

All
London
Green
Grid

London's Downlands
Area Framework



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Note:
This area framework should be read in tandem with All London Green Grid SPG Chapter 5 for GGA7 which contains statements in respect of Area Description, Strategic Corridors, Links and Opportunities.
The ALGG SPG document is guidance that is supplementary to London Plan policies. While it does not have the same formal development plan status as these policies, it has been formally adopted by the Mayor as supplementary guidance under his powers under the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (as amended). Adoption followed a period of public consultation, and a summary of the comments received and the responses of the Mayor to those comments is available on the Greater London Authority website. It will therefore be a material consideration in drawing up development plan documents and in taking planning decisions.
The All London Green Grid SPG was developed in parallel with the area frameworks it can be found at the following link: <http://www.london.gov.uk/publication/all-london-green-grid-spg>.

Foreword

Just think of London's Downlands differently. They are the birthplace of the theory of evolution by natural selection, the summer residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury for over 500 years, a host for prime ministers and royalty, the key site in the abolition of slavery, the inspiration for the legal protection of open spaces, the improvement of conditions for factory workers and even the introduction of Bank Holidays!

London's Downlands sweep through the Capital's most southerly boroughs of Bromley, Croydon and Sutton. Including London's highest point, the largest and most inhabited boroughs; it is the most continuous area of green grid spaces and contains over half of London's ancient woodlands and chalk grasslands. But the Downlands is not restricted to the open countryside, it also threads through the urban areas where parks, woods, allotments and gardens are residents' first and most frequent points of contact with the natural world.

Home to nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ million people it continues to be a productive landscape for food production, health and recreation. There is an opportunity to work with others to reconnect local farming with local market opportunities. Improvement of the network of access routes between green spaces is needed. Also as it is the aquifer for south London's rivers Cray, Ravensbourne and Wandle, the area can help alleviate flooding downstream whilst it acts as a large green lung for the whole region. It has a role in providing a natural health service for physical and mental wellbeing.

Many organisations and individuals have already been involved in helping the Green Grid in London's Downlands and it is due to the care of landowners and managers we have such a rich legacy today. Many projects are examples of good practice at a regional and national level.

However landscapes are forever changing. The All London Green Grid gives a timely opportunity to set strategic objectives, to co-ordinate positive action and to attract resources to enable and involve communities and partners to realise the key roles that green infrastructure and space can play. A Local Nature Partnership is required to help realise this Nature Improvement Area, please join in!



Councillor Colin Smith
London Borough of
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Introduction – All London Green Grid Vision and Methodology

Introduction

The various and unique landscapes of London are recognised as an asset that can reinforce character, identity and environmental resilience. Delivered alongside existing infrastructure such as transport, utilities and schools an enhanced network of open spaces and green infrastructure can serve to shape and support new and existing communities, respond to the challenges of changing climate, support economic development and deliver an improved quality of life.

The All London Green Grid has been developed to provide a strategic interlinked network of high quality green infrastructure and open spaces that connect with town centre's, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas. This approach has been extremely successful in accelerating delivery of green infrastructure in East London through the East London Green Grid (ELGG).

Policy 2.18 of the London Plan (July, 2010), promotes the provision of an integrated green infrastructure network and supports the extension of the Green Grid to the whole of London.

The ALGG objectives are to:

- adapt to changing climate and promote urban greening
- increase access to open space
- increase access to nature, and to conserve and enhance biodiversity
- improve sustainable travel connections
- promote healthy living
- conserve and enhance heritage features and landscape character
- enhance distinctive destinations and boost the visitor economy
- promote sustainable design, management and maintenance
- enhance green space and green infrastructure sector skills
- promote sustainable food production
- improve air quality and soundscapes
- improve the quality of and access to the Greenbelt and the urban fringe
- conserve and enhance the Thames and its tributaries riverside spaces

Area Frameworks

Area Frameworks help to support the delivery of the All London Green Grid objectives. By identifying how the All London Green Grid can be delivered at the landscape scale and across administrative boundaries. To achieve this they;

- establish a comprehensive baseline understanding of each area
- define a vision, area objectives and strategic opportunities for each area
- ensure that sub-regional and strategic projects interface with Borough level planning, regeneration, transport and open space strategies and processes
- identify the resources required and form bidding strategies to deliver the funding for strategic projects
- consolidate resources, coordinate efforts and facilitate partnership working
- support the preparation of Delivery Strategies
- address the recommendations of the Drain London research project and ensure that the possible flood and surface water management opportunities are incorporated within the ALGG.

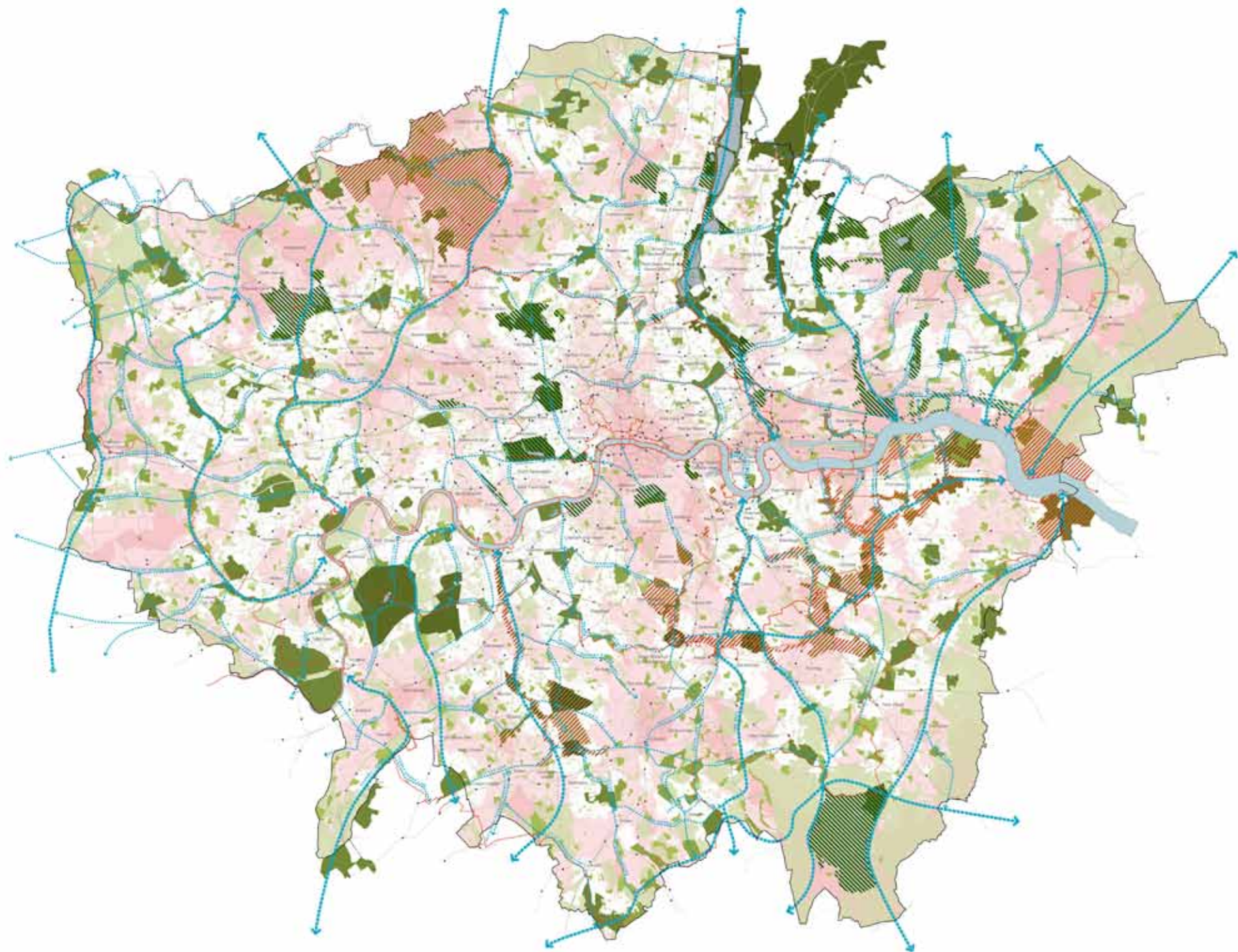
ALGG Area Frameworks expand on the implementation points and strategic opportunities identified in the All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance to the London Plan. Subject to boroughs agreement ALGG Area Frameworks can also form part of Local Development Plans, Development Plan Documents and or Joint Area Action Plans.

Partnership - Working

Strong and open working relationships with many partners are key to delivering the All London Green Grid. By setting out strategic objectives and opportunities at the sub-regional level, the Area Frameworks help to encourage and facilitate existing and new partnerships that involve regional and local government; government agencies; regeneration and environmental organisations; private green space managers; and the green space jobs and skills sector.

The Green Grid process includes the formation of Area groups, to implement the Green Grid vision, objectives and projects, at the landscape scale. By utilising and expanding existing structures and forming new groups where they do not exist already, 11 ALGG area groups have been established across London. A London-wide Project Board and a Working Group provides the strategic management structure for the ALGG project.

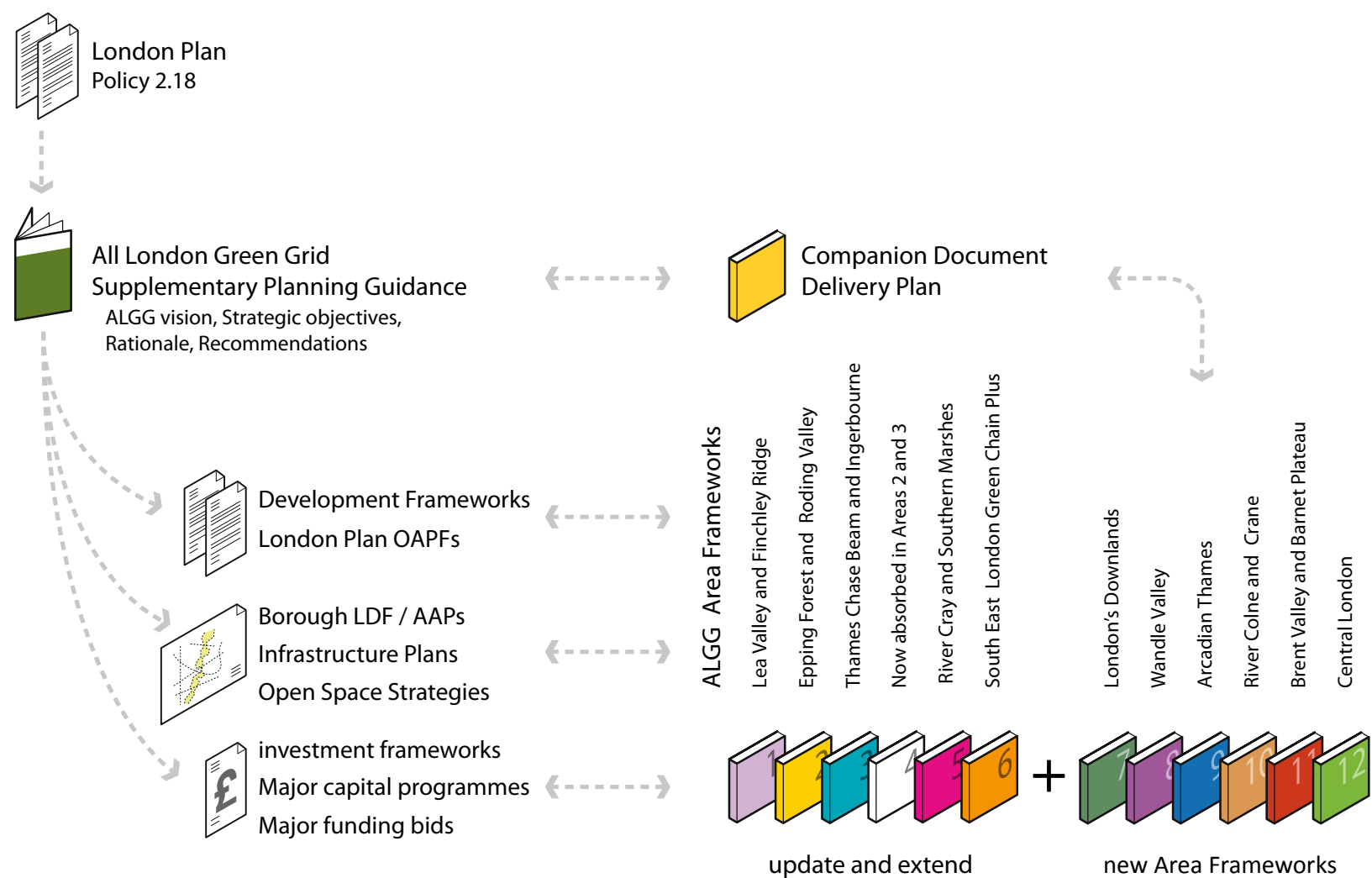




The map above illustrates the strategic Framework Plan for the All London Green Grid SPG to the London Plan. The composite drawing illustrates open space typologies, open space deficiency and primary transport corridors. It identifies strategic opportunities for the Green Grid area.

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- Strategic Corridors
- Strategic Links
- Metropolitan Park Opportunities
- Regional Park Opportunities
- Regional Parks
- Metropolitan Parks
- District Parks
- Local Park and Open Spaces
- Small Open Spaces - Pocket Parks
- Other / Private Open Spaces
- Strategic Walking Routes
- Strategic Cycling Routes



Area Frameworks have 4 Sections

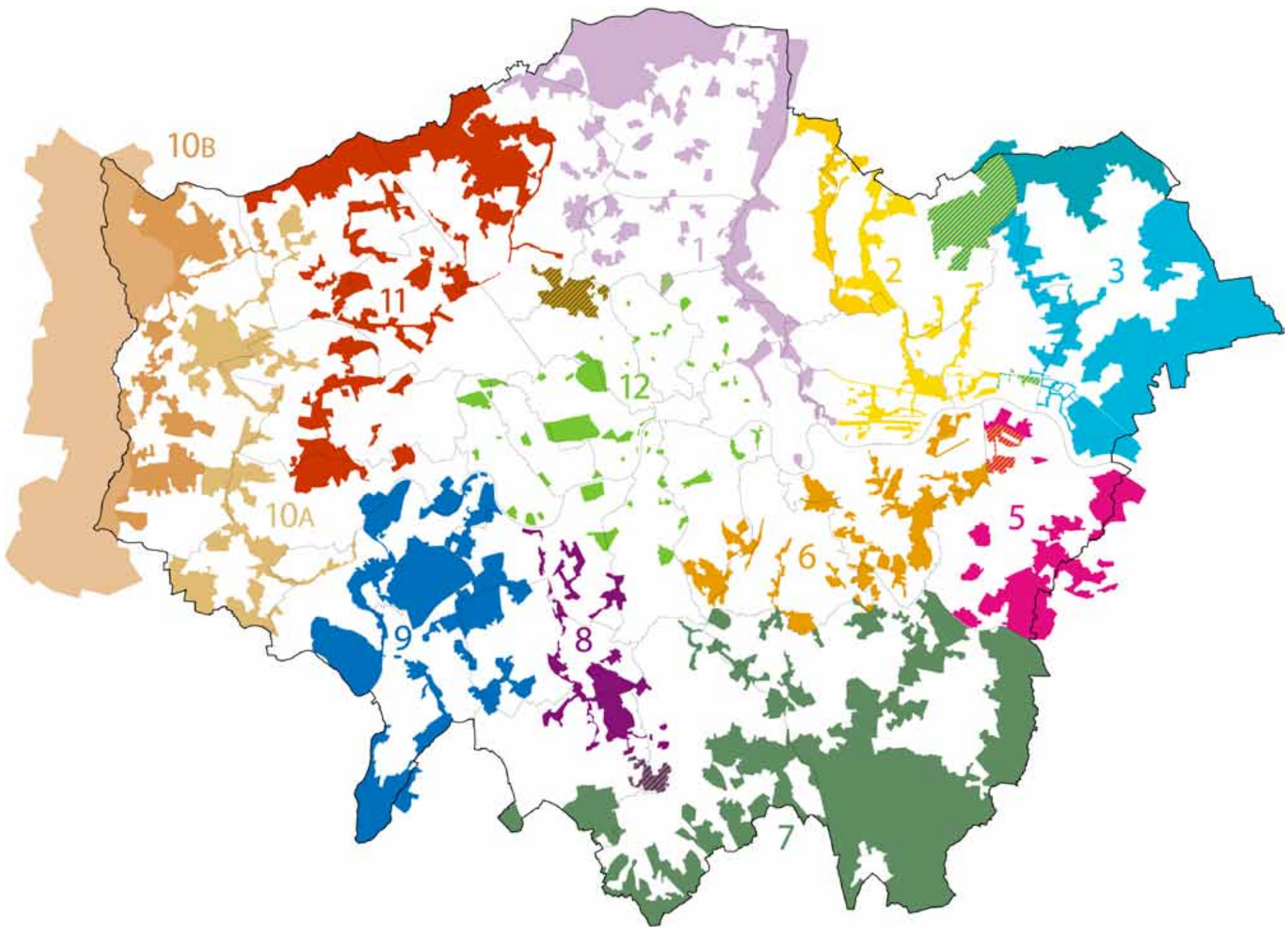
Section 1
Area Strategy

This section examines the context and baseline conditions, to propose a vision, area objectives and a set of area strategic opportunities in line with the ALGG SPG. Together these form a framework for future change, project development and evaluation.

**Section 2
Project Identification**
A schedule of project suggestions for consideration by the area group, design advisor and working group. Including interventions to be delivered through development, and those requiring site acquisition. Each project is mapped and described in a rolling project list.

**Section 3
Phase One Early Delivery**
The results of the area's project review and assessment, identifying the projects which best deliver the strategic objectives, as well as those which are feasible and deliverable. Thereby constituting a first phase of delivery.

**Section 4
Forward Strategy**
The area chair and design advisor summarise a particular delivery and funding strategy to take forward the first phase of delivery.



The ALGG SPG proposes that London be divided into eleven Green Grid Areas as illustrated above. The formation of ALGG Area steering groups will bring together the London boroughs, representatives of partner agencies and other stakeholders to develop and implement the Green Grid vision, objectives and projects, area by area.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Lea Valley and Finchley Ridge | 7 | London's Downlands |
| 2 | Epping Forest and River Roding | 8 | Wandle Valley |
| 3 | Thames Chase, Beam and Ingrebourne | 9 | Arcadian Thames |
| 4 | Is now absorbed in Area 2 and 3 | 10 | River Colne and Crane |
| 5 | River Cray and Southern Marshes | 11 | Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau |
| 6 | South East London Green Chain Plus | 12 | Central London |

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Area Strategy

A photograph of trees in autumn. The trees have yellow and orange leaves, and the sky is clear blue. The ground is covered in fallen leaves.

This section examines the local and strategic context to establish a distinct vision and set of objectives for the London's Downlands. These have been developed to establish a framework for future change, project development, evaluation and prioritisation.

Area Strategy – Area Description

Area Description

Stunning rolling downland countryside meets the urban edge, punctuated by river valleys which spring from these chalk downs. These valleys are already attractive green links into the urban edge. A ridge of heath and acid grassland also extends into the Downslands area.

London's Downslands area contains most of the capital's woodlands, trees, hedgerows and chalk grasslands. There are many ponds and ancient rights of way and the area supports a rich tapestry of small mixed farming and arable fields. The landform changes through the suburbs as it is based on London clay where remnant and significant open green spaces, parks, gardens and grounds form loose networks together and to the wider countryside.

London's Downslands form the most southerly, the highest and greenest areas in the Capital and includes the boroughs of Bromley, Croydon and Sutton with a joint population of over ¾ million. The downslands contains London's largest borough, Bromley and London's second most populated borough, Croydon.

The main town centres of Bromley, Croydon and Sutton have vestiges of the landscape upon which they are built, but this link needs to be strengthened and the landscape context made more relevant and visible.

Historic Context

The history of settlement and land use is very visible today in the Downslands. Iron age settlement patterns emerged on hill tops. The Romans cut across the geography with their road systems which ran directly from one settlement to another in a direct line.

For example one of these on the top of Riddlesdown is used today as a footpath. Views from this route to the South are of rolling downs stretching into Surrey and open countryside. This view is much the same as it would have been in Roman times.

The Angles and Saxons adopted the Romans' settlement patterns and started to clear wildwood for agriculture. They also established tracks in the landscape which have become our contemporary road network.

The medieval manor system then grew out of the Anglo Saxon agricultural patterns. This medieval manor system is a real feature of the downslands landscape and owners of these estates ranged from the gentry to The Royal Family. These estates can be seen at Scadbury Park and in many other locations throughout the downslands area.

The next major influence on this landscape was the railway lines introduced by the Victorians into the valleys. Settlement expanded along the valleys following the rail routes in a linear ribbon of development.

There are three large influences on the Downslands post railways: the first is suburbanisation, the second industrialisation eg the mills of the Cray Valley; Croydon's name evolved from its origins as a crocus producing area, where saffron was produced. The third is the need for recreation which led to the creation of the green belt and consolidated the leisure pursuits of allotment owning, horse riding and golf.

The two wars also brought large changes to the Downslands, when small airfields were expanded e.g. Kenley, Biggin Hill and Croydon which were key locations in the defence of the London in the Battle of Britain.

London's Downslands has a particularly significant cultural heritage and evocative visibility of social history. This area, provided inspiration to Charles Darwin (in The Origin of Species there are more references to local sites and wildlife than anywhere else in the world as he studied the Downslands flora and fauna for 40 years), William Pitt (who resolved to end slavery after sitting under a local oak tree with Wilberforce), William Willett (daylight saving time) and John Lubbock MP (Bank Holidays and controlling working hours so that workers can enjoy the landscape designated under his Open Spaces Act).

Green Space Network; London's Countryside in the city

Within the Downslands area, there are extensive views across the valleys, downslands and some of the capital's widest views across central London to Greenwich, Eton, Wembley and Heathrow. It is a place of big sky and expansive thinking. The Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Kent Downs AONB adjoin the green belt and in a small part overlap the edge of London's Downslands, which makes walking into open countryside feasible from many open spaces within London's Downslands.

Many of these green spaces are also well connected into central London via a network of suburban rail stations and tram and bus stops. The history of the North Downs as the people's playground is evident in records of Victorian walking, cycling and naturalist excursions; Eastenders taking their annual holiday by working in the strawberry fields; and the numerous guide, scout and woodcraft folk campsites established so that children could escape from city life including in times of war.

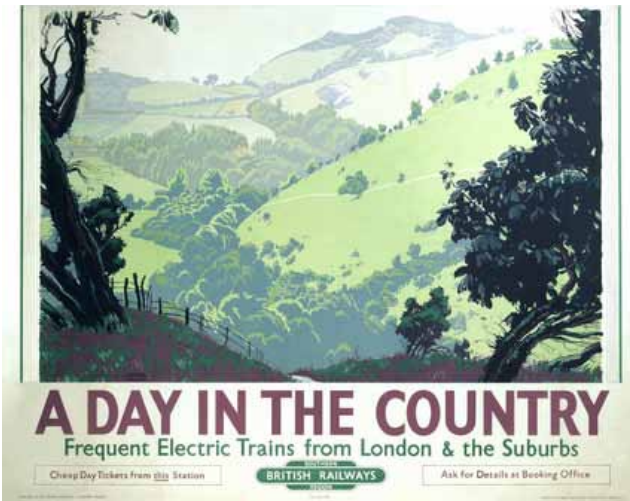
Parts of the urban fringe are living working landscapes, with a predominance of privately owned green space; e.g. golf courses, farmland, horticulture, hospitals and airport which make this green edge less publicly accessible.

The area has the Capital's largest network of rights of way and many guided trails but the network is disjointed in places and lacks co-ordinated promotion. There are three Mayoral strategic walking routes, the London LOOP, the Green Chain and the Capital Ring, together with the North Downs Way, which can be linked via the river and catchment valleys of the Wandle, Ravensbourne and Cray.

