

# **London's riverside - past, present, future**

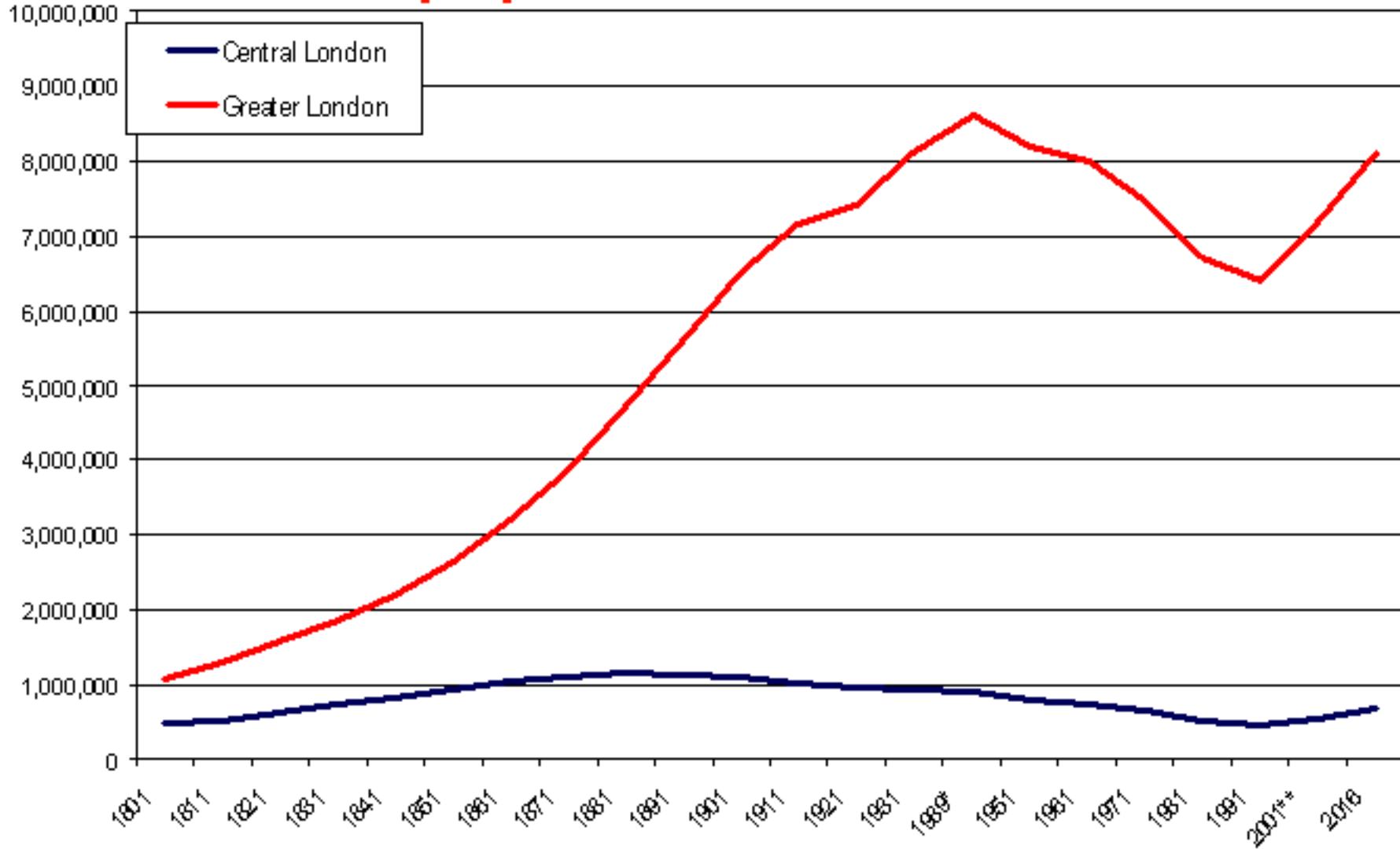
**Richard Brown, Greater London Authority**

**Harbour Business Forum Lunch - 20.09.05**





# London's population 1801-2016



## London 2004

- Population rising from 7.4-8.2 million
- 300 languages and more every year
- Persistent inner city deprivation
- Affordable housing shortage
- Commitment to sustainable growth
- GDP of a small country and major centre for financial and creative sectors

