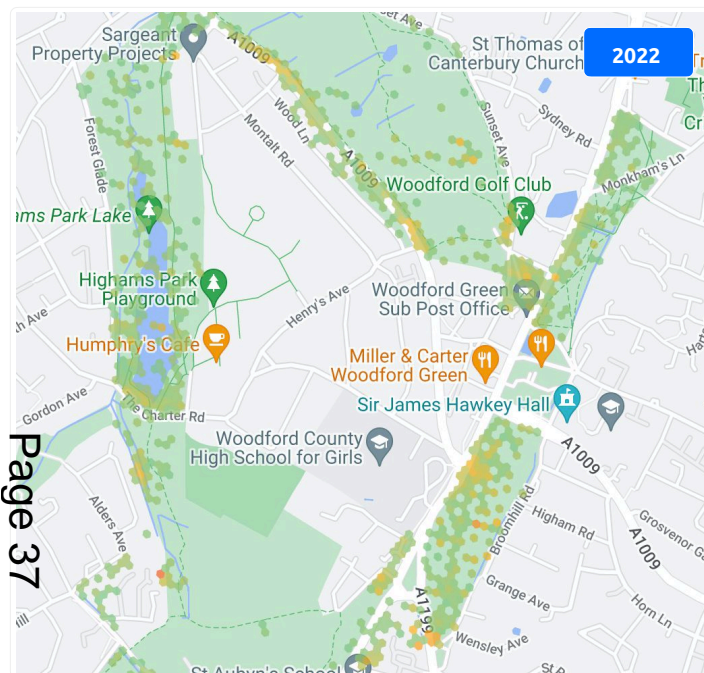
We have seen a decrease to density in Leyton Flats in 2022

Examining the density maps for the Leyton Flats area shows a decrease in density in 2022 when compared to the previous year and pre pandemic density. Particular areas of higher density include the Lakeside Whipps Cross Diner, near Hollow Ponds Row Boat Hire and near the Whipps Cross Bus Stand. These areas have been focal points for activity across all compared years. In 2022 we see a particular decrease in activity in the area to the south of the A104, which saw much higher density in 2021.

We also see higher levels of density in the green space in-between St Peter's Ave, Woodford New Road and Forest Rise. This density is observed across all three periods and is likely used by pedestrians travelling through the area.

Page 36

huq

Page 37
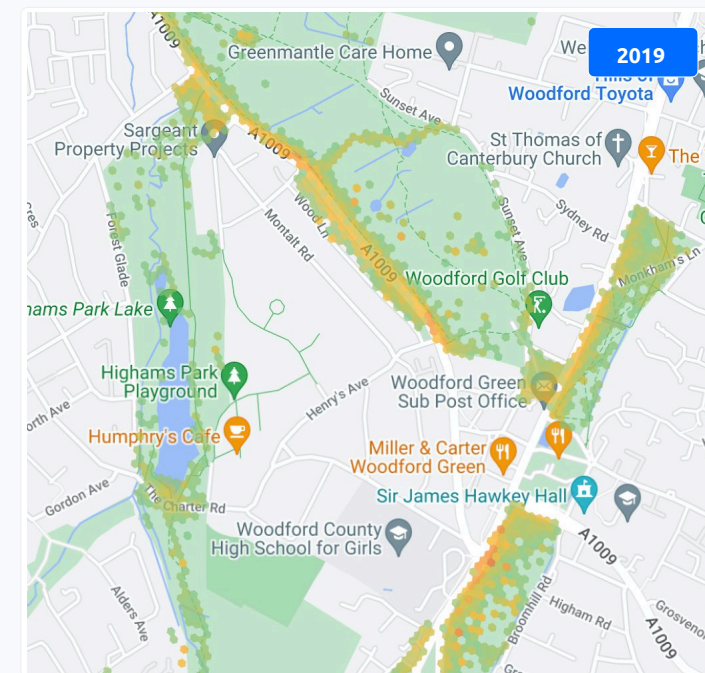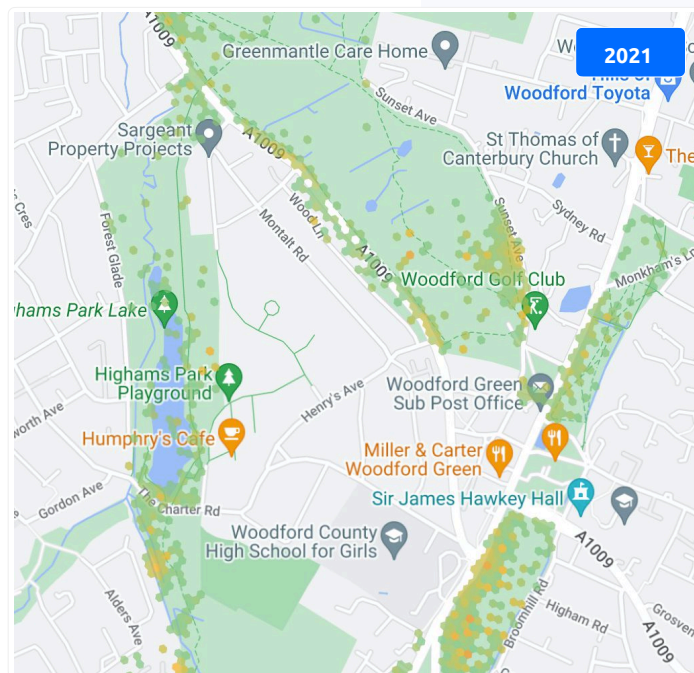
We have seen a small increase to density in Highams Park 2022

