

Practical Steps

Better Green and Water Spaces

MAYOR OF LONDON

Better Green and Water Spaces

Mayor's foreword

This document concentrates on green and river spaces. In it I set out how we can improve, create and increase access to our parks, green spaces, rivers and canals and a series of actions to deliver this. Complementary documents set out matching proposals for better streets and public squares.

London's wide variety of green spaces, rivers and canals are some of the defining characteristics of this great city. They range from garden squares and metropolitan parks to sweeping natural landscapes; heaths, commons and marshlands. The River Thames and tributaries are now being rediscovered as London's other great resource. Taken together and properly managed and maintained they are our greatest assets for play, relaxation and respite.

As Mayor of London I am determined to deliver the benefits associated with well designed public space and consequently I am proposing a series of bespoke initiatives to do just that. I recognise that the full engagement with and involvement of local communities is vital to successful, vibrant and loved spaces within this great city.

I am focussing more than £180 million over the next three years on improving London's street spaces. I have also launched the Great Spaces initiative which will support the revitalisation of the capital's unique network

of public spaces, and celebrate how London is transforming its streets, squares, parks and riverside walks into places people will want to use and enjoy all year round. We have launched the Great Spaces Design Support programme, and have asked Design for London and the London Development Agency to work closely with London's boroughs and Transport for London on this major initiative that will drive up quality, celebrate success, and help make London a better place. I have also announced the Mayor's Great Spaces Awards programme in order to recognise the most successful projects.

London has great spaces for us all to share. Achieving bold improvements to parks and open spaces is one of my big priorities as Mayor. My ambition is to revitalise all aspects of public spaces to make a big difference to Londoner's quality of life. The parks and spaces I want to see will encourage people to relax, play and be healthy. They will breathe life into densely populated areas and provide inspiring places where people will want to linger.

This document on green and water spaces is one of a small number of practical guides that is intended to help make the vision for great spaces a reality. In it I set out how we can create and sustain green and water spaces and propose a series of actions for successful delivery. A complementary guide will set out matching proposals for streets. Both documents flow from the manifesto for public space I have issued: *London's Great Outdoors*.



Boris Johnson
Mayor of London
November 2009

London's landscape

London's formal parks and natural landscapes, canals and reclaimed dock edges, riverside spaces form an important network of multi purpose spaces and public thoroughfares. Alongside London's millions of trees these green and riverside spaces make a valuable contribution to the quality, character and economy of the capital.

Two thirds of London is occupied by green spaces or water. Whilst a third of this is private gardens, the remainder is green space (parks or sports-use) and natural wildlife habitat. In addition, the green belt forms 22 per cent of London's land and helps prevent the spread of urban areas. London is unique in designating nearly ten per cent of its urban area as Metropolitan Open Land, protecting spaces such as Richmond Park and Hampstead Heath.

London's important wildlife habitats are mostly found in Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, which cover over 30,000 hectares of the capital. They contain habitats that have been identified as priorities nationally and regionally and many support important species of plants and animals. They also have a vital role in providing Londoners with access to nature and natural landscapes. This has been shown to have benefits for physical and mental health, and makes an important contribution to Londoner's quality of life.

Much of this amazing wealth of open space has been bequeathed to us from previous generations. These range from Royal Parks, the protected commons and heathlands, through to the municipal parks and gardens of the Victorians and the early 20th century.

Without their foresight London would be a significantly different, and poorer, city. The challenge today with London growing again is how we can add to this wonderful legacy.

Recently, great progress has been made in opening up public access to the river. Central London's South Bank is a fine example. The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games provide the next big opportunity, and will radically change the way the Lower Lea Valley will be used and perceived.

The riverside spaces of the Thames and its tributaries such as Rainham and Crayford marshes are significant relics of London's natural environment. As key elements of a green infrastructure network for the capital these types of spaces are essential to London's environmental resilience and biodiversity. They regulate urban temperatures and help manage surface water. They can even in specific situations be places for growing food or providing sustainable fuel sources.

In the past, urbanisation has put great pressure on our rivers and associated spaces as they were heavily modified to enable maximum use of land. Many rivers were lost underground in concrete culverts. River restoration has a key role in urban regeneration and renewal. Restored rivers positioned in the heart of London's urban fabric can make a huge contribution to improving quality of life for the people of London and its wildlife. Whilst it may not be practical to open up rivers like the Fleet and the Tyburn others like the Wandle, Ravensbourne or Quaggy are now slowly being opened up. Where this can be achieved new open spaces can be improved and biodiversity and sustainable drainage can be incorporated.

Much more however, can be done to create new riverside links and spaces. Wherever possible, new public spaces will be created to improve access to and along the river. New development should create a mix of uses and public spaces in order to draw more people to the river.

Festivals and special events can boost use and enjoyment of public space. The Thames Festival for instance is a fantastic celebration of the life and culture of the river. Other similar events can be encouraged across the full length of the capital's rivers. With good management these can be accommodated alongside the other quieter and more passive enjoyment of our rivers. Seating areas and cafes on the river edge are amongst the simple facilities that can enable people to congregate and to enjoy the river and be encouraged to explore places they have not been before.

Parks and Metropolitan Open Land



There have been few major public spaces created in London in the past half century. Worse, there has been a slow and insidious 'eating away' at green space and a general reduction in maintenance budgets leaving some of our parks and open spaces looking neglected and threadbare. Whilst many of London's parks, commons, heaths and public gardens are attractive and welcoming, there are many green spaces in the capital that are under used, and shabby, leaving people to feel unsafe in them.

To tackle this London has been starting to reinvest in its parks, emulating other European cities such as Paris or Barcelona. The Thames Barrier Park and Potters Fields are new parks that compare with some of the best in the world. The Olympic Park will be the centrepiece for the regeneration of east London, and will be the largest new public space that London has created since the 19th century.

In order to support the delivery of the long-term regeneration of the areas surrounding the Olympic Park, a package of projects is currently being developed by the London Development Agency (LDA), the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation (LTGDC) and boroughs to deliver public space improvements within the 'Olympic Fringe' zones. These improvements will seek to enrich and enliven public spaces for local communities and visitors alike. Together these projects will be an integral part of the opening up of the Olympic site immediately post 2012, and the long-term legacy development.

The Mayor's Priority Parks programme is now being implemented and will regenerate a range of London's green spaces over the next four years. This programme will provide a boost to local communities, not only making areas more pleasant places in which to spend time, but also helping to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. Often simple improvements, such as more seats, better entrances, increased number of litterbins and better quality lighting, can help local people re-claim their local parks and gardens and encourage use throughout the year.

London's garden, street and park trees civilise the city, provide shade and mitigate against climate change. They also significantly contribute to the character of the city and its neighbourhoods. Many of London's large trees are reaching the end of their natural life, and others are threatened by utility works and concerns over insurance claims. In future it is important that the right places are planted with the right trees in line with the London Tree and Woodland Framework. Tree planting should be built into development projects from the outset, and the Mayor's agencies will promote a range of projects to boost the number of trees in the capital. The Mayor's Street Trees programme will plant 10,000 trees a year in the capital.