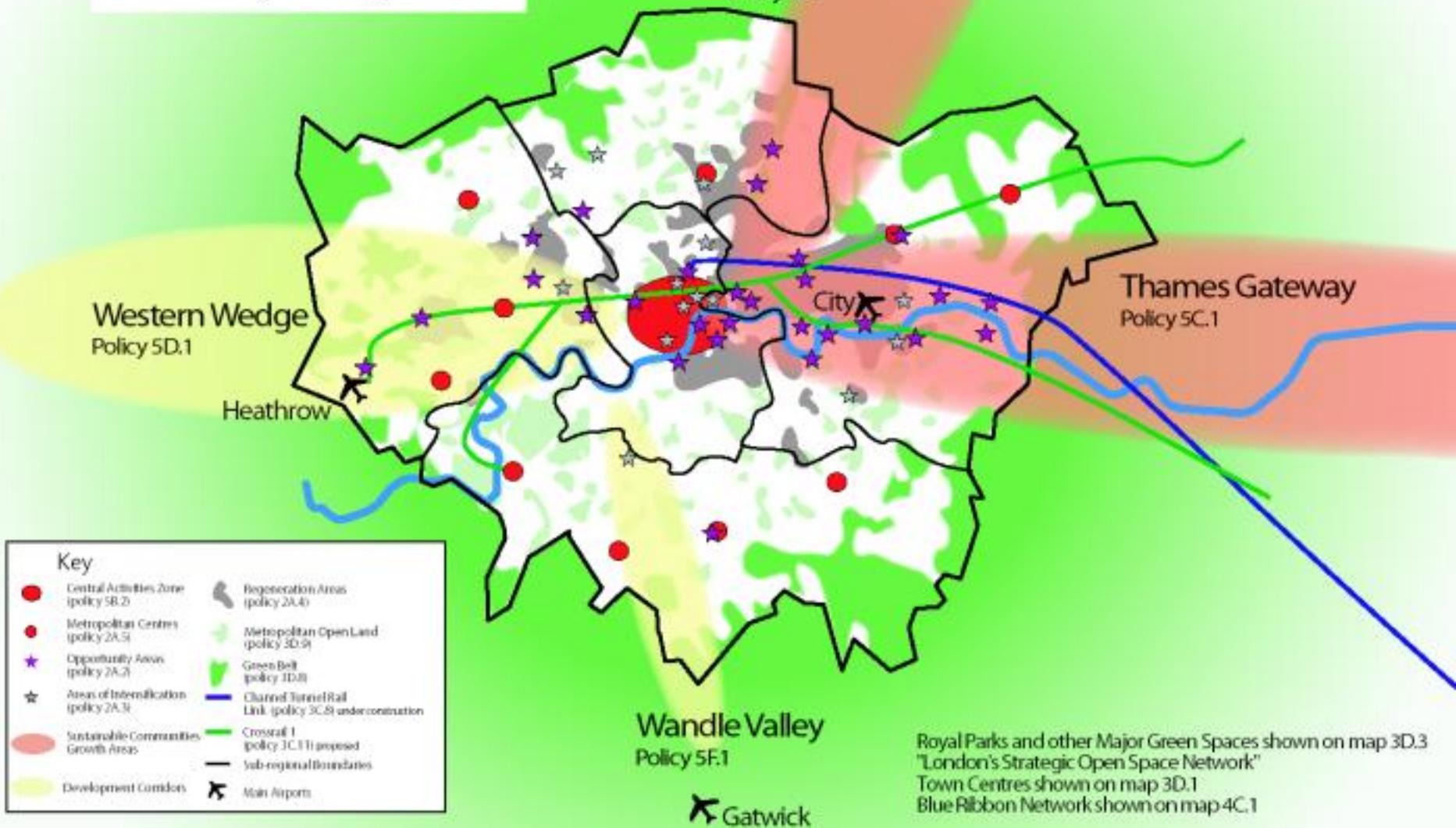
# **Greater London Authority**

- Mayor with executive power
  - Strategies: spatial development, waste management, culture, noise, biodiversity, air quality, economic development, transport
  - Control over economic development and transport
  - Veto over strategic planning applications
- London Assembly - 25 members
  - Scrutinise and agree budgets

*“An exemplary sustainable  
world city”*

The London Plan, 2004

## The Key Diagram





GREATER**LONDON** AUTHORITY

# North Bank of the Thames



# South Bank of the Thames





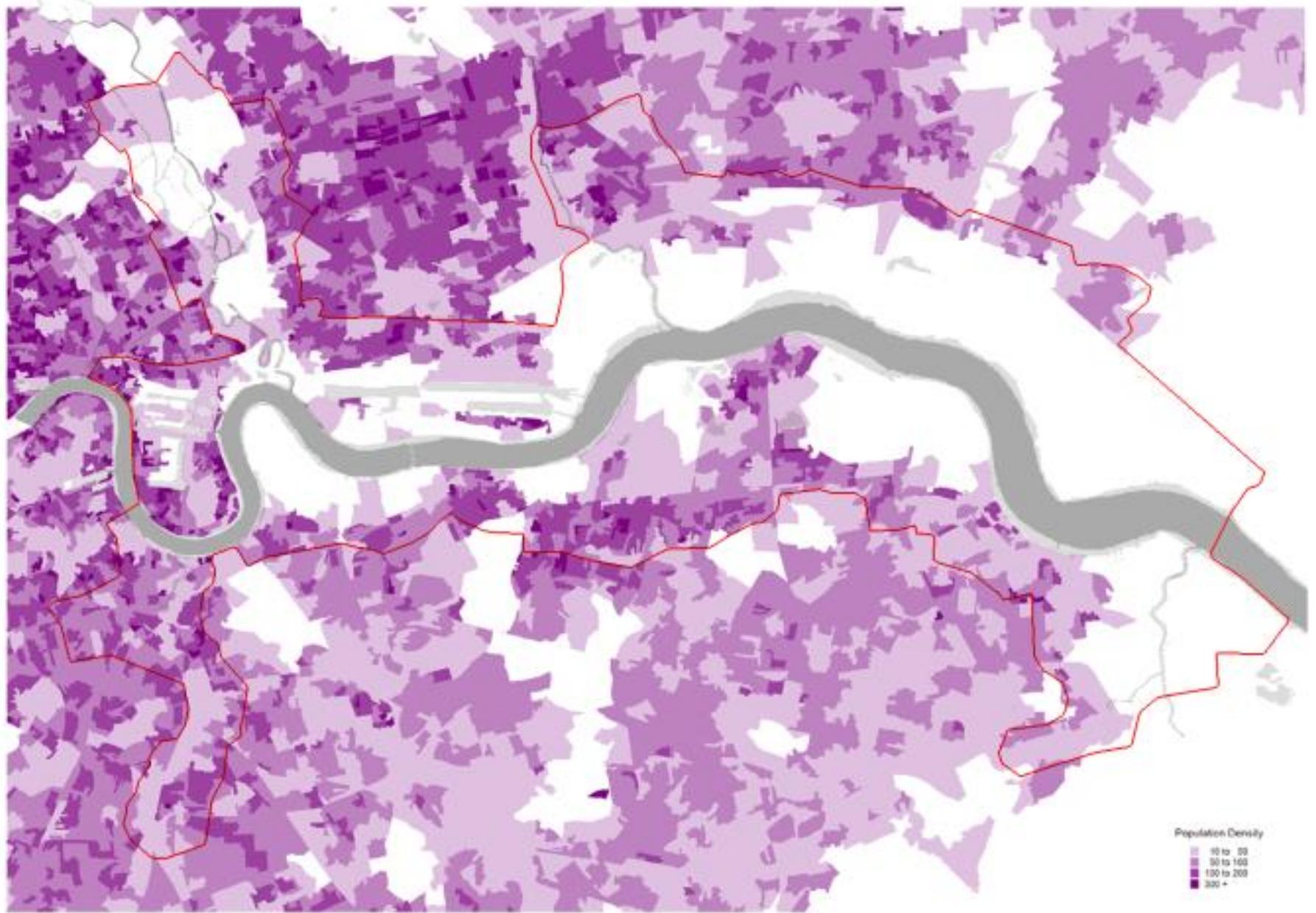




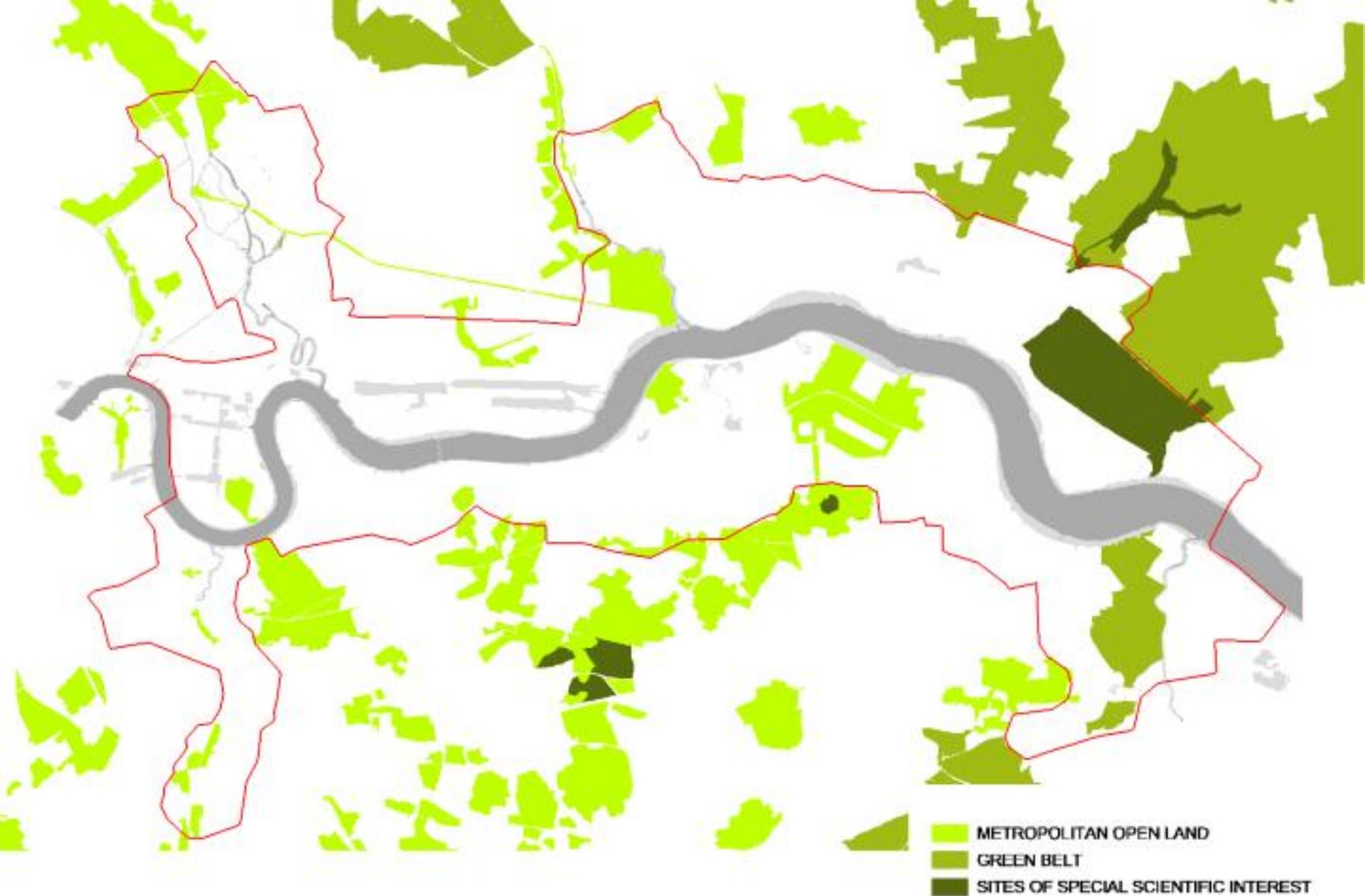