Examining the density maps for the Highams Park area shows a small increase in density in 2022 when compared to the previous year and pre pandemic density, although with slightly less density observed near The Boathouse. We also see higher density near the Potato Pond on Woodford Green and at the car park near Woodford Green Primary School and the Woodford Golf Club. Density near the Potato Pond has increased when compared to 2021.

huq

Page 38
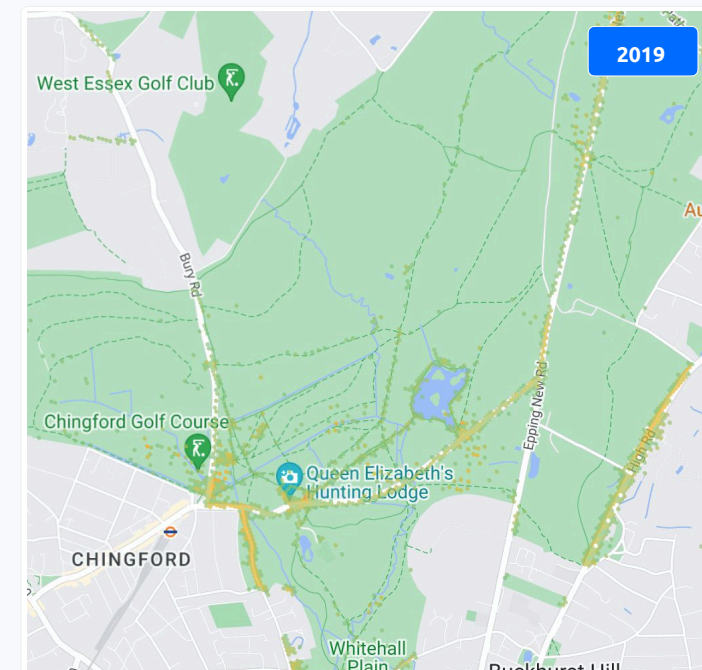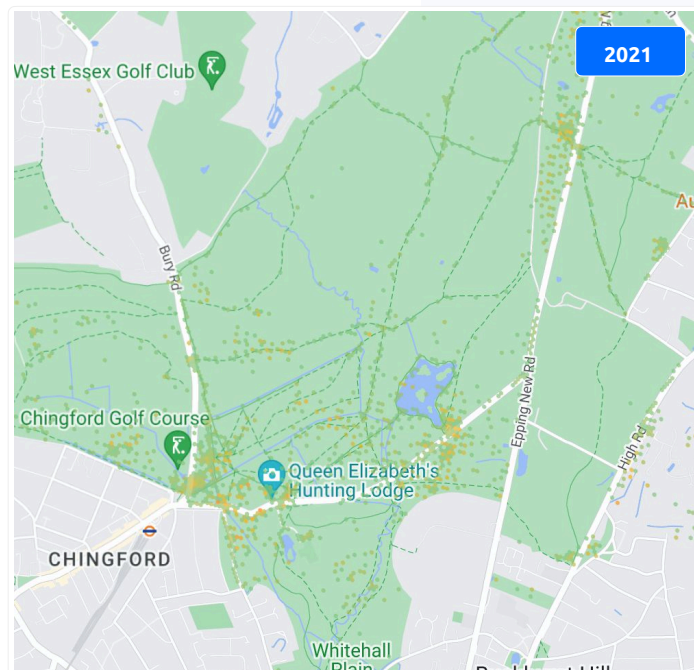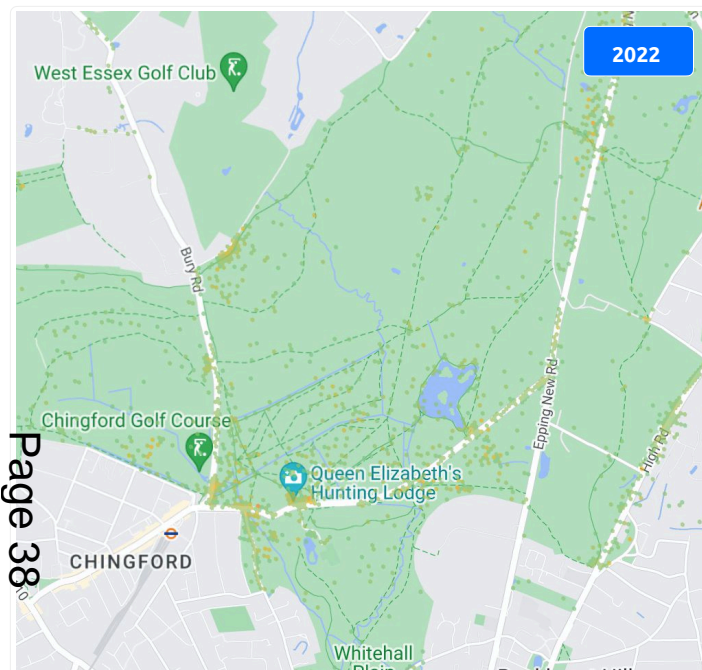
## There has been an wider spread of activity in Chingford Plain in the last two years