As a vital part of climate change adaptation and mitigation work, planting more trees will prepare London for the changes ahead. Increasing tree cover by ten per cent could reduce the surface temperature of a city by

between three and four degrees centigrade. London is aiming to increase tree cover across London from 20 per cent today to 25 per cent by 2025 – around two million additional trees with a further five per cent increase by 2050.

In inner London we will work with others to help increase green cover (planting more street trees, installing green roofs) by at least five per cent by 2030 and at least an additional five per cent by 2050.

With the increasing impact of climate change, open space and water are more important than ever. London will make more of its green infrastructure to provide ecosystem services (the processes operating in the natural environment on which we depend and can often benefit from); to help manage surface water and regulate temperatures, to facilitate walking and cycling, and as a network, for recreation, to support healthier lifestyles, and for peace and reflection. Defra's *'Making Space for Water'* (March 2005) emphasises the importance of green space and of restoring rivers to manage the risk of flooding. Reinstating flood plains provides a natural increase in the flood storage capacity of the whole river, which contributes to flood protection downstream. It also creates important new habitats where wildlife can flourish.

The East London Green Grid is a network of green infrastructure projects, designed to support the growth of new communities and to improve quality of life. It will help east London adapt to climate change, flood risk and rising temperatures in the 21st century. There is planned investment in excess of £80 million from a range of agencies, Central Government and the European Union to deliver the programme.

Whilst the Mayor will continue to support the implementation of the East London Green Grid, the concept will be expanded across the capital. A delivery strategy for an All London Green Grid will be produced and published in summer 2010. This will include a first phase of projects developed with the boroughs and delivered through local partnerships.

London's green space network is increasingly criss-crossed with walking and cycling routes or Greenways. Transport for London (TfL) has been investing in this network of routes running through parks, heaths and forests, alongside rivers, and canals. These routes connect to quiet residential streets, and provide access for people living locally as well as those making longer cycling or walking journeys. Parks incorporate the majority of Greenways, with most of London's boroughs allowing cycling in parks. London's canals have towpaths offering flat and continuous car-free walking and cycling routes, including the Grand Union and Regents Canal. A number of sections along the River Thames are also available for cycling.

In recent years there has been a tremendous upsurge of interest in food growing. This is in response to concerns about food prices, food miles and the environment. People want better access to good, healthy and affordable food. London's green spaces (and roofs) can provide opportunities to cultivate food locally. Such social activity also provides a range of community benefits. The Mayor is supporting a programme to help Londoners transform the capital by creating 2,012 new food-growing spaces by 2012. Capital Growth offers practical advice and support to communities around London, helping people get access to land and create successful food growing spaces.

Some guiding principles



Where new public parks and spaces are being promoted through the Mayor's agencies, open competition will be used to ensure that they are designed by the best teams that London can procure. New parks will, however, be the exception. In many cases the most lasting benefits can be achieved through improvement programmes, and enhanced maintenance.

The extension of the Green Grid into a London wide strategy will open up opportunities to overlay green space with pedestrian and cycle routes. It will also be one of the Mayor's principal measures to 'green' the city and enhance biodiversity.

The rediscovery of London's rivers, whether the riverside walks and spaces on the Thames, the remediation of the River Lea or the opening of other 'lost' rivers can unlock new amenities for London. New projects will incorporate strategies to enhance biodiversity and provide sustainable drainage as well as creating a range of striking new landscapes.

Whether we are designing new public spaces or improving existing ones, there are some simple and robust principles that reflect the characteristics of London and engage with other Mayoral Strategies:

1_Understand function

There are different requirements on public space in the city. Sometimes, like a playing field or woodland, these are simple. Increasingly, however, the successful combination of differing functions need to be carefully balanced to create great richness. The role of public spaces and rivers for biodiversity will be a major component in their improvement and management. At the same time the development of green and water spaces for more active recreation and to facilitate pedestrian and cycle movement has great potential for extending their use. The needs of different users and age groups can be accommodated through intelligent design. With proper consideration at the outset of safety issues, and the creative and sensitive use of light the usage of public spaces can be extended well into the evening without the need for unnecessary barriers.

2_Reflect character

Most of our parks have a particular and special character and indeed some are protected for their historic or architectural importance. In other areas there is an opportunity to make very new and contemporary designs that reflect today's needs and values. All new designs and major maintenance programmes should, however, reflect a clear understanding of London's particular neighbourhood and landscape characteristics. This is particularly important when assessing plant, shrub and tree types.

3_Design and maintain to a high standard

All new parks and public spaces should have appropriate maintenance regimes planned from the start. Appropriate materials should be chosen with a durability to last for a long time and to minimise future maintenance. Mature trees should be planted where appropriate to make an immediate impact. Over elaborate landscaping should be avoided in favour of simplicity with simple lighting, signage and furniture planned in from the outset.

4_Maximise accessibility

Public space is just that. It is by definition open and accessible to all. There should, therefore, be a presumption in favour of public ownership and adoption. There are other models of ownership and management, but the touchstone should be around unrestricted public access unless there are specific reasons against this, for example if the site is of particular importance to wildlife or important habitats where public access could be damaging or detrimental.

Thames Barrier Park

Set within 22 acres of lawns is the urban oasis of the Thames Barrier Park. The park provides excellent areas for play, great places to picnic and magnificent views of the barrier



Rainham Marshes

This area has been transformed into an important place for nature and great place for people to visit and enjoy. It is the largest remaining expanse of wetland bordering the upper reaches of the Thames Estuary



Taking a staged approach



Not all of London's open space managers have the resources available to transform their parks and riversides, but there are many things that can be done to improve them through the adoption of strategies and in the course of routine maintenance.

Some approaches are relatively straightforward to implement or may merely depend upon a small-scale improvement in annual maintenance budgets to make a dramatic difference. Others may require a change in culture for those that design, plan manage and maintain open spaces. At times a more radical replanting or redesign will be required to put parks on a sound long-term footing. The Mayor will assist where possible. The extent of the public's response to the Mayor's Priority Parks programme has meant that over the next three years, the Mayor and the LDA will be allocating £6 million to 11 projects to improve parks.

Below is a list of suggested interventions of differing complexity that are being utilised by boroughs and others across the capital to establish a framework to benchmark their service and in turn plan improvements.

1_Demonstrate leadership

It is crucial for the key decision makers and opinion formers in local authorities and open space management organisations to demonstrate leadership and a sense of ambition, direction and support for delivering and improving parks and open spaces.

2_Prepare an Open Space Strategy

An increasing number of boroughs now have in place a comprehensive approach to ensure that open spaces are used and enjoyed by as many people as possible. The Mayor is working with partners to make sure such strategies are put in place. The Mayor and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) have jointly published best practice guidance that provides a methodology and toolkit to enable an Open Space Strategy (OSS) to be prepared. The OSS would require an audit and assessment of all open space in order to better understand the whole network. The OSS would include an analysis of this information to identify the deficiencies in provision and improvements to overcome them.

An Action Plan would also be prepared to demonstrate how these improvements would be delivered. The OSS would identify deficiencies and improvements in:

- quantity – the need for new types of open space to meet demand
- quality – adding value/functions/features/facilities to existing spaces to make them fit for purpose and meet high standards
- accessibility – creating new open spaces in locations close to people's homes to reduce identified deficiencies.