**Thames Gateway**  
**Greater London**



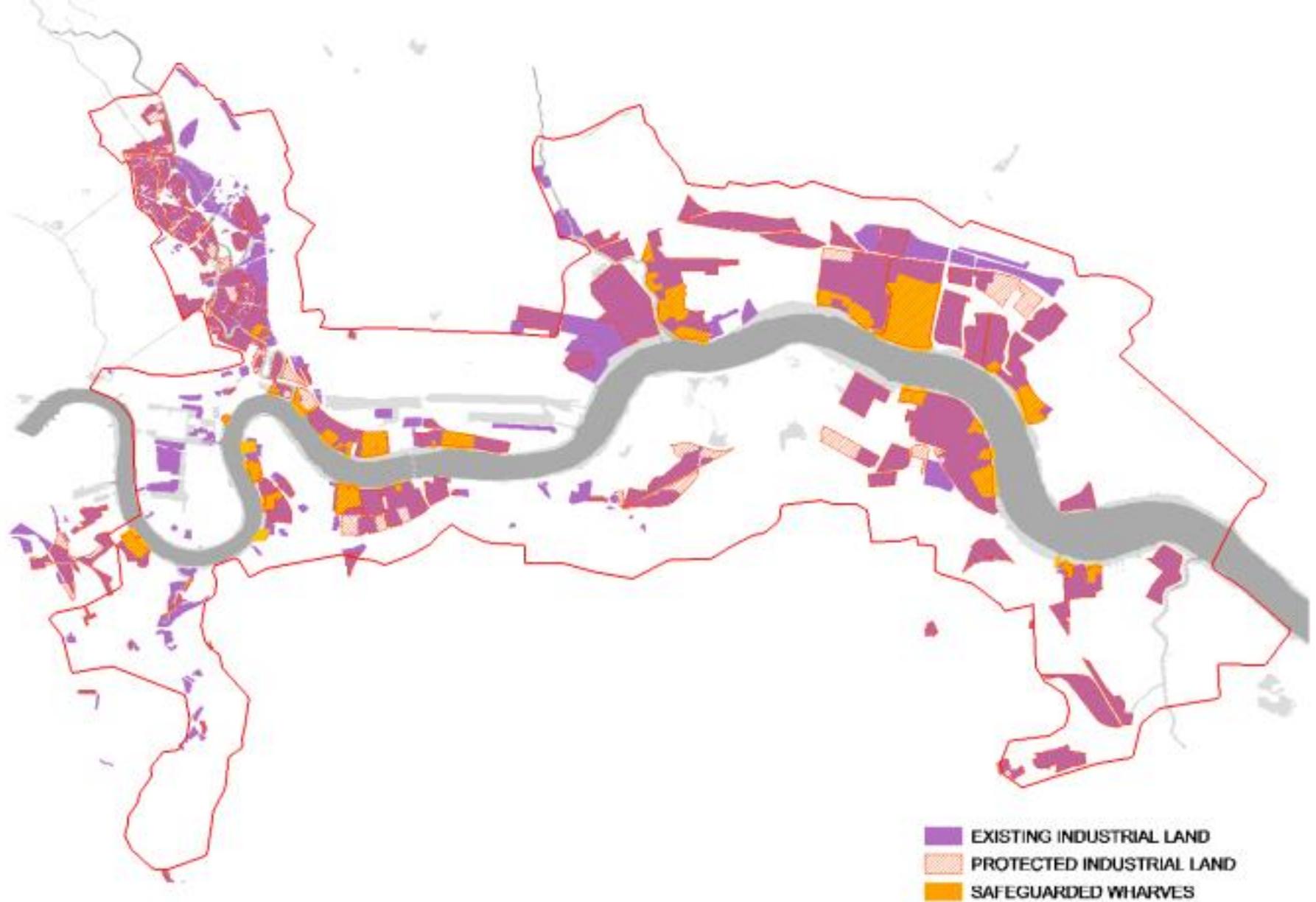




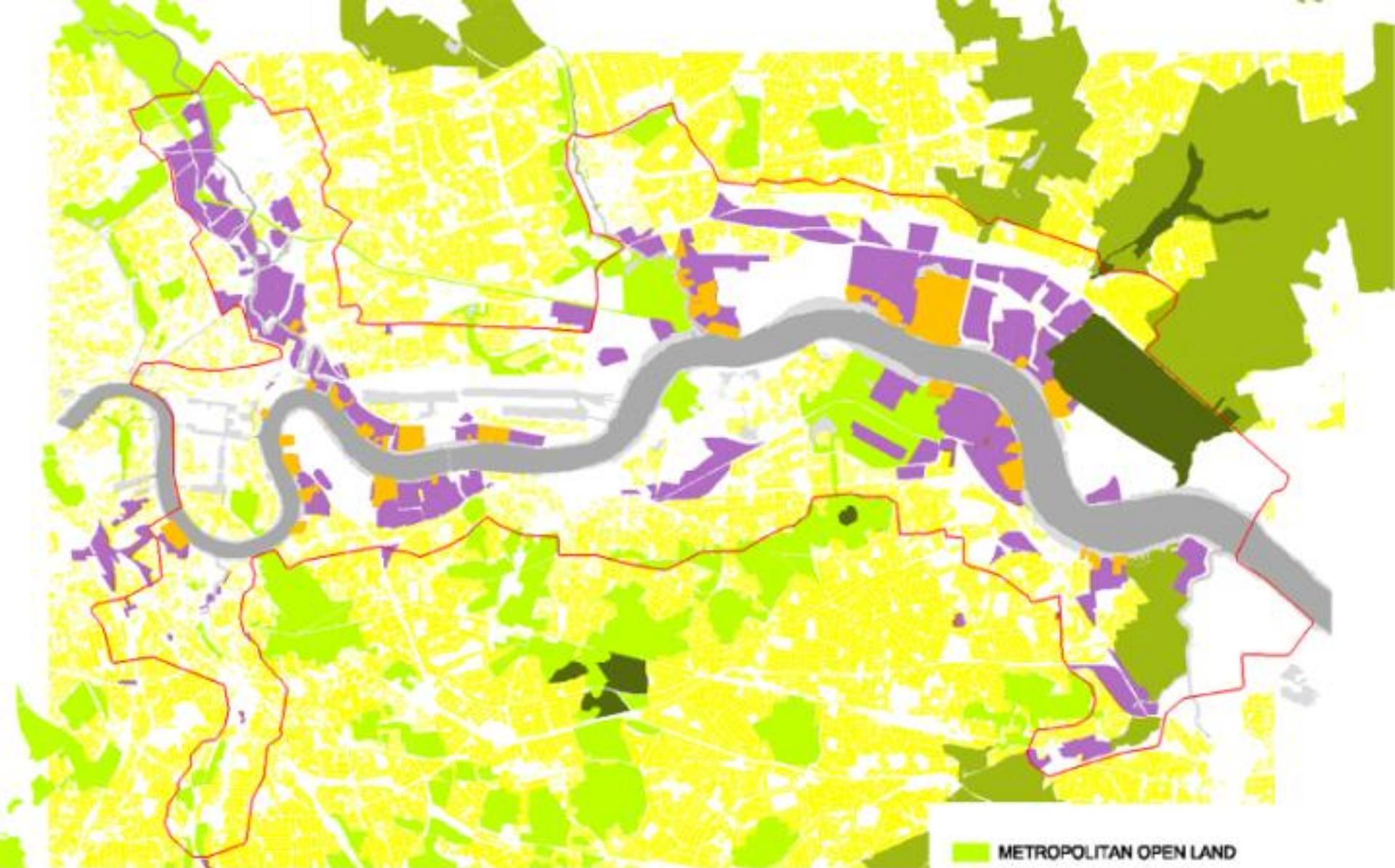
**Thames Gateway Population Density 2001**



**Current context: protected open spaces**



**Current context: existing + protected industrial land**

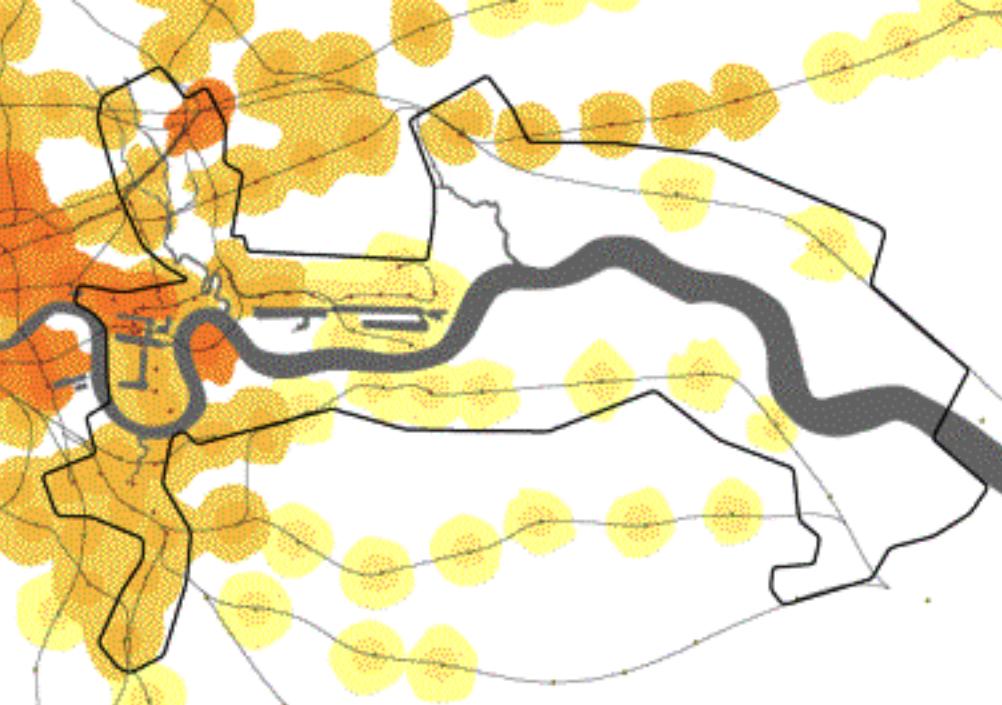


- METROPOLITAN OPEN LAND
- GREEN BELT
- SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST
- PROTECTED INDUSTRY
- PROTECTED WHARVES
- EXISTING RESIDENTIAL AREAS

**Current context + existing residential areas**

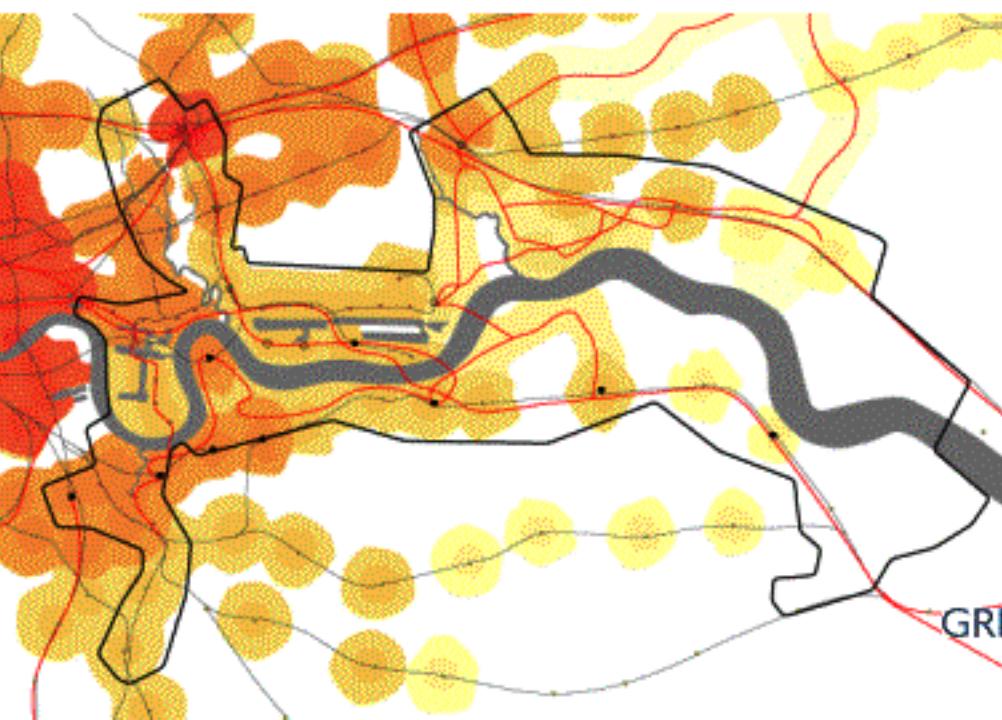
## Institutional architecture

- Mayor of London leading partnership of key regeneration agencies
- Government commitment to 'sustainable communities' (£200m pa)
- Audit of housing site availability (60k, 90k, more?)
- Framework of principles for development and phasing
- Detailed costing of necessary investment for sustainable development
- Design framework



**2003**

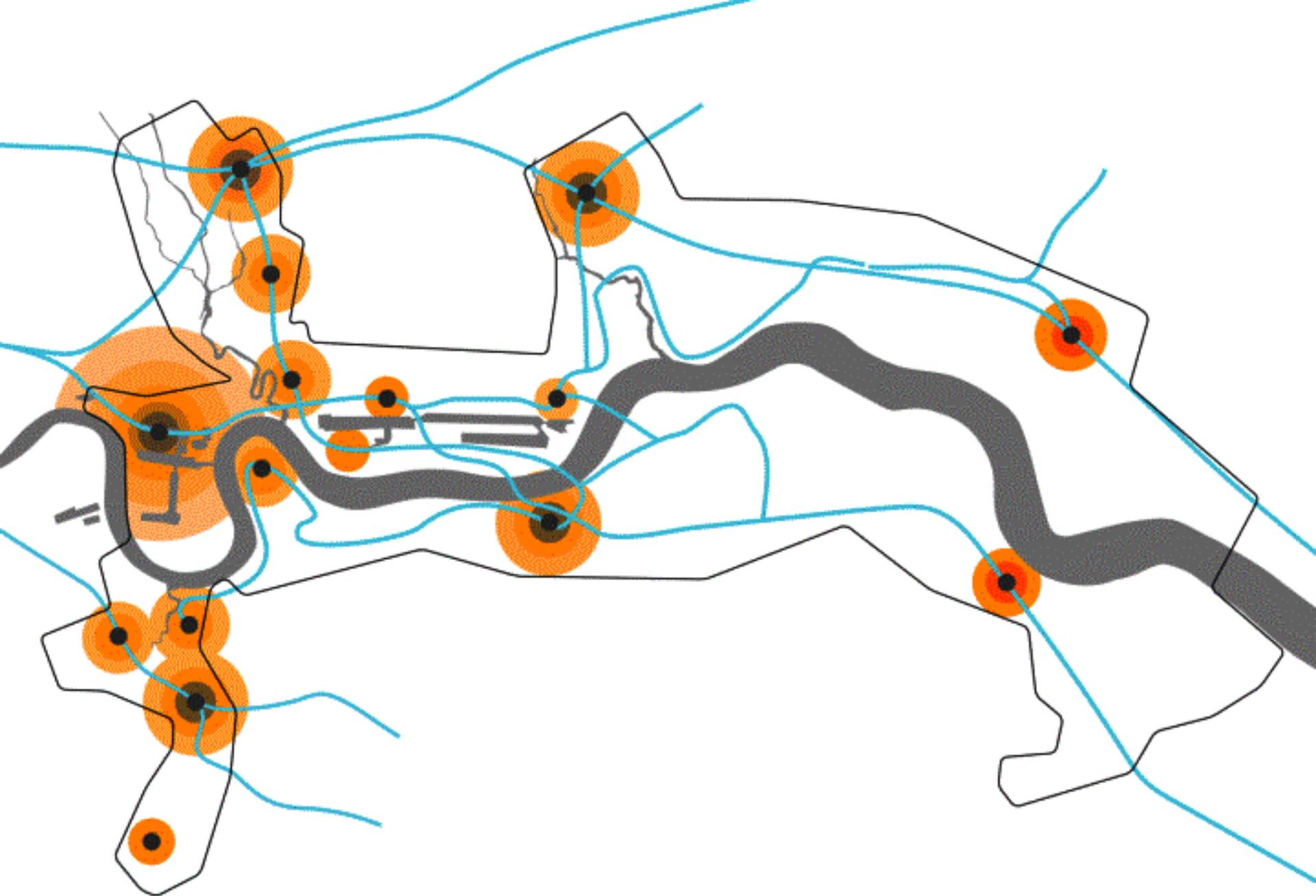
This map of London shows air quality data from 2003. The background is white, representing areas with low concentrations. Yellow dots of varying sizes are scattered across the map, indicating higher concentrations in specific locations. A thick black line outlines the Greater London area. A network of thin grey lines represents the road or rail network.



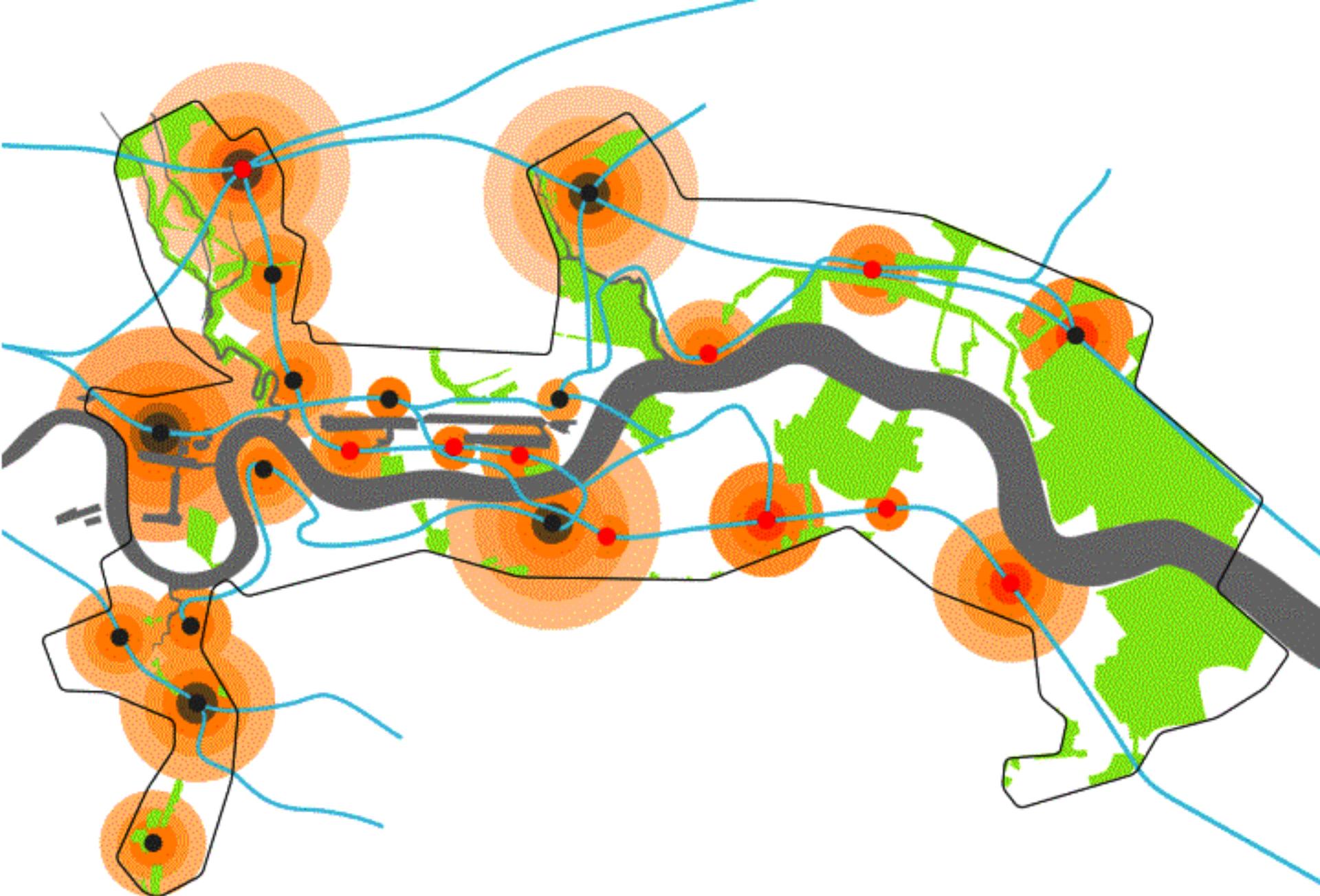
**2016**

This map of London shows air quality data from 2016. The background is white, representing areas with low concentrations. Red dots of varying sizes are scattered across the map, indicating higher concentrations in specific locations. A thick black line outlines the Greater London area. A network of thin grey lines represents the road or rail network. Compared to the 2003 map, there is a significant increase in the density and size of red dots, particularly in the central and northern parts of the city, suggesting a deterioration in air quality over the period.

GREATER **LONDON** AUTHORITY

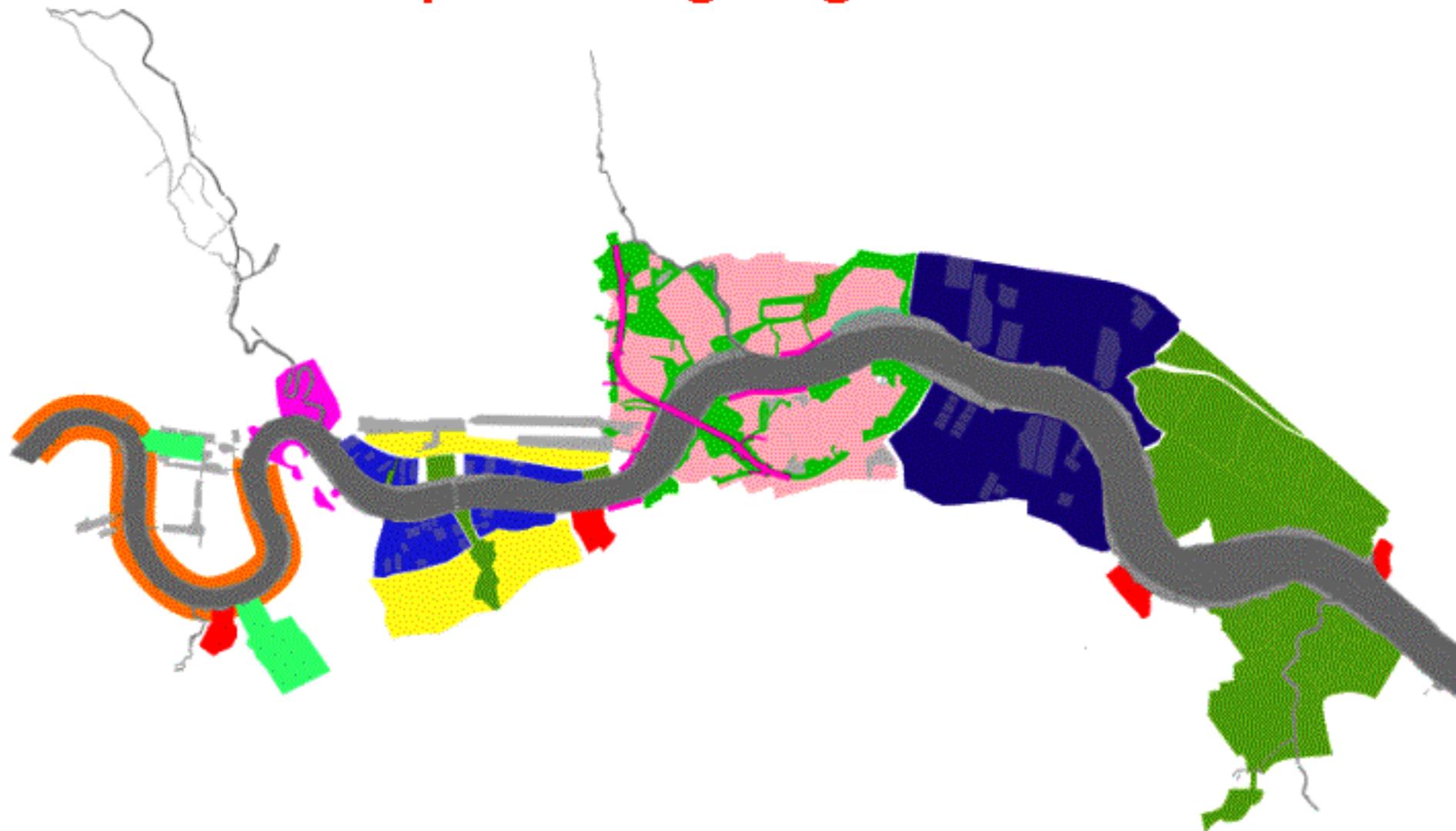


GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY



GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

# Riverside places - going with the flow





GREATER**LONDON** AUTHORITY





GREATER**LONDON** AUTHORITY







**Lower Lea  
Valley**

**Barking  
Reach**

**Greenwich  
Peninsula**





# Greenwich Peninsula



GREATER **LONDON** AUTHORITY







## **Building a new ‘city within a city’**

- Learning the lessons of the past
- Comprehensive, inclusive and managed change
- Balancing competing demands
- New approaches to planning and partnership
- Understand the scale and take the long-term view