Examining the density maps for the Chingford Plain area shows a wider spread of density in 2022 when compared to pre pandemic, with activity reaching further from the paths and roads than previously seen. We see a decrease in activity at the Connaught Water Car Park when compared to the previous year, although this location still sees a fair amount of activity. Other particular hotspots in this area include the Butlers Retreat cafe on Ranger's Road, Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge and the Chingford Golf Course Car Park. The Cafe and Hunting Lodge area has seen an increase to density in the last year, although remains less dense than pre pandemic.
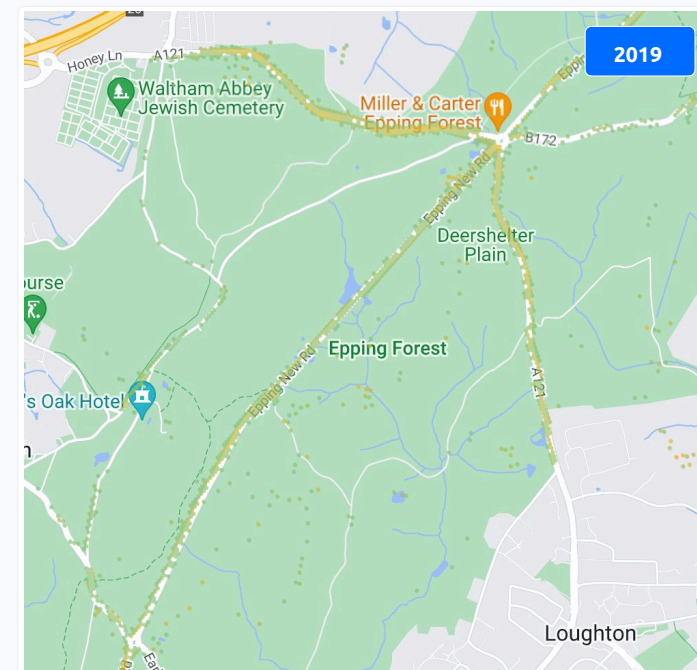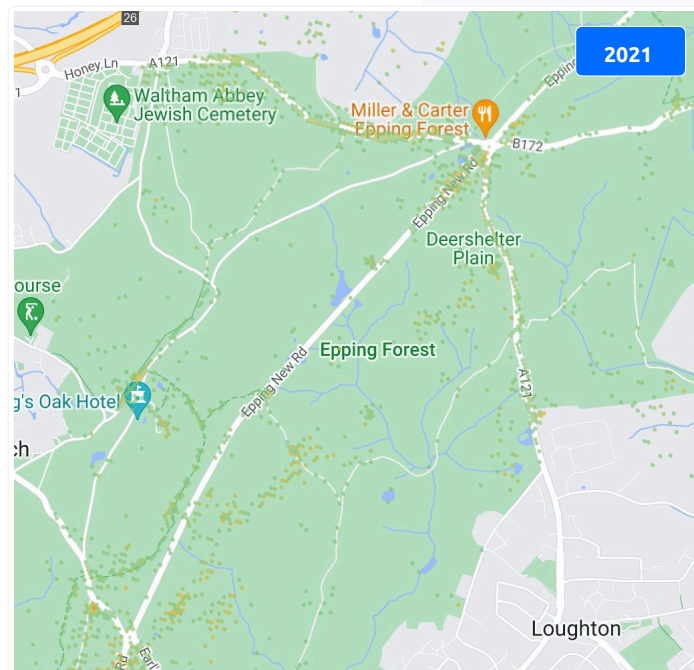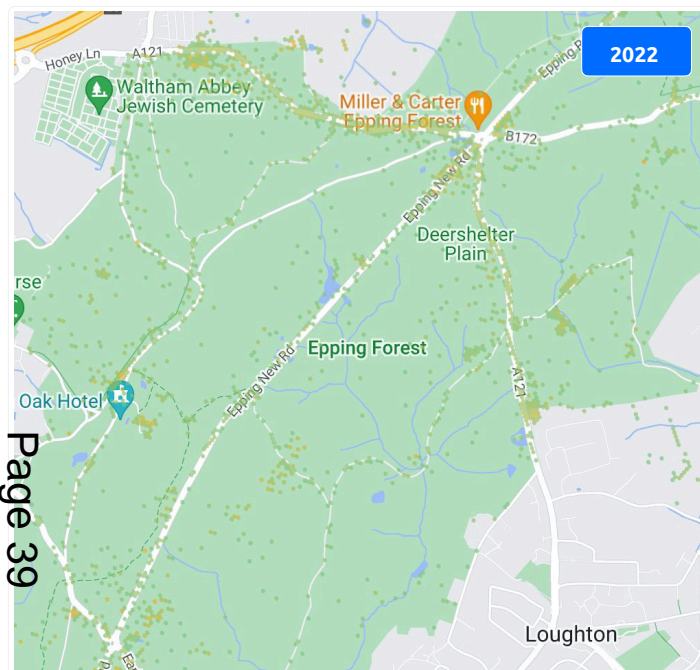
There has been an wider spread of activity in Epping Forest in the last two years