3_Influence planning and development strategies

Open space provision must be at the heart of our planning strategies. The London Plan protects parks and Metropolitan Open Land from development. Boroughs can and are developing similar policies as part of the Local Development Schemes. The planning system provides a supportive policy framework to protect and improve open

spaces; setting standards to ensure that the amount, location and quality of provision is met and maintained; requiring new open spaces in new developments to redress identified deficiencies. Furthermore networks of multi-functional green space providing a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits should be identified in regional and local plans and designed into all major new development and regeneration schemes from the outset.

4_Improved management and maintenance

Some of the most dramatic changes in the quality of our green spaces, rivers and waterways can be achieved by simple changes to existing maintenance regimes. Local authorities have become adept at improving their open spaces as part of efficient and creative maintenance regimes and managing and improving their staff to support service improvement. Managers now require additional support to achieve further service improvements. As part of any new development and open space provision, managers should clearly identify resources to be made available for future maintenance.

5_Engage with the community

It is extremely important to ensure the active involvement of communities in planning, delivering and improving parks and open spaces. The most popular parks and public spaces often have local communities, businesses and politicians working together to look after them and making them a source of local pride. All sectors of the community can be encouraged to give time to improving

their local environment and can transform our public spaces to improve quality of life and help to create sustainable communities.

6_Working in partnership

Local Authorities can work in a structured way with neighbouring organisations, to deliver and improve networks of parks and open spaces in an efficient way. The LDA has provided support to the East London Boroughs to join together and work alongside regional and national agencies to prepare cross boundary frameworks and delivery plans. It is intended to eventually make this support available London wide.

7_Diversifying the open space offer

Development proposals should create high quality, locally distinctive places where people want to live and work and which deliver significant benefits for the natural environment. These may include environmental enhancement and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, as well as provision for recreation and access. New development should be resource efficient, and incorporate stringent open space and environmental standards so that they become genuine exemplars of environmentally sustainable development.

8_Improve Green Space Skills

The green space sector is suffering from an acute lack of skills, with a shortage of professionals such as landscape architects and green space managers. This has an effect on the quality of green spaces maintained by a low skilled and under-valued workforce on poor pay. There is now a much greater understanding of the many benefits that good green spaces can bring to society, but without investing in the workforce these will not be realised.

Potters Fields

The new park next to Tower Bridge provides a riverside green space where people can enjoy magnificent views of the city, have a picnic or relax in tranquil gardens



Better processes



This strategy is broader than simply implementing a select number of major schemes and initiatives. It recognises the need to improve processes, and ensure places are fully accessible to all sections of the community including those with disabilities, in order to achieve the best possible design solutions.

Improving project briefing and allowing for challenging review will need to be part of the process to stimulate good results. User friendly guidance, which is up-to-date and built on research into new ways of doing things as well as best practice, will need to play a key part in the process of making better green and river spaces.

The Greater London Authority (GLA), LDA and TfL will review their project processes to ensure excellent design input, utilising design reviews and design advice from Design for London where possible and encouraging the boroughs to do the same.

Training and capacity building



The strategy also recognises the need to utilise design advice and raise the understanding of good urban design amongst the professionals who manage our parks and open spaces. Urban Design London already focuses on training borough officers to understand the importance of high quality design. To date they have organised a series of best practice seminars and workshops, an urban design and streetscape design. The seminar programme could be extended to cover park and landscape maintenance if the boroughs consider this to be a priority.

Ladywell Fields

Underused, fragmented and featureless spaces have been improved to increase people's use and enjoyment of this landscaped area and also to provide habitats for wildlife and more flood storage



Where will the money come from?



Funding for parks and open spaces across the capital will need to come from a variety of sources. The various sources of funding currently being made available through the Mayor and a range of partnership initiatives supported by the Mayor are detailed below.

Borough funding

The boroughs invest in the public realm through their capital programmes and through maintenance budgets. These budgets vary in size significantly with the central London boroughs traditionally being able to invest more in this area than some of their counterparts in outer London. Whilst there is scope to improve the effectiveness of the use of maintenance budgets it is recognised that boroughs have already been forced to rationalise and innovate with reduced funds.

LDA and GLA funding

The Priority Parks programme will make 11 rundown parks cleaner, safer and more attractive. The Mayor has announced Burgess Park as the winner of his Premier Park award. The £2 million grant will be combined with £4 million from the New Deal for Communities, linked to the nearby Aylesbury Estate regeneration. This will enable a major landscape improvement throughout the park, with extensive new planting, sculptures and other artworks, new entrances, and wildlife-friendly features. It will create a park fit for the 21st century. Ten other parks across the capital will receive grants of £400,000 each.

The Mayors Manifesto commitment to plant 10,000 new street trees in 40 priority areas is backed by an investment of £4 million. The programme being administered by the Forestry Commission on behalf of the GLA as an extension of the London Tree and Woodland Grants Scheme. The implementation programme has commenced.

Over 300 green infrastructure projects are being prepared for delivery by public agencies or as an integral aspect of private developments. A first phase of around 100 projects have received support and advice and following bidding and evaluation processes just over half of these (57) have received financial support from the LDA totalling £1.5 million over three years. Consequently 2256.3 hectares of east London's green infrastructure is being improved. Many significant projects are underway such as Rainham Marshes, Dagenham Washlands, work to Erith Belvedere Marsh Dyke Area and the Lea River Park. A total of 1320.9 ha are programmed for implementation by March 2011. These projects have attracted over £80 million in capital investment, from various sources including the LDA, TfL, Central Government, the European Union, and major developers.

The Mayor of London and the LDA are playing a central role in supporting the delivery of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games, which will include at its heart 102 hectares of new parklands – the largest new urban park delivered in London for over 150 years. Following the games in 2012, these open spaces will be transformed into their permanent state and the Mayor of London has committed £10 million funding over the next three years to provide ongoing support for these new parklands and associated public sporting facilities.

The South Bank

Spaces around the Festival Hall have been transformed into people friendly performance spaces. The walk along the South Bank is one of the world's great river promenades



The Lower Lea Valley area is one of the most significant growth areas in London, with up to 40,000 new homes expected to be delivered. A network of high quality public spaces is seen as critical to structure and support the successful growth of this new city district. A number of projects are currently being developed by the LDA, LTGDC, boroughs and other partners. The LDA is working to secure £16 million to fund a number of these projects in and around the Lower Lea Valley, including High Street 2012, improvements to the Greenway, and a series of projects throughout the Olympic Fringe area. This is part of a £150 million programme to deliver public space improvements across the 5 Olympic Host Borough areas that public sector agencies are working together to deliver.

The LDA has invested £4.3 million to support the development of the Crystal Palace Park masterplan. This proposes the rejuvenation of the park through redesign of and the reinterpretation of the palace. The masterplan is also examining links with surrounding open spaces. An outline planning application was approved by the London Borough of Bromley in 2008.

The GLA financially supports the implementation of the Capital Growth Campaign currently managed by Sustain: The alliance for better food and farming. The campaign offers financial support and advice and between November 2008 and March 2009 provided financial support towards 70 new London food growing spaces and advice to a further 25 new spaces covering a diverse range of communities, boroughs and sizes of growing space.