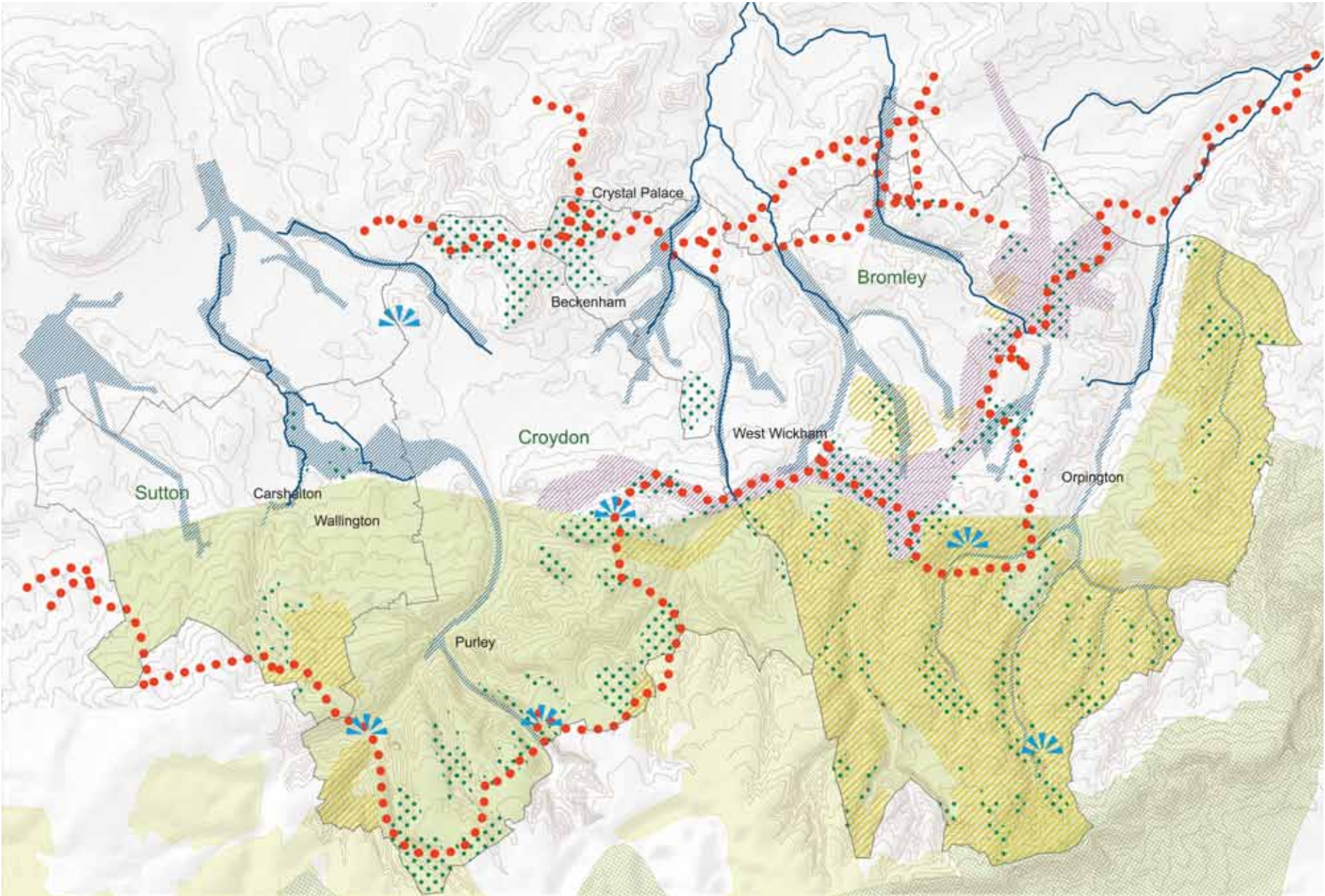
Sustainability of London

The role that the Downslands area plays in the sustainability of London is key. The chalk rivers that spring from the downs have issues related to restricted capacity and flooding which need to be alleviated to support the city as a whole. The area's role of both food producing areas for the city, large areas of native woodland and keeping a healthy chalk aquifer are key and require the area to increase its green legacy in the face of development pressures.

The need for residential growth to satisfy the government's housing targets, reuse of industrial sites for retail and increased traffic volumes create considerable issues in some key areas of the downs.



Area Strategy – Area Description



- Woodland
- Chalk Downland
- Heath land
- Flood zone
- Farm land
- River corridors
- Strategic walks
- View points

Area Strategy – Strategic Context

Strategic context

London’s Downlands has three main commercial centres, which correspond with the boroughs they sit within, Croydon, Bromley and Sutton. Croydon is the largest town centre within London after the City and is significant therefore in terms of the impact it has on the heat island effect for example.

A series of the subsidiary centres sit within each borough such as Crystal Palace, Orpington, Beckenham, Coulsdon, Purley and Wallington. There are also conservation orientated small town centres such as Carshalton that significantly add to the character of the Downlands area.

Locally significant industrial sites tend to focus around the main centres and river valleys. The main strategic industrial land sits in two valleys. The Wandle Valley in Sutton and Croydon has the largest industrial area around Waddon and Beddington with the Nugent Shopping Park and industrial area in the River Cray Valley in Bromley being the second largest in the Downlands area.

On the rural edge, industrial land and road and rail sit in the river valleys with green space or green residential areas on higher land. Moving into the urban areas where land is flatter, green space tends to follow the river valleys in linear arrangements some of which are linked. This green space is often squeezed between industrial land, road and rail routes which are converging on valleys.

On the rural edge, views over well treed residential areas is key to protection of the green legacy of these areas. Major strategic views are identified within the London Plan and also local views within the boroughs UDP’s.

Main road routes radiate out from London’s centre, the main routes being the A21, A22, A23 , A217 which sit in the valleys. There are some ridge routes which are more subsidiary. East-west routes are less direct and tend to be B roads. Main rail routes radiate into the area from Charing Cross, London Bridge and Victoria, with many suburban railway stations within the Downlands area.

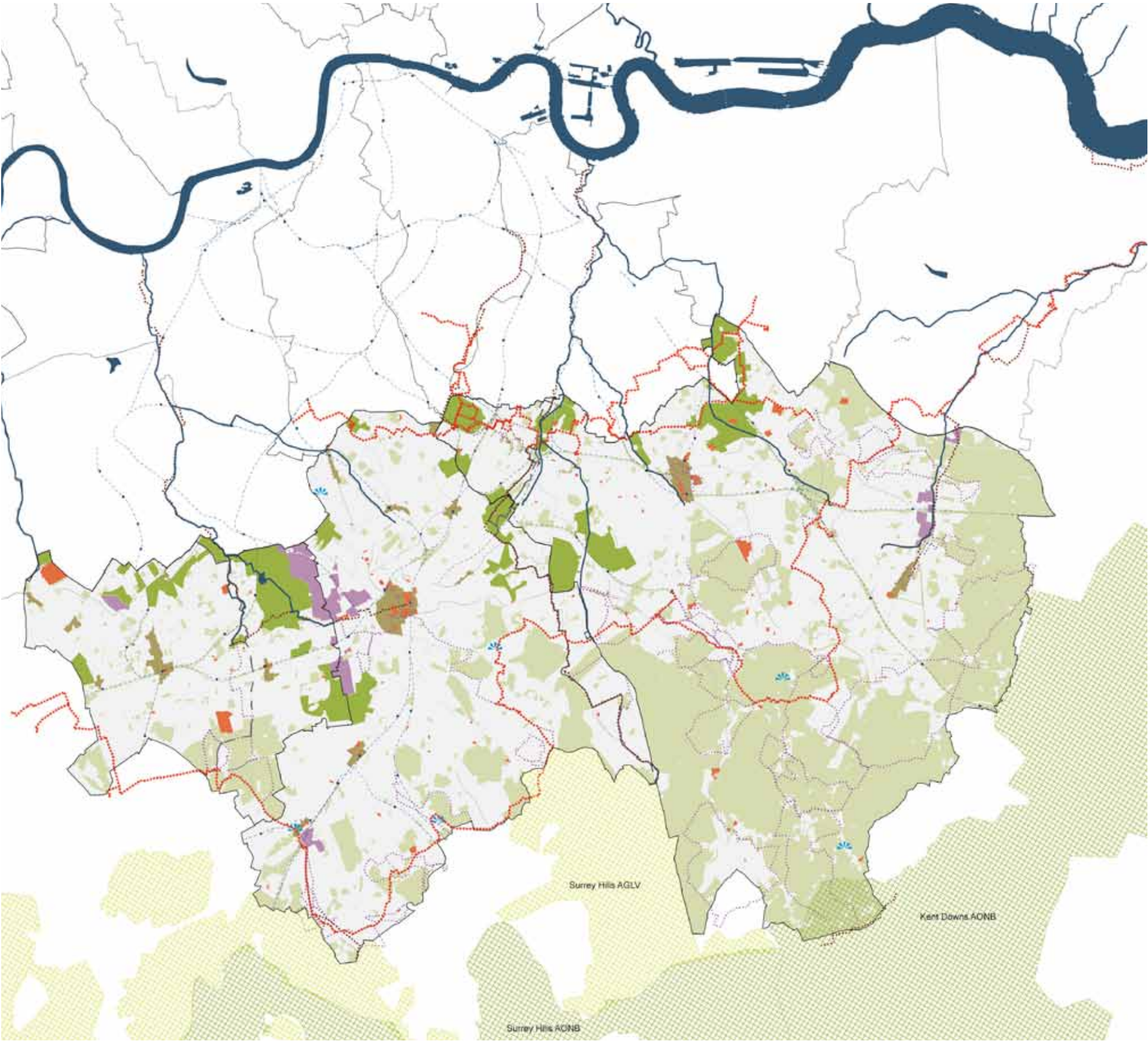
Available Strategic Housing Land is limited and is identified mostly in small areas. The exception to this is Croydon and Bromley town centres where areas of housing potential exist. There is also a significant housing site at Sherbrooke Way on the edge of Sutton’s borough boundary . This site links into new parks and green spaces which are part of a network of open spaces including Motspur Park.

There are three main strategic walking routes which run east-west across the area. The Green Chain Walk largely coincides with the Capital Ring whilst The London LOOP is further south and links many of the most dramatic Downlands parks and open spaces. This route goes up and down the ridges and valleys of the downlands. The Vanguard Way which links Croydon centre to the downlands is another significant route which runs North -South from urban area to rural fringe.

A proposed world heritage site is located around the village of Downe. This 10km² heritage site celebrates the life and work of Charles Darwin and is a significant strategic element in London.

Another significant opportunity on this edge of London is the proximity of the Surrey Hills and the Kent Downs AONBs. Consideration may be given to extend these designations into the London fringe via the London Downlands, covering continuous green spaces from the countryside to more urban areas.

- Metropolitan Open Land
- Green Belt
- Town Centres
- Strategic Housing Land Availability
- Water Area
- Rivers
- Locally Significant Industrial Site
- Strategic Industrial Land
- AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty)
- AGLV (Area of Great Landscape Value)
- Strategic Walking Routes (TfL, 2010)
- Other Walking Routes (2007)
- Thematic Local Walks (2007)
- National Cycle Route (Sustrans, 2007)
- National Cycle Route proposed
- London Cycle Network (2004)
- London Cycle Network proposed
- View points



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Area Strategy – Vision

Vision

One of our strongest visions for London’s Downlands is that by supporting the ideas of City to Countryside, London’s Downlands becomes a space for Londoners again supporting clean air and water and providing large rural leisure spaces for the city . To support this vision, we have three strategic landscape visions for London’s Downlands:

1. Woodland Gateway.

The gateway to London’s Downlands will be the Great North Wood which historically gave Norwood its name.

This landscape will be the first in a patchwork of linked working and recreation based landscapes stretching throughout the Downlands area. These landscapes will reveal the visible links between landscape, geology, geography and patterns of human settlement. The Great North Wood stretches across the top of Bromley and Croydon and picks up a myriad of small existing open spaces and woodlands. These small spaces will be joined together by new woodland street tree and housing estate planting. The Great North Woodlands will also link to woodlands on the heath ridge and the chalk downs as a London Downland’s wide woodland

initiative. The whole area will be managed as a community forest, providing forest products to the whole of London and linking to social initiatives within the area. Veteran trees will guide residents and visitors from the Great North Wood to the acid ridge to green spaces such as Addington Hills with its great views of central London. The routes will then continue on to the chalk Downland. Green spaces along the way will be managed as small fragments of Downlands Landscape with natural play where appropriate. Landscape legibility will be a key objective of signage and way finding along the routes.



2. River Valleys as routes to open countryside.

River valleys will act as fingers of riverine countryside stretching into the urban areas. These green areas will be full of wildlife and include family orientated Greenways. The river valley green spaces will also be opportunities for communities to link into their local dynamic landscape through growing and management, benefiting from an intimate relationship to a piece of land.

3. Strategic Countryside Area.

River valleys will link urban areas into London’s Downlands. This countryside area will include both chalk downland and working landscapes and will also extend into the suburban areas of Croydon, Bromley and Sutton. Panoramic views will be valued over the area. The area will have high sustainability and biodiversity objectives, linking to its role as a green lung for the city and in its role as the chalk aquifer for the city. The ecosystems that sustain these roles will be enhanced, with an increased role to alleviate the urban heat island effect and green initiatives

will be promoted to sustain the aquifer. Access to both the Surrey Hill’s AONB and Kent Downs AONB will be improved. With strong swathes of Downland’s landscape linking these areas both visually and physically.

Strategic Countryside Area



Area Strategy – Objectives



Increase access to open space and the Green Belt and the urban fringe

Promoting London’s Downlands to a city wide and local audience and as a large open space for recreation. Reinvigorating events such as the Historic Fayre on Farthing Down so that this wonderful piece of landscape is part of people’s lives regardless of where they live.

Improve awareness of routes as the Wandle Valley, Ravensbourne Valley, Cray Valley.

Promote links to Surrey Hills AONB and Kent Downs AONB to make a larger contiguous green space and regional or countryside park.

Consider extending the existing AONBs further into London.

Promote the creation of a new District Park, combining land in Sutton at Corrigan Avenue , Longlands Avenue, Ruffet and Bigwood.

Support private landowners to promote access particularly on the urban fringe.

Walk the Chalk : identify increased opportunity for the enjoyment of open space by walkers, horse riders and the creation of Greenways to encourage wider use of cycle routes by more diverse groups of people.



Conserve landscape and the natural environment and increase access to nature

Nature /technology: promoting use of outdoor spaces as working environments.

Promoting countryside coming into urban areas by making existing green urban space more representative of the wider ecology of the area.

Balancing access requirements with biodiversity objectives.

Wild fragments: Advertising the character of the open spaces on the fringe of the city within city and town centres such as bringing the grazing regimes of city fringe urban spaces into the heart of the city as a maintenance technique.

Create or reinforce wildlife corridors along river valleys.

Record wildlife and enhance natural reserves within land which is less accessible eg golf courses, hospitals.

Encourage stand-alone facilities or ones that enhance numbers of people visiting and exercising in open spaces.

London Showcase: City wide facilities such as the Bethlem Hospital are an opportunity to enhance the landscape through the design, maintenance and

management of their grounds. City to countryside and back again: Link the London’s Downlands to Surrey Hills and Kent Downs AONBs.

Chalking Up London’s Downs: It’s easy to get to without a car in 30 minutes from central London. There is lots of sky, links to open countryside, rural pubs within it and it is free to enjoy.

Pollution: Both airborne and sound pollution are highly relevant issues in relation to enjoyment of open space and access to nature. A presumption against an increase in traffic movements through narrow valleys adjacent to downland is key.

Area Strategy – Objectives



Adapting to changing climate

Flood alleviation and river valley enhancement through river widening, de-culverting and water meadow creation on the Downlands Rivers.

Focus on the natural issues such as green spaces, woodlands and rivers that link to retention of south London’s river aquifer.

Bromley, Croydon and Sutton are London’s most wooded boroughs and contain over half of the capital’s ancient woodland. Use the borough’s open spaces and streets as an exemplar in terms of integration of woodland trees into the rural and urban landscapes.

Protect the green legacy of the area by limiting the visual impact of new development on existing elevated green spaces, propose green roofs and walls for larger development to protect the views and plant woodland trees in new development to promote increased ruralism of suburban and urban areas. Green roofs will also support reduced heat island effect particularly in towns with high density such as Croydon.



Making sustainable travel connections

Promote historic lanes, quiet lanes, bridleways and greenways .

Address pedestrian/ horse /cycle priority of road crossing to support direct links to town centres such as the Vanguard Way link from East Croydon to Lloyd Park, Coombe Wood and to the North Downs.

Support walks, links and trails and reinforce green connections.

Improve public transport links to green space, making the destination landscape visible or indicated at the point of disembarkation.

The visibility envelope of the Downlands is wider than current protected areas ie views to Purley from Riddlesdown; views from Addington Hills. These views need to be recognised.



Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations and boosting the visitor economy

Use landscape typology to provide orientation and as a method of describing routes in way finding literature, along with landmarks. e.g. Great North Wood.

Promote London’s Downlands destinations eg: Riddlesdown, Carshalton Park, Farthing Down, Darwin’s home at Down House, Veteran trees programme.

Visible Biodiversity: Implement projects which promote the principles of biodiversity. The Bromley Environmental Education Centre at High Elms is a good example of this. Darwin’s house at Downe is another good example.

Events held in Londons Downlands e.g. Historic Fayre on Farthing Down Countryside Day.



Promote healthy living

Inclusion and social change: Linking open space renewal to social change as a powerful way to change communities. Supporting local populations to become engaged in the process of change and encourage more people to actively engage in their open spaces, make choices about them and treat them as their spaces to fulfil their needs. In turn promoting healthier lifestyles based on occupation of outdoor space. e.g. green gyms.

Natural play : London’s Downlands wide natural play with training for schools to highlight conservation issues and how to play in natural spaces.

Partnership with health providers: Exemplar landscape created in the Institute of Cancer research, Royal Marsden and Sutton Hospitals. Link hospital based therapy to outdoor locations in London’s Downlands. Open up dialogue about wider linking initiatives.

Cars versus People : Quiet lanes. Walking, horse riding and cycling opportunities instead of car journeys.

Area Strategy – Objectives



Promote sustainable food production

Develop the idea of Downlands Countryside which might incorporate model sustainable neighbourhoods: based around farming, allotments and small holdings e.g. near Oak’s Park in Sutton. Neighbourhoods could incorporate the following:

Planning control to support the ruralisation of existing small holding areas with a distinctive landscape typology of woodland and rural edge village .

Productive forests and rivers : Build upon the management objectives already being pursued to encourage small businesses out of the following woodland activities: coppicing, charcoal burning, firewood, local timber production for ornamental timber .

Promote responsibility for the health and welfare of trees and habitats through schools, community groups and local interest groups.

Productive rivers: Encourage clean rivers that support ponds and nature study areas for local schools.



Promote green skills and sustainable design, management and maintenance

Achieve a step change in the appearance and maintenance of Open Spaces particularly in urban areas and urban fringe areas by promoting a downlands character in these open spaces.

Horticultural training to be provided so that maintenance techniques of biodiverse landscapes can be achieved.

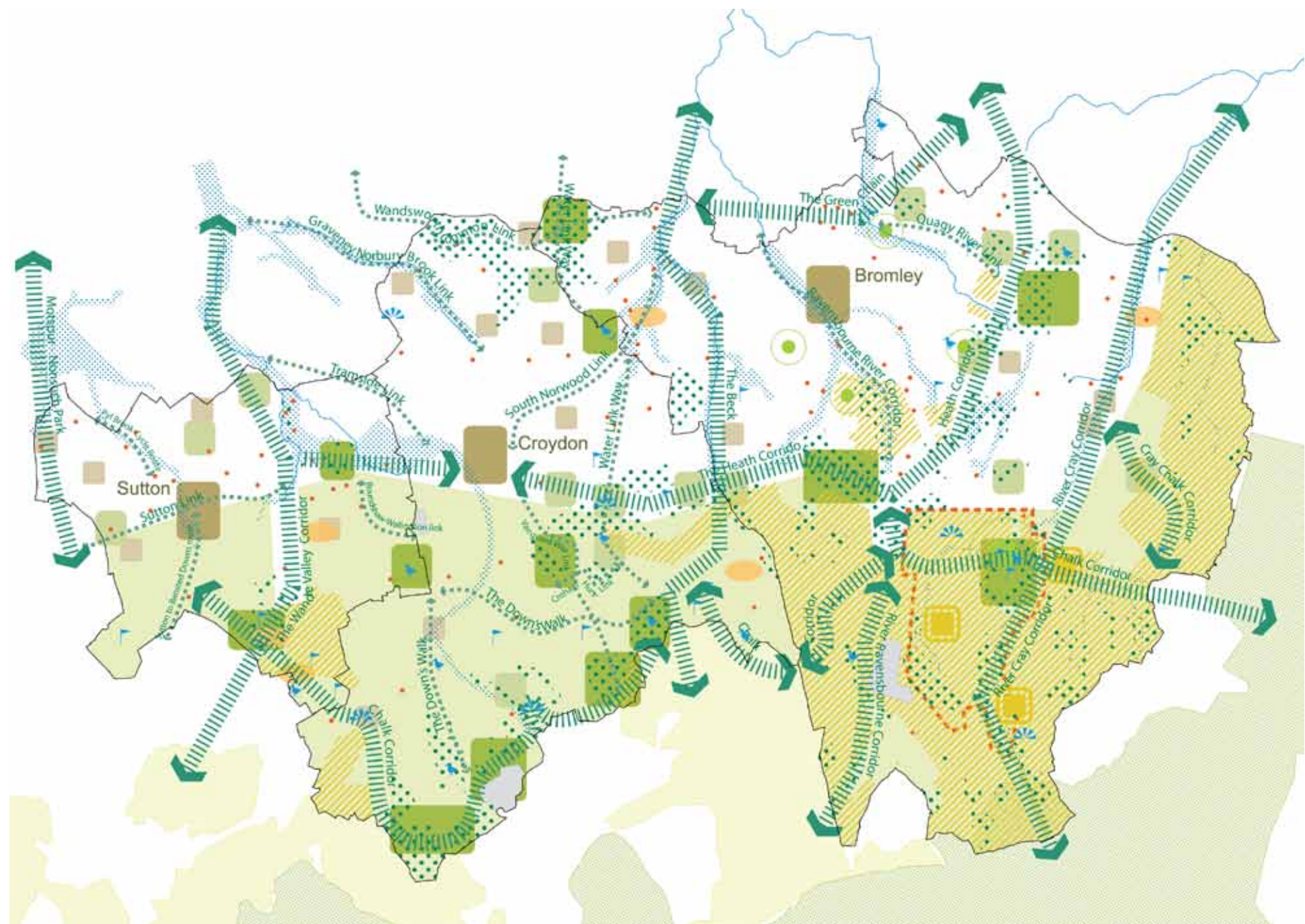
Promote Capel Manor which offer training and qualification in a range of horticulture and environmental studies related to London’s Downlands.

Social Enterprise : Explore setting up social enterprise initiatives related to maintenance of biodiverse landscapes, productive forests, rivers and community farming.

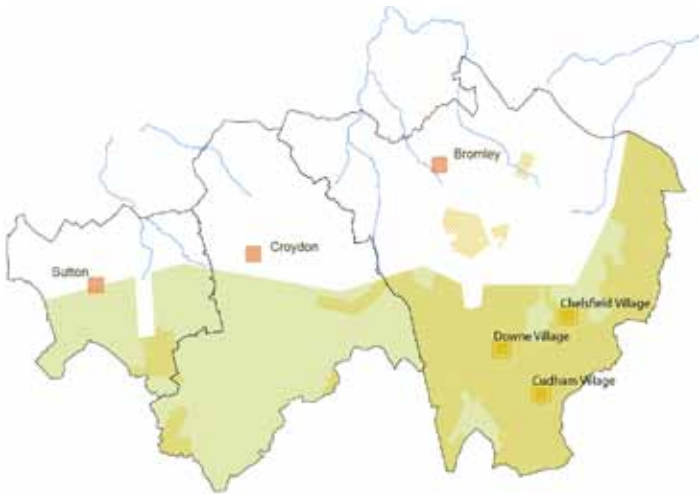
Use green space as a training resource for unemployed young people.

London's Downlands - A Day in The Country





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1

Downlands Countryside

Explore recognition of open space such as London's Downlands Countryside Park which will include the full extent of Chalk Downlands in London and incorporating urban areas within the visual envelope and protected green views.

Creating Capital Downs, linking the North Downs into the Surrey Hills AONB and Kent Downs AONB and creating a Local Nature Partnership (LNP).

Extending the AONB boundary of Surrey Hill and Kent Downs into Greater London.

Developing Downlands Countryside: London's Farms and Villages by promoting and branding Downlands role as a food producer for London within the M25, such as the farms around Downe Village. Promote character appraisals for urban fringe areas to support re-ruralisation and community agriculture

projects in areas such as The Oaks Park Area. Community woodland harvesting projects on the urban fringe in areas such as the Great North Wood and The Downlands Woodlands such as Grange Wood, Biggin Wood, South Norwood Lake, Stambourne Woodland walk, Beulieu Heights, Westow Park etc.

Celebrate London's last three villages situated in countryside and promoting New Addington as a new North Downs village with increased access to nature and countryside.

Explore an appropriate designation for Darwin's Landscape Laboratory which is a nominated World Heritage Site for example as a rural fringe Metropolitan Park.



2

Connectivity

Strategic routes and branding of London's Downlands.

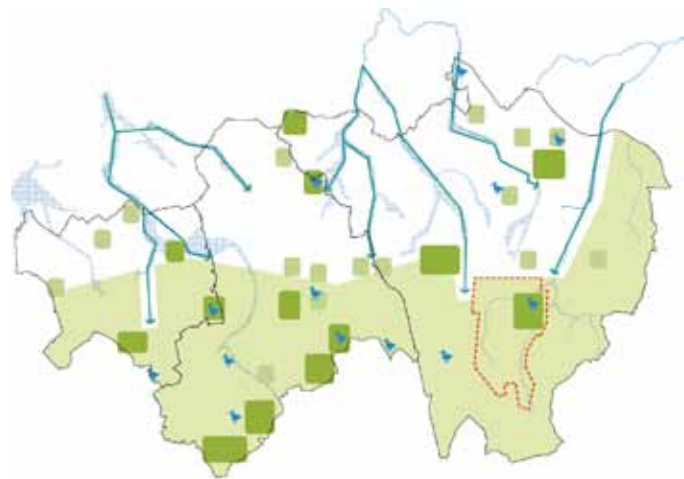
Promote access to London's Downlands: using technology, such as viral advertising to reach the younger generation.

Promote Downland managed corridors within which are new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes linked to the Green Chain and London LOOP e.g. the chalk route, Oaks to the Addingtons and the missing link at Carshalton and the heathland route eg London LOOP improvement at Shirley.

Road crossing pilot projects and Quiet Lanes initiatives to extend walkable and rideable routes for horses, bike and people e.g. A212 crossing near Lloyd Park, Sutton Lane and B278 Woodmansterne Road/Carshalton Road/ Rectory Lane.

Area Strategy – Opportunities

Potential 9 strategic projects:



3

Biodiversity and Sustainability

A Downslands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity and sustainability.

To promote clean air and water, reduce heat island effect.

Promoting new visible sustainability and biodiversity e.g. Bromley Environmental Education Centre at High Elms is a good existing example of this and Oaks Park and New Addington are areas where visible sustainability could be promoted.

Integrating nature with highly accessible urban spaces such as supporting the interface between the small blue butterfly in dense urban areas in Sutton.

Study of the Aquifer, Flood attenuation, trees and green context and natural systems.

Promote Darwin’s Landscape projects on education, interpretation biodiversity and access and promote its designation such as a Metropolitan Park.

Promote a new working landscape in the Cray Valley. This landscape could promote re-newables, micro generation, food growing projects, river keepers and support a widened more accessible river valley.



4

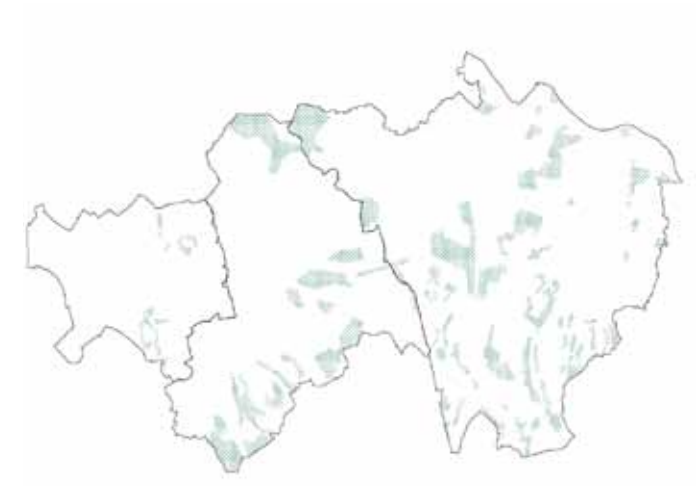
Countryside to City

Supporte projects that promote the green infrastructure within the town centres of Bromley, Croydon and Sutton.

Support the development of Crystal Palace Park to Regional Park status.

Develop and increase knowledge of traditional countryside management techniques such as grazing, coppicing and hedge laying to blur the urban/ rural edge. This can be achieved by developing the Downslands woodlands initiative further and integrating it into the lives of communities.

Promote river valleys such as the Wandle, Ravensbourne and Cray as green corridors from urban to countryside.



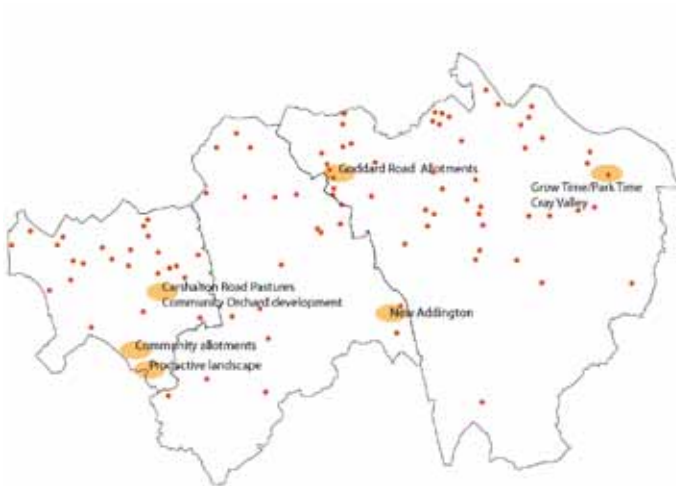
5

Woodlands, Trees and Hedges

Support the concept of the Great North Wood through identifying and reinforcing existing woodland fragments.

Expand the Downsland Working Woodlands project over the whole of Downsland .

Demonstrate the need for woodland trees in urban areas. Linking the importance of woodlands to the preservation of south London’s Aquifer and their role in alleviating the urban heat island. Celebrating and preserving the fact that the London’s Downsland has over half of the capital’s woodlands.



6

Community and local initiatives

Link social initiatives to green space regeneration on both a local and city wide basis. Projects such as Capital Growth’s 60 new growing spaces to be created by 2012. e.g. Goddard Road Allotments.

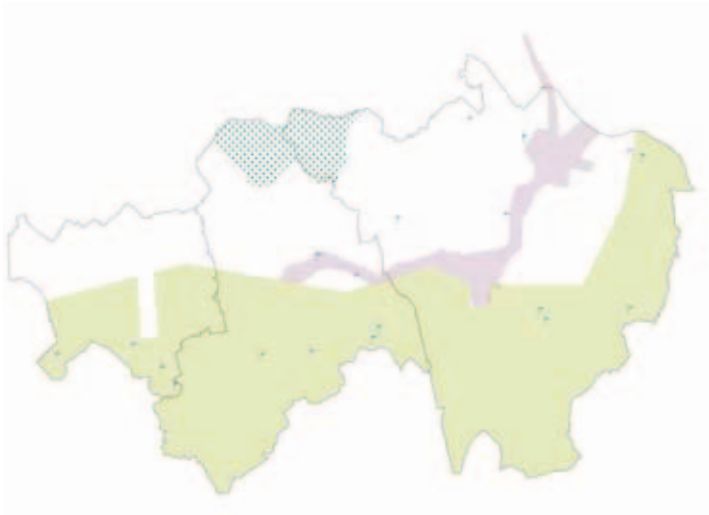
Work with the travellers communities of Oaks Park and the Cray valley to support a positive relationship to the landscape within which they sit.

Build on the idea of neighbourhood forums and a network of local land based initiatives within a Downsland landscape context in projects such as Bute Orchard and Allotment Project.

Partner with health providers to support healthy landscapes within their grounds and elsewhere. e.g Royal Marsden Hospital in Sutton.

Area Strategy – Opportunities

Potential 9 strategic projects:



7

The Great Outdoors

Walking, cycling and riding routes.
Natural play in parks, scout and guide campsites, golf course etc.

Downlands wide approach to natural play. e.g. design guidance, pilot projects, natural play in urban areas, management issues of natural play.

Map and postcards of Downsland wide guide to The Great Outdoors.

Destinations:

- High Elms Country Park
- Riddlesdown
- Darwin’s Landscape
- Addington Hills
- Roundshaw Downs
- Farthing Down/Happy Valley
- Kenley Common
- Keston Ponds
- Carshalton Ponds



8

Realise potential for private land

This private land covers airports, golf courses, farmland, stables, subdivision of land and will result in improvement of the Green Belt.

Study of private open space to assess the following:

- Increased access through raising awareness of public rights of way.
- Support for biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Create nature reserves.
- Shared use of these open spaces based on the Kenley Common model.



9

Cultural heritage

Promote the cultural heritage of Downlands.

Promote a narrative around historic landscape and links to local food production.

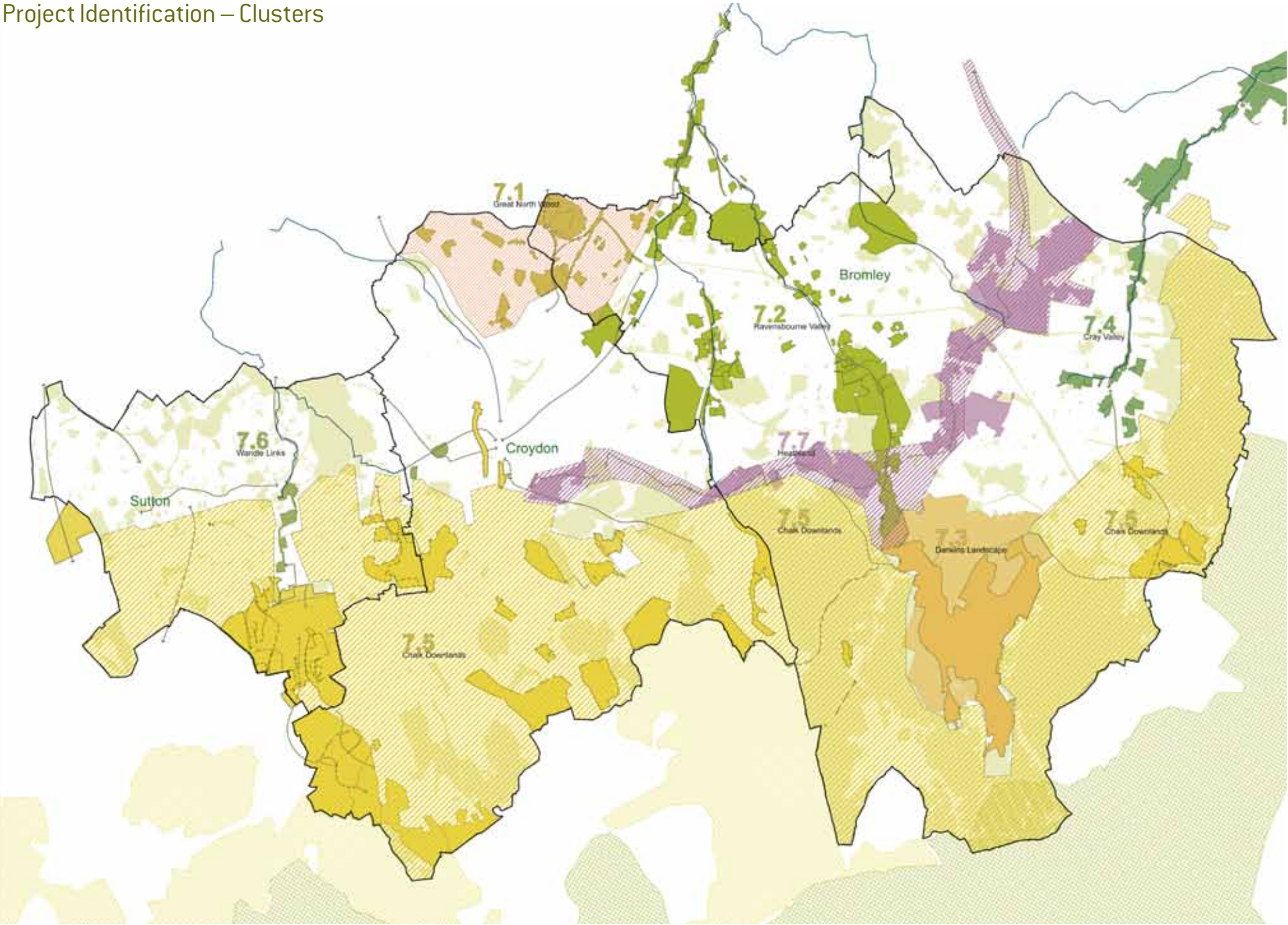
Promote London’s Downlands cultural role in London such as a new Battle of Britain Heritage Centre at Biggin Hill, Darwins Landscape Laboratory, City of London Commons and its social history and downland’s role as home and work place for Darwin (natural selection), Pitt (antislavery), Lubbock (bank holidays), Willet (daylight saving), Lord Oaks (racing), 5 archbishops, Amy Johnston (1st Solo flight to Australia), Coleridge Taylor (Composer).



Project Identification

This section details all London's Downland project suggestions: local authority projects, interventions delivered through development and site acquisitions. Each project is mapped, described within a rolling project list and assessed against this area's strategic opportunities.

Project Identification – Clusters



Clusters

- 7.1 Great North Wood
- 7.2 Ravensbourne Valley
- 7.3 Darwin's Landscape
- 7.4 Cray Valley
- 7.5 Chalk Downlands
- 7.6 Wandle Links
- 7.7 Heathland

Map derived from GiGL data 2011 - © Crown Copyright and database right 2011. Ordnance Survey 100032216.

Project Identification – Clusters

7.1. Great North Wood

The Great North Wood was a semi natural forest that stretched as far south as Croydon and as far north as Camberwell. Fragments of the wood remain and its memory lingers on in suburban place names such as Norwood. The Great North Wood could be a new gateway to the Downlands area, providing a strong green backdrop to the city, supporting fresh air and reduced heat island effect. Trees will also absorb ground water and therefore aid retention of this water, reducing runoff. There are interesting opportunities to improve the ecology of the wood. This cluster will also be an opportunity to showcase the use of woodland trees in urban environments.

7.2. Ravensbourne Valley

The Ravensbourne Valley strategic project will support one of the key themes of Countryside to City, promoting green links from the urban edge to the rural fringe. The project cluster combines the Environment Agency’s and Bromley’s objective for deculverting parts of the Ravensbourne improving flood capacity, water quality and biodiversity at the same time as fulfilling Bromley’s objective for increasing biodiversity and increased presence of the Downland’s landscape in the town centre. The biodiversity theme is further extended in projects that promote natural play, healthy walking and community growing to stitch the project back into opportunities for social initiatives in green space.

7.3. Darwin’s Landscape

The main distinctive destination within the Downlands area, Darwin’s Landscape is a UK government proposed World Heritage Site and therefore is a major world wide destination within the Downlands area. Improved access, interpretation and management are key objectives for this project cluster, which are set out in a separate management plan.

7.4. Cray Valley

This cluster will also support one of the key themes of Countryside to City, promoting green links from the urban edge to the rural fringe. The project cluster is a key opportunity for social initiatives related to river corridor improvements, promoting a series of green spaces linked by a healthy and biodiverse river corridor. This corridor sits immediately adjacent to part of 7.5 Chalk Downlands Area and is also adjacent to a community that could be offered healthy community initiatives such as healthy eating, walking and growing projects as well as development of existing schemes.

7.5 Chalk Downlands

This cluster promotes and reinforces the chalk corridor, trees, woodlands and countryside. It has strategic importance in London as it supports the quality of the chalk aquifer and has a major role in mitigating the heat island effect for the city as well as providing large areas of linked downland green space within Greater London. Links from the city to the rural fringe are strong but need reinforcing in some key locations. Key green spaces already show outstanding examples of downland management which can be rolled out over a much wider area and brought into the urban edge and town centre locations.

7.6 Wandle Links

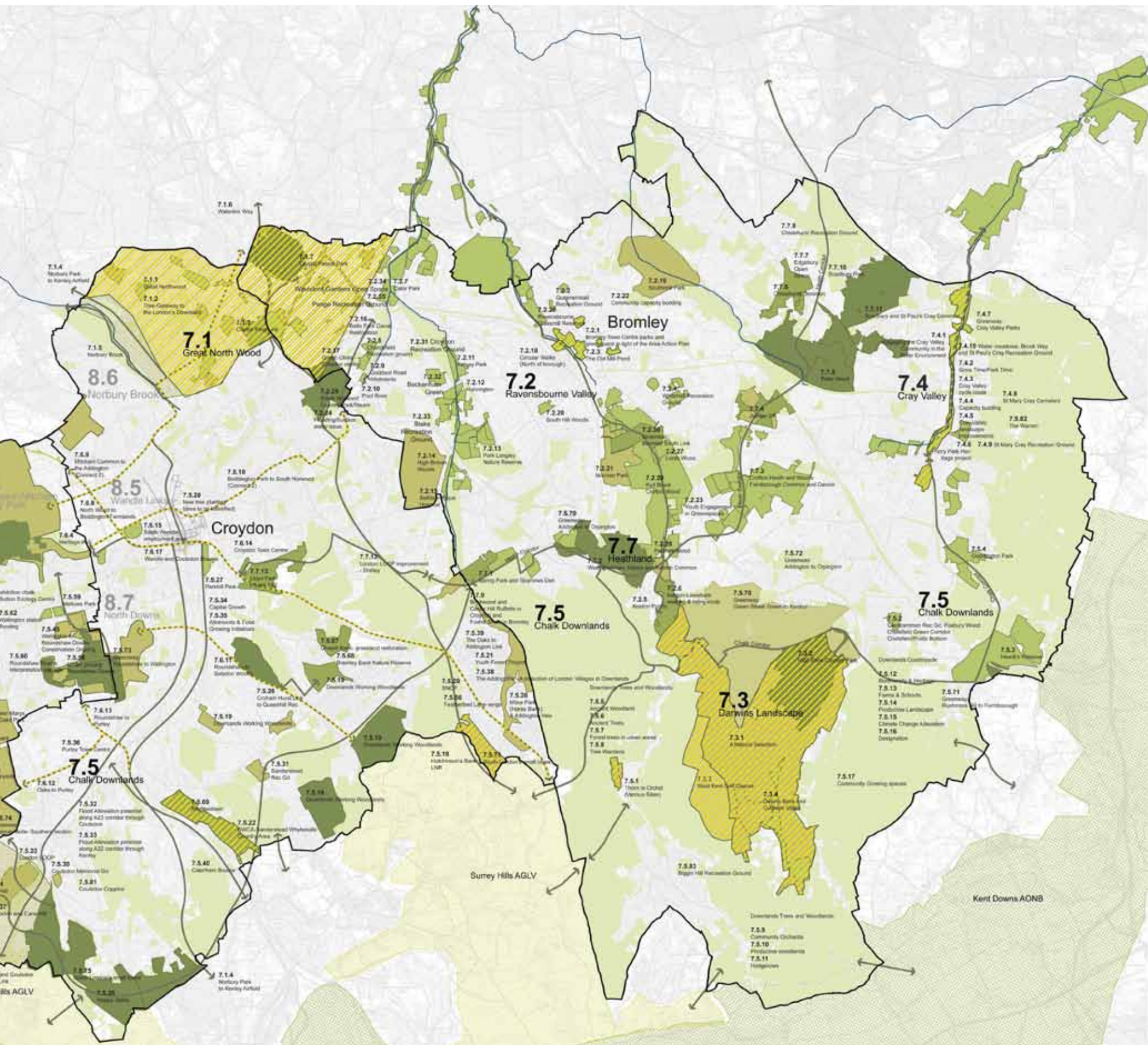
This framework is a key opportunity to link the Wandle Valley to open countryside via Oaks Park. The area around Oaks Park will benefit from projects that support its rural character through development control and design work.

Links with Croydon’s Connect2 project and tramside links are identified within the Wandle Valley Framework Area 8.

7.7 Heathland

This project cluster is based on the ridge of sandy and pebbly soils that underlay a series of remnant heaths, commons and woodlands. It is a major strategic opportunity to develop improved links from city to the rural edge. This route also links many key green spaces and contains sites such as Addington Hills and Keston Common which have panoramic views of the city. In addition there is a key green space at Lloyd Park where the Heathland and Chalk Downlands come together. This park also links into Croydon Town Centre and is therefore an important gateway to the Downlands area.

Project Identification – Projects Map



Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Complete

Phase one

Project Number	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha,km)	Project Owner	Estimated Total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Phase 1 candidate
7.1	Great North Wood									
7.1.1	Great North Wood	Reinstate the great North Wood (Norwood). Oak woodland - Grange Wood/ Biggin Wood/ South Norwood Lake/ Stambourne Woodland Walk/ Beuleiau Heights/ Westow Park/ The lawns and the area of Croydon and Bromley previously covered by the wood eg oaks as street trees.	Feasibility study & cost		Croydon; Bromley Project partner: LWT Matthew Frith	£50k	£0	£50k	0	
7.1.2	Trees - Gateway to the London's Downlands	Gateway to the Downlands recognises the historical importance of trees in the evolving landscape and their current importance for improving urban landscape value and mitigating against the affects of changing climate. The remnants of the once Great North Wood now stretch across the the northern limit of the London's Downlands area and is placed as the Gateway from inner London into the Downlands. (see phase 1 project for more info)	Feasibility cost and initial proposal		Croydon (Vincent Lacovara)	M=<£250k	£0	M=<£250k	1	Y
7.1.3	Capital Ring Link	Strategic link from South Norwood to Capital Ring - from South Norwood Country Park through to South Norwood Lake upto Crystal Palace park	Feasibility Study	4km	Croydon					
7.1.4	Norbury Park to Kenley Airfield	Key north south greenway leading from Norbury Park via Thornton Heath Rec, Thornton Heath distict centre along the Norbury Brook then through Central Croydon on the Wellesley Road alignment to Park Hilland on to Purley ton centre and Kenley Airfield.	Detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery		Croydon	£4m	£0	£4m		
7.1.5	Norbury Brook	Creation of a sustainable urban drainage corridor along the culverted river alignment in Croydon, working with development sites, highways and greenspaces.	Progress project through Drain London, prticularly deculverting river at Norbury Park and Thornton Heath Rec. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£10m	£0	£10m		
7.1.6	Waterlink Way	North south national cycle network route from crystal palace to new addington via south norwood country park.	Detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery		Croydon	£1m	£0	£1m		
7.1.7	Crystal Palace Park	De-silting of lake to alleviate flooding potential and enhance water quality; last remaining Paxton fountain to be re-lined and restored; awareness raising and improvements for bat population. Outdoor Gym.	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Toby Smith)	£165k	£0	£165k	1	Y
7.2	Ravensbourne Valley									
	Enhancing Bromley town centre parks and greenspace in light of the Area Action Plan	Identification of opportunities to enhance Bromley town centre as an economic hub linking to local greenspaces, working alongside the town's Area Action Pla and proposals for Bromley North Village . Installation of green space signage and interpretation.	Feasibility Study; implementation of natural heritage trail		Bromley (Alistar Hayes/Amy Rogers)	£80K	£0	£80K	1	Y
7.2.1		Landscape, biodiversity and infrastructure improvements and engaging communities (Wi-Fi and electronic recording for walking initiatives)	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Alistar Hayes/Amy Rogers)	£120K	£0	£120K	2	Y
7.2.2	Queensmead Recreation Ground and St Martin's Hill	De-culverting and biodiversity improvements; heritage project focussing on WW2 refugees and Naturalise concrete channel TQ3978969169	Funding required and outline design	200m	Bromley (Louise Simpson) and EA(D.Webb)	£600k	£0	£600k	2	Y
7.2.3	The Old Mill Pond	Low flow channel and reedbed creation, resulting in ecological and landscape improvements plus interpretation	Funding required		Bromley (Louise Simpson) and EA	£350k	£0	£350k	1	Y
7.2.4	Whitehall Recreation Ground	De-culverting; wildflower meadow creation; community vegetable growing project	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Louise Simpson)	£50k	£0	£50k	0	N
7.2.5	Keston Ponds	De-silting and restoration of historic fish ponds complex; biodiversity & access improvements; interpretation	Funding required		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£100k	£0	£100k	1	Y
7.2.6	Keston-Lewisham walking &	Creating a green walking/cycling route via Bromley town centre	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Malcolm Harris)	£20k	£0	£20k	0	Y
7.2.7	Cator Park	De-culverting & associated biodiversity improvements. Deculvert Chaffinch Brook, naturalise existing concrete channel. TQ3637070206	Feasibility Study	8ha	Bromley (Stephen Tickner) and EA (D.Webb)	£1million	£0	£1million	1	Y
7.2.8	Churchfield Recreation Ground	Biodiversity improvements	Funding required		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£5k	£0	£5k	3	N
7.2.9	Goddard Road Allotments	Community growing project; skills training for special needs groups; infrastructure and biodiversity enhancements;	Funding required		Bromley (Amy Rogers)	£70k	£0	£70k	4	Y
7.2.10	Pool River	Biodiversity improvements and signage and interpretation	Funding required		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£10k	£0	£10k	0	N
7.2.11	Kelsey Park	De-silting of lake to alleviate flooding potential and enhance water quality for south London's heronry; awareness raising and improvements for bat population. Habitat Improvement TQ3767668798	Funding required and scoping brief	500m	Bromley (Stephen Tickner) and EA (D.Webb)	£100k	£0	£100k	1	Y
7.2.12	Harvington	Woodland management plan implementation	Funding required		Bromley (Andrew Wright)	£10k	£0	£10k	1	N
7.2.13	Park Langley Nature Reserve	Biodiversity improvements to balancing ponds and management plan implementation	Funding required		Bromley (Jenny Price)	£10k	£0	£10k	1	N
7.2.14	High Broom Woods	Woodland management plan implementation	Funding required; Scoping brief	800m	Bromley (Pherence Worsey-Buck)	£65,000	£50,000	£15,000	6	N
7.2.15	Bethlem Hospital Gd/Chaffinch Brook/St James Steam	Biodiversity improvements for woodland & meadows; improving access. Deculvert habitat improvement TQ3672267194	Funding required and scoping brief	1.5km	NHS Bromley and EA (D.Webb)	£200,000	£0	£200,000	0	N
7.2.16	Betts Park Canal conservation	Conservation of Betts Canal and associated horticulture and biodiversity improvements and interpretation	Funding required		Bromley (Stephen Tickner)	£60k	£0	£60k	2	Y
	Betts Park	Outdoor gym	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£50,000	£0	£50,000	3	Y
7.2.17	Green Chain - Croydon city centre	Creating a cycling/walking route to Croydon centre; including landscape, biodiversity, access and infrastructure improvements; joint with LBC	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Alistar Hayes)	£100k	£0	£100k	0	N
7.2.18	Circular Walks	Future walking in Green Space	Funding required		Bromley (Penny Read & stephanie Waddington)	£75k	£0	£75k	3	Y
7.2.19	Southend Park	Deculvert river within park.	Scoping briefing		Bromley (Andy Biggs) and EA	£80,000	£0	£80,000	1	N
7.2.20	South Hill Woods	Natural play area; implementation of woodland management plan and fountain conservation	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	1	N
7.2.21	Norman Park	Natural play area and outdoor gym	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£250,000	£0	£250,000	1	N
	Norman Park	Circular cycle/ jogging and walking route and associated accessibility improvements.	Funding required		Bromley (Malcolm Harris)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	3	N
7.2.22	Community capacity building	Network of training opportunities for volunteers and community leaders	Action planning		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£10k	£0	£10k	5	Y
7.2.23	Youth Engagement in Greenspaces	How does Your Garden Grow? School visits to allotments to engage young people in food production. Continue development of growing spaces in schools	Action planning		Bromley (Lorraine Courtenay/Caroll Long)	£20k	£0	£20k	5	Y
7.2.24	Flooding/Surface Water issues	Establishment of Junior/Senior Rangers' Schemes, leading to accredited training programmes	Action planning		Bromley (Nick Hopkins)	£20k	£0	£20k	2	N
7.2.25	South Norwood Country Park and Stream	Flood Alleviation in vicinity of South Norwood Country Park/Elmers End on the Chaffinch Brook		1km	Croydon/Bromley	£100k	£0	£100k	0	
7.2.26	South Norwood Country Park and Stream	Stream re-alignment, landscaping TQ3538168673	Scoping brief	500m	EA (D.Webb)	£200,000	£0	£200,000	0	N
7.2.26	Ravensbourne Glassmill	Habitat Improvement TQ3994568988	Outline design	150m	EA (D.Webb)	£50,000			0	N
7.2.27	Ravensbourne u/s of Lords Wood	Habitat Improvement TQ4167066396	Scoping brief	600m	EA (D.Webb)	£50,000			0	N
7.2.28	Ravensbourne Padmell Wood	Habitat Improvement TQ4173864757	Scoping brief	500m	EA (D.Webb)	£50,000			0	N
7.2.29	Kyd Brook Crofton Wood	Habitat Improvement TQ4434766322	Scoping brief	500m	EA (D.Webb)	£50,000			0	N
7.2.30	Greenway: Bromley South Link	Proposed greenway link into Bromley Town Centre from the south, linking a number of green spaces including Norman Park and Keston Common	Green CRISP of route		Sustran					
7.2.31	Croydon Road Recreation Ground	Conservation of the Victorian bandstand	Funding required		Bromley (Stephen Tickner)	£80,000	£0	£80,000	3	Y
7.2.32	Beckenham Green	Play area for children	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£40,000	£0	£40,000	3	N
7.2.33	Blake Recreation Ground	Play area for youth	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£40,000	£0	£40,000	3	N
7.2.34	Windsford Gardens Open Space	Green gym project	Funding required		Bromley (Stephen Tickner), Glades Shopping Centre and BTCV	£60,000	£30,000	£30,000	6	Y
7.2.35	Penge Recreation Ground	Access and biodiversity improvements and signage and interpretation	Funding required		Bromley (Stephen Tickner)	£15,000	£0	£15,000	2	N
7.3	Darwins Landscape									
7.3.1	A Natural Selection	This was Darwin's workplace and field study area during forty years of his work on the theory of evolution. The project will help plan, manage and enhance the wide range of grassland (eg Downe Bank), heathland (Keston Common), woodland (High Elms), hedgerow and pond (Keston pond and Cudham School) habitats that he used for observation.	Funding required	13km2	Bromley (Alistar Hayes)	£250,000	£0	£250,000	1	Y
7.3.2	Hign Elms Country Park	Natural play area	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£250,000	£0	£250,000	1	Y
		Lubbock's Landscape heritage project	Project delivery		Bromley (Nick Hopkins)	£150,000	£0	£150,000	6	Y
		Eton Five's court	Funding required		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£50,000	£0	£50,000	3	Y
		Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		Bromley (Nick Hopkins)	£50k	£0	£50k	3	N
7.3.3	West Kent Golf Course	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access; Thom to Orchid (various sites) - Chalk grassland management plan development, site survey assessment, and development of volunteer training	Funding required and project bid submitted	118ha	LWT (Ian Rappel)	£50k	part	£40k	3	N
	Rural walking	improve rural walking through signage, route improvement and accessibility	Funding secured		Bromley (Alistar Hayes and Stephanie Waddington)	£115,000	£115,000	£0		
7.3.4	Downe Bank and Cudham Valley	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		KWT (David Hutton)	£50k	£0	£50k	3	N
7.4	Cray Valley									
	Engaging the Cray Valley community in the river environment	Youth voucher scheme, Work and Reward	Funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£78,000	£6,000	£72,000	5	Y
7.4.1		River keeper scheme	Funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£81,000	£7,000	£74,000	5	Y
7.4.2		Sand and water play site	Funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	3	Y
7.4.3	Grow Time/Park Time	Cray Valley healthy lifestyle projects: Extension of Grow Time and Park Time projects within the Cray Valley;	Pilot completed, funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£32,000	£0	£32,000	5	Y
7.4.3	Cray Valley cycle route	Completion of strategic cycle route to Goddington Park (and on to chalk route)	Route identified, capital funding required		Bromley (John Bone/Malcolm Harris)	£100,000	Part	£40,000	5	Y
7.4.4	Capacity building	Providing new facilities (outdoor gym) and refurbishment of existing facilities (kitchen in pavilion to enable healthy lifestyle training); projects enabling/encouraging community use of facilities - programme of family activities and skills training	Capital funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£100,000	£0	£100,000		N
		Support friends of Cray Valley to develop further healthy lifestyle initiatives e.g. health walks. Development of heritage audio trails, leaflet, interpretation and walk programme.	Community partnership work		Bromley (Carol Long)	£30,000	£0	£30,000		N
		Extend Cray Day celebration to promote local food and exercise	Capital funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£5,000	£0	£5,000		N
7.4.5	Cray Valley landscape improvements	Cray Valley river restoration and landscape proposals with Cray Valley reservoirs access study, Associated interventions.	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Carol Long) & Environment Agency	£500,000	£0	£500,000		N
		Feasibility for a Cray Valley Route and linking into the new Chalk route. Associated interventions in parks and green spaces along the route and heritage aspect. Study into crossing the A20 and associated improvements.	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Carol Long)	£100,000	£0	£100,000		N
		Installation of outdoor theatre in Sandway Park	Preliminary studies completed, funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£30,000	£0	£30,000		N
		Throughout Crays area appropriate signage, interpretation and landscape improvements	Artwork design completed, physical improvements identified, need capital funds		Bromley (Carol Long)	£50,000	£0	£50,000		N

Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha,km)	Project Owner	Estimated Total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Phase 1 candidate	
7.4.6	Priory Park Heritage project	Phase 1 covering built heritage; need to investigate phase 2 to include Priory Gardens	Scoping		Bromley (Kay Coulton)	£1 million plus	£0	£1 million plus		N	
	Greenway: Cray Valley Parks	Pedestrian and cycling link along the Cray River corridor. Travel north.south through the London Borough of Bromley, connecting into the London Borough of Bexley to the north and continuing up the Cray to the Thames. The route provides links to green spaces, towns centres, schools and other trip generators.	Continued development of the route in LB Bromley, 10/11 Greenways programme has secured funding for Goddington Park. Secure funding for other sections.		Sustran	£106k	£41k	£65K	6	Y	
7.4.7		Conservation of remaining heritage features, biodiversity surveys and enhancements	Outline designs		Bromley (Nick Babb)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	3	N	
7.4.8	St Mary Cray Cemetery				Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£50,000	£0	£50,000	3	Y	
7.4.9	St Mary Cray Recreation Ground	Outdoor gym	Funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£50,000	£0	£50,000	3	Y	
7.4.10	Watermeadows, Brook Way and St Paul's Cray Recreation Ground	Access, interpretation and biodiversity improvements	Funding required								
7.5	Chalk Downslands										
	Chalk Corridor	Thorn to Orchid (Various sites)	Chalk grassland management plan development, site survey assessment, and development of volunteer training for 6 sites: Saltbox Hill (TQ407609), West Kent Golf Course (TQ428609), Hutchinson's Bank (TQ382616) & Featherbed Lane verge, Chapel Bank (TQ386607), and Riddlesdown (TQ331598, LWT-owned part) - in LBs Bromley and Croydon.	HLF bid granted March 2011; officers appointed June 2011	118ha	LWT (Mathew Frith)	£50,000	Yes		1	Y
7.5.1											
7.5.2		Glen trammon Recreation	Biodiversity enhancement; interpretation; access and play improvements	Funding required		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£120,000	Yes	£80,000	6	Y
		Glen trammon Recreation Ground	Outdoor gym	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£50,000	£0	£50,000	3	Y
		Foxbury Wood	Implementation of woodland management plan	Funding required		Bromley (Amy Rogers)	£10,000	£0	£10,000	4	Y
		Chelsfield Green Corridor	Signage, interpretation and access improvements to create circular walking route from Glen trammon Recreation Ground to Chelsfield Green	Funding required		Bromley (Amy Rogers)	£50,000	£0	£50,000	4	Y
		Chelsfield/Pratts Bottom	Community growing project	Funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£30,000	£0	£30,000	3	N
		Biggin Hill Recreation Ground	Outdoor gym	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£50,000	No	£50,000	3	Y
7.5.3		Hewitt's Reserve	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		KWT (David Hutton)	£10,000	£0	£10,000	3	N
7.5.4		Goddington Park	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£10,000	£0	£10,000	3	N
7.5.5	Downlands Trees and Woodlands	Ancient Woodland	Mapping of Ancient semi-natural woodlands across all boroughs; implementation of management regimes; promote access	Survey work		Bromley, Croydon and Sutton (Andrew Wright, Alister Hayes, Andrew Williams/Hendryk Jurk)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	1	Y
7.5.6		Ancient Trees	Mapping of Ancient Trees across all boroughs; implementation of management regimes; identification of future Ancient trees	Survey work		Bromley, Croydon and Sutton (Andrew Wright, Alister Hayes, Andrew Williams/Hendryk Jurk)	£30k	£0	£30k	1	Y
7.5.7		Forest trees in urban areas	Planting of forest trees in streets to increase canopy cover	Funding required		Bromley (Andrew Wright)	£40k	£0	£35k	2	Y
7.5.8		Tree Wardens	Training and development	Funding required		Bromley (Andrew Wright)	£5k	£2k	£3K	6	Y
7.5.9		Community Orchards	2 sites identified; planting of orchards and community training	Funding required		Bromley (Andrew Wright)	£6k	£1k	£5k	4	Y
7.5.10		Productive woodlands	Woodnet; coppice woodland; charcoal burning; wood production	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Andrew Wright)	£20k	£0	£20k	1	N
7.5.11		Hedgerows	Promotion and awareness raising	Funding required		Bromley (Alister Hayes)	£20k	£0	£20k	5	N
7.5.12	Downlands Countryside	Biodiversity & Heritage	Centre of raising awareness focussed on environment, biodiversity and heritage and archaeology;	Action planning		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington & Alister Hayes)	£60k	£0	£60k	3	Y
7.5.13		Farms & Schools	Link farms and education. Raise awareness of urban countryside interface and introduce Bromley's school children to the productive landscape	Action planning		Bromley (Stephen Tickner)	£10k	£0	£10k	3	N
7.5.14		Productive Landscape	Promoting the Downslands as a place of production; Promote a Downslands food trail (with the private sector), Support for grazing project across region.Search and record downslands producers, promote downslands produce on a london	Action planning		Bromley (Alister Hayes)	£50k	£0	£50k	3	Y
7.5.15		Changing Climate Alleviation	Protect London's aquifer and green areas; promote Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Alister Hayes)	£30k	£0	£30k	0	Y
7.5.16		Designation	Explore relevant designation for Downslands Countryside	Feasibility Study		Bromley (Alister Hayes)	£5k	£0	£5k	0	N
7.5.17		Community growing spaces	Extension of community 'Grow-Time' project (linking into local allotments) - into Biggin Hill and Downham estate/Burnt Ash; training for adults who may be vulnerable/at risk, disadvantaged, or with mild mental health or physical disabilities	Pilot completed, funding required		Bromley (Carol Long)	£64k	£0	£64k	5	Y
			Development of two sites for horticultural skills development and training opportunities; cultivation of plants, shrubs and trees to be used in planting schemes across the borough's green spaces.	Funding required		Bromley (Louise Simpson)	£150,000	£18,000	£132,000	1	Y
7.5.18	Hutchinson's Bank LNR	Scrub clearance on southern parcels, to complement further grazing management, in order to support chalk grassland restoration. Partnership with Old Surrey Downs. Fencing a new grazing area, installing water supplies to all the paddocks, installing catching pen.	£5,000 funding gained from Gannett Foundation towards the fencing. £19,500 Grant received from Veolia Environment Trust, May 2011. Appeal in place to	3ha	Jo Porter (SCC) DCMP LWT, Downslands Project (Alex Baxter-Brown)	£43,000 (£18,000+£25,000)	£5,000 + £19,500 = £24,500	£5,500 + £13,000 = £18,500	3		
7.5.19	Downlands Working Woodlands	FSC Certification maintained. Sustainable management and marketing of woodland products from Coppice to sawlogs. Training and development of Friends groups and volunteers to recognise value of product and uses of harvested materials.			Croydon (Vincent Lacovara)	M = < £250k	£0	£250k	1	Y	
7.5.20	New tree planting	Potential new planting sites - mitigation against changing climate - town/city centre cooling & shade	Areas being identified by Forestry Team		Croydon				1	Y	
7.5.21	Youth Forest Projects	Targeted engagement activities in and around Birchwood and Rowdown Wood, New Addington - promote understanding of woodlands amongst young people , provide diversionary activities that are interesting and adventurous.	Croydon Greenspaces working with Youth Service to develop project and apply for funds	20ha	Croydon	£20k	£0	£20k	4		
7.5.22	SWCA	Sanderstead to Whyteleafe Countryside Area (60+ ha of countryside , access routes including LOOP/bridleway, cross boarder partnerships) _ conservation grazing for downland species, Higher Level Stewardship, conservation of skylarks	Secure funding for SWCA wrdening duties and community engagement & volunteers. Continue conservation grazing	100ha	Croydon (Downlands Project)	£35000 pa			5		
7.5.23	London LOOP	Upgrade one of London's Strategic Walks including surfacing, infrastructure and signage to meet current code of practice for outdoor accessibility for all user groups. Remove the need for walkers to use Carshalton Road (Sutton) by creating a new rights of way through fields opposite.	Carry out an up to date audit to add to the current existing database of information showing relevant issues.	4km	Walk England	£100k	£0	£100k			
7.5.24	Cane Hill	Cane Hill Open Space - redevelopment of site and relocation of mixed use including residential to the north of the site near transport links in Coulsdon.	Potential to link this to London Loop objectives with strong themes of cultural/historical context and memories of previous use. Heritage value od nearby Surrey Iron Railway to	35ha	CC & HCA?				1		
7.5.25	Happy Valley	Improved drainage and signposting of permissive bridleways	Establish scope of works and costs	5km	Croydon	100k	£0	100k	0		
		Remove circle of beech trees - inappropriate planting in downland	Negotiation Consultation with Coulsdon Round Table	25trees							
7.5.26	Croham Hurst Link to Queenhill Rec	To have permissive footpath inside and along the boundary of Croham Hurst Golf course (through scrub woodland) between footpath exiting on Selsdon Rd (SE end nr A2022 Addington Rd) and the play areatennis courts that exits onto Queenhill Rd. This would avoid the need to walk along Selsdon Rd which also requires one to cross the Selsdon road as there is no pavement on the eastern flank of Croham Hurst at this point. Currently walkers frequently go across the fairway (well established practice) to reach Queenhill Rd so there are advantages to the golf club in the proposed route. This would then link in very nicely with Littleheath Woods. This also improves the walk linking green spaces between Croham Hurst and Spring Park in Bromley.	Confirm more detail of proposed route, establish land ownership, establish current access rights, discuss with golf course	0.3km	Willem Buttinger Croydon Ramblers 02086687354 willembuttinger@virginmedia.com	£5k	£0	£5k	1		
7.5.27	Parkhill Park	Urban park improvements - access, play & sports facilities	To be implemented from Section 106 planning obligation funds		Croydon	£100k					
7.5.28	Milne Park (Hares Bank)&Addington Vale	Parks to be Proud of - new play facilities, benches, bulbs	Implementation of Phase 1 work commences Spring 2011	26ha	Croydon	£216k	£216k		6		
		Parks to be Proud of Phase 2 - refurbish pavilion, new skate park, outdoor gym, refurb tennis courts, improve play facilities, improve path network, soft landscaping signage & bins				£849k	£0	£849k	3		
7.5.29	SNCP	Parks to be Proud of Phase 1- creation of picnic areas, newcafe facility, improved access and signage	Implementation of Phase 1 work commences Spring 2011		Croydon						
		Parks to be Proud of Pahse 2 - improved path network, reconfigured car-park, improved wetland, improved entrances, enhance environmental garden, new lake viewpoints, extended play area, signage & soft landscaping				£382k	£0	£382k	3		
7.5.30	Coulsdon Memorial Gd	Parks to be Proud of - refurbish café, new outdoor gym , new paths	Implementation of Phase 1 work commences Spring 2011	4ha	Croydon		£131k		6		
		Parks to be Proud of Phase 2 - improve play facilities, , refurbish tennis courts, improve path network, improve car park				£166k	£0	£166k	3		
7.5.31	Sanderstead Rec Gd	Parks to be Proud of - improved play facilities, footpaths, fitness trail	Implementation of Phase 1 work commences Spring 2011	8ha	Croydon		£119k		6		
		Parks to be Proud of Phase 2 - refurbished sport pavilion, skatepark facility, cycle track, improved paths and entrances, new cafe/kiosk, signage and soft landscaping.									
7.5.32	Flood/Surface Water issues	Flood Alleviation potential along A23 corridor through Coulsdon			Croydon						
7.5.33		Flood Alleviation potential along A22 corridor through Kenley									
7.5.34	Food Growing Projects	Capital Growth	60 new growing spaces to be created by 2012								
7.5.35			18 allotment sites								
			Sites being developed , many in schools and derelict land	na	Croydon						
			Capital investment required to improve infrastructure of access, water, toilesta and community space.	100ha							
7.5.36	Purley Town Centre	Public realm improvements to include the creation of new public spaces, the refurbishment of existing spaces, tree planting to improve urban cooling, recreational facilities and sustainable water management and walking and cycle links.	Progress through TfL LIP, Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans		Croydon	£10m	£0	£5m			
7.5.37	Coulsdon and Cane Hill	Public realm improvements to include the creation of new public spaces, the refurbishment of existing spaces, tree planting to improve urban cooling, recreational facilities and sustainable water management and walking and cycle links.	Progress through Coulsdon Masterplan, Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£10m					

* Project stage: 0 = notional, 1 = scoping/briefing, 2 = feasibility study, 3 = outline designs, 4 = detailed designs, 5 = tender, 6 = implementation, 7 = management plans
** At time of print project owner names are the current principal contacts

Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Complete

Phase one

Project Number	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha,km)	Project Owner	Estimated Total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Phase 1 candidate
7.5.38	The Addington-A collection of London Villages in the Downlands	The Addingtons are comprised of the historic village of Addington (long associated with the Archbishops of Canterbury and containing the Grade 2* Addington Palace, set within a Capability Brown landscape) and the newer settlements of New Addington and Fieldway. The area forms part of the 'green heart' of Croydon which stretches to Lloyd park in the west through areas such as Rowdown Wood, Hutchinson's Bank towards Darwin's Landscape in Bromley. Regeneration of Milne Park and Addington Vale through Croydon's Parks to be Proud of Programme together with ambitious plans to build new Council Houses create potential to using public realm and landscape improvements as tools to renew the housing market in an area of high multiple deprivation. A key focus will be on improving connections to and from the rest of the Borough to the Addingtons and the surrounding downlands landscape and developing the John Thompson & Partner's Vision for New Addington District Centre. In particular Croydon will working with Sustrans and the Downlands Management Project and London Wildlife Trust to improve links to NCR21 and protecting and enhancing the high value landscapes in the area. Smaller open spaces within The Addingtons will be the focus of community led initiatives, a good example being the Food Learning Centre at Mickleham Way Allotments.	Feasibility work and project costings, preparation of funding bids		Croydon(Vincent Lacovara)	£10m	£0	£10m	1	Y
7.5.39	The Oaks to the Addingtons (Chalk Corridor)	Orbital route along the broadened capital ring corridor	Detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£2m	£0	£2m		
7.5.40	Caterham Bourne	Creation of a sustainable urban drainage corridor along the culverted river alignment in Croydon, working with development sites, highways and greenspaces.	Progress project through Drain London. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£10m	£0	£10m		
7.5.41	Sutton Countryside Walk/LOOP	Additional signposts, waymarks and styles/ kissing gates needed as well as surface repairs. Ensuring all sections are appropriately signposted and suitably linked with relevant access routes. London loop missing link at Carshalton Road; the walk contains a section where walker's have to use a road. Footpath needs establishing with privat land owners.	Securing funding for feasibility study to create new footpath section. Identify funding for other updates. Feasibility Study	9km	Sutton	£20k	£0	£20k	0	
7.5.42	London LOOP	New signage at Oaks Park	Identify funding		Sutton	£2k	£0	£2k	0	
7.5.43	Wandle Oaks Link	Wandle to Oaks Park link improvement to the route and linkage. ie leaflets/ web based info/ photogrpahs of the route in leaflets/raised tables on roads/ reducing fly tipping	Short term contract to work u plan 1 yr		Sutton		£1.5k	£0	0	
7.5.44	Sutton to Bansted Downs route	New cycle route	Phase 1 scoping		Sutton	£30k	£0	£30k	0	
7.5.45	Wallington to Roundshaw Downs	Improved access from Stafford Road near the car park access approx. £20k, conversion of zebra to a toucan crossing on Stafford Road approx. £30k, allow contra flow cycling along Link Lane £10k and provide a gravel / permeable path on Roundshaw Downs £100k, signing the route £10k. Total £170k.			Sutton	£10k	£0	£10k		
					Sutton	£170k				
7.5.46	Oaks Park Bus Stop	Poor public transport to the Oaks area. Bus no 166 bansted to Croydon : has a stop next to travellers site but needs more stops. There is also another route to clockhouse and coulsend that isn't shown on walks routes and may need more stops?	Completed		Sutton				4	
7.5.47	Improvements to Oaks Park	People tend to drive there so study of improving other means of getting there eg horse bikes walking. Improvements to facilities in the park and maybe phase 2 grazing project here is Roundshaw Downs and other phase one grazing sites are successful.			Sutton				0	
7.5.48	Oaks Park Area Design Guidance	The Oaks area and its links to the Wandle and open countryside is the biggest opportunity for a strategic green space. Study of wider area to assess opportunities for this. Landscape Design Guidance to improve productive landscapes in and sustainable public access to the Oaks Park area. Production of design guidance for small holdings to maintain rural character of the area. This should include maximising the potential for productive sustainable landscapes such as community farm, orchards and edible landscapes. Improving access to green belt areas through better public transport and footpath network. Creation of links from Oaks Park to River Wandle and to Clockhouse. Improving access to local sites Carshalton Road Pastures and Queen Mary's Park. Project proposals include: new bus stop, road crossings for pedestrians and horse riders, footpath and signage improvements on Sutton Countryside Walk and LOOP. The design guidance should aim to reduce areas for flytipping etc.	Identify funding for project delivery and production of planning guidance document	approx 180ha	Sutton (Hendryk Jurk)	<£2.5million	£0	<£2.5million	1	Y
7.5.49	Chalk Downland meadow creation	Increased chalk downland meadow in Sutton. Retraining required and Downland wide strategy developed for collecting and dealing with Hay.	Identify additional sites, revenue funding required		Sutton	£50k			0	
7.5.50	Link Queen Mary's Park - Oaks Park	Queen Marys Park- Downlands Grassland and crossing to Oaks Park crossing the Woodmansterne Road footpath improvement (30mph)			Sutton	£10k	£0	£10k	0	
7.5.51	Quiet Lanes	Limited roads going south so roads very busy including small lanes. This reduced permeability by pedestrians and horse of southern fringe, doesn't not support links to wider countryside. This problem in Sutton could be part of a Downland's wide project to develop the concept of Quiet lanes and routes. Pilot for a downlands wide strategic study into rights of way, quiet lanes , crossings and permissive links for walkers cyclists and horses. Pilot to focus on Oaks park/ London Loop section 6 link ie B278: Woodmansterne Road/ Carshalton Road/ Rectory Lane and Sutton Lane	Identify funding for project delivery and production of planning guidance document		Sutton jeff wilson	£1 million plus	£0	£1 million plus	0	Y
7.5.52	Productive landscape	Small holdings and allotments. Control of development in the green belt is currently achieved through article 4 and enforcement notices can be very expensive. Design guidance could be produced for small holdings to support continued rural character of these areas. This guidance should also include sustainability and productivity of small holding s and therefore potential uses that support a rural character. This can be a Downlands wide initiative with guidance relative to individual boroughs also.			Sutton				0	
7.5.53	Bute Orchard	Bute orchard allotment project. Model for other sites and wider orchards initiative?							5	
7.5.54	The Warren Park visitor	Fencing project to protect chalk grassland habitats	Secure funding	400m	Sutton	£10,000	£0	£10,000	3	
	Sutton South	Study of local area to look for opportunities for more green space allocation eg school sites (shared use of playground) , Housing land (deteritorialisation of play areas etc) or new development requiring to have community green space allocated within the plot. Lack of Green space in Local Area with conflicting uses.	Study to identify available space		Sutton	£25k	£0	£25k	2	
7.5.55	School projects	Wilson school potential demonstration project for schools knowing about the green grid egdownlands management regime in their grounds, shared grounds space with community. Workshops, walking to the countryside from their school etc. Appointment of project officer.	Develop suitable outreach programme and appoint project officer		Sutton	£100,000	£0	£100,000	0	
7.5.56	Urban grazing	Introducing cattle grazing to Wellfield South. Improved conservation management.Providing infrastructure for conservation grazing (stock fencing, water supply, interpretation)	Establish fencing costs depending on outstanding access proposals, public consultation, securing funding.	0.5ha	Sutton	£20,000	£0	£20,000	3	
7.5.57	Roundshaw Downs Conservation Grazing	Introducing cattle grazing to Roundshaw Downs. Improved conservation management.	Public consultation	12ha	Sutton	£30,000	£25,000	£5,000	6	
7.5.58	Mellows Park	Large local park which has parts in decline. New pavilion required? New focus to the park required and change of character once old buildings are taken out.	Masterplan		Sutton	£30,000	£0	£30,000	0	
7.5.60	Roundshaw Downs interpretation signage	Improvement of site entrances to provide site interpretation.	Secure further funding	3	Sutton	£12,000	£2,000	£10,000	6	
7.5.61	Creation of exhibition chalk	Establishment of chalk grassland with suitable interpretation to promote Chalk Downlands	Secure funding	0.5ha	Sutton	£5,000	£0	£5,000	3	
7.5.62	Wallington station flooding	Flooding	Completed		Sutton Highways				2	
	Healthy living	Healthy Living Sutton Community Farm. I son leased lands only so would be good to support long term security of the land. Further outreach potential and increased biodiversity possibilities. Wallington farmers market were searching for locally produced food without success and so local cops on this land is a big opportunity. Downlands produce label could be a Downlands wide initiative. Currently commercial nurseries in this area with glass houses and not much arable farming. Commercial viability of arable crops not currently viable but may become viable via a downlands label and branding. London trend for locally produced food eg: within the M25.			Sutton	£1.5million	£88,000	£62,000	6	
7.5.63	District park	Creation of a new District Park Big wood/ Corrigan Avenue and rear of Longland Avenue/ and link to London Loop	Study and strategic masterplan		Sutton	£40k	£0	£40k	0	
7.5.65	Motspur to Cuddington and				Sutton				0	
7.5.66	Featherbed Lane verge	Thorn to Orchid (various sites) - Chalk grassland management plan development, site survey assessment, and development of volunteer training	Project bid submitted	118ha	LWT	£50,000	£0		3	
	Chapel Bank; grassland restoration (TQ386607)	Scrub clearance, creating of new paddocks, introduction of grazing, interpretation. In partnership with Old Surrey Downs (site is technically outside Greater London but on land owned by LB Croydon and adjacent to larger London Wildlife Trust reserve complex).	Implementation of Phase 1, to be followed by scoping for Phase 2; enlarging of grazing paddocks	33ha	LWT	£50,000	Yes	£5000 for additional grazing support	3	
7.5.67	Bramley Bank Nature Reserve	Habitat improvement; acid grassland, pond restoration, and woodland enhancements	Scoping brief to be developed	25ha	LWT	£30,000	£0		3	
	Riddlesdown	Thorn to Orchid (various sites) - Chalk grassland management plan development, site survey assessment, and development of volunteer training	Project bid submitted	118ha	LWT	£50,000	£0		3	
7.5.69	Greenway: Green Street Green to Keston:	Linking green spaces including Leamington Avenue Open Space, Tubbenden Recreation Ground, Darrick Wood, Tugmutton Common and Green Street Green Common.	Green CRISP of route		Bromley (Malcolm Harris)	£15,000 plus significant capital expenditure for works highlighted by the study	£0	£15,000 plus significant capital expenditure for works highlighted by the study	2	Y
7.5.70	Greenway: Rushmore Hill to Farmborough	Using bridleways and byways.	Green CRISP of route		Bromley (Malcolm Harris)	£15,000 plus significant capital expenditure for works highlighted by the study	£0	£15,000 plus significant capital expenditure for works highlighted by the study	2	Y
7.5.71	Greenway: Addington to Orpington	Proposed east west greenway link through LB Bromley, connecting into LB Croydon and NCN route 21	Green CRISP of route		Bromley (Malcolm Harris)	£15,000 plus significant capital expenditure for works highlighted by the study	£0	£15,000 plus significant capital expenditure for works highlighted by the study	2	Y
7.5.72	Greenway: Roundshaw to Wallington	Proposed greenway link between Roundshaw Park and Wallington, including improved facilities through Mellows Park. Signing connection for pedestrians and cyclists.	Confirmation of Link Lane alignment required, work planned for Mellows park in 11/12. Detailed design for the rest of the route.		Sustran					
7.5.73										

Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Project Number	Project name		Project description	Next steps	Size (ha,km)	Project Owner	Estimated Total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage	Phase 1 candidate
7.5.74	Greenway: Avenue Vert - Southern section		Cycle route between London and Paris, enters LB Croydon at Ditches Lanes, connecting through Coulsdon and Clock House into Oaks Park and NCN Route 20. Draft report completed by Sustrans in December, awaiting TfL sign off, confirming the alignment of the route within the GLA boundary.	Grove Lane - LB Sutton, upgraded path and improved crossing of Woodmansterne Road.		Sustran					
	Small Blue Butterfly Project		Ecological network for the small blue butterfly in urban areas. The project aims to increase the suitable habitat and kidney vetch populations on Roundshaw Downs and Hutchinson's Bank where there are existing populations of the small blue butterfly, and also create habitat at Happy Valley and The Dobbins to act as stepping-stones within the landscape for the butterfly to spread to. Also to encourage local people to get involved by becoming volunteers, and encourage to plant kidney vetch seed in their gardens.	Funding required and scoping brief. Waiting to hear if funding bid to SITA Enviro. Trust has been successful.		Sutton (Hendryk Jurk). Downlands Project (Alex Baxter-Brown)	£131,175	£31,175	£100k	1	Y
7.5.75											
7.5.76	Restoring and creating ponds on the North Downs		Pond creation at Old Lodge Farm in the London Borough of Sutton, as part of a bigger project to restore ponds in north-east Surrey	Funding gained from SITA Enviro.Trust	15x18m	Downlands Project (Alex Baxter-Brown)	£5,595 (just for OLF, total project cost is 33840)	£5,595 (just for OLF, total project cost is 33840)			
	Downlands HLS2		Maintain, enhance and restore a suite of semi-natural habitats, mostly chalk grasslands, on the North Downs, across several sites in north-east Surrey and south London. Sites in London are Salt Box Hill, Hutchinson's Bank, private field in New Addington, Foxley Woods Meadow and Old Lodge Farm. Sites in Surrey are Nork Park, Hooley Meadows, Peacock's Field, Merstham Meadows, Caterham Viewpoint, The Dobbins, Blanchman's Farm, Long Hill and Chapel Bank.	Application to be submitted asap	200ha	Downlands Project (Alex Baxter-Brown)	£228,245.00	£228,245.00			
7.5.77											
7.5.78	South London Conservation Grazing		Establish an south London and north east Surrey area conservation grazing service Basic level service already established with farm, purpose to develop to offer a wider service to more partners, with charges and delivering HLS schemes work for partners and clients. Project to be self sustaining once established.	Various bids including HLS	150 square miles	Downlands Project (Alex Baxter-Brown)	£260,000	£60,000	£200,000 over the next three years		
7.5.79	Old Lodge Farm		Develop old lodge farm as a working base for the downlands project.	Six funding partners support the project. Bids for farm base Establish limited company. Project has excellent community support	150 square miles	Downlands Project (Alex Baxter-Brown)		approx £220,000	£6,000 over the next three years		
7.5.80	Banstead Downs		Gateway project								
7.5.81	Coulsdon Coppice (TQ306589)		Revise management objectives, and seek to develop future plans for local ownership through Friends group.	Scoping brief to be developed		London Wildlife Trust (Ian Rappel)			£25,000	N	
7.5.82	The Warren (TQ486681)		Revise management objectives, and seek to develop future plans with respect to amphibian populations, in partnership with ARC.	Scoping brief to be developed		London Wildlife Trust (Ian Rappel)			£30,000	N	
7.5.83	Biggin Hill Recreation Ground		Outdoor gym	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£50,000	£0	£50,000	3	Y
7.6	Wandle Valley										
7.6.1	Pyl Brook Cycle Route		Sustrans in support of this but no funding at present			Sutton				0	
7.6.2	National Cycle Route		National cycle route 20 route/Avenue Vert London to Paris route improvement and optional routes/alignment			Sutton					
7.6.4	Heritage trail		Heritage trail developed for Sutton which could link into a wider initiative for downlands . Attractions: Carshalton, Cheam, Crew Manor, nonesuch, Carshalton ancient sweet chestnut and Borne of the Wandle in Carshalton Park.			Sutton	£100k	£0	£100k	0	
7.6.5	Carshalton Park		Improvements to Carshalton Park ie maintenance regime around edges and under sweet chestnut trees. Large area of park needs to remain open and cut grass because of big annual events but is a big opportunity to bring chalk downland into urban area.			Sutton	£100k	£0	£100k	0	
7.6.6	Carshalton Park Grotto		Carshalton Park grotto and spring restoration and story of Wandle Bourne through interpretation. Best location in the downlands area to understand the moving source of chalk streams.			Sutton	£800k	£0	£800k	1	
7.6.7	Carshalton Road Pastures		Community orchard developed in area with many existing fruit trees to give a more positive active use and to stop fly tipping. Improve accessibility to site from existing car park and public transport; secure site to reduce flytipping.			Sutton	£25,000	£0	£25k	1	
	Wandle-Downlands Link			Secure funding for detailed project development and implement Connect2 core route.		Croydon/Sutton					Y
7.6.8		North Wood to Beddington Farmlands	Part of the Wandle Links Project	Detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£2m	£0	£2m		Y
7.6.9		Mitcham Common to the Addingtons (Connect2)	Part of the Wandle Links Project	Route between Ampere Way and Lloyd Park to be implemented by March 2013. Link to Mitcham Common requires feasibility and detailed design work. Route from Lloyd Park to the Addingtons needs detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified.		Croydon	£4m	£2m	£2m		Y
7.6.10		Beddington Park to South Norwood Country Park (Connect2)	Part of the Wandle Links Project	Links to Waddon Ponds via Wandle Park to be progressed through planning negotiations. East Croydon bridge will be on site in 2012 facilitating the establishment of a route from Wandle Park to		Croydon	£4m	£0	£4m		Y
7.6.11		Roundshaw to Selsdon Woods	Part of the Wandle Links Project	Detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery		Croydon	£2m	£0	£2m		Y
7.6.12		Oaks to Purley	Part of the Wandle Links Project	Detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery		Croydon	£1m	£0	£1m		Y
7.6.13		Roundshaw to Purley	Part of the Wandle Links Project	Detailed route design report and costings to be developed from Greenways study alignments. Funding to be identified. Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£1m	£0	£1m		Y
7.6.14	Croydon town centre		Croydon mtropolitan centre is set for major transformation. Key to this will be transformation of the public realm including the introduction of new playing and a series of green spaces and routes that will connect central croydon to its three satellite parks and the wider green grid beyond.	Progress through the Connected Croydon Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£30m	£7m	£23m		Y
7.6.15	South Wandle employment area		Public realm improvements to include tree planting to improve urban cooling, recreational facilities and sustainable water management and walking and cycle links to enhance retail and employment in the area. New residential development will also need recreational facilities and new public spaces.	Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.		Croydon	£10m	£0	£5m		
7.6.16	Sutton Town Centre		The improvement of lateral and transverse routes for cycling and walking, lighting and planting to the pedestrianised and newly improved High Street. These routes run between manor lane and Throwley Way.	Funding required and outline design		Sutton Jeff Wilson	£1 million plus	£0	£1m		Y
7.6.17	Wandle and Coulsdon Bourne		Creation of a sustainable urban drainage corridor along the culverted river alignment in Croydon, working with development sites, highways and greenspaces.	Deculverting of Wandle at Wandle Park underway. Progress project through Drain London. Progress		Croydon	£30m	£4m	£26m		
7.7	Acid Heathland										
7.7.1	Heath Corridor	Spring Park and Sparrows Den	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		Corp of London/Bromley	£50k	£0	£50k	3	N
7.7.2		West Wickham, Hayes and Keston Common	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		Corp of London/Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£50k	£0	£50k	3	Y
		Crofton Heath and Woods,Farnborough Common,Darrick	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		Bromley (Stephanie Waddington)	£50k	£0	£50k	3	N
7.7.3		Farnborough Common	Outdoor gym	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£50k	£0	£50k	3	N
7.7.4		Jubilee CP	Natural play area	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	1	N
7.7.5		Pettis Wood	Woodland management, timber production and community training	Funding required		Bromley (Sam Pettman)/ National Trust	£50k	£7k	£50k	4	N
7.7.6		Chislehurst Common	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		Chislehurst Conservators	£50k	£0	£50k	3	N
7.7.7		Edgebury Open Space	Ballcourt	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£60,000	£0	£60,000	3	N
7.7.8		Chislehurst Recreation Ground	Children's fitness trail	Funding required		Bromley (Andy Biggs)	£20,000	£20,000	£0	5	Y
		Birchwood and Castle Hill Ruffetts in Croydon and Foxhill Shaw in Bromley		Funding required		Bromley and Croydon?	£20,000	£0	£20,000	1	N
7.7.9			Woodland improvement works								
7.7.10		Scadbury Park	Conservation of Scadbury Moated Manor and associated access improvements	Scoping required		Bromley (Andrew Wright)	£100,000	£0	£100,000	2	Y
7.7.11		Scadbury and St Pauls Cray Commons	Biodiversity enhancements, grazing; interpretation and access	Funding required		Bromley (Andrew Wright)	£50k	£0	£50k	3	N
7.7.12	London LOOP improvement - Shirley		London Loop-Kenel Woods to Pine Woods. The route is via pavement on Shirley Church Rd. Suggestion to obtain permissive path inside boundary of Addington Golf Course	Confirm more detail of proposed route, establish land ownership, establish current access rights, discuss with golf course	1km	Willem Buttinger Croydon Ramblers 02086687354 willenbutteringer@virginmedia.com	£20k	£0	£20k	1	
	Lloyd Park Phase 1&2		Parks to be Proud of Phase 1 - playground, picnic area gym.	Implementation of Phase 1 work commences Spring 2011	46ha	Croydon		£276,000		6	
7.7.13			Parks to be Proud of Phase 2 - improve entrances, tree planting, improve disc golf course, bmx trail, petanque piste, improve bowling club facilities & soft landscaping			Croydon	£315,000		£315,000	3	

* Project stage: 0 = notional, 1 = scoping /briefing, 2 = feasibility study, 3 = outline designs, 4 = detailed designs, 5 = tender, 6 = implementation, 7 = management plans
** At time of print project owner names are the current principal contacts



Carshalton Park

A photograph of a tree-lined path in autumn. The path is covered with fallen yellow and orange leaves. To the right of the path is a brick wall and a wooden fence. A signpost with a 'Footpath' sign and a 'PROW' sign is visible. The background shows more trees and a car parked on a road.

Phase One Early Delivery

This section identifies a first phase of projects to deliver area objectives and opportunities.



7.5.1 From Thorn to Orchid (Various Sites)

London Wildlife Trust has identified that in order for people to continue to enjoy the six reserves at the core of From Thorn to Orchid into the future, a more effective model of management needs to be adopted led by new plans and a greater level of involvement by local communities.

The aim is for new management plans to bring together substantial local expertise and information about the species and habitats present on the sites and their status, along with information about values, access and interpretation. To this extent the project takes forward the results of the Chalking Up London Downs HLF project that helped to promote the value of chalk grassland sites in the London boroughs of Bromley,

Croydon and Sutton. It will continue to work with key partners including the boroughs of Bromley and Croydon, Old Surrey Downs Project, Natural England, and neighbouring landowners.

The project will involve the development of new digitised management plans and assessment procedures to help inform the Trust in identifying priorities for action, how it can contribute towards Biodiversity Action Plan objectives, and how local people can best benefit from the reserves.

These will take account of the significant amount of work carried out on the reserves over the past 3 years, and planned through some complementary projects,

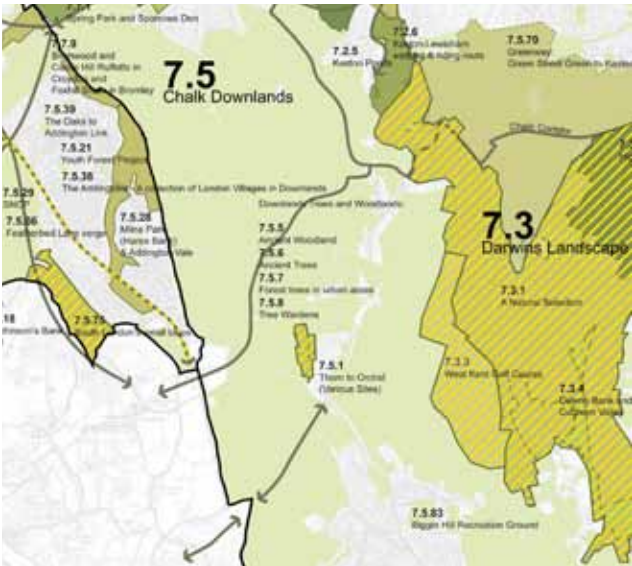
for example the Biffaward funded habitat restoration at Chapel Bank (started in 2010), and Veolia Environment Trust funded work to prepare Hutchinson’s Bank for cattle grazing (started in autumn 2011).

The Trust will also develop and support a network of 60 volunteers and through participatory methods establish procedures for these volunteers to be involved in the on-going monitoring and assessment of the sites and the delivery of practical conservation work. Since the launch of the project in June 2011, volunteers participated in surveying and monitoring sessions and practical conservation activities during which they received training to enable them to participate in site management.

Phase One – Project Details



During the management planning workshop volunteers, Trust staff and project partners have collaborated to identify management goals and priorities for action, and are developing new management plans and procedures necessary for successful rollout of the plans. Continuous training and guidance will be provided during the project to enable volunteers to carry out their agreed role effectively. On-going support will be provided in accordance with the Trust’s volunteer strategy, and we will seek to embed the network with the wider community of volunteers active in the two boroughs, as well as the Trust and its project partners.



Associated Projects:

Chalking Up London’s Downs Living Landscapes project, London’s Downland Green Grid Area Framework

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

London Wildlife Trust, Heritage Lottery Fund, London boroughs of Bromley and Croydon, Old Surrey Downs Project, Natural England

Governance:

The project is being funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and delivered by London Wildlife Trust with the support of the London Boroughs of Bromley and Croydon, Old Surrey Downs Project, Natural England

Project Owner:

Matthew Frith, London Wildlife Trust

Land Ownership:

Hutchinson’s Bank incorporating Featherbed Lane Road Verge, Chapel Bank and Three Corner Grove: leased to London Wildlife Trust from Croydon Council. West Kent Golf Course: leased to London Wildlife Trust from West Kent Golf Club. Riddlesdown SSSI and Saltbox Hill SSSI: London Wildlife Trust own the freehold

Planning Issues / Designations:

The area is a proposed World Heritage Site, confirmed by the Heritage and Tourism Minister John Penrose on the UK Tentative List in March 2011

Borough:

London Borough of Bromley

OS Grid Reference:

Saltbox Hill SSSI(TQ407609), West Kent Golf Course (TQ428609), Hutchinson’s Bank, Chapel Bank and Threecorner Grove(TQ381616) & (TQ386607), Riddlesdown SSSI (TQ 331 598)

Size-Area:

45 hectares in total across all sites

Next Steps:

Appoint 2 part time Project Officers (Volunteer Development Officer and Data Officer) started in May 2011. The project officers have begun the management plan preparation work (£600) and also the preparation of outreach and training materials (£2,400) and started to recruit volunteers to the project. It will then be feasible for the project officers to conduct outreach work with local community groups to encourage participation and deliver open days and practical taster sessions in conservation (£3,700) with a view to establishing a volunteer network

Total Cost: £50,000

Funding in Place: £50,000

Funding Required: N/A



Associated Projects:
Darwin's Landscape Laboratory, a UK Government proposed World Heritage Site

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
London Borough of Bromley/Greater London Authority/English Heritage/Kent Wildlife Trust/London Wildlife Trust/Downe Residents Association/Natural England/Woodland Trust/Charles Darwin Trust

Governance:
LB Bromley leads a steering group of organisations including partners Girl Guides and Scouts. Bromley would oversee project delivery

Project Owner:
Alister Hayes, LB Bromley

Land Ownership:
40% owned by Bromley Council whilst public rights of way may be on either public or private land. The partners own various sites with appropriate restrictions on access to the public/ members/children

Planning Issues / Designations:
The area is a proposed World Heritage Site, confirmed by Heritage and Tourism Minister John Penrose on the UK Tentative List in March 2011

OS Grid Reference: TQ 43100 61100

Size-Area: 13 km2

Next Steps:
Funding for outline and detailed designs needed to implement the strategies

Total Cost: £250,000

Funding in place: none

Funding Required: £250,000

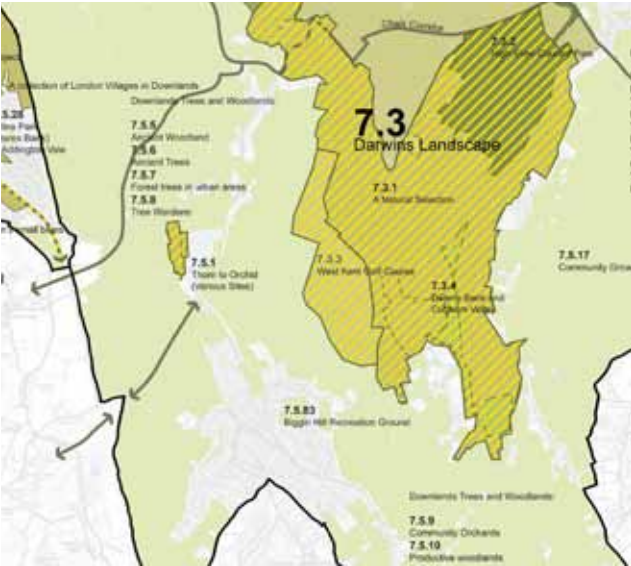
7.3.1 A Natural Selection
This was Darwin's workplace and field study area during forty years of his work on the theory of evolution.

The project will help plan, manage and enhance the wide range of grassland (eg Downe Bank), heathland (Keston Common), woodland (High Elms), hedgerow and pond (Keston pond and Cudham School) habitats that he used for observation. This is a site where the world's knowledge of sustainability and awareness of natural life was dramatically progressed with the first description of the food chain.

Education and understanding are at the heart of the project with work packs, on-line resources and Darwin

themed training to be produced for Londoners and children throughout the world. Improvements are needed to comprehensively direct local people and visitors on the network of bus routes, public footpaths and bridleways around the countryside eg audio trails on local bus routes. See www.darwinslandscape.co.uk

Individual site management plans have identified many actions some of which are being implemented. Site-wide landscape and biodiversity, access, interpretation and visitor management strategies have been written and outline designs are now needed.





7.5.17 Community Growing Spaces

Through partnership working we have identified the need for a community nursery which will supply good-quality and readily available shrubs and trees to supplement existing planting and enhance Bromley’s 155 parks, open spaces, woodland and countryside sites and in addition our ‘street scene’.

Two sites have been selected for a nursery. The project will work with groups of volunteers who will gain new horticultural skills in a practical outdoor environment, whilst also being involved in the identification and implementation of future planting schemes.

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
55 Friends of parks groups, 52 Allotment and Leisure Garden Association’s and a range of community sports providers. Veolia Environmental Services and give2give

Governance:
Bromley’s Friends Forum and London Borough of Bromley

Project Owner: Caroll Long/Louise Simpson, LB Bromley

Land Ownership: London Borough of Bromley

Planning Issues / Designations:
Completed under permitted development

OS Grid Reference: TQ 41859,62715 and TQ 540063,170904

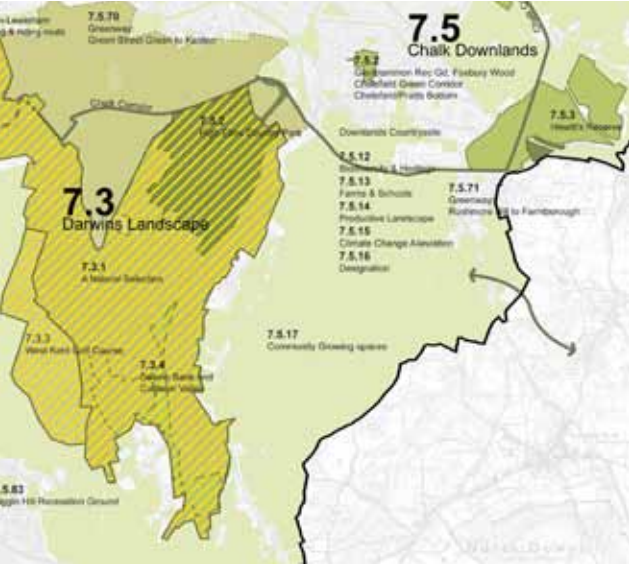
Size-Area: <1km

Next Steps: External grant funding applications

Total Cost: £150,000

Funding in place: £18,000

Funding required: £132,000



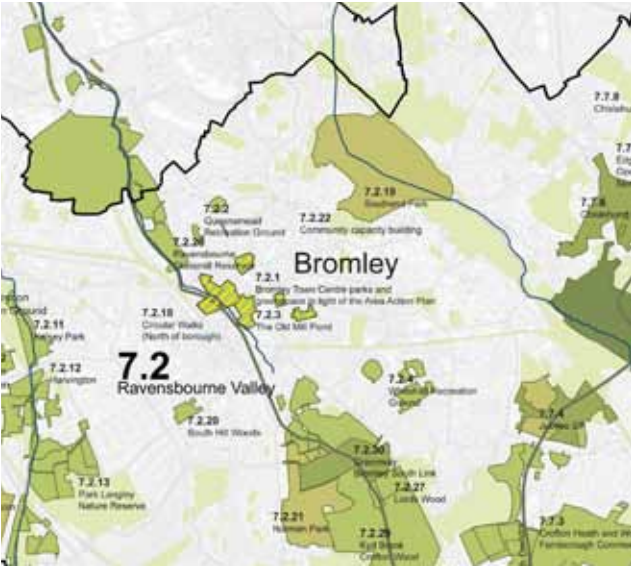


- Associated Projects:**
Bromley Town Centre Area Action Plan.
- Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:**
Friends of Bromley town parks
LBB in all governance areas plus Mayor of London (OAPF)
- Governance:**
London Borough of Bromley
- Project Owner:**
Amy Rogers, London Borough of Bromley
- Land Ownership:**
London Borough of Bromley
- Planning Issues / Designations:**
Area Action Plan as part of Bromley’s Local Development Framework
- OS Grid Reference:**
540247.63, 16950.09
- Size:** <1km
- Next Steps:**
Consultation with green space users and non-users and other partner organisations/agencies Identification of priorities for future external funding opportunities. Securing external funding
- Total Cost:** £200,000
- Funding in place:** £0
- Funding Required:** £200,000

7.2.1 Enhancing Bromley town centre parks and greenspace in light of the Area Action Plan
Bromley town centre’s Area Action Plan provides a strategic planning framework for development to ensure a long-term viable and sustainable future. Several of the town’s green spaces within the area are covered by the plan.

and green space. A preliminary project will run alongside the feasibility study which will look at green space signage and interpretation within the action plan area.

There is need to ensure that the most appropriate landscape, and infrastructure interventions within these areas are prioritised through continuing to engage with local greenspace users, non-users and partner organisations. These improvements will supplement and enhance potential developments in the 16 identified ‘opportunity areas’ and assist with increasing connectivity between the town centre





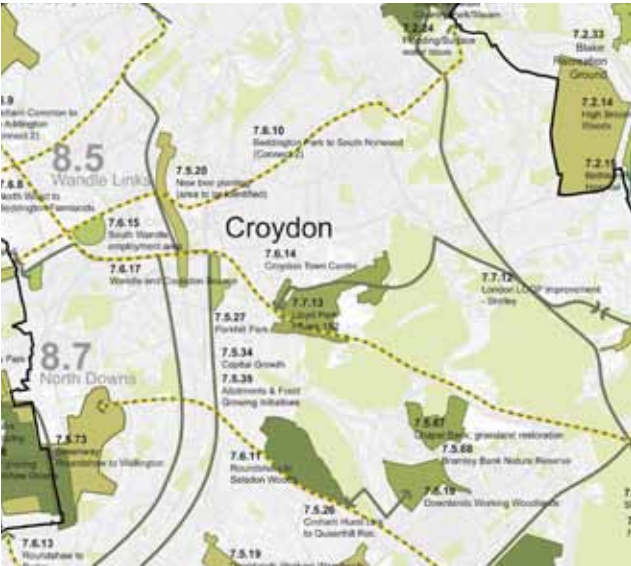
- Associated Projects:**
Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework
- Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:**
LBC in all governance areas plus Mayor of London (OAPF)
- Governance:**
London Borough of Croydon
- Project Owner:**
London Borough of Croydon
- Land Ownership:**
London Borough of Croydon and private land owners
- Planning Issues / Designations:**
Croydon Opportunity Area Planning Framework, Croydon Metropolitan Centre Masterplans, Core Strategy, London Plan.
- Location:** Croydon Town Centre
- Size:** <1km
- Next Steps:**
Progress through Borough's Capital Programme, Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plans.
- Total Cost:** £47 million estimated cost.
- Funding in place:** £42 million
- Funding required:** £5+ million

7.6.14 Croydon Town Centre
Croydon Metropolitan Centre’s public realm is currently dominated by large-scale infrastructure, leaving a disjointed and incoherent environment for pedestrians, cyclists, and public transport users.

Croydon Metropolitan Centre is set for major transformation. Croydon Council is currently working with the Mayor of London to develop an Opportunity Area Planning Framework that will support London Plan policies and Croydon’s emerging Core Strategy to guide major regeneration projects that will see thousands of new residents being accommodated in the centre, along with new businesses and amenities.

Key to this will be a transformation of the public realm including the introduction new planting and a series of green spaces and routes that will connect central Croydon to its three satellite parks and the wider Green Grid beyond.

Within Croydon we have an ‘emerald necklace’ of edge of centre parks identified which is being linked together by Connect 2. The Connected Croydon project is also joining up Croydon town centre’s ‘latent grid’ of walking and cycling routes and establishing a network of new public spaces (often on development sites). Wellesley Road is the centrepiece as one of the Mayor’s Great Spaces.





7.6.16 Sutton Town Centre

The town centre is characterised by its strong linear form and pronounced slope from south to north. The commercial core stretches for about a mile, between Sutton Green in the north and the Brighton Road Car Park in the South. The pedestrianised High Street is the main public space, linking a number of other paved and green spaces within the town centre and on its edges. The pedestrianised High Street has recently been the subject of a successful public realm improvement scheme, and further public realm enhancements are proposed. These include improvements of lateral and transverse routes for cycling and walking, lighting and soft landscaping between Manor Lane and Throwley Way as well as replacement of litter bins, paving works and

provision of new seats and benches. The measures are aimed to maintain competitiveness and promote enterprise and employment, so that Sutton Town Centre can provide a high quality and safe environment. Pedestrian and cycle routes that are environmentally pleasing and safe and easy to navigate ensure links between residential and amenity areas and the commercial centre. Additional measures, such as vacant shop front covers and large scale events and arts festivals within the town centre will increase footfall, boost business and creating a buzz in the high street.

Associated Projects:
None

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
Friends of Cray Valley, Thames 21(river keeper scheme), Affinity Sutton (voucher scheme)

Governance:
London Borough of Sutton

Project Owner:
Jeff Wilson, LB Sutton

Land Ownership:
London Borough of Sutton

Planning Issues / Designations:
Completed under permitted development

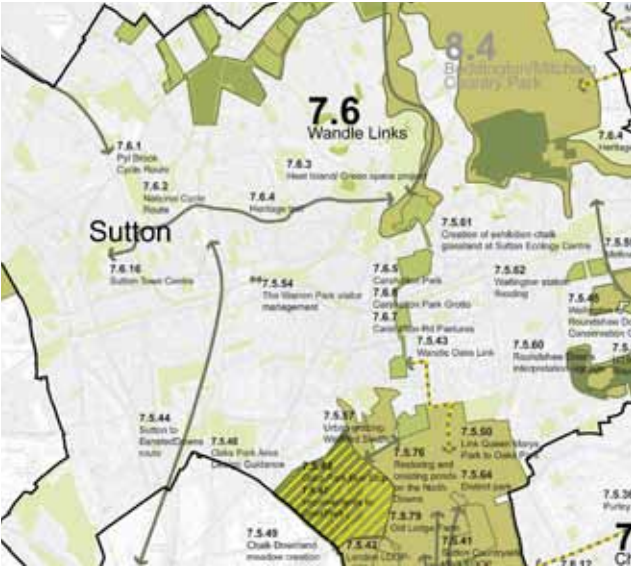
Location:
Sutton Town Centre

Next Steps:
Secure funding, develop stage two project proposals
First stage of project developed and ready to be delivered subject to funding

Total Cost: £1m+

Funding in place: none

Funding required: £1m+

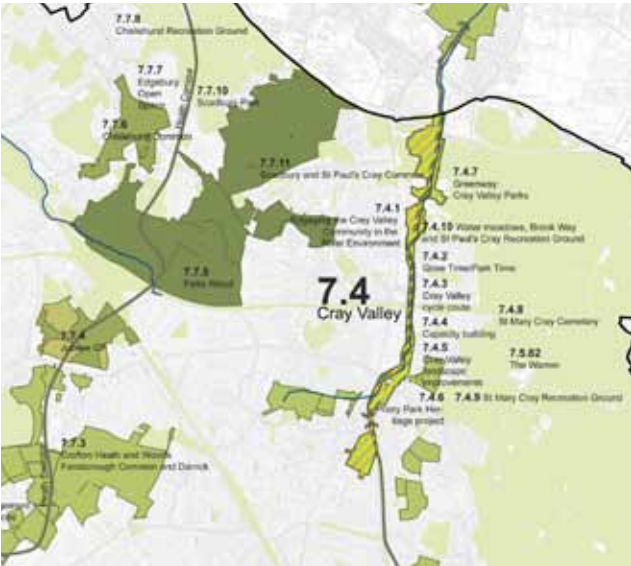




7.4.1 Engaging the Cray Valley community in the river environment
Provision of community engagement opportunities to foster a greater understanding of the nearby river environment by local residents. A successful pilot project has identified the feasibility of running diversionary environmental education activities, particularly in the 10 year+ age group during the transition period between primary school and secondary school, as part of a youth voucher scheme called 'Work and reward'. A second successful pilot has demonstrated the need for a river keeper scheme, engaging a range of community groups in the practical conservation of the River Cray.

Consultation has also identified the need for a sand and water play site in Riverside Gardens in St Mary Cray. Local groups have agreed that as this area is already used by parents as a grass play area, the old paddling pool could be redeveloped into an inclusive, sand and water play site. A heritage theme, to encourage learning, would incorporate aspects of the Cray river's industrial history mixed with natural play. Local schools, and pre schools, would like to be involved with the design and use the area as an outdoor classroom. External grant funding is required for all three projects.

- Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:**
Friends of Cray Valley, Thames 21(river keeper scheme), Affinity Sutton (voucher scheme), Environment Agency
- Governance:**
London Borough of Bromley
- Project Owner:**
Caroll Long/London Borough of Bromley
- Planning Issues / Designations:**
Completed under permitted development
- Land Ownership:**
London Borough of Bromley
- Location:**
London Borough of Bromley
- Size:** <3km
- Next Steps:**
External grant funding applications
- Total Cost:** £259,000
- Voucher Scheme;** £78k, River Keeper Scheme - £81k, Sand and Water Play site - £100k
- Funding in place:**
Voucher Scheme -£6k, River Keeper scheme - £7k, Sand and Water Play Site - £0
- Funding required:**
Voucher Scheme - £72k, River Keeper Scheme - £74k, Sand and Water Play £100k





Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
London Borough of Bromley; Natural England

Governance:
London Borough of Bromley

Project Owner:
Stephanie Waddington, London Borough of Bromley

Land Ownership:
London Borough of Bromley

Planning Issues / Designations:
Comprised of areas including SSSI, LNR, SINC, Metropolitan Common Land, Green Belt & SAM; project contributes to LBB Rights of Way Improvement Plan

OS Grid Reference:
Keston Common: TQ 418 642
Hayes Common: TQ 410 651

Size-Area: about 115 ha

Next Steps:
Agree implementation plan with allocated officer from Parks & Greenspace Division.

Total Cost: £50k

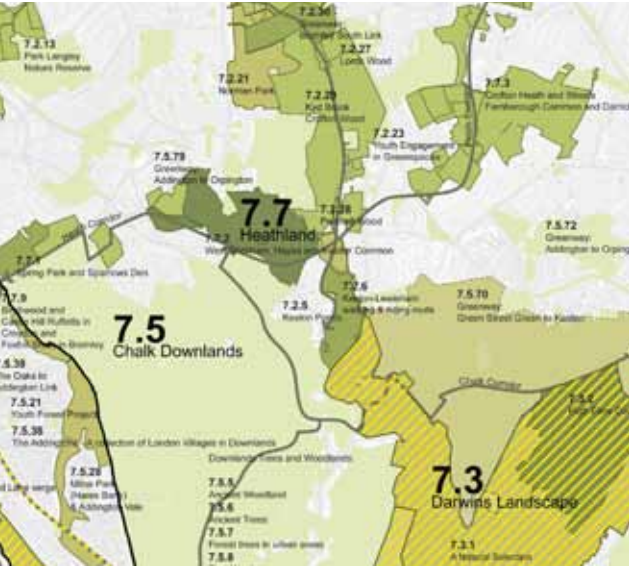
Funding in place: £0

Funding required: £50k

7.7.2 Heath Corridor Link: West Wickham, Hayes and Keston Commons

To improve the access through and biodiversity of Hayes and Keston Commons; project will include :

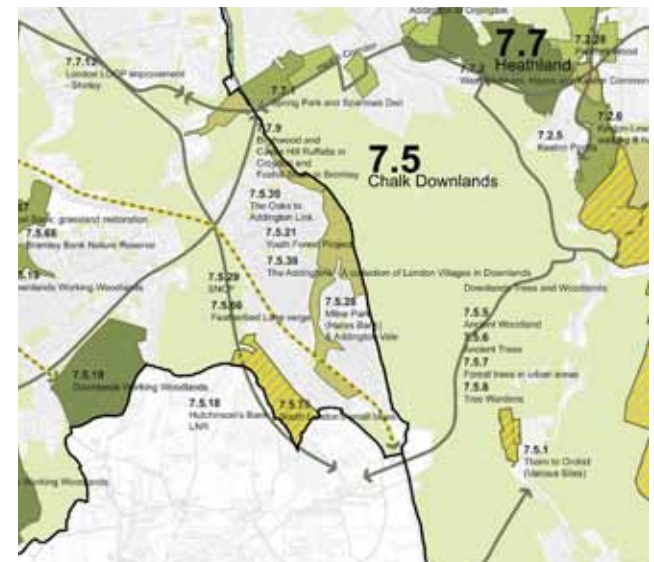
- Completion of a new permissive bridleway link across Keston Common towards Downe.
- Improvements to existing permissive bridleways across Hayes Common
- Improved signage and interpretation across the 2 sites
- Practical conservation tasks involving Friends and community groups to improve the condition of SSSI within the selected sites



The Addingtons are comprised of the historic village of Addington (long associated with the Archbishops of Canterbury and containing the Grade 2* Addington Palace, set within a Capability Brown landscape) and the newer settlements of New Addington and Fieldway. The area forms part of the 'green heart' of Croydon which stretches to Lloyd Park in the west through areas such as Rowdown Wood, Hutchinson's Bank towards Darwin's Landscape in Bromley. Regeneration of Milne Park and Addington Vale through Croydon's Parks to be Proud of Programme together with ambitious plans to build new Council Houses create potential to use public realm and landscape improvements as tools to renew the housing market in

an area of high multiple deprivation. A key focus will be on improving connections to and from the rest of the Borough to the Addingtons and the surrounding downlands landscape and developing the John Thompson & Partner's Vision for New Addington District Centre. The long-term regeneration of Central Parade, on of the Mayor's Great Spaces, will build on initial OLF Round 1 improvements delivered in partnership with the local community. In addition Croydon will work with Sustrans and the Downlands Management Project and London Wildlife Trust to improve links to NCR21 protecting and enhancing the high value landscapes in the area. The Addingtons will be the focus of community led initiatives, a good example being the Food Learning Centre at Mickleham Way Allotments.

Recovery Funding: Funding required: £9.8million





Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
Sustrans

Governance:
London Boroughs of Sutton and Croydon

Project Owner:
London Boroughs of Sutton and Croydon

Land Ownership:
London Boroughs of Sutton and Croydon

Planning Issues / Designations:
Green Belt, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, Conservation Area.

Location:
London Boroughs of Sutton and Croydon

Size-Area: Approx 5km

Next Steps:
Secure funding for detailed project development and implement Connect2 core route.

Total Cost: £14million

Funding in place: £2million in place for 7.6.9 Mitcham Common to The Addingtons (Connect2)

Funding required: £12million

7.6.8-7.6.13 Wandle Chalk Downlands Link

Access and signage improvements to link Wandle Valley Green Grid Area 8 to Chalk Downland Green Grid Area 7 at Roundshaw/ Wallington and Oaks Park. An established link between Oaks Park and River Wandle exists. The route aims to provide a link through green spaces such as Carshalton Park, but is characterised by residential areas. Opportunities for improvements are on both sides of the railway crossing at Stanley Park Recreation Ground. There is an aspiration to improve access points and landscapes to include productive landscapes. A proposed Greenway link and improvements of facilities in Mellow’s Park will create further links through to Roundshaw and Croydon.

Developing Wandle - Oaks Project in Sutton and the Connect2 Project in Croydon to provide a wider and integrated walking and cycling network.

Access and signage improvements to link River Wandle Valley (Green Grid Area 8) to the London’s Downlands Key links include the following routes: To and from Roundshaw/ Wallington, Oaks Park; Beddington Park to the Great North Wood; Norbury Park to Kenley Aerodrome; Mitcham Common to the Addingtons; Roundshaw to Selsdon Wood; Beddington Park to South Norwood Country Park; the Oaks to Purley and Purley to Roundshaw Downs.



Phase One – Project Details

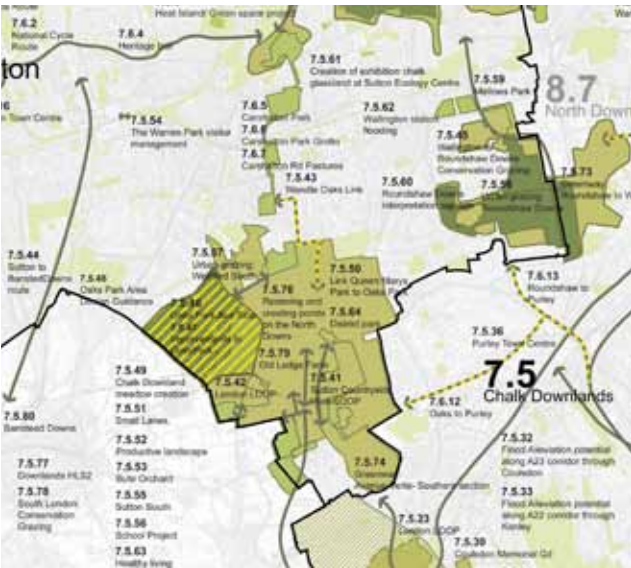


- Governance:**
London Borough of Sutton
- Project Owner:**
London Borough of Sutton (Hendryk Jurk)
- Land Ownership:**
London Borough of Sutton, Private, Surrey CC
- Planning Issues / Designations:**
Green Belt, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
- OS Grid Reference:**
TQ 273 616
- Size-Area:** Approx 180ha
- Next Steps:**
Identify funding for project delivery and production of planning guidance document
- Total cost:** <£2.5million
- Funding in place:** £0
- Funding required:** <£2.5million

7.5.48 Oaks Park Area Design Guidance

The Oaks area and its links to the Wandle and open countryside is a big opportunity for a strategic green space. Study of wider area to assess opportunities for this. Landscape Design Guidance to improve productive landscapes in and sustainable public access to the Oaks Park area. Production of design guidance for small holdings to maintain rural character of the area. This should include maximising the potential for productive sustainable landscapes such as community farm, orchards and edible landscapes. Improving access to green belt areas through better public transport and footpath network. Creation of links from Oaks Park to River Wandle and to Clockhouse. Improving access to local sites Carshalton Road Pastures and Queen Mary's

Park. Project proposals include: new bus stop, road crossings for pedestrians and horse riders, footpath and signage improvements on Sutton Countryside Walk and LOOP. The design guidance should aim to reduce areas for fly tipping etc.





Associated Projects:
Croydon's Working Woodlands Project / Youth Forest Project

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
Croydon's Woodland Friends of Groups, IYSS-FP (Integrated Youth Support Service -Forest Project), HLF, LTWGS

Governance:
London Borough of Croydon -Green Spaces

Project Owner:
Meike Weiser, London Borough of Croydon

Land Ownership:
London Borough of Croydon -number of woodlands across the borough

Planning Issues / Designations:
All public open spaces

Location: Various in London Borough of Croydon

Size: around 194 ha

Next Steps:
Prepare detailed design for Downland working woodland-wood product. Project involving local groups to determine training and equipment needed, approach neighbouring boroughs to see if links with existing projects/groups can be made

Total Cost: £250k

Funding in place: £23k

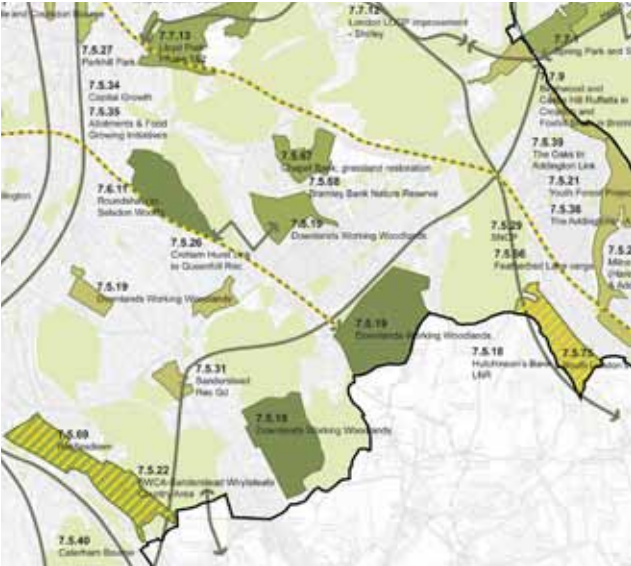
Funding required: £250k (3 year project, covering 3 boroughs, staff time, transport, marketing, training, tools and equipment)

7.5.19 Downlands Working Woodlands

The sustainable management of London’s Downlands Woodlands results in a variety of marketable products from coppice and sawlogs. Woodland Friends of Groups have been starting to market coppice products, firewood and charcoal in their local areas as part of the Croydon Working Woodland Project, funded by LTWGS. There is scope to extend this scheme to other sites throughout the London’s Downlands and produce a wider range of products (including trugs, baskets, green wood work chairs) and reach a diverse range of volunteers and groups. FSC standards for sustainable management & certification are in place across Croydon & Bromley thus giving woodland produce a credible environmental accreditation. Ongoing training and support is needed for existing

and new volunteers to expand their skills and assist with marketing the products.

Branding of products as London’s Downland Wood Products could help create an identity for the woodland landscape aspect of the London Downs. The Croydon Youth Forest Project will be expanding into Birch and Rowdown Woods, New Addington in 2012 with the aim of involving young people into woodland activities, producing traditional woodland products and assisting existing woodland Friends groups. This year long project is currently applying for Green Roots -HLF funding. If successful the scheme could be rolled out to other woodland sites in London’s Downlands to involve more young people as future woodland management volunteers or even professionals.





7.1.2 Trees - Gateway to the London's Downlands

Gateway to the Downlands recognises the historical importance of trees in the evolving landscape and their current importance for improving urban landscape value and mitigating against the affects of changing climate. The remnants of the once Great North Wood now stretch across the the northern limit of the London's Downlands area and is placed as the Gateway from inner London into the Downlands. The myriad of small woodlands on the slopes of the Crystal Palace ridge are of tremendous local importance and local place names reflect the past - 'Norwood', Aukland (oak), Sylvan Hill. These woodlands require management to limit risk to visitors and adjacent property - regular and appropriate works will encourage new visitors, increase biodiversity and

encourage vertical structural diversity in the woodland to secure their future. Street trees are an important component of the urban environments found throughout the London's Downlands - new tree planting along streets and within parks and open spaces will further enhance the visual appeal of the townscape and increase shading and cooling combating the affects of increased temperatures/ changing climate. In addition there is renewed interest in planting orchards in the London's Downlands with a further 6 planned over the next 3 years.

Associated Projects:
Croydon's Working Woodlands Project / Youth Forest Project / Re:Leaf (GLA)

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
London Wildlife Trust

Governance:
London Borough of Croydon & London Borough of Bromley & London Borough of Sutton

Project Owner:
Andrew Williams, Nature Conservation & Countryside Manager & Nigel Browning, Trees & Woodlands Manager. LB Bromley, Sutton

Land Ownership:
London Borough of Croydon & London Borough of Bromley & London Borough of Sutton

Location:
London Borough of Croydon & London Borough of Bromley & London Borough of Sutton

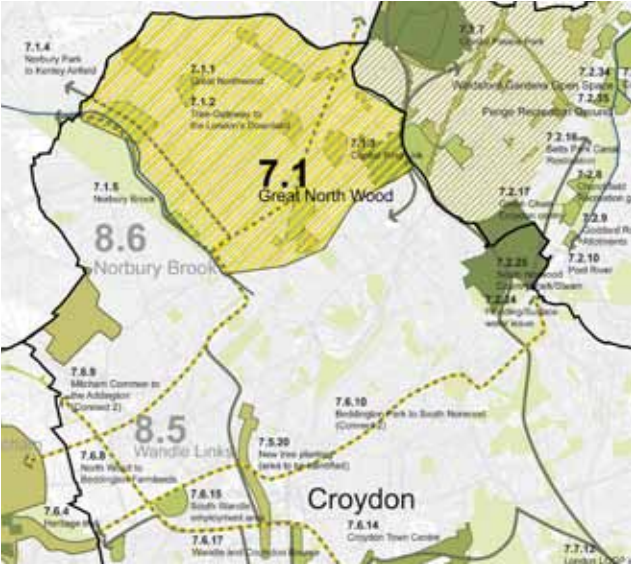
Size: 20km of streets & trees

Next Steps:
Prepare detailed design for Downland working woodland-wood product. Project involving local groups to determine training and equipment needed, approach neighbouring boroughs to see if links with existing projects/groups can be made

Total Cost: £250k

Funding in place: £0

Funding required: £250k





7.5.75 Small Blue Butterfly Project

The project aims to develop an ecological network for the rare small blue butterfly. The small blue Cupido minimus is Britain’s smallest resident butterfly and is a scarce and declining species. It relies on kidney vetch as the sole foodplant for its caterpillars and is confined to grassland where kidney vetch occurs.

Sutton South is an urban area that is deficient in open space and consequently also deficient in wildlife habitat. However, small areas with populations of the rare small blue butterfly exist on a number of small nature reserves and potentially the species also occurs in some private gardens. Existing sites include Devonshire Avenue Local Nature Reserve, The Avenue Primary School Nature Garden and Cuddington

Meadows LNR. The project aims to raise awareness for this and other butterfly species and to encourage residents to participate in supporting the existing populations. Establishing colonies of kidney vetch is vital to create “stepping stones” and encourage the establishment of new small blue colonies. Residents will be involved in habitat creation through workshops and distribution of free kidney vetch seeds. This will strengthen the existing populations by increasing the amount of suitable habitat and creating habitat in other locations within the colonising range of the small blue.

Associated Projects:
Sutton South Small Blue Butterfly Project
South London’s Small Blues Project
Traditional Back Gardens Project

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
South Sutton Neighbourhood Association
Belmont and Cheam Residents association
Downlands Countryside Management Project
Heritage Lottery Fund, SITA Trust, Viridor Credits Ltd
Butterfly Conservation

Governance: London Borough of Sutton

Project Owner: London Borough of Sutton (Hendryk Jurk)

Land Ownership: various

Planning Issues / Designations: various

Location: LB Sutton, LB Croydon, LB Bromley and others

Size: n/a

Next Steps: Funding required and scoping brief

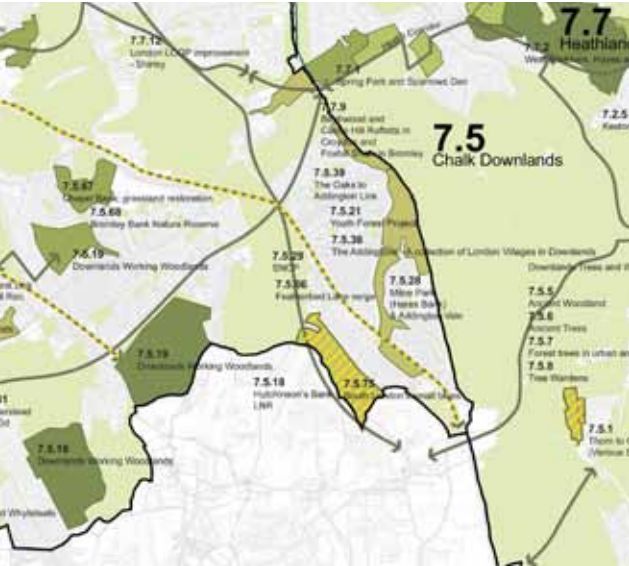
Total Cost: £100,000 Core Project

Funding in place: £31,750

Funding required: £68,250

Additional revenue funds of approx £200,000 would be required to extend this project to include road verges.

Funding has been secured from Heritage Lottery Fund, SITA Trust and Viridor Credits Ltd to carry out initial aspects of the projects. More funding streams will need identifying to secure longterm monitoring and deliver additional habitat creation.



Phase One – Project Details



7.5.14 Productive Landscape

Significant areas of the fringes of Greater London within Area 7 are characterised by farmland, smallholdings and allotments. The quality of this landscape is variable, some is really beautiful rural landscape, other areas are more suburban in character. Access to these areas is sometimes difficult and biodiversity very varied and sometimes under threat from adjacent uses. Control of development in the green belt is currently achieved through Article 4 enforcement which can be very expensive. This project will support key aspects of these productive landscape areas by producing design guidance and undertaking engagement with key communities and groups to tackle the following key issues:

- Interface with travelling communities

- Re-ruralisation of suburban areas
- Linking producers in the Downlands Area
- Promotion of Downland's produce on a London wide basis
- Support for grazing projects further into the urban fringe
- Increased Biodiversity

This project will be a Downlands wide initiative including guidance relative to individual boroughs. It will build on the exemplar developed at Oaks Park Phase one project by producing design guidance for small holdings to support the continued rural character of these areas.



Oaks Park

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

London Borough of Bromley, Croydon and Sutton

Governance:

London Borough of Bromley

Project Owner:

Alister Hayes, LB Bromley

Land Ownership:

Various public and private

Location:

London Borough of Bromley

Size: n/a

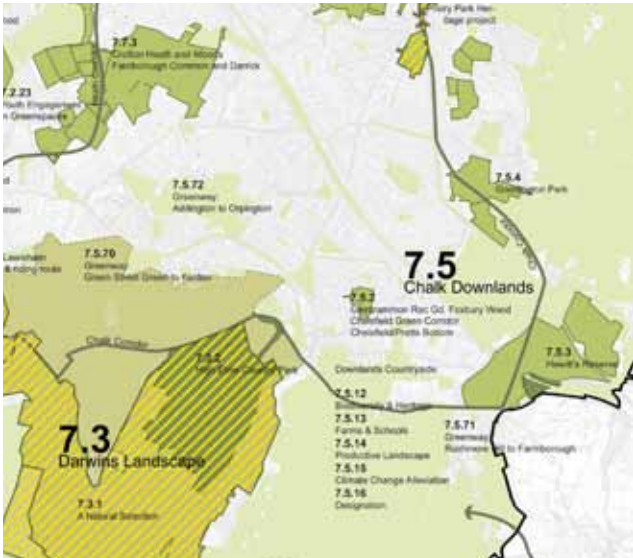
Next Steps:

Action planning

Total Cost: £50k

Funding in place: £0

Funding required: £50k





7.5.51 Quiet Lanes

Implementation of measures to establish Quiet Lanes on Sutton Lane / Cotswold Road, and Woodmannsterne Road to calm traffic, reduce speeds, improve safety and provision for walkers, joggers, cyclists, horse riders and other leisure users. Improved landscaping where appropriate, and measures to deter fly-tipping and other anti-social behaviour. Interpretation boards and wayfinding signing. Project details to be developed. The B2218 Cotswold Road / Sutton Lane forms one proposed Quiet Lane. Cotswold Road is in the London Borough of Sutton and Sutton Lane, which forms the majority of the project site, is in Reigate and Banstead District in Surrey. However, this is a key route linking Sutton and Banstead, including by bus, and is a

popular route for cyclists from Sutton to access the Surrey Downs, as well as being bordered by the Banstead Downs which are popular with walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Sutton Lane currently has a de-restricted (60mph) speed limit along much of its length, and being straight means vehicles often travel at excessive speeds which are incompatible with its use by cyclists and the need of walkers, cyclists and horse riders to cross. There is the opportunity to provide a segregated off road shared footway / cycleway by widening the narrow footway alongside it. The project would help to enhance the environment and calm traffic for the benefit of users of sustainable transport and enjoyment of the countryside.

Associated Projects:
London's Downland Area 7 Green Grid Project

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders: **Partners:**
Surrey County Council / Reigate and Banstead District Council.
Funders - Transport for London / GLA

Governance: Client:
London Borough of Sutton. Sponsors - ALGG board. Delivery - Consultants / LB Sutton

Project Owner:
Lynn Robinson / Alex Forrest, LB Sutton

Land Ownership:
London Borough of Sutton / Surrey County Council / Banstead Common Conservators / Reigate and Banstead Council / Private owners

Planning Issues / Designations:
Green Belt. No major development pending

OS Grid Reference: 512025; 001138

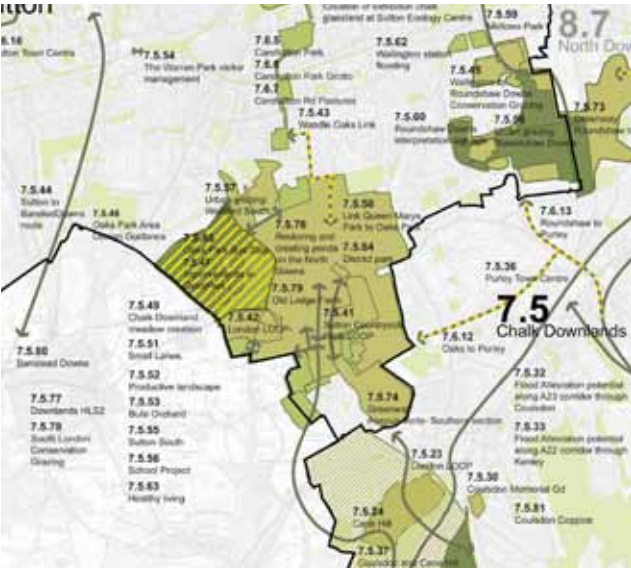
Size: 2000m approx length

Next Steps:
Area of the project is known, feasibility of improvement works on the public highway and borough owned land is known and can be progressed to detailed design. Next step would be to investigate the areas off the public highway to establish possible schemes.

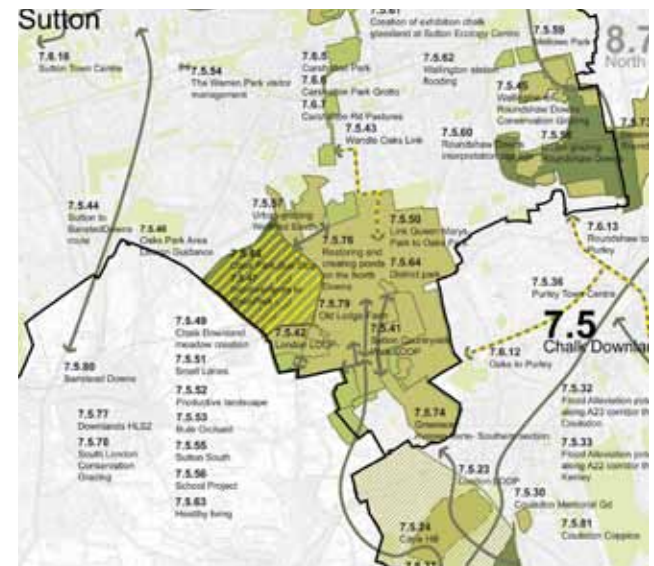
Total Cost: £1million+

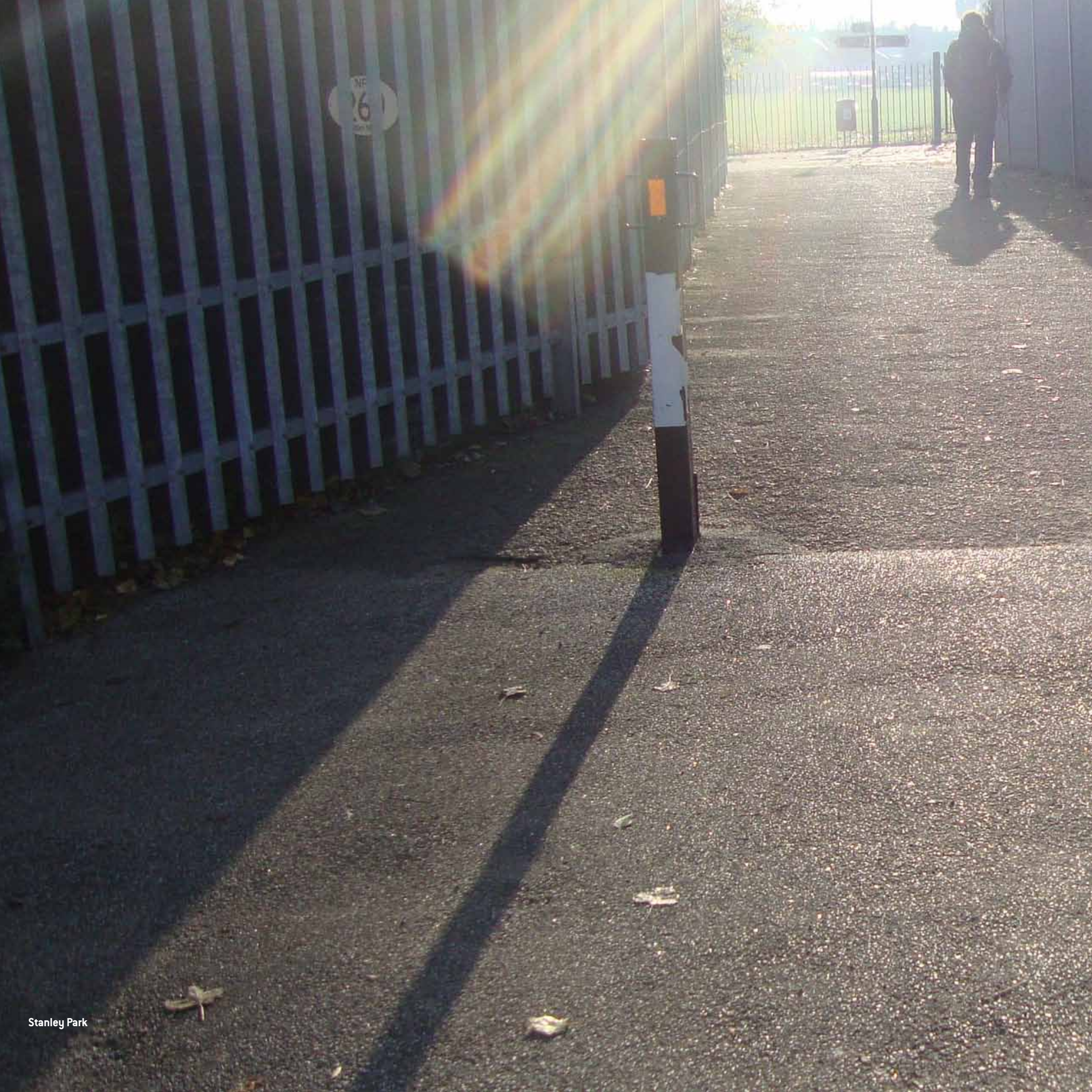
Funding in place:£0

Funding required: £1million+




A group of people, including several women wearing colorful headscarves, are standing on a wooden platform with a green metal railing. They are looking towards a brown cow that is standing in a lush green field. The cow has a yellow tag on its ear. The background shows a line of trees under a cloudy sky.





Stanley Park

A photograph of a paved path next to a metal fence. A long, dark shadow is cast across the path from the left. The fence is made of vertical metal bars. The text "Forward Strategy" is overlaid in the top right corner.

Forward Strategy

This section concludes the Area Framework with a series of recommendations for further action, including funding and governance arrangements

Forward Strategy – Gap Analysis

Gap Analysis

The current project clusters have identified most of the range and extent of projects required to deliver the area objectives. The key visions of Woodland Gateway, River Valleys and Strategic Countryside Area will help to support a healthier capital through flood alleviation, increased tree cover to reduce the heat island effect and supporting the health of the drinking water aquifer for London, however the following projects that will help us achieve this are missing:

The Drain London Information was identified and partially taken on board however Local Authorities were not finally consulted on these proposals by the time this report was being prepared. This is a key item to be picked up in further revisions of the report.

The Cray Valley would benefit from development control proposals to support River Valley widening and creation of new green space adjacent to the river. This would best be supported by a River Valley character assessment and proposals that can be used as planning guidance document for future development.

Visible sustainability is a key theme for London's Downlands Area, making the public at large aware of what an important green asset the area is. The aquifer, its chalk structure and its trees and green spaces is a powerful story to tell. This could form the basis of a London wide story about The Downlands.

The Downlands area has a higher percentage of privately controlled green space, much of which is owned by local authorities but is leased to private individuals or golf courses etc. This is both an amazing resource for ecology and has a huge potential for increased access. Projects such as linking up farms with schools so that inner city schools can have access to open space for lessons and ecology teaching, could improve access to this green space, without compromising the farming use of this land.

There is an opportunity to link two important landscapes the Surrey Hills AGLV with the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty across the chalk downlands.



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Forward Strategy – Recommendations

The London Downlands Steering Group

The steering group have identified key projects and organisations with lead delivery responsibilities and this framework is a very important step towards securing the Green Grid Objectives in Downlands. The current project groupings have identified the range and extent of contemporary project opportunities required to deliver the area objectives namely:

- To recognise a strategically important Downlands Countryside Area which comprises a number of rural London Villages. The area has potential to be a local food producing area within the M25 as well as being a people's playground for London.
- To increase connectivity through the creation of strategic corridors situated within different landscape typologies. Because of the geography of the area, road crossing is a key issue in key locations and the objectives explore the idea of quiet lanes to enhance the pedestrian and cyclist experience of linking routes.
- To promote cultural heritage in Downlands particularly in relation to the Battle of Britain sites, Darwin's Landscape Laboratory, City of London commons and the underlying Roman and Saxon landscape.
- To support the aims of biodiversity and sustainability through flood alleviation, flood defense, enhanced river catchments and increasing the ecological value of river valleys. Another key aim is to safeguard the quality of the aquifer by increasing the green legacy .
- The objective of Countryside to City supports a key aim to bring Downlands Landscapes into town centres and to support Downlands management in urban locations such as grazing in urban park areas.
- Woodlands Tree and Hedges supporting cross borough initiatives such as Great North Wood and Downland's Woodlands.
- Local Initiatives are focused on linking communities to their green spaces through community engagement. Community woodlands & agriculture also provide opportunities as well as creating new Downland's villages.
- We have pursued a Downlands wide approach to The Great Outdoors and natural play in its widest sense.
- There is an opportunity to realise the potential from private land both for increased accessibility and strengthened ecological reserves and biodiversity.

This review has been undertaken at a very large scale and covers a vast area of London in one study area. Feasibility studies have been recommended eg in the Oaklands Area where more detailed identification of projects is required and a more localised network

of smaller projects may emerge which will support positive revitalisation of areas such as this.

Overview of Phases and programme

The choice of phase one projects targeted some of the big ideas in the Downland's Green Grid Area and ideas that support partnership working to achieve Downland's wide objectives. Some projects build on very strong initiatives and partnerships which already exist in Downlands and others link into opportunities where multiple partners have identified opportunities and that also support our big ideas. There has also been particular emphasis placed on the changing climate agenda for the Capital.

Funding

The first phase of Downlands Green Grid Area delivery has been costed at £57.6 Millions. Only a small percentage of this funding is already in place.

A number of potential funding sources have been identified including:

- European Funding (ERDF , Intereg and LIFE+)
- Private sector sponsorship
- Planning obligations and community Infrastructure levy
- Landfill operators
- National bodies such as Natural England
- The Mayor of London/ Transport for London
- Environment Agency
- Heritage Lottery Fund (Heritage Grants and Parks for People)
- The BIG Lottery
- Regional growth funds through Local Enterprise Partnerships
- Private grant giving Trusts

In the immediate future the Steering group will prepare a funding strategy and will actively pursue capital funding opportunities.

Stakeholder and Community Consultation

Organisational stakeholders have been actively engaged in the preparation of the Framework through direct involvement in the steering group. A wider range of organisations has been consulted through a consultation event at an early draft stage. Proposals drawings and plans were prepared at that meeting and these have been incorporated into our proposals.

Programme Management

Programme sponsors vary in their potential to manage and deliver projects- although all of those with projects in phase one have sufficient capability. In the future funds such as the Outer London Fund will deliver some significant opportunities for delivery of the Downlands Area Objectives.

The project implementation framework represents a large and complex programme of diverse projects spanning at least a decade. Management of this programme is a task beyond the capacity of the steering group at present.

Longer Term Management

The process of identifying and defining the projects and preparing a Project Implementation Framework tended to concentrate on the short to medium term issues of specification, appraisal and delivery of the projects. There will be a need for longer term management of the asset once it has been created. In most cases a management agent is in place, however in some cases such as the Strategic Countryside Area a new management agent will need to be created. This will aid a high level of consistent landscape management over the whole physical area.

Conclusions

London's Downlands has a unique range of existing landscapes, from the internationally important habitats of Darwin's landscape which sits within the large swathes of chalk downs to the valleys of the chalk streams and rivers and the woodlands of both the Downs and Great North Wood.

Of all the green grid areas in Greater London, The Downlands has huge potential because of its green legacy to contribute to the health of the city through changing climate initiatives. The London's Downlands also provides large swathes of countryside and open space for the population of London as a whole as well as providing stunning leisure routes throughout the downlands area, linking to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

This framework sets out a plan for identification and delivery of those Green Grid projects which will have immediate value to the area's existing communities and act as exemplars for the future.

Appendices – Baseline Description

Accessible Open Space

This map shows the distribution of open space in the area with typologies set out according to the London Plan. The area is characterised by an approximately even distribution of open spaces, including several commons. In terms of quantity and distribution of open space, the map demonstrates the key feature of privately owned or managed green fringe to the Greater London area. There are exceptions to this in the areas owned by the City of London.

- Regional Parks
- Metropolitan Parks
- District Parks
- Local Parks And Open Spaces
- Small Open Spaces
- Pocket Parks
- Other / Private Open Spaces

Managing Climate Change

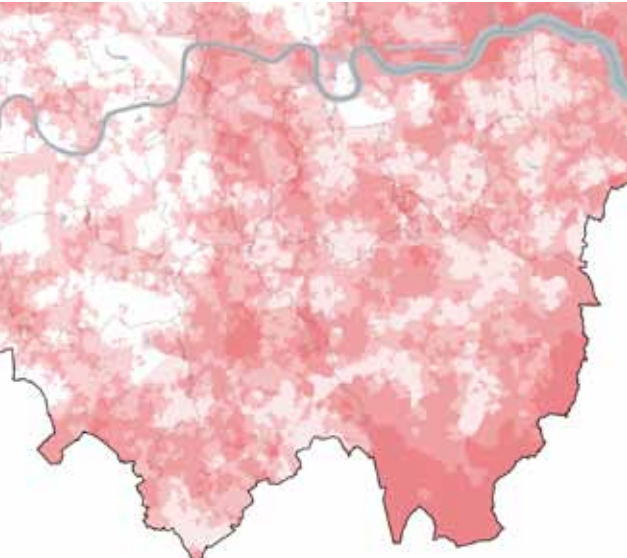
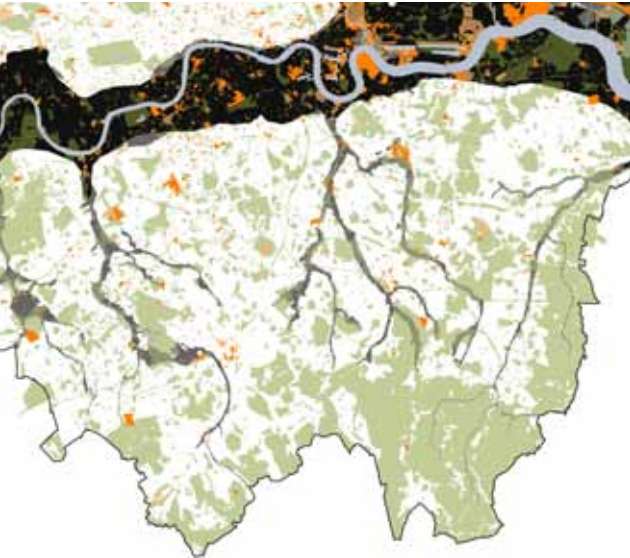
There are three main river valleys which are prone to flood risk . The Ravensbourne, the Cray and the Wandle. Projects and initiatives therefore address the issues of water and flood management and risk reduction, taking account of the potential impact of changing climate upon the projected flood risks.

- Strategic Housing Land Availability
- Brownfield Land Database
- Indicative Fluvial Flooding
- Indicative Tidal Flooding
- Open space

Regional, Metropolitan, District and local composite open space deficiency plan

Following on from the open space typology map, the areas of deficiency in open space are unsurprising. The main issue with access to public open space is the predominance on the Greater London fringe of privately owned land. This is particularly evident in Bromley. Croydon Metropolitan Centre is particularly deficient in access to open space. Projects should focus on those communities suffering from open space deficiency, and seek to improve open spaces in these areas and provide connections to the wider parks network.

- + Overlaid Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space
-

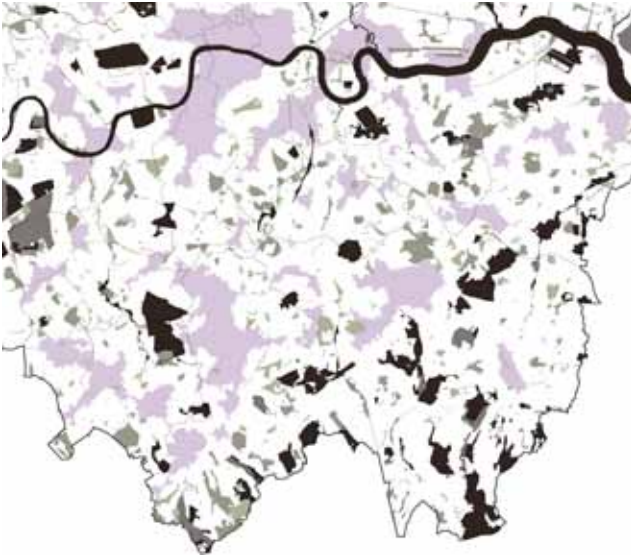


Appendices – Baseline Description

Access to Nature

Proposals and projects within the London’s Downlands should seek to alleviate the deficiencies in access to nature suffered by some neighbouring communities as shown in this mapping. This could be achieved through increasing the environmental value and biodiversity of existing and new green space, and forming accessible links into the green corridor and local parks network from these areas of deficiency.

- SSSI SE England
- SINC Metropolitan
- SINC Borough 1
- SINC Borough 2
- SINC Local
- Deficiency in Access to Nature
- Sites to Reduce Areas of Deficiency



Ecological and Landscape zones

The areas immediately around the River Valleys are predominantly areas of flood plain soils. These rivers come from the Chalk soils of the Chalk Downlands to the South. A ridge of sands and gravels also cuts across the area from East to West. To the North sit the clay soils of London.

- Chalk Solid
- Gravel and Sandy hiltops
- Clays
- Loams
- Low level Gravel
- Flood PLain soils



Making Connections

The map below illustrates the public transport and walking routes currently in place across the three Boroughs. These form existing strategic routes and links.

- Transport Nodes
- Rail Network
- Underground Network
- National Cycle Route
- Sustrans greenways
- Strategic Walking Routes
- Other Walking Routes
- Thematic Local Walks



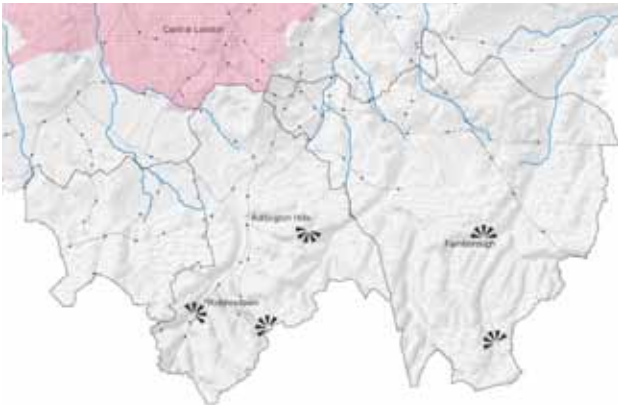
Appendices – Area Description

Although there is great local diversity across London’s Downlands, the following features are those that unify the whole area and provide it with its own ‘sense of place’:

Dramatic landform and views: The dramatic and diverse topography is based on well-defined and contrasting geological features. These features comprise: scalloped and hidden dry valleys; expansive open plateaux; and are the catchment areas for south London’s rivers. Breath taking, long-distance panoramas are offered across open countryside; the dip slope dry valleys and river valleys provide more intimate and enclosed vistas. Overlying this landform are diverse natural and man-made features creating distinctiveness at a local level. Key landscape features in some areas have been lost or eroded through lack of support mechanisms, through intensive land management, development or neglect. Illegal or antisocial activities, such as fly tipping, have led to further erosion of landscape beauty in key places.

Tranquillity and remoteness Dramatic landform and views

- Central London
- Railway networks
- Protected views
- River/Water lines

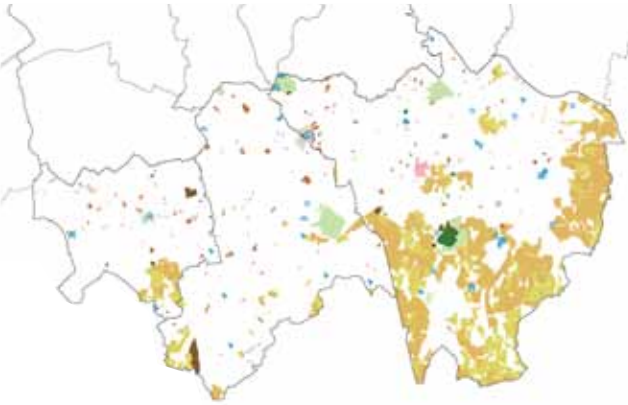


Biodiversity-rich habitats: Rich mosaics of habitats, plant and animal communities of national and local importance are supported, although many are isolated or fragmented in a modern urban and agricultural landscape. These include: semi-natural chalk grassland and chalk scrub; ancient semi-natural woodland; chalk cliffs, ponds and spring lines; heath and acid grassland; ancient trees; and networks of linear features of species-rich hedgerows, flower-rich field margins and road verges. Sensitive management and conservation of all these features is essential to the survival of the important biodiversity heritage and landscape quality.

Mixed farmland and horticulture: There is a long-established tradition of mixed farming (of arable, livestock and horticulture). Expansive arable fields are generally on the lower slopes, valley bottoms and plateaux top. Disconnected ‘ribbons’ of permanent grassland (shaws) are along the steep scarp, valley sides, and on less productive land, grazed by sheep, cattle and increasingly by horses. Landowners have diversified with some non-agricultural incomes

A rich legacy of historic and built heritage Mixed farmland

- Allotments/Community Gardens
- Horticulture/Orchards
- Arable Agriculture
- Livestock Agriculture
- City Farms
- Listed Building/Scheduled Monument
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Cemetery or Churchyard
- Formal Garden
- Local Attractions



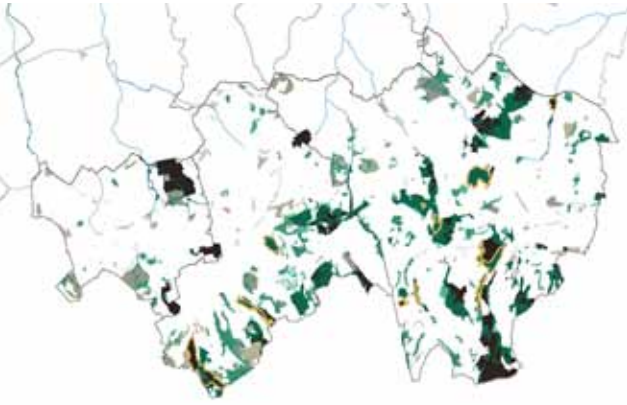
becoming more common. Provision for leisure including equine activities, boot fairs and shooting, are replacing or complimenting farming practices in some areas.

Ancient woodland: Broadleaf and mixed woodland frame the upper slopes and plateaux tops. A number of large woodland blocks are present, but the majority of woodlands are small, fragmented and in disparate land ownership and management. Over half of the woodland sites are ancient (continuously wooded for at least 400 years old), supporting nationally important woodland plant and animal species. New markets for local woodland products are needed.

A rich legacy of historic and built heritage: Millennia of human activity have created an outstanding cultural inheritance. There are the remains of Neolithic flint making, Iron Age hill-forts, Roman villas and roads, medieval villages focused on their churches; post-medieval stately homes with their parks and gardens and historic defence structures from Norman times to the twentieth century and the expansion of London’s

Biodiversity-rich habitats Ancient woodland

- Woodlands
- SSSI Site of Special Scientific Interest
- SINC Metropolitan
- SINC Borough Level 1
- SINC Borough Level 2
- SINC Local
- Water Area
- Water Lines



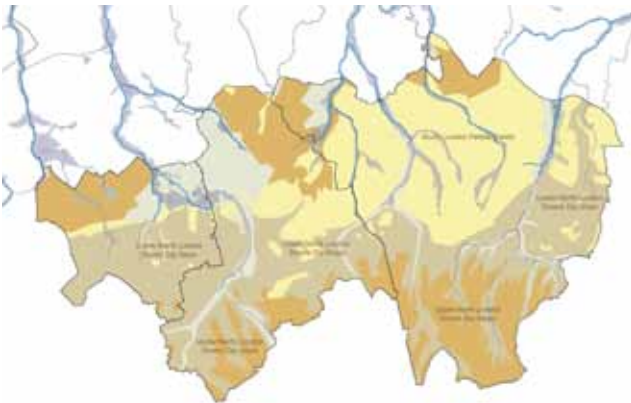
Appendices – Area Description

settlements as the railways produced development from the 19th century. Fields of varying shapes and sizes and ancient wood-banks and hedges, set within networks of droveways and sunken lanes have produced a rich historic mosaic, which is the rural and urban landscape of today. Architectural distinctiveness is present in the scattered farmsteads, barns and other agricultural buildings, churches and country houses. The diverse range of local materials used, which includes flint, chalk, timber and tile, contributes to the character and texture of London’s Downlands. But the area is not a theme park and new commercial buildings, equipment and practices ensure that the area has a viable economy.

The biggest threats to the historic and cultural heritage are from a general lack of awareness and understanding of the importance of these many sites and features. Other issues include the lack of sensitive management, and loss or erosion of features, character and settings through development.

London’s Chalk Aquifer

- River/Water lines
- Flood zone 2
- Chalk Soils
- Gravel and Sandy hilltops
- Clays
- Loams
- Low level Gravels
- Flood Plain Soils



Tranquillity and remoteness: The imposing landform of London’s Downlands has confined the main transport links to its edges and the river valleys throughout history. This has largely remained true through to modern days, and much of the London’s Downlands countryside and open spaces provides surprisingly tranquil and remote settings – offering relatively dark night skies and some peace away from road traffic. These perceptual qualities are particularly vulnerable to the further spread of inappropriate development, and continual pressure on the transport networks.

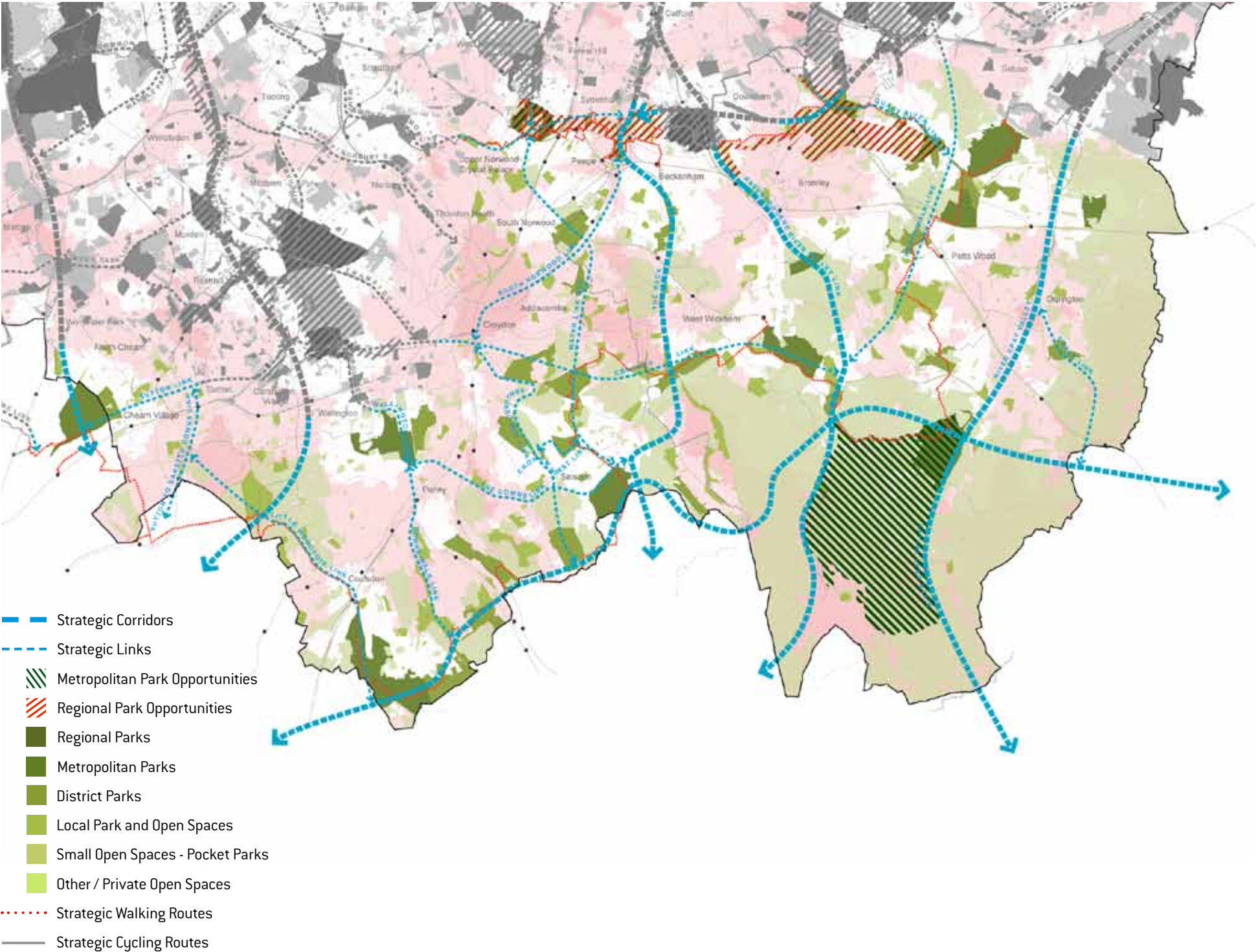
Open space: The City of London recognised that open space needed to be provided to the London’s residents and acquired a series of sites in London’s Downlands in the 19th century such as Riddlesdown and Happy Valley. The National Trust did likewise with farmland and woodland near Chislehurst. Local authorities supplied more parks from Victorian times to the present day sometimes opening up old estates such as at High Elms and Lloyd Park or creating new parks at St Paul’s Cray, South Norwood and Devonshire Road near Sutton.

London’s Chalk Aquifer: The area encompasses the head waters of the Cray, Ravensbourne and Wandle rivers. The headwaters rise on the very edge of the urban areas and flow northward through suburban development, interspersed by large tracts of open land or relic countryside containing a mosaic of land uses including golf courses, horse pasture and public open space. These green spaces reduce the rate of run-off and where functional floodplain occurs can reduce the risk of flooding in the more heavily urbanised areas downstream. The heads of streams tend to migrate up and down the gradient seasonally as the watertable fluctuates in response to recharge. This pattern creates dry valleys which may or may not be inundated seasonally and are a feature of this downland landscape.

The North Downs chalk aquifer is an important source of drinking water but also supports uses such as agriculture and golf abstractions. The extent and management of the green space plays an important role in both effective recharge of groundwater as well as protecting quality.

Appendices – All London Green Grid SPG Chapter 5 GGA7 Links

This Appendix is an unabridged copy of the relevant links for GGA 7, the ALGG SPG was published on 16 March 2012.



The Chalk Link

runs from the River Cray through the Green Belt, connecting with the Chalk Walk corridor to the south.

The Croydon Link

connects the Wandle Valley via Croydon town centre where it becomes the Heath Walk Link to Hayes Common and beyond. The western section is largely built up in character, incorporating small public spaces such as Wandle Park and Park Hill. As it goes eastwards the link becomes greener in character as it passes through playing fields and golf courses. There are larger public open spaces in this section.

The Croham Hurst Link

provides a short connection between Croham Hurst and Littleheath Woods and Bramley Bank.

The South Norwood Link

connects South Norwood Country Park to the Green Chain spaces at New Beckenham to the northeast and Park Hill in East Croydon to the southwest. The route continues through mainly residential streets with only small pockets of green space in either direction.

The Downs Link

connects the Roundshaw Estate to the open land in the Green Belt. It passes through mainly residential areas interspersed with golf courses.

The Downs Walk Link

runs to the south of the Roundshaw Estate to connect to the North Downs in the urban fringe.

The Sutton to Banstead Downs Link

runs through the urban area from the town centre into the open land in the Green Belt and on into Surrey.

The Water Link Way

connects the North Downs towards the conservation area at Kenley Aerodrome. It is part of the National Cycle Network Route 21. It connects a number of parks and green spaces from Selsdon to South Norwood while following the Pool and Ravensbourne Rivers. The route was designed to be very accessible, with a large number of railway stations on route towards Greenwich.

The Vanguard Way Link

starts at East Croydon this link runs southwards through Lloyd Park and is a long distance walk to Newhaven on the coast.

The Heath Walk Link

runs through Chislehurst Common and Scadbury Park, Petts Wood and Jubilee Country Park to Hayes and Keston Commons. It includes Spring Park and Threehalfpenny Wood towards Addington Hills, Croham Hurst, Littleheath Woods and Lloyd Park to Croydon town centre.

The Little Woodcote Link

starts in the chalk downlands at Happy Valley and then passes through Coulsden and Crane Hill and through Oak Park to join the Sutton Banstead Downs Link.

Authors: Lynn Kinnear, Kinnear Landscape Architects, Design for London

Photo credits:

Cover, P 22-23, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 49	London Borough of Bromley
P 45, 48, 51	London Borough of Croydon
P 42, 46, 47, 50, 52	London Borough of Sutton
P 17	Kinnear Landscape Architects
P 5-6, 31-32, 54-55	Design for London
P 8	National Museums of Science and Industry
P 53	Surrey Downland Project
P36-37	London Wildlife Trust

Note:

This production of this area framework has been supported by C-Change, a project funded by the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) INTERREG IVB Programme for North West Europe.