Examining the density maps for the Epping Forest area shows a wider spread of density in 2022 when compared to pre pandemic, with activity reaching further from the paths and roads than previously seen. We see particular areas of high activity near the Epping Forest Visitor Centre at High Beach, and the nearby Mandy's Tea Hut High Beech Kiosk. The Visitor Centre in particular has seen increased activity when compared to previous years. We also see high density to the north of the area, particularly along a path that runs alongside the A121.
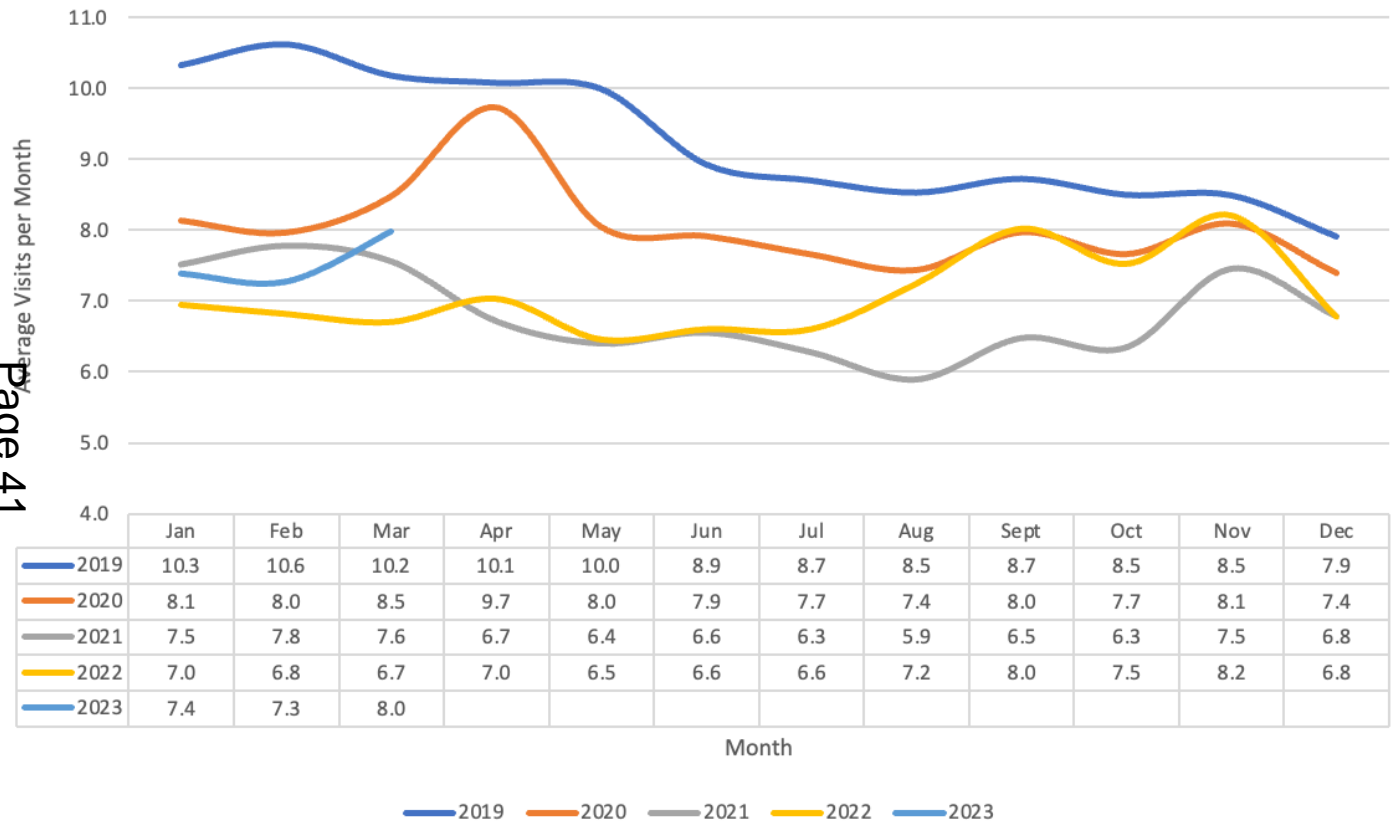
Page 40
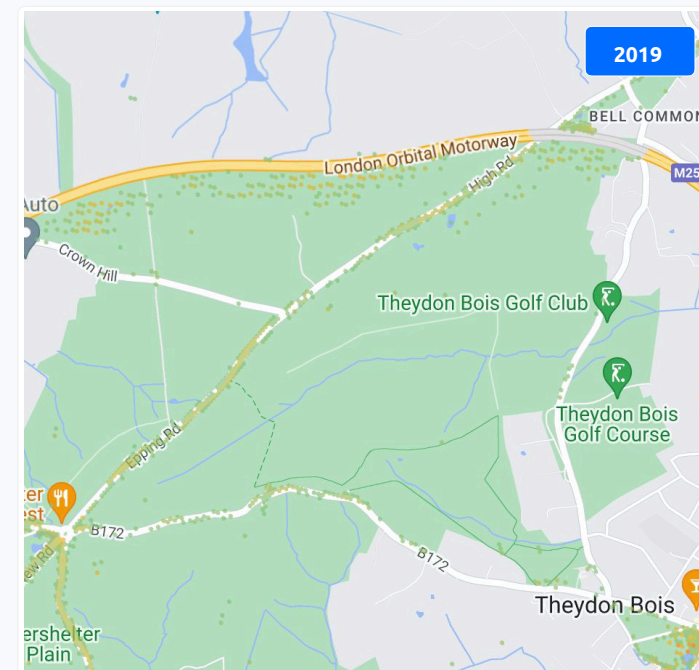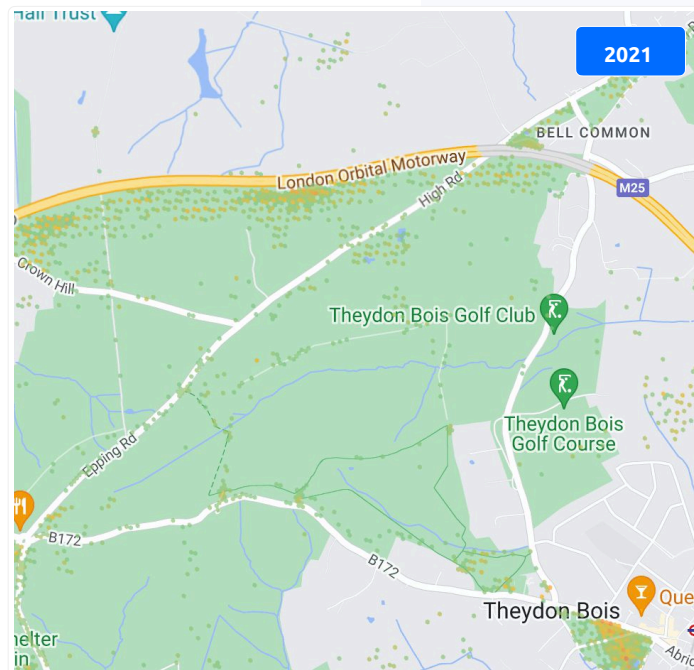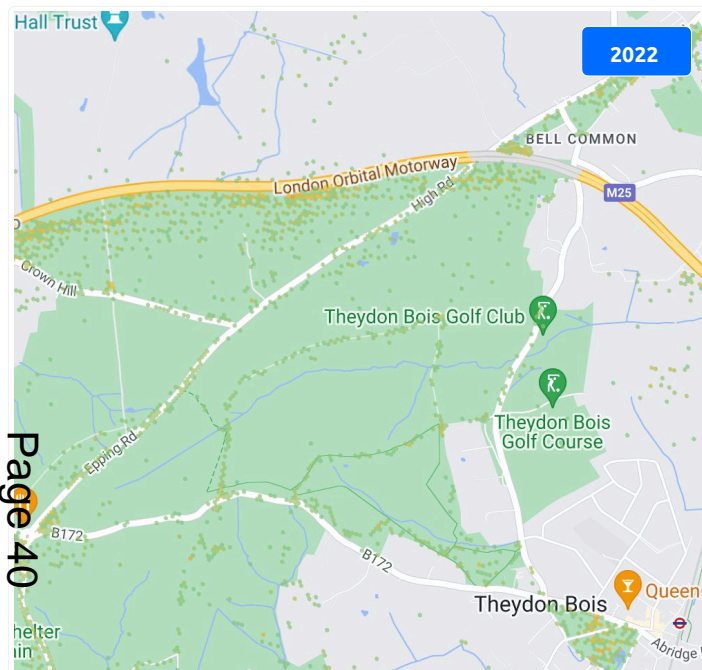
There was a reduced in density at Theydon Green in 2022

