

All
London
Green
Grid

Arcadian Thames
Area Framework



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Note:

This area framework should be read in tandem with All London Green Grid SPG Chapter 5 for GGA9 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

The Arcadian Thames is one of this country's greatest treasures. It contains palaces, historic gardens and former royal hunting parks as well as commons, wetlands and long towpath walks. Taken as a whole it is the largest open space in London. No capital city in Europe has anything like it.

Once it was dominated by royal or aristocratic patronage. Today it is a democratic landscape, open - for the most part - for everyone to enjoy. Within it lie two of the country's top visitor attractions - Hampton Court and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. At its heart lies the breath-taking view from Richmond Hill, a prospect so important to the country as a whole that - uniquely - it is protected by Act of Parliament. This is the birthplace of the English Landscape Movement which inspired Horace Walpole, Alexander Pope, J.W.M Turner and Capability Brown. The Thames Path that runs through it links the River with the Hogsmill, the Grand Union Canal and the River Crane as well as the great open spaces of Richmond and Bushy Parks, the London Wetland Centre at Barnes, Syon House and Wimbledon Common. Here city dwellers can hear the bellows of rutting deer and catch the flash of a diving kingfisher. Here town and countryside merge.

As patron of the Thames Landscape Strategy, I have seen the partnership between riparian authorities and riverside communities flourish, turning Kim Wilkie's original Arcadian vision into reality. The London Green Grid described in the following pages sets out to strengthen and build on the established programmes and partnerships that created the unity, among them the Thames Landscape Strategy, the Thames Strategy Kew to Chelsea, and the Royal Parks. The Thames Landscape Strategy is perfectly placed to champion this new initiative and I am sure that over the coming years and with the support of local people and a wide range of funding organisations, the strategies set out in this report will not only continue to protect but actually enhance the glories of that we have inherited.



David Attenborough

Broadcaster, naturalist
and patron of the Thames
Landscape Strategy

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 climate change, 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 2011), 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 climate change 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.

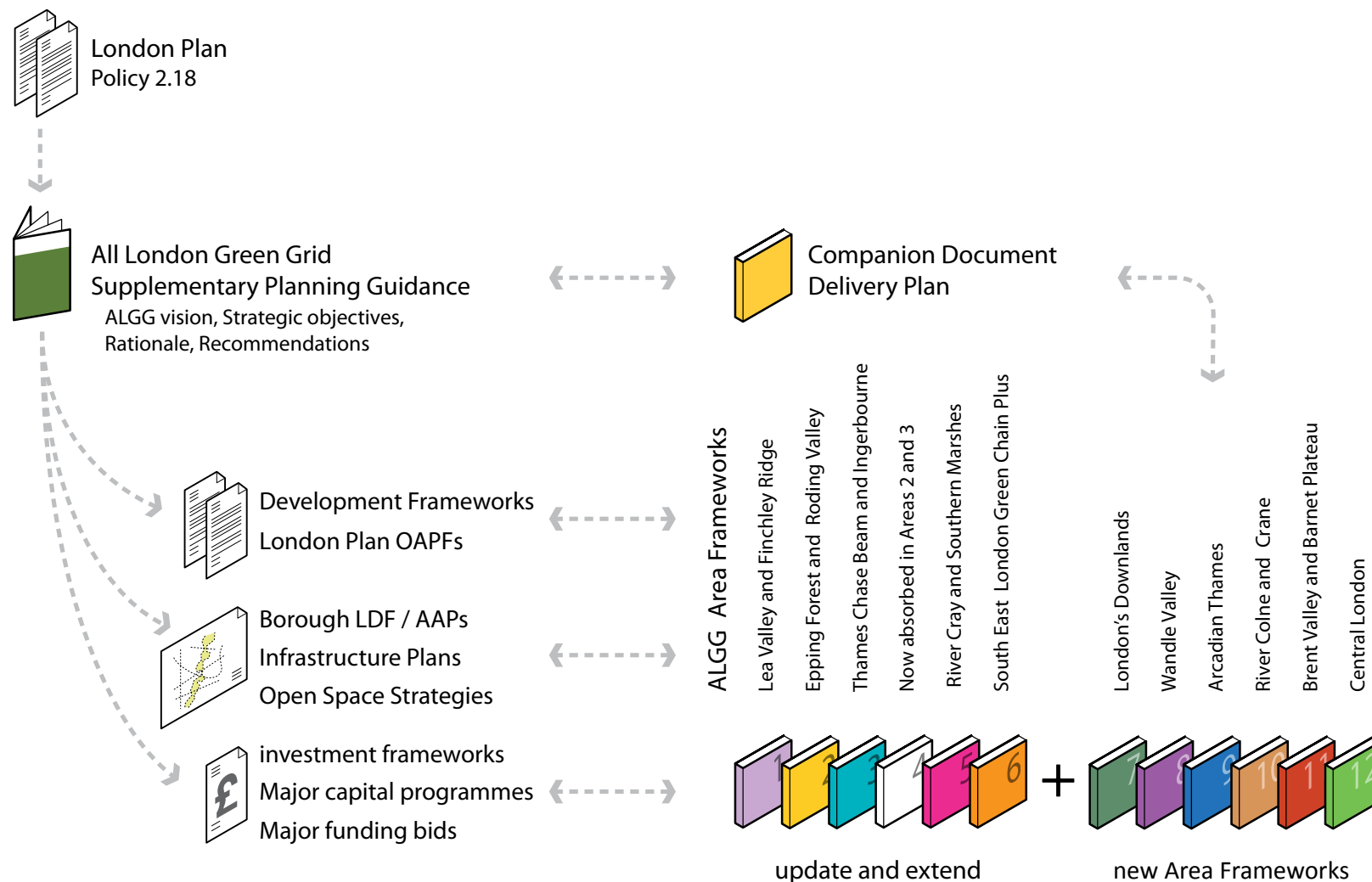
The Green Grid process includes the formation of Area groups, to implement the Green Grid vision, objectives and projects, at the landscape scale. By utilising and expanding existing structures and forming new groups where they do not exist already, 11 ALGG area groups have been established across London. 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.

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

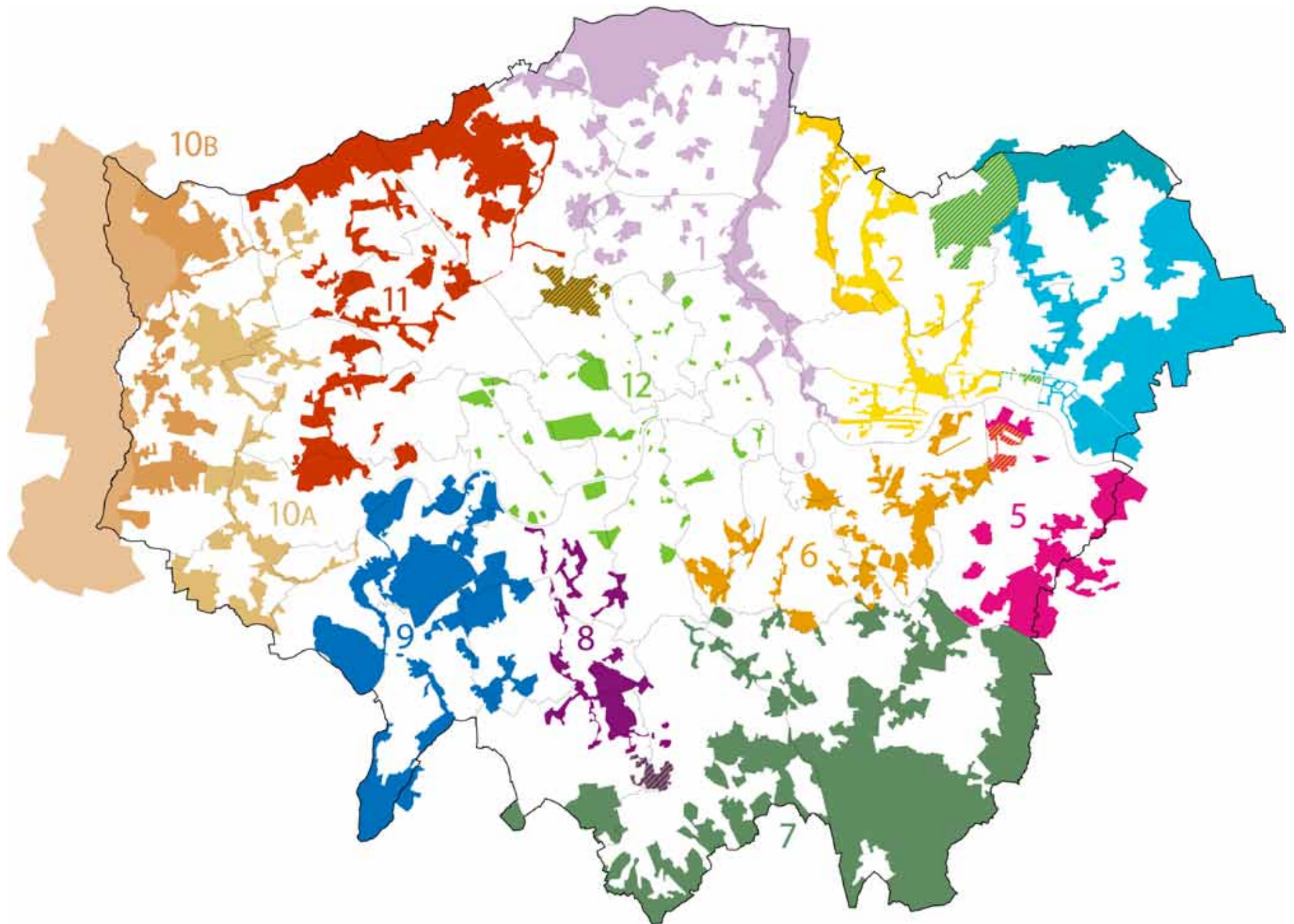
A schedule of project suggestions for consideration by the area group, design advisor and working group. Including interventions to be delivered through development, and those requiring site acquisition. Each project is mapped and described in a rolling project list.

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 |



Bushy Park

Area Strategy



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

Area Strategy – Area Description

Area Description

The broad floodplain of the meandering Upper Thames is flanked by gravel terraces and tributary side valleys which are dramatically offset against the glacial elevation of Richmond Hill and Wimbledon Common. It forms a unique landscape of historic, natural and cultural significance. Over time the natural landscape has been transformed by man into a designed landscape comprising an extensive network of open spaces. These consist of historic parklands, stately homes, gardens, open commons and a botanical garden. The inter-relationship between riverside setting, topography and built form created a landscape which is representative of a classical Arcadian ideal; an urbanised landscape developed in conjunction with the emerging principles of the English landscape style. At Richmond where river and hill meet, it creates one of the most distinctive landscapes in London. From King Henry's Mound on the escarpment to the west of Richmond Park - the largest Royal Park in London covering an area of 2,500 acres – are uninterrupted views towards Windsor and to St Paul's Cathedral, 10 miles away. The towns and villages along the river banks retain distinct identities, each with their own particular history, economy and architectural character. To the east, the iconic Wimbledon Common forms the largest heathland in London and supports a wide range of habitats, while to the west Bushy Park forms a historic parkland associated to the Royal Palace of Hampton Court with important areas of acidic grassland. Within the urban areas of Morden, New Malden and Kingston smaller parks and amenity spaces are found, while further south through Tolworth and Chessington pockets of amenity spaces, grassland and woodland lead from the residential areas into the urban fringe and countryside beyond where a network of woodlands, hedgerows and small meadows can be found.

Historical Context

From its outset the area of the Arcadian Thames has developed as a retreat for royalty, courtiers and the cultural elite. The royal connections to Richmond date back to Edward I (1272-1307), when the area was known as the Manor of Sheen. The various royal palaces at Richmond, Kew and Hampton Court were refuges for pleasure and from plague. The historic landscape was designed to be seen from the river which provided the transport from Westminster in London. The River Thames also provided a rich

supply of food for the riverside palaces along with the adjacent hunting grounds. In 1637 Charles I created a new park to continue his passion for hunting and field sports. This new park, Richmond Park, was given to the City of London after Charles I's execution. In 1683 the Earl of Rochester rebuilt Petersham Lodge into a mansion with a formal forest garden of walks and vistas on the hillside. Riverside villas and mansions expanded in the second decade of the 18th century based on the ideal of the villa as a classical retreat for man from the court and city. Lord Burlington led the way with his ideas for Chiswick, inspired by Palladio's versions of a villa of the ancients. Other examples include Marble Hill, Pope's riverside house at Twickenham and Horace Walpole's at the recently restored Strawberry Hill House.

The owners of these mansions and villa's also employed the foremost landscape and garden designers of their time from all over Europe. During the 17th century this included Salomon de Caus at Richmond Palace, Mollet and later Marot at Hampton Court. During the 18th century and responding to the fashion of the time, many gardens were reshaped by English landscape designers including Charles Bridgeman and William Kent at Kew and Hampton Court, and William Chambers at Kew who built the iconic Chinese Pagoda. Lancelot ['Capability'] Brown was also employed at both Kew and Syon designing a sinuous landscape across the Thames.

After Queen Victoria's accession in 1837 she opened Hampton Court and Bushy Park to the public and by 1841 the two gardens of Kew were merged to form the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew which were then opened to the public. Many of these historic houses and gardens are now within public ownership and many are undergoing restoration projects including Chiswick House, Strawberry Hill House and Marble Hill House.

Originally Wimbledon Common formed part of the 'Manor' land of Earl Spencer, Lord of the Manor of Wimbledon. His tenants, known as commoners, were granted 'common' rights to use the land. In 1871 Royal Assent was given to the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Act protecting the commons as an open space for public enjoyment. Today the commons form a vital leisure and environmental resource.

The towns of Kingston upon Thames (where Saxon Kings were crowned) and Richmond upon Thames

originated as early riverside towns, which benefited from the Royal presence at Hampton Court and Richmond. The towns further developed in the Victorian period, with terraces extending up the slopes between the River Thames and Richmond Park and the houses and terrace gardens taking advantage of the views from the higher ground. The settlements of Wimbledon, Southfields, Morden and Raynes Park also expanded rapidly from the late Victorian period and rows of Victorian and Edwardian terraces were built around the edge of Wimbledon Common and the open spaces (now mainly golf courses) nearby. The open spaces of heath, common, ancient woodland and parkland are focal points for the residents in these areas, used both as landmarks and for recreation. The network of woodlands, hedgerows and small meadows in the Hogsmill Valley Nature Reserve suggests how the landscape pattern would have varied along the tributary river valleys.

Since Victorian times the Arcadian Thames has become less of a private and privileged landscape, and more publicly accessible for recreation and nature conservation. Nowadays the suburban character of the Arcadian Thames provides for commuters and leisure. However, good quality gentrified spaces are interspersed with anonymous suburban settlements and 'inter war' suburbs such as on the south side of Kingston.

The area has also been the inspiration for many artists, poets and composers including Alexander Pope, Horace Walpole and JMW Turner. Turner found much inspiration from the Thames and lived in Brentford, Isleworth and Twickenham during different periods of his life and painted his famous picturesque painting of the Thames from Richmond Hill.

Open Space Network

The open space network of the Arcadian Thames area can be defined into three zones:

- The Upper Thames runs through the northern part of this area with the Thames Path linking large, high quality open spaces. This linked network forms the area's main strategic green corridor. The former floodplain landscape of Bushy Park, Home Park, Ham Common, Syon Park, Old Deer Park, Kew Gardens, Dukes Meadow and Barnes Common provides large parkland areas that incorporate wetlands, grassland and woodland. This attractive, meandering section of the River Thames was historically a popular site

Area Strategy – Area Description

for royal palaces and their associated parks. Those that remain are Hampton Court Palace, Bushy Park, Syon House and Park, Old Deer Park Gardens at Richmond and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Together they form a chain of high quality parks along the banks of the Thames. The formal parks are supplemented by a range of informal open spaces including Dukes Meadow at Chiswick, the London Wetland Centre in Barnes, Ham Common and the Ham Lands Nature Reserve. The sequence of open spaces is interspersed with the relatively dense historic settlements of Kingston upon Thames, Twickenham, Isleworth, Richmond upon Thames, Chiswick, Barnes, Putney, and Wandsworth. Each settlement has an attractive river frontage, often with Victorian or Georgian terraces forming a backdrop to views along the river. Interwoven with the Arcadian Thames is a constantly evolving working landscape of boatyards, wharves and commercial frontages.

- The large open spaces in the centre of the Arcadian Thames including Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath form a cluster of extensive parks and commons, which have become important focal points for recreation. Richmond Park consists of a mosaic of ancient woodlands, wooded pasture, heathland and acid grassland with some of the oldest oak trees in the country. Richmond Park was transformed from medieval farms and pasture into royal hunting grounds by Charles I in 1625. Red and fallow deer were introduced, and are now a vital part of the park's character. King Henry's Mound provides views to Windsor, across the Arcadian Thames and to St Paul's Cathedral. Wimbledon

Common and Putney Heath consist of high quality heathland habitats, which include the largest area of wet heath in Greater London, areas of dry heath and one of London's very few sphagnum bogs. An ancient tumulus and the Iron Age hill fort at Caesar's Camp on Wimbledon Common provide historical focal points for visitors.

- Various tributary rivers to the Thames run throughout the region and these include the Hogsmill River and the Beverley Brook from the south, and the River Crane, the Longford River, the Duke of Northumberland's River, the River Brent and the Grand Union Canal from the north. The Beverley Brook runs south from the Thames linking Barnes Common, Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common with a ribbon of smaller open spaces and woods towards the south. The Beverley Brook Walk provides a strategic connection between key open spaces and local parks within the northern limits. The Hogsmill River corridor runs from the Thames at Kingston town centre to the open countryside on the edge of London. It connects a sweep of open countryside and farmland through a densely developed area of predominantly Victorian residential development defined by pockets of amenity spaces, grassland of historic commons, public parks, playing fields and golf courses. Landscape features include the Hogsmill Valley, the Tolworth Court Farms and Medieval Moated Manor and Rushett Common. The Hogsmill Valley Walk follows the river and the Bonesgate Stream, linking with the London Loop and Thames Downs Link; strategic walking routes that lead to Rushett Common, Horton

Country Park and Ashted and Epsom Commons on the edge of London.

Network of Views

The Arcadian Thames contains an elaborate network of framed view lines, avenues and vistas along and from the River Thames and Richmond Hill. This visual network gradually evolved from the early 17th century, formed by key landmarks such as palaces, villas, the Royal Observatory, Kew Pagoda, obelisks, bridges, church towers and spires, and the planted avenues which still provide definition and structure to the landscape today. The early avenues around Hampton Court, Ham, Richmond, Twickenham Park and Syon began to dominate the valley and by the 18th century further avenues at Upper Lodge, Sudbrook Park, Marble Hill, Cambridge Park, Whitton, Osterley, Kew and Chiswick were providing the main structure to the landscape, linking main houses and organising the lay-out of the parks and gardens. During the 19th century some of the avenues were lost and some such as the Nesfield vistas at Kew, were added. Richmond Hill provided panoramic views across the River Thames floodplain and this view became the first to be protected by Parliament in 1902. In the 18th century framed vistas directed from Richmond Hill were created, one looked down to the grand avenue of Queen's Ride to White Lodge, a hunting lodge built for King George I. The other looked out from King Henry's Mound across London to St Paul's Cathedral. This view towards St Paul's Cathedral is one of London's strategic views, now protected by government directive. Besides framed



Chiswick House



Wimbledon Common

Area Strategy – Area Description

sightlines of avenues and panoramic views, the sequential arrangement of informal views developed by exponents of the 'natural' landscape such as Kent, Brown, Chambers, Pope and Walpole are an important part of the Arcadian Thames. Both the formal and informal views and sightlines throughout the area should be protected and, where required, enhanced. The protection of these sightlines should not only consider the envelope between view point and object but provide protection against future development in the distance which could cause detriment to the vistas.

Ecological Network

The Arcadian Thames area includes three of the landscape character zones designated in the London Regional Landscape framework conducted by Natural England in 2009. These include:

-Upper Thames landscape which include the meandering River Thames, together with the transitional mudflats, shingle beaches, islands and flood meadows alongside.

-South Thames Heaths and Commons composed of a mosaic of heathland, grassland and ancient wood pastures with groups of veteran trees.

-South London Clays & Gravels which include small hedged meadows and large heath commons set against a backdrop of extensive woodland on higher land. The above landscape character zones are

interlinked by a network of linear ecological corridors alongside the River Thames and its tributaries as well as a patchwork of parklands and commons, and the network of historical avenues. The River Thames supports a rich mosaic of woodland, scrub, grassland and wetland habitats. Each bend of the river is emphasised by islands deposited in the river such as Eel Pie Island and the Isleworth and Brentford Aits. The islands in the river are important refuges for both plants and animals. Below Teddington the Thames is fully tidal, the intertidal zone or foreshore providing a rich feeding ground for water birds. The tributaries extend the river habitat beyond the Thames and have potential to further develop as improved wildlife corridors. The Beverley Brook's naturally banked reaches are mostly shaded by riparian woodland including willows, oak and elm. The Hogsmill Valley consists of a chalk stream, crossing through a varied mosaic of floodplain habitats. The majority of the valley is open species-rich grassland, but there are also small pockets of willow woodland grasslands and willowland.

Within the large open spaces of Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Bushy Park/Home Park ecologically important areas of heathland and acid grasslands prevail supporting a wide range of species that have regional and national importance.

Importance to London

The Arcadian Thames arguably forms one of the most important designed river landscapes in Europe which was historically formed and used by the Kings, Queens and courtiers of London escaping to the countryside. Gradually, piece by piece the landscape opened up for public enjoyment and has been saved from development for its historical, amenity and recreational value. The elaborate matrix of palaces, gardens, royal parks, sightlines, urban waterfronts and natural river landscape make it a 'playground' for the Londoners of today. Just 7 miles from central London it forms an important retreat for residents and tourists alike.

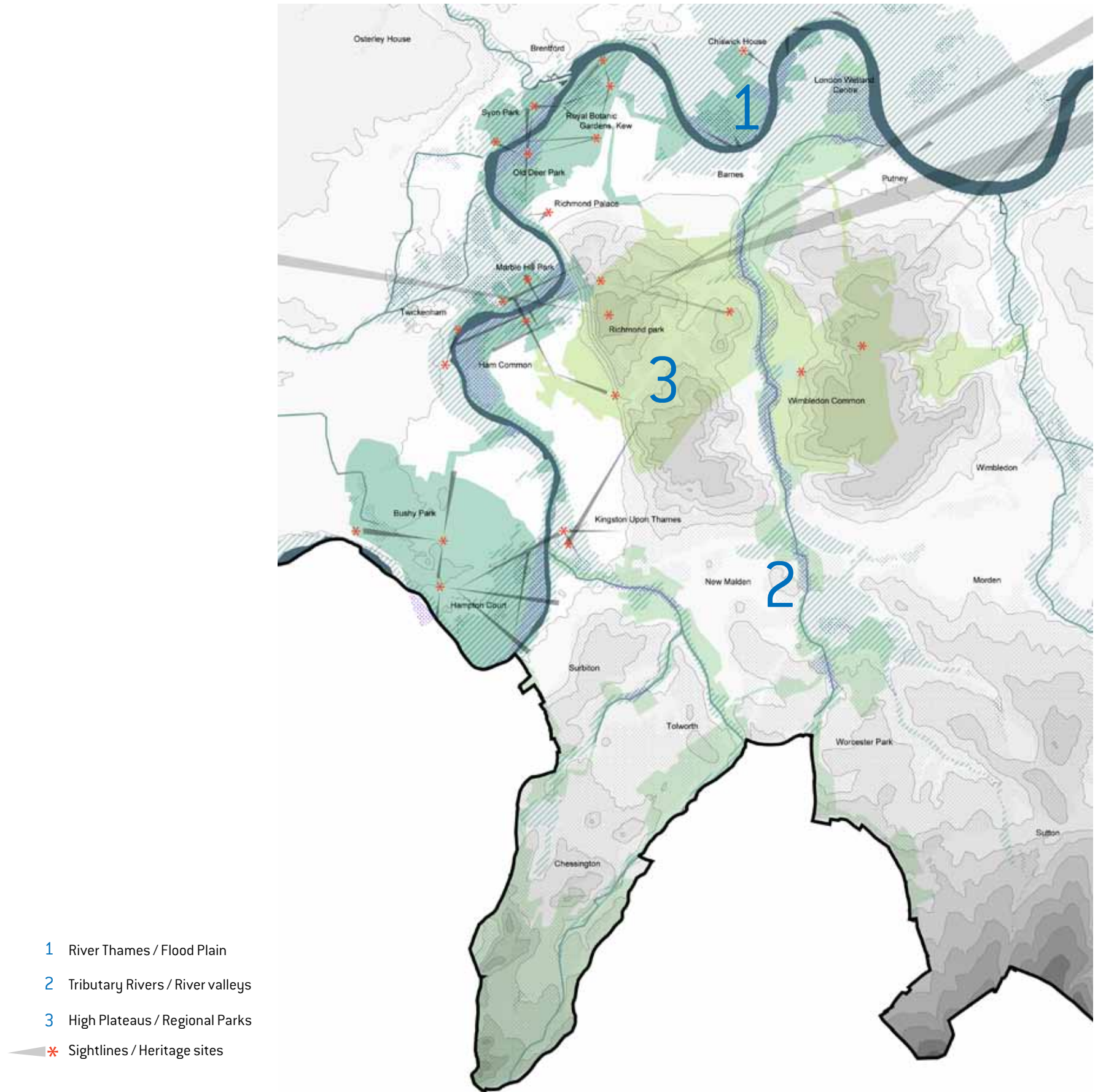


Protected view from Richmond Hill



Thames Landscape from Richmond Hill by JMW Turner 1819

Area Strategy – Area Description



map derived from GiGL data 2011

Area Strategy – Strategic Context

Strategic Context

The Arcadian Thames landscape contains more publicly accessible open space and designated sites than any other part of London, along with a myriad of historic palaces, sightlines, landmarks and architectural waterfronts. Amongst these lie main urban centres along the Thames, including Kingston upon Thames, Richmond upon Thames, Brentford, Barnes and Putney, and a number of urban centres running towards the urban fringe including Wimbledon, New Malden, Morden and Chessington.

Main infrastructure routes running through the area include the South Circular road (A316) and roads heading out of London including the A3 and A307. The public transport network serves Richmond, Putney and Wimbledon by underground and overground train and Barnes, Kingston, Hampton Court and Chessington by overground train to central London and destinations to the south. Pedestrian and cycle routes run throughout the area especially within the key parks and commons and Royal Parks. The London LOOP and Capital Ring also run through the Arcadian Thames connecting to the wider cycle network of London.

Strategic housing land availability is mainly concentrated in the areas of Tolworth, Chessington, Kingston, New Malden and Worcester Park. Strategic employment land has a wider distribution throughout the area but is focused closer to urban centres including Brentford, Tolworth and Twickenham.