London Rivers Action Plan

The GLA works in partnership with the Environment Agency, London boroughs and other stakeholders on river restoration. Much progress has been made in accordance with the Blue Ribbon Network in the Further Alterations to the London Plan and the Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy. Some striking results have been achieved, transforming desolate concrete channels into attractive streams, which often become the centrepiece of local parks. A partnership led by the Environment Agency has produced a River Restoration Action Plan. This sets out the location of opportunities to restore and enhance the Blue Ribbon Network. Some of these will be implemented through capital projects and some through nearby redevelopments. The database is reviewed regularly and interactively invites suggestions for further restoration projects.

London Thames Gateway Development Corporation

The LTGDC and other partners have secured £28 million to fund the delivery of the first phase of the Lea River Park. This project will create a new green spine in the heart of the Lower Lea Valley, opening up access to the waterways, providing valuable open spaces and linking the 26-mile Lea Valley Regional Park to the Thames. The LDA is preparing a series of internal funding bids to improve the connections between the Lea River Park and surroundings including the Olympic Park and riverboat piers. To support the delivery of priority projects before the Games the LTGDC will be allocating a further £20 million to public realm improvements.

Transport for London funding

TfL has been funding a number of greenway schemes (shared cycling and walking schemes, to and through parks or alongside watercourses) over the past few years. The Cycling Greenways Implementation Plan is intended to be a reference document providing guidance on funding, bid process, scheme selection and design principles.

The TfL Greenways programme invested £4 million in 2009/10 and will look to continue investing a similar amount in future years. It is predicted that this investment will deliver 100 schemes and add 18.3 km to the network by March 2010.

The Olympic Walking and Cycling Route Enhancements Programme is made up of 150 schemes which will deliver improvements to accessibility, walking and cycling facilities along a total of eight routes identified as supporting sustainable travel to the Olympics in 2012 and afterwards. The £9.8 million programme is currently on target to have all eight routes implemented by the end of May 2011.

Strategic Walk Network

The Strategic Walk Network (SWN) is comprised of seven walking routes that aim to provide exemplar walking conditions across London. The SWN is a leisure-walking programme funded by TfL and implemented by the boroughs. The current funding contribution is £1.5 million per annum for the development and full delivery of the Network by 2012. The funding contributes to the implementation of a range of measures, including path surface improvements, improved accessibility, route signage, route mapping and promotional materials.

Better Green and Water Spaces

Implementation plan



Schemes listed on the following pages are categorised according to their progress from concept to implementation. Secure schemes are firmly expected to be delivered. Further schemes are listed as being in development. Aspirational or conceptual schemes still at an early stage complete the list. Schemes included in the Mayor's Great Spaces Design Support programme are clearly identified.

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Wandle Park	2012	Exciting plans have been proposed for Croydon's Wandle Park. The London Borough of Croydon will use a £0.4 million grant to contribute towards restoring the River Wandle, which now runs underground in a concrete pipe. It is intended to restore the river as a small stream; develop lake or pond/wetland; restore rose garden; refurbish changing rooms/toilets; make improvements to skate park and children's playground; signage to park; community food growing.	London Borough of Croydon
Avery Hill Park	2012	Avery Hill Park has an interesting history, but has seen better days. The London Borough of Greenwich will use a £0.4 million grant to restore its historic features and improve facilities for visitors, especially young people, by helping to restore the winter garden glasshouse; restoring the café, with space for live music; providing a new multipurpose games pitch; improving wildlife habitats, e.g. by the stream; And providing better footpaths and cycle routes. Preparatory work was undertaken with a further grant from the Mayor via the ELGG.	London Borough of Greenwich
Parish Wood Park	2012	The River Shuttle runs in a straightened channel through Parish Wood Park, a small park on the Bexley/Greenwich border. The London Borough of Bexley will use a £0.4 million grant to help to develop a better entrance way into the park linked to the River Shuttle walk; restore the river to a more natural form; develop wild flower meadows; improve the woodland management; provide new play equipment for children. Preparatory work was undertaken with a further grant from the Mayor via the ELGG.	London Borough of Bexley
Fairlop Plains County Park	2012	Fairlop Waters Country Park has huge potential for recreation as well as wildlife habitat. But parts have become overgrown and feel unsafe. GLA funding has been directed to improve the offer and mix of sports and leisure facilities; create artist-designed gateways; improve footpaths and cycleways; protect its amazing wildlife interest. The project will transform the Country park from its present rather specific uses (sailing, golf, angling) to a park with wider appeal for all ages. The Mayor also supported preparatory master planning and architectural design work through an ELGG grant	London Borough of Redbridge

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Mayesbrook Park	2012	The river Mayesbrook, which gives this park its name, is now constrained behind tall railings in a concrete channel. The Mayor is investing £0.4 million to supplement significant S106 contributions to; transform the river into a far more natural form; open up a footpath alongside the river; improve the lakes for fishing and wildlife; improve the woodland; plant more trees; improve play facilities. Initial master planning work was supported by the Mayor via an ELGG grant award.	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Dollis Valley Green walk	2012	Although much of the Dollis Valley Greenwalk is very attractive, parts have become overgrown, with a rundown feel. The London Borough of Barnet will use a £0.4 million grant to: clear overgrown scrub to open up views and help people feel safer; install lighting at key points; improve footpaths and signage; install new play facilities at Windsor Open Space and Brent Park.	London Borough of Barnet
Lordship Recreational Ground	2012	The overall project aims to increase user visits and improve access to natural green space in an area where there are significant deficiencies and deprivation. It also aims to develop added value projects showcasing sustainable construction, green enterprise and community engagement/ownership. Proposals include the restoration of the River Moselle, now in a concrete pipe, to an open river; to provide a new city farm, play area and café; to provide wildflower meadows and restore the Park's historic features. The Project complements wider initiatives e.g. TFL Greenways and Lee Valley Cycling and Walking Routes as part of linkage to Olympic sites and legacy. The Mayor is providing £0.4 million towards the project, a further £90,000 is being provided by the LDA via the ELGG programme.	London Borough of Haringey

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Olympic Parklands	2012	<p>The Olympic Park will contain 102 hectares of open space – equivalent to 255 football pitches. It will include a wide range of large and small scale features and activities, ranging from iconic visitor attractions to an adventure play area and other smaller play sites. The potential of the waterways which run through the park will be maximised with the creation of a new marina and by ensuring that they can easily be used for both transport and leisure activities. In total, there will be over 6km of improved waterways. Central to the Olympic legacy plans is the role of parkland and the open space network in defining a new part of the city. This is an extraordinary once in a lifetime opportunity to create a great new park that is designed in step with the urban setting and adjoining community, and is central to creating sustainable communities.</p>	<p>ODA/LDA</p> <p>(Also: London Boroughs of Newham/ Hackney/ Waltham Forest/ Tower Hamlets)</p>
<p>Lea River Park</p> <p><i>Great Spaces</i></p> <p>'Fatwalk'</p>	2012	<p>The Lea River Park is a major new landscape project for East London, which will create a green 'spine' alongside the waterways of the Lower Lea Valley, connecting the Olympic Park to the Thames. The LDA/ Design for London is working with the LTGDC and the Lea Valley Regional Park Authority to develop and deliver this project, which also contributes to the delivery of the East London Green Grid. The first phase will include three elements – a major new destination at East India Dock Basin on the Thames, a revitalized Three Mills Green and the 'Fatwalk' connecting these projects with a generous, continuous linear open space, providing play facilities. Following an open procurement process, the LTGDC appointed a team in January 2009 to deliver the first phase projects. LDA helped facilitate growth area funding to help LTGDC secure £28 million funding towards this project.</p>	<p>LTGDC</p> <p>(Also: London Boroughs of Newham/ Tower Hamlets)</p>

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
The Olympic Greenway	2012	<p>The Greenway is a pedestrian and cycle path linking the Lea Valley eastwards to the Roding Valley and on to the Thames. The ODA is leading a project to deliver a long-term enhancement of the section of the Greenway between West Ham and Victoria Park, This section of the Greenway cuts straight through the Olympic Park and a major access route to the Olympic Park during and after the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. It offers some of the best views of the Olympic park and is one of the most important pieces of connective infrastructure and local community tie in. The majority of the works will be completed during 2009. These works tie in with a wider study led by LDA / Design for London to extend the improvements to this section of the Greenway along the entire length.</p>	<p>ODA (Also: London Boroughs of Newham/ Hackney/ Tower Hamlets)</p>
Hackney Marshes and Mabley Green	2012	<p>Improvements to Hackney Marshes and Mabley Green are being developed to enhance its value as an area of natural and historic importance as well as an important football centre with 80 full sized pitches. The London Borough of Hackney is working with the LDA to promote opportunities for recreation, nature conservation, surface water management, and connections to the wider open space network. Works will build on environmental corridors as alternative habitat for species relocated from the Olympic Park. Two new park buildings, including changing rooms, café and multi-purpose rooms, will be delivered on Hackney Marshes to improve the sports offer as well as promote the use of these open spaces by a wider range of users. Underused areas of Mabley Green will be revitalised and improved as a valuable community open space, with play facilities, community cycle workshops, and community gardens. The LDA has contributed £2 million to the improvements to the sporting facilities as part of the Olympic land agreement with London Borough of Hackney, and £150,000 via the ELGG programme, and is currently working to secure a further £3.5 million to contribute to the overall works. The first phase of works will start on site in Autumn 2009.</p>	<p>London Borough of Hackney</p>

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Three Mills Green	2012	This project will improve the setting for the medieval Three Mills complex, a significant element in the proposed Lea River Park, a sequence of open spaces and connections to adjacent communities, the Olympic Park, and Thames Waterfront. This project will transform this open space into a multifunctional park for active and passive recreation and a variety of new uses, which include informal or formal sports pitches, community gardens, a community orchard, an outdoor cinema in partnership with Three Mills Studios, and other public uses and events. The LDA is investing £1.5 million as part of the HCA supported TG Parklands Programme. Preparatory work has been supported by the ELGG programme.	LTGDC /LDA
Waterlink Way and Ladywell Fields	2012	This project will provide a strategic walking and cycling route to link the Thames Waterfront to outer London along the Rivers Pool and Ravensbourne and Deptford creek. Along this route a series of landscapes will be transformed to create wetlands and backwaters and to reduce flood risk. The project will improve accessibility, install signage and promote the potential walking/cycling link between Deptford Creek, Greenwich Park, Blackheath, Lewisham Hill and onto the Waterlink Way at Lewisham Town Centre and south towards Lower Sydenham and Beckenham Place Park. Associated marketing will heighten resident's awareness of the asset. The LDA is investing £2 million as part of the HCA supported TG Parklands Programme.	London Borough of Lewisham
Erith Marshes and Belvedere Links	2012	This project will restore Erith Marshes, to important grazing marsh and enhance public access. The project will also boost protection and enhancement of existing drainage ditches and further develop the habitat rich ditch systems through use of sustainable urban drainage linked to future industrial developments. It will also develop public access throughout the area with new pedestrian and cycle routes integrated into enhanced wetland habitats. The LDA is investing £1.9 million as part of the HCA supported TG Parklands programme. In turn this has levered significant funds from the EU into the project.	London Borough of Bexley

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Wildspace — Rainham to the Thames <i>Great Spaces</i>	2012	<p>The public and wild spaces of Rainham, Wennington and Aveley Marshes, otherwise known as 'Wildspace', are very high profile and strategically significant. The Parklands project will support a dramatic transformation of public perception, through enhanced access to the waterfront and expansive marshland wildlife habitats. The specific elements of the project are focused towards the western end of the marshes, and will transform the core public realm spaces of Rainham Village, and the Rainham Marsh SSSI. A strategic north south axis of enhanced public realm and foot and cycle linkages will connect Rainham Village Centre with the Thames via Rainham Hall Gardens, Rainham station square, a new crossing of the c2c CTRL lines, Rainham Local Nature Reserve and on to 5 km Thameside pedestrian and cycle pathway which will run through the park, linking Rainham and Purfleet. The LDA is investing £2.76 million as part of the HCA supported TG Parklands Programme in turn this has levered £1.41 million from the EU.</p>	London Borough of Havering
Dagenham Washlands	2012	<p>This project develops an extensive area as multifunctional green space delivering a range of social, economic and environmental benefits tied into EA flood management works. The project is underpinned by an innovative endowment which guarantees funds for the management of the site in perpetuity. The works to the Washlands and its margins will provide a substantial new parkland for existing and future communities, accommodating not just flood water but also people and wildlife. Proposals include the provision of a new 430,000 m³ flood storage area which will reduce flood risk to £1.5 bn worth of property, the provision of 4km of new or enhanced routes directly connecting up to 40,000 people to the Thames for the first time in 90 years. Significant work has been done to establish a single management regime and to engage local communities to maximise participation. The LDA accessed £1.9 million of TG Parklands Funds on behalf of London, which are being administered by the Land Restoration Trust. The EA is investing over £12.5 million to reduce flood risk to the South Dagenham area by increasing the capacity and integrity of the Dagenham Washlands Flood storage area. In turn this has levered significant funds from the EU.</p>	Land Restoration Trust / Environment Agency

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Gallions to the Thames	2014	Scheme to improve pedestrian links from across Gallions Reach station via new LDA development sites to the River Thames includes: Gallion's Reach Station square, Albert Dock Basin landscape corridor, and a new riverside space on Thames River Path – location for lift/stair. With support from LGTDC, the LDA has funded the development and delivery of this scheme as an integral element of mixed used residential developments proposed for the area.	LDA (Also London Borough of Newham)
Capital Growth — East London	2012	This project will support the Mayors Capital Growth strategy as an integral element of the East London Green Grid. It will link local food producers, community groups with potential underused land that can be used to grow food. Sustain's London Food Link will work with Local Authorities, housing associations and other landowners to identify sites. Funding will therefore be used to: Fund brokerage activity, Provide small grants to groups to initiate and deliver food growing projects, Provide training to project delivery partners on the ground, Provide equipment, and create a local support network and the creation of 35–50 new community growing spaces in ELGG. The Mayor has contributed £50,000 via the ELGG.	London Food Link
Regents Canal Parallel Route	February 2010	This scheme will upgrade current LCN+ link 67 to relieve the congestion and conflict between pedestrians and cyclists on the Regent's Canal towpath. Proposals include traffic calming and increased provision of cycle facilities including the removal of a dangerous roundabout as well as tree planting and greening measures. This will result in safer and more pleasant walking conditions for pedestrians along the canal and mean safer cycling conditions for children and vulnerable adults on the parallel route greenway between Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets.	London Borough of Hackney

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Greenwich Park	December 2009	The route in the park provides very well used connection from Black Heath to Greenwich Village. There has been a serious accident and a fatality on the route in the last couple of years. In response this scheme aims to design out some of the issues with the route. The redesign of sections will allow the routes to flow better, rather than providing substantial time savings. The project will open up Bower Avenue to cycling which would allow a circular route for learner cyclists. £75,000.	RPA
St Chad's Park	2009	275m of new North – South shared cycle/pedestrian route linking Chadville Gardens, Alexandra Road and Japan Road, an East – West route linking Alexandra Road and Park Lane (London Borough of Redbridge). £80,000.	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Hampstead Heath	February 2010	Improvements to shared use paths on Hampstead Heath, including: Widening of shared use path for approx 140m adjacent to a sports field, Traffic calming and realignment of junctions. Widening and traffic calming at approach to causeway. Widening and realignment of shared use path for approx 250m, including traffic calming on the incline, consisting the construction of a new wider path approximately 2 metres north of the existing followed by the removal of the original shared route and further landscaping. £100,000	City of London
Clapton Park	December 2009	This scheme will see upgrades at the entrances to the park aimed at improving the prominence and accessibility of the approaches for pedestrians, including older people and those in wheelchairs, and cyclists. Changes to the on street traffic calming in Kings Mead Way to provide a step free access serving the desire line from the residences/estate opposite the park are aimed at helping to reduce the fear of crime and increase the use of the park. Changes to the northern exit/entry into the car park, within the car park and at the cycle and foot bridge will improve the safety and security of all pedestrians and cyclists. Paths will be widened and lighting improved throughout the park. £60,000.	London Borough of Hackney

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Parkland Walk	March 2010	The scheme involved improvements to the path of the old railway line between Finsbury Park and Highgate. This consisted of resurfacing, improved access points to and from the walk, signage and ecology mitigating measures. The scheme has improved the perception of Parkland Walk, promoting increased use by all users, in particular those who are most vulnerable, female and elderly, by creating better site lines and increase in natural surveillance, clearing the entrances and including signs and logos at entrances and exits. £175,000.	London Borough of Hackney
Newton Park Ecology Farm	2009	This cycle route is currently a muddy track with no lighting, which will be upgraded to provide a link between the Rayners Lane estate and Alexandra Avenue where there are good shopping facilities, a large medical centre, and good bus links towards Ealing, Hillingdon, Pinner and Central Harrow. The route will also provide a link to the already completed off-road segregated cycle track which extends between the Borough Boundary with Ealing through to Rayners Lane and North Harrow. It is also proposed to provide improved access facilities to the east and west of the ecology park to enable service vehicles better access to the park and access to the rear of the residential properties backing onto the park. £80,000	London Borough of Harrow
Ingrebourne Valley	March 2010	The entire Ingrebourne Valley Greenway will run approximately 11.5 miles through the centre of the borough and mainly follows the route of the Ingrebourne River and its tributaries until it meets the River Thames at Rainham. The northern section of the route then links to an existing Greenway in Dagenham Park which leads under the M25 in to South Weald and Weald Country Park. £140,000	London Borough of Havering
Yeading Brook	September 2010	The scheme will provide a shared cycle and pedestrian path, 3 metres in width. Subject to feasibility, construction of a small bridge could be installed to cross a brook running through the green space. The path will be approximately 200 metres in length. £75,000	London Borough of Hillingdon

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Grand Union Canal	2009	Resurfacing improvements to widen the canal towpath between Ladbroke Grove Sainsbury's and Great Western Road, improving safety along one of the borough's key commuting routes for cyclists. £100,000	Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Brompton Cemetery	November 2009	The cemetery provides an excellent off-road link for cyclists travelling between the Fulham Road and Old Brompton Road. It is a peaceful alternative for those who wish to avoid arterial routes such as the Earl's Court one way system. As such, it is well used both by cyclists and walkers as part of their daily commute. The route links LCN+ routes 119 and 116. The main path is falling apart at the edges and suffers from patches of broken tarmac. The areas under trees in the cemetery are particularly potholed. This is a potential danger to both pedestrians and cyclists. This scheme will upgrade the existing path. £70,000	Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
Beckenham Place Park	March 2010	The proposed path is 900m in length, 3m wide and shared use, providing an entirely new connection between LCN+ routes (140 and 141) at either end of the proposed path, which connect Bellingham and Catford to the north and Bromley town centre to the south. Once implemented this scheme will also improve connections for pedestrians and cyclists to two train stations; Ravensbourne and Beckenham Hill. £100,000	London Borough of Lewisham

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Olympic Cycling on Greenways Routes	May 2011	<p>The Olympic Walking and Cycling Route Enhancements Programme is made up of 150 schemes which will deliver improvements to accessibility, walking and cycling facilities along a total of 8 routes identified as supporting sustainable travel to the Olympics in 2012 and afterwards. The Programme is currently on target to have all eight routes implemented by the end of May 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Elevated Greenway from Beckton through Plaistow to the Olympic Park – Lea Valley North from Tottenham through Clapton to the Olympic Park – Epping Forest from Cranbrook and Snaresbrook through Forest Gate to the Olympic Park – Limehouse Cut from the Thames through Bow to the Olympic Park – Victoria Park and Stepney from Angel and the Tower through the East End to the Olympic Park – Hackney Parks from Finsbury Park through Clapton to the Olympic Park – Lower Lea Valley from the Isle of Dogs and Beckton north to the Olympic Park – Greenwich from Maritime Greenwich to the O2 and on into Woolwich 	ODA / TFL / Delivery authorities
Strategic Walk Network	2012	<p>The Strategic Walk network provides both orbital and linear walking routes, through the variety of environments that make up London, from urban city centre to industrial and rural environments on London's fringe. The seven named walks offer Londoners and visitors the opportunity to discover and enjoy the city whilst benefitting from the health benefits that walking provides. Each walk is signed throughout and is easily accessed by public transport. Paper maps of each route are available free of charge and are also available via the website of Walk London, which helps users plan and navigate their routes before and during the walk. The routes that comprise the network are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Jubilee Walkway, the Thames Path, the Lea Valley Walk, the London LOOP, the Green Chain Walk, the Capital Ring and the Jubilee Greenway. – Value is added to TfL's investment through Greenways, Olympic Greenways and the Strategic Walk Network and the ELGG where route overlaps occur. 	

Schemes in development



Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Greenways Schemes Hogsmill Bridge	March 2010	Currently, there is a pedestrian footbridge over the Hogsmill River (a tributary of the River Thames), however cyclists are required to dismount for this section of the route. This scheme will create a new cycle bridge adjacent to the existing footbridge that will provide the following benefits: Provide an important link to local schools and train stations; Makes a vital green connection for an off street cycle route as well as potentially forming part of the greenways network; Improved cycle crossing over the Hogsmill River; Provide facilities to allow walking and cycling to be appealing and convenient means of travelling to the All England Lawn Tennis Tournament (Wimbledon) and the 2012 Olympics tennis event. Construction is due for completion by end of March 2010. £190,000	Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames
Heathway to the Thames	2014	A phased programme of works to improve the quality of the public realm between the Heathway District Centre and the River Thames at Dagenham Dock. Works included improvements to the Heathway itself, securing new and high quality linkages through the South Dagenham West development and terminating at a new compact public open space on the River as part of the Dagenham Dock Sustainable Industrial Park. The LDA has invested £1.2 million and TfL £2 million.	TfL/LDA (Also: London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham)
Hounslow Heath	March 2010	There are two routes to this scheme – a linear route which will run along the Crane Valley between the A315 and A316, and a circular route around Hounslow Heath. The scheme will promote access to the Heath, Hounslow’s Major nature reserve, which currently suffers from low patronage. By reconnecting local communities to this green space it is hoped that this should help to encourage people to become more interested and involved in nature conservation. It will also help to improve leisure opportunities along the Crane Valley by extending the park and signage from Crane Park (London Borough of Richmond) into this section in Hounslow. £75,000	TfL/London Borough of Lewisham

Schemes that are aspirational



Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Abbey Green <i>Great Spaces</i>	2014	The project concerns the transformation of Abbey Green into a vibrant, prestigious park, linking the Town Square and the river, with the church and abbey ruins at the core, including high quality play areas, herbaceous gardens and seating, shrub planting, events space, high quality furniture and clearly defined entrances and through routes. Improved pedestrian, visual and functional links with the Town Centre will promote Abbey Green as a primary outdoor events space. The LDA has grant awarded the borough £70,000 to develop design proposals and a delivery strategy.	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Ridgeway	2016	The Thames Water owned 'Ridgeway' is an elevated path established above a major Victorian Sewer. It forms a green link between Crossness Sewage Treatment Works, Thamesmead and Plumstead and is a key gateway from the West into the rich network of green open spaces and waterways in Thamesmead and Erith Marshes. The London Borough of Greenwich is working with Design for London to support improvements to the Ridgeway including enhanced access from the A206 and Plumstead Station, capital works to provide enhanced access and ecology and a programme of events to activate the Ridgeway and transform its perception from abandoned path, to celebrated linear park. The Mayor contributed £50,000 via the ELGG programme.	London Borough of Greenwich
The Greenway	2014	The Greenway is a pedestrian and cycle path linking the Lea Valley eastwards to the Roding Valley and eventually the Thames. The London Borough of Newham is working with Design for London, Thames Water and the ODA to enhance this key strategic link and to integrate it with its surroundings. A Vision study sets out the overall strategy for the Greenway, as well as over 40 discrete proposals to add coherence and legibility create new destinations along the route and to catalyse a programme of activity and occupation. The GLA has contributed £50,000 via the ELGG programme and is taking a significant capital funding bid through its internal business planning processes.	London Borough of Newham

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Rainham Riverside Walkway and Café	2013	Proposals have been developed to improve the quality and experience of Thames Waterfront and the provision of a cafe and community facility as a destination and resource for local residents, businesses and visitors. The scheme increases access to the river through the provision of new accessible paths and riverside destinations. It also provides better linkages to the cluster of already funded projects in Rainham Marshes. Together these projects will provide a key regional destination. The London Borough of Havering is using a £60,000 grant from the LDA to develop the project negotiate funding to deliver the scheme.	LDA (Also: London Borough of Havering)
Cutty Sark Gardens <i>Great Spaces</i>	2013	Cutty Sark Gardens is one of London's highest profile public 'squares' and the only Top 20 London visitor location in East London. The London Borough of Greenwich is commissioning a full design and phased reconstruction of the site to improve visitor facilities and connections to the river, to form a gateway to Greenwich and to create an enhanced setting for the rebuilt Cutty Sark and visitors centre. The Mayor contributed £30,000 to the scheme via the ELGG programme.	London Borough of Greenwich
River Shuttle	2015	The borough is working with partners including Design for London to improve the quality of environment and access to the River Shuttle, a tributary of the River Cray in south-east London. Like many London rivers it has been turned into a canal and is heavily degraded. Project partners intend to improve access, enhance biodiversity, improve water quality, and deliver flood alleviation through the development of an integrated river maintenance plan. ELGG funding has been awarded to develop flood alleviation proposals and increase usage of the Shuttle Riverway by improving the route through the Park in conjunction with an educational nature trail.	London Borough of Bexley

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Charlton Green Spaces	2013	<p>ELGG funding has supported a study with the London Borough of Greenwich on 'Charlton Green Spaces' to assess how to best improve the quality of, and connections between Thames Barrier Gardens, Maryon Wilson Park and Gilbert's Pit. LB Greenwich and partners are preparing a Heritage Lottery funding bid. A planning application for part of the scheme has already been submitted and a start on site is expected in 2010. The Mayor has contributed £45,000 via the ELGG.</p>	London Borough of Greenwich
Beckton Loop Masterplan	2016	<p>The Beckton Loop Masterplan describes a network of paths and interconnected green spaces in East Beckton, that link the Greenway to Royal Docks Road, Gallions Reach, Barking Creek and the Thames riverside footpath. The masterplan expands on the Offset Principle – a delivery strategy outlined for the Cross River Park (CRP) – where upcoming developments dedicate a strip of land to public use, gradually forming a network of ecologically diverse spaces across the area.</p> <p>Discussions are ongoing with Thames Water, to ensure their Sewage Treatment Works and Tideway Tunnel Extension projects make positive contribution to the proposed park network. The Mayor has contributed £55,000 via the ELGG programme.</p>	London Borough of Newham, LDA, Thames Water
Harbet Road south	2014	<p>Harbet Road Towpath runs alongside the Lea Navigation creating an edge to Stonehill Business Park in Enfield N18. The southern section of the road, owned by British Waterways, is an unadopted single carriageway with no defined footway in poor condition, and subject to a significant conflict of use. The northern section of Towpath Road has been improved, with the creation of a segregated footpath/towpath. The LDA has funded a study with British Waterways and key stakeholders. It is intended that British Waterways will deliver the project in 2010, with continuing LDA design support. The London Borough of Enfield has negotiated significant Section 106 funds to contribute toward delivery of the scheme.</p>	British Waterways

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Tottenham Hale Green Link	2015	Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan sets out an exciting vision for the transformation of the area over the next five-to-ten years. It proposes the creation of a significant number of new homes, together with an integrated mix of employment, retail and leisure uses, focused around an enhanced, fully accessible public transport interchange. To achieve this vision significant elements of supportive infrastructure are required including an extensive east west 'Green Link' which will start in the east at Hale Wharf spanning the River Lee, continuing through the Hale Village development, crossing the railway line linking with the station interchange, then over Watermead Way, Ashley Road, through Down Lane Park, along Chestnut Road to Tottenham High Road. The Mayor has supported the Tottenham Hale Urban Centre Masterplan and is investing £50,000 to develop the Ashley Road green Link proposals through the ELGG Programme.	London Borough of Haringey/ LDA
Walthamstow Reservoirs Visitors Centre	2017	The Walthamstow Reservoirs are a significant natural resource with potential to deliver significant community access for leisure, fitness, wildlife observation (particularly birds). It can also provide an educational resource on managing wetlands, wildlife conservation and potential for green enterprise through job creation and volunteering opportunities at visitor centre and by opening up the site. With support from the ELGG programme, Thames Water and Natural England aim to open access to the reservoirs and explore the feasibility of providing a visitor centre. The project will focus stakeholder consultation and the delivery of a development plan including a costed masterplan for the area. Proposals will include the conservation of an historic pumping station.	Thames Water/ Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Walthamstow Marshes	2014	This Green Flag Award site includes Walthamstow Marsh Nature Reserve as well as Coppermill Fields and Leyton Marsh. The Nature Reserve is a remnant of London's once widespread river valley grasslands and is especially important for its plant and insect life. A landscape framework is being developed to provide a clear overarching vision, design principles and design guidelines for the future development of Walthamstow Marshes and be suitable to inform ongoing detailed design work to be undertaken by others. Masterplan proposals incorporate general improvements to Walthamstow Marshes, including water management scheme to enhance Walthamstow Marshes SSSI, enhancements to River Lea towpath along western edge of marshes, new picnic area. The project has received a grant of £30,000 through the ELGG.	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
Upper Roding Valley	2016	The project will meet deficits in open space provision, improve access and connectivity as well as address issues of climate change adaptation and flood risk mitigation. ELGG funding is being used to develop an Audience Development Plan, Marketing Plan (inc Branding and Signage), Access audit and improvement plan, Community Engagement framework, Feasibility studies on links, river corridor improvements, river restoration and biodiversity linked to Roding Valley Way and aspects of Detailed design to support HLF bids and other funding. The Mayor has contributed £97,500 via the ELGG.	Groundwork
A Greenway for Redbridge	2012	The project will improve pedestrian and cycle links between Fairlop Plain and Wanstead Park. Construction to an appropriate standard of what is effectively a 10km linear park. A programme of works has followed the completion of the feasibility study in 2007. The project has received a grant Award from the ELGG programme.	Groundwork

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Hornchurch Country Park Visitor Centre and Links to the A1306	2015	<p>Proposals to develop a Heritage Centre in Hornchurch Country Park adjacent to the nationally important Ingrebourne Marshes. This centre will provide much needed visitor facilities including toilets, a café and play equipment. The centre will promote the importance and increase understanding of the diverse heritage of the area. The project has received an ELGG grant £45,000. A further grant has been secured to provide for a path network including bridges and a timber boardwalk that will link Ingrebourne Hill access to Thames Chase Community Forest with Council owned green space north of A1306. The project links a number of related green spaces, country parks and routes and aims to improve connectivity between these spaces and amenity areas. It will create wildlife corridors and amenity networks for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders providing more sustainable modes of transport.</p>	Essex Wildlife Trust
Harrow Lodge Park — Ravensbourne River	2016	<p>The project focuses site investigations and detailed design and community engagement to promote river restoration, visual restoration and public realm improvements on the River Ravensbourne. Issue of water quality, bio-diversity, community access and flood risk management will also be addressed. The implementation of the project will improve water quality and the river habitat as a green corridor. Improvements will improve flood storage, water quality and the overall visual appearance and quality of this green space for the wider community. The Mayor has contributed £30,000 via the ELGG to develop the project.</p>	London Borough of Havering with Environment Agency

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Lesnes Abbey Woods	2016	The project will improve access and interpretation of a site that is a SSSI, area of metropolitan importance for nature conservation and a historic part of SE London that is part of scheduled monument in an area that generally is deficient in open space and characterised by deprivation. It is also an important site for school visits and therefore an important educational resource. ELGG funding will be used to develop Stage C design proposals for 7 definable areas in the Woods. The overall scope of works will focus on how to improve the quality of the visitor experience, improving access and interpretation of the area as green space amenity. The brief will cover: Signage and displays relating to the site, the establishment of a network of nature, history and health walking trails around the site, Improvements of various features on the site for better interpretation and access and Conservation of historical and natural features. The Mayor has contributed £47,000 via the ELGG.	London Borough of Bexley
Walking the Crays	2012	The project aims to enhance the River Cray corridor within the London Borough of Bromley to enable its inclusion in the design of a physically and mentally stimulating walk linking the four Cray parks. The project will focus on the access and interpretation potential through extensive consultation to plan the route, interpretation and promotion materials including delivery of sculptures as way markers and publicity material. The Mayor has contributed £10,000 via the ELGG.	London Borough of Bromley
Thamesmead Canals	2015	The project will provide opportunities for the refurbishment of the canal network in Thamesmead to manage surface run-off and therefore mitigate flood risk, upgrade the public realm for recreation and improved access, removing concrete culverts for biodiversity and wildlife benefits as well as aesthetic benefits to uplift an area where the local community is affected by multiple deprivation. The Mayor has contributed £45,500 via the ELGG.	Environment Agency

Scheme	Target Delivery Date		Lead Delivery Body
Central Parade New Addington <i>Great Spaces</i>	2013	The project aims to improve a public green space and develop a regeneration framework to revitalise the area through public realm improvements. These could realise the potential of the increased transport accessibility that came with the arrival of the tram. The London Borough of Croydon is keen to develop the project with design advice from Design for London. Growth Area Funding of £50,000 has been identified.	London Borough of Croydon
Ponders End <i>Great Spaces</i>	2020	This project aims to re-connect severed neighbourhoods, revitalise and strengthen Enfield high street, reconnect it to the reservoirs and enhance the quality of life. The project is at an early stage and the London Borough of Enfield is aiming to develop feasibility work in partnership with Design for London.	London Borough of Enfield
The Black Path <i>Great Spaces</i>	2020	The project will seek to profile the Black Path as a distinctive route and act as a catalyst for environmental improvements and revitalisation. The route will encourage walking and cycling, reinforce the connections between market places and town centres, acting as a draw for visitors and walkers, boosting the local economy. The Upper Lea Valley Landscape Strategy identifies the Black Path as a key project within a cluster of projects described by the Strategy as "Walthamstow Wetlands". The project is at an early stage and the NLSA are seeking to work with Design for London on the development of the proposals.	NLSA
Danbury Street Ramp and Towpath	Not confirmed	The ramp at Danbury Street is used by cyclists and walkers to enter and leave the Regent's Canal towpath in Islington. Due to the close proximity of Islington Tunnel, it is the most well used ramp on the London canal network during morning peak hours. The current ramp layout is prone to conflict between speeding cyclist and pedestrians during peak hours. The current ramp has a gradient of 1:8 and the redesigned ramp will offer a gentler gradient, improving access for pedestrians, cyclists and wheelchair users. There will be some additional works on the towpath to improve surfaces and provide a smoother, more level, more usable towpath width. £222,000	British Waterways

*Great
Spaces*

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