Examining the density maps for the Theydon Green area shows a decrease to density in 2022 when compared to the previous year. Across the other areas of Epping Forest we see an increase to density along several of the roads running near to Ambresbury Banks when compared to both previous periods. We see similar levels of activity to the north of the area when compared to the previous year, with an increase on pre pandemic activity in this area.

Visit Frequency

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.0	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.5	7.9
2020	8.1	8.0	8.5	9.7	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.0	7.7	8.1	7.4
2021	7.5	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.3	7.5	6.8
2022	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.2	8.0	7.5	8.2	6.8
2023	7.4	7.3	8.0									

Month

Legend: 2019 — 2020 — 2021 — 2022 — 2023

Average visit frequency at 7.5 in 2023 to date, up 0.7 on the same period in 2022

Using the visit frequency module, we can see how often visitors to the area are observed returning to the area on average within each month.

In 2023, we see an average visit frequency of 7.5, this is up 0.7 on the same period in the previous year, with a particular increase observed in March. The highest frequency last year was observed in November, at 8.2 and the lowest was observed in May at 6.5.

We see visit frequencies generally remaining lower when compared to pre pandemic levels, with an initial decrease in 2020 (albeit with a spike coinciding with the first Covid lockdown, likely due to increased visits from the local population during Covid restrictions). 2021 saw a further fall to visit frequency, although we saw a significant increase in the latter half of 2022.