The major public open spaces consist of a network of spaces along the Thames, including Bushy Park and Dukes Meadow and a series of major parks and commons including Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Barnes Common. Further south many of the public open spaces including local parks and amenity spaces are disconnected or truncated by large infrastructure routes. There are also areas of open space deficiency throughout the region with some relating to the physical barrier of the Thames itself or main arterial infrastructure corridors. The area framework looks to improve these connections, helping to alleviate some of the open space deficiency whilst improving habitat connections and diversity. It also works with local area action plans such as the Brentford Area Action Plan and the Kingston Town Centre Action Plan to incorporate and integrate the urban public spaces with a wider green infrastructure network. The region contains numerous Sites of

Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) including Syon Park and Barn Elms Wetlands, strategically important Natura 2000 sites and the important SSSI's of Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common which are designated as Special Areas of Conservation for their Heathland, acid grassland and invertebrate fauna. In addition there are also Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation including Bushy Park, 60 Acre and Jubilee Woods, and 15 Local Nature Reserves including Isleworth Ait, Fishonds Wood and Beverley Meads.

The area contains numerous sporting venues and facilities including tennis centres at Dukes Meadow and Wimbledon, rugby at Twickenham, rowing and water sports along the Thames in Barnes, Twickenham and Kingston and various clusters of sports facilities and open spaces with a ribbon of open spaces, golf courses and sports facilities along the Beverley Brook near Morden and along the Hogsmill at Berrylands and Old Malden.

The area encompasses the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, with much of the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, and parts of the London Boroughs of Hounslow, Merton and Wandsworth. The area also has active organisations to enhance and protect the key assets of the landscape. These include the Thames Landscape Strategy Hampton to Kew, the Thames Strategy Kew to Chelsea, the Wimbledon and Putney Common Conservators and the Friends of Barnes Common.

The Thames Landscape Strategy Hampton to Kew and the Thames Strategy Kew to Chelsea, provide a long term (100 year) blueprint for the River Thames between Hampton, Kew and Chelsea. It gives an effective strategic direction and actively engages in enhancement projects in all aspects of the river corridor. The Wimbledon and Putney Common Conservators administer the running of the Common and ensure its protection for future generations. The Royal Parks manage both Richmond Park and Bushy Park and their role is to manage the parks effectively whilst balancing the need for conservation and improving and increasing access, education and enjoyment.

Many of the key public open spaces, historic palaces and gardens form private land within this landscape, (some pay to enter), and as such they form other key partners within the strategy and in managing this

landscape. These partners include Historic Royal Palaces, The Crown Estate, The Royal Parks, the National Trust, English Heritage and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

The River Thames and its tributaries can often form a physical barrier and can also delineate the boundaries of borough jurisdictions; however it forms the centre-piece of the landscape and acts as an ever-changing dynamic force, ebbing and flowing with the tides and fluvial waters. Many communities and partners lie within areas of flood risk; the Thames Landscape Strategy and the Environment Agency actively promote the restoration of the lost natural River Thames floodplain, management of the flood defences, the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the use of the Thames, and its tributaries, as a recreational landscape with water-based recreation and infrastructure. Policies need to be placed in the context of a strategy for the river's entirety stretching throughout the capital and along its tributaries with special reference to the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Strategy, the EU's Water Framework Directive and the London Rivers Action Plan lead by the Environment Agency.

The designed landscape, cultural attractions and uniqueness of the Arcadian landscape between Hampton and Chiswick, where the landscape begins to morph into London, warrants the Arcadian Thames being recognised as one of the capital's 'cultural quarters' or even a World Heritage Site.



The Thames - Hammersmith



Richmond Park



Tolworth Court Farm Fields

Area Strategy – Strategic Context



- Regional Parks
- Metropolitan Parks
- District Parks
- Local Parks + Smaller Open Space
- Private Open Space
- London Green Arc
- Town Centres
- Strategic Housing Land Availability
- Strategic Employment Land

..... Strategic (Regional) Walking Routes

..... Strategic (Local) Walking Routes

● Transport nodes

● Water Transport stops

— London Cycle Network - Existing

- - - London Cycle Network - Proposed

* Landmarks, prospects, views

- - - Thames Landscape Strategy - Hampton to Kew

- - - Thames Strategy - Kew to Chelsea

Area Strategy – Vision

Vision: Arcadia Revisited

The Arcadian Thames provides a unique open space resource for London and is one of the world's most significant and inspirational metropolitan river landscapes. The interplay between built form, designed landscape and nature, which signifies the cultural importance of the Arcadian landscape, is only matched with some of the finest in Europe such as the River Seine in France, the River Tiber in Rome and the Arno valley in and around Florence. Whilst Arcadia refers back to the classical pastoral ideal of man's relation to nature - such as expressed in poems by Virgil and paintings by Poussin - it also could be inspiration to look forward and reinterpret Arcadia into a 21st century ideal of how cities could interact with nature. Such a vision is about creating new conditions in which landscape is not an object but a process; nature activation instead of the more traditional nature conservation. The transformation of the River Thames back to a more dynamic river floodplain landscape facilitating flood defence, nature development and optimising the potential for recreation and tourism could become a key demonstration project of sustainable urban living in a challenging time of climate change. As such it could become a key strategic project example of local, national and international importance. The Arcadian landscape is alive and kicking; it preserves its past and it creates its future.

Landscape is foremost an expression of time; some aspects are slowly evolving and these provide the all important continuity in space over a prolonged period of time, while other aspects operate at a faster pace, occurring on a daily, monthly or annual basis; these aspects combined create a distinct sense of place. Other aspects of landscape are in flux and defined by a certain sense of rupture and continuous change. These aspects are important to adapt our environment to new circumstances, to create flexibility for new opportunities, optimise economic potential and allow for strategic urban development. A carefully composed landscape intelligently combines the slow evolving elements such as cultural and natural heritage, ecological and recreational corridors as well the provision for floodplain restoration, water management and sustainable urban living in order to create a landscape framework. Such a landscape framework provides stability, durability and interconnectivity and therefore allows it to accommodate and encapsulate, if and when required, flexible urban development.

The vision for the Arcadian Thames will promote a landscape framework as described above, a network of interlinked multipurpose open spaces with good connections to the areas where people live and work, to public transport, the Green Belt and the River Thames. A strategic alliance between

nature development, provision for recreation, flood protection, urban agriculture and the enhancement of the heritage landscape will provide a landscape framework which provides a spatial structure for urban areas. A key aspect for the future of the Arcadian Thames will be utilising the natural system of the River Thames and its tributaries; not only as dynamic floodplain with increased capacity for water storage but also, where appropriate, as new (urban) frontage. As such the man-made and the natural are no longer opposites but an integral part of a dynamic equilibrium - human occupation utilises and interacts with the natural landscape to form a sustainable living environment.

The vision for the All London Green Grid - Arcadian Thames can be summarised in four key themes:

- Access and connections to open space, nature and ecological enhancement:

Enhancing physical connections and ecological corridors between existing key public spaces such as Richmond Park, the Thames corridor and the countryside through the myriad of small local spaces. This will allow for greater access to the environment both physically and educationally, more pleasurable and sustainable commuting connections, enhanced biodiversity throughout the Arcadian region from the Thames to the urban periphery and greater



'Landscape with the Ashes of Phocion' - Nicholas Poussin, 1648



'Aeneas at Delos' - Claude, 1672



Area Strategy – Vision

educational and leisure opportunities within the landscape. This network of spaces from regional parks, to city parks, to neighbourhood gardens and green corridors will provide the basic structure for a new sustainable interplay between human occupation and natural environment.

- Management of flood waters and flood risk:

Restoration of the natural and historical floodplains along the Thames and its tributaries, and the removal of some 'strategic' weirs will allow the landscape to react naturally to the changing environmental conditions of the 21st century. These floodplains will then flood according to the fluvial and tidal conditions providing a pivotal role in protecting both the local urban populations and those within central London further downstream. They will also form areas of dual purpose for recreation, food production and ecological diversity.

- Enhancement of the distinctive 'designed' Arcadian landscape:

The designed landscape of the Arcadian Thames is an internationally recognised landscape. Preservation of the elements that compose this landscape is vital while enhancing them with contemporary uses. This could include restoration of planted avenues whilst introducing secondary avenues or species which provide a food crop, enhanced biodiversity or help reduce urban heat. The area should also be developed and recognised as an ensemble of designed elements in which the journey through is as important and as educational as a single particular destination. In this sense the area should be recognised as one of London's key heritage and cultural regions, and protected in its entirety with landscape and building designations.

- Productive landscapes for sustainable living and healthy communities:

The promotion of productive landscapes from urban gardens, allotments, urban orchards, fruiting hedgerows, riverside grazing and urban field crops in which the local communities can participate, from seed planting to harvesting, can provide a sustainable use for the streets, parks, gardens and open spaces of the region. This not only can provide local food sources but can also provide an educational resource.

The Arcadian Thames landscape is constantly evolving through the incremental changes of growth and decay, as well as major investments by private landowners and public bodies. It is critical that the long term vision creates a long term landscape framework which integrates parkland, public access networks, habitats for nature conservation, areas for food production, management of flood waters and a recognition of the areas historical past. Integrating these elements with the 18th century Arcadia and their visionary ideas can form the catalyst for a new living ideal, a natural landscape integrated with and forming sustainable urban areas; the Arcadia of the 21st century.



Area Strategy – Objectives



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

Promote the Arcadian Thames landscape as a large network of high quality open spaces to a wide range of visitors – local residents, London inhabitants, international and national tourists. Open spaces including the Thames corridor, the Beverley Brook, Hogsmill River, Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common form a backbone for connected green infrastructure and provide an opportunity for greater townscape integration with the surrounding landscape. An interconnected network of varied spaces provides the opportunity to accommodate different needs and expectations of various open space users. This includes not only the physical access to the open space but also visitors' understanding about it and their opportunities to be involved with the management of it.

Intensify the transition from urban open space and waterfronts to Royal Parks and further to the London Green Arc, in particular to Malden Rushett, Tolworth Court Farms, Horton Country Park, Epsom and Leatherhead Commons.

Enhance the connectivity between different open spaces by improving linkages and awareness of different routes between the Thames Path, Beverley Brook and Hogsmill River corridors, the London LOOP, Capital Ring and local cycling and walking routes.



Conserve landscape and the natural environment and increase access to nature

The Thames Path and the Royal Parks offer some of the best access to areas of nature conservation interest within London, including floodplains, wetland habitats, wet meadows, large expanses of acid grassland, wet woodlands, and mature deciduous woodlands. Restore and conserve the existing natural riverbanks and floodplains along the Thames, Beverley Brook and Hogsmill River, the ecologies of the parks and commons, and where possible enrich biodiversity and recreate characteristic river ecotones. A typical natural transition is from open river water to mudflats or shingle beach, to an open flood meadow with ditches, ponds and wetland scrapes, backed by a drier mosaic of acid grassland and scrub, which eventually becomes a backdrop of woodland. In reality only isolated components of this 'typical' landscape transition exist as it is interrupted by a variety of flood defences, designed landscapes and built development. Petersham Meadow, Syon Park Meadow and Ham Lands provide notable riverside meadows with cattle grazing and give a feeling of how London's riverside must have looked in the past.

Conserve and maintain the landscape character of Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Home Park's acid grasslands, the woodland ecologies of 60 Arce and Jubilee Wood, and the heathlands of Wimbeldon Common and Putney moor lands.



Adapting to climate change

Increased urban development has resulted in a considerable reduction in the capacity of the River's natural floodplain to accommodate floodwater. Tidal surges, sea level rise, fluvial flooding, and the water inflow from urban drainage puts the floodplain at increasing risk of inundation. It is anticipated that over the coming years a much greater part of the floodplain will be inundated with flood waters and that this flooding will happen with increasing frequency - particularly when a fluvial flood meets a high tidal surge. Therefore floodplain restoration is the most important asset in managing the increased flood risk that results from climate change.

Continue restoration of the historic flood plains along the Thames and its tributaries forming wet woods, wet meadows, river bank naturalisation, backchannels and the restoration of inchannel processes of erosion and deposition.



Making sustainable travel connections

Improve connectivity and transfer between different modes of transport, such as trains, buses, underground, cycling and water transport within the Arcadian Thames territory. It should cater for different visitor groups including tourists, local residents, and weekend sightseers from around London, whilst providing routes and site information at the main points of arrival.

The River Thames and its tributaries are some of the main connective elements within the green infrastructure; therefore waterways should be enhanced as hubs of activity.

Connecting both sides of the River Thames is not only about physical links, but also visual connectivity as vistas across the river represent the original character of Arcadian landscape. Link the Thames towpath with its surroundings by providing access and visual links with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the London Wetland Centre in Barnes, and smaller open spaces along the riverside.

Prioritise pedestrian and cycle crossings over carriage-ways and railways to ensure continuity of the open space network. Create opportunities to open new routes and networks for cycling and walking.

Area Strategy – Objectives



Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations and boosting the visitor economy (to the Thames)

The Arcadian Thames should be seen as an ensemble of historic palaces and mansions with adjacent gardens, parklands, community spaces and floodplains with a high conservation value which are all connected by the River Thames. The journey through this landscape and the understanding of it is as much a part of the visit as the destination itself. A series of vistas and sightlines cross the landscape connecting landmarks with the Thames and these should be revealed and protected with particular concern for the frame and backdrop to the view.

Protect and enhance the character of historic buildings, historic parks and gardens, landscapes and ancient monuments. Improve and manage the tourism potential and economic well-being of the area by developing different strategies of wayfinding and interpretation, and better linkage between sites of historic conservation interest as an example Chiswick House's relation to Thames has been lost due to urbanisation.

Local stories about the landscape's history could be made accessible through new media art projects, involving local history interest groups unravelling the history not just at the destination but also along the connected routes.

Promote education associated with water-based activity including boating, sailing, swimming, rowing and fishing.



Promote healthy living

A composition of large open commons and smaller scale open spaces along the Thames, the Beverley Brook and Hogsmill River corridors should be used to promote walking, cycling, and horse riding over car travel/use.

Promote the various sporting venues and recreation sites as a cluster of 'sporting excellence' venues promoting community use of the facilities including rowing, tennis and rugby.

Create an opportunity to integrate natural play areas, outdoor gyms, and informal sports areas in the vicinity of local neighbourhoods.

Promote community participation in decision making about local open spaces through public planning meetings and volunteer schemes. Cater for different expectations of what the public space should be and what kind of functions it should offer.

Reinforce existing partnerships with local schools, such as the Thames Explorer Trust and the River Thames Boat Project, to use natural resources to raise children's awareness about biodiversity, habitats, sustainable food production, and natural environmental processes.



Promote sustainable food production

The variety of open spaces within the Arcadian Thames provides multiple opportunities to increase sustainable urban food production and provide education about its importance.

The Arcadian Thames link to the London Green Arc in the south plays a significant role in encouraging urban farming practices. Provide more allotment spaces along the Beverley Brook and Hogsmill River corridor that would form productive landscape corridors linking into the London Green Arc area.

Promote educational aspects about local and organic food production by creating city farms and permaculture sites that form distinctive family destinations, where visitors could experience and participate in food growing, harvesting and production.

Restore historically grazed flood meadows along the Thames towpath, stimulate the development of a local craft culture that could take advantage of a more natural river bank as an example, willow coppicing and basket weaving on Oliver's Ait and promote the establishment and growth of permaculture sites.



Promote green skills and sustainable design, management and maintenance

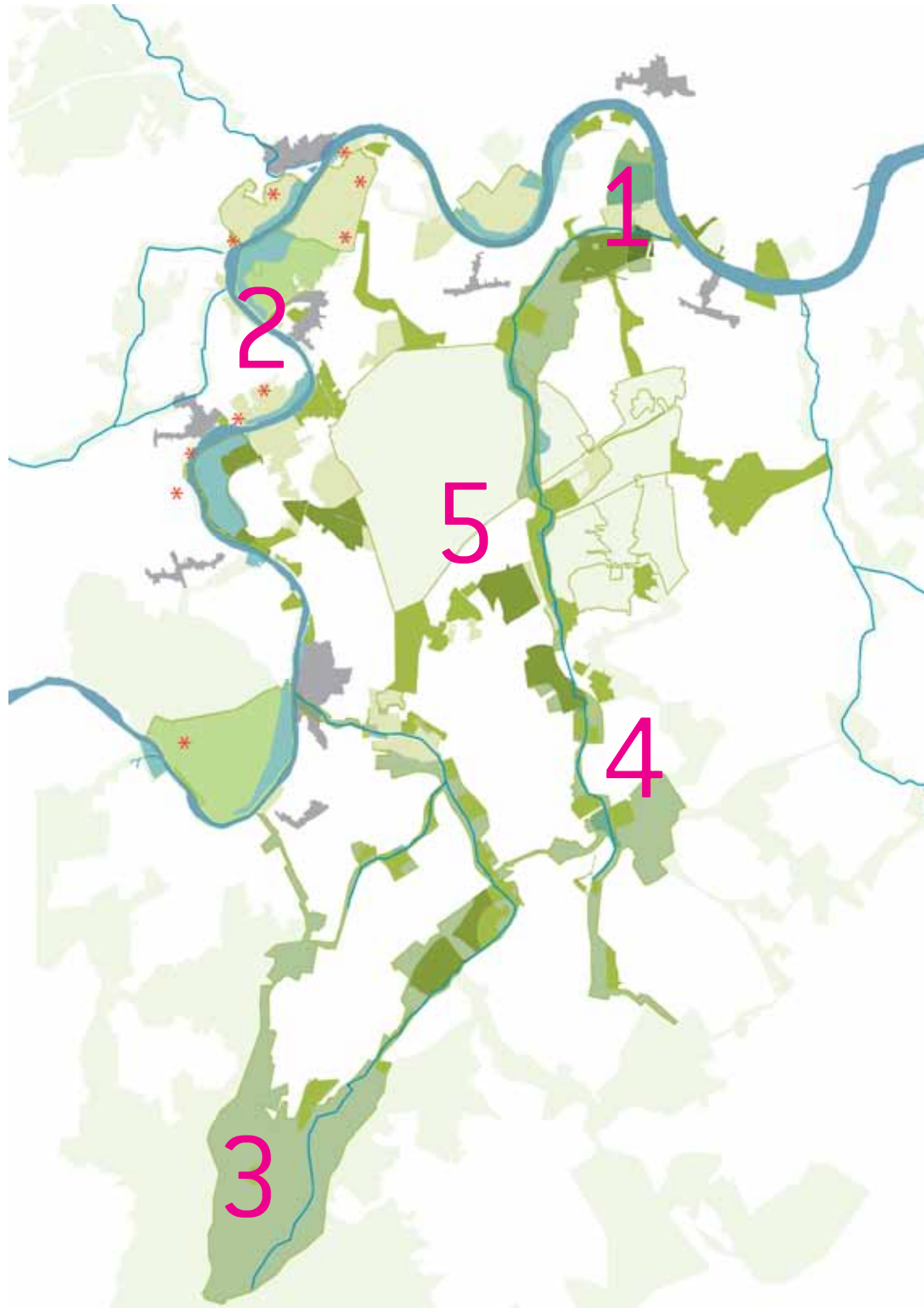
The extensive history of the Arcadian Thames landscape provides a unique opportunity and showcases the need for conservation and land management skills.

Exploit the opportunities for the young and unemployed people to gain training in habitat restoration, horticulture and conservation management within the diverse open spaces of the Arcadian Thames as part of volunteer and educational training schemes.

Establish new partnerships and collaborations, involving existing stakeholders on the site such as the Thames Landscape Strategy and the Environment Trust for Richmond upon Thames to carry out in-depth research into the ecology of floodplain restoration, historical landscape management practices, and nature conservation.

Area Strategy – Opportunities

A number of strategic opportunities have been identified within the Thames Arcadian Green Grid area. These are significant opportunities rooted in real or aspirational projects which are spatially specific and have the potential to deliver the Area Vision and Objectives described on previous pages.



1

The **restoration of the lost floodplains of the River Thames and its tributaries** in order to create new opportunities for biodiversity and flood risk management, particularly through the restoration of natural river banks and the creation of connected wetland habitats set within a mosaic of different habitat types. The floodplain restoration opportunity could be combined and integrated with an improved network of footpaths, cycle routes, restoration of historic landscape elements and water meadows.

Projects include: Ham, Hurst Park, Canbury Gardens, Marble Hill, Old Deer Park, Syon Park, Kew Gardens, Dukes Meadow, Barnes Wetland Centre and open spaces along the Beverley Brook and Hogsmill River.



2

Promote **recreational riverside improvements along the River Thames**, its key clusters of activity and the experience / understanding of the journey through it, making it legible and accessible to pedestrians and where appropriate cyclists. Stimulate and manage where appropriate formal and informal recreation associated with the river, using the variety of landscape characters (urban, rural, historic and contemporary) as a tool to increase public understanding of their environment and to foster visitor enjoyment. Develop and manage the towpath as a key strategic recreational and sustainable transport route, and utilise the river as an active waterway with integrated moorings, pleasure craft and sustainable transport.

Projects include resurfacing of the towpaths and river use courses for children such as at the Thames Young Mariners.



3

Develop the **strategic green network along the Hogsmill River Valley Link** to create parkland, including a new District Park as a focal point for surrounding residential areas and inter-linkage with surrounding farmland such as Tolworth Farm. Maximise the opportunity to integrate open space and flood water storage areas for the surrounding urban areas. Complete the Hogsmill Walk and link with the Thames Path, the North Downs Way National Trail, London cycle routes and surrounding open spaces.

A key project is to complete the Hogsmill River Walk through to the River Thames.



4

Develop the **strategic green network along the Beverley Brook River Valley** to create a parkland network linked to the Thames Path. Enhance the connection between Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common and create a series of linked open spaces and nature areas including Coombe Wood, Beverley Park, Morden Park, Motspur Park, Pyl Brook. Maximise the opportunity to integrate open space and flood water storage areas for the surrounding urban areas.

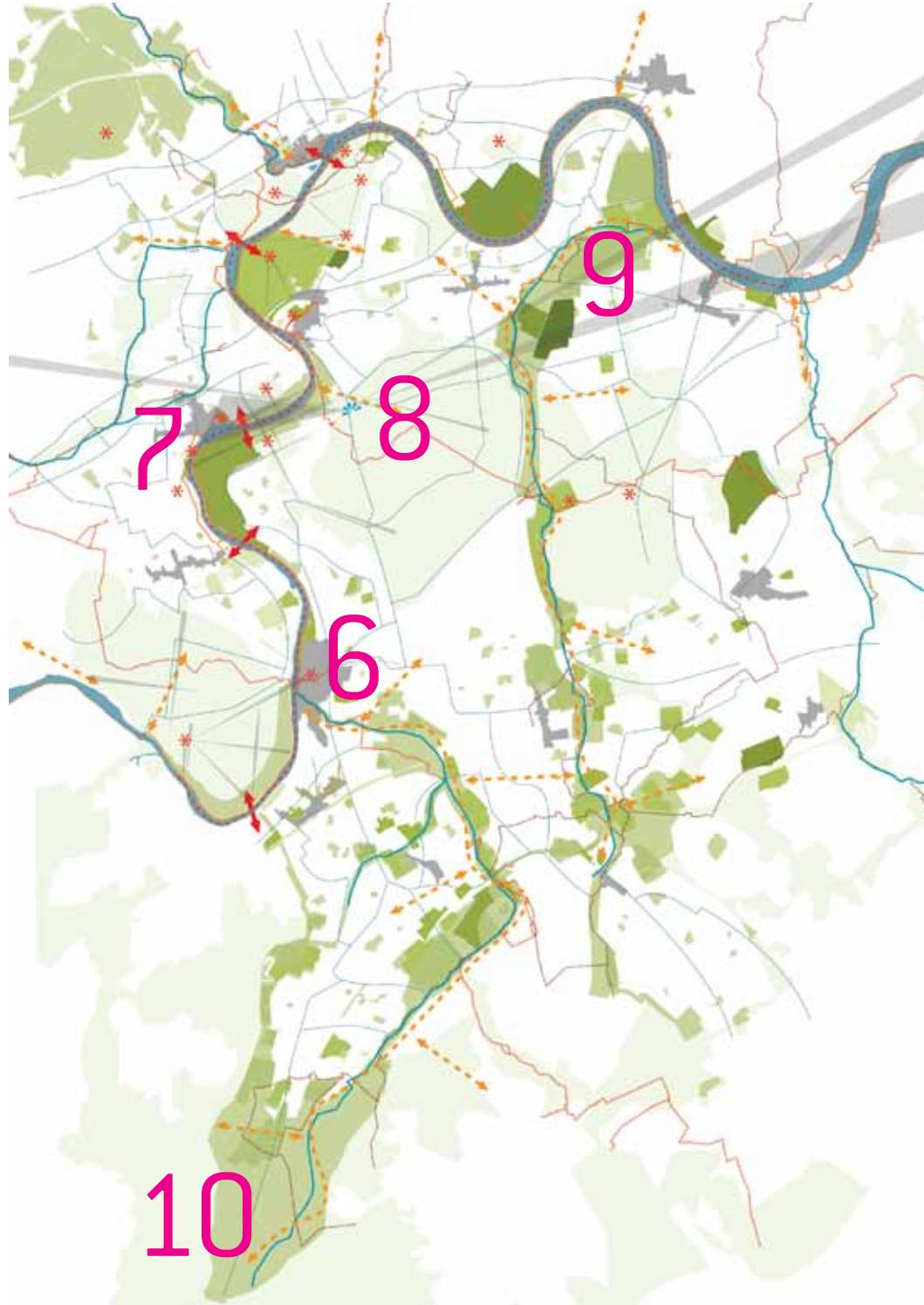
Key linkage improvements include linking the disjointed spaces along the Beverley Brook.



5

Increase the **potential for biodiversity, nature development and pedestrian connections** in semi-natural habitat areas between the large open spaces such as Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common, the Thames corridor and the Surrey Green Arc, creating links to the smaller surrounding open spaces. Promote the establishment of nature and ecological corridors from the ecological cores of Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and the River Thames to the surrounding open space network.

Key projects include: providing riparian connectivity, backchannels and refugia off the main flow along the Beverley Brook and restoring inchannel processes.



6

Open, enhance and promote an **interconnected network of footpaths, cycle routes and river crossings** linking key open space corridors throughout the region and forge new connections across the River Thames and its tributary rivers of the Hogsmill and Beverley Brook. Create new river crossings, linear connections and gateways to connect important riverside open spaces.

Connections include a link from the Roehampton estate to Richmond Park and the Thames, and a connection from Kingston town centre to Richmond Park. River crossings could include a foot ferry between Kew Gardens and Brentford, the Isleworth foot ferry and Hammerton's foot ferry.



7

Integrate townscape and landscape including implementing projects such as the 'Twickenham Area Action Plan' the 'Brentford - a Waterway Town', the 'Kingston Ancient Market Place', Tolworth Broadway regeneration and Morden Town Centre green link as part of integral urban regeneration. Promote the enhancement of typical waterfronts such as Richmond Riverside and Isleworth Promenade. Provide improved linkage of town centres to open space networks and promote green structures in urban settlements including residential streets, village greens and neighbourhood parks. Restrict inappropriate waterfront development and retain historic characters and features such as boat yards.

Projects include public realm improvements to Kingston Waterfront and Brentford Waterfront.

8

Enhance **key heritage features and the landscape character of the Arcadian Thames** and develop the area as a destination for tourism in order to improve the local economy. Implement recent landscape strategies for key sites such as the Old Deer Park, Kew Gardens World Heritage Site Management Plan and the Landscape Conservation and Management Plan for Richmond Park. Develop and implement management plans for Richmond Hill, Marble Hill Park, Rose Theatre Kingston, Orleans Gardens, Chiswick House, Hampton Court Approaches, Garrick's Temple, Wimbledon Common, and Barnes Common.

Work towards the designation of the 'Arcadian Cultural Quarter' or 'Arcadian World Heritage Site'.

9

Enhance and promote **centres of sporting excellence** throughout the Arcadian Thames. Utilise the existing centres and sports facilities associated to tennis at Wimbledon and Dukes Meadow, rowing and water sports along the Thames at Barnes, Twickenham and Kingston, rugby at Twickenham and encourage sports in both the public and private recreation grounds throughout the region.

Key projects include a new sporting hub at Dukes Meadow, a water sports centre at Barn Elms and sports facilities at Bushy Mead.

10

Promote productive landscapes including sustainable food production. New forms of urban agriculture, including public urban farms, could promote healthy living and incorporate historic agricultural field patterns as a transition to the Green Belt. A key cluster for productive landscapes includes the Hogsmill River Valley corridor which connects to the wider agricultural landscape beyond. River floodplains and open land can also be utilised for agricultural grazing such as the Petersham Meadows, Syon, Ham and Home Park.

Key projects include restoration of grazed floodplains and the promotion of permaculture sites such as the Knollmead Permaculture Reserve.



Syon Reach

Project Identification

This section details all Arcadian Thames Green Grid project suggestions: public 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.

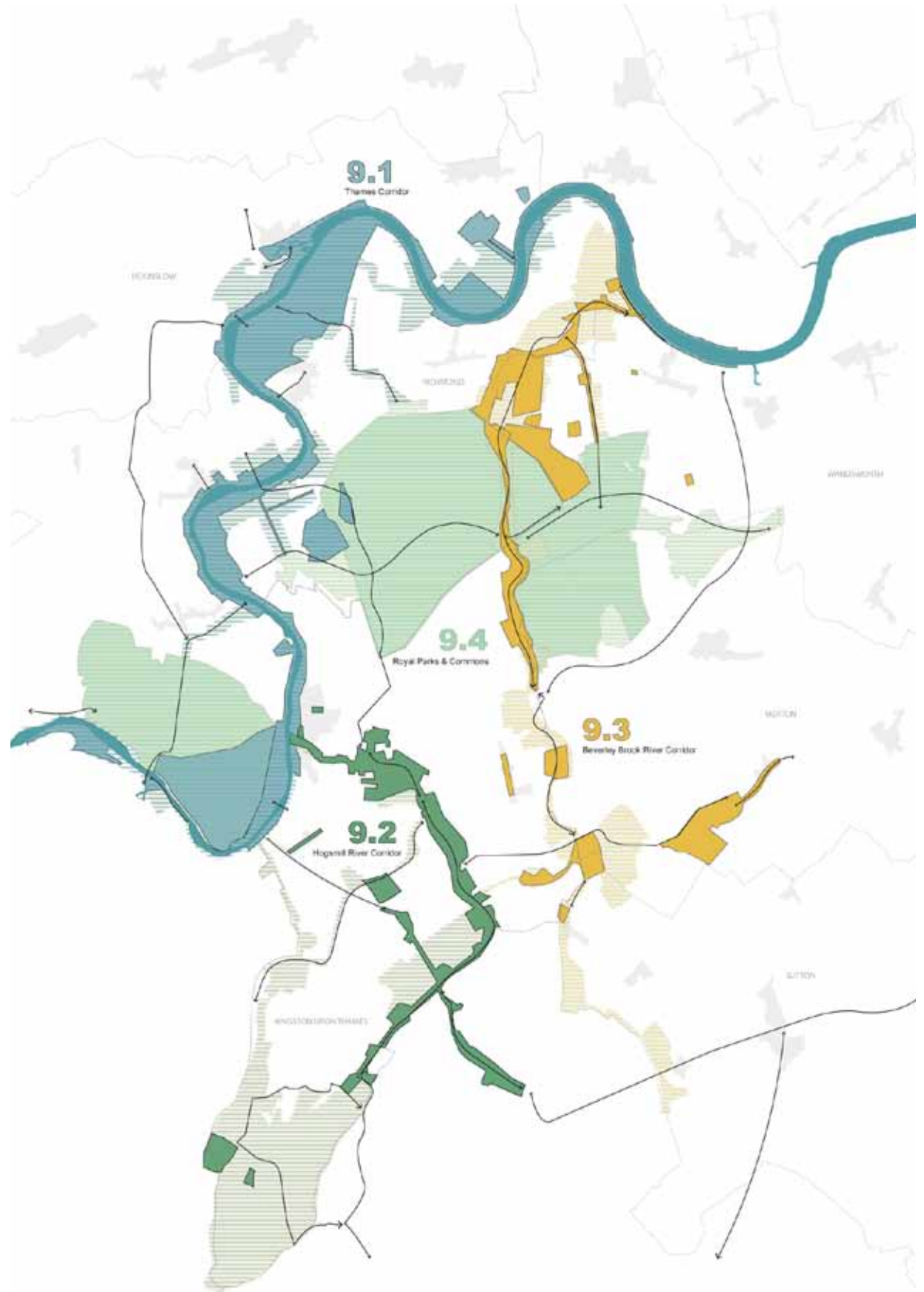
Project Identification – Clusters

Clusters

The Arcadian Thames Green Grid Area is sub-divided into four character areas which relate to the natural landscape characteristics and typologies of the areas, whilst providing a framework to cluster various development projects together. These project clusters cross multiple borough, ownership and operational boundaries and relate to smaller identified projects which are either related geographically or typologically. The projects may be implemented independently but form part of the wider cluster strategy. This ensures that when various projects within a cluster are realised, the larger vision for that area is achieved.

The project clusters areas are outlined as:

- 9.1 The Thames Corridor
- 9.2 The Hogsmill Corridor
- 9.3 The Beverley Brook Corridor
- 9.4 Royal Parks & Commons





9.1 The Thames Corridor

The Thames Corridor forms the main strategic open space corridor within the Arcadian Thames. The cluster of projects aim to improve the relationship and connectivity to the Thames towpath, improve and enhance the biodiversity along the Thames and its related open spaces, increase the flood capacity by the restoration of the historic flood meadows, protect and enhance the historic sightlines of the area and improve the interpretation and education of the area's historical and ecological value.



9.2 Hogsmill Corridor

The Hogsmill Corridor connects the Thames at Kingston to the countryside around Chessington and beyond forming a strategic network of public spaces. The projects focus on 'access to nature' along this river tributary, its physical connectivity from the countryside to the Thames and the urban areas along its route. Projects also focus on the development of inchannel features and floodplain restoration to reduce flood risk.



9.3 Beverley Brook Corridor

The Beverley Brook forms a strategic link connecting the Thames at Putney through Richmond Park to Wimbledon Common, Morden and extending further south. The projects within this cluster focus on allowing increased biodiversity and inchannel processes along the tributary whilst increasing the fluvial flood capacity. It also focuses on improving connections between various open spaces both north-south along the Beverley Brook and east-west between other key open spaces.



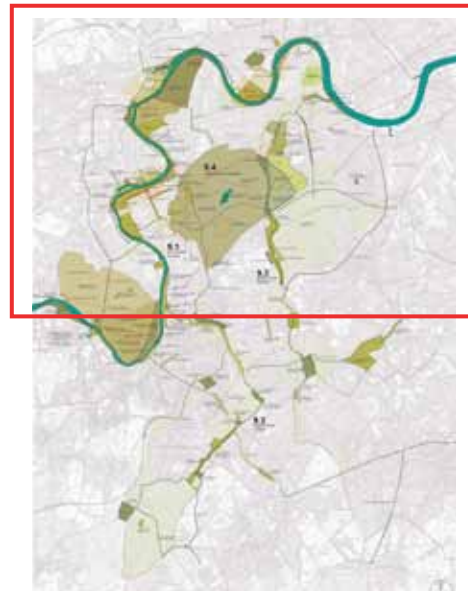
9.4 Royal Parks and Commons









The Commons cluster focuses on the key large open spaces within the centre of the Arcadian Thames including Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath. The projects focus on retaining and enhancing the existing characters, sightlines and ecological value of these spaces, whilst enhancing their public use and increasing the connections to and from the open spaces both as pedestrian connections and ecological corridors.

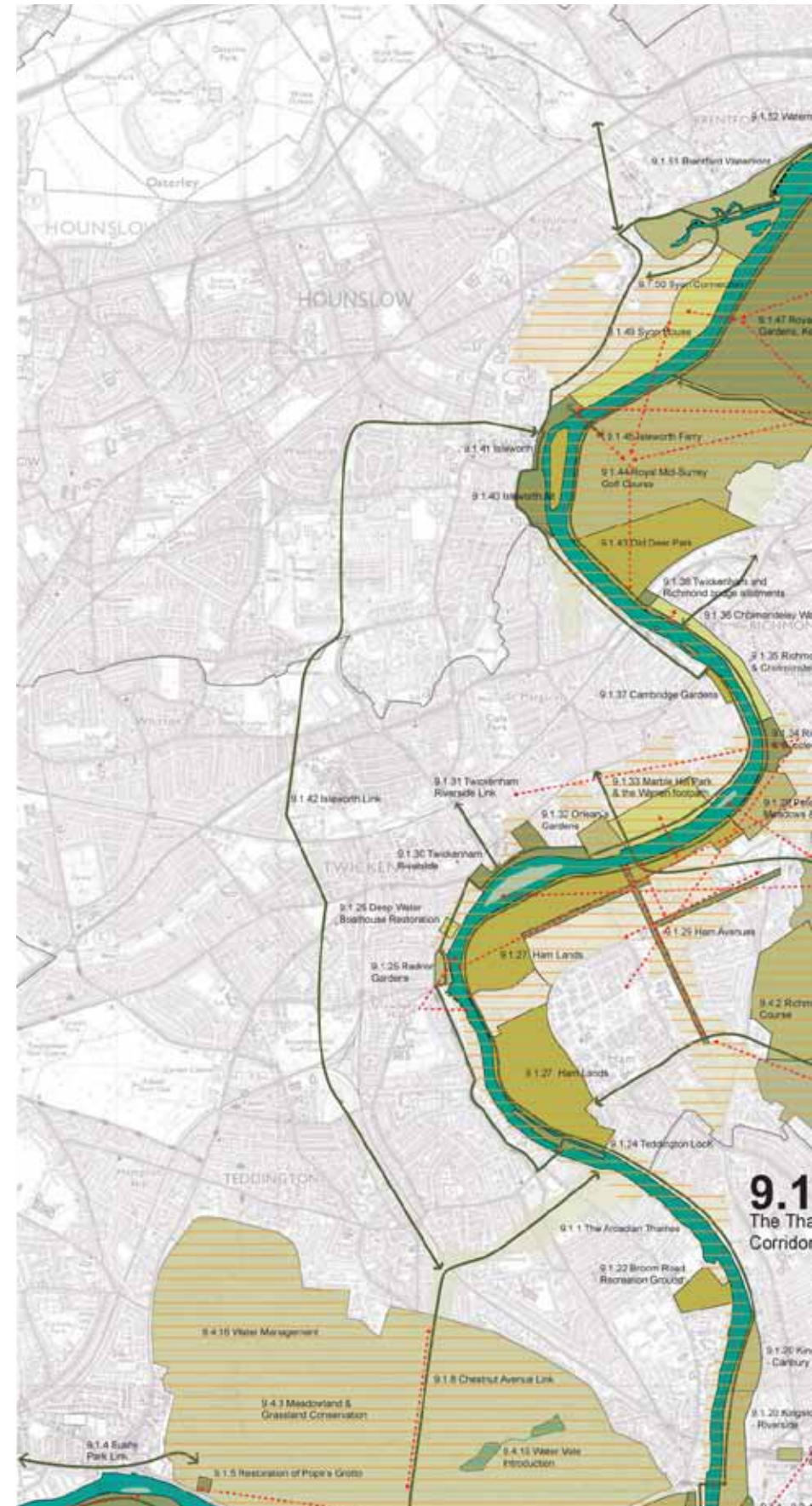
Project Identification – Projects Map

Identified projects

The projects for the Arcadian Thames Green Grid Framework recognise the importance of this area both for London, the region and possibly even the world as a classic series of designed landscapes along the River Thames and its historic Parks, Commons and Heaths. The projects focus on enhancing connections, both physical and ecological, between these spaces. They also aim to reduce flood risk by improving the flood capacity through the restoration of historical floodplains and improving river edges. The projects look not just to conserve but also to enhance and improve the understanding of the historical features and character of the area, including sightlines. The area also has the potential for urban agriculture both within the urban fringe, throughout brown field sites within the region and also along floodplains and historical avenues.

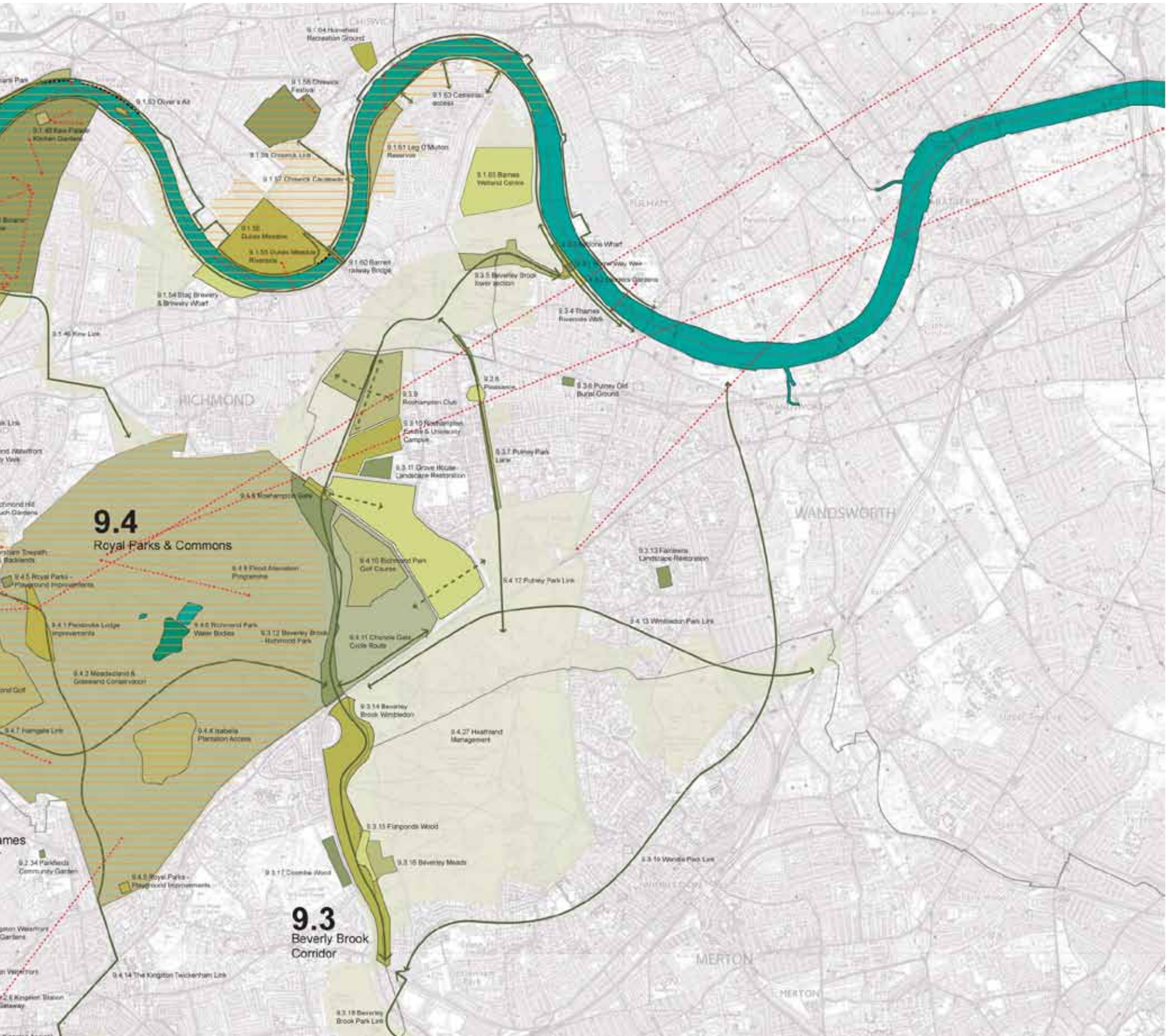


-  Open Space Projects
-  Cultural Designation
-  Sightlines / Avenues
-  Linking Project
-  Phase One Project
-  Completed Project
-  Phase One Link
- 9.1.01 Project Code
-  Related Open Space



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Project Identification – Projects Map











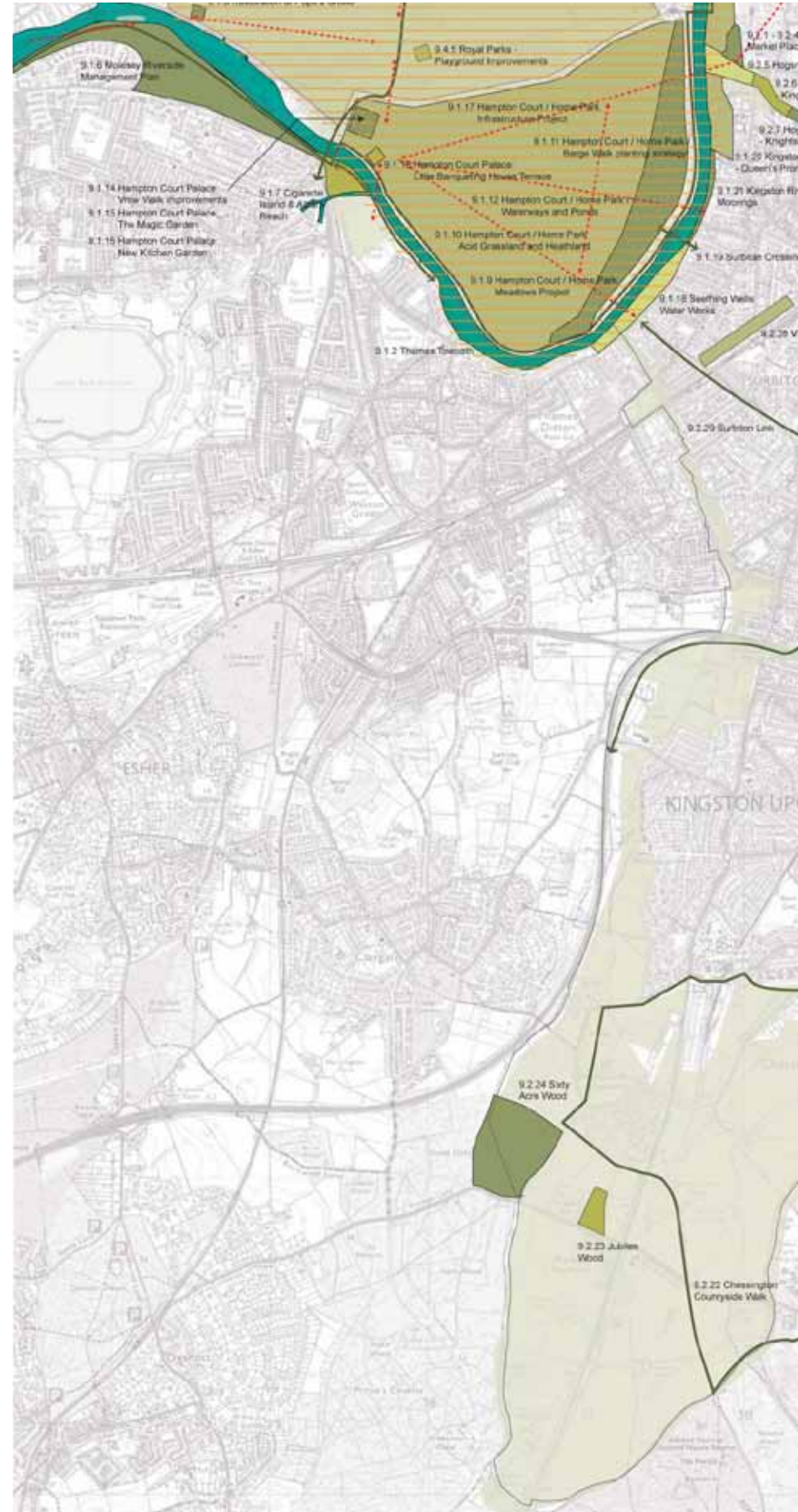
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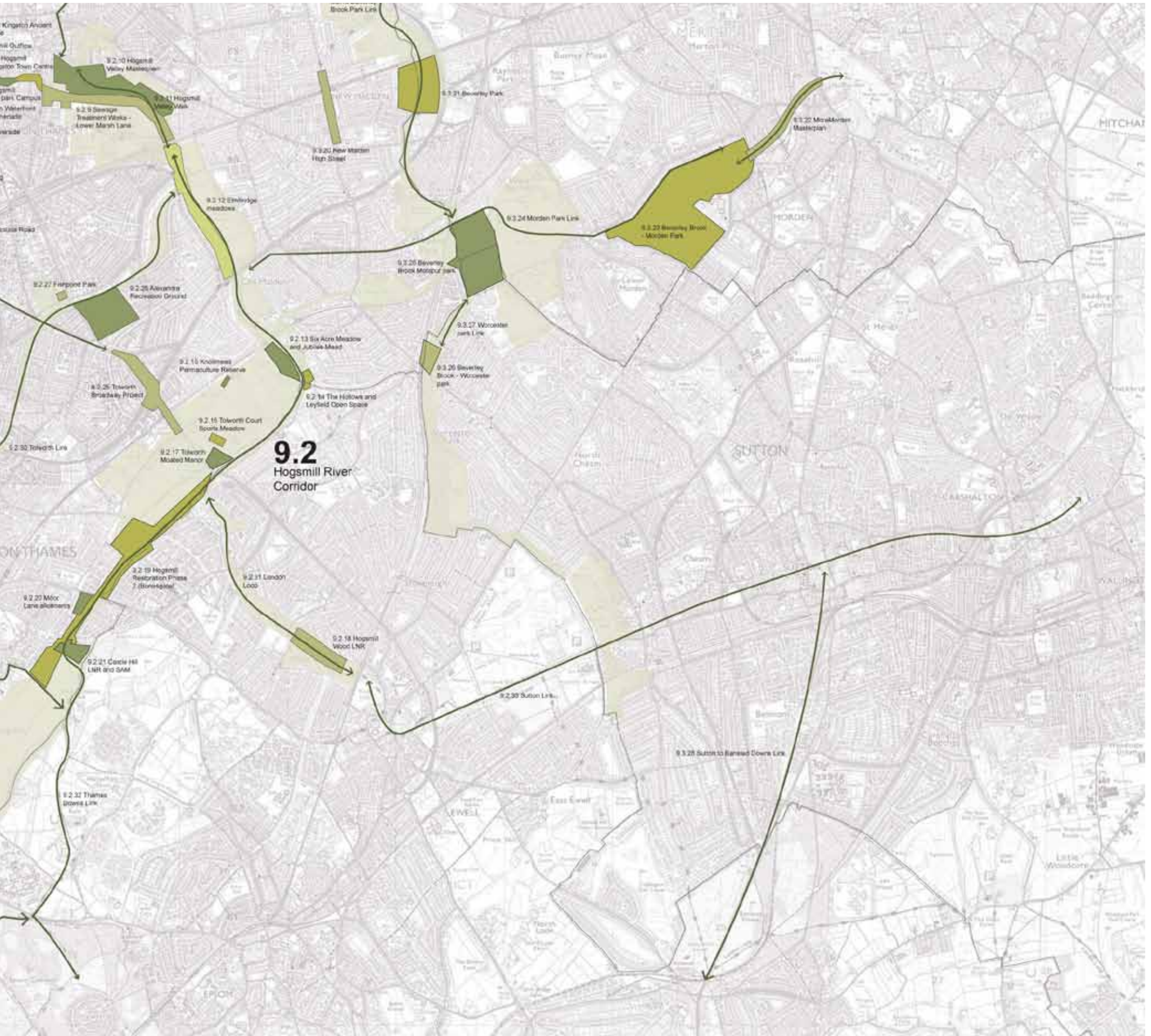


-  Open Space Projects
-  Cultural Designation
-  Sightlines / Avenues
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-  Completed Project
-  Phase One Link
- 9.1.01 Project Code
-  Related Open Space



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Project Identification – Projects Map



Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Complete

Phase one

Project Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place
9.1 River Thames Corridor							
9.1.1	The Arcadian Thames	Explore the potential to designate the Arcadian river landscape below Richmond Hill as a UNESCO World Heritage Site strengthening its designation as a cultural quarter to protect the landscape features, views and its character as one ensemble. Area Objectives: <i>Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>	Long term proposal	10 sqKm	LBH, LBRuT, RBK, TLS, land owners		No
9.1.2	Thames Towpath	Implementation of the TLS Thames Towpath Management Plan including: Surfacing: Identify suitable towpath resurfacing locations Maintenance: Arrange clean-up of the towpath above mean high water and the cleaning of benches. These should be focused mainly (not exclusively) around periods of exceptionally high tides when the towpath floods. Identify particular areas that require foreshore clean-up events. Areas of particular concern include the stretch between Occupation Road and Mortlake Crematorium, Mortlake Brewery and Barnes Bridge and downstream of Hammersmith Bridge. Audits: Carry out annual audits between Kew Bridge and Beverley Brook to identify areas that need to be improved. Create a report for Walk London and LB Richmond upon Thames.	Currently raising funds for granite setts in Barnes between the White Hart Pub and Barnes Railway Bridge. Target £70,500. Future projects include resurfacing the entire stretch between the brewery and the WH pub, and areas between Hammersmith Bridge and Beverley Brook. Continued organisation Send audit to Walk London, LB Richmond upon Thames, Thames Towpath Working Party. Present findings to Gaye Galvin and Tom Butterworth (LBRuT)	25 km 25 km 7 km	TLSHK, TSKC, Walk London, LBH, LBRuT, RBK, MCA, BCA, WLRG, TTPWP, Port of London Authority TLSHK, TSKC, Community Pay Back Scheme, Richmond Environment Trust, LBH, LBRuT, RBK, TSKC	£70,500	Value of TSKC con £3,000 LBRuT (G Walk London (AR) Richmond Civic Tr Cooper) £4K Value of TSKC con £600 pa. Value of TSKC contribution £200.00
9.1.3	Thames Transport Strategy	Establish a visitor-focused transport strategy that will make visits to the TSKC/ TLS region easier. There is scope to incorporate destinations such as Fulham Palace and Bishops Park. Area Objectives: <i>Access to nature, Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Making connections</i>	TLS have already started this project in their region – particularly in LBRuT and LBH.	25 km	Hammersmith & Fulham, Richmond upon Thames & Hounslow, TLS, TSKC		No
9.1.4	Bushy Park Link	The link connects the Hampton Court through the Thames Water reservoirs and Hanworth Park to the Crane River Valley. Area Objectives: <i>Making connections</i>			FORCE (Rob Gray), LBRuT, LBH		No
9.1.5	Restoration of Pope's Grotto	Project to restore Pope's Grade 2* listed Grotto which is at centre of Arcadian Thames Landscape movement, and create digital record, linking with TLS. Area Objectives: <i>Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>	Next steps are a costed specification and listed building consent.		Popes Grotto Preservation Trust and Radnor House School		No
9.1.6	Molesey Riverside Management Plan	Maintain rural character, reinforce informal recreational activities. Tree management to open up or screen key views, such as Sadlers Ride car park. Implementation of the Molesey River Management Plan including naturalisation of the riverbank, tree management, access, landscaping and gateways to Hurst Park, Barge Walk and Thames Path. Area Objectives: <i>Access to nature, Access to open space, Healthy communities, Adapting to climate change, Productive landscapes</i>	Elmbridge BC undertaking ongoing improvements. Undertake in conjunction with Molesey Riverside Management Plan & TLS Towpath Management Plan	250m	EA, TLS (Jason Debney), Elmbridge BC		No
9.1.7	Cigarette Island & Albany Reach	Nature conservation, access and biodiversity improvements. Extended Thames towpath - Improved connection across Hampton Court Bridge on the Surrey riverbank, pedestrian access along Cigarette Island and Thames Ditton, and footbridge across River Mole to Albany Reach. Potential to connect with Seething Wells Water Works development in the future. Area Objectives: <i>Access to nature, Making connections, Adapting to climate change</i>	Ongoing through Elmbridge LDF. Implement through planning obligations subject to agreement with EA.	6 ha	TLS (Jason Debney), Elmbridge BC		No
9.1.8	Chestnut Avenue Link	The Chestnut Avenue Link runs from the green spaces on the Thames through Teddington to Bushy Park and Hampton Court / Home Park. Improve pedestrian and cycle routes. Area Objectives: <i>Making connections</i>		4 km	TLS, LBRuT, Royal Parks		No
9.1.9	Hampton Court Palace / Home Park Meadows Project	Project to restore and enhance the valuable habitats of the meadows located on the eastern boundary of Home Park. This projects objectives are to bring the network of ditches back into working function enabling the restoration of the existing reedbed and the creation of new wetland features. These will provide valuable habitats for a number of priority species including water voles. Area Objectives: <i>Access to nature, Access to open space, Adapting to climate change, Skills and training</i>	Volunteer programme of works currently underway. Main project works to erect fencing and ditch reprofiling to follow.	25ha	HRP / TLS	£300,000	Contribution of SITA funds attained

9.1.10	Hampton Court Palace / Home Park Acid Grassland & Heathland Restoration	Project to build upon the advice provided through the Phase II Habitat survey for ways in which the grasslands of Home Park can be managed to improve their biodiversity and protection. Area Objectives: <i>Access to nature, Adapting to climate change, Skills and training</i>	Following initial surveys and advice carried out by the London Wildlife Trust the next stage is to identify areas that require further study before a strategy of restoration can be decided.		HRP		No	Yes	1
9.1.11	Hampton Court Palace, Home Park and Barge Walk Planting Strategy	Production of a strategy to enhance the tree stock of Home Park and the Barge Walk. Aims are to respect and support the Views and Vistas Strategy for the Hampton Court Palace Estate, ensure planting to screen the built environment and the provision of trees that will provide a supplement to the diet of the park deer. Area Objectives: <i>Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Healthy communities, Skills and training</i>	An outline plan to be completed this winter will influence a targeted programme of planting plans to be implemented from winter 2012 and decide project costs.		HRP		No	Yes	1
9.1.12	Hampton Court Palace / Home Park Waterways and Ponds. Survey, Strategy, Management Plan and associated enabling works	The Historic Royal Palaces are developing a strategy to enhance the water quality and environmental condition of the Longford where it passes through the Hampton Court Palace estate. There is greater potential for the interconnected ponds to provide an enhanced habitat for wildlife. The estate fisheries require the production of a strategy and programme of works. Area Objectives: <i>Access to nature, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Adapting to climate change, Skills and training</i>	A programme of survey is due to take place which will influence practical solutions to address on site issues.		HRP		No	Yes	1
9.1.13	Hampton Court Palace: Little Banqueting House Terrace and the Banqueting House Gardens	This Garden Project is based on the Baroque and Georgian history of the palace. The Little Banqueting House Terrace and Banqueting House Gardens are to be given a new prominence by opening up views into them. The project is to be based upon detailed research into the use and development of these areas using archival and archaeological surveys. The first phase is underway to reopen the blocked up windows establishing a historical connection between the Pond Gardens and the Banqueting House.	First stage works currently underway to open up the bricked up windows.		HRP		No	Yes	1

Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Project Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage*
9.1.14	Hampton Court Palace: Vrow Walk Improvements. Vrow Walk Car Park exit and Associated Landscaping	This project is part of a wider strategic plan to alter the layout, display and use of the Tiltyard area. Vehicle exits from the Upper and Lower Car Parks currently direct cars across the West Front of the place which is detrimental to its character and conservation. This project will establish an alternative exit which will improve movement and respect the historical significance of the site.	Enabling works have recently began to address some of the planned enabling works.		HRP		No	Yes	6
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.15	Hampton Court Palace: The Magic Garden	This project aims to create an interactive garden aimed at the family market as part of a wider strategy to update the Tiltyard area.	The concept of this new garden is being developed.		HRP		No	Yes	1
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Healthy communities, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.16	Hampton Court Palace: New Kitchen Garden	As part of the strategic plan to redisplay the Tiltyard gardens it is proposed that the formal Herbaceous Garden should be turned into a kitchen garden. From the early-eighteenth century until the beginning of the twentieth century a large part of the Tiltyard was put over to horticultural use and it is intended to re-establish this in part of the area so as to emphasise the connection between the gardens and food production.			HRP		No	Yes	2
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.17	Hampton Court Palace / Home Park Infrastructure Project	Phased project to improve the condition and appearance of access roads through Home Park	Plans have been produced.		HRP		No	Yes	3
<i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.18	Seething Wells Water Works	Conserve the feeling of open space and the separation between Thames Ditton and Surbiton created by the Water Works, particularly between the Portsmouth Road and the river. Conserve the Victorian embankments and roadside railings which define the Water Works boundaries. Retain water-related uses on the Seething Wells river frontage. Continue the grassland management of the banks of Seething Wells Reservoirs. Maintain the plant communities on the Seething Wells river wall and increase public access.	Input into any potential developer proposals. Policy. Ongoing	5 ha	Hydro Properties				0
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Adapting to climate change, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Healthy communities, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.19	Surbiton Crossing	New pedestrian crossing over the River Thames - foot ferry / bridge	Long term proposal	300 m	TLS, LBRuT, RBK		No	Yes	0
<i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Access to nature, Access to open space</i>									
9.1.20	Kingston Waterfront	Queen's Promenade: Improve facilities, such as street furniture, ramps and install welcoming signage for visiting boats along sections of Queen's Promenade. Investigate the potential for rowing boat hire and visitor mooring. Create a focus of activity around the Queen's Promenade and encourage it as a link between Kingston town centre and the wider Arcadian Landscape. Enhance the Victorian character and introduce tree planting along the south of Portsmouth Road.	Guidance / Project development as part of the Mayor's Outer London Fund bid - round 2.	500 m	TLS (Jason Debney), RBK		No - Bid submitted to the Mayor's Outer London Fund, round 2	Yes	2

		Kingston Riverside: Improve riverside pedestrian route between Canbury Gardens and Queen's Promenade. Design the Kingston waterfront path as a continuous public space, co-ordinating materials, planting, seating and signing. Enhance connections to the Kingston Ancient Market Place and improve town centre moorings. Within the Thameside Car Park, restore the granite setts and retain the potential for the open space to be used as a working wharf in the future.	The implementation of Kingston's Moorings Plan will see the installation of new high quality and secure moorings near the town centre in order to encourage passing boats to stop, shop and visit the town. Next steps will be design consents and installation, implementation of new pontoon style moorings at Town End wharf	500 m	RBK / TLS (Jason Debney)		No - Bid submitted to the Mayor's Outer London Fund, round 2	Yes	2
		Canbury Gardens: Restoration of the Victorian Pleasure Gardens including: improving the gateways to the park and connections to the town centre and the open space along the Thames Park National Trail; enhancing the park's connections with and views to the wider Arcadian landscape; installing interpretative signage; Floodplain and riverbank restoration; restore the promenade and introduce new surfacing street furniture and lighting to enhance a sustainable travel connection and reduce pedestrian and cyclist conflict; introduce community gardening and food production clubs; restore shrubberies and planting generally; outreach programme/volunteering projects to assist with wildlife surveys, conservation and restoration work.	Project and scheme design development (subject to successful HLF project development funding)	5ha	RBK, TLS (Jason Debney)	£1.4 million (dependant on final scheme design)	HLF Parks for People bid submitted for approximately £1million	£500k	3
<i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Access to nature, Access to open space, Adapting to climate change, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Healthy communities</i>									
9.1.21	Kingston Riverside Moorings	There is a big demand for leisure, residential and commercial moorings in the area and this will provide an opportunity to create new moorings that will attract a rich mix of vibrant and interesting boating activity that will be a great asset to the town centre.	The implementation of Kingston's Moorings Plan will see the installation of two new high quality and secure moorings near the town centre in order to encourage passing boats to stop, shop and visit the town. Next steps will be to secure funding, design, consents, and installation, implementation of Townend Wharf and Queen's Promenade and the Thames Riverside Resurfacing		RBK	£384,400	No	£384,400	1
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space</i>									
9.1.22	Broom Road Recreation Ground	Investigate river bank naturalisation	Long term proposal	150 m	TLS (Jason Debney)		No	Yes	1
<i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.23	Biodiversity & Volunteering in West London	A 3-year project developing biodiversity-focused environmental volunteering projects in West London (especially Kingston and Hounslow) with particular interest in nurturing skills, knowledge and engagement in young people.	A bid is to be submitted in January		Environment Trust for Richmond	£90,000	No	£90000	1
<i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Skills and training</i>									

* 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 Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage*
9.1.27	Kingston Lock	Kingston Riverside: Improve riverside pedestrian route between Canbury Gardens and Queen's Riverside at Petersham. Investigate the potential for a new boat launch and provision of refreshment facilities at Teddington Lock.	The implementation of Kingston's Moorings Plan	500 m	RBK / TLS (Jason Debney)		No - Bid submitted to the Mooring Order London Fund	Yes	2
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Access to nature, Adapting to climate change, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Healthy communities</i>									
9.1.25	Radnor Gardens	Investigate potential for foot ferry and boat trip stop linked to Strawberry Hill House, Pope's Grotto and St Mary's College.	Long term proposal		TLS (Jason Debney), LBRuT, Friends of Radnor Gardens		No	Yes	0
<i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Access to nature, Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>									
9.1.26	Restoration of Deep-water Boathouse at Thames Eyot	On site of Poulett Lodge, adjacent to Pope's garden, a project to restore the newly-listed Grade 2 boathouse, also the landing steps and balustrade and grade 2* grotto.	Next steps are freeholders agreement and a costed proposal with ongoing user.		Various including Environment Trust for Richmond		No	Yes	0
<i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>									
9.1.27	Ham Lands	Maintain Ham Lands open grassland with annual late hay cut in September. Maintain the rural character of the Thames Path along Ham Lands. Floodplain restoration. Enhance and connect the backwater habitats on Ham Lands, linking these wetlands to the main river channel and drier habitats inland and Thames Young mariners Lagoon. In the long term investigate the introduction of cattle as part of the management regime. Provide informal dry route access.	Ongoing maintenance / management	25 ha	TLS (Jason Debney), LBRuT, Friends of Ham Lands	£500,000	No	Yes	2
<i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change, Making connections, Productive landscapes, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.28	Petersham Towpath, Meadows and Backlands	Install a discreet dry route between River Lane and Douglas Meadow boardwalk, and Petersham Meadows to Petersham Lodge Woods. Improve the dry route between Douglas Meadows and Hammerton's Boardwalk across Queen Elizabeth's Field to Petersham Meadows. Make improvements to the wet habitats between Petersham Lodge Wood, Queen Elizabeth's Field and Ham House Meadow. Consider the long-term possibility of replacing the Petersham Meadow concrete flood wall with an earth bund. Implement improvements to the towpath surfacing and removal of Himalayan Balsam.	Project development / Implementation	12.5 ha	TLS (Jason Debney), Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)	£300,000	No	Yes	2
<i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change, Making connections, Productive landscapes, Skills and training</i>									

9.1.29	Ham Avenues	Continue to plant and manage native fruit trees along the Ham Avenues and footpaths. Manage the Ham Avenues in line with TLS Towpath Management Plan. To include short grass and wild flowers between the footpath and the treeline with scrub behind cut on a 3 year rotational coppice. Forms the Hammertons Link between the Hammertons Ferry, Ham Avenues and Richmond Park.	Project development / Implementation			TLS (Jason Debney)		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Productive landscapes</i>									
9.1.30	Twickenham Riverside	Implementation of the Twickenham Area Action Plan including improvements to the Twickenham Riverside and Urban Waterfront.				LBRuT		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections, Healthy communities, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>									
9.1.31	Twickenham Riverside Link	The Link connects the Riverside and its related projects through Twickenham centre to Twickenham Railway Station and forms part of the Twickenham Area Action plan.				LBRuT		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>									
9.1.32	Orlean's Gardens	Manage the woodland in Orleans House gardens to create a more varied habitat for birds. Introduce a new trip boat stop to service Ham, Marble Hill, and Orleans House Gallery.			4.0 ha	TLS (Jason Debney)		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to nature</i>									
9.1.33	Marble Hill Park & the Warren Footpath	Restore the gardens as set out in the landscape management plan. Continue to manage trees and vegetation to maintain views and fish refuges.	Implementation of the English Heritage Garden Restoration Plan			TLS (Jason Debney)		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Access to nature, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>									
9.1.34	Richmond Hill & Buccleuch Gardens	Conserve the remarkable Richmond Hill view and its relationship with the open water meadows, the graceful bend in the Thames and the historic landscape of villas, parks, avenues and villages. Re-design the area at the junction of the Thames Path with the Terrace Hill Field in Buccleuch Gardens to make a more attractive and inviting connection between the Hill and the riverside walk. Manage the willows on Corporation and Flower Pot Islands.	Policy / Long term proposal		1.0 ha	TLS (Jason Debney), LBRuT, Royal Parks		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>									
9.1.35	Richmond Waterfront & Cholmondeley Walk	Re-surface Richmond Promenade with sealed gravel between Buccleuch Gardens and Cholmondeley Walk. Interpret the old waterman areas through the use of granite setts positioned in the ground. Restore the Gothic Garden. Investigate the potential for visitor boat mooring at Richmond Promenade.	Project implementation		600 m	TLS (Jason Debney), LBRuT		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>									
9.1.36	Cholmondeley Walk Link	Enhance the links between the river and the station via Cholmondeley Walk and Richmond Green through the use of legible mental mapping techniques such as sealed gravel pavements and soft white lights to waymark the route.	Project implementation		500 m	TLS (Jason Debney)		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections</i>									
9.1.37	Cambridge Gardens	Create an informal river edge to the gardens.	Long term proposal		100 m	TLS (Jason Debney)		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections, Adapting to climate change</i>									
9.1.38	Twickenham and Richmond Bridge allotments	Investigate the potential for the abandoned allotments between the Twickenham and Richmond Railway bridges to be opened up and managed for food production.	Feasibility study		0.2 ha	TLS (Jason Debney), LBRuT		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Productive landscapes, Healthy communities, Skills and training</i>									
9.1.39	Historic Buildings Liaison Group	Creating a network organisation in Richmond Kingston and Hounslow to enable smaller heritage buildings to link with larger for benefits of shared marketing, opening, funding, knowledge exchange, education and volunteers.	A core group has been established. Next steps include funding, expanding the group and establishing priorities			Environment Trust for Richmond		No	
<i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Skills and training, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>									
9.1.40	Isleworth Ait	Implementation of new management plan, to address major tree management requirements, and future-proof the island against the likely impacts of climate change.	Completion of management plan, 2011, Scoping of works, winter 2011-12, and delivery aimed for 2012-15		3.5ha	London Wildlife Trust (Ian Rappel), in partnership with Thames Water, TLS	£60,000	None	

Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Project Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place
9.1.20	Ham Avenue	Continue to plant and manage native fruit trees along the Ham Avenue and footpaths. Manage the Lane Area Objectives: Access to nature, Skills and Training	Project development / Implementation		TLS (Jason Debney)		No
9.1.41	Isleworth	Replace riverside lights on Ranalah Drive, Isleworth Promenade, the Town Wharf and Isleworth Riverside with a soft white LED type so not to disturb nocturnal wildlife and discourage any flood lighting along the river (Project linked to Hounslow's Public Finance Initiative). Investigate the suitability for public visitor moorings to be installed along Ranalah Drive. Negotiate a public permissive path along the river edge of Nazareth House gardens and beyond to link Isleworth with St Margaret's along the water. Enhance the open spaces and river walks along Isleworth riverside between the Town Wharf and the Duke of Northumberland's River in a way that strengthens the quiet backwater character. Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations	Feasibility study	600 m	TLS (Jason Debney), LBH		No
9.1.42	Isleworth Link	The Isleworth Link connects Isleworth waterfront, and its connection to the Kew Link via the proposed foot ferry, to the Crane River Valley and Twickenham stadium along Twickenham Road. Improve pedestrian routes and the implementation of steps where required. Area Objectives: Making connections, Access to open space, Access to nature			TLS (Jason Debney)		No
9.1.43	Old Deer Park	Plant further large-scale trees along the edge of the A316 road through the Old Deer Park to match the mature trees along the river edge and reduce the impact of traffic on the park. Re-instate the Lancelot Brown tree groups in the Old Deer Park, where not in conflict with the playing fields. Extend the wetland vegetation on the northern edge of the Old Deer Park recreation ground. Soften the boundary of the wetland with adjacent close mown grass areas. Aim for restored flood plain. Area Objectives: Access to open space, Access to nature, Adapting to climate change	Implementation of the Old Deer Park Strategy		TLS (Jason Debney)		No
9.1.44	Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course	Gradually replace exotic planting on the Royal Mid-Surrey Golf Course with native plantings following Brown's original designs. Plantings must work with the layout of the course and the long cross vistas. Restoration of tidal creeks, wetlands, wet meadows, creating ecological link with Old Deer Park. Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making connections, Adapting to climate change			TLS (Jason Debney)		No
9.1.45	Isleworth Ferry	Restore the steps and chalk foreshore boardwalk associated with the Isleworth Ferry. Re-open the Isleworth Ferry to encourage cross river connections and circular walks between Syon, Isleworth, Richmond and Kew. Area Objectives: Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations	Purchase ferry and establish working relationship with Thames Ferry Trust		TLS (Jason Debney)		No
9.1.46	Kew Link	Investigate the potential to connect the Thames Towpath with Kew Road by improving pedestrian and cycle routes. Area Objectives: Making connections			TLS (Jason Debney), LBRuT		No
9.1.47	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Implement various key projects of the RBGK landscape masterplan highlighting Kew's global mission, the effects of climate change and the maintaining the site's historic landscape. Projects include the Breathing Planet Walk, Riverside Tidal Gardens, Victoria Gateway, Lost World Display and Heritage Conservation Projects. Re-instate and promote the intrinsic connections between Kew Gardens and the River Thames by implementation of the riverside landscape masterplan including the creation of riverside gardens as a showcase habitat. Manage and control scrub growth on the Kew towpath on a long term rotational basis to allow light to penetrate to the understory and to strengthen the wild character of the reach. Manage tree screens to protect the Royal Botanic Gardens from prevailing south-westerly winds and intrusive views from the north. Area Objectives: Adapting to climate change, Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destination, Access to Nature, Skills and training	Kew Gardens World Heritage Site Landscape Masterplan / Management Plan	132ha	RBGK		No
			Kew Gardens World Heritage Site Landscape Masterplan / Management Plan	1.5ha	RBGK	15.5M	No
			Ongoing Management Strategy	3KM	RBGK / TLS (Jason Debney)		
9.1.48	Kew Palace: New Kitchen Garden at Kew Royal Kitchens	A project to create a new kitchen garden as part of a larger project to restore the Kew Royal Kitchens adjacent to Kew Palace. Area Objectives: Enhancing distinctive visitor destination, Skills and training	Plans have been produced and initial clearance works have taken place. This new garden area will complement the wider Kew Royal Kitchen Project.		HRP		No
9.1.49	Syon House	Develop and maintain tree cover in some of the tidal ditches along Syon in order to protect and enhance the fish refuge value the ditches provide. Maintain invading scrub to conserve the Capability Brown tree clumps on the tidal meadow at Syon Park. Conserve and where necessary restore the Syon river-banks and water meadow channels. Introduce grazed floodplains. Open up a keyhole view in the Syon Meadows wall to allow a glimpse across the ha-ha and water meadows beyond. Investigate possibility for common ticketing system between Kew and Syon house Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change, Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Productive landscapes			Syon House, TLS (Jason Debney)		No
					Syon House, RBGK		No
9.1.50	Syon Connection	Aim is to connect the Thames Path to Syon. Implement habitat management for the SSSI. Area Objectives: Making connections	Masterplan to be developed		LBH - Lee Dawson		No
9.1.51	Brentford Waterfront	Brentford Waterside Development. Reinforce water related uses of the Brentford Waterfront, such as boatyards, repair, moorings, wharves, wet and dry docks. Enhance connections along Brentford Creek and between Grand Union Canal and Syon Park. Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change, Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Productive landscapes	Implementation of 'Brentford a Waterway Town' study and Hounslow led plans for the waterfront and marina development.		LBH, British Waterways, TLS (Jason Debney)		No
9.1.52	Watermans Park	Improve the quality and facilities of Watermans Park. Currently there are illegal moorings situated on the site and the council is exploring the option of putting a mariner there as there is potential for it to be commercial venture is the finances are available. A consultant will be appointed to draw up plans. Area Objectives: Access to open space, Skills and training			TLS (Jason Debney), LBH (Lee Dawson)	£160,000	No
9.1.53	Oliver's Ait	Produce a management plan to identify future management Area Objectives: Access to open space & nature	Stakeholder consultation to start in Autumn 2011	0.75ha	Port of London Authority (with London Conservation Services)		No

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Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Complete

Phase one

Project Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place
9.1.54	Stag Brewery & Brewery Wharf	Identify suitable river-related uses, improved towpath surfacing and better access to the river via Brewery Wharf. Protect local river-related heritage and the Malt House which is an historic local riparian and Boat Race land mark. Improve Bull's Alley access to the river. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Managing flood risk, Making connections, Healthy communities</i>		0.5ha	LBRuT, English Heritage		No (TSKC contribution: £300)
9.1.55	Dukes Meadow Riverside	Develop a Masterplan for the site which will include utilising the River Thames and bringing all private and public leases, local businesses, community groups and residents together, to make better use of the site. The Masterplan will cover the future use of play, sports facilities, access arrangements etc. Recommendations will be related to carriageway and road surface improvements - these will need to be included in the PFI contract. This is currently an uncoordinated hub (boat houses, rowing, oxford-Cambridge boat race links, and links to Chiswick). Invasive species management is required (Balsam); supported by ward members. Explore potential to link the site up with other sporting hubs and to Chiswick House Grounds, providing access through green spaces. Thames Strategy Kew to Chelsea see the Dukes Meadow area as a priority and the establishment of a Water Sports Working Party could help improvements to teh Dukes Meadow. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Healthy communities, Access to open space</i>	Masterplan to be developed in Summer 2012	TBD - > than 50 hectares	LBH / TSKC	£50,000 for Masterplan development. Estimate £5million for implementation of recommendations	£30k from S106 ar
9.1.56	Dukes Meadow	Restore the 1920s heritage railings on the river front, restore the historic bandstand and improve the area around this bandstand. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>	Work very closely with Dukes Meadow & LBH to ensure that the plans tie-in with the social, environmental and transport plans for the wider Dukes Meadow area.		LBH (Mark Frost) , Dukes Meadow Trust (Kathleen Healy & Maria), English Heritage, Walk London, Local sports clubs (& possibly PLA, Rail Track)		No
9.1.57	Chiswick Causeway	Continue to fully support the development of the second phase of restoration for this historic causeway and investigate the viability of installing an interpretation board. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>			LBH, OCPS, WLRG, PLA, EA, EH.	£13,000 - £25,000	No
9.1.58	Chiswick Festival	Coordinate events throughout the month-long event to promote local interest in Chiswick, in particular its history and its heritage. Design, print and distribute posters, leaflets and all press releases. Organise all aspects of the Thames Festival river cruise. Promote Open Chiswick as a part of Open House London 2012, 2013. <i>Area Objectives: Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>	Organise and update website www.openchiswick.net (now integrated into the TSKC website)		Chiswick Heritage Working Party, LB Hounslow, English Heritage		(TSKC contribution)
9.1.59	Chiswick Link	The Chiswick Link connects Chiswick House along a historical route to the River Thames at Chiswick Causeway. <i>Area Objectives: Making Connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations</i>			LBH / TSKC		No
9.1.60	Barnes Railway Bridge	Improve pedestrian crossing beneath Barnes Railway Bridge. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>	Seek additional funding for the project and partake in consultations as required.		LBH, Dukes Meadow Trust, English Heritage, Local sports clubs (& possibly PLA, Rail Track)	£400,000 - £500,000	No (TSKC contributor (Walk London (AR
9.1.61	Leg O'Mutton Reservoir	Create visual and associative link with Leg O'Mutton Reservoir and Thames tow path. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections, Access to nature</i>			TLSC		No
9.1.62	Richmond Environment Trust & TSKC environmental charity	Work closely with RET to develop a new charity that seeks to develop the self-confidence, practical skills and (possibly) NVQ qualifications of young adults with learning difficulties. Initial discussions have covered the possibility of extending this programme throughout the TSKC boroughs. <i>Area Objectives: Healthy communities, Skills and training</i>			TSKC, RET, LBRuT, LBH, LBH&F and possibly other local organisations		No (TSKC contributor
9.1.63	Castelnau Access	Castelnau access point to the Thames towpath. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>	Work with LBH&F (Annelise/ Highways) LBRuT (Marc Wolfe-Cowen, Rita Palmer, GG/YK), St Paul's School to improve the landscaping on the entry points to the tow path from Castelnau.		TLSC		No (TSKC contributor
9.1.64	Homefield Recreation Ground	Improvements and development of Homefield Recreation Ground North, including infrastructure improvements, as proposed by Hounslow in Jan 2010. Supported by local members. Potential to develop a similar plan for Homefield Recreation Ground South, and to improve connections between the two (underpass owned by TfL). <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>	Masterplan to be developed.	5 ha	LBH	£300,000 (for Homefield Recreation Ground North)	No

		Inundation from Thames. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>					
9.1.66	Invasive Species Management	Treatment of existing invasive species (i.e. Japanese Knotweed, Himalaya Balsam) across the Green Grid Area. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Skills and training</i>	Ongoing Management.		LB Hounslow (Andy Smith; Ajit Bansal), Continental Landscapes (Chris Slack) and All Landowners	£200,000	none
9.1.67	Habitat Management within Hounslow along the Thames	Put in place several nesting rafts for water fowl and terns and create a sand martin bank. Identify sites for potential riverside habitat improvement and work with the appropriate bodies to bring these into fruition.	Potential sites are to be identified and designs for nesting sites. Identify riverside areas for habitat improvements, in line with the biodiversity objectives of relevant projects e.g. The Restoration of the Lost		FORCE, LET, LBH, Friends of Dukes Meadow, ZSL, TLS		7

Project Identification – Rolling Projects List

Project Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage*
9.1.65	Barnes Wetland Centre	Create visual and associative link with Barnes Wetland Centre and Thames towpath. Potential for tidal sandbars from Thames	Floodplains Project. Then develop habitats next to sheet piling and impoverished banks, including the creation of semi-aquatic and riparian vegetation swatches.		TLS		No	Yes	0
Area Objectives: Access to nature, Skills and training									
9.2	Hogsmill River Corridor								
9.2.1	Kingston Ancient Market Area Public Realm Design Scheme	Enhance the role of Kingston's Market Place, as the Borough's premier public space. A wider public realm masterplan will address other key areas of open space through a programme of co-ordinated public realm enhancements within Kingston's historic core; Improve pedestrian and cycle routes into, out of and through the area and strengthen links to the River Thames/Riverside public realm.	Production of Stage C/D concept masterplan for the wider Market Area; and development of Stage E & F masterplan for enhancements within the Market Place itself. This project represents a cluster of smaller projects listed below...		RB Kingston	£2-3 million	£430,000	£2 million (approx.)	3
Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations, Making connections									
9.2.2	Ancient Market (1) - All Saints Church	The proposed works will radically transform an area in the grounds this Grade 1 listed building, creating a peaceful, self-contained space in contrast to the vibrancy present in Kingston. It will present Kingston as having a focus for community, heritage and belonging a sign that Kingston has more to offer than the shopping centre.	Enhancement of the area around the church through landscaping of the grounds around the Coronation Stone and the development of a new facility on the churchyard		Church Of England	£2.65 million	£900,000	£1.75 million	2
Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations									
9.2.3	Ancient Market (2) - Memorial Gardens	This scheme will transform a quiet and underused and potentially intimidating area into a space that people will enjoy visiting, congregating and remaining to enjoy its peace and tranquillity within the vibrant city centre.	The next steps for the transformation of this underused area to create a tranquil and well used space is the detailed design and approvals and subsequently the implementation of the capital works.		RB Kingston	£570,000	£120,000	£450,000	2
Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations									
9.2.4	Ancient Market (3) - The Guildhall	The aim of this proposal is to transform the space in the vicinity of the Guildhall into a modern space to generate a sense of civic pride. The enhancements will create a meadow with enhanced landscaping that will reveal the hidden beauty of the Hogsmill River, linking the civic buildings to the Ancient Market.	Implementation of enhancement works to the area in the vicinity of the Guildhall and Hogsmill River		RB Kingston	£750,000	No	£750,000	0
Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations									
9.2.5	Hogsmill Outflow	Protect the visual links between the Thames and the Guildhall tower up the Hogsmill River. More natural bank treatments needed. Improve the quality and safety of pedestrian connections between the Market and the river and ensure that the hierarchy of historic alleys to the river from town centre are 'badged' to identify river links, and are appropriately lit at night.			TLS (Jason Debney)		No	Yes	0
Area Objectives: Access to open space, Access to nature, Making connections									
9.2.6	Hogsmill - Kingston Town Centre	Potential for channel improvements to the lower channel downstream of Villiers Rd (channel is over-wide).		400m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No	Yes	2
Area Objectives: Access to nature									
9.2.7	Kingston University & Wandale Trust : Hogsmill River habitat restoration	Naturalisation of the currently tall, concrete wall that forms the riverbank at the University's Knight's Park campus. Ideas include installing deflectors seeded with gravels into the riverbed, which will form new river currents and eddies. An artificial bank is also proposed, comprising spiled stakes interwoven with seeded coir roll.	A design for the habitat restoration will be drawn up with local stakeholders, and Environment Agency flood defence consent sought before Spring 2013.		Partnership between The Wandale Trust and Kingston University	£7,000	Yes	NO	3
Area Objectives: Adapting to climate change, Access to nature									
	Station Gateway	retail destination by making improvements to the high street and the riverside and revitalising the Ancient Market area, linking it to key attractions within the surroundings. This will be complemented by a set of supplementary actions which will support the economic vitality of the entire town centre.	implementation of work that will transform the area into a pedestrian and cycle friendly gateway to the town centre that will positively welcome people arriving by train, creating a positive first impression of the town centre. Phase 1 scheme has been designed to improve pedestrian and cyclist legibility in the short term has reached detailed design stage.						
Area Objectives: Access to open space, Enhancing distinctive visitor destinations									
9.2.9	Sewage Treatment Works - Lower Marsh Lane	Potential to inchannel and bankside works to remove non-native invasive species and improve inchannel and bankside habitat through use of woody debris, flow deflectors, coir rolls etc.		1000m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No	Yes	2
Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change									
9.2.10	Hogsmill Valley Masterplan	The Hogsmill Valley Masterplan covers an area of approximately 79 ha in the heart of the Royal Borough of Kingston. It is centred on Thames Water's Sewage Treatment Works with the Council being the other major land-owner in ownership of allotments, cemeteries, recreation grounds and the Kingsmeadow Stadium. It is recognised as a key area of change within the Kingston Core Strategy. 72.5 ha of this land is currently designated as MOL although this land is mostly poor in quality and largely inaccessible to the public. Key objectives and vision for the Hogsmill Valley include: Opening up large areas of MOL for public access; introducing footpath and cycle links into, out of and through the site; creating an accessible riverside walk along the Hogsmill River (completing a link in the Hogsmill Valley Walk*); Reconfiguring existing sports and leisure provision including an expanded AFC Wimbledon Stadium and/or new sporting hub centred on the Stadium; seeking environmental/biodiversity improvements; additional allotments to meet increasing demand.	Initiatives to continue improving the Hogsmill River and increasing recreational uses whilst protecting existing special habitats and improving the ecological value are to be delivered in partnership working with the Environment Agency, Kingston University, Thames Water, and other landowners/stakeholders. A master planning approach to the site is currently being followed. The masterplan is likely to represent a cluster of individual projects which could come forward in the short/medium/long-term.	79 ha	RB Kingston (Andrew Lynch)		No	Yes	2
Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space, Healthy communities									
9.2.11	Hogsmill Valley Walk Strategy (Part of Hogsmill Valley Masterplan Area)	Fulfill a long-held ambition to complete the Hogsmill Valley Walk between Kingston Cemetery and grounds to the south of the railway line within the Hogsmill Valley Masterplan area. The Walk is part of a long distance strategic route connecting Kingston Town Centre with the South Downs. The funding will be key to being able to construct an important missing link and opening up a large area of publicly inaccessible MOL in the heart of the Borough. The Council will prepare design work both for the Hogsmill Walk and for potential new	Commission feasibility study for Kingston Cemetery to Elmbridge Meadows route completing the walk through Kingston Cemetery through to Elmbridge Meadows is a vital part of the Hogsmill Valley Walk Strategy. RBK are pursuing the	1km	RB Kingston (Andrew Lynch)	£250,000 (for phase 1)	No	£50,000	2

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Project Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage*
9.2.8	Kingston Town Centre Railway	The aim of the actions within this proposal is to raise the profile of Kingston Town Centre as a cultural and connecting routes to and through the area to it early in 2013, involving a combination of a new east/west route along the Hogsmill River (the Hogsmill Walk), and some north/south links to surrounding residential areas to provide access to the recreation and sports opportunities in the area. The links require the cooperation of Thames Water who own some of the land needed to make the connecting routes.	Consultation feasibility and design, followed by the inclusion of the walk in the Council's Core Strategy as part of a wider Strategic Site proposal for the wider Hogsmill Valley area. This includes a masterplan that seeks to identify enabling development to encourage TW to release the land needed. Feasibility studies will be needed to		RB Kingston	£2.25 million	£150,000	£2.2 million	1
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space, Making connections							
9.2.12	Elmbridge Meadows - Floodplain Meadow Restoration	Improvement of a valuable public space by the restoration of the flood plain. This will improve drainage of boundary properties by creation of a series of seasonal ponds and reinstatement of drainage ditches into the Hogsmill, creation of a community orchard and removal of invasive species (Japanese knotweed and Himalayan Balsam). Potential for regrading of the Hogsmill river bank to create a more natural profile with lowered riffle areas allowing access and amenity.	The next steps include the development of a design brief and transitional management plan.	6ha	RB Kingston (Marie-Claire Edwards), Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)	£500,000	HLS application in progress for basic management	£500,000	4
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space, Adapting to climate change, Enhancing local visitor destinations							
9.2.13	Six Acre Meadow/Jubilee Mead	Potential for realignment and habitat management. This will improve visibility, amenity value and biodiversity.	Management plan required.	5 ha	RB Kingston, Lower Mole Project.		No	Yes	0
		Area Objectives: Managing flood risk, Access to nature, Enhancing local visitor destinations							
9.2.14	The Hollows/Leyfield Open Space	Safer road crossing and new path linking through Leyfield Open Space, plus habitat management.	Management plan and design brief required.	2.1 ha	RB Kingston, Lower Mole Project.		No	Yes	0
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making connections							
9.2.15	Kingston Permaculture Reserve at Knollmead	Continued community stewardship of an acre of formerly waterlogged land in the Knollmead Allotments, now a site of special ecological and cultural value. Nurturing a mature forest garden with some 40 traditional fruit varieties and various other productive plants, alongside natural woodland, hedgerow, meadow and pond habitats. Working with nature to inspire and empower residents to be resourceful in addressing local and global problems.	Greater engagement of community, especially in the local neighbourhood, with better facilities and signage; improved channels of distribution to local community; improved security; improved stewardship of heritage fruit trees and forest garden; improved understanding and demonstration of multiple ecosystem services.	0.5 ha	Kingston Permaculture Reserve at Knollmead represented by Management Committee	£10,000	1000	9000	6
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Healthy communities							

9.2.10	Kingston University - Tolworth Court sports ground, wet meadow habitat creation	As part of a completed drainage project, the University sports ground at Tolworth Court has sacrificed a practice pitch which is often wet and boggy. It is proposed that this area be remediated into a species-rich wet meadow area, which will link the Hogsmill river to other green space in the area.	Cross-departmental internal university discussions will be taking place before a project proposal is put together. Local ecologists' input will be sought.		Kingston University (Lynsey Starford)		not yet known	not yet known	
		Area Objectives: Managing flood risk, Access to nature							
9.2.17	Tolworth Moated Manor Site	Conserve existing biodiversity and archaeological remains, especially organic material in waterlogged deposits. Restoration of the moat by desilting, tree and shrub management reprofile banks to original shape (or near as). Maximise biodiversity value of the site by managing habitats to increase diversity, especially in the context of the Hogsmill Green Lane. Provide public access by installation of pedestrian gates and secure access for site management machinery.	Using all information and designs worked up for the project the next step is to attract external funds. Once this is done the council will designate the site as a LNR.	2.7ha	RB Kingston (Marie-Claire Edwards)	£700,000		none	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space, Enhancing local visitor destinations							
9.2.18	Hogsmill Wood LNR Restoration	Ancient woodland restoration, by regular woodland management - improve access by removal of old metal gates, create a woodland path and key destination into the wood (interpretation and demonstration area).	Undertake comprehensive survey (Phase 2) and update management plan.		RB Kingston (Marie-Claire Edwards)	£100,000		none	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space							
9.2.19	Hogsmill Restoration Phase 2 (Bonesgate improvement)	Continuation of existing Green Arc project. Realignment of Hogsmill River at Tolworth Court Farm Fields LNR. Inchannel enhancement, add riffles and in-stream deflectors, bank reprofile and tree/shrub management, placing footbridges and footpath resurfacing.	Design Brief completed - attract external funding	1km	RB Kingston (Marie-Claire Edwards), Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)	£1 million		none	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space							
9.2.20	Moor Lane Allotments	Continue habitat management which is improving visibility, amenity value, fisheries and biodiversity.	Continue establishing hazel coppice.	1 ha	Lower Mole Project (Helen Cocker), RB Kingston (Marie-Claire Edwards).	£10,000		£6,500	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Productive landscapes							
9.2.21	Castle Hill LNR and SAM	Lower Mole Project has signed management agreement with RB Kingston and English Heritage for the management of the site over 4 years and also one of Lower Mole Project's HLF Living Woodlands, with funded public activities for 2012. After this there is a long term aspiration for coppice worker / local volunteers to take over the management.	Work started in Oct 2011.	3.5ha	Lower Mole Project (Helen Cocker)	£18,000 for 4 years,		£18,000	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Productive landscapes							
9.2.22	Chessington Countryside Walk	Circular walk promoted by Lower Mole Project – potential to improve surfacing and appearance of some sections, plus improvements to linking rights of way		16km	Lower Mole Project (Helen Cocker)	£50,000		No	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space, Making connections, Healthy Communities							
9.2.23	Jubilee Wood	Work with local Residents Association to improve woodland, meadow and pond at this LNR owned by RB Kingston. Potential Living Woodland site.	Hold first task to improve ponds in August 2012.	3.7ha	Lower Mole Project (Helen Cocker)	£25,000		No	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Productive landscapes							
9.2.24	Sixty Acre Wood	A Lower Mole Project Living Woodland with established coppice worker funded by FC and private landowner. Valuable woodland for biodiversity.	Expand activity to whole wood and aim to encourage landowners of adjacent woodland areas.	25ha	Lower Mole Project (Helen Cocker)			No	
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Productive landscapes							

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9.2.16	Victoria University - Tolworth	In order to complete the drainage network, the drainage system around the Tolworth Court has been identified as a priority.	Once departmental internal University discussions		Kingston University (Lynsey Stafford)	Not yet known	Not yet known
9.2.25	Tolworth Broadway Project (Phase 1 scheme)	The Tolworth Broadway Public Realm Design scheme offers great value by tackling reconnection, revitalisation and reintegration. The scheme aims to reconnect residents, shoppers, commuters and businesses, with a green link above the sunken A3 from the Broadway to Tolworth rail station, whilst removing barriers running along the Broadway to allow greater connectivity and permeability, thereby strengthening sustainable travel connections and enhancing a locally distinctive destination. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections, Healthy communities</i>	Finalisation of Stage G Public Realm design, public consultation to agree design. Implementation of the scheme is due to start April 2012		RB Kingston	£3.3 million	£1 million + £2.2 million (major projects, awaiting approval)
9.2.26	Alexandra Recreation Ground	Adventure playground at Alexandra Recreation Ground. To update and expand the playground to meet the needs of users in providing a challenging play experience. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Healthy communities</i>		4ha	RB Kingston	£100,000	No
9.2.27	Forest Schools at Fishponds Park	Continued creation and stewardship of an abandoned corner plot in North Kingston. Long derelict due to waterlogging, the site has been developed using permaculture principles as a resource for the local community, with plentiful fruit, vegetables, herbs, a compost system, native hedgerow and opportunities for learning, rest and play. Various planting, path and soil creation since 2009. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Healthy communities</i>	To host educational workshops, forest school activities (http://www.forestschoools.com/) and gardening clubs for community and school groups. Listed as Capital Growth Space 609 – part of Kingston's commitment to more community growing-spaces in London.	0.2 ha	Parkfields Community Garden represented by Management Committee	£5,000	No
9.2.28	Victoria Road - Surbiton	The Surbiton improvement strategy emphasises the need to improve and balance both the streetscape and visibility of Victoria Road. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections</i>	Public realm improvements, connections across the railway line and additional service road for better movement outside Surbiton railway station	0.0011	RB Kingston	£2.1 million	£150,000
9.2.29	Surbiton Link	Link Hogsmill Nature Reserve, Tolworth Court Farms with Surbiton Town Centre and Thames by improving streetscape and signage. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Access to nature, Making connections, Healthy communities</i>			RB Kingston		
9.2.30	Tolworth Link	The Tolworth Link heads south-west from the Hogsmill corridor connecting green spaces that are linked through residential streets into Surrey. This link could also help alleviate urban flooding through flood water storage systems. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections</i>			RB Kingston		
9.2.31	London Loop	The London Loop Link connects the residential centres of Ewell and the London Loop further east to the London Loop Footpath at the River Thames, the Thames Path and the London Loop to the west. These routes mostly overlap with various projects along the Hogsmill Valley Walk from Kingston to Tolworth. Interpretation is required, in particular a joint board on Kingston Riverside by Kingston Bridge for Thames Path, HV Walk, TDL and LOOP. Fulfill long held ambition to find safer and more attractive route between Six Acre Meadow/Jubilee Mead and Hogsmill Pub. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making Connections</i>		TDL is 24km in total, 10.5km in RB Kingston	RB Kingston, For TDL – Lower Mole Project (Helen Cocker)		
9.2.32	Thames to Downs Link	The Thames to Downs Link forms part of the Hogsmill Strategic corridor connecting the Thames to the Downs. Various projects link to further enhance the link. South of Tolworth the route continues along Bonesgate through Bonesgate Open Space and Castle Hill. (Continuation of existing Green Arc project: Hogsmill (Bonesgate) Restoration phase 3). <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making Connections</i>	Design brief needed.		RB Kingston, EA, Lower Mole Project (Helen Cocker)		
9.2.33	Sutton Link	The Sutton Link connects Nonsuch Park to Sutton town centre and onwards to the open spaces at Carshalton through a largely residential area. <i>Area Objectives: Making Connections</i>			LB Sutton		
9.2.34	Parkfields Community Garden	Continued creation and stewardship of the abandoned corner plot in North Kingston. This site was derelict due to waterlogging but has now been developed using permaculture principles forming a resource for the local community. The site provides a plentiful supply of fruit, vegetables and herbs; a compost system, native hedgerow and opportunities for learning, rest and play. Various planting, path and soil creation have occurred since 2009. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Healthy communities</i>	To host educational workshops, forest school activities and gardening clubs for community and school groups. Listed as Capital Growth Space 609 – part of Kingston's commitment to more community growing-spaces in London.	0.2 ha	Parkfields Community Garden represented by Management Committee	£5,000	£1,000
9.2.35	Heritage & Signing - Legible London for Kingston and Surbiton	The lack of coherence in the existing signage in Kingston may present a barrier to increasing the number of return visits to the area. A move to the London-wide accepted system of Legible London will help to alleviate this problem along with the number of complaints received regarding the lack of clear signage. This will also open up opportunities to increase the number of visitors to Surbiton where similar issues are experienced. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections</i>	Consultation on and design of the Kingston & Surbiton proposals. Installation of new signage and implementation of activities to promote linkages between Kingston and Surbiton and promote more walking and cycling.		RB Kingston	£400,000	No
9.2.36	Transition Town Kingston	Raising awareness in the Kingston area of climate change and peak oil; engaging and building networks with active people and groups; providing a framework for an effective response to climate change and peak oil, including collective Energy Descent; creating visible practical projects that will reduce our greenhouse-gas emissions and fossil-fuel dependency and empower residents to participate. <i>Area Objectives: Healthy communities, Adapting to climate change</i>	Further development of existing projects including sustainable food delivery (From the Ground Up), information to support green business (Business Action Group), reskilling (e.g. Stitch in Time), community gardening (Cambridge Road Estate Diggers), forest gardening (Kingston Orchard Project) and harvest of local fruits (Abundance). Addition of new projects as need and opportunity arise.	borough-wide	Transition Town Kingston represented by Steering Group	£50,000	£3,500
9.2.37	Kingston University : General biodiversity cluster of projects	Kingston University, as part of its Biodiversity Policy and Action Plan, undertake many projects annually which aim to increase participation in nature conservation, increase awareness of biodiversity and increase use of green space. Recent and upcoming projects include - wildflower meadow sowing, bat walks, bioblitzes, orchard planting, river litter picks, eel surveying with ZSL and small mammal surveying, amongst others.			Kingston University (Lynsey Stafford)	£10,000 annually	No

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9.2.28	Victoria Road - Surbiton biodiversity cluster of projects	The Surbiton Improvement strategy emphasises the need to improve and balance both the streetscape and aim to increase participation in nature conservation, increase awareness of biodiversity and increase use of green space. Recent and upcoming projects include - wildflower meadow sowing, bat walks, bioblitzes, orchard planting, river litter picks, eel surveying with ZSL and small mammal surveying, amongst others.	Public realm improvements, connections across	500m	DR Kingston	£2 million annually	£150,000
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to Open Space					
Beverley Brook river section							
9.3.1	Horne Way Weir	Removal of Weir structure across the lower section of the Beverley Brook which causes backing up of silt disrupting the hydrological regime upstream and downstream of the weir and greatly reducing the habitat value of the channel as there are no inchannel features and the silt has clogged the channel.			Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Managing flood risk					
9.3.2	Leaders Gardens	Within the historical layout make improvements to the gardens to accommodate current demand. This may include improving entrances; traffic management; renovating shrub planting; improved pathways and surfaces; and better inclusion of the banks of the Beverley Brook within the western half of the space.	Develop a design brief and sequential programme of works .	1.2ha	LB Wandsworth (Valerie Selby)	£200,000	none
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space					
9.3.3	Ashlone Wharf	Environment Agency Capital Scheme to repair the tidal flap gates on the wharf structure, incorporating a self-regulating tidal gate, a larinier pass (multi species fish pass) and an eel pass and carry out planting upstream of the wharf to stabilise the contaminated silt and improve the riparian habitat.	Works are being carried out on site at the moment due to finish in December 2011	145m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)	£860,000	Yes
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Managing flood risk					
9.3.4	Thames Riverside Walk	Continuation of the pedestrian and cycle path along the river Thames (minimum of 6m required by Policy DMT3 in the Development Management Policies Document).	The path will be secured incrementally through redevelopment of Thames riverside sites.		LB Wandsworth		No
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making connections					
9.3.5	Beverley Brook - lower section	Plan to put together a best practice management plan for the Beverley Brook particularly the lower section with an aim to: - Increase diversity of marginal plants and/or fringing reeds; - Strengthening the wildlife corridor along brook for birds, water voles, grass snakes, bats etc.; - Improve fish spawning habitat and cover from predation - Incorporate flood storage benefits - Provide potential for dispersal of BAP species from London wetland Centre e.g. water vole, grass snake; - Improve the corridor for foraging, commuting and roosting bat species At the lower section of the Beverley Brook the flow is diverted into a series of culverts which outfall into the Thames and only 20% of the flow continues down the main channel. As a result the flows are low and there is a lot of siltation and lack of inchannel processes. There is the potential: • to improve conveyance and reduce sedimentation by trying to restore flow regime where possible • seek to undertake river restoration where the river currently flows through areas of open space. • remove areas of old or redundant bank protection/structures such as the sheet piling toward the down/stream • undertake habitat creation such as off-line ponds/reedbeds, backwaters and shallow bays of marginal vegeta		1500m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		Yes
		Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change					
9.3.6	Putney Old Burial Ground	Improvements to the burial ground to include wall treatment on the southern boundary adjoining Nursery Close. Specifically replace mesh fence with railings to improve views in and out. Also to include further historical interpretation of the mortuary building.	Identify sources funding	0.34ha	LB Wandsworth (Valerie Selby)	£40,000	none
		Area Objectives: Access to open space, Healthy communities, Making connections					
9.3.7	Putney Park Lane	Implement the historic management plan to include refurbishment as necessary of bollards, railings, and soft landscaping to ensure that the lane remains "fit for purpose" as an unmade tree lined route and as a wildlife corridor linking Putney Heath and Putney Lower Common.	Develop a costed action plan encompassing goals in both the historic management plan and the parks service management plan.	2ha	LB Wandsworth (Valerie Selby)	£350,000	No
		Area Objectives: Access to open space, Healthy communities, Making connections					
9.3.8	Pleasance	Proposals for "natural play" equipment to be installed into this space which is contiguous with Putney Park Lane	Plans devised, costs and agreed with local representatives. Funding now needs to be secured	1.2ha	LB Wandsworth (Play Services)	£100,000	No
		Area Objectives: Access to open space, Healthy communities, Making connections					
9.3.9	Roehampton Club	To identify potential routes between Priory Lane and Roehampton Lane across the Roehampton Club golf course. This would allow improved permeability across an area that is currently not available to the public.	Need to identify potential scheme and open dialogue with Roehampton Club and Roehampton University. Will need to address concerns over security if any scheme were to progress.		LB Wandsworth		No
		Area Objectives: Access to open space, Healthy communities, Making connections					
9.3.10	Roehampton Estate & University campus	The public space to the Roehampton Estate and the gardens to Downshire House, Parkstead House and Mount Clare are all on the list of local historic parks and gardens. A strategy is required to oversee the proper conservation and restoration of the landscape.			Director of Housing / Roehampton University		No
		Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destination					
9.3.11	Grove House Registered Park and Garden (Roehampton University)	Restoration of Grotto, historic park buildings and landscape.			Roehampton University		No
		Area Objectives: Access to open space & nature, Enhancing distinctive visitor destination					
9.3.12	Beverley Brook - Richmond Park	A straight channel with very few inchannel processes or flow variability, negligible inchannel and bankside vegetation. Heavily poached by deer and dogs in the channel and extensive use of the banks by people. There is no riparian vegetation however the channel is used by bats and kingfishers. The aim is to create		2000m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)	£500,000	No

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		some in-channel and bankside diversity by securing woody debris as flow deflectors forming habitat cover to deeper pool areas providing cover for fish and encouraging in-channel diversity. Creation of marginal berms in undisturbed areas to encourage growth of plant species. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making connections, Adapting to climate change</i>					
9.3.13	Former Grounds to Fairlawns (local historic park and garden)	This part of the historic park and garden is owned and maintained by the Housing Department. Restoration of garden features required. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections, Enhancing distinctive visitor destination</i>			Director of Housing		No
9.3.14	Beverley Brook - Wimbledon Common	Improve ecological value of the Beverley Brook through the site through measures such as toe-board removal; habitat management to encourage marginal vegetation and use of features such as woody debris to encourage in-stream habitats and a variety of flow regimes. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making connections, Adapting to climate change</i>		2000m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No
9.3.15	Fishponds Wood (TQ217709)	Further enhancement of the woodland, following restoration of the boardwalk and access points. Some of this work will be commemorative following the death of two long-term volunteers associated with the site (the Wood is owned by LB Merton, and largely managed by London Wildlife Trust volunteers). <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Making connections, Skills and Training</i>	Scoping of works, Autumn 2011, and delivery aimed for 2012-13.	4ha	London Wildlife Trust (Ian Rappel)	£10,000	Part - from legacy
9.3.16	Beverley Meads (TQ218707)	Planned restoration of acid grassland habitats, and works to the bankside habitats of the Beverley Brook that runs through the site. Some of this work will be commemorative following the death of two long-term volunteers associated with the site (the Wood is owned by LB Merton, and largely managed by London Wildlife Trust volunteers). <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Skills and Training</i>	Scoping of works, Autumn 2011, and delivery aimed for 2012-13.	3ha	London Wildlife Trust (Ian Rappel)	£10,000	Part - from legacy
9.3.17	Restoration of Coombe Wood LNR (ancient woodland) link to Wimbledon Common SSSI via footbridge over Beverley Brook	Understorey clearance to reveal ancient woodland indicators, implement hazel rotational coppice, path resurfacing and interpretive boards to guide the visitor over the A3 to relict woodland by crossing Beverley Brook - path resurface and tree/shrub management. (links to Fishponds Wood LB Merton). <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Access to open space, Enhancing local visitor destinations</i>	Undertake comprehensive survey (Phase 2) and update management plan	2ha	RB Kingston (Marie-Claire Edwards)	£50,000	none
9.3.18	Beverley Brook Park Link	Improve pedestrian connection through the Malden Golf Course, along the Beverley Brook. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections</i>			LB Merton		
9.3.19	Wandle Park Link	The Wandle Park Link connects the Beverley Brook corridor at Raynes Park to Putney town centre and Wandsworth Park. The connection mainly runs through residential areas and also connects Wimbledon town centre and Wimbledon Park. Improve pedestrian and cycle routes. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>			LB Merton, LB Wandsworth		
9.3.20	New Malden High Street	Development of a Town Centre Strategy for New Malden which will focus on the High Street area. Amongst the projects identified to support the strategy, are 'quick win' town centre vibrancy projects and public realm schemes that will protect the quality of the local environment. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Healthy communities, Making connections</i>	Develop the strategy and implement the identified 'quick win' projects along with the public realm enhancement schemes	500m	RB Kingston	£1.2 million	£318,800

9.3.21	Beverley Park	Reconnect the river to its floodplain; improve water quality by introducing riparian vegetation; provide access to nature and improve amenity value of the park. There is potential for realignment/restoration/enhancement works to the river and floodplain by lowering and regrading the banks and removing the fencing along the river or diverting the river into part of the park; establishing marginal/bankside habitat by reducing shading from excessive tree cover to improve the ecological value of river and river corridor, visibility of the river and access to the river. There is also the potential for wetland creation with the park, and habitat for bats in the culvert to the north of the park. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change</i>		400m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No	Yes	1
9.3.22	More Morden Masterplan: London Road Boulevarding	A masterplan for the regeneration of Morden is being drafted by the London Borough of Merton. The project has a capital budget of c£1.2m. A key place making objectives is to transform London Road into a tree-lined boulevard, promoting walking, cycling and providing a green corridor through the town centre connecting Morden Hall Park and Morden Park. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections</i>	The draft masterplan will scope the feasibility of the tree planting and road narrowing. TFL are responsible for the road and will be responsible for delivery of the project	1Km	LB Merton	£1.5m	No	Yes	3
9.3.23	Beverley Brook - Morden Park	Potential for in-channel and bankside improvements through the park where the Pyl Brook has concrete wall in areas and straightened with no floodplain connectivity. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change</i>		780m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No	Yes	1
9.3.24	Morden Park Link	The Morden Park Link connects the Hogsmill River Corridor to the Beverley Brook Corridor and extends further east to the Wandle Valley via Morden Park. Improve pedestrian and cycle routes. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>			LB Merton, RLB Kingston				0
9.3.25	Beverley Brook - Motspur Park	Potential for in-channel and bankside improvements through the Park where the Pyl Brook has concrete wall in areas and straightened with no floodplain connectivity. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change</i>		320m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No	Yes	1
9.3.26	Beverley Brook - Worcester Park	Beverley Brook flows constrained between housing and road with toe boarded bank, poor water quality due to road run-off and outfalls, no in-channel features and negligible in-channel vegetation or macrophyte growth. There is also excessive tree cover. The potential is to remove toe-boarding where possible, create berms from existing bank, introduce woody debris, remove ruderals to plant up riparian and bankside zone, tree		760m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No	Yes	1

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Phase one

Project Nr.	Project name	Project description	Next steps	Size (ha, km)	Project owner	Estimated total cost	Funding in place	Funding required	Stage*
9.3.21	Beverley Park	Reconnect the river to its floodplain; improve water quality by introducing riparian vegetation; provide access works to open up canopy whilst retaining corridor for bats, lower river bank in 2 locations to create riparian zone. Wider aim to divert stream into new channel with pools, riffles and meanders whilst turning redundant channel into elongated reedbed to filter road runoff and create habitat. <i>Area Objectives: Access to nature, Adapting to climate change</i>		400m	Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)		No	Yes	1
9.3.27	Worcester Park Link	Improve pedestrian and cycling routes. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space, Making connections</i>			LB Merton				0
9.3.25	Sutton to Banstead Downs Link	The link connects the Sutton link and Sutton town centre with the Banstead Downs along Brighton Road and linking to Overton recreation ground. Improve pedestrian and cycle routes. <i>Area Objectives: Making connections</i>			LB Sutton				0
9.4 Royal Parks and Commons									
9.4.1	Pembroke Lodge improvements	Based on the masterplan updated in 2009. Implement a selection of improvements to the gardens. Re-build terrace garden and create small informal event arena for summer event programme. Stabilise slopes and replace dangerous steps. Re-landscape Rose Garden – with implemented paths, ornamental features and enhanced rose displays. Re-landscape Poets' Corner and Laburnum Walk with improved paths fences and seating. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space & nature, Enhancing distinctive visitor destination</i>	Secure funding to undertake this project.	2.5ha	The Royal Parks	£1,200,000			2
9.4.2	Richmond Golf Course	Manage the Richmond Golf Course roughs as a hay crop, clearing around the pond and re-instating historic landscape features where these can work with the layout of the course. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space & nature, Enhancing distinctive visitor destination</i>			TLS				
9.4.3	Meadowland, conservation grassland, ecological grass in The Royal Parks	UK priority habitats are important in the ecological value and interest to visitors across the Royal Parks. Improves sustainable management of parkland. <i>Area Objectives: Access to open space & nature</i>	Bracken review management and Controlled grazing and education campaign.	300 ha	The Royal Parks	£40,000	£5,000	£65,000	2
9.4.4	Isabella Plantation Access Project	Complete next phase of accessible path circuit of garden and toilet facilities. Will enable better access to wider areas of the garden which are currently impossible to visit in wheelchairs. Stage 1 HLF funding. Encouraging access, healthy communities & establishing volunteering programmes. <i>Area Objectives: Healthy communities, Access to open space & nature</i>	Project team in place. Planning for stage 2 (HLF) application and securing match funding. Application is in progress.	6.3 ha	The Royal Parks	£1.7m	£850,000	£125,000	4

* 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

Phase One Early Delivery

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



9.1.9 Hampton Court Palace / Home Park Meadows

The project will restore a historic wetland habitat within the floodplain of the River Thames at Home Park / Hampton Court Palace. The area known as the Paddocks is primarily used for the grazing of horses as it has been for over 300 years. Within the Paddocks there are a series of ditches and water courses which form part of the outflow from the Longford River after it passes through the Palace formal gardens and water features. An area of reedbed and a range of relic fluvial wetland features are found here which could form valuable ecological habitats.

An important aspect of the project is that the historical hydrological features are restored to enable the rejuvenation of the existing reedbed

and interconnecting ditches. Fencing off areas will minimise damage caused by horses grazing marginal vegetation.

The program of work over the next year will include the restoration of the existing reedbed area by removing areas of scrub that have established over the last few decades. Excavation of the ditches and transplanting some of the reed to create areas of open water enhancing biodiversity. Re-profiling the watercourses to produce marginal habitats which suit water voles and to create habitats for invertebrates and amphibians.

The project will help adapt to climate change whilst enhancing access to nature and open space.

Associated Projects:

London Rivers Action Plan, Lower Thames Strategy

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

Historic Royal Palaces, Environment Agency, Natural England, Thames Landscape Strategy

Governance:

Historic Royal Palaces

Project Owner:

Thames Landscape Strategy (Jason Debney), Historic Royal Palaces (Terry Gough)

Land Ownership:

Historic Royal Palaces

Planning Issues / Designations:

Planning consent required

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames / Hampton Court, Home Park / TQ165675

Size:

25 hectares (approx)

Next Steps:

Funding sourcing / Gradual implementation

Funding in Place:

£225,000 - Phase 1 & 2

Funding Required:

£75,000





9.1.20-21 & 9.2.1-6 Kingston Waterfront and Kingston Ancient Market Place

The project involves the improvement of key spaces along Kingston's Waterfront; Queen's Promenade, Kingston Riverside and Canbury Gardens, its riverside waterspace facilities and a series of town centre spaces forming the Ancient Market Place.

The waterfront projects include: enhancing the public realm, river moorings and Victorian character of the Queen's Promenade; improvement of the public realm as a continuous public space forming the Kingston Riverside between Canbury Gardens and Queen's Promenade; restoration of the Victorian Pleasure Gardens of Canbury Gardens including a new cycle / pedestrian link.

The Kingston Ancient Market Place forms a series of public realm projects including All Saints Church, Memorial Gardens and The Market House. The projects will form a co-ordinated public realm within Kingston's historic core whilst enhancing key pedestrian and cycle connections. The project could include restoration works along the banks of the Hogsmill River adjacent to the Guildhall.

The projects will enhance access to nature and open space, enhance sustainable travel connections and form distinctive visitor destinations.

Kingston Town Centre is receiving funding from the Mayor's Outer London Fund - Round Two

Associated Projects:

Thames Landscape Strategy, Kingston Waterfront, Kingston Ancient Market Place, Hogsmill Outflow

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames, Thames Landscape Strategy, Kingston First, Environment Agency, TFL, DfL

Governance:

Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames

Project Owner:

Thames Landscape Strategy (Jason Debney), Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames (Andrew Lynch)

Land Ownership:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames

Planning Issues / Designations:

Planning consent required for mooring improvements / new market stalls

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames / Kingston Waterfront / TQ178685

Size:

10.0 hectares (approx)

Next Steps:

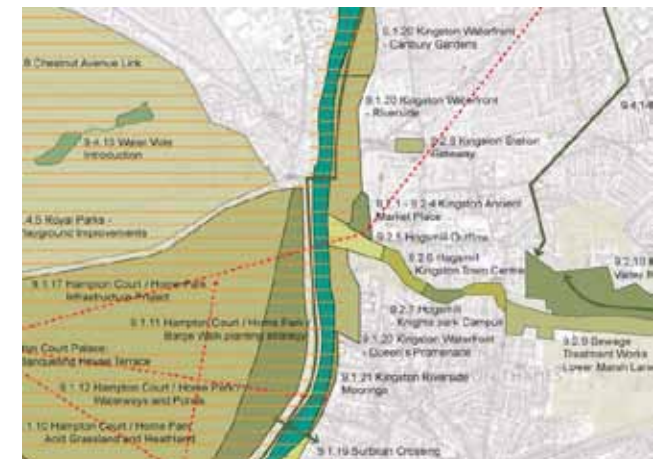
Feasibility & Outline designs

Funding in Place:

£1.45 M - Ancient Market Place

Funding Required:

£2.1 M - Kingston Waterfront*
£5.0 M - Ancient Market Place*



**Associated Projects:**

Ham Lands

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, Environment Agency, Natural England

Governance:

London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, National Trust, private land holders, PLA, Environment Agency

Project Owner:

Thames Landscape Strategy (Jason Debney)

Land Ownership:

London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames, National Trust

Planning Issues / Designations:

Planning consent required

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames / Petersham / TQ178735

Size:

12.5 hectares (approx)

Next Steps: Delivery / Budget / Process Status:

Funding sourcing / Outline Design / Implementation phase 1

Funding in Place:

None.

Funding Required:

£800,000 (£500,000 phase 1)

9.1.27 & 28 Ham and Petersham Towpath, Meadows and Backlands

The project will (in the long term) restore the natural river floodplain, while in the short term the project will focus on the existing wet woodlands, meadows and backwater areas of Douglas Meadow, Petersham Meadow, Petersham Lodge Woods, Queen Elizabeth's Field and Ham Lands, improving and establishing discreet dry routes and habitats.

The project will enhance access to nature and open space, help adapt to climate change, enhance a distinctive visitor destination, promote healthy living and promote sustainable food production.



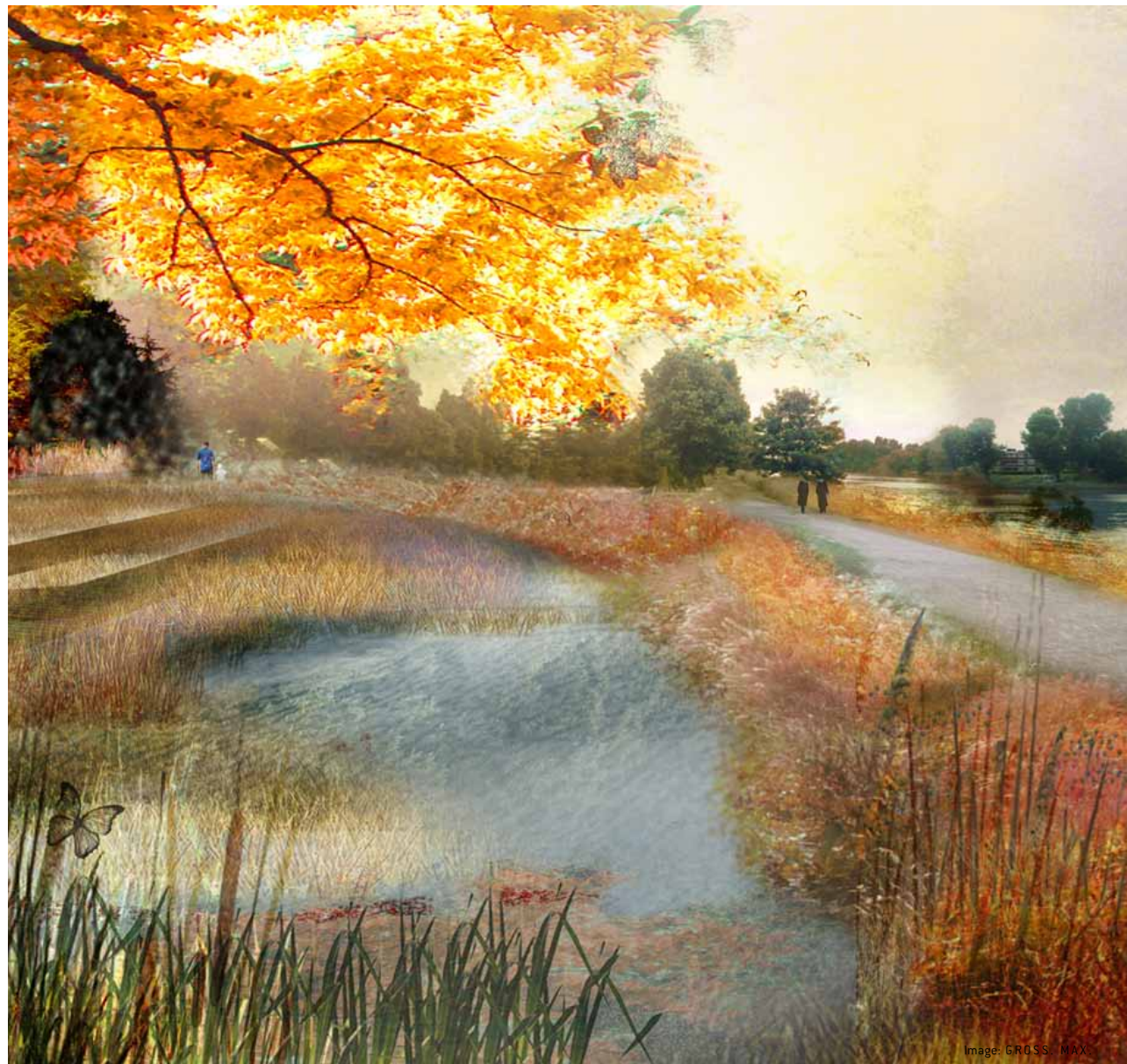


Image: GROSS / MAX

9.1.47 Riverside Gardens - Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

The project will develop a contemporary riverside wetland habitat garden with special reference to the effect of climate change. The site is currently occupied by Kew Gardens' riverside public car park which will be relocated closer to the new Herbarium. The project will reinstate the open space of the historical Queen Elizabeth Lawn. It is envisaged that sluices could allow the gardens to interact tidally with the River Thames and be a demonstration of how landscapes can adapt to climate change and provide additional flood water storage capacity. The riverside wetland display gardens will form part of the Gardens' new Breathing Planet Walk circuit and would be separated from the river towpath by an extended Kew

boundary ha-ha. Boardwalks across the garden will allow access for close observation of the vegetation and wildlife. The interpretation of the garden could inform the visitor about the effect of climate change on floodplain plant diversity.

The project will enhance access to nature and access to open space, it will also help both physically and educationally to adapt to climate change.

Associated Projects:
RBGK Landscape Masterplan

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
Thames Landscape Strategy, Environment Agency, English Heritage

Governance:
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Project Owner:
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Land Ownership:
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Planning Issues / Designations:
Planning consent required

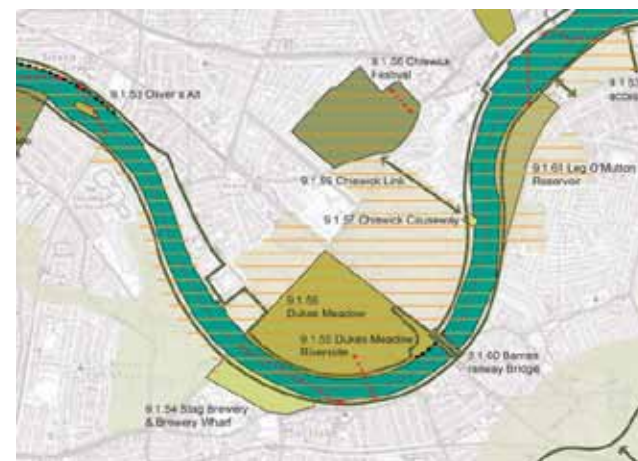
Borough / Location / OS grid reference:
London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames / Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew / TQ184776

Size:
1.5 hectares (approx)

Next Steps:
Feasibility Study / Outline Masterplan

Funding in Place:
None.

Funding Required:
£100,000 (Outline masterplan)
£15.5 Million (Implementation)



Phase One – Project Details



Image: GROSS. MAX.

9.1.51 Brentford Waterfront

The Brentford Waterfront project will develop and reinforce water-related uses along the Brentford Waterfront, including boatyards, repair shops and moorings. It also aims to enhance and maintain the existing facilities including wharves, wet and dry docks, boatyards, slipways and river steps. The project will also focus on improving public realm works along the waterside, enhancing connections along the Thames from Syon Park to Kew Bridge and from the Thames Path along Brentford Creek and the Grand Union Canal. It will also include enhancement works to Watermans Park linking the regeneration land south of the High Street. The project will accommodate the longer term potential for a river crossing to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew riverside making Brentford

a destination to visit in its own right and allowing the possibility of circular walks along both sides of the Thames, through Syon and connected with river crossings at Brentford and Isleworth. It will include riverside and marina developments at Waterman's Park by the London Borough of Hounslow.

Improvements to the Brentford Waterfront can help enhance access to nature and access to open space, help adapt to climate change, make improvements to sustainable travel connections, promote healthy living and enhance distinctive visitor destinations.

Associated Projects:

Restoration of Syon Park, Syon Access Project / connection, Brentford river crossing

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

London Borough of Hounslow, Syon Estates, British Waterways

Governance:

London Borough of Hounslow, Syon Estates

Project Owner:

Thames Landscape Strategy (Jason Debney), London Borough of Hounslow, British Waterways

Land Ownership:

London Borough of Hounslow / Syon Estates / Multiple land owners

Planning Issues / Designations:

Planning consent will be required through the London Borough of Hounslow

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

London Borough of Hounslow / Brentford / TQ188778

Size:

3.5 km (approx)

Next Steps:

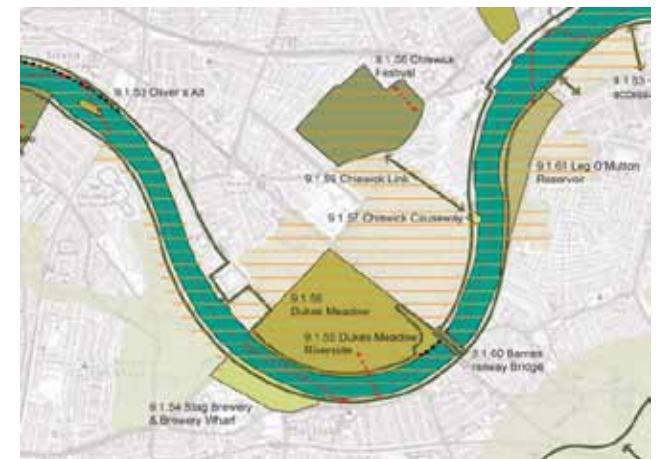
Funding sourcing / Outline Design

Funding in Place:

None.

Funding Required:

Amount unknown



Phase One – Project Details

**Associated Projects:**

Dukes Meadow / Chiswick Causeway

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

Thames Strategy (Kew to Chelsea)

Governance:

London Borough of Hounslow

Project Owner:

London Borough of Hounslow (Andrew Smith)

Land Ownership:

London Borough of Hounslow / Multiple land owners & leases

Planning Issues / Designations:

Planning consent required

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

London Borough of Hounslow / Dukes Meadow / TQ206 766

Size:

50 hectares (approx)

Next Steps:

Funding sourcing / Outline Masterplan & Design

Funding in Place:

£30,000

Funding Required:

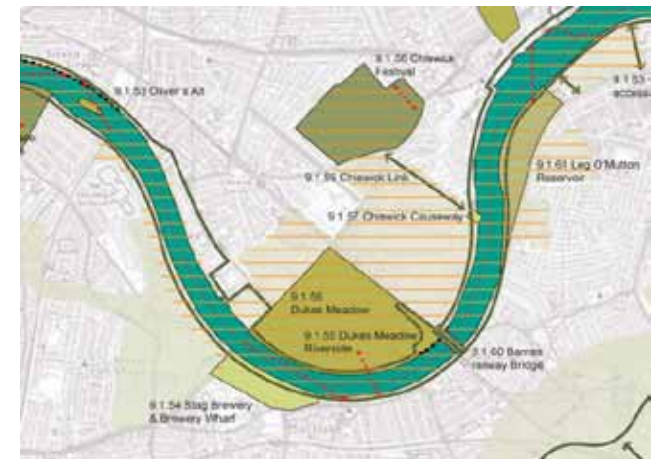
£50,000 - Masterplan
£5.0 M - Implementation

9.1.55 Dukes Meadow Riverside

The development of a masterplan and ultimately a realised project for the currently under-utilised Dukes Meadow will include utilising the River Thames whilst bringing all private and public leases, local businesses, community groups and residents together, to make better use of the site. The masterplan will cover the future use of play and sports facilities, improve the public realm along the Thames riverside and provide improved access and parking arrangements. The site is currently an uncoordinated hub (boat houses, rowing, Oxford-Cambridge boat race links, tennis academy and links to Chiswick) of sports activities. The masterplan will look to unite these sports and facilities, developing an area / resource of sporting excellence. The project will

link to the Thames Path and could (if feasible) form part of an extended Thames floodplain enhancing the flood water storage capacity of the area. Historically the site formed part of a link between the River Thames and Chiswick House, - this link would be reconsidered with an aim of reconnecting the origin of the Arcadian Thames back to the Thames.

The project will hope to draw on the Olympic legacy as a driver for local sports development and will enhance access to nature and open space, help adapt to climate change, make sustainable travel connections and promote healthy living.





9.2.12 Elmbridge Meadows - Floodplain restoration

The site is part of the Hogsmill Valley Local Nature Reserve, part of the Hogsmill River corridor running from Epsom to the Thames at Kingston. Elmbridge Meadows forms an open space that functions as a river floodplain. The meadow has been managed as an amenity space and for biodiversity. The floodplain has lost the meadow flora commonly associated as wet meadow plants because of scrub encroachment and suckering by invasive tree species (poplar and willow). The project will address this by removing the scrub encouraging the natural ground flora. The river channel was straightened during the 1930's and now the banks are eroding due to scouring when the river is in spate. The project will restore the meanders and back waters reducing to need to continually revett

the banks and would provide a natural landscape that responds to fast flows whilst increasing the river ecology. In areas where there is currently dense thorn and scrub oak a community orchard will be planted. The installation of a path network of which part would serve as a shared cycle path would improve access for people who currently do not visit the site. The project would align with an HLS agreement (currently at application stage) to manage the meadows as a floodplain.

The project will enhance access to nature and open space, help adapt to climate change, make sustainable travel connections, promote healthy living and promote sustainable food production.

Associated Projects:

Higher Level Stewardship

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

Environment Agency, Natural England

Governance:

Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames

Project Owner:

Marie-Claire Edwards (RB Kingston)

Land Ownership:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames (Marie-Claire Edwards)

Planning Issues / Designations:

Planning consent required for river channel restoration

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames / Berrylands / TQ203665

Size:

4.5 hectares (approx)

Next Steps:

Feasibility study

Funding in Place:

None

Funding Required:

£500,000



**Associated Projects:**

Hogsmill Restoration Bonesgate Phase 1 [completed] / Green Arc Thames to Down

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

Sustrans, Surrey County Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council - Lower Mole Project, Environment Agency, Natural England

Governance:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames, Epsom and Ewell, Environment Agency

Project Owner:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames (Marie-Claire Edwards)

Land Ownership:

Multiple ownership boundaries

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames & Epsom and Ewell / Chessington / TQ195645

Size:

1km stretch of river channel (approx)

Next Steps:

Funding sourcing / design & implementation

Funding in Place:

None

Funding Required:

£1.0 M

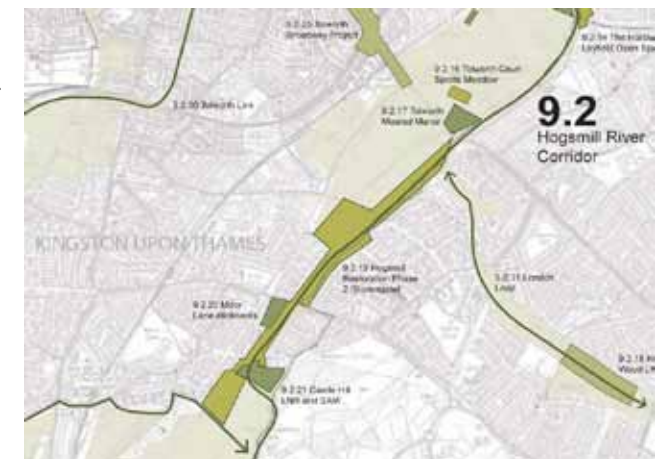
9.2.19 Hogsmill Restoration (Bonesgate Phase 2)

The Bonesgate Phase 2 project forms part of a wider strategic project (Green Arc Thames 2 Downs) which will provide a multi-use path from the River Thames in urban Kingston to the South Downs in rural Surrey.

The path will take the walker/cyclist/ horse rider along a surfaced green route where the necessity to use a road is removed section by section by upgrading the existing route or building a completely new route. The Bonesgate Improvement Project is one such section where there is a pinch point between a building and the stream (classified as main river) that needs to be overcome, and the introduction of a bridge that connects two communities together. The river will be re-aligned to its original meander thus reducing the

need for the series of existing weirs and culverts and will provide an attractive route along its banks. The bridge will cross the river providing 'safer access to school' negating the need to use private cars or public transport and joining two communities together. This will open up opportunities on both sides of the river for access, work, transport, business and leisure.

The proposed enhancements will improve access to open space and access to nature, aid management of flood risk / help adapt to climate change and enhance sustainable transport connections.



Phase One – Project Details



Associated Projects:

Tolworth Broadway Project / Tolworth Regeneration Strategy

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

Transport for London / Design for London

Governance:

Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames Project Group

Project Owner:

Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames (Jay Judge)

Land Ownership:

Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames / TFL

Planning Issues / Designations:

A key area for change in the Kingston Core Strategy. Requirement for planning approval unlikely, however traffic management and strategic road network approvals required.

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

Royal Borough Kingston Upon Thames / Tolworth / TQ196662

Size:

2.5ha

Next Steps:

Funding sourcing / design & implementation

Funding in Place:

£1.0 M

Funding Required:

£2.2 M

9.2.25 Tolworth Broadway

The Tolworth Broadway Public Realm Design scheme aims to enhance the Tolworth Broadway area by reconnecting, revitalising and reintegrating. The scheme aims to reconnect residents, shoppers, commuters and businesses, with a green link above the sunken A3 from the Broadway to Tolworth rail station. It will also remove barriers running along the Broadway to allow greater connectivity and permeability, thereby strengthening sustainable travel connections and enhancing a locally distinctive destination.

The layout includes reusing the existing footbridge structure in an accessible, remodelled bowl, with a 'light touch' to the traffic layout so as to maximise

improvements for walkers and cyclists without disrupting the strategic road network. As such the project represents an opportunity to contribute towards 'greening' the urban realm through street tree planting; strengthening green links between the district centre, Tolworth rail station and to the MOL beyond.

The project will enhance distinctive visitor destinations, develop sustainable travel connections, and provide access to nature and access to open space.





9.3.7 & 8 Putney Park Lane & The Pleasance

Putney Park Lane and the Pleasance is a heritage restoration project of an ancient unmade tree-lined route.

Putney Park Lane is a historic lane dating back at least 300 years. With mature trees on each side, an unmade road surface and restricted vehicular traffic, it has retained much of its rural character. It is over three quarters of a mile long, with access from adjoining roads at various points and provides a green link between Putney Heath and the Upper Richmond Road (and the proximal Putney and Barnes Commons). Works to renovate the lane include changes to the vegetation structure and management to ensure it enhances the lane.

Interpretation is needed to both explain the heritage of the route and also to encourage its use. Reprofiting of the carriageway to encourage increased use by pedestrians and limited motorised vehicle use; and improvements to lighting and boundary treatments to restore heritage features are also necessary.

This project will deliver increased access to open space and nature by providing an enhanced walking route between Putney Heath (to the south) and Putney and Barnes Commons (to the north). It also enhances a sustainable travel connection between Roehampton and Barnes and will create a distinctive visitor destination as a heritage lane which is a unique feature in the locality.

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
English Heritage

Governance:
London Borough of Wandsworth

Project Owner:
London Borough of Wandsworth (Valerie Selby)

Land Ownership:
London Borough of Wandsworth

Planning Issues / Designations:
The site is covered by 2 conservation areas: the Dover House Estate CA & the Westmead CA. Permissions may be required for changes to surfaces, lighting and boundary treatments. Tree works may be carried out under deemed consent.

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:
London Borough of Wandsworth / Roehampton/TQ228740

Size:
2.0 hectares (approx)

Next Steps:
Funding sourcing/ implementation

Funding in Place:
None

Funding Required:
£450,000





9.3.12 Beverley Brook River Restoration - Richmond Park

The project looks to improve the ecological value and carrying capacity of the Beverley Brook through Richmond Park.

The channel of the Beverley Brook has been straightened in the past and suffers from a lack of features that are important for fish breeding, a lack of marginal and emergent plants, and high levels of poaching of the banks by deer and dogs. A recent survey by the Environment Agency (2011) has identified numerous ways of improving the ecological value using a combination of measures including the positioning of large woody debris in the channel to create complexity and variation in flow. The

construction/excavation of one or more back-waters is also an aim which would provide greater resilience for fish and other species. The aim is to improve the water carrying capacity, enhance the ecological quality of the river by 2015 (in line with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive), and improve the aesthetic value of the Brook for Park visitors as an attractive river with more natural features.

The proposed enhancements to the Beverley Brook would enhance distinctive local destinations, access to nature and manage flood risk / adapting to climate change.

Associated Projects:

The Royal Parks Flood Alleviation Programme

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

The Royal Parks, London Borough of Wandsworth, Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames, Environment Agency, English Nature

Governance & Project Owner:

The Royal Parks (Simon Richards), Environment Agency (Ruth Hanniffy)

Land Ownership:

The Royal Parks

Planning Issues / Designations:

Richmond Park is designated as SSSI/NNR/SAC/MOL/Grade 1 listed landscape/ and a Conservation Area. Planning consent required through LBRuT for works in Richmond Park. Natural England and English Heritage would be statutory consultees

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames / Richmond Park / TQ 215725

Size:

2,000 Linear metres

Next Steps:

Funding sourcing / implementation

Funding in Place:

None

Funding Required:

£500,000





9.4.4 Isabella Plantation Access Project - Richmond Park

The project is based around increasing access to the Isabella Plantation whilst restoring and enhancing important plant collections and its habitat value.

The project will provide improvements to access, parking provision and amenity facilities to meet the needs of all visitors and user groups (including young people, older and less able people). The project will also include works to safeguard important plant collections for this and future generations and improve a range of habitats within the gardens that support native wildlife. This will include an improved irrigation and sustainable water storage system, desilting of the existing pond network,

canopy thinning in woodland areas, pruning of invasive exotics and new planting. The Royal Parks also hope to achieve funds to improve signage and interpretation in an effort to educate its user groups in the history of the Park and Plantation, its plant collections and the ecological value of the site.

The proposed enhancements to the Isabella Plantation would improve access to nature and open space, enhance distinctive local destinations and promote healthy living. The project will also contribute to green sector skills with volunteers being trained as part of the project work undertaken by the project development officer.

Associated Projects:

The Royal Parks HLF Restoration Programme

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

The Royal Parks, London Borough of Wandsworth, Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames, Environment Agency, English Nature

Governance & Project Owner:

The Royal Parks (Jo Scrivener)

Land Ownership:

The Royal Parks

Planning Issues / Designations:

Richmond Park is designated as SSSI/NNR/SAC/MOL/Grade 1 listed landscape/ and a Conservation Area. Planning consent required through LBRuT for works in Richmond Park. Natural England and English Heritage would be statutory consultees

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames / Richmond Park / TQ 198718

Size:

6.3 Hectares

Next Steps:

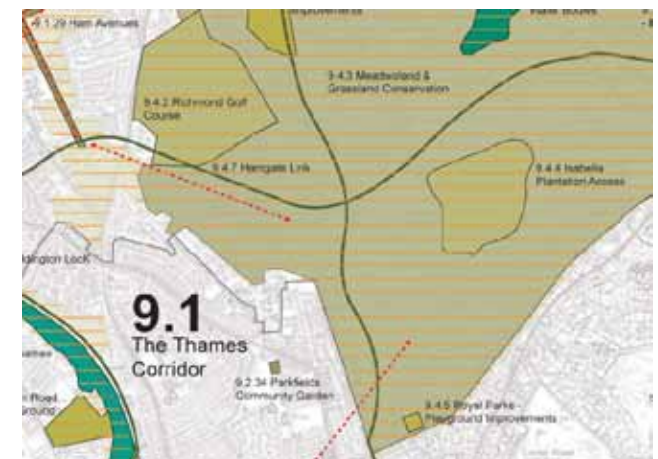
Funding sourcing/ implementation

Funding in Place:

£191,000

Funding Required:

£1.6 M





Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:
London Borough of Wandsworth, Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames, The Royal Parks

Governance:
London Borough of Wandsworth & The Royal Parks

Project Owner:
London Borough of Wandsworth & The Royal Parks

Land Ownership:
London Borough of Wandsworth & The Royal Parks

Planning Issues / Designations:
Richmond Park is designated as SSSI/NNR/SAC/MOL/Grade 1 listed landscape/ and a Conservation Area. Planning consent required through LBRuT for works in Richmond Park. Natural England and English Heritage would be statutory consultees

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:
London Borough of Wandsworth & Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames / Roehampton
/TQ 214741

Size:
200 Linear metres

Next Steps:
Funding sourcing / feasibility & outline design

Funding in Place:
None

Funding Required:
£100,000

9.4.9 Roehampton Gate - Richmond Park

The project seeks to construct a new shared use path and gated access into Richmond Park from the Roehampton Estate, approximately 200m south east of the existing Roehampton Gate in Richmond Park. The footpath will lead through a new deer proof accessible gate into Richmond Park to link up with the existing shared path. The path will be constructed of Coxwell bound gravel to match existing paths within Richmond Park.

This proposed entrance into Richmond Park will enable improved access to Richmond Park from the Roehampton Estate which is acknowledged as an area of deprivation. It will increase accessibility to open space and access to nature as well as enabling

easier access for active recreation - in particular cycling and walking. The project also has the potential to promote healthy living and enhance sustainable travel connections.





9.4.15 Water vole re-introduction programme, Bushy Park

Water voles were present in Bushy Park, along the Longford River and associated waterbodies within the Park, until about 2004. The project plans to reverse this local extinction by a re-introduction in Spring 2013. A scoping project has been conducted and a habitat creation project (£100k raised from Esmee Fairbairn Trust) has contributed an additional area of wetland habitat and enhancement of a ditch linking the wetland with the wider Park. Monitoring for mink has also been conducted over the last 4 years; fortunately with negative results. The proposed project is to project plan and carry out the re-establishment of water voles in this renovated and enhanced habitat within their former range in the

Park. Suitable post-release monitoring is also planned. The proposed re-introduction of Water voles would improve access to nature as the voles will spread along publicly accessible stretches of the Longford River. It will also contribute to green skills as volunteers will be involved in the project and project monitoring gaining green sector skills. Projects by University students are also a likely outcome. The project will also enhance distinctive local destinations and will restore a much-loved element of the Park's biodiversity.

Associated Projects:

The Royal Parks HLF Restoration Programme

Partners / Supportive Organisations / Funders:

Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames, London Biodiversity Partnership, Environment Agency, Natural England

Governance & Project Owner:

The Royal Parks

Land Ownership:

The Royal Parks

Planning Issues / Designations:

Bushy Park is designated as Metropolitan Open Land, is a English Heritage Grade 1 listed landscape and a Conservation Area. LBR are planning authority for works in Bushy Park. Natural England and English Heritage would be statutory consultees

Borough / Location / OS grid reference:

Royal Borough of Richmond upon Thames / Richmond Park / TQ 1470 SE

Size:

450 Hectares (Bushy Park)

Next Steps:

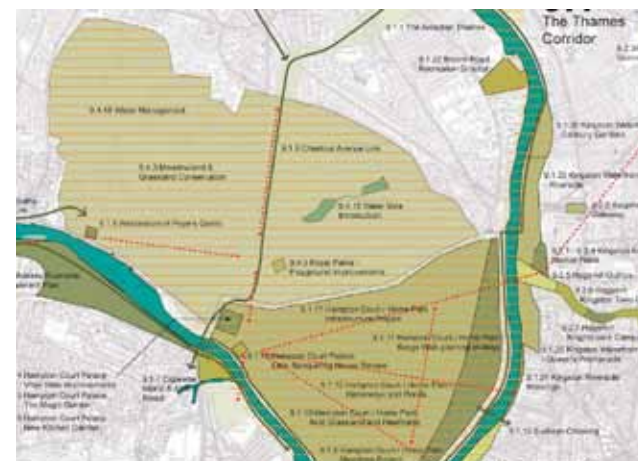
Funding sourcing / implementation

Funding in Place:

£5,000

Funding Required:

£45,000





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

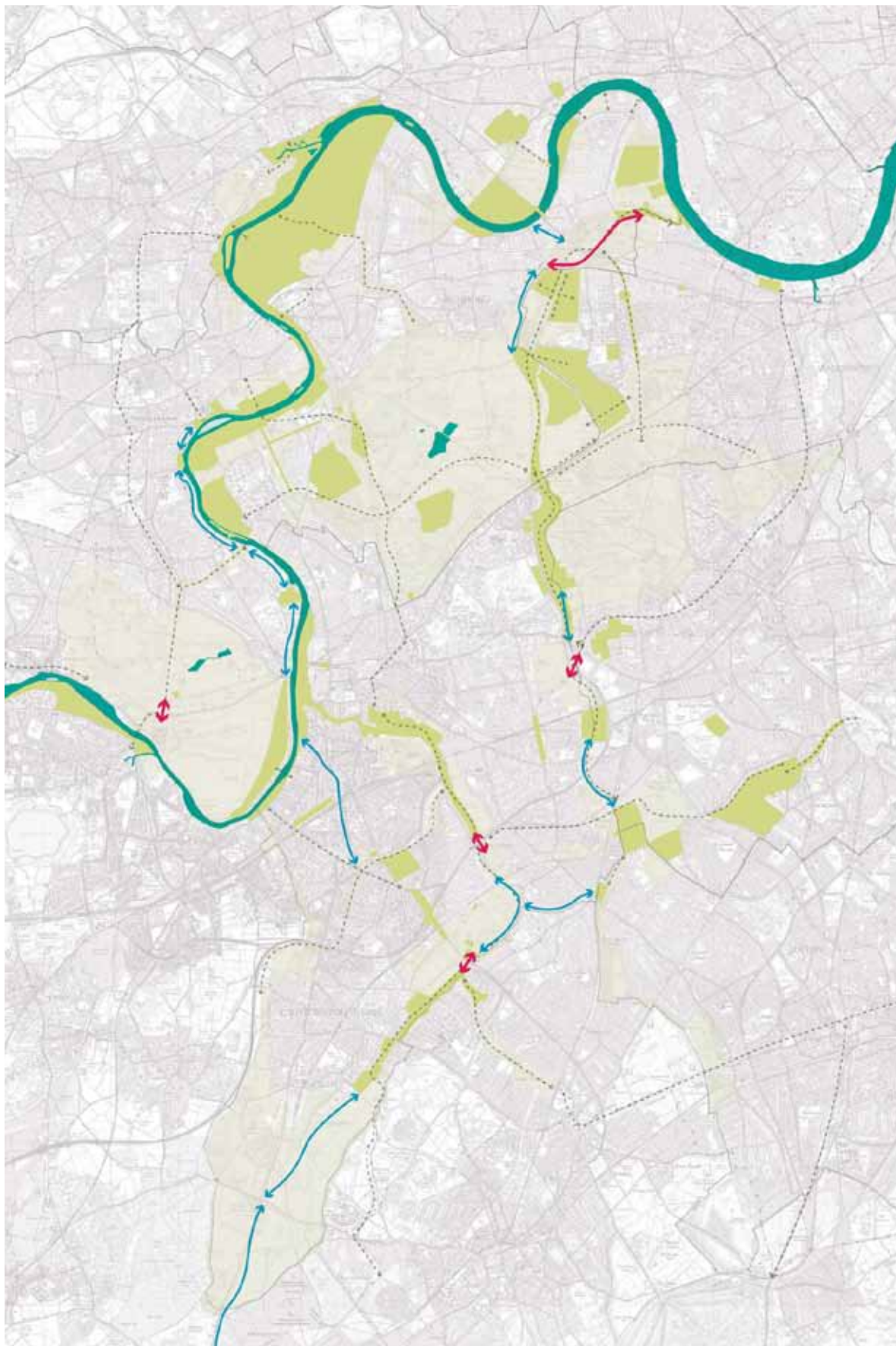
The projects already identified within this strategy help to deliver the strategic objectives and contribute to enhancing the public open space connections throughout the region. The gap analysis identifies further opportunities, missing connections or existing connections / areas which can be improved that are not identified by the strategic projects and which would further enhance the ultimate vision for the region.

Strategic gaps in the links have been identified along the strategic corridors of the Hogsmill and especially the Beverley Brook. Although there are alternative routes in these locations enhancement or new links would aid the connectivity along the corridors.

Other strategic improvements have been identified which highlight where improvements, especially at key junctions and crossing, would improve accessibility and reduce the effect of open space truncation from infrastructural routes.

The management of this landscape will also be a key component to the vision's success. There are certain scenarios where borough boundaries meet along key green space corridors, (especially along the Beverley Brook). The establishment of working groups involving the relevant borough councils and other organisations such as the Environment Agency would help to focus attention and investment on these vital public space corridors and achieving the vision for this region.

-  Identified projects
-  Identified links
-  Strategic gaps in links
-  Strategic improvements to existing links / connections
-  Project recommendations



Governance

The landscape of the Arcadian Thames is defined by an intricate network of open spaces, historic palaces, royal parks, gardens, sightlines and historic waterfronts along the River Thames itself. This myriad of open spaces, historic buildings and urban areas provide a complex and diverse range of landowners, managers and stakeholders. While this area framework has been prepared with input from this range of stakeholders, a figure-head is required to launch the strategy and provide a guiding hand to its future direction and implementation. The Thames Landscape Strategy have provided a pivotal role in the development of the Arcadian Thames region over the last 15 years, attracting significant investment and enhancing the landscape across multiple municipal boundaries, and as area chair for the Arcadian Thames provide the perfect organisation to spearhead the implementation of this strategy. However it is also recognised that the area is extensive and other organisations, land owners and municipal boroughs will need to form area working groups for some of the smaller sub areas within the region focused around key objectives and goals.

The role of the area chair and sub groups will be to:

- ensure the outcomes from the Green Grid area framework are locally embedded and endorsed
- enable area working groups to be established where required to take on board partners in the new areas and maximise future sustainability
- encourage the project programme to be underpinned by robust local funding strategies
- maximise partnership processes to assist in delivery

The area chair should hold the strategic overview and hold the ALGG governance. Within the region of the Arcadian Thames smaller working groups will focus on more manageable areas which respond more closely to the area clusters. The area chair will collaborate with these working groups to ensure the overall governance of the ALGG. The area chair will focus on the Arcadian Thames river landscape from Hampton to Barnes itself while other working groups will focus on the areas as outlined below.

1. The Arcadian Thames (Area Chair)

Enable the restoration of the lost floodplains, flood water management, the enhancement of the Arcadian landscape and heritage assets, continued introduction of urban agriculture and sustainable

connections to, from and along the Thames.

2. The Hogsmill River Valley

Improve the physical connections along the Hogsmill between the countryside and the Thames at Kingston, flood water management and habitat restoration, enhanced access to open space and nature, and the expansion of urban agriculture.

3. The Beverley Brook River Corridor

Improve access along the Beverley Brook, flood water management and habitat restoration, enhanced access to open space and nature, and the expansion of urban agriculture.

4. Royal Parks and Commons.

Enhance access to open space and nature and healthy communities.

All partners should share the aspiration to deliver an open space network that will fully meet needs of the neighbouring local communities, whilst at the same time developing destinations that are attractive to local, regional, national and international visitors.

Programme Overview

In the short term the proposed Phase One projects offer the opportunity to develop exemplar projects across all areas of the region and meet the strategic objectives of the area framework. Some will provide flood plain restoration, habitat creation and access to nature; others form vital connections between dense urban areas and their adjacent open spaces while others focus on heritage assets and the provision for sports, recreation and urban agriculture within the precious landscape.

In the medium and long term the aim will be to deliver key projects throughout the region meeting the area objectives with the ultimate aim of completing a comprehensive network of well-connected open spaces that provide recreational facilities whilst accommodating the landscape needs of the 21st century.

Finally the vision seeks recognition for the Arcadian Thames as a historically and culturally significant landscape and region within London, the UK and Europe.

Funding

The current economic operating environment presents a number of challenges to deliver the framework's vision. In the short term many key projects will continue to be supported using central government funding. We will however need to look more carefully at external funding sources and package projects successfully to maximise the capacity to lever in funding support and attract Green Grid investors.

Some of the key sources of potential capital funding are summarised below:

- Private sector through Planning Obligations and its successor Community Infrastructure Levy
- Specific private sector organisations where they are the landowner,
- Landfill Operators and the Landfill Communities Fund.
- National bodies such as Natural England, Environment Agency, English Heritage
- British Waterways (building on its new charitable trust status)
- The Mayor of London/Transport for London
- Local councils through forward capital programmes and reuse of capital receipts
- The Heritage Lottery Fund (Heritage Grants and Parks for People);
- The BIG Lottery
- European Structural Funds (ERDF, Intereg and LIFE+)
- Regional Growth Funds through the Local Enterprise Partnerships
- Private Grant Giving Trusts

Much of the governance requirements of the framework have not required explicit funding support to date and we see this approach continuing in the short term at least.

Many of the Phase One projects of our programme have been compiled largely on the basis of deliverability: projects where the funds are substantially in place or where a credible bidding strategy has already been developed, and where there is a project sponsor willing and able to see the project through to completion. There are also a number of more aspirational proposals identified which require further investment to fully develop the scope, viability and funding requirements.

Forward Strategy – Recommendations

Project Delivery

The existing established partnerships throughout the area are key to deliver the future programme and in many cases comprise organisations who are leading on the delivery of individual projects. We hope to be able to maximise the value of these partnerships by enabling better coordination of the smaller projects, building them where relevant into more cohesive packages that deliver better synergy and ultimately a bigger end product.

Combined projects and integration with schemes that address flood alleviation in the Framework present a number of opportunities to align them with wider green infrastructure improvements complementing more strategic objectives and integrating proposals evolving out of the Drain London assessments. In this respect the Environment Agency will be a key delivery partner.

Forming new links and working partnerships with existing organisations that operate within or on the fringes of the area will further help to develop and realise meaningful projects. These partners include The Environment Trust, FORCE, The Friends of Barnes Common and Surrey County Council / The Lower Mole Project, Groundwork London.

The broadening of membership to include the private sector will produce a number of opportunities to increase the level of private sector contribution to deliver Green Grid projects.

Stakeholder and community engagement

Organisational stakeholders have been actively engaged in the preparation of the Framework through direct involvement in a working group that has met on a number of occasions to oversee progress and input to the development of the vision and provide specific project details. This has been complemented by a series of one-to-one engagements with specific key stakeholders where required. The wider group has also been involved in the selection of projects which will act as a focus for delivery of Phase One.

The strategic nature of the Green Grid process can provide a challenge to meaningful community engagement however this landscape is cherished by its local residents and visitors alike and it is vital that engagement forms an underpinning element of the development and delivery of all projects within

the Rolling Project list. The current agendas around Big Society and Localism are clearly evident within open spaces and we will seek to use these priorities to underpin our approach and future delivery.

Programme management

The Rolling Project list represents a large and complex programme of diverse projects which will take many years to implement. Management of this programme as a whole is a task beyond the capacity of the local stakeholder groups at present. Additional support, in terms of staff and systems is required to perform this task.

The Green Grid programme to date has therefore involved an overarching programme management function provided by Design for London. This has enabled the co-ordination of seed funding packages to increase momentum within projects and central collection of outputs and impacts from the programme to demonstrate its value. Whilst the current economic environment has reduced the resources to carry out these tasks, to ensure a coherent future programme funding should be sought for both project implementation and the management of the strategy by the Area Chair.

Long term management and maintenance

The earlier East London Green Grid programme in the past three years has had to consider explicitly the issues of long term management and maintenance. There are a number of innovative examples such as the use of endowments that have met these requirements on specific projects. Longer term aspirations may seek to investigate the possibilities of partnership management / maintenance of open space including the pooling of resources and shared services between partners. The Thames Landscape Strategy is a key example of the pooling of resources which has led to significant improvements to both the capital investment and on-going maintenance along the River Thames across multiple boroughs and land ownerships. With the current economic climate the challenge to maintain standards of day to day maintenance will be even greater and therefore strategic partnerships are vital in engaging the local community.

The area framework will continue to address improvements on a project by project basis and hopefully the nationally significant projects will be well resourced. However, by combining projects and forming synergies between projects, aspirations and funders can help source funding for the smaller and connecting spaces, achieving the overall vision.

Appendices



Appendices – Baseline Description

Accessible Open Space

There is a diverse range of open public and private spaces within the Arcadian Thames landscape ranging from regional parks, such as Richmond Park, to historic landscapes including the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and Hampton Court, to metropolitan parks such as Wimbledon Common, to local parks and a range of urban streetscapes such as the Thames frontage at Richmond and Kingston.

The landscape character ranges from elevated plateau to river valleys to river flood plain where the fluvial and tidal waters of the River Thames combine. A series of historic sightlines criss-cross throughout the landscape providing a visual clarity between the natural landscape and its human occupation.

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



Managing Climate Change

There is significant flood risk along the length of the River Thames. The major flood risk within the Arcadian Thames landscape is posed by a combination of high tidal levels coinciding with high fluvial water levels from prolonged periods of high rainfall. This scenario would result in the closure of the Thames Barrier and the build-up of mainly fluvial water behind the Barrier resulting in flooding upstream.

The Arcadian landscape accommodates this flooding in a number of ways; many significant properties have flood defences, however many areas of this landscape accommodate flooding in the form of natural water meadows and large open spaces that are able to provide flood water storage.

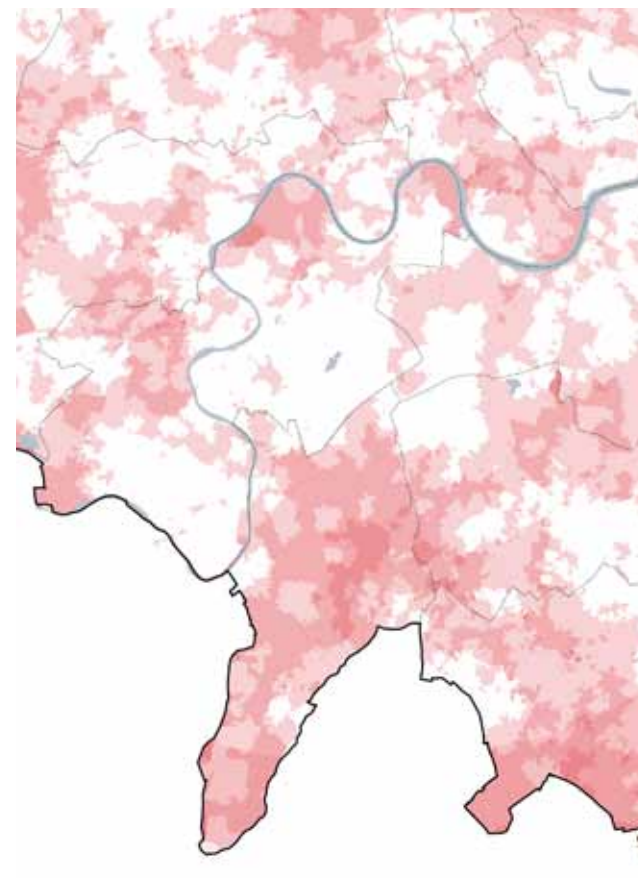
- Strategic Housing Land Availability
- Brownfield Land Database
- Indicative Fluvial Flooding
- Indicative Tidal Flooding
- Open space



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

The Arcadian Thames has a wide range of open spaces ranging from regional parks to small public and private open spaces. There are pockets of open space deficiency within the region and these areas include Kew, North Sheen, Mortlake, Chessington, Surbiton, New Malden, Teddington, St Margarets, Hounslow and Brentford. In some cases the inability to cross the River Thames inhibits access to public open space. Opportunities to form open space corridors linking the London Green Arc to Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and the Thames landscape beyond could aid the open space deficiencies within these areas.

- + Overlaid Deficiency in Access to Public Open Space
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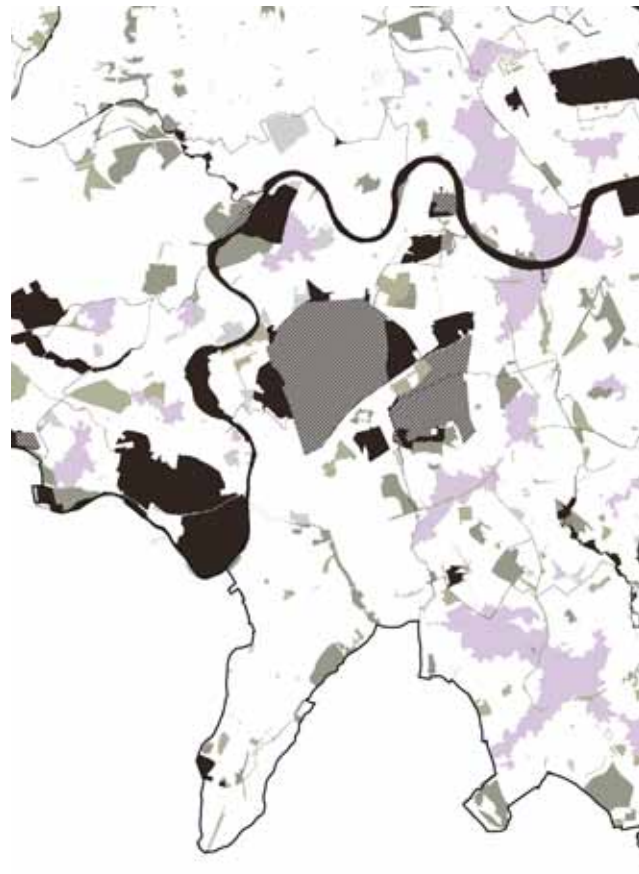
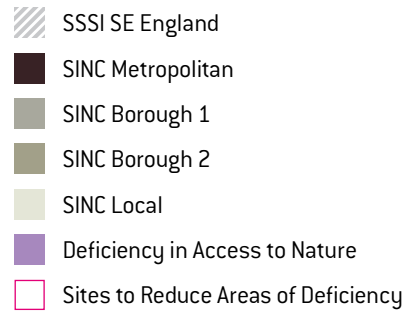


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Appendices – Baseline Description

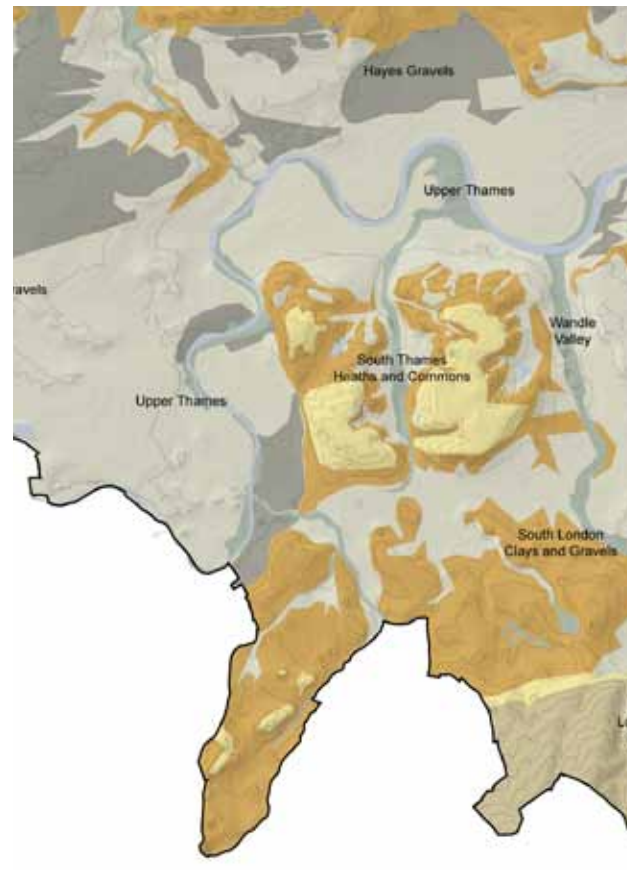
Access to Nature

The Arcadian Thames landscape has numerous Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) including Richmond Park, Wimbledon Common and Syon Reach. It also has a myriad of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) including Hampton Court, Bushy Park and the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. There is a limited deficiency in access to nature which is concentrated in North Sheen, Raynes Park, Twickenham, Teddington and Morden.



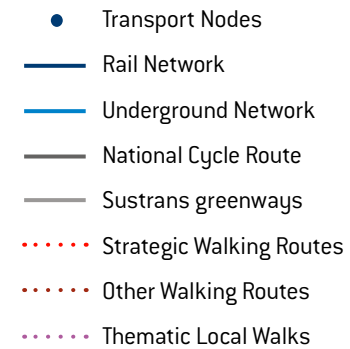
Ecological and Landscape zones

The natural underlying structure of the Arcadian landscape has in part defined the character and development of this unique area. The natural layers of geology, hydrology and topography have formed a landscape and urban structure that is directly related to the environmental conditions. Sand and gravels dominate the hilltops, once historical hunting grounds, now parks and commons, clay and loam form the hillsides where views across the landscape have been optimised by historic houses and developments, and London gravels and floodplain soils dominate along the valley bottom where a series of open spaces and water meadows are found.



Making Connections

A good network of public transport exists throughout the Arcadian Thames area. A lack of public transport exists in the large open spaces within the area as would be expected, although these connections are available at the perimeter of the parks.

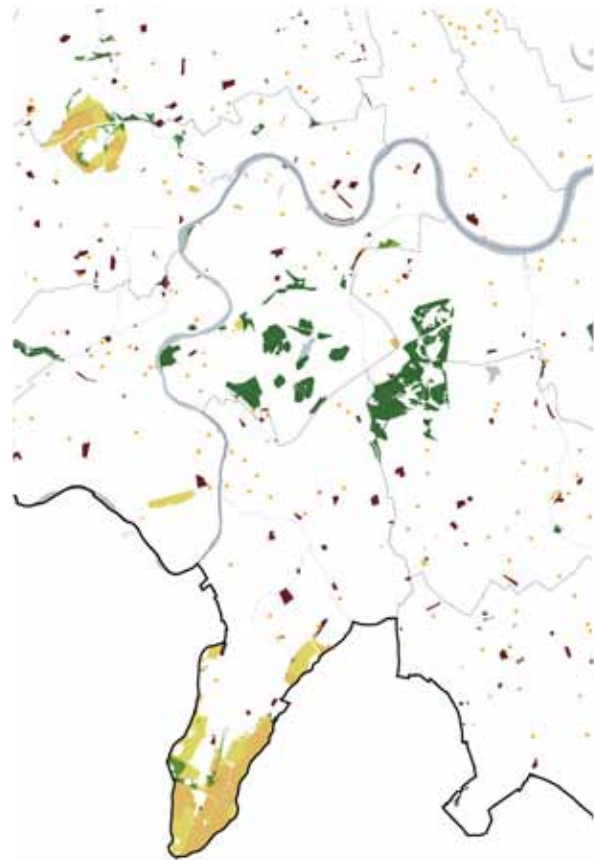


Appendices – Baseline Description

Productive Landscapes

A satisfactory network of allotments and community gardens are found within the Arcadian Thames area with a higher concentration within Kingston, Norbiton and New Malden. In the south towards Chessington agricultural land dominates between residential estates. Both mixed and broadleaf woodland can be found within Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common. A lack of agricultural land and Allotments / Community Gardens are found along the River Thames and its tributaries.

- Allotments / Community Gardens
- Horticulture / Orchards
- Arable Agriculture
- Livestock Agriculture
- Broadleaf Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Capital Growth Sites



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Registered Parks and Gardens

Within the Arcadian Thames region a large number of parks and gardens are registered landscapes. These range from the World Heritage Site of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew to The Grade I registered buildings and landscapes of Hampton Court, Bushy Park and Richmond Park to grade II listed landscapes of Syon Park. The area also contains numerous conservation areas including Richmond Park and Waterfronts such as Richmond and Twickenham.

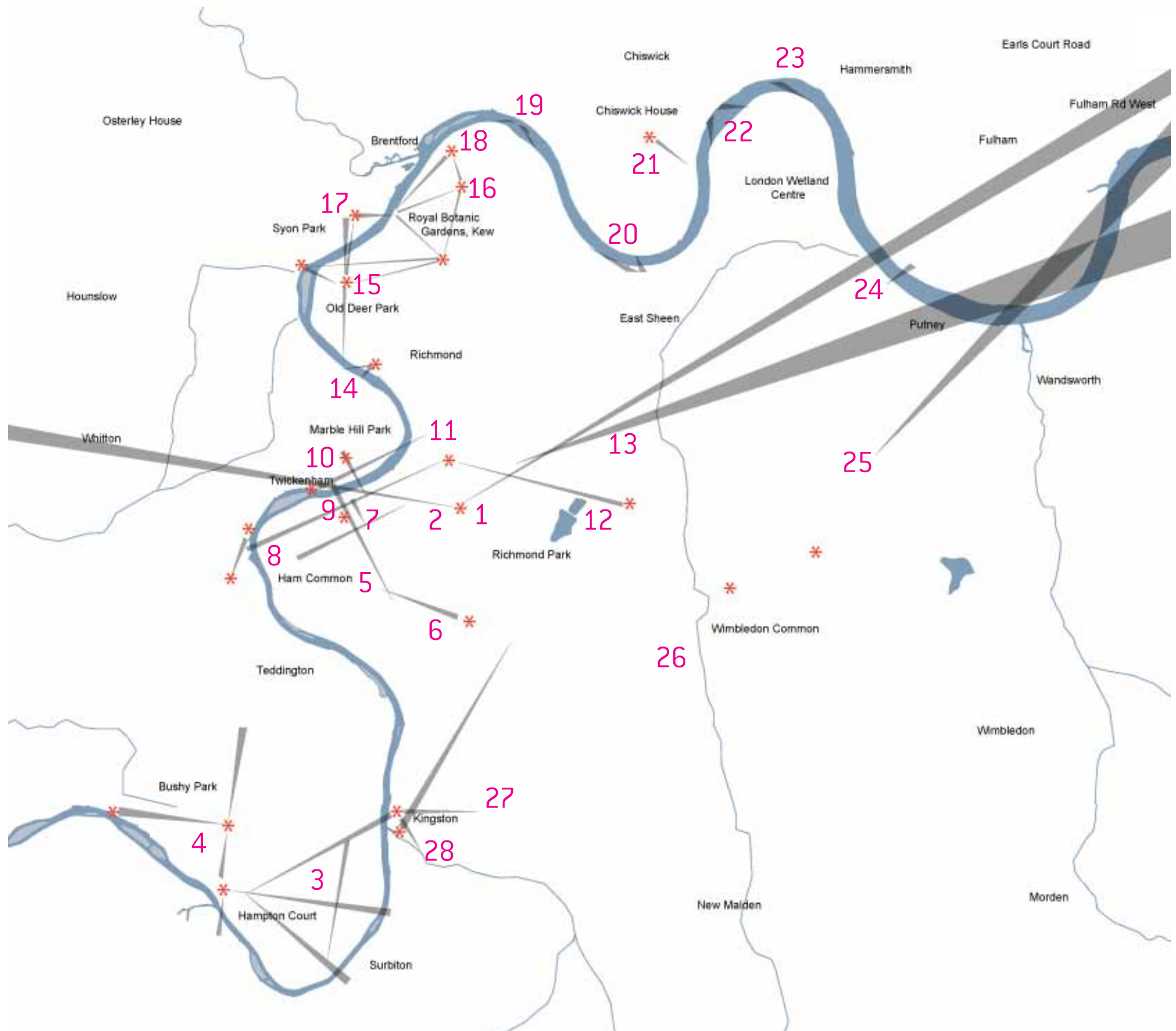
- World Heritage Site
- Grade I Registered Landscape
- Grade II* Registered Landscape
- Grade II Registered Landscape



Key Strategic Vistas / Views / Avenues

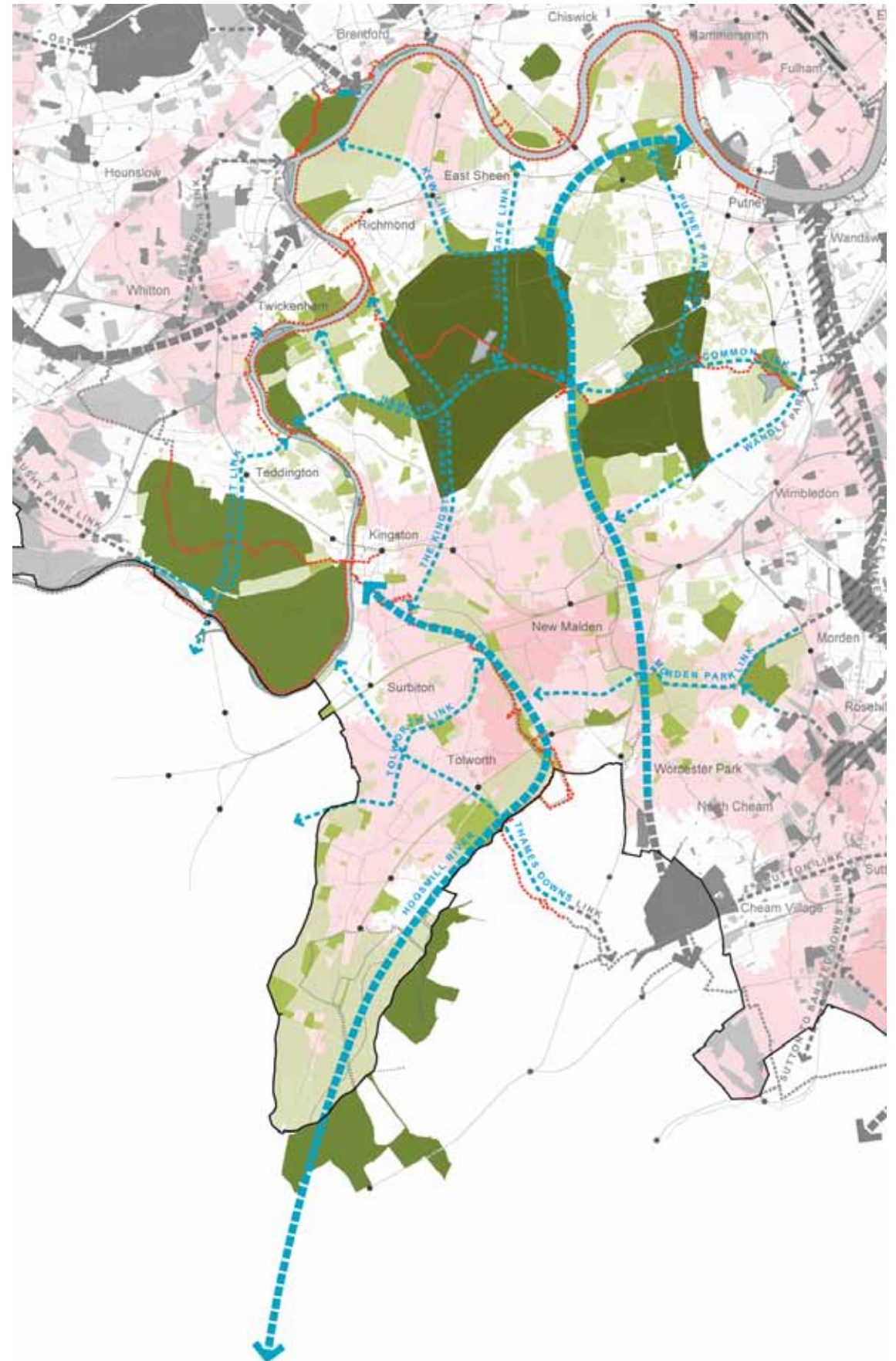
1. King Henry's Mound, Richmond Park to St Paul's Cathedral. [Strategic London View - Protected by Parliamentary Act]
2. King Henry's Mound, Richmond Park to Windsor / Kingston / Thames basin. [Strategic Local view]
3. Views / Avenues to and from Hampton Court to Kingston / Thames. [Strategic views as part of a listed landscape]
4. Views to and from Diana Fountain, Bushy Park to Garrick's Temple / Hampton Court / Teddington. [Strategic views as part of a listed landscape]
5. View along Melancholy Walk, Ham. [Strategic Local view]
6. View along Ham Gate Avenue to Park Gate House. [Strategic Local view]
7. View along Ham Avenues, Ham. [Strategic Local view]
8. View to and from Thames towpath to the Star and Garter, Richmond Hill. [Strategic Local view]
9. View to and from Ham House to the Thames. [Strategic Local view]
10. View to and from the Thames to Marble Hill House. [Strategic Local view]
11. View from Richmond Hill across Arcadian Landscape. [Strategic View - Protected by Parliamentary Act]
12. View along Queen's Ride, Richmond Park. [Strategic views as part of a listed landscape]
13. View from Richmond Park to central London. [Strategic views as part of a listed landscape]
14. View to Richmond Palace from the Thames towpath. [Strategic Local view]
15. Views to and from Kew Observatory to Isleworth / Syon House & Park / Kew Pagoda / Twickenham Bridge. [Strategic Local view]
16. Avenues / Vistas within the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew [Strategic views as part of the World Heritage Site]
17. View to and from Syon Reach to Syon House. [Strategic view from the World Heritage Site]
18. Views across Kew Green. [Strategic Local view]
19. Views to and from Kew Bridge and Kew rail Bridge Strand on the Green. [Strategic Local view]
20. Views from Chiswick bridge and Duke's Meadow to Mortlake urban river frontage. [Strategic Local view]
21. View to Chiswick House. [Strategic Local view]
22. View from Thames towpath to Chiswick Mall and Hammersmith Mall. [Strategic Local view]
23. View from Hammersmith Bridge to Hammersmith Upper Mall. [Strategic Local view]
24. View from Thames towpath to Fulham Palace. [Strategic Local view]
25. View from Tibbets Corners to central London. [Strategic Local view]
26. View from Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park to Guildhall, Kingston. [Strategic Local view]
27. View from Fairfield North, Kingston to All Saints Church, Kingston. [Strategic Local view]
28. View from College roundabout, Kingston to All Saints Church, Kingston. [Strategic Local view]

Appendices – Baseline Description



Appendices – All London Green Grid SPG Chapter 5 GGA09 Links

This Appendix is an unabridged copy of the relevant links for GGA 9, the ALGG SPG was published on 16 March 2012.



Appendices – All London Green Grid SPG Chapter 5 GGA09 Links

[The Ham Gate Link](#)

extends from the Teddington Lock footbridge (River Thames) and Ham Riverside Lands through residential streets and Richmond Park to connect with the Beverley Brook Corridor. Its northern branch connects to Ham House and the River Thames.

[The Wimbledon Common Link](#)

connects Richmond Park with the Wandle Valley to the east via Wimbledon Common and Wimbledon Park, following the route of the Capital Ring strategic walk. The route continues eastwards to Crystal Palace Park as the Wandsworth Common Link.

[The Morden Park Link](#)

extends east from the Beverley Brook corridor to the Wandle Valley via Morden Park.

[The Tolworth Link](#)

heads southwest from the Hogsmill corridor connecting green spaces that are linked through residential streets into Surrey.

[The Hampton Court Link](#)

extends from the Teddington Lock footbridge (River Thames) and green spaces on the Thames through Teddington to Bushy Park and Hampton Court Park, crossing the River Thames at Hampton Court Bridge.

[The Kingston Ham Link](#)

connects from the Thames at Petersham to Richmond Park and runs through the Kingston residential area towards the town centre of Kingston.

[The Putney Park Link](#)

runs from the Barnes Common through a large residential area west of Putney town centre towards Wimbledon Common.

[The Sheen Gate link](#)

connects Richmond Park via Sheen Lane to the River Thames.

[The Kew Link](#)

runs from the River Thames between the Royal Botanic Gardens and Old Deer Park golf course and is linked with North Sheen Station and onwards connected with East Sheen Common. It then follows the northern boundary of Richmond Park eastwards to connect with the Beverley Brook Corridor. There is an aspiration to link Kew across the River Thames to Syon Park.

[The Isleworth Link](#)

connects Isleworth waterfront, possibly connecting with the Kew Link (see above), to the Crane River Valley and Twickenham Stadium along Twickenham Road. The southeastern branch passes through Craneford Playing Fields to terminate at the western end of Twickenham town centre and River Thames where there may be potential to investigate a new river crossing.

[The Bushy Park Link](#)

connects the Thames towpath running alongside Hampton Court and Bushy Park to Kempton Park race course, Kempton Park Reservoirs and the urban area of Hampton.

[The Thames Downs Link](#)

connects the residential centres of Erwell to the Thames Down footpath which links the River Thames and Thames Path National Trail at the centre of Kingston to the North Downs. The Thames Downs Link follows the course of the Hogsmill River before meeting the Thames Down Path at Tolworth Farm and continuing along the Hogsmill River corridor to Kingston.

[The Wandle Park Link](#)

connects from the Beverley Brook corridor at Raynes Park to Putney town centre and Wandsworth Park. The connection mainly runs through residential areas and also connects Wimbledon town centre and Wimbledon Park.

Appendices – Group Membership

Sub-area chair

Jason Debney

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Jason Debney is the strategy co-ordinator for the Thames Landscape Strategy, Hampton to Kew. Jason studied Land Management before specialising in historic landscapes. He has worked on numerous heritage projects across the country before joining the Thames Landscape Strategy.

Design for London design advisor

GROSS. MAX. Landscape Architects

mail@grossmax.com

David Richards - Senior Project Landscape Architect

GROSS. MAX. is an award-winning landscape architecture practice with a wide ranging portfolio of projects ranging from large scale planning to urban master planning, city parks and urban public spaces. GROSS. MAX. has worked extensively within London on key projects including the new landscape masterplan for the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Potter's Fields Park, Brixton Central Square, The Royal Festival Hall public realm, and multiple streetscape schemes within the city. For further information see www.grossmax.com.

Glossary of terms

ALGG	All London Green Grid
EA	Environment Agency
ATGG	Arcadian Thames Green Grid
EU	European Union
GAF	Growth Area Funding
GI	Green Infrastructure
GIGL	Greenspace Information for Greater London
GLA	Greater London Authority
HLF	Heritage Lottery Fund
LDA	London Development Agency
LDF	Local Development Framework
LWT	London Wildlife Trust
NE	Natural England
NT	National Trust
SAUL	Sustainable and Accessible Urban Landscapes
S106	Section 106 Agreement for planning gain
TfL	Transport for London
TLS	Thames Landscape Strategy

Work Group Members

Jamie Dean	Design for London
Peter Massini	Greater London Authority
Ajit Bansal	London Borough of Hounslow
Gillian Bernadt	London Borough of Hounslow
Martyn Clark	The Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames
Chris Chowns	London Borough of Merton
David Allister	London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames
Robert Parsey	London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames
Simon Cooper-Grundy	London Borough of Wandsworth
Mathew Firth	London Wildlife Trust
Rhys Thomas Edwards	Transport for London
Simon Richards	The Royal Parks
Ruth Holmes	The Royal Parks
Adam Curtis	The Royal Parks

Credits:

Authors: Jason Debney, GROSS. MAX. Landscape Architects, Design for London

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Design for London

GROSS. MAX. Landscape Architects

Thames Landscape Strategy

Steven Craven - Autumn colours on Putney Park Lane - <http://www.geography.org.uk>

Diamond Geezer - Alton Estate Roehampton - <http://diamondgeezer.blogspot.com>

The Royal Parks - Isabella Plantation - www.royalparks.gov.uk

The Royal Parks - Water Vole Introduction - Nigel Reeve

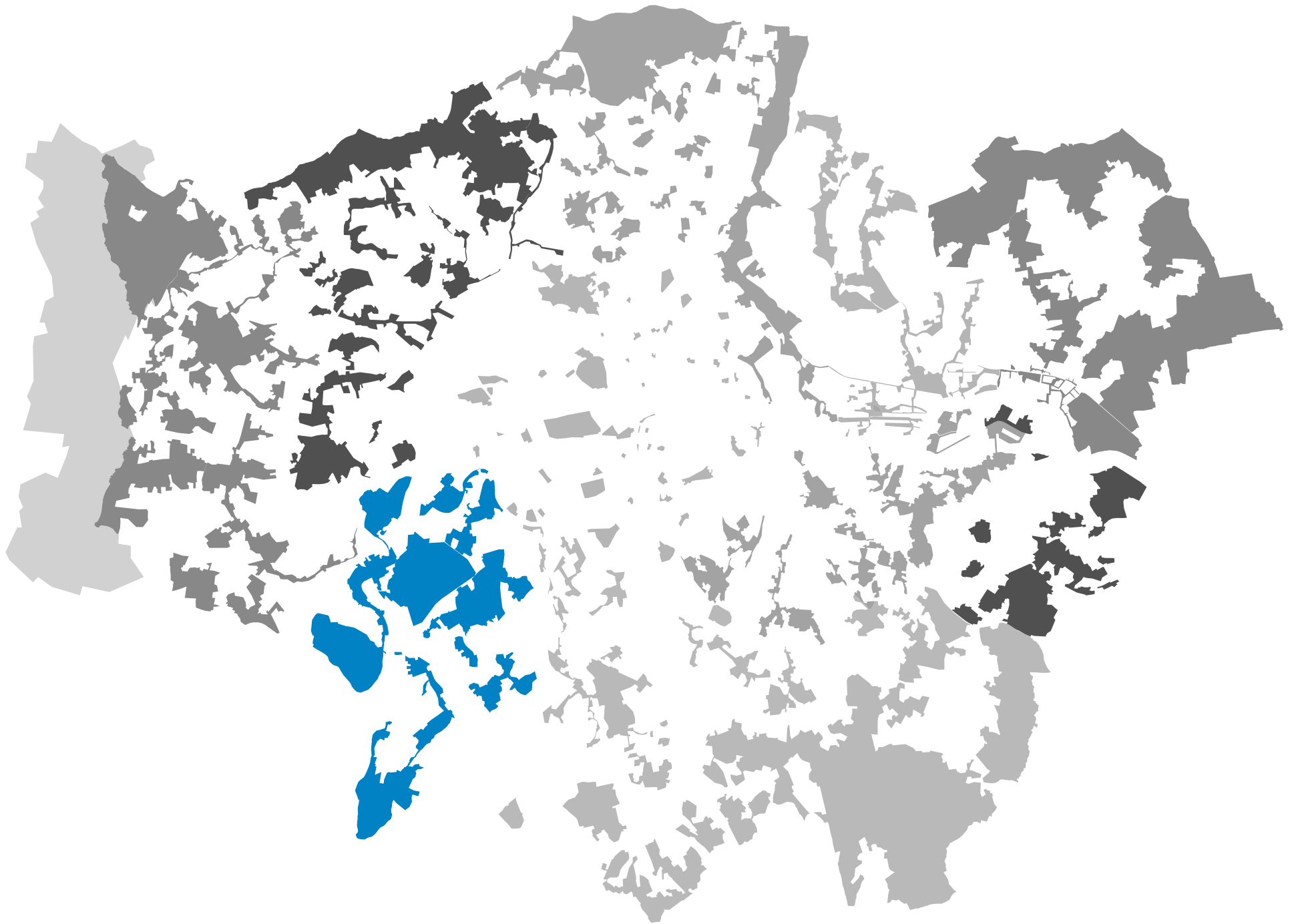
Victoria Wallop - underground, overground wombling free - www.itsasmallworldafterallfamily.wordpress.com

Notes:

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.

LB Richmond request :

All projects listed in this Area Framework will be subject to feasibility, public consultation and funding and as a result may change. In addition, projects will need the necessary approvals from landowners, statutory consultees such as the Environment Agency and local authorities, including where relevant planning permission. The implementation of any project will be subject to the priorities of the implementing organisation.



 London Borough
of Hounslow

 LONDON BOROUGH OF
RICHMOND UPON THAMES

 merton

 THE BRIGHTER WORLD
Wandsworth

 Royal
Kingston

 NATURAL
ENGLAND

 Environment
Agency



 Change

 DESIGN
FOR
LONDON

MAYOR OF LONDON