Thank you for reading

Huq's Customer Success programme is the human side of our platform - making sure our insights deliver the evidence to support your goals and ensure your success. We help you to use Huq's place insights; how to interpret the data and manipulate visualisations to demonstrate key points; to produce reports and shareable work products.

Click to learn more about our Customer Success programme!

e: success@huq.io
w: https://huq.io/customer-success/

Committee(s): Epping Forest and Commons – For Information	Dated: 15/06/2023
Subject: Natural Environment Learning Programme at Epping Forest	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	2, 3, 8
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	n/a
What is the source of Funding?	n/a
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	n/a
Report of: Juliemma McLoughlin	For Information
Report author: Abigail Tinkler, Environment Department	

Summary

Epping Forest Learning Programme 2022-23:

- 3,381 students participated in the 2022-23 learning programme at Epping Forest

- The programme has engaged schools in some of London's most deprived boroughs, including Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney and Waltham Forest.

- The programme has included Epping Forest holiday sessions for Newham children and facilitated sessions for a local pupil referral unit.

- The programme has had a positive impact on participants' sense of wellbeing, nature connection and confidence to explore.

- The learning team are leading a new alliance - 'Climate Action Pathways in Education' (CAPE) - bringing together teachers and researchers to develop best practice in climate education. The alliance will work together to change today's education for tomorrow's climate, equipping people with the knowledge and skills to take climate action and protect the environment.

Main Report

Background

1. The learning programme was developed in response to:

   - a growing consensus that spending time in nature is beneficial to health and wellbeing, whilst contact with nature is becoming more infrequent.

   - an understanding that access to green space is not equal, with people in deprived areas of London facing more barriers than most to accessing nature, which can impact on physical activity levels and mental health.

   - a concern that visitors to our Open Spaces are not always representative of the local communities, with Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups (BAME) and deprived communities under-represented.

- a recognition that barriers to accessing green spaces exist for local communities, including fear of getting lost, a lack of confidence in the outdoors, a lack of understanding of the activities available, and a feeling that our spaces are 'not for them' (highlighted through consultation with communities adjacent to our Open Spaces)

- a concern about the attainment gap between disadvantaged school students and their peers

- a recognition of the value of play in young people's development, with natural play having a lasting impact on the development of children's connection, understanding and appreciation for the natural environment.

2. The programme provides a key method for the City of London to contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents of some of London's most deprived communities through connecting them more powerfully to their local green spaces.

3. The current learning programme engages schools and communities in three sites: Hampstead Heath, Epping Forest (including Wanstead Flats) and West Ham Park. The programme consists of the following workstreams:

- Schools service at Epping Forest, Hampstead Heath, West Ham Park

- Youth programme working with 13 – 25 year olds struggling in education and/or furthest from the job market

- Play activities at Hampstead Heath (two play centres) engaging children, parents and carers.

- Volunteer development and community outreach work engaging families, children and adults.

- Pilot programmes for children with autism and other special educational needs and disabilities

4. This report covers the learning programmes at Epping Forest.

Current Position

Epping Forest Learning Programme 2022-23

5. 3,381 students participated in the 2022-23 Epping Forest Learning Programme. Children learned through active engagement with nature and heritage, with activities supporting the National Curriculum, skill development, wellbeing and nature connection.

6. Based on the unique features of the sites and the needs of schools, the programme provided rich opportunities to:

- Learn through first hand observation e.g. exploring habitats, life cycles, seasons

- Stimulate the imagination e.g. creating stories inspired by nature, creating art work using natural materials

- Give children an active role e.g. pond dipping, orienteering, field work

- Explore local history e.g. Tudor Hunting Lodge visits and activities

- Develop team working skills e.g. team den building and orienteering.

7. The Epping Forest programme is based at The View visitor centre near Chingford, with sessions delivered in the adjacent forest and Tudor hunting lodge.

Reaching disadvantaged school students

8. There is a wide recognition and concern over the attainment gap between disadvantaged school students and their peers. The Epping Forest learning programme has engaged schools in some of London's most deprived boroughs, including four of the five boroughs with highest levels of child poverty: Tower Hamlets, Newham, Hackney and Waltham Forest (Trust for London). The chart below shows the Epping Forest school programme reach:
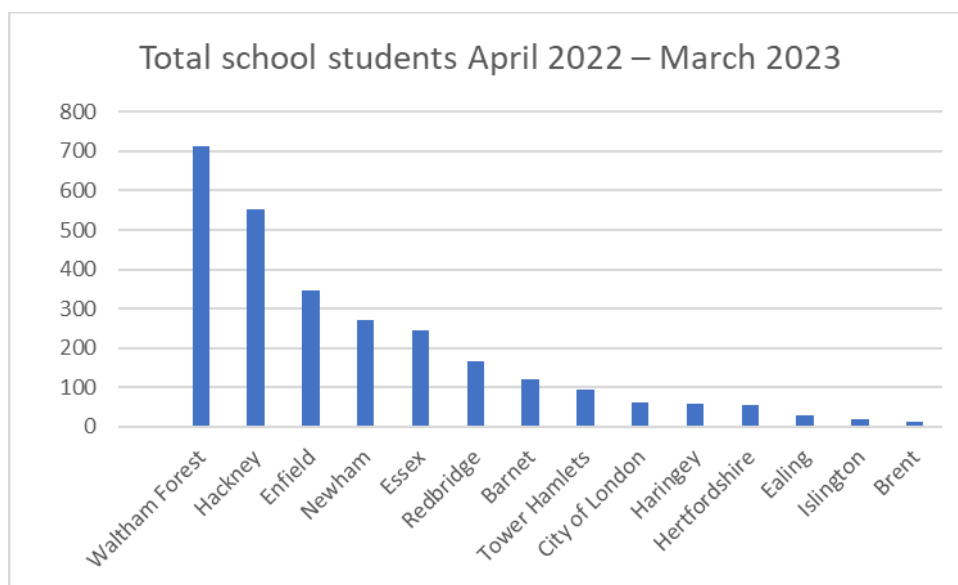
9. Children living in areas of deprivation suffered the greatest loss of learning during lockdown, and our programme is one of the ways in which opportunities for these young people can be increased, enriching their learning.

10. The learning team also provided Epping Forest holiday sessions for Newham children, working in partnership with 'Ambition, Aspire, Achieve', a Newham based charity who work with families-in-need, and facilitated sessions for a local pupil referral unit.

11. The Epping Forest Learning Programme has had a positive impact on participants' sense of wellbeing, nature connection and confidence to explore.

Climate Education

12. The learning team are leading a new alliance - 'Climate Action Pathways in Education' (CAPE) - bringing together teachers and researchers to develop best practice in climate education. The alliance will work together to change today's education for tomorrow's climate, equipping people with the knowledge and skills to take climate action and protect the environment.

Key Data

13. 3,381 people took part in learning sessions at Epping Forest (22/23)

14. The average pupil premium rate was 30%, compared to a national average of 25%. (Pupil premium is an indicator of disadvantage as it is allocated to children who have been in receipt of free school meals, looked after or adopted from care.)

15. The programme is building its audience: 2533 students are booked in for learning sessions from April 23 – July 23, compared to 812 in April – July 2022.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

16. The learning team are leading a UK network of researchers and educators to develop best practice in climate education. They are collaborating with Col Climate Action and Education Strategy teams to develop a shared, strategic approach to climate education.

17. The Learning programme contributes to the delivery of all three of the 2018 – 2023 Corporate Plan's overarching aims and seven of the 12 outcomes:

- ***Contribute to a flourishing society:***

    1. People are safe and feel safe.
    2. People enjoy good health and wellbeing.
    3. People have equal opportunities to enrich their lives and reach their full potential.
    4. Communities are cohesive and have the facilities they need.

- ***Support a thriving economy:***

    8. We have access to the skills and talent we need.

- ***Shape outstanding environments:***

    10. We inspire enterprise, excellence, creativity and collaboration.
    12. Our spaces are secure, resilient and well-maintained.

Conclusion

18. The learning programme has reached people in London's most deprived boroughs, enabling participants to improve their wellbeing, confidence, skills and knowledge.

19. The learning team are leading a UK network of researchers and educators to develop best practice in climate education. They are collaborating with Col Climate Action and Education Strategy teams to develop a shared, strategic approach to climate education.

Appendices
None

Abigail Tinkler
Head of Learning
Environment Department
abigail.tinkler@cityoflondon.gov.uk

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank