

London Green Belt Enhancement Opportunities

Appendices

Greater London Authority

Final Report

Prepared by LUC

June 2026



Version	Status	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
1	Draft	S Crewe J Blake H Fowler	S Crewe	J Allen	31.03.2026
2	Final	S Harris S Crewe	S Crewe	T Livingston	25.06.2026



Land Use Consultants Limited

Registered in England. Registered number 2549296. Registered office: 250 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8RD. Printed on 100% recycled paper

Contents

Appendix A	5
Epping Forest and the River Roding Corridor (Cluster A)	
Appendix B	17
Land at Fairlop Plain and the River Beam Corridor (Cluster B)	
Appendix C	28
Romford to Rainham and the River Ingrebourne Corridor (Cluster C)	
Appendix D	38
Cray Valley (Cluster D)	
Appendix E	49
Chislehurst and Petts Wood (Cluster E)	
Appendix F	60
Bromley and Croydon Southern Fringes (Cluster F)	
Appendix G	71
South London Downlands (Cluster G)	
Appendix H	81
Chessington (Cluster H)	
Appendix I	90

Feltham and Hounslow (Cluster I)

Appendix J **101**

London Heathrow North (Cluster J)

Appendix K **113**

Ruislip and the Colne Valley (Cluster K)

Appendix L **125**

Harrow Northern Fringe (Cluster L)

Appendix M **135**

Edgware and Barnet (Cluster M)

Appendix N **146**

Enfield Chase (Cluster N)

Appendix O **157**

River Lee Corridor (Cluster O)

Appendix P **168**

Composite list of all borough-level GI evidence base documents

References **170**

Appendix A

Epping Forest and the River Roding Corridor (Cluster A)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Cluster A is characterised by two corridors of GI assets extending broadly north-south. The westernmost corridor forms the southern extent of Epping Forest and stretches from Royal Epping Forest Golf Club in the north to Green Man Interchange in the south. The gently meandering course of The Ching occupies land within this corridor, encompassing the route of Centenary Walk. Moving south from Chingford, Cluster A lies within close proximity to the infrastructure corridors of the A1009, A104, A114 and A1199. The corridor separates the urban areas of Walthamstow and Woodford.

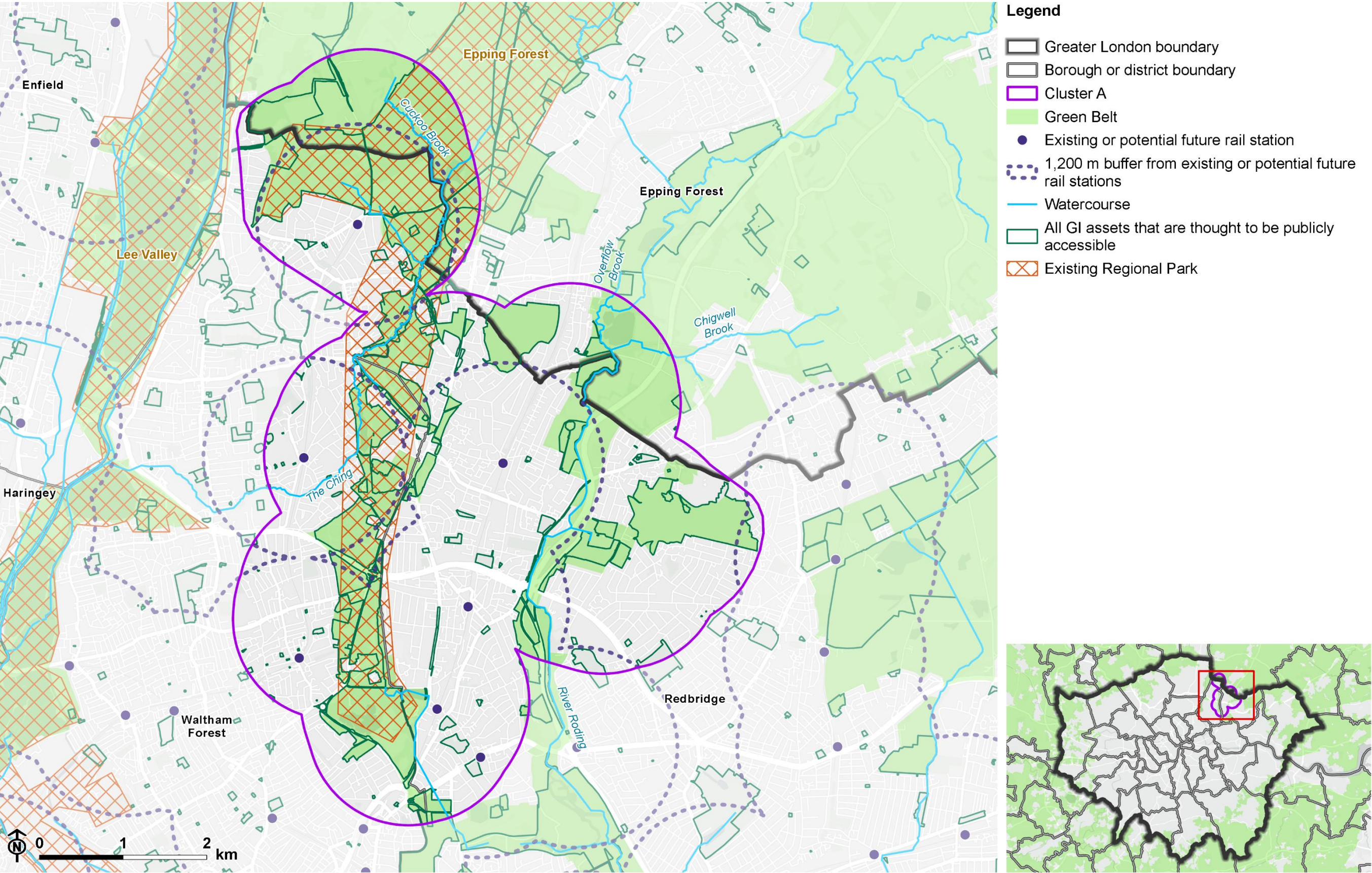
The easternmost corridor broadly follows the route of the M11 and the River Roding, extending north-south from Chigwell to Wanstead. Luxborough Lakes forms the northern limit of the corridor. The Hainault loop of the Central line lies immediately south of this waterbody and restricts some north-south permeability. The route of the M11 reduces east-west connectivity within the corridor, with Green Belt in this location dominated by the network of playing fields and sports grounds. Woodland cover at Woodford Bridge and Hospital Hill Wood characterises land at the eastern extent of Cluster A.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

A.1 Land forming the westernmost corridor is largely publicly accessible, providing opportunities for unrestricted connectivity north-south. However, land forming the easternmost corridor is fragmented in character, exacerbated by the corridor of the M11 which results in landscape severance.

A.2 Figure A.1 shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster A.

Figure A.1: Location plan for Cluster A



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

A.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster A are outlined below:



Access to green space

A.4 Areas of Cluster A which demonstrate a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision of GI) are limited to discrete areas of the existing urban fabric. This includes land bordering existing Green Belt at Roding Valley and land immediately west of Chigwell Road at Woodford.

A.5 Areas identified as higher need and higher provision indicate opportunities to make existing green space more accessible. This pattern of data output is evident at Pole Hill, Hatch Forest and Hatch Plain in the northern portion of Cluster A. In the southern section of the cluster, areas described as higher need and higher provision are associated with the corridor of the A1400 and the A12.



Clean water

A.6 Land bordering the southern extent of Cluster A at Leyton Flats and Hollow Pond at Upper Walthamstow is identified as an area where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality.



Noise reduction

A.7 Sections of the Weaver Line which intersect with the A1009, A406 and Forest Road are described as areas currently experiencing high noise pollution which new strategic tree provision may help alleviate. This pattern of higher need and lower provision is also evident where the Central Line crosses Station Way at Roding Valley, the A1009 at Woodford Green and land north of South Woodford Station.

A.8 No areas within Cluster A exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to nature recovery, greener active travel routes or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

A.9 Running broadly north-south, land within Cluster A is defined as two Strategic Corridors within the All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#). A wider connection to the east is provided by the Redbridge Link, with Highams Park Link following a small tributary towards Banbury Reservoir in the west.

A.10 Land contained within Cluster A is encompassed within the River Roding and Epping Forest ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 2\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster A:

- **Urban to Green Links:** Improve links between the urban communities of Waltham Forest and Redbridge through Epping Forest to the Green Belt. Create a network of coherent legible routes following Centenary Walk through Walthamstow and Highams Park.
- **Fairlop Plain:** Create a strategic network of GI that focuses on improving the quality of the existing open spaces and developing improved physical links between them.
- **Lost Rivers:** Improve and link the 'lost rivers' within Waltham Forest and Redbridge northwards to the Essex countryside and southwards to the River Thames to enhance public access, preserve inter-tidal habitat creation and promote flood protection.

- **Green Crossing Grey Infrastructure:** Enhance access and connectivity across major east-west infrastructure corridors, including the River Roding.
- **Branching Out:** Promote an initiative to bring the past of Epping Forest to life and preserve the site for future generations; including heritage, access, veteran tree management, green skills and grazing initiatives.
- **Greenway for Redbridge:** Create a link between the Roding Valley and Havering along the Redbridge Link, improving the quality of open space and restoring the culverted rivers.

A.11 The River Roding and Epping Forest ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster A. These interventions are smaller in scale but offer the opportunity to be implemented through a range of delivery mechanisms. The GI projects are outlined below:

- **Wanstead Flats and Wanstead Park:** Improve pedestrian connections to Epping Forest to provide direct access from urban areas.
- **Ilford to Ray Park:** Reinstate parts of the River Roding, introduce naturalised conditions to increase flood attenuation by slowing storm water movements and creating greater absorption capacity. Address east-west connectivity and improve pedestrian and cycling provision.
- **Upping Roding to Epping Forest:** Consider the existing ecological resources when providing improved access to nature, including veteran trees within the ancient woodland and the riverine habitats of the Ching Book.
- **River Roding Enhancements:** Naturalise riverbanks, reinstate meanders and improve flood alleviation to expand and increase the diversity of aquatic and marginal habitat.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

A.12 Cluster A includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Acid grassland

A.13 Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at land south of Gilberts Slade and Leyton Flats.

Ancient trees and woodland

A.14 Improve the management of ancient trees and woodlands to increase their longevity and resilience at Knighton Woods, Barn Hoppitt, River Ching at Hatch Forest, Larks Wood, Mallinson Wood, Claybury Park and Walthamstow Forest South.

Green corridors

A.15 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats from Epping Forest to the Lee Valley and Claybury Park to Fairlop Plain. The opportunity exists to enhance habitat connectivity in these areas, as well as promote improved linkages from the adjoining urban areas.

Lowland meadow

A.16 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at The Lops and Whitehall Plain.

Ponds and lakes

A.17 Restore, expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Highams Park Lake, Oak Hill Ponds, Bulrush Pond and Hollow Ponds.

Urban mosaic habitat

A.18 Restore, expand, create and connect urban mosaic habitats at Pimp Hall Allotments and Simmons Lane Allotments.

Wood pasture and parkland

A.19 Restore, expand, create and connect wood pasture and parkland at Pole Hill, Chingford Plain East, Oak Hill and Leyton Flats.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

A.20 Cluster A encompasses the southern portion of Epping Forest Regional Park. Land within Cluster A is almost wholly encompassed within the 8km accessibility catchment of this regional park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

A.21 The Natural Greenspace Improvement Strategy published by the London Borough of Redbridge [See reference 3] aims to mitigate recreational pressure on Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) through a set of GI interventions. Those relating to Cluster A include opportunities to enhance the Roding Valley and Claybury Park.

A.22 A number of opportunities are identified to enhance the Roding Valley to support the mitigation of adverse effects on the integrity of Epping Forest. Repairs and re-surfacing works to the cycle path lying between Ray Park and Chigwell Road is identified as high priority. Entrance signage and interpretation boards at various locations within Roding Valley Park, as well as localised surfacing improvements, are also identified as high and medium priority proposed interventions. Riverside cycle path construction between Chigwell Road and the M11 subway to allow connections to Footpath 50 is also identified as a medium priority project.

A.23 High and medium priority intervention opportunities within Claybury Park include signage improvements and localised access improvements (from Fulwell Avenue to Claybury Park and at Ash Plantation). Improvements to the strategic cycle network, including access enhancements and drainage improvements are listed as lower priority.

A.24 The Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy published by the London Borough of Waltham Forest [See reference 4] identifies the following strategic projects of relevance to Cluster A:

- **Project D: The Highams Park: Heritage, Open Space and Biodiversity Improvements:** Develop a management strategy and improvement programme for the remnants of the historic landscape and introduce appropriate tree planting landscape improvements. Access enhancements to the existing network of PRoW should include linkages to the Epping Forest Centenary Walk, as well as wider connections to Claybury Park.
- **Project E: Protecting and Enhancing Woodford New Road Green Corridor:** Provide segregated cycle lanes, connecting Whipps Cross Interchange to Woodford Green on the borough boundary.
- **Project F: River Ching and South Chingford Wetlands:** Implement a catchment-based approach to providing flood alleviation, improving water quality and reducing polluted water runoff through constructed wetlands in open spaces.

- **Project G: River Ching Local Blue Ribbon:** Create a continuous riverside path along the River Ching, including 'gateways' to the river using appropriately sited interpretation boards and signage.
- **Project J: North Chingford Gateway to the Forest:** Develop the area around Chingford Station as a key gateway to Epping Forest to reduce car journeys to the site and promote sustainable travel opportunities.
- **Project K: Whipps Cross Development:** Enhance existing woodland and open space within the area to provide high quality GI, access to nature and alternative recreational space for some users of Epping Forest. The site also offers the opportunity to deliver flood alleviation.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

A.25 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster A, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures A.2 and 2**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **A1: Enhanced pedestrian connectivity:** Improve links between the urban communities of Waltham Forest and Redbridge through Epping Forest.
- **A2: 'Lost river' reinstatement:** Improve and link the 'lost river' of the River Ching to enhance public access.
- **A3: Active travel provision along the River Roding:** Improve pedestrian and cycling provision from Ilford to Ray Park along the River Roding.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Access linkages:** Create a network of coherent legible routes following Centenary Walk through Walthamstow and Highams Park.

- **Connections from the settlement edge:** Improve pedestrian connections from Wanstead Flats and Wanstead Park to Epping Forest to provide direct access from urban areas.
- **East-west connectivity:** Introduce interventions along sections of the River Roding.
- **Interpretation enhancements:** Introduce signage improvements and localised access improvements at Claybury Park (from Fulwell Avenue to Claybury Park and at Ash Plantation).
- **Riverside connectivity:** Create a continuous riverside path along the River Ching, including 'gateways' to the river using appropriately sited interpretation boards and signage. Protect and enhance Woodford New Road Green Corridor.
- **Gateway provision:** Develop the area around Chingford Station as a key gateway to Epping Forest to reduce car journeys to the site and promote sustainable travel opportunities.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **A4: Green space connectivity:** Create a strategic network of GI eastwards towards Fairlop Plain, focusing on improving the quality of existing open spaces.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Create new green space along the Roding Valley and at land immediately west of Chigwell Road at Woodford.
- **Access improvements to existing green space:** Make existing green space more accessible at Pole Hill, Hatch Forest and Hatch Plain in the northern portion of Cluster A and along the corridors of the A1400 and the A12 in the southern section of the cluster.
- **Green space quality enhancement:** Enhance existing woodland and open space within the cluster to provide high quality GI, access to nature and recreational provision which forms an alternative to Epping Forest.
- **Strategic connectivity:** Introduce access enhancements along Epping Forest Centenary Walk, offering wider connections to Claybury Park.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **A5: Redbridge Link:** Create a strategic link from the Roding Valley to Fairlop Plain along the Redbridge Link, improving the quality of existing open space and restoring culverted rivers.
- **A6: SuDS interventions along the River Roding:** Introduce landscape improvements and reinstate parts of the River Roding from Ilford to Ray Park. Promote the use of SuDS to increase flood attenuation by slowing storm water movements and creating greater absorption capacity.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Historical interpretation of Epping Forest:** Promote an initiative to bring the past of Epping Forest to life and preserve the site for future generations; including heritage, access, veteran tree management, green skills and grazing initiatives.
- **River corridor enhancement:** Create riparian buffers at Leyton Flats and Hollow Pond at Upper Walthamstow to improve water quality.
- **Strategic tree establishment:** Introduce new strategic tree planting along sections of the Weaver Line, where the Central Line crosses Station Way at Roding Valley, the A1009 at Woodford Green and land north of South Woodford Station.
- **Tree and woodland management:** Improve the management of ancient trees and woodlands to increase their longevity and resilience at Knighton Woods, Barn Hoppitt, River Ching at Hatch Forest, Larks Wood, Mallinson Wood, Claybury Park and Walthamstow Forest South.
- **Wood pasture and parkland enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect wood pasture and parkland at Pole Hill, Chingford Plain East, Oak Hill and Leyton Flats.
- **Highams Park enhancement:** Develop a management strategy and improvement programme for the remnants of the historic landscape at Highams Park.
- **River corridor enhancement:** Implement a catchment-based approach to provide flood alleviation at the River Ching and South Chingford Wetlands.

Biodiversity

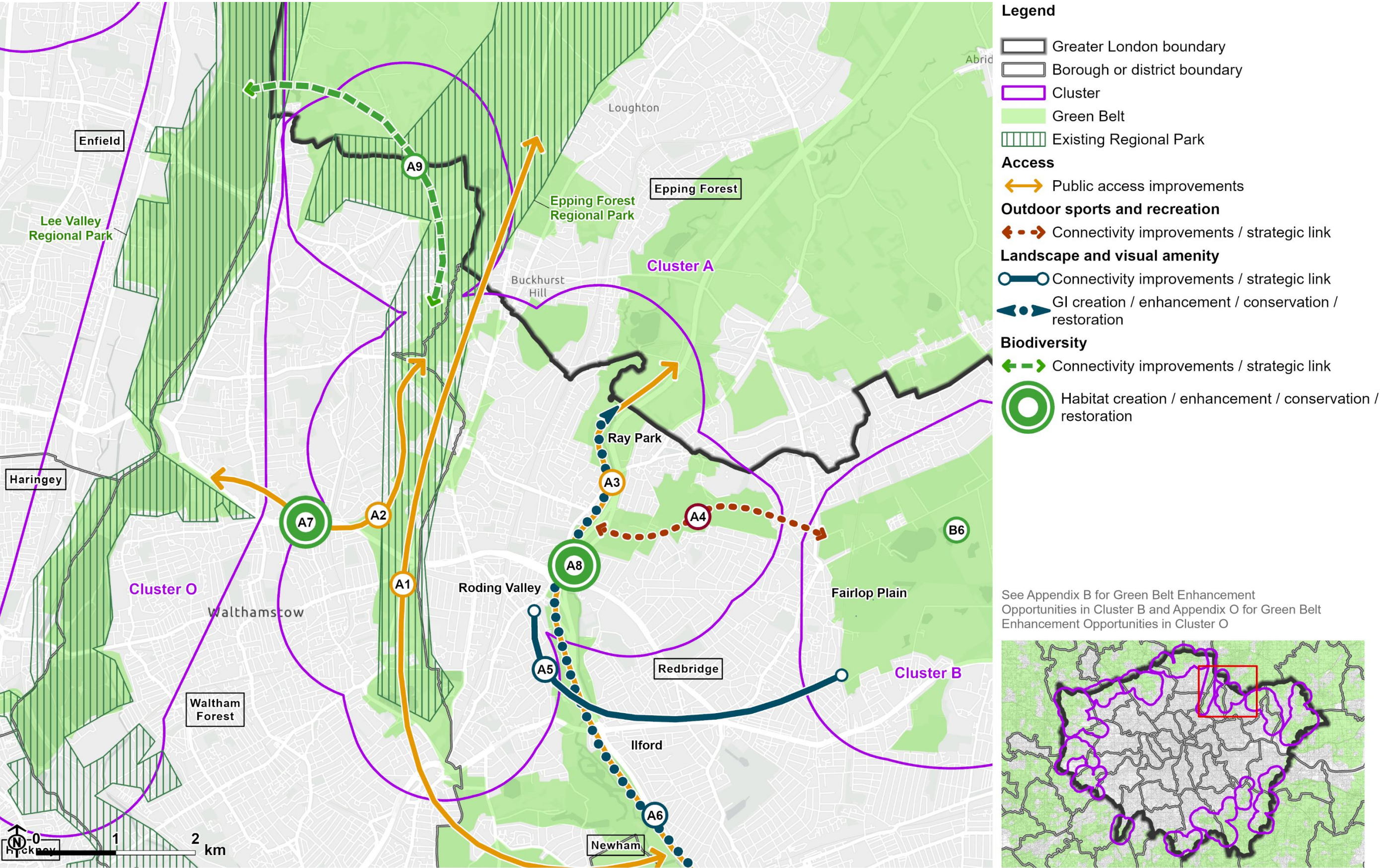
Strategic opportunities

- **A7: Habitat creation along ‘lost rivers’:** Enhance ‘lost rivers’ to deliver inter-tidal habitat creation and promote flood protection.
- **A8: River corridor enhancement:** Naturalise riverbanks, reinstate meanders and improve flood alleviation to expand and increase the diversity of aquatic and marginal habitat at the River Roding. Enhance the Roding Valley to support the mitigation of adverse effects on the integrity of Epping Forest SAC.
- **A9: Habitat connectivity between Epping Forest and the Lee Valley:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats from Epping Forest to the Lee Valley.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Acid grassland enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at land south of Gilberts Slade and Leyton Flats.
- **Lowland meadow restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at The Lops and Whitehall Plain.
- **Pond restoration and creation:** Restore, expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Highams Park Lake, Oak Hill Ponds, Bulrush Pond and Hollow Ponds.
- **Urban mosaic habitat restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect urban mosaic habitats at Pimp Hall Allotments and Simmons Lane Allotments.

Figure A.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster A



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix B

Land at Fairlop Plain and the River Beam Corridor (Cluster B)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Moving north to south, Cluster B incorporates a network of GI assets at the southern fringes of Hainault Forest and Fairlop Waters Country Park, including a number of waterbodies associated with former mineral workings. Characterised by an area of predominantly flat agricultural land, the landscape is crossed by a series of small watercourses which delineate field boundaries. This includes Seven Kings Water which runs through Fairlop Plain but is largely culverted and hidden from view. Hainault Forest Golf Complex occupies land immediately south of Hainault Forest Country Park.

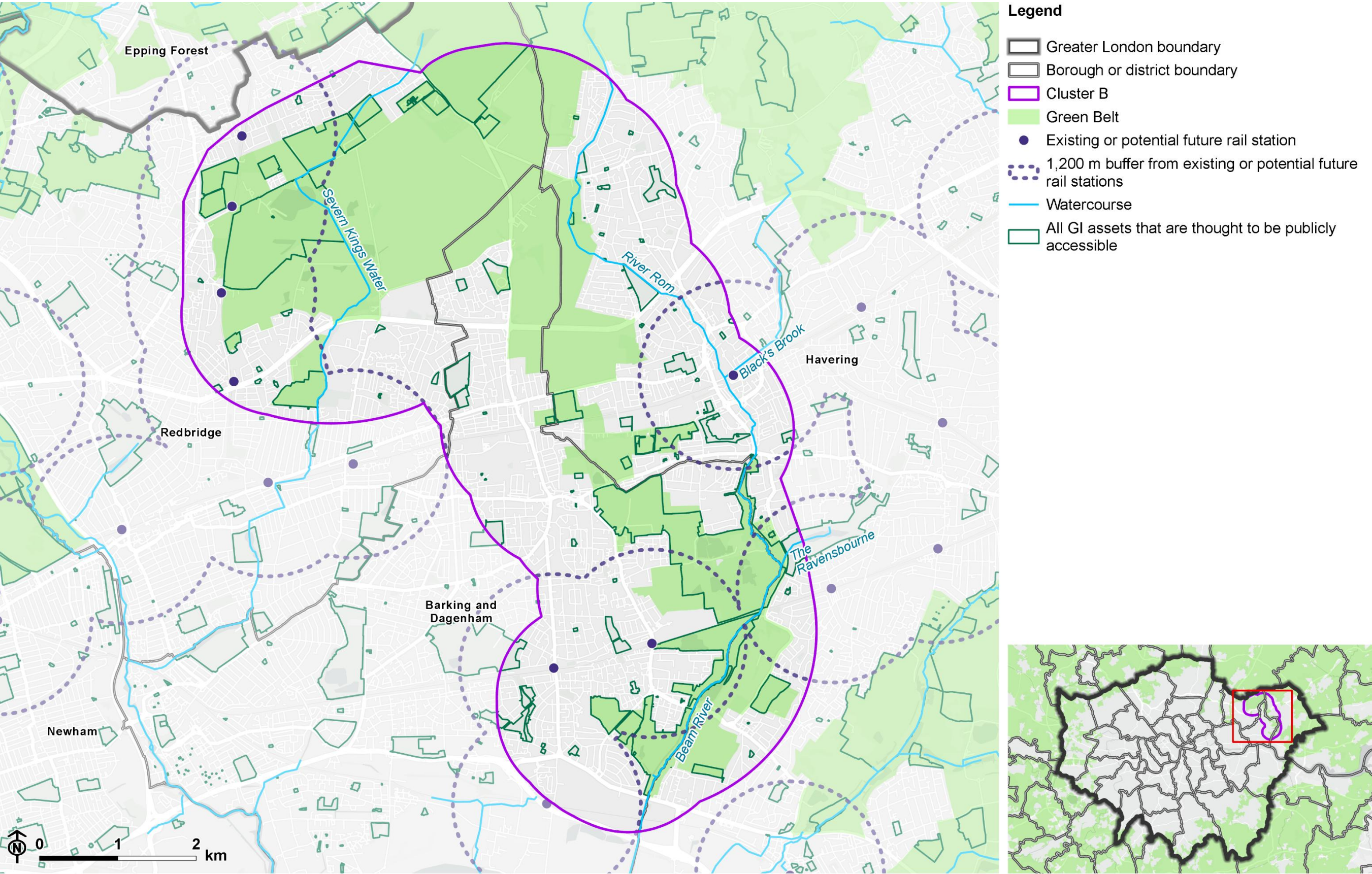
Moving south, Eastbrookend Country Park is defined by a network of blue infrastructure assets which offer a range of recreational facilities at the settlement edge of Dagenham and Hornchurch. At this location the River Rom turns into the River Beam as it moves south towards Beam Valley Country Park at the cluster's southern extent. This river corridor is characterised by an open floodplain with sparse tree cover, where pockets of woodland and scattered trees are limited largely to adjacent greenspaces.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

B.1 Land to the south of the London, Tilbury & Southend Railway is publicly accessible, with the exception of land at Bretons Park, The Brittons Academy and Mardyke Farm Landfill. However, the urban fabric to the north of Rush Green Road is characterised by a network of isolated pockets of publicly accessible land. Lying at the northern extent of Cluster B, Fairlop Waters Country Park and Dog Kennel Hill are defined as publicly accessible.

B.2 **Figure B.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster B.

Figure B.1: Location plan for Cluster B



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

B.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster B are outlined below:



Access to green space

B.4 With the exception of a single hex at the northern extent of the cluster, no areas of Green Belt north of the corridor of the A12 are described as demonstrating a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision of GI). However, moving south, large areas of the urban fabric immediately adjacent areas of Green Belt within Chadwell Heath and Dagenham East are defined as higher need and lower provision to this objective. This includes pockets of land on the A118 London Road, within Becontree Heath and bordering the corridor of Rainham Road South.

B.5 Pockets of Green Belt located within the urban fabric between Chadwell Heath and Romford are defined as higher need and higher provision, indicating opportunities to make existing green space more accessible. This includes sections of land bordering the A12, Whalebone Lane North and London Road. The southern extent of the cluster at Beam Valley Country Park is also identified as an area of existing Green Belt requiring improved accessibility.



Access to blue space

B.6 Green Belt immediately south of Dog Kennel Hill, encompassing the corridor of Romford Road is identified as an area where existing blue space could be made more accessible. A small area south of Barkingside Station is also described as exhibiting higher need and lower provision to access to blue space. Gaps in access

to existing blue infrastructure are evident within pockets of land at Chadwell Heath and to the west of Waterloo Road at Romford.



Urban cooling

B.7 Large tracts of land bordering Green Belt within Cluster B are identified as areas where the introduction of new GI might help reduce heat risk. This includes land at the north western extent of Cluster B at Fullwell Cross, land within Aldborough Hatch, large swaths of Chadwell Heath and Dagenham East as well as land to the south of Elm Park.

B.8 No areas within Cluster B exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to nature recovery, flood risk mitigation, clean water, clean air or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

B.9 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster B as a Strategic Corridor running broadly north-south, with wider linkages provided by the Romford Link and the Ravensbourne River Link.

B.10 Land contained within Cluster B is encompassed within the Thames Chase, Beam & Ingrebourne ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 5\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster B:

- **Fairlop & Seven Kings Access:** Improve public access and the landscape quality of Fairlop Plain as part of the Redbridge Link, including ‘daylighting’ works to Seven Kings Water.
- **River Corridor Links:** Enhance north-south connections along the Beam River by upgrading access infrastructure and improving greenspace provision. Lack of access to the river is noted as a key issue, including degradation of the watercourse.

- **East-West Borough Links:** Improve east-west linkages by increasing access and connectivity along infrastructure corridors and railway lines through the introduction of active travel corridors and tree-lined streets.

B.11 The Thames Chase, Beam & Ingrebourne ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster B. These interventions are smaller in scale but offer the opportunity to be implemented through a range of delivery mechanisms. The GI projects are outlined below:

- **Lower Beam Valley Plus:** Improve access across boundaries and the watercourse itself through the creation of greenways and the design of bridges.
- **Barking & Dagenham to Fairlop:** Enhance access across the A12 and provide an environmental buffer between the carriageway and the surrounding settlement.
- **Tree-lined Streets:** Introduce tree avenues along key streets to enhance GI linkages and GI connectivity.
- **Beam Valley to the Thames:** Strengthen the strategic north-south axis of new and enhanced public realm and active travel routes connecting Dagenham Washlands and the River Thames. Cluster B forms the northern extent of this corridor.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

B.12 Cluster B includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Arable and horticultural

B.13 Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at Fairlop Plain and surrounding woodland.

Green corridors

B.14 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at Seven Kings Water, the River Rom and along the National Rail networks. The opportunity exists to enhance habitat connectivity in these areas, as well as promote improved linkages from the adjoining urban areas.

Large scale rewilding

B.15 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Fairlop Plain to Dagnam Park. Fairlop Plain comprises land at Fairlop Waters County Park as well as a large area of tenanted agricultural land owned by the Crown Estate, lying to the south of Hainault Forest Country Park.

Parks and open spaces

B.16 Increase the ecological value and connectivity of land at Parsloes Park.

Rivers and streams

B.17 Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat at St Chad's Park and Chadwell Millennium Green.

Woodland

B.18 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Water.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

B.19 Land within Cluster B does not lie within the boundary of an existing or proposed regional park. However, the north western extent of Cluster B lies in the accessibility catchment (8km) for Epping Forest Regional Park.

B.20 The network of existing country parks, greenspaces and blue infrastructure assets offer the opportunity to consider the establishment of a regional park (which are defined in the London Plan 2021 [\[See reference 6\]](#) as large (around 400 ha) areas, corridors or networks of open space). This could be achieved by rebranding the existing network of greenspaces. The majority of the land should be publicly accessible and provide a range of facilities and features offering recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural or green infrastructure benefits.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

B.21 The Natural Greenspace Improvement Strategy published by London Borough of Redbridge [\[See reference 3\]](#) identifies a number of intervention opportunities

within both Fairlop Waters Country Park and Hainault Country Park which aim to support the mitigation of adverse effects on the integrity of Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC). At Fairlop Waters Country Park, this includes a new nature trail through the former golf course as well as improvements to the visitor entrance at Barkingside. Suggested projects at Hainault Country Park include improvements to the path network and wayfinding, as well as facilities which support increased access to nature.

B.22 The Barking and Dagenham GI & Biodiversity Strategy [\[See reference 7\]](#) identifies a number of proposed linkages and GI opportunities on land within the Eastern Strategic Area of the borough. A network of large-scale GI assets are highlighted; including Central Park, Eastbrookend Country Park, The Chase Nature Reserve and Beam Valley Country Park. Potential interventions include urban greening solutions along the A3 (Wood Lane / Rainham Road North) and Dagenham Lane / Foxlands Crescent, incorporating street trees and SuDS initiatives. Opportunities to link to Thames Chase Community Forest and deliver signage upgrades for cyclists in Eastbrookend Country Park are highlighted. The River Rom wetland restoration project is also identified, which aims to deliver river and wetland restoration along the River Rom in parts of the Chase Local Nature Reserve. The project will reconnect the river to the floodplain and increase biodiversity.

B.23 Land at the northern extent of London Borough of Barking and Dagenham provides a strategic north-south GI asset connecting to Hainault Forest. The opportunity to introduce street tree planting as well as grass verge and greenspace management along Whalebone Lane North is highlighted.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

B.24 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster B, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures B.2 and 2**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **B1: River corridor access improvements:** Enhance north-south connections for recreational access along the Beam River / River Rom by upgrading access infrastructure and improving accessible greenspace provision.
- **B2: East-west active travel connectivity:** Improve east-west linkages through the introduction of green active travel corridors along infrastructure corridors and railway lines.
- **B3: Strategic linkage to Thames Chase Community Forest:** Provide access linkages on Green Belt land to improve connections between Thames Chase Community Forest, Hornchurch Country Park and Eastbrookend Country Park.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Pedestrian connectivity enhancements:** Improve public access at Fairlop Plain.
- **Landscape interventions along the A12:** Enhance access across the A12 and provide an environmental buffer between the carriageway and the surrounding settlement.
- **Hainault Country Park access improvements:** Deliver improvements to the path network and wayfinding at Hainault Country Park.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **B4: Fairlop Plain to Dagnam Park Regional Park:** Establish a regional park on land stretching from Fairlop Plain to Dagnam Park.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Create new green space within Green Belt in close proximity to the urban fabric of Chadwell Heath and Dagenham East.
- **Access improvements to existing green space:** Enhance the accessibility of existing green space within the urban fabric between Chadwell Heath and Romford.
- **Blue space access enhancements:** Introduce interventions aimed at making existing blue space more accessible at Green Belt immediately south of Dog Kennel Hill, encompassing the corridor of Romford Road, pockets of land at Chadwell Heath and to the west of Waterloo Road at Romford.
- **Parsloes Park improvements:** Increase the ecological value and connectivity of land at Parsloes Park.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **B5: GI connectivity from Chadwell Heath to Hainault Forest:** Enhance north-south GI connectivity between Chadwell Heath and Hainault Forest through the introduction of street tree planting as well as grass verge and greenspace management.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Riparian buffer creation:** Undertake 'daylighting' works to Seven Kings Water as part of wider works to create riparian buffers.
- **Strategic tree establishment:** Introduce tree avenues along key streets to enhance GI connectivity.
- **Urban greening interventions:** Introduce urban greening interventions on land at the north western extent of Cluster B at Fullwell Cross, land within Aldborough Hatch, large swaths of Chadwell Heath and Dagenham East as well as land to the south of Elm Park. Deliver urban greening solutions along the A3 (Wood Lane / Rainham Road North) and Dagenham Lane / Foxlands Crescent, incorporating street trees and SuDS initiatives.

Biodiversity

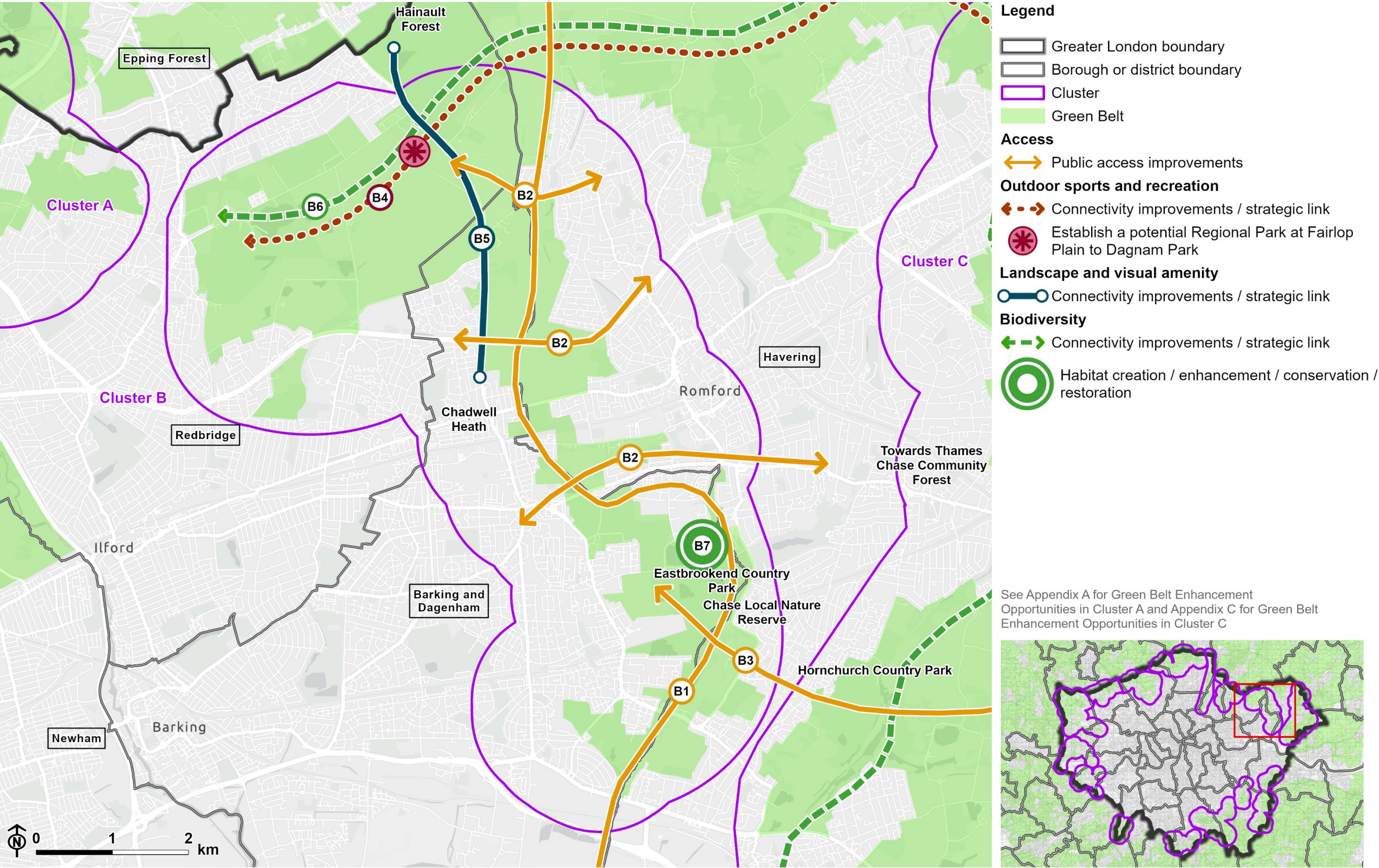
Strategic opportunities

- **B6: Strategic connectivity and rewilding opportunities at Fairlop Plain to Dagnam Park:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Fairlop Plain to Dagnam Park.
- **B7: River Rom wetland restoration:** Deliver the River Rom wetland restoration project, with the aim of enhancing river and wetland restoration at Chase Local Nature Reserve.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Agri environment enhancement:** Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at Fairlop Plain and surrounding woodland.
- **Habitat connectivity along National Rail networks:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at Seven Kings Water, the River Rom and along the National Rail networks.
- **River and stream restoration:** Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat at St Chad's Park and Chadwell Millennium Green.
- **Woodland creation and restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Fairlop Plain and Fairlop Water.
- **Nature train creation:** Deliver a new nature trail through the former golf course as well as improvements to the visitor entrance at Barkingside within Fairlop Waters Country Park.

Figure B.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster B



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix C

Romford to Rainham and the River Ingrebourne Corridor (Cluster C)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Land within Cluster C is wholly encompassed within the London Borough of Havering, lying at the north eastern extent of Greater London. Suburban development to the west gives way to a pattern of agricultural land use and woodland cover. The cluster is dissected by the road corridors of the A12, A127 and the A1306 which form broadly east-west connections. Land to the east of Upminster is also crossed by the corridors of two rail lines which pass beneath the route of the M25. A network of local nature reserves occupy Cluster C; including The Manor, Ingrebourne Valley, Cranham Marsh, Cranham Brickfields, and Rainham Marshes.

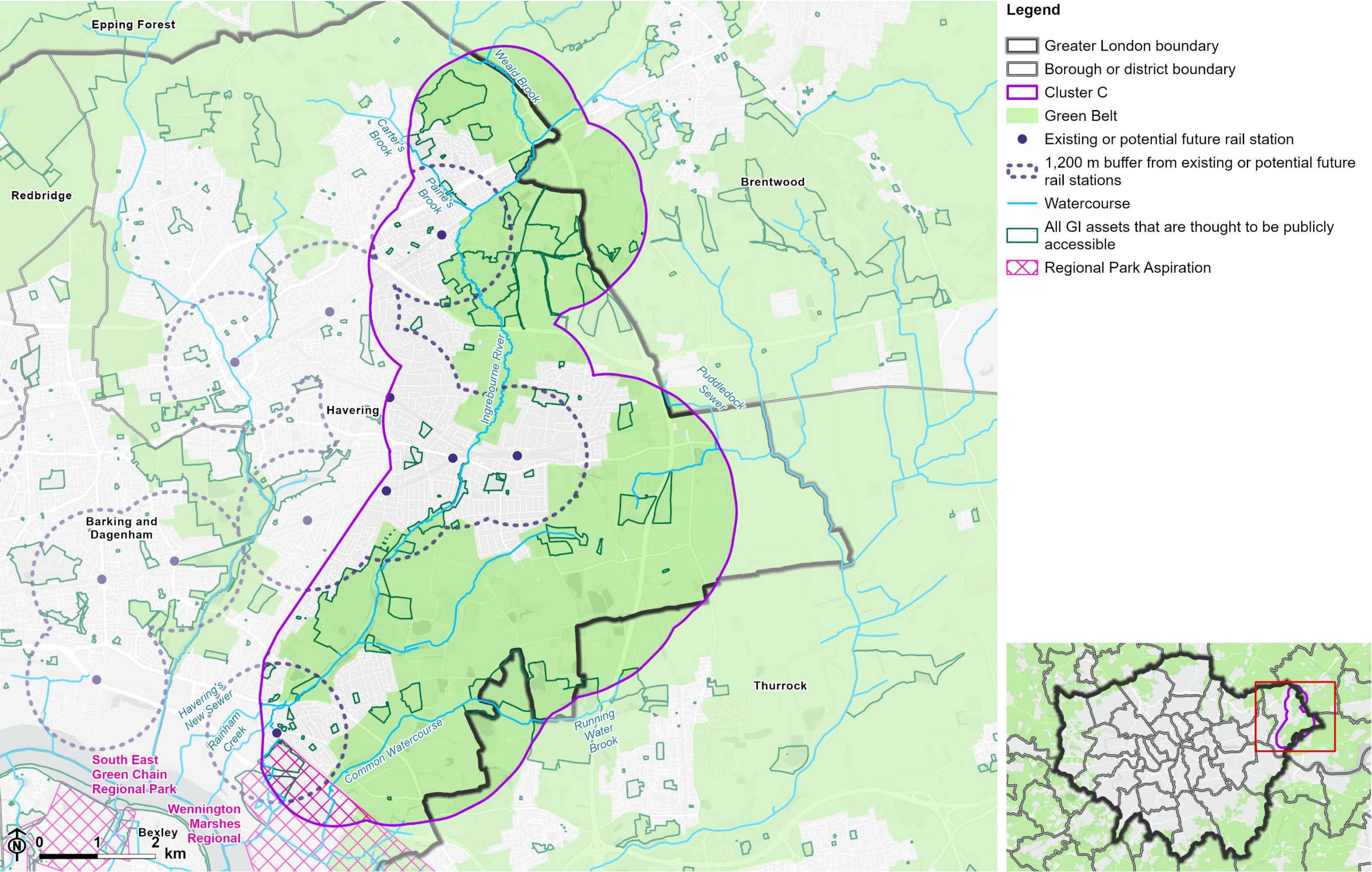
Woodland cover forms a key landscape feature within the cluster, with significant tracts located at Thames Chase Community Forest and at Hornchurch Country Park. The corridor of Weald Brook occupies land to the east of Romford, flowing southwards into the River Ingrebourne. In the south of the cluster, the landscape is characterised by a network of waterbodies associated with former sand and gravel extraction. A number of golf courses lie within close proximity to the settlement edge; including Maylands Golf Club, Upminster Golf Club and Ingrebourne Links Golf and Country Club.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

C.1 The pattern of accessible greenspace in Cluster C is somewhat fragmented, characterised by the boundaries of local nature reserves, tracts of community woodland and land bordering the River Ingrebourne. Land lying within Belhus Woods Country Park and immediately north also forms a significant tract of accessible greenspace within Cluster A.

C.2 **Figure C.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster C.

Figure C.1: Location plan for Cluster C



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

C.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster C are outlined below:



Access to green space

C.4 A number of locations bordering areas of Green Belt within Cluster C are identified as demonstrating a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision of GI). This includes land within close proximity to Harold Wood Station, the A127 Southend Arterial Road, pockets south of Hornchurch Station and land to the east of New Road at Rainham.

C.5 Pockets of the River Ingrebourne corridor at New Road, Berwick Pond, Park Farm Road and land to the north of Upminster Station are defined as higher need and higher provision, indicating opportunities to make existing green space more accessible. Additional pockets of land at Franks Wood, Pot Kiln Wood and land bordering Tomkyns Lane are also identified as areas requiring improved accessibility.



Urban cooling

C.6 Land immediately north of the River Ingrebourne corridor at Hornchurch, stretching from the London, Tilbury and Southend Line to land south of Hornchurch Station is identified as a location where the introduction of new GI might help reduce heat risk.



Noise reduction

C.7 Land lying between the London, Tilbury and Southend Line and the B187 is described as an area currently experiencing high noise pollution which new strategic tree provision may help alleviate. Pockets of higher need and lower provision in relation to the noise reduction objective are also evident immediately east of Pike Lane, at the junction of New Road and the A125 at Rainham and immediately east of the corridor of the A13.

C.8 No areas within Cluster C exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to nature recovery, flood risk mitigation, clean water, clean air, greener active travel routes or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

C.9 Land within Cluster C is located within the Thames Chase, Beam and Ingrebourne Green Grid, as identified within the All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#). The landscape is characterised by two Strategic Corridors, one following the course of the River Ingrebourne and another defined by the Rainham, Wennington and Aveley Marshes. A wider connection linking the two Strategic corridors is provided by the Berwick Link which connects the Green Belt from Hornchurch Country Park to the Thames Chase Community Forest.

C.10 Land contained within Cluster C is encompassed within the Thames Chase, Beam and Ingrebourne ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 5\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster C:

- **Ingrebourne Improvement:** Improve and protect the landscape value of the Ingrebourne Valley, providing for informal recreation and delivering landscape / biodiversity enhancements.
- **River Corridor Links:** Enhance north-south connections along the River Ingrebourne by upgrading access infrastructure and improving greenspace provision.

- **East - West Borough Links:** Improve east-west linkages by increasing access and connectivity along infrastructure corridors and railway lines through the introduction of active travel corridors and tree-lined streets.
- **Thames Chase Mosaic:** Create a mosaic of open spaces and woodland to improve access to nature at the settlement edge, whilst also increasing provision of orchards, allotments, wet woodlands and opportunities for screening.
- **Landfill and Quarry Remediation:** Restore previous mineral extractions and landfill sites with a strong landscape framework.
- **Ingrebourne Education and Engagement:** Promote community engagement, teaching and events within open spaces along the Ingrebourne catchment and provide educational access to professionals working within the sector.

C.11 The Thames Chase, Beam and Ingrebourne ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of GI projects relevant to Cluster C, as outlined below:

- **Ingrebourne Valley and Quarryside Landscapes:** Create a network of greenways and access opportunities to remediated landscapes to address landscape fragmentation. Prepare landscape strategies and design proposals for those areas that have not yet been remediated.
- **Havering and Essex Fringe:** Create a continuous green corridor along the River Ingrebourne by addressing areas with limited connectivity between local open spaces.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

C.12 Cluster C includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Fen, marsh and swamp

C.13 Restore, expand, create and connect fen, marsh and swamp (including peatland) at Thames Chase Community Forest.

Floodplain

C.14 Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches at the River Ingrebourne.

Green corridors

C.15 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at Cranham Brickfields.

Large scale rewilding

C.16 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at land stretching from Fairlop Plain to Dagnam Park, Havering East, Ingrebourne Valley and Rainham Marshes. Wholly encompassed within the boundary of this cluster, Rewilding Zone 3 incorporates the Ingrebourne Valley at Hornchurch Country Park. Land at the northern and eastern extents of the cluster lie within Rewilding Zones 2 and 4, respectively. Land at Dagnam Park and The Manor Local Nature Reserve characterise land within Rewilding Zone 2, whereas the parcel of land immediately east of the M25 corridor within London Borough of Havering forms Rewilding Zone 4.

Woodland

C.17 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Harold Wood Park, Great Tomkyns, the field next to Cely Woods, Upminster Golf Club West and Thames Chase.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

C.18 Land at the southern extent of Cluster C is located within the boundary of the proposed Wennington Marshes Regional Park. However, the cluster does not lie within the accessibility catchment (8km) of an existing regional park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

C.19 A published GI evidence base for London Borough of Havering is currently unavailable.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

C.20 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery

opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster C, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures C.2 and 2**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **C1: River Ingrebourne green corridor:** Create a continuous green corridor along the River Ingrebourne by upgrading active travel infrastructure.
- **C2: East-west active travel connectivity:** Improve east-west linkages through the introduction of active travel along infrastructure corridors and / or railway lines.
- **C3: Strategic access improvements:** Provide access linkages from Thames Chase Community Forest to Eastbrookend Country Park.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space access improvements:** Identify opportunities to make existing green space along the corridor of the River Ingrebourne at New Road, Berwick Pond, Park Farm Road and land to the north of Upminster Station more accessible. Additional pockets of land at Franks Wood, Pot Kiln Wood and land bordering Tomkyns Lane are also identified as areas requiring improved accessibility.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **C4: Settlement edge green space connectivity:** Create a mosaic of open spaces and woodland to improve access to nature at the settlement edge of Thames Chase.
- **C5: Wennington Marshes Regional Park Aspiration:** Build on existing landscape recovery initiatives and deliver landscape interventions to support the establishment of Wennington Marshes Regional Park Aspiration, extending into Rainham Marshes.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Create new green space on land within close proximity to Harold Wood Station, the A127 Southend Arterial Road, pockets south of Hornchurch Station and land to the east of New Road at Rainham.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **C6: Ingrebourne Valley landscape enhancements:** Improve and protect the landscape of the Ingrebourne Valley, providing for informal recreation through improved greenspace provision and landscape enhancements.
- **C7: Street tree connectivity:** Improve east-west landscape connectivity through the establishment of street tree networks.
- **C8: Woodland creation and restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Harold Wood Park, Great Tomkyns, the field next to Cely Woods, Upminster Golf Club West and Thames Chase.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Mineral site restoration:** Restore previous mineral extractions and landfill sites using a network of greenways and access opportunities, underpinned by a strong landscape framework.
- **Community engagement and education:** Promote community engagement, teaching and events within open spaces along the Ingrebourne catchment.
- **Urban greening interventions:** Introduce urban greening interventions on land immediately north of the River Ingrebourne corridor at Hornchurch, stretching from the London, Tilbury and Southend Line to land south of Hornchurch Station.
- **Strategic tree establishment to mitigate noise pollution:** Establish street trees or appropriately sited vegetation aimed at mitigating noise pollution at various locations within Cluster C. This includes land lying between the London, Tilbury and Southend Line and the B187, the junction of New Road and the A125 at Rainham and immediately east of the corridor of the A13.

- **Habitat connectivity at Cranham Brickfields:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at Cranham Brickfields.

Biodiversity

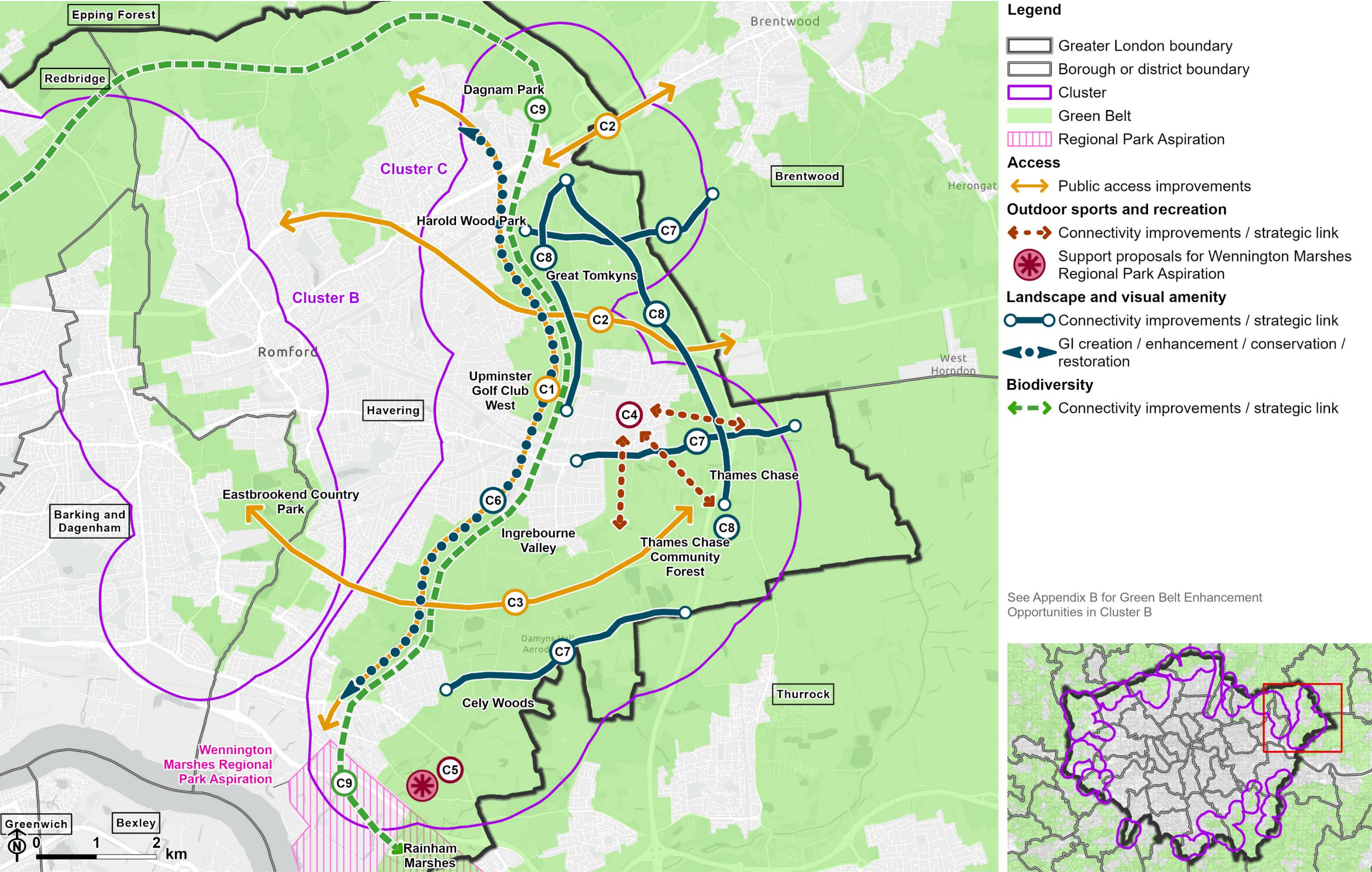
Strategic opportunities

- **C9: Strategic connectivity and rewilding opportunities at Dagnam Park to Rainham Marshes:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at land stretching from Fairlop Plain, Dagnam Park, Havering East, Ingrebourne Valley and Rainham Marshes.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Fen restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect fen, marsh and swamp (including peatland) at Thames Chase Community Forest.
- **Floodplain restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches at the River Ingrebourne.

Figure C.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster C



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix D

Cray Valley (Cluster D)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Stretching from Crayford in the north to Orpington in the south, Cluster D is characterised by the valley of the River Cray. The cluster also incorporates a short section of the River Shuttle which forms a tributary of the Cray corridor. Green Belt within the northern portion of the cluster is crossed by a network of infrastructure corridors; including the A2, A223 and Dartford Loop rail line. Between the A2 and A20, the valley becomes steep-sided and is characterised by extensive woodland, grazed water meadow and pastoral land use at the settlement edge. The London Loop long-distance footpath follows this section of the watercourse. Moving south, the river corridor incorporates a series of waterbodies on land south of Crittal's Corner. The river runs broadly parallel to the route of the A224 at this location and the floodplain is more tightly constrained by the adjacent urban fabric.

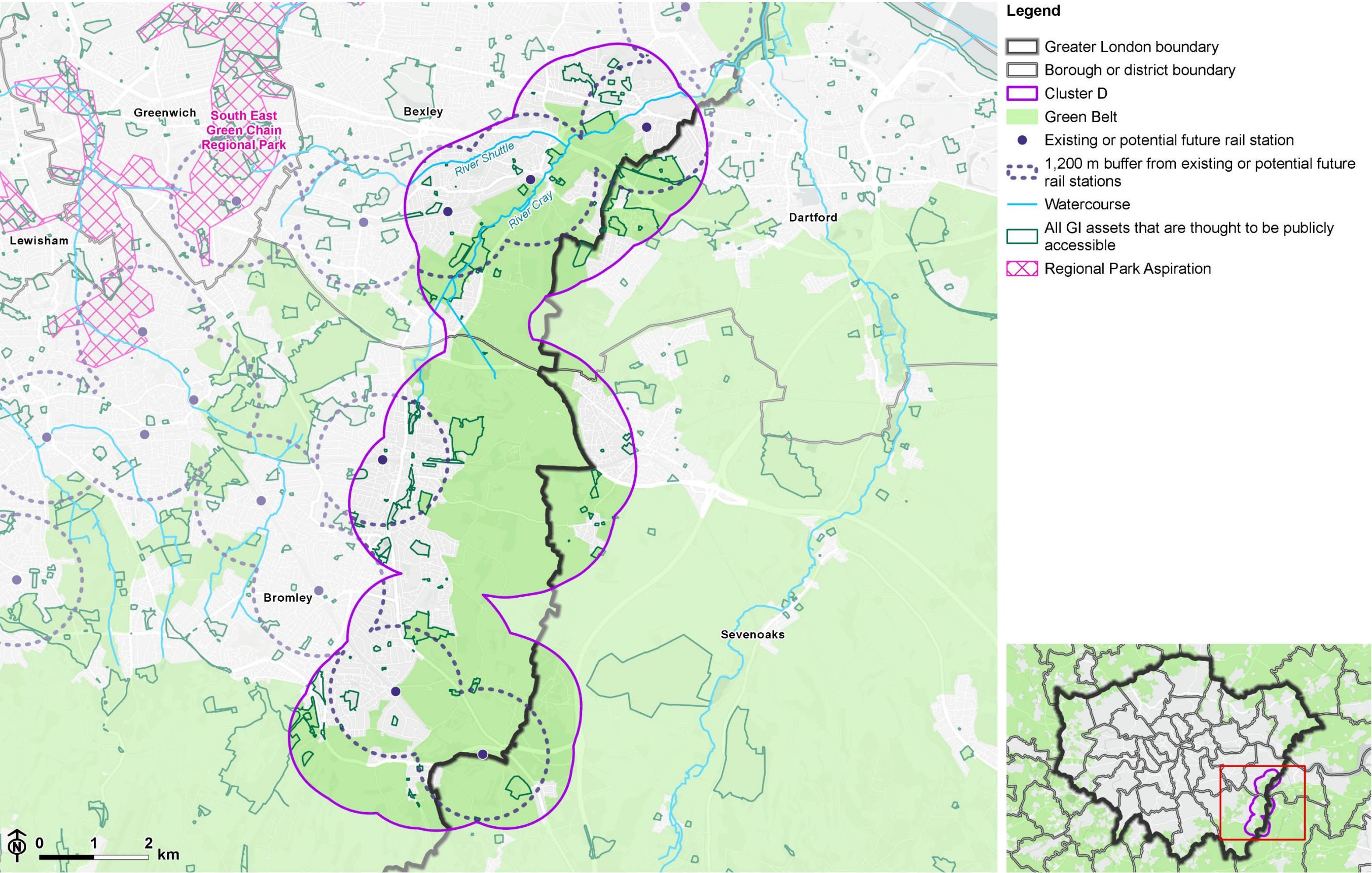
Land to the east of the River Cray corridor within Cluster D extends to the chalk slopes of the North Downs. The landscape at this location includes woodland tracts, many of which are ancient, surrounded by adjoining farmland. Hedgerow networks provide landscape integration and habitat connectivity across the agricultural landscape. A number of road and rail corridors also cross the Green Belt at this location; including the B258, A224 and A21.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

D.1 The cluster exhibits a fragmented pattern of accessible greenspace. Access to the River Cray is available via the London Loop in the northern portion of the cluster, although pedestrian access to the waterside does not continue south of Foots Cray Meadows Local Nature Reserve. The network of roads and railway lines which cross the cluster also form significant barriers to movement. Areas of open access land are available at Dartford Heath, Joyden's Wood, Gattons Plantation Pascalls Wood and Hollows Wood. A number of woodland tracts south of the A20 corridor offer habitat connectivity, albeit are inaccessible to the public (including Bourne Wood, Griff's Wood and Black Bush Wood).

D.2 **Figure D.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster D.

Figure D.1: Location plan for Cluster D



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

D.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster D are outlined below:



Access to green space

D.4 Areas identified as higher need and higher provision are widely distributed across the cluster. This includes land to the east of Albany Park Station, pockets of the River Cray corridor, a section of land along the B2173 road corridor and a swath of Green Belt land to the east of Goddington. Areas of land to the south east of Chelsfield Station as well as pockets of land adjacent the A21 are also identified within the data output, indicating opportunities to make existing green space more accessible.



Access to blue space

D.5 A large swath of Green Belt stretching from Kevington to land at the southern extent of the cluster is identified as an area where existing blue space could be made more accessible. A linear corridor of land at Hockenden is also described as exhibiting higher need and lower provision to access to blue space.



Noise reduction

D.6 Sections of the rail line connecting Albany Park Station and Bexley Station are described as areas currently experiencing high noise pollution which new strategic tree provision may help alleviate. A pocket of Green Belt land bordering the rail line linking Bexley and Crayford is identified as an area where existing GI may need redesigning to maximise impact on noise mitigation (high need / high provision).

D.7 No areas within Cluster D exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to nature recovery, flood risk mitigation, clean water or greener active travel routes.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

D.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies the River Cray Valley as a Strategic Corridor extending broadly north-south. The watercourse emerges in Orpington and connects a number of greenspaces within Cluster D. Furthermore, a Strategic Linkage defined as a Chalk Corridor runs east-west at the southern extent of the cluster.

D.9 Land contained within Cluster D is included within both the River Cray and Southern Marshes ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 8\]](#) and the London's Downlands ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 9\]](#).

D.10 The River Cray and Southern Marshes ALGG Area Framework provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster D:

- **A2 and A20 Corridor:** Conserve and enhance the rural character and intimate scale of the landscape between the A2 and A20, exploring opportunities to increase the flood storage capacity of the local floodplain.
- **River Cray Corridor:** Maximise the potential of the corridor to create a high quality, accessible riverside environment. Explore opportunities to strengthen links to surrounding greenspaces on the urban fringe, including towards the North Downs.

D.11 The River Cray and Southern Marshes ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster D. These interventions are smaller in scale

but offer the opportunity to be implemented through a range of delivery mechanisms. The GI projects are outlined below:

- **River Cray Corridor:** Deliver a comprehensive strategy for public access and environmental improvements to this distinctive chalk river.
- **Joyden's Wood and Chalk Wood:** Introduce enhancements to this large area of ancient woodland, including improved pedestrian and cycle links to the River Cray.
- **River Shuttle:** Prepare a river restoration strategy which provides recommendations for access, biodiversity and flood mitigation enhancements.

D.12 The London's Downlands ALGG Area Framework provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster D:

- **Downlands Countryside:** Explore the distribution of open space within urban areas and protect key views.
- **Connectivity:** Promote strategic routes and access to London's Downlands using best-practice technology. Encourage downland managed corridors such as new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes to provide connections to the London Loop and Green Chain. Extend walkable and rideable routes for horses, bikes and people through road crossing pilot projects and Quiet Lanes initiatives.
- **Biodiversity and Sustainability:** Undertake a Downlands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity and sustainability. Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape in the Cray Valley. This could include the integration of renewables, micro generation, food growing projects and river keepers to support a widened more accessible river valley.
- **Countryside to City:** Support projects that promote the integration of GI within urban environments, including the promotion of the River Cray as a green corridor.
- **Woodlands, Trees and Hedges:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood. Expand the Downlands Working Woodlands project over the whole of the Downlands and demonstrate the need for woodland trees in urban areas.
- **The Great Outdoors:** Promote the network of walking, cycling and riding routes, natural play in parks, scout and guide campsites and golf courses for informal recreation.

- **Realise the Potential for Private Land:** Assess the opportunity to increase access through raising awareness of the PRoW network, support for biodiversity and ecosystems and the shared use of open spaces.
- **Cultural Heritage:** Promote the cultural heritage of the Downlands and the historic landscape.

D.13 The London's Downlands ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster D, as outlined below:

- **Cray Valley:** Promote green links from the urban edge to the rural fringe. The opportunity exists for the integration of social initiatives related to river corridor improvements, promoting a series of green spaces linked by a healthy and biodiversity-rich river corridor.
- **Chalk Downlands:** Promote and reinforce the chalk corridor and network of trees, woodlands and countryside. Links from the city to the rural fringe should be enhanced, with successful examples of downland management rolled out over a wider area.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

D.14 Cluster D includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Acid grassland

D.15 Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Coldblow.

Arable and horticultural

D.16 Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at Bucks Cross Farm (the field adjacent to Lily's Wood).

Green corridors

D.17 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats on land bordering the London transport networks and Bexley Aggregates. The opportunity also exists to enhance the river corridor along the wider floodplain at the River Cray.

Large scale rewilding

D.18 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Bromley Downs.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

D.19 Cluster D does not include any existing or proposed regional parks identified by the GLA within its boundary. Furthermore, the cluster does not lie within the accessibility catchment (8km) of an existing regional park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

D.20 The Green Infrastructure Study published by London Borough of Bexley [\[See reference 10\]](#) identifies the opportunity to conserve and enhance the River Cray through appropriate stewardship and development management. The document also highlights the potential to improve the water's edge within and outside of public open spaces to maximise opportunities for recreation and biodiversity. Opportunities to address issues relating to poor access and air quality along east-west linkages are emphasised. This includes through the reconfiguration of the public realm to accommodate tree planting, cycle infrastructure, pocket parks and wayfinding.

D.21 Land stretching from the B2173 to the A2 is defined as the South East GI Opportunity Area. Recommendations for this area include the improved legibility of the PRoW network to destination sites and heritage assets such as Joyden's Wood and Footscray Meadows. The need to mitigate against heavy equine use through improved woodland edge treatment, hedgerow connectivity and sensitive grassland management is identified. Interventions should also seek to enhance the rural character through appropriate development management and landscape enhancement.

D.22 The Open Spaces Strategy published by London Borough of Bromley [\[See reference 11\]](#) sets out the borough's priorities to conserve and enhance blue and green spaces and parks by optimising carbon reduction, increasing soil water retention, enhancing biodiversity and delivering ecological and environmental benefits, whilst also generating a return on any investment. However, the document does not outline any spatially-specific recommendations for the enhancement of land within Cluster D.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

D.23 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster D, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures D.2 and 3**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **D1: Access improvements to the River Cray:** Deliver a comprehensive strategy for public access and environmental improvements to this distinctive chalk river.
- **D2: Strategic linkages to London's Downlands:** Improve or establish new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes to provide connections to the London Loop and Green Chain.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Educational opportunities to promote access:** Assess the opportunity to increase access by raising awareness of the PRoW network at the settlement edge.
- **East-west access linkages:** Improve access through the reconfiguration of the public realm to accommodate tree planting, cycle infrastructure, pocket parks and wayfinding.
- **PRoW enhancements:** Improve the legibility of the PRoW network to destination sites and heritage assets.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **D3: Local linkages from the settlement edge:** Explore opportunities to strengthen green links to surrounding greenspaces on the urban fringe, including towards the Cray Valley and the North Downs.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Introduce local green spaces on land to the east of Albany Park Station, within pockets of the River Cray corridor, a section of land along the B2173 road corridor and a swath of Green Belt land to the east of Goddington.
- **Access improvements to existing green space:** Maximise access at land to the south east of Chelsfield Station as well as pockets of land adjacent the A21.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **D4: Landscape improvements to the A2 and A20 corridor:** Conserve and enhance the rural character and intimate scale of the landscape between the A2 and A20, exploring opportunities to increase the flood storage capacity of the local floodplain.
- **D5: Landscape enhancements to the River Cray corridor:** Maximise the potential of the River Cray corridor to create a high quality, accessible riverside environment.
- **D6: Restoration of the River Shuttle at the confluence of the River Cray:** Prepare a river restoration strategy which provides recommendations for landscape, biodiversity and flood mitigation enhancements.
- **D7: Protection of key views:** Retain key views and visual permeability towards the Downlands countryside.
- **D8: Great North Wood:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Woodland enhancement:** Introduce enhancements to Joyden's Wood and Chalk Wood, promoting linkages to the River Cray.
- **Urban greening interventions:** Support projects that promote the integration of GI within urban environments.
- **Access to blue space:** Introduce access improvements within the large swath of Green Belt stretching from Kevington to land at the southern extent of the cluster as well as the linear corridor of land at Hockenden. Explore opportunities to access the water's edge of the River Cray to maximise opportunities for recreation and biodiversity.
- **Landscape interventions to mitigate noise pollution:** Establish strategic tree planting along sections of the rail line connecting Albany Park Station and Bexley Station.

Biodiversity

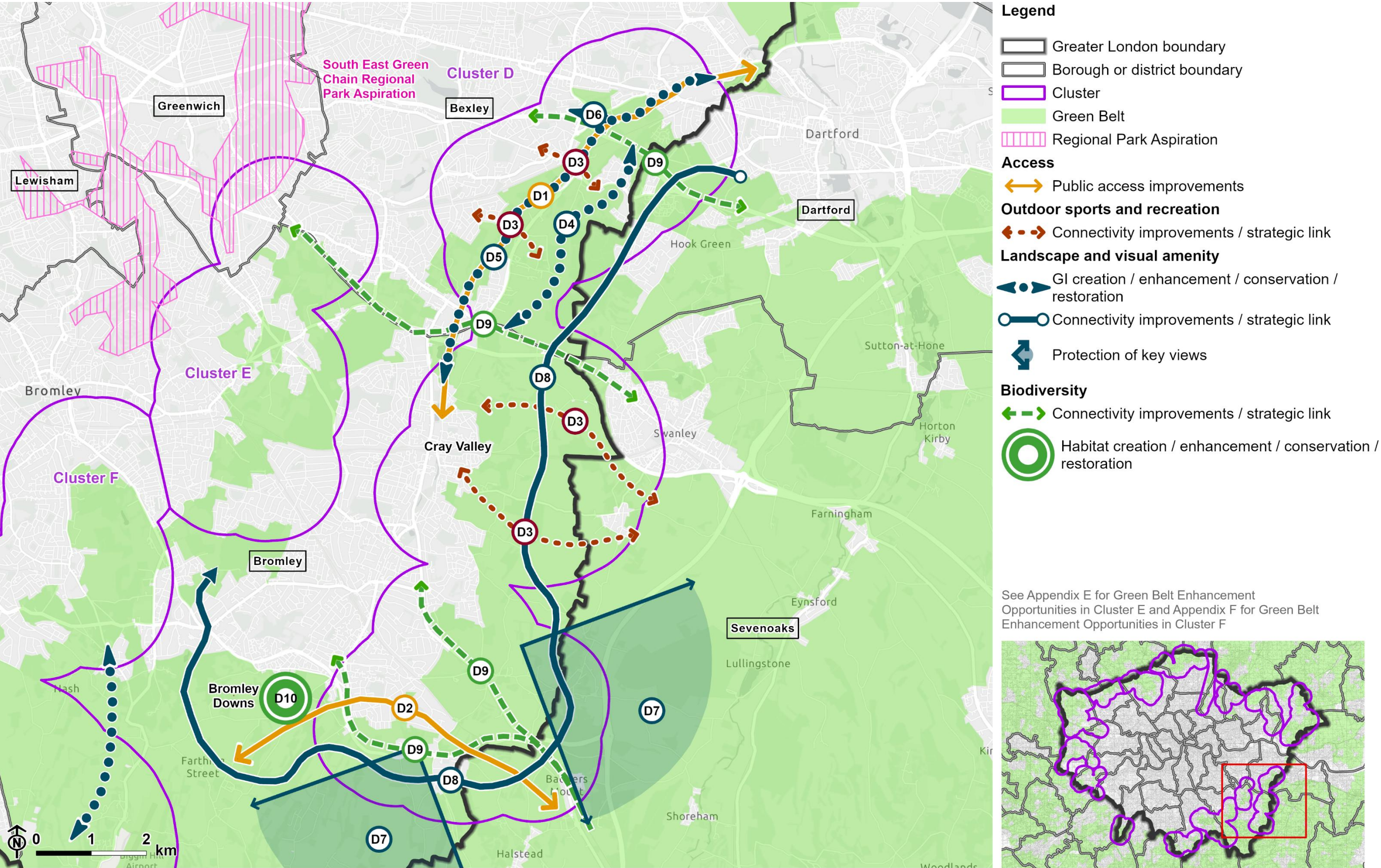
Strategic opportunities

- **D9: Habitat linkages along key transport corridors:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats on land bordering the London transport networks.
- **D10: Strategic rewilding opportunities at Bromley Downs:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Bromley Downs.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Downlands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity:** Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape in the Cray Valley.
- **Acid grassland enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Coldblow.
- **Agri-environment enhancements:** Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at Bucks Cross Farm (the field adjacent to Lily's Wood).

Figure D.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster D



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix E

Chislehurst and Petts Wood (Cluster E)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Stretching north to south, Cluster E is characterised by suburban land use within the London Borough of Bromley and the southern limit of London Borough of Greenwich. The pattern of Green Belt in the cluster exhibits a degree of connectivity, albeit with pockets of fragmentation in the north and south. Land use within the Green Belt in the northern portion of the cluster is typified by woodland tracts and playing pitches associated with educational establishments. The road corridor of the A20 forms the northern limit of Green Belt within the cluster.

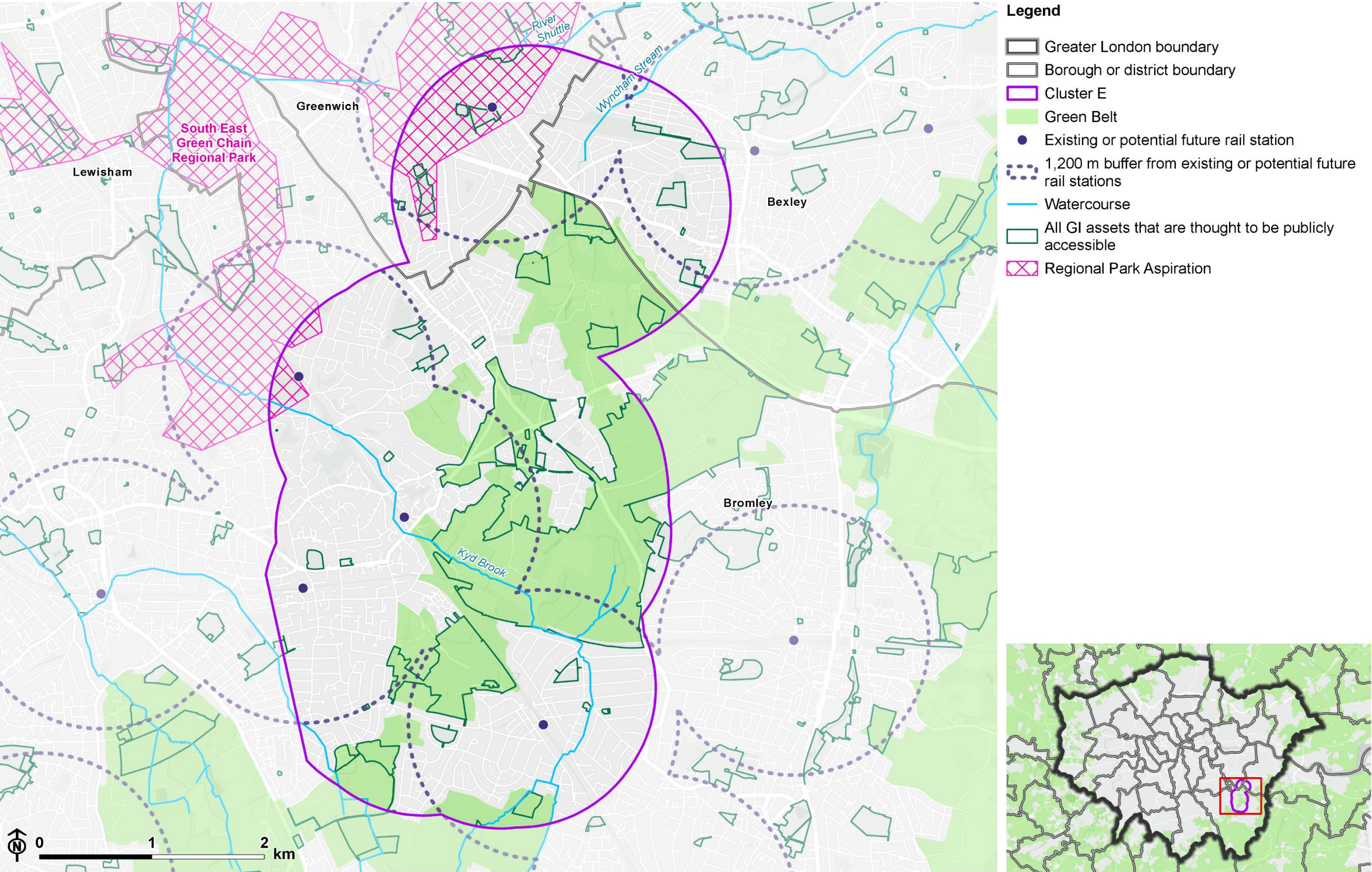
To the south, areas of open access land at Chislehurst Common and Petts Wood, the latter forming predominantly ancient woodland, form large GI assets. Chislehurst Golf Club occupies land immediately west of Chislehurst Common. The route of the London Loop runs south through Petts Wood and onwards towards the eastern section of Jubilee Country Park. The southern extent of the cluster is defined by land at Bromley Golf Club and Sparrow Wood.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

E.1 Publicly accessible Green Belt is dominated by the large tract of land at Chislehurst Common, the eastern extent of Scadbury Park and Petts Wood. Public accessibility to the north is limited to discrete rectilinear parcels of land of Green Belt, although the network of PRoWs do offer some wider connectivity. Sites providing public accessibility in the south of the cluster include Parkfield Recreation Ground, St. Luke's Cemetery and Southborough Open Space.

E.2 **Figure E.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster E.

Figure E.1: Location plan for Cluster E



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

E.3 Land within Cluster E exhibits areas of highest need and lowest provision relating to access to blue space only. However, swaths of land within the cluster are also identified as high need and high provision in terms of access to green space and nature recovery, as outlined below.



Access to blue space

E.4 A pocket of land at the junction of the A20 and A222 is identified as exhibiting higher need and lower provision to access to blue space, indicating where existing blue space could be made more accessible.



Access to green space

E.5 Areas identified as higher need and higher provision indicate opportunities to make existing green space more accessible. This pattern of data output is evident at the northern extent of the cluster at Longlands and a small area at Mapledene. Additional areas described as higher need and higher provision are located at Bansome Wood, a section of Kyd Brook and land at the eastern extent of Petts Wood. At the southern extent of the cluster, pockets of land at Southborough and Sparrow Wood also offer the potential for accessibility improvements to localised green space.



Nature recovery

E.6 Large swaths of land at Park Wood, Petts Wood and Chislehurst Common are identified as existing nature sites with potential for enhancement (high need / high provision). Pockets of land at Jubilee Country Park and Sparrow Park are also defined within this data output.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

E.7 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster E as the Heath Walk Strategic Link. Running south through Chislehurst Common, Scadbury Park, Petts Wood and Jubilee Park, the corridor provides onward linkages to Hayes and Keston Commons.

E.8 Land contained within Cluster E is encompassed within the London's Downlands ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 9\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster E:

- **Downlands Countryside:** Explore the distribution of open space within urban areas and protect key views.
- **Connectivity:** Promote strategic routes and access to London's Downlands using best-practice technology. Encourage downland managed corridors such as new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes to provide connections to the London Loop and Green Chain. Extend walkable and rideable routes for horses, bikes and people through road crossing pilot projects and Quiet Lanes initiatives.
- **Biodiversity and Sustainability:** Undertake a Downlands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity and sustainability. Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape in the wider Cray Valley. This could include the integration of renewables, micro generation, food growing projects and river keepers to support a widened more accessible river valley.
- **Woodlands, Trees and Hedges:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood. Expand the Downlands Working Woodlands project over the whole of the Downlands and demonstrate the need for woodland trees in urban areas.

- **The Great Outdoors:** Promote the network of walking, cycling and riding routes, natural play in parks, scout and guide campsites and golf courses for informal recreation.
- **Realise the Potential for Private Land:** Assess the opportunity to increase access by raising awareness of the PRoW network, increased support for biodiversity and ecosystems and the shared use of open spaces.

E.9 The London's Downlands ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster E and the wider acidic heathland of the Heath Corridor, as outlined below:

- **Heathland:** Opportunity to develop improved links from city to the rural edge and connect many key green spaces and sites with panoramic views of the city.
- **Jubilee Country Park:** Opportunity to develop a natural play area to enhance the recreational offer at the site.
- **Petts Wood:** Introduce improved woodland management and community training opportunities.
- **Chislehurst Common:** Promote biodiversity enhancements and improved access opportunities (including visitor education using interpretation boards).
- **Scadbury Park:** Introduce access improvements associated with Scadbury Moated Manor scheduled monument.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

E.10 Cluster E includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Acid grassland

E.11 Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Chislehurst and Walden Recreation Grounds, Chislehurst Common (Rambler's Rest, Cricket Ground and Cockpit area) and Sundridge Park Golf Course.

Ancient trees and woodland

E.12 Improve the management of ancient trees and woodlands to increase their longevity and improve resilience at Scadbury Park, Jubilee Country Park and Crofton Woods.

Green corridors

E.13 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats along the London transport networks.

Floodplain

E.14 Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats (including floodplain grazing marshes and ditches) at the northern extent of Sparrow Wood and Crofton Heath.

Parks and open spaces

E.15 Increase the ecological value and connectivity of land at the eastern extent of Whitehall Park.

Ponds and lakes

E.16 Restore, expand, create and connect ponds (including ephemeral ponds and lakes) at Chislehurst Golf Club, Chislehurst Common, Petts Wood and Hawkwood, Hoblingwell Wood and Jubilee Country Park.

Rivers and streams

E.17 Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat at Wyncham Stream to the River Shuttle.

Wet woodland

E.18 Restore, expand, create and connect wet woodland in areas at risk of flooding at Southend Park and Queensmead.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

E.19 Land at the north western extent of Cluster E is located within the boundary of the South East Green Chain Regional Park Aspiration. The opportunity exists to extend this proposal further south into London of Bromley to encompass the areas of open access land at Chislehurst Common and Petts Wood.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

E.20 The Open Spaces Strategy published by London Borough of Bromley [See reference 11] sets out the borough's priorities to conserve and enhance blue and green spaces and parks by optimising carbon reduction, increasing soil water retention, enhancing biodiversity and delivering ecological and environmental benefits, whilst also generating a return on any investment. However, the document does not outline any spatially-specific recommendations for the enhancement of land within Cluster E.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

E.21 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster E, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures E.2 and 3**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **E1: Strategic linkages to London's Downlands:** Improve or establish new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes to provide connections to the London Loop and Green Chain.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Educational opportunities to promote access:** Assess the opportunity to increase access by raising awareness of the PRoW network at the settlement edge.
- **Access improvements at Chislehurst Common:** Provide improved access opportunities, including visitor education using interpretation boards, at Chislehurst Common.
- **Access improvements at Scadbury Park:** Introduce access improvements associated with Scadbury Moated Manor scheduled monument.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **E2: South East Green Chain Regional Park Aspiration:** Deliver landscape interventions to support the establishment of South East Green Chain Regional Park Aspiration.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Play provision at Jubilee Country Park:** Develop a natural play area to enhance the recreational offer at Jubilee Country Park.
- **Accessibility of local green spaces:** Improve the accessibility of green space at the northern extent of the cluster at Longlands, Mapledene, Bansome Wood, a section of Kyd Brook and land at the eastern extent of Petts Wood. At the southern extent of the cluster, pockets of land at Southborough and Sparrow Wood also offer the potential for accessibility improvements to localised green space.
- **Open space provision at Whitehall Park:** Increase the ecological value and connectivity of land at the eastern extent of Whitehall Park.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **E3: Protection of key views:** Retain key views and visual permeability towards the Downlands countryside.
- **E4: Great North Wood:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood.
- **E5: River restoration at Wyncham Stream to the River Shuttle:** Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Woodland enhancements:** Introduce improved woodland management and community training opportunities at Petts Wood. Improve the management of ancient trees and woodlands to increase their longevity and improve resilience at Scadbury Park, Jubilee Country Park and Crofton Woods.
- **Access to blue space:** Improve access to blue space and opportunities for recreation within the pocket of land at the junction of the A20 and A222.
- **Wet woodland enhancements:** Restore, expand, create and connect wet woodland in areas at risk of flooding at Southend Park and Queensmead.

Biodiversity

Strategic opportunities

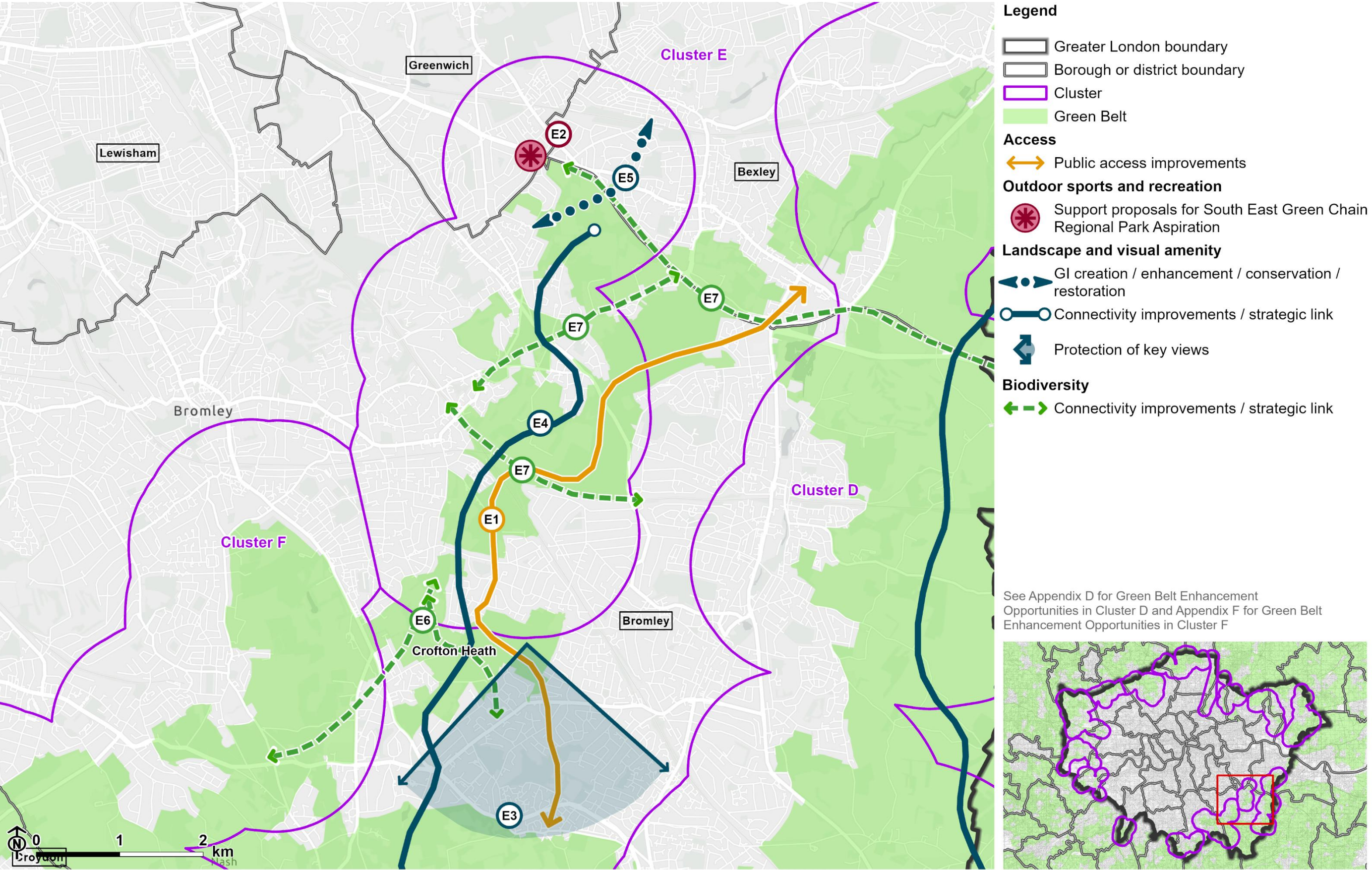
- **E6: Heathland linkages:** Deliver improved links from settlement edge towards connected areas of heathland such as Crofton Heath.
- **E7: Habitat linkages along key transport corridors:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats on land bordering the London transport networks.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Downlands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity:** Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape in the Cray Valley.
- **Biodiversity enhancements:** Deliver biodiversity enhancements and improved habitat connectivity at Chislehurst Common. Large swaths of land at Park Wood, Petts Wood, Jubilee Country Park and Sparrow Park are also identified as existing nature sites with potential for enhancement.
- **Acid grassland enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Chislehurst and Walden Recreation Grounds, Chislehurst Common (Rambler's Rest, Cricket Ground and Cockpit area) and Sundridge Park Golf Course.

- **Floodplain habitat connectivity:** Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats (including floodplain grazing marshes and ditches) at the northern extent of Sparrow Wood and Crofton Heath.
- **Connectivity of ponds:** Restore, expand, create and connect ponds (including ephemeral ponds and lakes) at Chislehurst Golf Club, Chislehurst Common, Petts Wood and Hawkwood, Hoblingwell Wood and Jubilee Country Park.

Figure E.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster E



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix F

Bromley and Croydon Southern Fringes (Cluster F)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

The cluster is characterised by the Downlands landscape, encompassing land within the London Boroughs of Bromley and Croydon. A network of interconnected greenspaces; including Coombe Park, Addington Hills and a number of golf courses occupy the Green Belt to the west of Cluster F. To the east, Hayes Common and a mosaic of rectilinear woodland tracts stretching to Bromley Common form key landscape features. The cluster includes the settlement edges of Croydon and Bromley, including the urban fabric of New Addington.

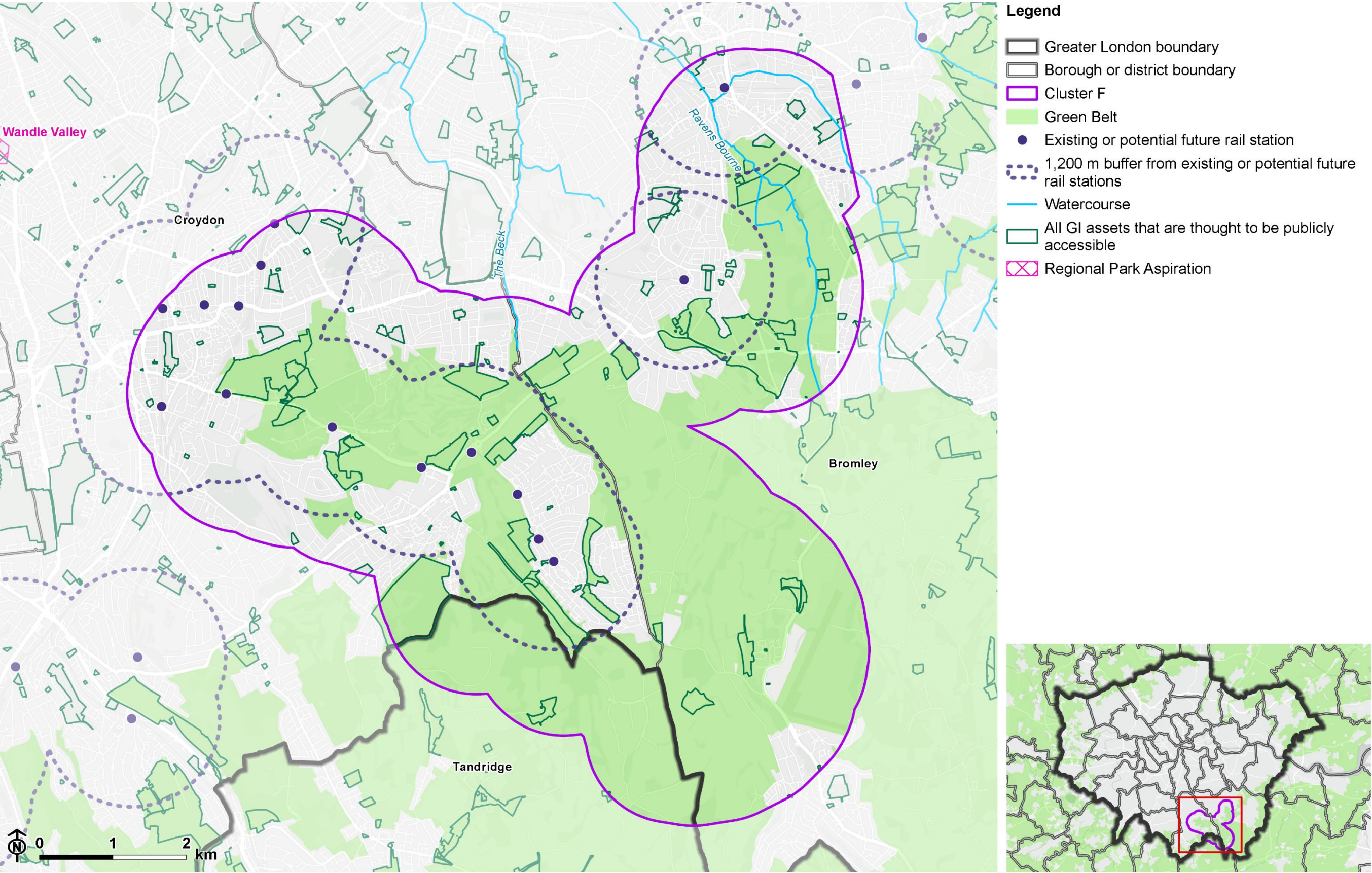
Moving south, the landscape is typified by a distinctive undulating topography of agricultural fields, bounded by a network of hedgerows connecting pockets of woodland. The network of Downlands woodlands; including Mollards Wood, Jewels Wood, Frylands Wood and Bradmanshill Wood punctuate the undulating landform of the cluster. London Biggin Hill Airport forms the south eastern extent of Cluster F, located to the east of the corridor of the A233.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

F.1 The pattern of accessible greenspace within the cluster is somewhat fragmented. Although pockets of accessible greenspace exist in the east, with Hayes Common forming the largest asset, these spaces do not form a continuous linkage running from the settlement edge to the south. This pattern is also reflected in the west, with discrete pockets of accessible greenspace evident at Coombe Park, Selsdon Wood, Hutchinson's Bank, Addington Park and Rowdown Field. Sections of the London Loop and the Vanguard Way cross the landscape of the cluster.

F.2 Figure F.1 shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster F.

Figure F.1: Location plan for Cluster F



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

F.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster F are outlined below:



Access to green space

F.4 Areas of Cluster F which demonstrate a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision of GI) are limited to the centre of the cluster, characterised by the urban fabric of Addington Vale.

F.5 Pockets of Green Belt at Coombe Park, Coombe Wood, Upper Shirley and Addington are defined as higher need and higher provision, indicating opportunities to make existing green space more accessible. Land to the east of Hayes Common as well as land at Higham's Hill and Biggin Hill are also identified as areas requiring improved accessibility.



Access to blue space

F.6 The vast majority of Cluster F has been identified as an area where existing blue space could be made more accessible. However, it does not include the area of Upper Shirley at Addington Golf Club or land at either Hayes or Bromley Commons.



Noise reduction

F.7 Areas of Cluster F where the Tramlink route 3 borders areas of Green Belt have been identified as areas experiencing high noise pollution where new strategic tree provision may help mitigate noise (high need / low provision). This includes land between Addington Village Station and Gravel Hill Station, as well as land between King Henry's Drive Station and Fieldway Station.

F.8 Sections of Coombe Lane and Gravel Hill in South Croydon are identified as areas where existing GI may need redesigning to maximise impact on noise mitigation (high need / high provision).

F.9 No areas within Cluster F exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to nature recovery, flood risk mitigation, clean water, greener high streets or greener active travel routes.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

F.10 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster F as a Strategic Corridor, running broadly north-south, with a wider linkage provided by the Croydon Link.

F.11 Land contained within Cluster F is encompassed within the London's Downlands ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 9\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the **sub-regional scale**. The document recognises the following strategic opportunities relevant to Cluster F:

- **Downlands Countryside:** Create Capital Downs, and a Local Nature Partnership (LNP). Extend the AONB boundary of Surrey Hill and Kent Downs into Greater London and promote the Downlands role as a food producer for London within the M25. Deliver community woodland harvesting projects on the urban fringe and celebrate London's last three villages situated in countryside, promoting New Addington as a new North Downs village with increased access to nature and countryside.
- **Connectivity:** Promote access to London's Downlands using technology and Downland managed corridors within which are new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes. Extend walkable and rideable routes for horses, bikes and people through road crossing pilot projects and 'quiet lanes' initiatives.

- **Biodiversity and Sustainability:** Undertake a Downslands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity and sustainability. Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape. This could include the integration of renewables, micro generation, food growing projects and river keepers to support a widened more accessible river valley.
- **Woodlands, Trees and Hedges:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood. Expand the Downslands Working Woodlands project over the whole of the Downslands and demonstrate the need for woodland trees in urban areas.
- **Community and local initiatives:** Link social initiatives to green space regeneration on a local and city-wide basis. Build on the idea of neighbourhood forum and a network of local land-based initiatives within a Downslands landscape context. Partner with health providers to support healthy landscapes within their grounds and elsewhere.
- **The Great Outdoors:** Promote the network of walking, cycling and riding routes, natural play in parks, scout and guide campsites and golf courses for informal recreation.
- **Realise potential for private land:** Assess the opportunity to increase access by raising awareness of the PRoW network, increased support for biodiversity and ecosystems and the shared use of open spaces.
- **Cultural heritage:** Promote the cultural heritage of the Downslands and develop a narrative around historic landscape and links to local food production.

F.12 The London's Downslands ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster F, as outlined below:

- **Ravensbourne Valley:** Promote green links from the urban edge to the rural fringe. Consider de-culverting parts of the Ravensbourne, improving flood capacity and water quality. Promote natural play, healthy walking and community growing.
- **Chalk Downslands:** Introduce landscape interventions which promote and reinforce the character of the chalk Downslands. Reinforce links from the city to the rural fringe.
- **Heathland:** Opportunity to develop improved links from city to the rural edge and connect many key green spaces and sites with panoramic views of the city.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

F.13 Cluster F includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Acid grassland

F.14 Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Hollydale Recreation Ground.

Ancient trees and woodland

F.15 Improve the management of ancient trees and woodlands to increase their longevity and improve resilience at Shirley Park Golf Course, Lloyd Park and Coombe Farm.

Fen, marsh and swamp

F.16 Restore, expand, create and connect fen, marsh and swamp (including peatland) at Hall Grange and the Vicarage.

Floodplain

F.17 Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats (including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches) at the River Poole and the River Ravensbourne.

Heathland

F.18 Restore, expand, create and connect heathland at Hayes Common.

Large scale rewilding

F.19 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Bromley Downs.

Lowland meadow

F.20 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Elmfield (adjacent to Norman Park) and Three Half Penny Wood.

Parks and open spaces

F.21 Increase the ecological value and connectivity at Whitehall Park, Ashburton Playing Fields / Stroud Green Amenity Area and Ashburton Park.

Woodland

F.22 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Coombe Farm Grounds.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

F.23 Cluster F does not include any existing or proposed regional parks identified by the GLA within its boundary. Furthermore, the cluster does not lie within the accessibility catchment (8km) of an existing regional park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

F.24 The Open Spaces Strategy published by London Borough of Bromley [\[See reference 11\]](#) sets out the borough's priorities to conserve and enhance blue and green spaces and parks by optimising carbon reduction, increasing soil water retention, enhancing biodiversity and delivering ecological and environmental benefits, whilst also generating a return on any investment. However, the document does not outline any spatially-specific recommendations for the enhancement of land within Cluster F.

F.25 The Parks and Green Spaces Renewal Strategy published by the London Borough of Croydon [\[See reference 12\]](#) sets the strategic direction for the future management, protection and enhancement of GI in the borough. The Green Belt in Cluster F incorporates a network of parks and green spaces; including Rowdown Fields, Falconwood Meadow, Threecorner Grove, Milne Park. The document aims for all parks and green spaces to be clean, safe and accessible, with a specific focus on improving their quality and accessibility in the areas of most need. The promotion of active lifestyles is also outlined as a key opportunity, supporting public health initiatives and the improved provision of sports facilities and recreational assets.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

F.26 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster F, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures F.2 and 4**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **F1: Strategic linkages to London's Downlands:** Improve or establish new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes to provide connections to the Downlands landscape. Extend walkable and rideable routes for horses, bikes and people through road crossing pilot projects and 'quiet lanes' initiatives.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Educational opportunities to promote access:** Assess the opportunity to increase access by raising awareness of the PRoW network at the settlement edge.
- **Access to blue space:** Improve access to blue space across the cluster through localised improvements to the PRoW network.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **F2: Green space connectivity:** Increase the connectivity of the network of key green spaces; including Selsdon Wood, Addington Hills, Hayes Common and onwards towards Jubilee Country Park.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Introduce local green spaces on land within the urban fabric of Addington Vale.
- **Accessibility of local green spaces:** Improve the accessibility of green space at Coombe Park, Coombe Wood, Upper Shirley and Addington. Land to the east of Hayes Common as well as land at Higham's Hill and Biggin Hill are also identified as areas requiring improved accessibility.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **F3: Great North Wood:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood. Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Coombe Farm Grounds.
- **F4: Ravensbourne Valley Green Link:** Promote access and recreational opportunities offered by the Ravensbourne corridor, promoting green links from the urban edge. Consider the opportunity to de-culvert section of the watercourse, improve flood capacity and water quality.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Access to nature and countryside links:** Introduce community woodland harvesting projects on the urban fringe and celebrate London's last three villages situated in countryside, promoting New Addington as a new North Downs village with increased access to nature and countryside.
- **Cultural heritage of the Downlands:** Promote the cultural heritage of the Downlands and develop a narrative around historic landscape and links to local food production.
- **Chalk Downland enhancements:** Introduce landscape interventions which promote and reinforce the character of the chalk Downlands. Reinforce links from the city to the rural fringe.
- **Landscape interventions to mitigate noise pollution:** Establish strategic tree planting where the Tramlink route 3 borders areas of Green Belt, land between Addington Village Station and Gravel Hill Station as well as land between King Henry's Drive Station and Fieldway Station.

- **Woodland enhancement:** Improve the management of ancient trees and woodlands to increase their longevity and improve resilience at Shirley Park Golf Course, Lloyd Park and Coombe Farm.

Biodiversity

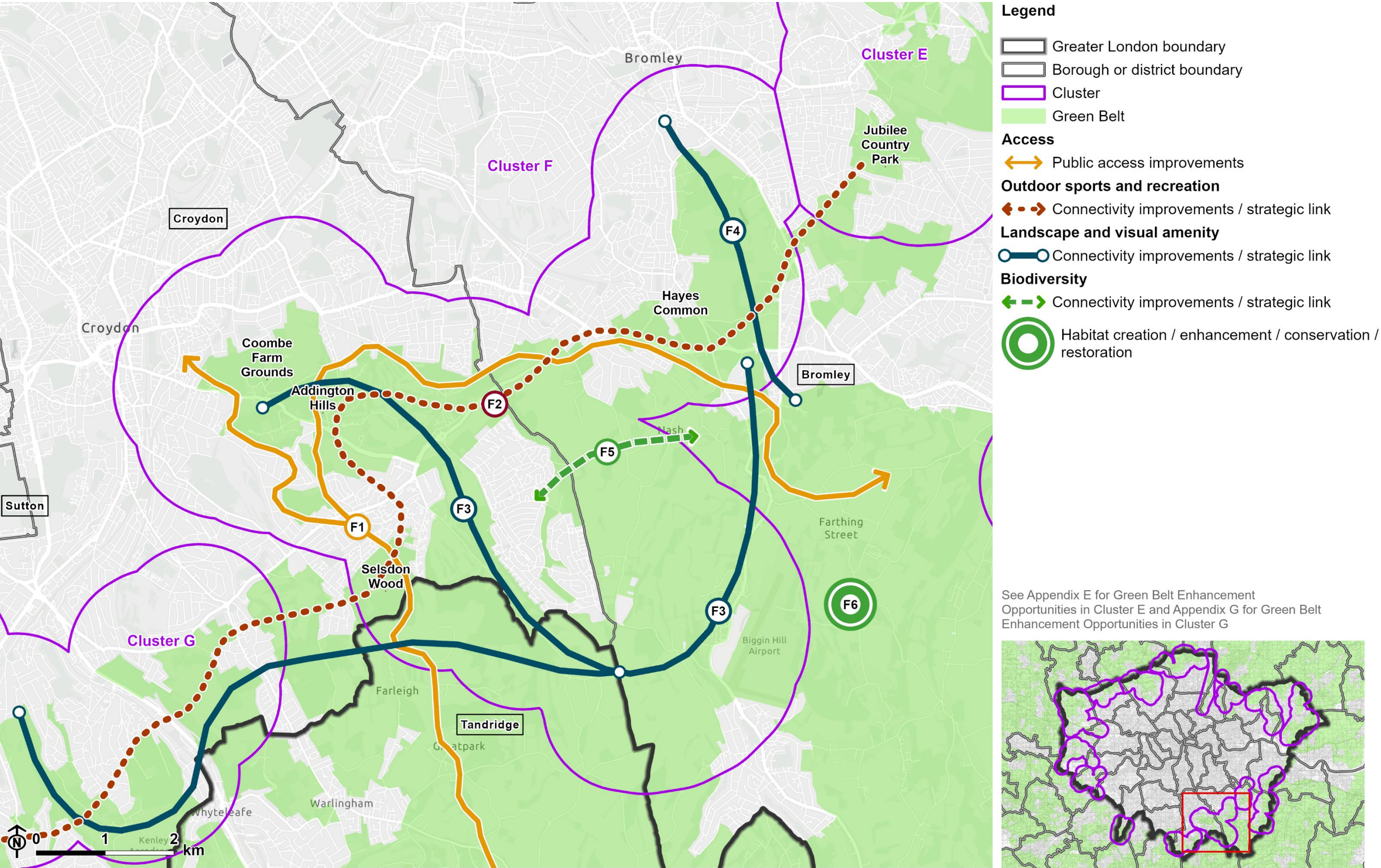
Strategic opportunities

- **F5: Heathland linkages:** Deliver improved links from settlement edge towards connected areas of heathland in the Green Belt. Restore, expand, create and connect heathland at Hayes Common.
- **F6: Strategic rewilding opportunities at Bromley Downs:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Bromley Downs.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Downlands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity:** Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape.
- **Acid grassland enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Hollydale Recreation Ground.
- **Fen restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect fen, marsh and swamp (including peatland) at Hall Grange and the Vicarage.
- **Floodplain habitat connectivity:** Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats (including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches) at the River Poole and the River Ravensbourne.
- **Lowland meadow enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Elmfield (adjacent to Norman Park) and Three Half Penny Wood.

Figure F.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster F



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix G

South London Downlands (Cluster G)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

The cluster is characterised by parcels of Green Belt interspersed within the dense urban fabric of Coulsdon, Kenley and Sanderstead. The routes of major infrastructure corridors; including the A2022, A23, A237 and A22 dissect the cluster. To the west, the landscape is comprised of agricultural fields delineated by mature hedgerows, small woodland tracts and several golf courses; including The Oaks Park Golf Club, Woodcote Park Golf Club, and Chipstead Golf Club.

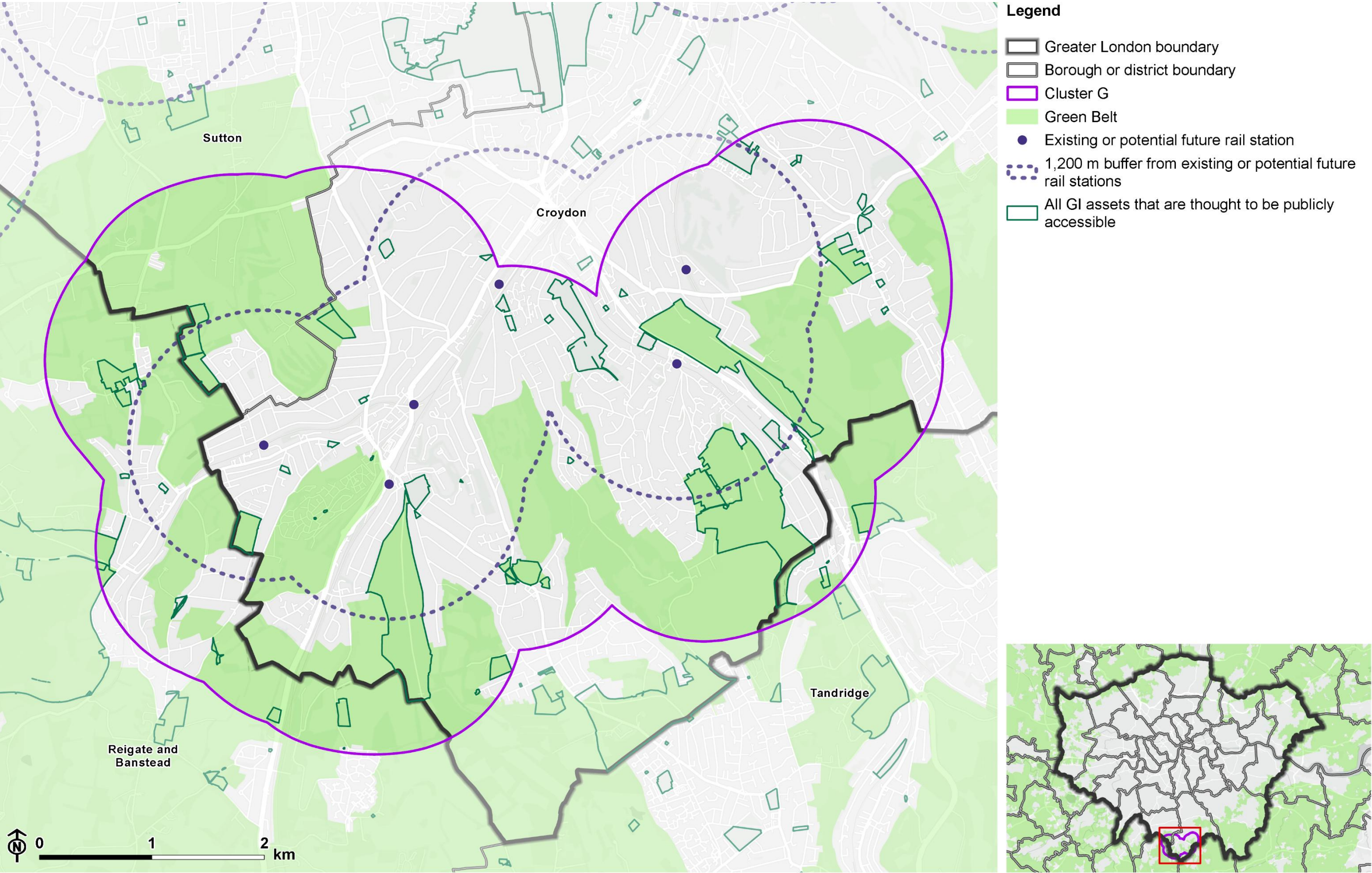
A linear belt of open access land at Farthing Downs, accommodating a dense network of PRow as well as sections of the London Loop, occupies land to the south of Coulsdon. The London Loop continues eastwards, crossing other areas of open access land at Kenley Common and Riddlesdown within the eastern portion of the cluster. The southern and eastern sections of the cluster are typified by larger tracts of woodland; including Devilsden Wood, Dollypers Hill and Mitchley Wood.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

G.1 The cluster is characterised by a series of publicly accessible commons, located at Riddlesdown, Kenley and Farthing Downs. Localised accessible greenspaces in Cluster G include Big Wood, Rickman Hill, Foxley Wood and Sanderstead Recreation Ground. The route of the London Loop crosses the landscape of the cluster broadly west-east.

G.2 **Figure G.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster G.

Figure G.1: Location plan for Cluster G



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

G.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster G are outlined below:



Access to green space

G.4 With the exception of a discrete parcel of land bordering Prospect Plantation at Woodmansterne, no areas within Cluster G are described as demonstrating a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision of GI).

G.5 A linear belt of land stretching from Rickman Hill to Woodplace Lane is defined as higher need and higher provision in relation to access to green space, indicating opportunities to make existing green space more accessible. Additional pockets of land requiring improved accessibility to green space include land to the west of Woodcote High School, Dollyper's Hill, In Wood and land at Kenley Aerodrome.



Access to blue space

G.6 Large swaths of Cluster G are identified as areas where existing blue space could be made more accessible. However, it does not include the surrounding Coulsdon Church of England Primary School to the north of Old Coulsdon, including land between Downs Road and Dollyper's Hill. Land south of Sanderstead, encompassing tracts of Mitchley Wood, is also not defined as an area of higher need and lower provision in relation to access to blue space.



Noise reduction

G.7 The corridor of land accommodating the route of the A23 and the Southern Rail Line is identified as an area experiencing high noise pollution where new strategic tree provision may help mitigate noise. The junction of the A23 and the A237 is also defined as exhibiting higher need and lower provision in relation to noise reduction. A pocket of Green Belt land immediately north of the A22, within close proximity of Kenley Station, is identified as an area where existing GI may need redesigning to maximise impact on noise mitigation (high need / high provision).

G.8 No areas within Cluster G exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to nature recovery, flood risk mitigation, clean water, urban cooling, clean air or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

G.9 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster G as a Strategic Corridor running broadly north-east to south-west, with wider Strategic Linkages provided by the Little Woodcote Link and the Downs Walk Link.

G.10 Land contained within Cluster G is encompassed within the London's Downlands ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 9\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster G:

- **Downlands Countryside:** Create Capital Downs, and a Local Nature Partnership (LNP). Extend the AONB boundary of Surrey Hill and Kent Downs into Greater London and promote the Downlands role as a food producer for London within the M25. Deliver community woodland harvesting projects on the urban fringe and celebrate London's last three villages situated in countryside, promoting New Addington as a new North Downs village with increased access to nature and countryside.
- **Connectivity:** Promote access to London's Downlands using technology and Downland managed corridors within which are new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes. Extend walkable and rideable routes for horses, bikes and people through road crossing pilot projects and 'quiet lanes' initiatives.

- **Biodiversity and Sustainability:** Undertake a Downslands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity and sustainability. Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape. This could include the integration of renewables, micro generation, food growing projects and river keepers to support a widened more accessible river valley.
- **Woodlands, Trees and Hedges:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood. Expand the Downslands Working Woodlands project over the whole of the Downslands and demonstrate the need for woodland trees in urban areas.
- **The Great Outdoors:** Promote the network of walking, cycling and riding routes, natural play in parks, scout and guide campsites and golf courses for informal recreation.
- **Realise potential for private land:** Assess the opportunity to increase access by raising awareness of the PRow network, increased support for biodiversity and ecosystems and the shared use of open spaces.
- **Cultural heritage:** Promote the cultural heritage of the Downslands and develop a narrative around historic landscape and links to local food production.

G.11 The London's Downslands ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster G, as outlined below:

- **Chalk Downslands:** Introduce landscape interventions which promote and reinforce the character of the chalk Downslands. Reinforce links from the city to the rural fringe.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

G.12 Cluster G includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Arable and horticultural

G.13 Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity within areas of Sanderstead Ward.

Chalk grassland

G.14 Restore, expand, create and connect calcareous grassland at Sutton.

Green corridors

G.15 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at Tollers Estate.

Large scale rewilding

G.16 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Croydon Downs.

Scrub

G.17 Restore, expand, create and connect scrub habitat at Three Cornered Shaw.

Woodland

G.18 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Woodcote Park Estate.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

G.19 Cluster G does not include any existing or proposed regional parks identified by the GLA within its boundary. Furthermore, the cluster does not lie within the accessibility catchment (8km) of an existing regional park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

G.20 The Parks and Green Spaces Renewal Strategy published by the London Borough of Croydon [\[See reference 12\]](#) sets the strategic direction for the future management, protection and enhancement of GI in the borough. The Green Belt in Cluster F incorporates a network of parks and green spaces; including Coulson Memorial Ground, Coulson Common, Bourne Park and Sanderstead Recreation Ground. The document aims for all parks and green spaces to be clean, safe and accessible, with a specific focus on improving their quality and accessibility in the areas of most need. The promotion of active lifestyles is also outlined as a key opportunity, supporting public health initiatives and the improved provision of sports facilities and recreational assets.

G.21 As outlined in the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2020-2025 [\[See reference 13\]](#) and supported by a series of objectives, London Borough of Sutton aims to ensure that the borough's parks and open spaces are well-maintained, support good

public health, local culture, social activities and biodiversity. Opportunities to improve access to open spaces are also emphasised. However, the document does not outline any spatially-specific recommendations for the enhancement of land within Cluster G. The document includes an action plan which seeks to promote the addition and management of GI, albeit centred on the development process.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

G.22 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster G, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures G.2 and 4**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **G1: Strategic linkages to London's Downlands:** Improve or establish new strategic walking, cycling and riding routes to provide connections to the Downlands landscape. Extend walkable and rideable routes for horses, bikes and people through road crossing pilot projects and 'quiet lanes' initiatives.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Educational opportunities to promote access:** Assess the opportunity to increase access by raising awareness of the PRoW network at the settlement edge.
- **Access to blue space:** Improve access to blue space across the cluster through localised improvements to the PRoW network.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **G2: Green space connectivity:** Enhance the connectivity of the network of key green spaces; including Fairdean Downs, Kenley Common, Bourne Park and Sanderstead Recreation Ground.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Introduce local green spaces on land bordering Prospect Plantation at Woodmansterne.
- **Accessibility of local green spaces:** Improve the accessibility of green space forming a linear belt of land stretching from Rickman Hill to Woodplace Lane Land to the west of Woodcote High School, Dollyper's Hill, In Wood and land at Kenley Aerodrome are also identified as areas requiring improved green space accessibility.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **G3: Great North Wood:** Enhance the connectivity of existing woodland tracts to support the concept of the Great North Wood. Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Woodcote Park Estate.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Cultural heritage of the Downlands:** Promote the cultural heritage of the Downlands and develop a narrative around historic landscape and links to local food production.
- **Landscape interventions to mitigate noise pollution:** Establish strategic tree planting along the corridor of land accommodating the route of the A23 and the Southern Rail Line as well as the junction of the A23 and the A237.

Biodiversity

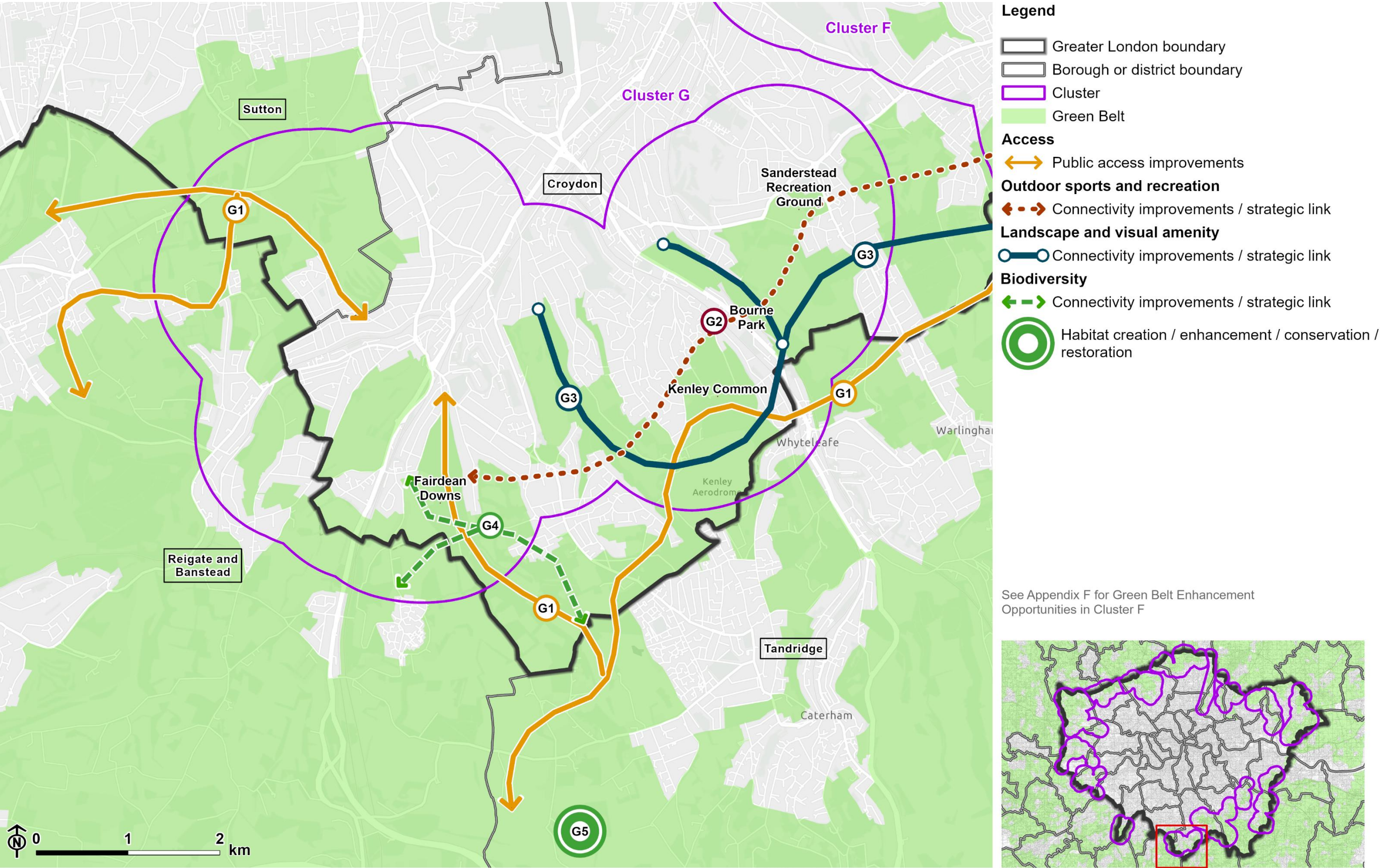
Strategic opportunities

- **G4: Habitat connectivity at Tollers Estate:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at Tollers Estate.
- **G5: Strategic rewilding opportunities at Croydon Downs:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Croydon Downs.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Downlands-wide overview of opportunities for increased biodiversity:** Integrate nature with highly accessible urban spaces and promote a new working landscape.
- **Agri-environment improvements:** Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity within areas of Sanderstead Ward.
- **Grassland restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect calcareous grassland at Sutton.
- **Scrub restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect scrub habitat at Three Cornered Shaw.

Figure G.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster G



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix H

Chessington (Cluster H)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Moving north to south, Cluster H incorporates a network of GI assets to the south of Chessington. The corridor of the A3 divides land at the north western extent of the cluster, defined by agricultural land use, land at Surbiton Golf Club as well as Claygate Common. To the south, the A243 runs broadly north east – south west. The south western portion of the cluster incorporates sections of extensive tracts of woodland at Prince's Coverts and New Wood. To the east, land is predominantly arable and dissected by a network of small watercourses.

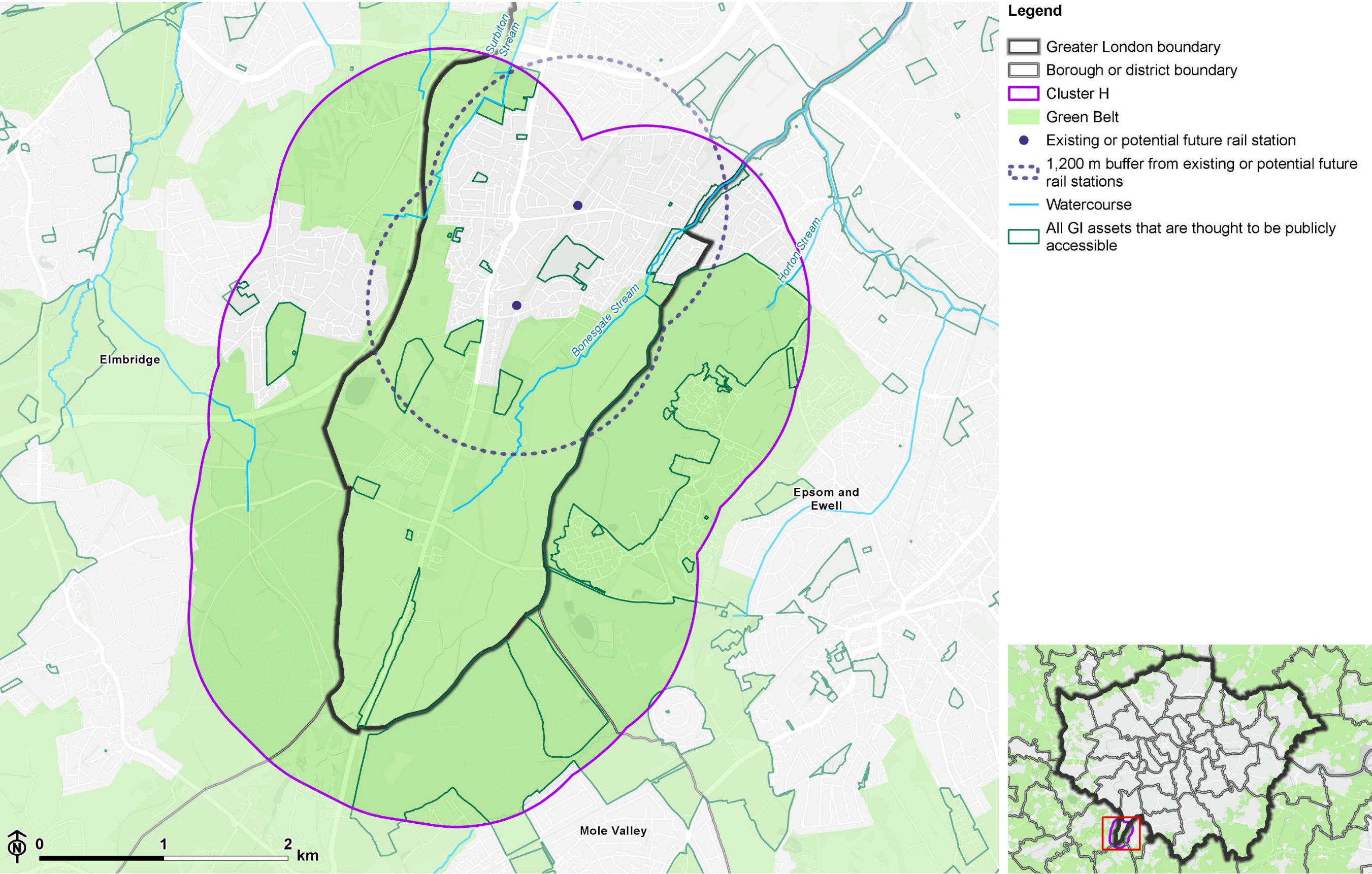
The cluster also includes portions of Ashted Common National Nature Reserve and Epsom Common to the south. This landscape forms an expansive area of ancient woodland extending southwards, offering wider connectivity to Epsom. To the north, Horton Country Park lies immediately east of the cluster. Chessington World of Adventures occupies Green Belt land immediately west of the A243, with open access land at Winey Hill located on its western border.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

H.1 Land defined as publicly accessible within the boundary of Cluster H is dominated by Ashted Common, Epsom Common and land at Horton Country Park. However, the pattern of public accessibility within Green Belt land in the Greater London boundary is limited to small rectilinear parcels. This includes land at Winey Hill, Churchfields Recreation Ground and Castle Hill.

H.2 Figure H.1 shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster H.

Figure H.1: Location plan for Cluster H



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

H.3 Only two objectives exhibit areas of highest need and lowest provision within Cluster H, as outlined below:



Access to green space

H.4 Land bordering areas of Green Belt to the north of Mansfield Road at Hook is identified as demonstrating a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision of GI). Pockets of land to the south of Chessington South Station and land to the west of Hook are identified as areas where opportunities exist to make existing green space more accessible (higher need and higher provision).



Access to blue space

H.5 Land immediately south of the B280 at the southern extent of Cluster H is identified as an area where existing blue space could be made more accessible. An additional area of Green Belt stretching from land north of Winey Hill to the junction of the A3 and the A309 is also defined as higher need and lower provision in relation to access to blue space.

H.6 No areas within Cluster H exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to nature recovery, flood risk mitigation, clean water, urban cooling, clean air, noise reduction, greener active travel routes or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

H.7 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster H as a Strategic Corridor running

broadly north-south following the course of the Hogsmill River, with wider linkages provided by the Thames Downs Link and the Tolworth Link.

H.8 Land contained within Cluster H is encompassed within the Arcadian Thames ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 14\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster H:

- **Develop the strategic green network along the Hogsmill River Valley Link:** Create parkland, including a new District Park as a focal point for surrounding residential areas and provide wider linkages to surrounding farmland at Tolworth Farm. Maximise the opportunity to integrate open space and flood water storage areas for adjacent 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.
- **Open, enhance and promote an interconnected network of footpaths, cycle routes and river crossings:** Link key open space corridors throughout the region and create 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.
- **Promote productive landscapes, including sustainable food production:** Integrate historic agricultural field patterns as a transition to the Green Belt through new forms of urban agriculture. Utilise river floodplains and open land for agricultural grazing.

H.9 The Arcadian Thames ALGG Area Framework identifies the following **GI project** of relevance to Cluster H, as outlined below:

- **Hogsmill Corridor:** Deliver improved access to nature along the river tributary, providing connectivity from the countryside to the River Thames, including the urban areas along its route. Explore the delivery of in channel features and floodplain restoration to reduce flood risk.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

H.10 Cluster H includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Ancient trees and woodland

H.11 Improve the management of ancient trees and woodland to increase their longevity and improve the resilience of Sixty Acre Wood.

Arable and horticultural

H.12 Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at Rushett Farm.

Green corridors

H.13 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at railsides between Cox Lane and Chessington North Station as well as land between Tolworth Station and Cox Lane Road. Land at Barwell Lane, road verges near Chessington sub-station and Chessington railsides are also identified as potential corridors for enhancement.

Parks and open spaces

H.14 Increase the ecological value and connectivity of land at King Edward's Recreation Ground, Bullwhips, Mount Road Open Space, Bonesgate Open Space, Pear Tree Close Playground, Woodgate Avenue Playground, RAF Chessington Green Space, Winey Hill, Jubilee Wood Local Nature Reserve, Churchfields Recreation Ground, Sir Frances Barker Recreation Ground and the green space at junction of Garrison Lane and Leatherhead Road.

Urban mosaic habitat

H.15 Restore, expand and create and connect urban mosaic habitats at Kelvin Grove Allotments, Moor Lane Allotments and St Paul's Parish Churchyard.

Woodland

H.16 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Rushett Common Wood and Park Farm.

Wood pasture and parkland

H.17 Restore, expand, create and connect wood pasture and woodland at Chessington Golf Course.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

H.18 Land within Cluster H does not lie within the boundary of an existing or proposed regional park. However, the northern extent of Cluster H is located in the accessibility catchment (8km) for Richmond Park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

H.19 The Greenspace Strategy 2024-2034 published by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames [See reference 15] sets out to maximise the benefits derived from green spaces in the borough by supporting cross directorate inputs. The report outlines a number of strategic themes to guide the future management and enhancement of parks and green spaces; including accessibility and inclusivity, public health and well-being, community participation and biodiversity and nature recovery.

H.20 The document states that the borough is deficient in publicly accessible green space in comparison to other London boroughs. Most of the publicly accessible parks and greenspaces in the borough are relatively small in scale, containing limited facilities. There are no regional parks within the borough boundary and only one site (Manor Park) which is large enough with sufficient facilities to meet the designation of a district park, the majority therefore having a local or small local park designation. The Green Belt in Cluster H incorporates a network of parks and green spaces; including Woodview, Sir Francis Barker Recreation Ground, RAF Chessington, Nigel Fisher Way and King Edward's Recreation Ground.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

H.21 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster H, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures H.2 and 4**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **H1: Hogsmill corridor connections:** Create new connections across the Hogsmill corridor; including towards Horton Country Park. Create new river crossings, linear connections and gateways to connect important riverside open spaces.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Hogsmill Walk enhancements:** Complete the route and link with the Thames Path, the North Downs Way National Trail, London cycle routes and surrounding open spaces.
- **Access to blue space:** Improve access to blue space on land immediately south of the B280 at the southern extent of Cluster H.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **H2: New District Park in the Hogsmill River Valley:** Maximise green space and provide a focal point for surrounding residential areas, whilst creating wider linkages to Tolworth Farm.
- **H3: Green space connectivity:** Enhance the connectivity of key green spaces within Cluster H.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Introduce green spaces on land to the north of Mansfield Road at Hook.
- **Accessibility of local green spaces:** Improve the accessibility of green space on land to the south of Chessington South Station and land to the west of Hook.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **H4: Hogsmill corridor enhancements:** Explore the delivery of in channel features and floodplain restoration to reduce flood risk.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Woodland management enhancements:** Improve the management of ancient trees and woodland to increase their longevity and improve the resilience of Sixty Acre Wood.
- **Urban mosaic habitat restoration:** Restore, expand and create and connect urban mosaic habitats at Kelvin Grove Allotments, Moor Lane Allotments and St Paul's Parish Churchyard.

Biodiversity

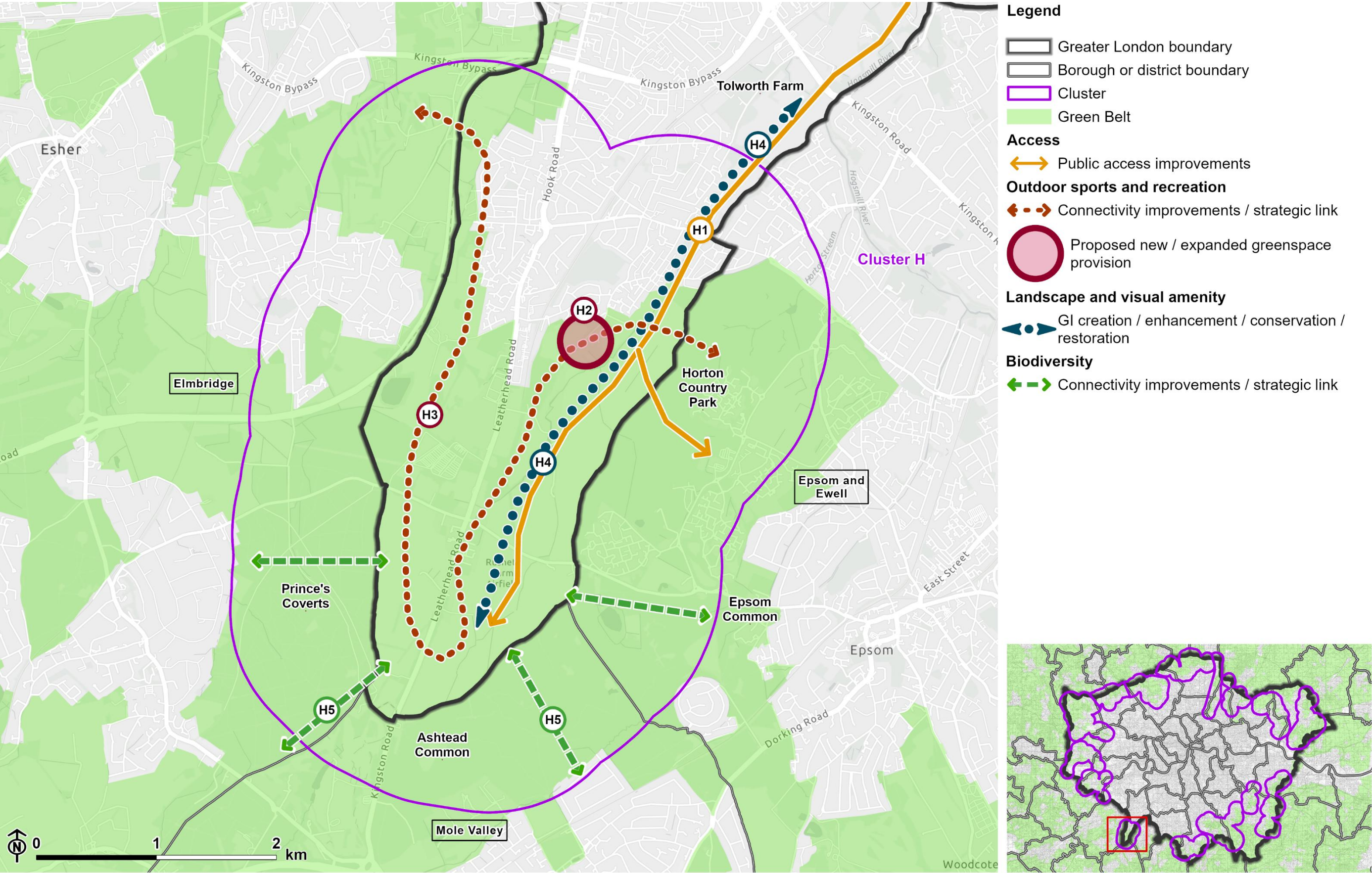
Strategic opportunities

- **H5: Stepping stone habitat adjacent Epsom Common:** Enhance habitat connectivity between Cluster H and the extensive woodland tracts at Ashted Common, Epsom Common and Prince's Coverts.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Agri-environment improvements:** Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at Rushett Farm.
- **Woodland and wood pasture enhancements:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Rushett Common Wood and Park Farm. Restore, expand, create and connect wood pasture and woodland at Chessington Golf Course.

Figure H.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster H



Appendix I

Feltham and Hounslow (Cluster I)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Cluster I is characterised by the dense urban fabric of Feltham and the western portion of Hounslow, interspersed by a network of green spaces. The River Thames is located at the southern extent of the cluster, with Kempton Park and Racecourse lying immediately to the north. The cluster also incorporates a number of tributaries of the River Thames; including the Longford River, Duke of Northumberland's River and the River Crane. Notable waterbodies in the cluster are found at Bedfont Lakes Country Park and Kempton Nature Reserve (decommissioned Thames Water Reservoir), as well as two reservoirs bordering the River Crane at North Feltham.

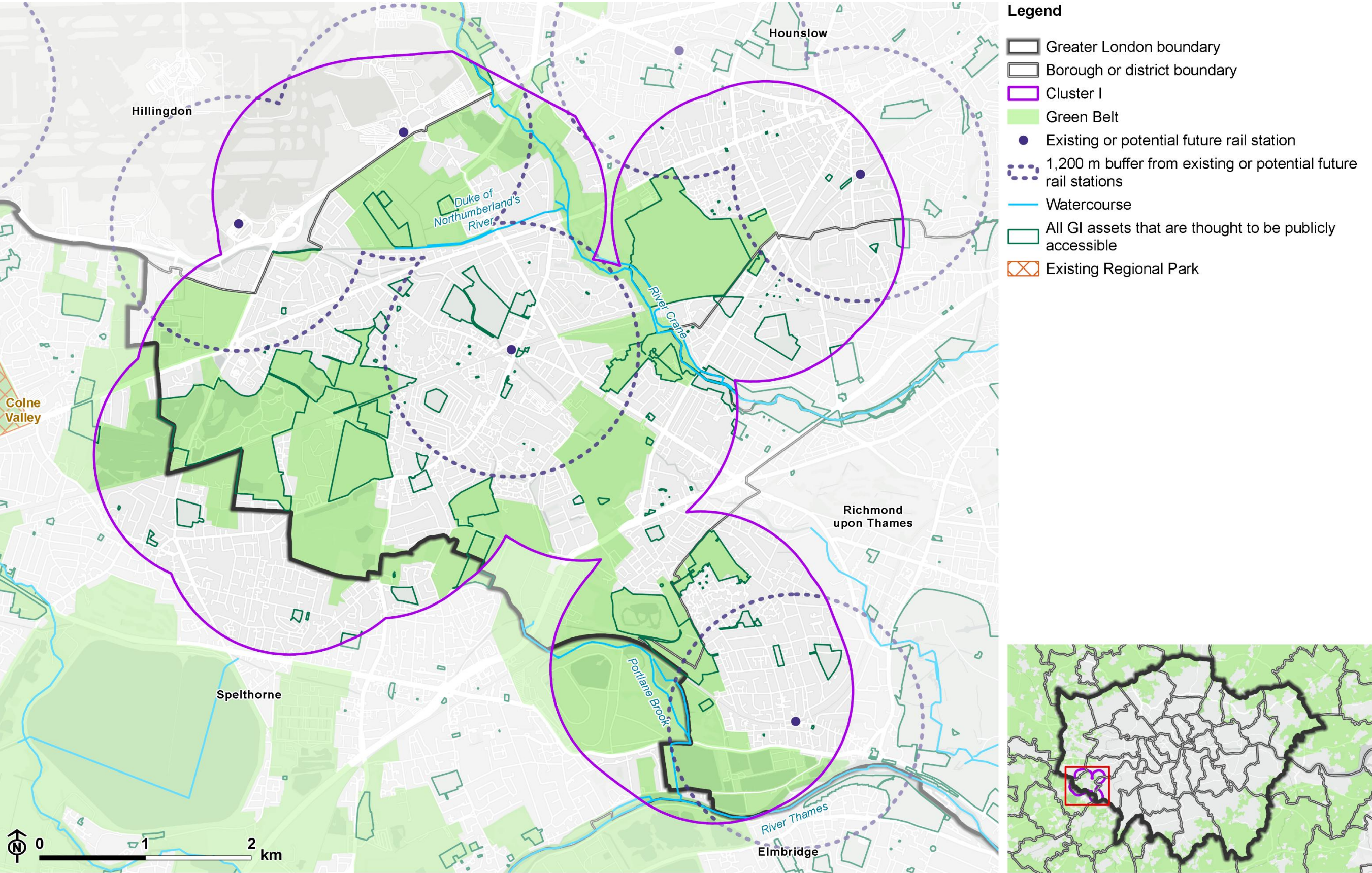
To the east of the cluster, Hounslow Heath comprises a large area of lowland heathland and ancient woodland. The London Loop crosses this green space, connecting northwards following the corridor of the River Crane. A number of GI assets within the cluster are linked to the network of watercourses. An example of this is Pevensey Road Nature Reserve which lies to the south of Hounslow Heath and adjacent the River Crane. Hanworth Park also forms a significant open space asset within the cluster and is crossed by the Longford River. Land at London Heathrow Airport forms the northern limit of Cluster I.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

I.1 Much of the Green Belt within the cluster provides public access, with the exception of land at East Bedfont, pockets of the River Crane corridor and land immediately south of Hatton Cross Station. Land forming the southern extent of the cluster at Kempton Park is also not identified as publicly accessible. Land at Hounslow Heath offers public access, with wider linkages along the River Crane limited to the route of the London Loop long distance footpath.

I.2 **Figure I.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster I.

Figure I.1: Location plan for Cluster I



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

I.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster I are outlined below:



Access to green space

I.4 Land bordering areas of Green Belt at Lower Feltham, Feltham, Hounslow Heath as well as land bordering the River Crane corridor at North Feltham are identified as demonstrating a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision of GI). Large sections of the River Crane corridor to Hounslow Heath and Bedfont Lakes Country Park are defined as areas where opportunities exist to make existing green space more accessible (higher need and higher provision).



Clean water

I.5 Land between Hatton Cross and Crane Park is defined as an area where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality (higher need and lower provision). These areas are located to the west and follow the general direction of the River Crane to the south east. Green Belt to the north of the Duke of Northumberland's River is also identified within this data output. The channels of these watercourses, as well as the Longford River are described as areas where existing green riparian buffers exist and could be enhanced (higher need and higher provision).



Urban cooling

I.6 The urban fabric immediately south of the A312 in Feltham, land to the east of Wellington Road South, between the A314 and A312, at Hampton Station and between Hampton School and Buckingham Primary School have been identified as locations where the introduction of new GI might help reduce heat risk (higher need and lower provision). A small pocket of land bordering Hanworth Park is described as an area where existing GI might be adapted to better contribute to reducing urban temperatures (higher need and higher provision).

I.7 No areas within Cluster I exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to flood risk mitigation, clean air, greener active travel routes and greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

I.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster I as a Strategic Corridor following the corridor of the River Crane, with wider Strategic Links provided by the Duke of Northumberland's Link, the Feltham Marshall Link and the Bushy Park Link.

I.9 Land contained within Cluster I is encompassed within the River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 16\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster I:

- **Improve access to, and the quality of, urban river and canal corridors:** Create a strategic green network centred on the River Crane valleys and the constructed waterways that link them to the River Colne. Potential projects include river naturalisation, habitat enhancements, access improvements, and improved links to and upgrades of adjacent green spaces.
- **Develop an integrated approach to water management across the Crane catchments:** Address flood storage capacity, issues related to fluvial flooding, through the delivery of SuDS. Develop sustainable flood management or flood storage projects to address problem fluvial flooding areas. Maintain and enhance flood storage capacity through wetlands and floodplains. Address critical drainage areas identified by Drain London.

- **Promote a vibrant and sustainable rural economy:** Support the Colne Valley Development Forum to promote productive landscapes and the value of the landscape. Enhance the viability of farming or smallholdings in the urban fringe and protect against erosion of existing farmland.
- **Increase biodiversity through the creation and improvement of a matrix of riverine, grassland, woodland and wetland habitats and landscapes:** Support river naturalisation and waterside habitat improvement projects. Enhance SSSI, SINCs and local nature reserves and recognise the importance of surrounding Green Belt or farming land. Create new wetland landscapes and habitats, taking advantage of flood protection measures and development opportunities. Encourage low impact sustainable farming initiatives and support continued implementation of wildlife action plans.
- **Strengthen and integrate pedestrian and cycling connectivity:** Improve and integrate active travel routes along river corridors, public transport nodes, strategic transport routes. Strengthen links and wayfinding from public transport centres and within the Colne Valley Park. Improve and restore river paths particularly along urban river corridors and improve connectivity over the Grand Union Canal. Improve green links to the River Thames and around London Heathrow Airport. Strengthen and add to existing east / west pedestrian routes between the Colne and Crane river valleys.
- **Promote the landscape as a recreational and educational resource through the enhancement of an interconnected network of visitor destinations related to open spaces:** Enhance the network of existing and new visitor centres or recreational facilities related to open spaces and develop countryside educational assets. Develop and consolidate access to water-based recreation in conjunction with all stakeholders. Enhance the existing network of bridleways. Support and enhance existing landscape based educational resources.
- **Strengthen local distinctiveness through creating a narrative of distinct and special landscape places and landmarks:** Enhance the network of viewpoints, recognising and enhancing sites of cultural and historic landscape importance and strengthening links between different communities. Develop an industrial archaeology narrative for the Crane Valley. Strengthen the identity of distinctive landscapes and celebrate special trees.

I.10 The River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster I, as outlined below:

- **Bedmont Lakes:** The potential exists to increase the extent of the country park and deliver a route east via the course of Felthamhill Brook to Kempton Park.

Explore GI opportunities at the Feltham Industrial Estate and along the Duke of Northumberland's and Longford River corridors, including the open space south of Hatton.

- **Crane Valley:** Create a large metropolitan scale park asset at Crane Park. Include a series of river naturalisation, habitat creation, access and flood mitigation projects as well as improvements to the existing open spaces at Hounslow Heath and Hanworth Park.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

I.11 Cluster I includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Acid grassland

I.12 Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Hatton Fields, Hanworth Park, Hounslow Heath and Feltham Marshalling Yards.

Floodplain

I.13 Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches along the Crane Corridor.

Lowland meadow

I.14 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Cranebank LNR, Huckerbys Meadow, Bedfont Country Park, Raleigh Open Space, St Dunstan's Meadow, Hanworth Park, Hatherop Park and Oak Avenue Nature Reserve.

Open mosaic habitat

I.15 Restore, expand, create and connect open mosaic habitats on previously developed land at Kempton Water Park.

Reedbeds

I.16 Restore, expand, create and connect reedbeds at Bedfont Lakes Country Park (North).

Rivers and streams

I.17 Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat at the Duke of Northumberland's River (linking the Colne and the Crane) and Crane Park.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

I.18 Land within Cluster I does not lie within the boundary of an existing or proposed regional park. However, the eastern extent of Cluster I lies in the accessibility catchment (8km) for Richmond Park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

I.19 The Climate and Nature Strategy published by London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames [\[See reference 17\]](#) outlines a vision for the borough to be resilient to the challenges of climate change, with permeable surfaces and GI contributing to flood mitigation and urban cooling. The strategy aims to deliver connective networks of GI to improve climate change resilience and enhance habitat connectivity. The ambition to maintain and increase the number of street trees, map habitat connectivity and protect and enhance the borough's river corridors is also stated.

I.20 The Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy published by London Borough of Hounslow [\[See reference 18\]](#) identifies a number of strategic programmes with the aim of delivering a range of multi-functional benefits across the borough. Those of relevance to Cluster I include 'rewilding Hounslow's rivers', 'restoring and connecting Hounslow's historic landscapes', 'strategic riverside routes', 'breaking down barriers to people and wildlife' and 'sport and recreation hubs'. The strategy also establishes the vision to plant one tree for every child born in Hounslow each year. Furthermore, opportunities to enhance access between Crane Park and Hounslow Heath, deliver access improvements to Bedfont Lakes Country Park and promote Hounslow Heath as a destination green space are outlined.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

I.21 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster I, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures I.2 and 5**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **I1: Active travel routes along key watercourses:** Improve and restore access along key watercourses to improve connectivity and promote the corridors as strategic transport routes. Strengthen and add to existing east / west pedestrian routes between the River Colne and Crane corridors.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Grand Union Canal access improvements:** Deliver localised improvements to enhance access along this route.
- **Access enhancements to key destination sites:** Deliver access improvements to Bedfont Lakes Country Park and promote Hounslow Heath as a destination green space.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **I2: Green space connectivity along the River Crane:** Enhance the connectivity of key green spaces to form an interconnected network of visitor destinations. This includes the introduction of access improvements between Crane Park and Hounslow Heath.
- **I3: Bedfont Lakes Country Park expansion:** Increase the extent of the existing country park and deliver a route moving east via the course of Felthamhill Brook to Kempton Park.
- **I4: Proposed Metropolitan Park along the Crane Valley:** Enhance the recreational offer and availability of open space provision in the cluster.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Improvements to existing open spaces:** Deliver localised improvements to Hounslow Heath and Hanworth Park.

- **Green space proposals to address localised deficiencies:** Introduce green spaces at Lower Feltham, Feltham, Hounslow Heath as well as land bordering the River Crane corridor at North Feltham.
- **Accessibility of local green spaces:** Improve the accessibility of local green space located along the River Crane, including land at Hounslow Heath and Bedfont Lakes Country Park.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **I5: Strategic green network centred on the River Crane:** Deliver river naturalisation interventions, habitat enhancements, access improvements, and improved links to adjacent green spaces.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Integrated approach to water management across the Crane catchment:** Address flood storage capacity and issues related to fluvial flooding through the delivery of SuDS interventions.
- **Riparian buffer reinstatement:** Introduce riparian buffers as landscape interventions along the course of the River Crane and Duke of Northumberland's River. Existing riparian buffers along the Longford River should also be enhanced.
- **Urban greening interventions along key transport corridors:** Implement GI interventions on land south of the A312 in Feltham, land to the east of Wellington Road South between the A314 and A312, at Hampton Station and between Hampton School and Buckingham Primary School to mitigate the effects of heat risk.

Biodiversity

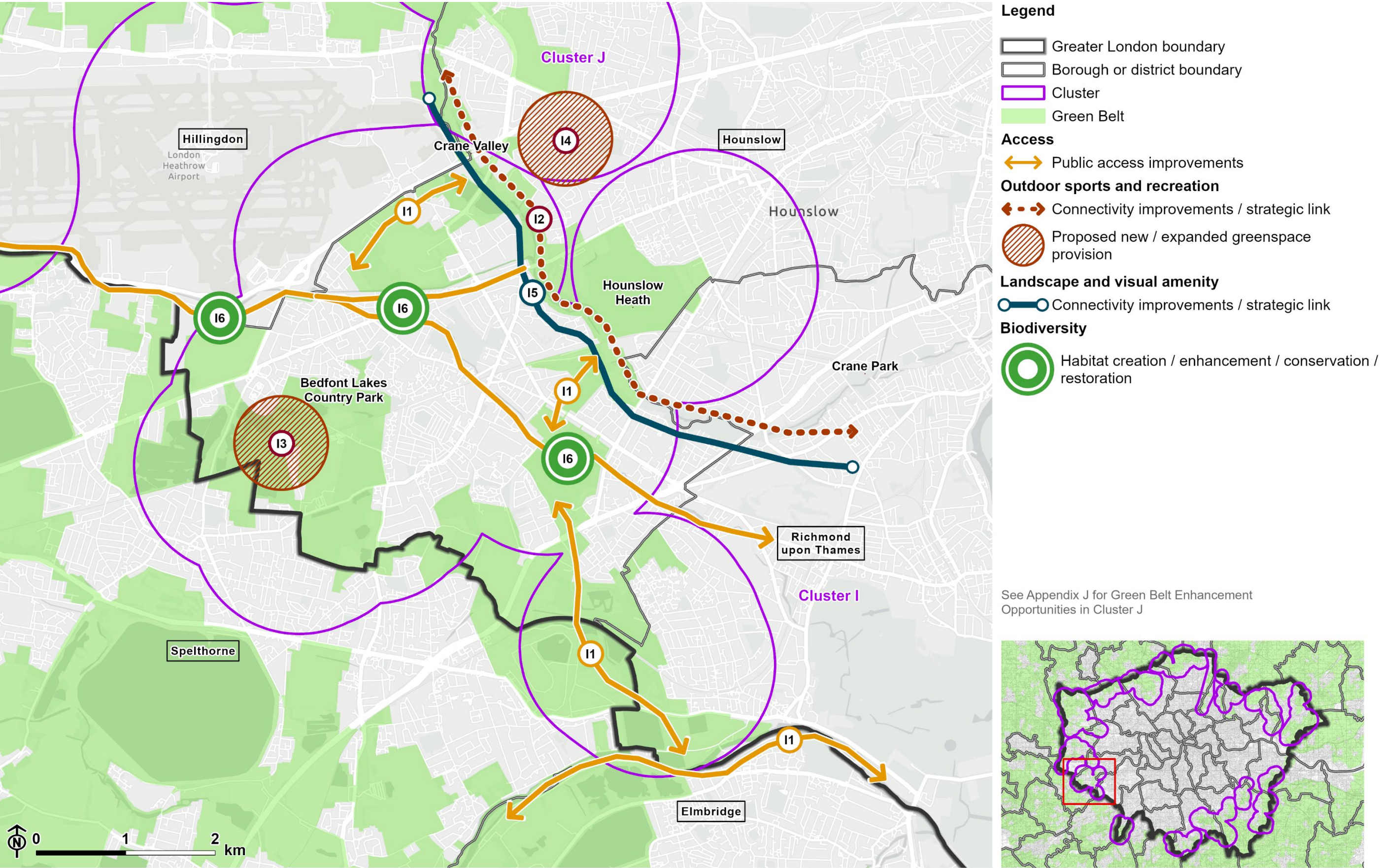
Strategic opportunities

- **I6: Rewilding Hounslow's rivers:** Deliver a mosaic of riverine, grassland, woodland and wetland habitats along the Duke of Northumberland's and Longford River corridors. Enhance biodiversity through the creation of an interconnected network of habitat provision.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Acid grassland restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect acid grassland at Hatton Fields, Hanworth Park, Hounslow Heath and Feltham Marshalling Yards.
- **Floodplain habitat enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches along the Crane Corridor. Enhance reedbed habitat at Bedfont Lakes Country Park.
- **Lowland meadow reinstatement:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Cranebank LNR, Huckerbys Meadow, Bedfont Country Park, Raleigh Open Space, St Dunstan's Meadow, Hanworth Park, Hatherop Park and Oak Avenue Nature Reserve.
- **Open mosaic habitat enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect open mosaic habitats on previously developed land at Kempton Water Park.
- **Agri-environment improvements:** Encourage low impact sustainable farming initiatives and support continued implementation of wildlife action plans.

Figure I.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster I



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix J

London Heathrow North (Cluster J)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Incorporating land within the London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Hounslow and Ealing, Cluster J is dominated by the urban fabric of Yiewsley, West Drayton and Hayes in the north. The corridor of the M4 bisects the cluster, with urban land use at Cranford and Hounslow West located south of this corridor. London Heathrow Airport occupies land at the south western extent of the cluster. Predominantly agricultural land use characterises the land immediately north of London Heathrow Airport, albeit crossed by the infrastructure corridors of the A3044, A408 Junction 4a of the M4.

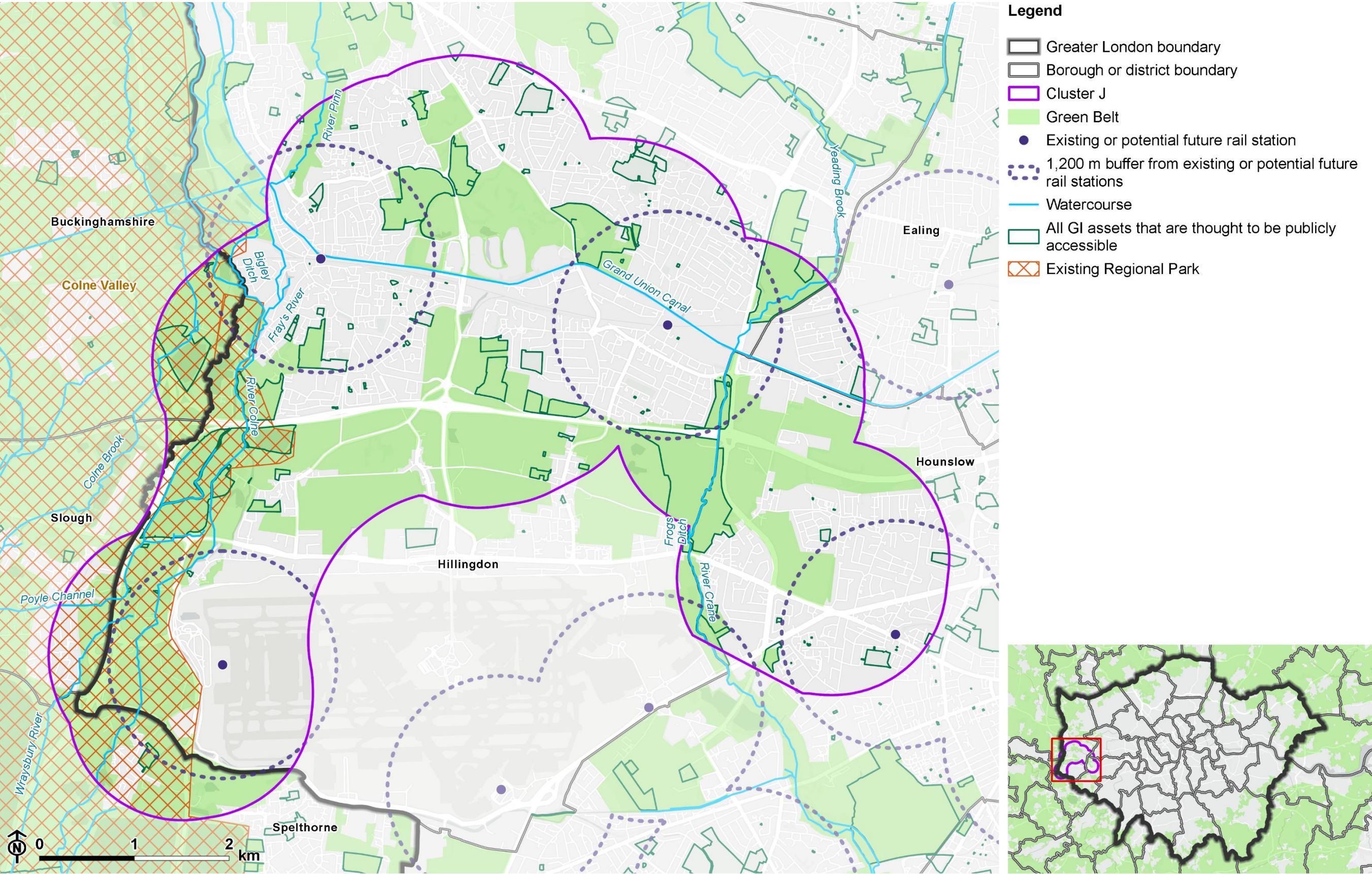
The River Colne forms a riparian corridor running north-south following the western boundary of the cluster, including the Duke of Northumberland River and Fray's River which form wider tributaries. Fray's Island & Mabey's Meadow Nature Reserve is located adjacent to the River Colne. To the east of the cluster, the River Crane also follows a broadly north-south alignment. The linear route of the Grand Union Canal traverses this corridor, connecting North Hyde in the east to Yiewsley in the west. Stockley Country Park and Lake Farm Country Park offer recreational facilities to the north of the cluster. Moving east, Cranford Country Park lies immediately south of the M4.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

J.1 The pattern of public access within Green Belt in Cluster J is somewhat fragmented. Although pockets of the River Colne corridor provide public access, these do not offer a continuous link along the western boundary of the cluster. Similarly, uninterrupted east-west public access from the River Colne to the River Crane is unavailable. Both Stockley Country Park and Lake Farm Country Park offer public access to the north of the cluster, with access between the two sites provided by the London Loop long distance footpath.

J.2 **Figure J.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster J.

Figure J.1: Location plan for Cluster J



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

J.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster J are outlined below:



Nature recovery

J.4 A large swath of Green Belt stretching between the corridors of the M4 and the A4 is defined as an area with potential for new habitat creation (higher need and lower provision). Extending to land at West Drayton, the land includes an area to the south east of Frays Island & Mabey's Meadow Nature Reserve. Land immediately west of Heathrow Terminal 5, centred on the corridor of the River Colne, is also identified as higher need and lower provision. To the north and east, small pockets of land at Lake Farm Country Park and Airlinks Golf Club exhibit the potential for new habitat creation. Existing nature sites with potential for enhancement (higher need and higher provision) within Cluster J includes the land located between the M25 and the River Colne, land at bordering the River Crane and a small pocket of land immediately north of the Grand Union Canal.



Clean water

J.5 Large extents of Cluster J have been identified as areas where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality (higher need and lower provision). The exception to this includes the area immediately adjacent to the River Crane, land parallel to the Grand Union Canal between the A437 and A312, area to the west and north west of Heathrow Airport and land to the north of the M4 between Cherry Lane Primary School and Mayfields Lake. The north western extent of the cluster as well as land between Harmondsworth Land and Bath Road in the gap between Sipson

Road and Patch Lane are also excluded. Areas of existing green riparian buffers exist which could be enhanced (higher need and higher provision) are limited to sections of the Longford River, River Crane, Duke of Northumberland River and the Grand Union Canal.



Urban cooling

J.6 Land lying adjacent to the A4 and London Heathrow Airport have been identified as areas where the introduction of new GI might help reduce heat risk (higher need and lower provision). Pockets of the urban fabric bordering areas of Green Belt at West Drayton and Hayes Town, as well as discrete areas at Stockley Academy and Meadow High School within Colham Green are also included within this data output.

J.7 No areas within Cluster J exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to flood risk mitigation, clean air, greener active travel routes or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

J.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) **[See reference 1]** identifies land within Cluster J as containing two Strategic Corridors following the corridors of the Rivers Colne and Crane, with wider Strategic Links provided by the Stockley Country Park Link, Grand Union Canal Link, Harmondsworth Link and the Duke of Northumberland Link.

J.9 Land contained within Cluster J is encompassed within the River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework **[See reference 16]**. This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster J:

- **The consolidation and enhancement of the Colne Valley Regional Park:** Maintain and enhance the landscape, historic environment, waterscape and biodiversity of the park in terms of scenic and conservation value as well as overall amenity. Improve the quality of open space provision, linkages and availability of facilities in the Colne Valley. Reframe and consolidate governance of the Colne Valley Regional Park. Strengthen the identity of the park through wayfinding, interpretation, and enhancement of the Colne Valley Trail.

- **Improve access to, and the quality of, urban river and canal corridors:** Create a strategic green network centred on the River Crane valleys and the constructed waterways that link them to the River Colne. Potential projects include river naturalisation, habitat enhancements, access improvements, and improved links to and upgrades of adjacent green spaces.
- **Develop an integrated approach to water management across the Crane and Colne catchments:** Address flood storage capacity, issues related to fluvial flooding, through the delivery of SuDS. Develop sustainable flood management or flood storage projects to address problem fluvial flooding areas. Maintain and enhance flood storage capacity through wetlands and floodplains. Address critical drainage areas identified by Drain London.
- **Promote a vibrant and sustainable rural economy:** Support the Colne Valley Development Forum to promote productive landscapes and the value of the landscape. Enhance the viability of farming or smallholdings in the urban fringe and protect against erosion of existing farmland.
- **Increase biodiversity through the creation and improvement of a matrix of riverine, grassland, woodland and wetland habitats and landscapes:** Support river naturalisation and waterside habitat improvement projects. Enhance SSSI, SINC's and local nature reserves and recognise the importance of surrounding Green Belt or farming land. Create new wetland landscapes and habitats, taking advantage of flood protection measures and development opportunities. Encourage low impact sustainable farming initiatives and support continued implementation of wildlife action plans.
- **Strengthen and integrate pedestrian and cycling connectivity:** Improve and integrate active travel routes along river corridors, public transport nodes, strategic transport routes. Strengthen links and wayfinding from public transport centres and within the Colne Valley Park. Improve and restore river paths particularly along urban river corridors and improve connectivity over the Grand Union Canal. Improve green links to the River Thames and around London Heathrow Airport. Strengthen and add to existing east / west pedestrian routes between the Colne and Crane river valleys.
- **Address and mitigate the impacts of existing and proposed transport infrastructure:** Enhance the landscape around major roads; including the M40, M4, M25, A4 and routes to and from London Heathrow Airport. Consider potential mitigation of impacts of construction and completion of proposals for HS2. Explore opportunities for 'noisy' recreational activities by major roads / Ensure the retention of permeability of the river corridor through the Feltham Marshalling Yards. Prioritise green spaces for people and wildlife and ensure any losses of habitat are mitigated locally.

- **Strengthen local distinctiveness through creating a narrative of distinct and special landscape places and landmarks:** Enhance the network of viewpoints, recognising and enhancing sites of cultural and historic landscape importance and strengthening links between different communities. Develop a 'Magna Carta to Movies' narrative for the Colne Valley and an industrial archaeology narrative for the Crane Valley. Strengthen the identity of distinctive landscapes and celebrate special trees.

J.10 The River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster J, as outlined below:

- **Little Britain:** Explore the opportunity to consolidate maintenance and improve Little Britain and Thorney Park. Improve links to West Drayton and implement mitigation works that may arise from the proposed Slough International Freight Exchange.
- **Lower Colne:** Upgrade and complete section of the Colne Valley Trail within Spelthorne. Address a number of severances along the River Colne and around Stanwell.
- **Grand Union Canal:** Upgrade the towpath and bridges along this route, strengthening connections to adjacent open spaces. Explore the opportunity to complete a new path by the River Crane completing the route from Cranford Park to Minet Park, providing wider connections to Bulls Bridge.
- **Harmondsworth:** Consider opportunities to deliver improvements to the River Colne from Longford to West Drayton.
- **Crane Valley:** Include a series of river naturalisation, habitat creation, access and flood mitigation projects as well as improvements to the existing open spaces at Hounslow Heath and Hanworth Park.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

J.11 Cluster J includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Floodplain

J.12 Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches along the River Crane corridor.

Green corridors

J.13 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats along the River Colne catchment and within the Heathrow to Whitton corridor.

Heathland

J.14 Restore, expand, create and connect heathland at Minet Country Park.

Lowland meadow

J.15 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Lake Farm Country Park, Cranford Country Park, Avenue Park and Huckerby's Meadow.

Parks and open spaces

J.16 Increase the ecological value and connectivity of parks and open spaces at Cranford Park and the River Crane, as well as the Heston Action Area around Sutton playing fields.

Rivers and streams

J.17 Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat along the backwaters at Cranebank Meadows.

Woodland

J.18 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Airlinks Golf Course.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

J.19 The western extent of Cluster J lies within the existing boundary of Colne Valley Regional Park. Furthermore, the south eastern extent of the cluster lies in the accessibility catchment (8km) for Richmond Park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

J.20 A published GI evidence base for London Borough of Hillingdon is currently unavailable.

J.21 The Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy published by London Borough of Hounslow [See reference 18] identifies a number of strategic programmes with the aim of delivering a range of multi-functional benefits across the borough. Those applicable to Cluster J include ‘rewilding Hounslow’s rivers’, ‘restoring and connecting Hounslow’s historic landscapes’, ‘strategic riverside routes’, ‘breaking down barriers to people and wildlife’, habitat creation in Hounslow’s Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land and ‘achieving a healthy Hounslow’. The potential to maximise opportunities to create borough grade SINC, new woodland and areas of semi-improved grassland within existing areas of Green Belt is emphasised. The strategy also establishes the vision to plant one tree for every child born in Hounslow each year.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

J.22 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster J, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures J.2 and 5**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **J1: Strategic green networks along the Crane and Colne corridors:** Deliver river naturalisation, habitat enhancements, access improvements, and upgrades to adjacent green spaces.
- **J2: East-west linkages connecting the Rivers Colne and Crane:** Improve and restore access along key watercourses to improve connectivity and promote the corridors as strategic transport routes. Improve wayfinding within Colne Valley Regional Park and enhance connectivity over the Grand Union Canal.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Local linkages to Thorney Country Park:** Enhance linkages from the settlement edge of West Drayton to Thorney Country Park.
- **Lower Colne access improvements:** Upgrade and complete the final section of the Colne Valley Trail within Spelthorne.
- **Grand Union Canal access improvements:** Deliver localised improvements to enhance access along this route. Upgrade the towpath and bridges, strengthening connections to adjacent open spaces.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **J3: Consolidation and enhancement of the Colne Valley Regional Park:** Improve the quality of open space provision, linkages and facilities in the Colne Valley. Strengthen the identity of the park through wayfinding, interpretation, and enhancement of the Colne Valley Trail.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space connectivity:** Increase the ecological value and connectivity of parks and open spaces at Cranford Park and the River Crane, as well as the Heston Action Area around Sutton playing fields.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **J4: Mosaic of riverine, grassland, woodland and wetland habitats along river corridors:** Enhance biodiversity through the creation of an interconnected network of habitat provision and wetland provision.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Integrated approach to water management across the Crane and Colne catchments:** Address flood storage capacity and issues related to fluvial flooding through the delivery of SuDS interventions.
- **Urban greening interventions along key transport corridors:** Enhance the landscape around major roads; including the M40, M4, M25, A4 and routes to and from London Heathrow Airport.
- **Riparian buffer reinstatement:** Introduce riparian buffers as landscape interventions along the Crane and Colne watercourses. Existing riparian buffers along the Longford River, River Crane, Duke of Northumberland River and the Grand Union Canal should be enhanced.
- **Urban greening interventions along key infrastructure corridors:** Implement GI interventions on land lying adjacent to the A4 and London Heathrow Airport to mitigate the effects of heat risk.
- **Woodland enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Airlinks Golf Course.

Biodiversity

Strategic opportunities

- **J5: Habitat creation on land stretching between the M4 and A4 corridors:** Improve local biodiversity through the establishment of additional habitat networks.
- **J6: Rewilding Hounslow's rivers:** Deliver connective networks of GI to improve climate change resilience and enhance habitat connectivity.
- **J7: River Colne green corridor:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitat and green space along the River Colne catchment and within the Heathrow to Whitton corridor.

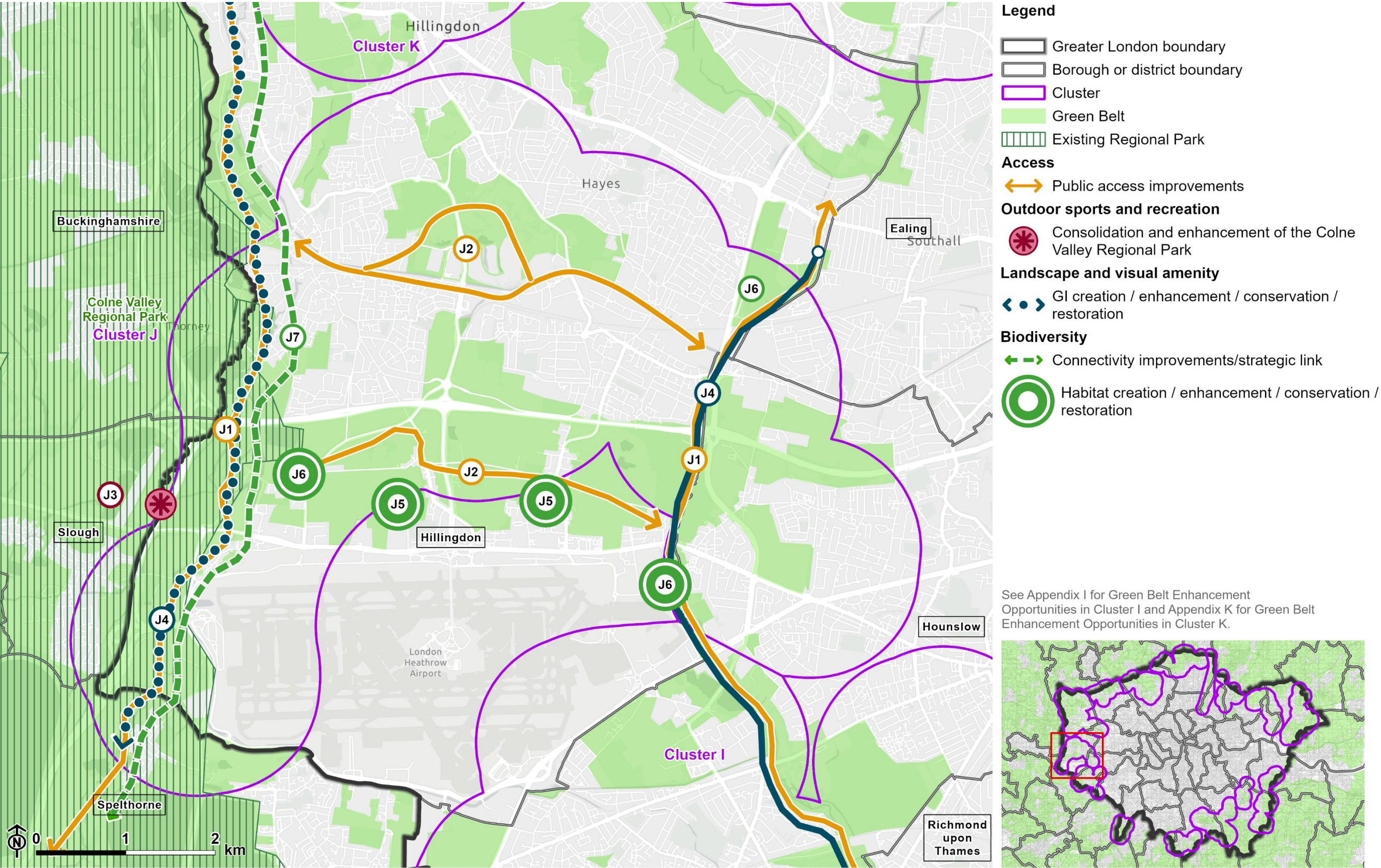
Cluster level opportunities

- **Enhance existing nature conservation sites:** Deliver improvements to existing sites managed for nature conservation on land located between the

M25 and the River Colne, land bordering the River Crane and a small pocket of land immediately north of the Grand Union Canal.

- **Floodplain habitat enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches along the Crane Corridor.
- **Heathland restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect heathland at Minet Country Park.
- **Lowland meadow restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Lake Farm Country Park, Cranford Country Park, Avenue Park and Huckerby's Meadow.

Figure J.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster J



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix K

Ruislip and the Colne Valley (Cluster K)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Stretching from Northwood at the northern extent of the cluster to Northholt and Greenford to the south, Cluster K is characterised by the urban and suburban fabric of Ruislip. Land to the south of the corridor of the A40 incorporates a mosaic of green spaces (including Uxbridge Common and Hillingdon Court Park) and urban land use within Uxbridge. The corridor of the River Colne defines the western extent of the cluster, with the route of the Grand Union Canal running broadly parallel to the watercourse. Broadwater Lake Nature Reserve occupies land adjacent to the River Colne, characterised by a series of waterbodies.

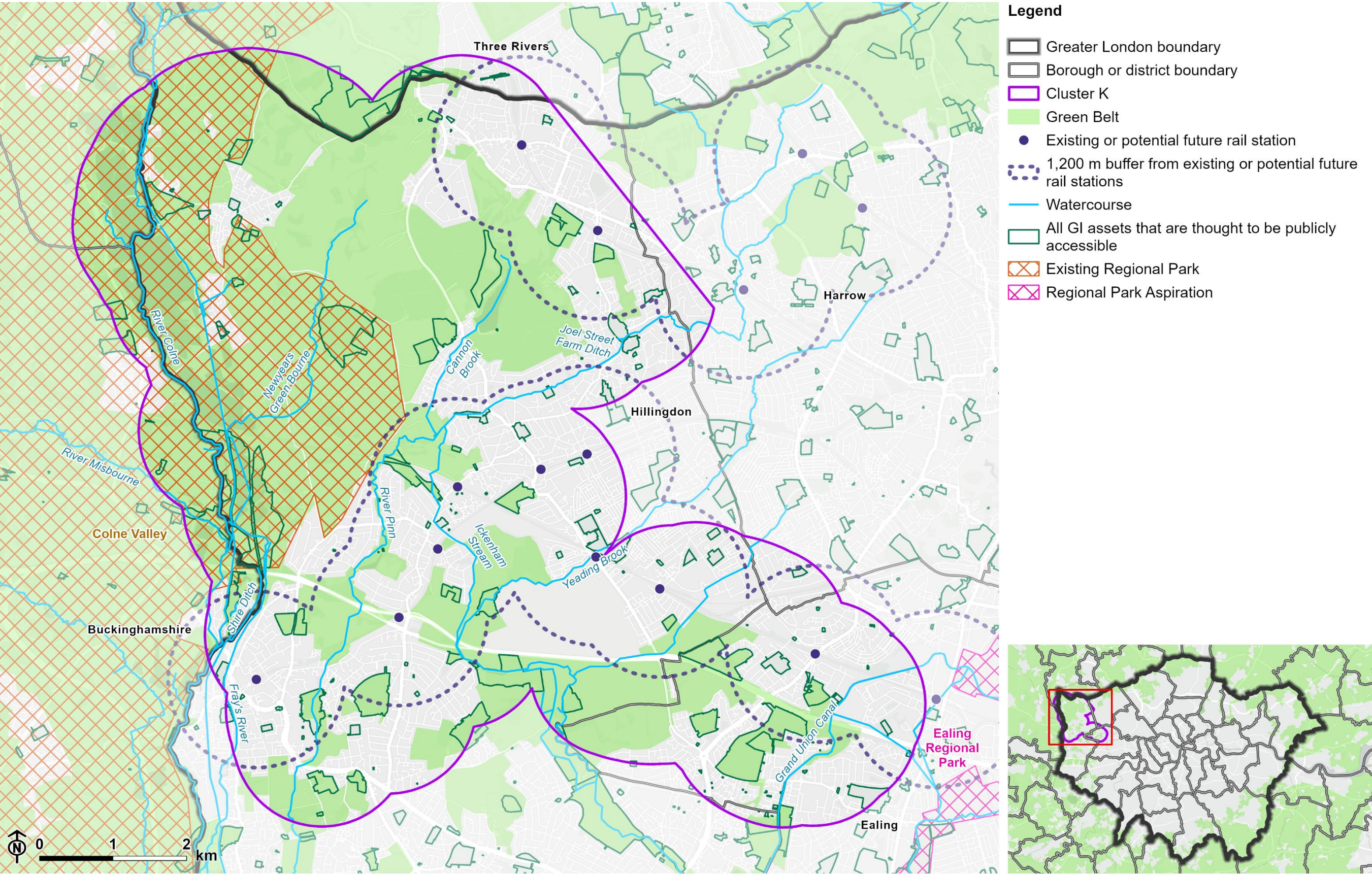
The Green Belt forming the western fringes of Ruislip is characterised by agricultural land and tracts of woodland. Ruislip Woods National Nature Reserve and Ruislip Common form key GI assets at the settlement edge. Further recreational provision is offered by Bayhurst Wood Country Park, located immediately south of Breakspear Road North. The landscape is crossed by a network of PRoW, with sections of long distance footpaths also available within the cluster (e.g. Hillingdon Trail, Colne Valley Trail, London Loop and the Dog Rose Ramble). A number of nature conservation assets lie within close proximity of the A40; including Ickenham Marsh, Gutteridge Wood and Islip Manor Nature Reserve.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

K.1 The cluster exhibits a fragmented pattern of accessible greenspace. The Green Belt forming the settlement edge at Ruislip is limited to small pockets of public access, associated with GI assets such as Bayhurst Wood Country Park and Bishop's Wood Country Park. However, continuous pedestrian links along the River Colne are provided by the routes of the Colne Valley Trail and Grand Union Canal Walk.

K.2 **Figure K.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster K.

Figure K.1: Location plan for Cluster K



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

K.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster K are outlined below:



Access to blue space

K.4 Land bordering the B466 between Ruislip Manor Station and West Ruislip Station have been identified as an area where existing blue space could be made more accessible. Areas of Green Belt within Hillingdon, the north eastern extent of Cluster K at Northwood and land bordering the A4180 at Copse Wood are also defined as areas to address gaps in access to existing blue space.



Clean water

K.5 A belt of land at the south eastern extent of Cluster K, excluding the corridors of the Yeading Brook, have been identified as areas where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality (higher need and lower provision). This land stretches to Hillingdon in the west. Yeading Brook itself is defined as an area where existing green riparian buffers exist and could be enhanced (higher need and higher provision).



Nature recovery

K.6 Green Belt to the west of the cluster, including land at Hill End, Harefield, South Harefield and Newyears Green are defined as areas with potential for new habitat creation (higher need and lower provision). An area of Green Belt to the north west of Ickenham is also included in the data output. Larger swaths of Cluster K are identified as existing nature sites with potential for enhancement (higher need and higher provision). This includes land bordering the River Colne in the west, land south of Bishop's Wood Country Park and land at Ruislip Woods National Nature Reserve.

K.7 No areas within Cluster K exhibit higher need and lower provision for objective relating to flood risk mitigation, clean air or greener active travel routes.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

K.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster K as two Strategic Corridors following the corridors of the Rivers Colne and Crane, with wider Strategic Links provided by a dense network of routes which cross the landscape of the cluster.

K.9 Land contained within Cluster K is encompassed within the River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 16\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster K:

- **The consolidation and enhancement of the Colne Valley Regional Park:** Maintain and enhance the landscape, historic environment, waterscape and biodiversity of the park in terms of scenic and conservation value as well as overall amenity. Improve the quality, linkages and facilities of existing public open spaces in the Colne Valley. Reframe and consolidate governance of the Colne Valley Regional Park. Strengthen the identity of the park through wayfinding, interpretation, and enhancement of the Colne Valley Trail.
- **Improve access to, and the quality of, urban river and canal corridors:** Create a strategic green network centred on the River Crane valleys and the constructed waterways that link them to the River Colne. Potential projects

include river naturalisation, habitat enhancements, access improvements, and upgrades to adjacent green spaces.

- **Develop an integrated approach to water management across the Crane and Colne catchments:** Address flood storage capacity, issues related to fluvial flooding, through the delivery of SuDS. Develop sustainable flood management or flood storage projects to address problem fluvial flooding areas. Maintain and enhance flood storage capacity through wetlands and floodplains. Address critical drainage areas identified by Drain London.
- **Promote a vibrant and sustainable rural economy:** Support the Colne Valley Development Forum to promote productive landscapes and the value of the landscape. Enhance the viability of farming or smallholdings in the urban fringe and protect against erosion of existing farmland.
- **Increase biodiversity through the creation and improvement of a matrix of riverine, grassland, woodland and wetland habitats and landscapes:** Support river naturalisation and waterside habitat improvement projects. Enhance SSSI, SINC's and local nature reserves and recognise the importance of surrounding Green Belt or farming land. Create new wetland landscapes and habitats, taking advantage of flood protection measures and development opportunities. Encourage low impact sustainable farming initiatives and support continued implementation of wildlife action plans.
- **Strengthen and integrate pedestrian and cycling connectivity:** Improve and integrate active travel routes along river corridors, public transport nodes, strategic transport routes. Strengthen links and wayfinding from public transport centres and within the Colne Valley Regional Park. Improve and restore river paths particularly along urban river corridors and improve connectivity over the Grand Union Canal. Improve green links to the River Thames and around London Heathrow Airport. Strengthen and add to existing east / west pedestrian routes between the Colne and Crane river valleys.
- **Address and mitigate the impacts of existing and proposed transport infrastructure:** Enhance the landscape around major roads; including the M40, M4, M25, A4 and routes to and from London Heathrow Airport. Consider potential mitigation of impacts of construction and completion of proposals for HS2. Explore opportunities for 'noisy' recreational activities by major roads / Ensure the retention of permeability of the river corridor through the Feltham Marshalling Yards. Prioritise green spaces for people and wildlife and ensure any losses of habitat are mitigated locally.
- **Promote the landscape as a recreational and educational resource through the enhancement of an interconnected network of visitor**

destinations related to open spaces: Enhance the network of existing and new visitor centres or recreational facilities related to open spaces and develop countryside educational assets. Develop and consolidate access to water-based recreation in conjunction with all stakeholders. Enhance the existing network of bridleways. Support and enhance existing landscape based educational resources.

- **Strengthen local distinctiveness through creating a narrative of distinct and special landscape places and landmarks:** Enhance the network of viewpoints, recognising and enhancing sites of cultural and historic landscape importance and strengthening links between different communities. Develop a 'Magna Carta to Movies' narrative for the Colne Valley and an industrial archaeology narrative for the Crane Valley. Strengthen the identity of distinctive landscapes and celebrate special trees.

K.10 The River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster K, as outlined below:

- **Upper Colne:** Improve connections to the waterscape of Stockers Lake, Springwell filter beds and the Rickmansworth Aquadrome in the Upper Colne. Enhance the habitat of the overlooking chalk pit and deliver more legible access to the views of Mount Pleasant and Park Wood by Harefield.
- **Denham:** Consolidate and enhance the facilities of the Colne Valley Park and further integrate the adjacent landscapes of the Grand Union Canal, the Missenden, and the Fray Valley and Aldergate Nature Reserves.
- **Ruislip Woods:** Explore the opportunity to protect and support productive landscapes.
- **River Pinn:** Address issues such as invasive species and the delivery of flood mitigation. Consider opportunities to introduce biodiversity enhancements within Hillingdon College, RAF and Brunel University, as well as the restoration of Copthall Manor.
- **Yeading Brook:** Create a new open space destination and address the low flow and biodiversity of the brook as part of a wider flood mitigation solution.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

K.11 Cluster K includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Floodplain

K.12 Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches at Yeading Brook Riverside Walk.

Green corridors

K.13 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats along the River Colne catchment and adjacent to the wider transport networks.

Large scale rewilding

K.14 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Colne Valley and Ruislip Woods as well as Gutteridge Farm and Ten Acre Woods.

Lowland meadow

K.15 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Rectory Park, Northolt Park, Northolt, Greenford Countryside Park and Islip Manor Park.

Parks and open spaces

K.16 Increase the ecological value and connectivity of parks and open spaces at Northolt Manor, Belvue Park and Ravenor Park.

Orchards

K.17 Restore, expand, create and connect traditional orchards at Dabbs Hill Allotments.

Ponds and lakes

K.18 Restore, expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Oldfield Allotments.

Reedbeds

K.19 Restore, expand, create and connect reedbeds along the Yeading Brook corridor and Carr Road Open Space.

Scrub

K.20 Restore, expand, create and connect scrub habitat at the RAF Wireless Station Open Space and Islip Manor Meadows.

Woodland

K.21 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Copthall Farm.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

K.22 The western portion of Cluster K lies within the existing boundary of Colne Valley Regional Park. However, the cluster does not incorporate the boundary of a proposed regional park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

K.23 Published GI evidence base documents for the London Boroughs of Hillingdon and Ealing are currently unavailable.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

K.24 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster K, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures K.2 and 5**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **K1: Strategic green networks along key watercourses:** Improve and restore access along key watercourses to improve connectivity and promote the corridors as strategic transport routes. Strengthen wayfinding within Colne Valley Regional Park and improve connectivity over the Grand Union Canal.
- **K2: Linkages from the settlement edge to the Colne corridor:** Promote recreational connections westwards from Ruislip towards Colne Valley Regional Park.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **K3: Network of circular wooded walks at the settlement edge:** Enhance linkages between key visitor sites at Ruislip Common, Northwood Hills and Bayhurst Wood Country Park, forming a network of circular routes for public access.
- **K4: Consolidation and enhancement of the Colne Valley Regional Park:** Improve the quality of open space provision, linkages and facilities in the Colne Valley. Strengthen the identity of the park through wayfinding, interpretation, and enhancement of the Colne Valley Trail.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Recreational and educational assets:** Enhance the interconnected network of visitor destinations and develop countryside educational assets.
- **Green space connectivity:** Improve the connectivity of parks and open spaces at Northolt Manor and Belvue Park and Ravenor Park.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **K5: Yeading Brook enhancement:** Create a new open space destination and address the low flow and biodiversity of the brook as part of a wider flood mitigation solution.
- **K6: Mosaic of riverine, grassland, woodland and wetland habitats along the River Colne:** Enhance biodiversity through the enhancement of the interconnected network of habitat provision and wetlands.
- **K7: Physical connections from the Upper Colne catchment:** Improve connections to the network of adjacent waterbodies, the waterscape of Stockers Lake, Springwell filter beds and the Rickmansworth Aquadrome in the Upper Colne.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Integrated approach to water management across the Crane and Colne catchments:** Address flood storage capacity and issues related to fluvial flooding through the delivery of SuDS interventions.
- **Urban greening interventions along key transport corridors:** Enhance the landscape around major roads; including the M40, M4, M25, A4 and routes to and from London Heathrow Airport.
- **Protection of key views:** Retain key views and visual permeability towards Mount Pleasant and Park Wood by Harefield.
- **Ruislip Wood enhancement:** Explore the opportunity to protect and support productive landscapes at Ruislip Wood.
- **River Pinn enhancement:** Address issues such as invasive species and the delivery of flood mitigation. Along the River Pinn.
- **Access to blue space:** Identify opportunities to make existing blue space more accessible on land bordering the B466 between Ruislop Manor Station and West Ruislip Station. Areas of Green Belt within Hillingdon, the north eastern extent of Cluster K at Northwood and land bordering the A4180 at Copse Wood are also defined as areas to address gaps in access to existing blue space.

- **Riparian buffer reinstatement:** Introduce riparian buffers as landscape interventions along existing watercourses. Yeading Brook is defined as an area where existing green riparian buffers exist and could be enhanced.
- **Scrub reinstatement:** Restore, expand, create and connect scrub habitat at the RAF Wireless Station Open Space and Islip Manor Meadows.

Biodiversity

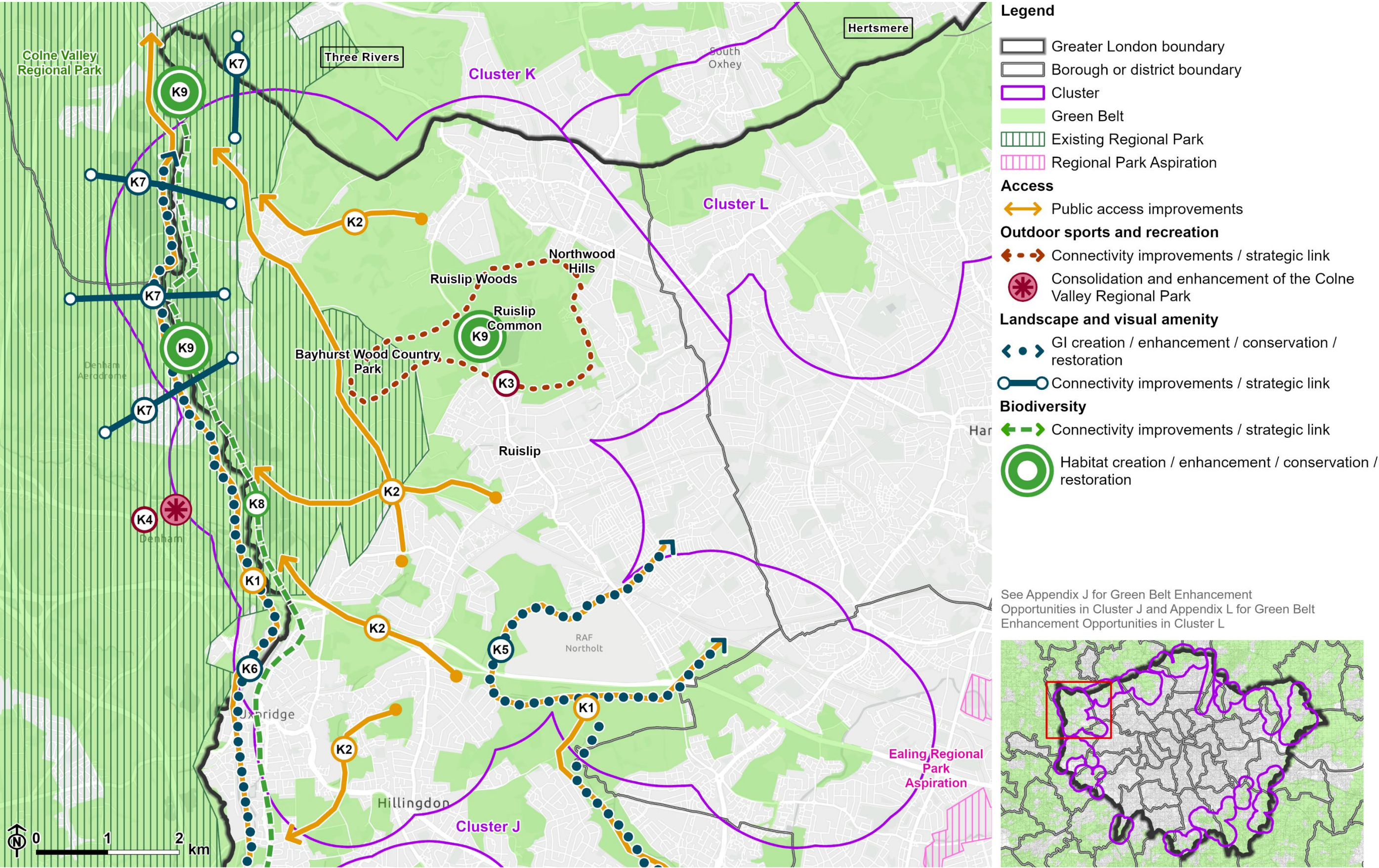
Strategic opportunities

- **K8: River Colne green corridor:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitat and green space along the River Colne catchment.
- **K9: Strategic rewilding opportunities at Colne Valley and Ruislip Woods:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Enhance existing nature conservation sites:** Deliver habitat creation and connectivity at land bordering the River Colne in the west, land south of Bishop's Wood Country Park and land at Ruislip Woods National Nature Reserve.
- **Floodplain habitat enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches at Yeading Brook Riverside Walk.
- **Reedbed creation and enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect reedbeds along the Yeading Brook corridor and Carr Road Open Space.
- **Pond restoration:** Restore, expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Oldfield Allotments.
- **Lowland meadow reinstatement:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Rectory Park, Northolt Park, Northolt, Greenford Countryside Park and Islip Manor Park.
- **Orchard provision:** Restore, expand, create and connect traditional orchards at Dabbs Hill Allotments.

Figure K.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster K



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix L

Harrow Northern Fringe (Cluster L)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Moving west to east, Cluster L incorporates a network of GI assets at the northern fringes of urban and suburban land use at Pinner Green, Hatch End, Harrow Weald and Stanmore. A number of infrastructure corridors offer north-south connectivity from the settlement edge, through the existing Green Belt and beyond. This includes the road corridors of the A4008, A409 and A4140, as well as the Watford rail line and West Coast Main Line. The River Pinn crosses through Pinner's Park to the north of Headstone.

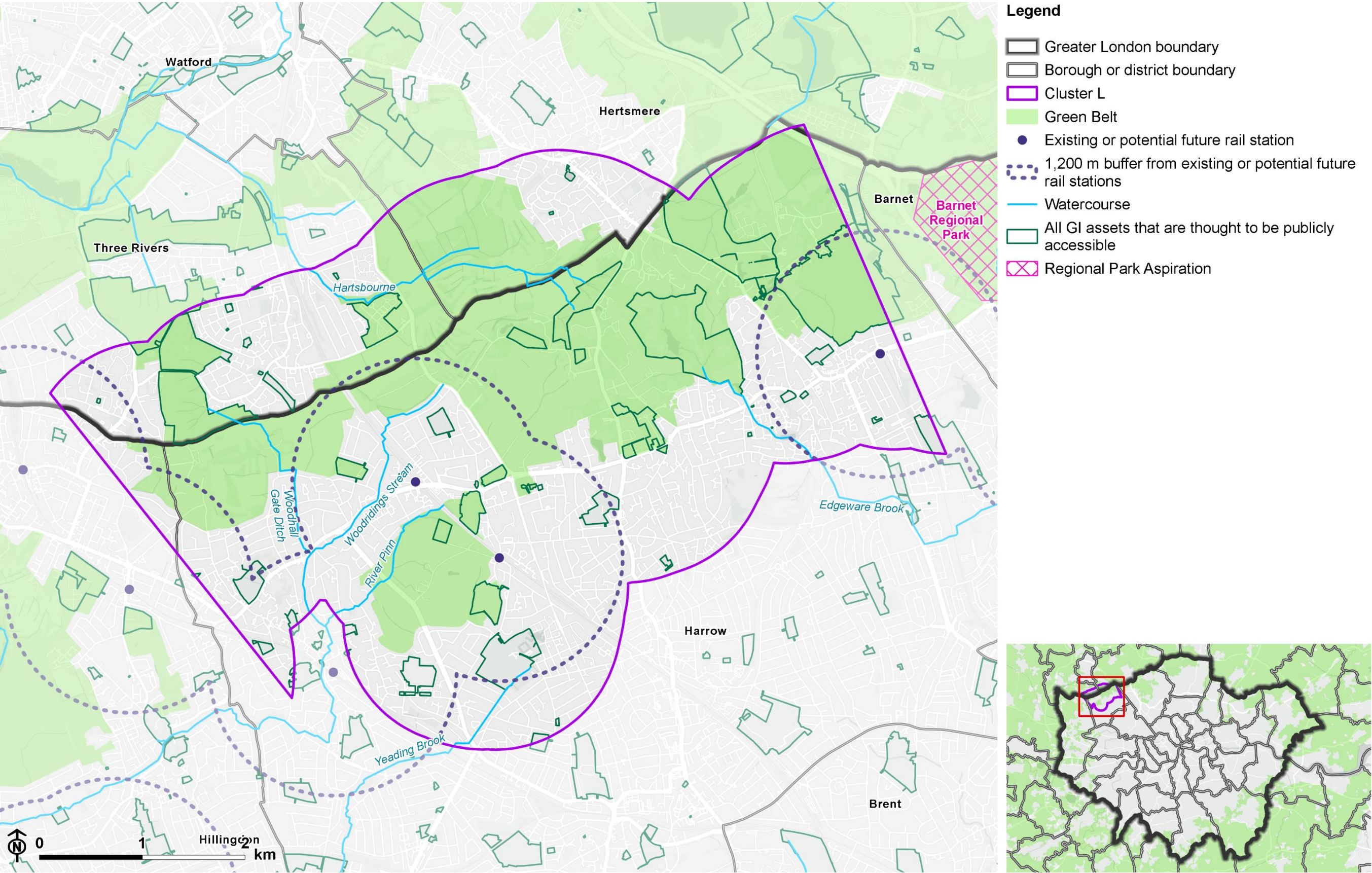
Pinner Hill Golf Club and Pinner Wood are located to the west of the cluster, with wider connections offered to Oxhey Wood to the north via the London Loop. Moving east, the landscape becomes more wooded, with tracts of woodland available at Heriot's Wood and on land south of Bentley Priory. Harrow Weald Common also forms a key GI asset, located to the west of the A409 corridor. Land at the eastern extent of the cluster is characterised by nature reserves at Wood Farm and Stanmore Country Park. A large tract of woodland and heathland habitat is also located at Stanmore Common.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

L.1 Public access within existing Green Belt in Cluster L is largely limited to the PRow network. However, pockets of public access are available at Hatch End, Harrow Weald Common, Heriot's Wood and Stanmore Common. A large tract of publicly accessible land is also available at Wood Farm and Stanmore Country Park Nature Reserves. Wider connectivity across the corridor of the A4140 is provided by the London Loop long distance footpath.

L.2 **Figure L.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster L.

Figure L.1: Location plan for Cluster L



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

L.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster L are outlined below:



Access to blue space

L.4 Land lying at the north western extent of Cluster L and stretching eastwards to the route of the A4008 is identified as an area where existing blue space could be made more accessible. This includes land at Pinner Wood, Pinnerwood Park and Hatch End.



Clean water

L.5 A swath of land stretching south west to north east from Headstone to the route of the A409 has been identified as an area where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality (higher need and lower provision). Sections of the Yeading Brook and a waterbody immediately north of the A410 are defined as areas where existing green riparian buffers exist and could be enhanced (higher need and higher provision).



Nature recovery

L.6 Pockets of Cluster L have been identified as areas with potential for new habitat creation (higher need and lower provision). This includes discrete areas of Green Belt at Hatch End, an area to the north of Harrow Weald and a small pocket of land south of Headstone Station. Existing areas of Green Belt at the northern extent of the London Borough of Harrow, stretching from Oxhey Woods to Stanmore Common, are also defined as existing nature sites with potential for enhancement (higher need and higher provision).

L.7 No areas within Cluster L exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to access to flood risk mitigation, clean air, noise reduction, greener active travel routes or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

L.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster L as a Strategic Corridors running broadly north-south, with wider connections provided by the Pinner Park and Pinner Wood-Grimsdyke Links.

L.9 Land contained within Cluster L is divided between the River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 16\]](#) and Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 19\]](#). The River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster L:

- **Develop an integrated approach to water management across the Crane and Colne catchments:** Address flood storage capacity, issues related to fluvial flooding, through the delivery of SuDS. Develop sustainable flood management or flood storage projects to address problem fluvial flooding areas. Maintain and enhance flood storage capacity through wetlands and floodplains. Address critical drainage areas identified by Drain London.
- **Promote a vibrant and sustainable rural economy:** Support the Colne Valley Development Forum to promote productive landscapes and the value of the landscape. Enhance the viability of farming or smallholdings in the urban fringe and protect against erosion of existing farmland.

- **Strengthen and integrate pedestrian and cycling connectivity:** Improve and integrate active travel routes along river corridors and strategic transport routes. Strengthen links and wayfinding from public transport centres and within the Colne Valley Park.

L.10 The River Colne and Crane ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster L, as outlined below:

- **Harrow West:** Upgrade open spaces such as Roxbourne Park, Roxbourne Rough, Pinner Green and Headstone and improve links between them and to local watercourses.

L.11 The Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau ALGG Area Framework provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster L:

- **Watercourses:** Improve the ecological and environmental value of watercourses in the River Brent catchment with the aim of mitigating flood risk, undertaking invasive species control, de-culverting hidden rivers, improving water quality, enhancing habitats and re-introducing species.
- **Green Belt:** Enhance the accessibility and use of the Green Belt as well as explore options surface water storage.
- **Harrow Links:** Increase access for walking and cycling to cultural destinations, the Green Belt, Capital Ring and the Brent and Colne Valleys from Harrow on the Hill & Wealdstone centre.
- **Silk Stream Links:** Increase access to Silk Stream and Edgware open spaces as a mechanism to promote walking and cycling, reduce flood risk, improve water quality and enhance habitat creation.
- **Tree Planting:** Increase native tree cover and street trees through the Mayor's priority street tree planting programme and borough funding.

L.12 The Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster L. These project clusters are smaller in scale but offer the opportunity to be implemented through a range of delivery mechanisms. The GI projects are outlined below:

- **Belmont Trail:** Introduce surfacing improvements and enhance linkages to existing open space to encourage increased use.

- **Western Streams:** Enhance the network of open spaces along tributaries of the Colne and Crane. Promote the visitor potential of Pinner Farm, Headstone Manor and the Harrow Arts Centre as a cultural hub.
- **Stanmore / Edgware:** Improve access to local parks and to the Belmont Trail, whilst also increasing biodiversity in open spaces and along stream-side verges.
- **Green Belt:** Explore cooperative working amongst boroughs and private landowners with the aim of benefitting open space management and increasing public awareness of its value.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

L.13 Cluster L includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Green corridors

L.14 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear corridors at Bentley Priory and along transport networks.

Large scale rewilding

L.15 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Harrow Weald to Stanmore.

Lowland meadow

L.16 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Bentley Priory and Stanmore Country Park.

Reedbeds

L.17 Restore, expand, create and connect reedbeds at Headstone Manor Park.

Woodland

L.18 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Grim's Dyke Golf Course, Pinnerwood Farm and Broadfields Sports and Social Club.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

L.19 Cluster L does not include any existing or proposed regional parks identified by the GLA within its boundary. Furthermore, the cluster does not lie within the accessibility catchment (8km) of an existing regional park. However, the proposed regional park located in the London Borough of Barnet is located within close proximity to the cluster's eastern extent.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

L.20 The Harrow Green Grid ALGG published by the London Borough of Harrow [\[See reference 20\]](#) identifies a number of programme objectives with the aim of delivering a network of interlinked multi-functional green and blue spaces across the borough. The strategy identifies the opportunity to raise the profile of Harrow's green spaces and the concept of a linked green grid. This includes increasing public access to private land, particularly in areas of deficiency. The potential to strengthen connections for walking and cycling via GI to the Green Belt within the borough and beyond is also emphasised. The role of management plans to deliver biodiversity enhancements and encourage wider recreational use of green space is outlined.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

L.21 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster L, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures L.2, 5 and 6**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **L1: Pedestrian and cycling connectivity:** Improve and integrate active travel routes along strategic transport routes.
- **L2: Linkages from the settlement edge to the Green Belt and beyond:** Promote recreational connections northwards from the suburban fringe.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Oxhey Wood linkages:** Promote connections to Oxhey Wood via the London Loop long distance footpath from the settlement edge of Hatch End.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **L3: Linkages to regional parks:** Strengthen wayfinding and interpretation to promote links to the Colne Valley Regional Park in the west and Barnet Regional Park Aspiration.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space connectivity:** Upgrade open spaces such as Roxbourne Park, Roxbourne Rough, Pinner Green and Headstone and improve links between them and to local watercourses.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **L4: Green corridor enhancements:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear corridors at Bentley Priory, Stanmore Common, Wood Farm Nature Reserve and Harrow Weald Common.
- **L5: Strategic woodland connectivity:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Grim's Dyke Golf Course, Pinnerwood Farm and Broadfields Sports and Social Club.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Integrated approach to water management across the Crane and Colne catchments:** Address flood storage capacity and issues related to fluvial flooding through the delivery of SuDS interventions.

- **Access to blue space:** Identify opportunities to make existing blue space more accessible on land at Pinner Wood, Pinnerwood Park and Hatch End.
- **Riparian buffer reinstatement:** Introduce riparian buffers as landscape interventions on land stretching south west to north east from Headstone to the route of the A409. Existing green riparian buffers along sections of the Yeading Brook and a waterbody immediately north of the A410 should be enhanced.

Biodiversity

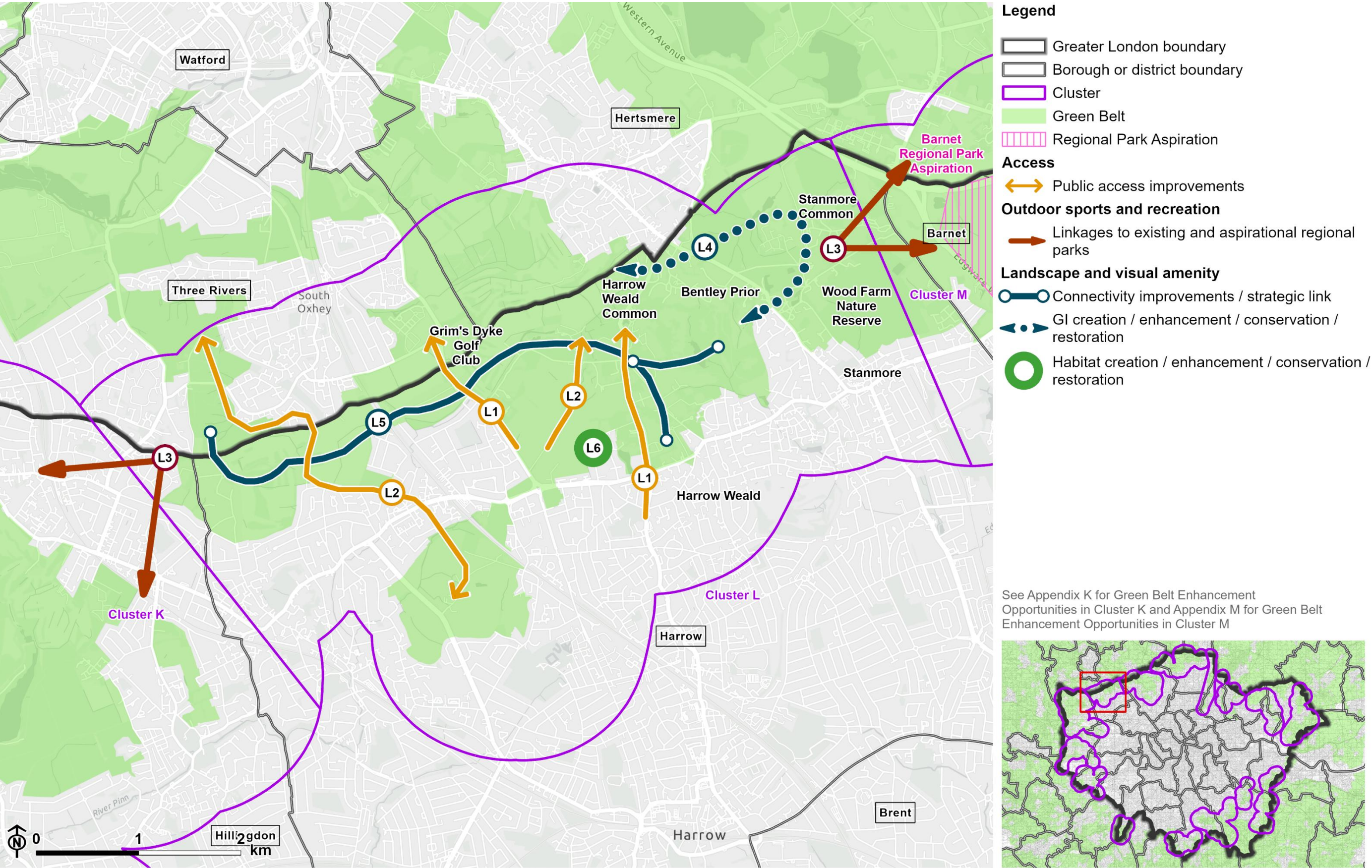
Strategic opportunities

- **L6: Strategic rewilding opportunities from Harrow Weald to Stanmore:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats from Harrow Weald to Stanmore.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Enhance existing nature conservation sites:** Deliver habitat creation and connectivity at land at the northern extent of the London Borough of Harrow, stretching from Oxhey Woods to Stanmore Common. Create connected habitat at Hatch End, an area to the north of Harrow Weald and a small pocket of land south of Headstone Station.
- **Lowland meadow reinstatement:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Bentley Priory and Stanmore Country Park.
- **Reedbed establishment:** Restore, expand, create and connect reedbeds at Headstone Manor Park.

Figure L.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster L



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix M

Edgware and Barnet (Cluster M)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Cluster M is characterised by Green Belt dividing the settlement edges of Edgware and Barnet. A number of infrastructure corridors cross the landscape of the cluster; including the M1, A41, A1, A5109 and A411. Wider connectivity across the route of the A1 is provided the London Loop long distance footpath, offering a wider connection to the Dollis Valley Greenwalk which runs parallel to Dollis Brook. A further watercourse is provided by Folly Brook, leading to Darland's Lake Nature Reserve.

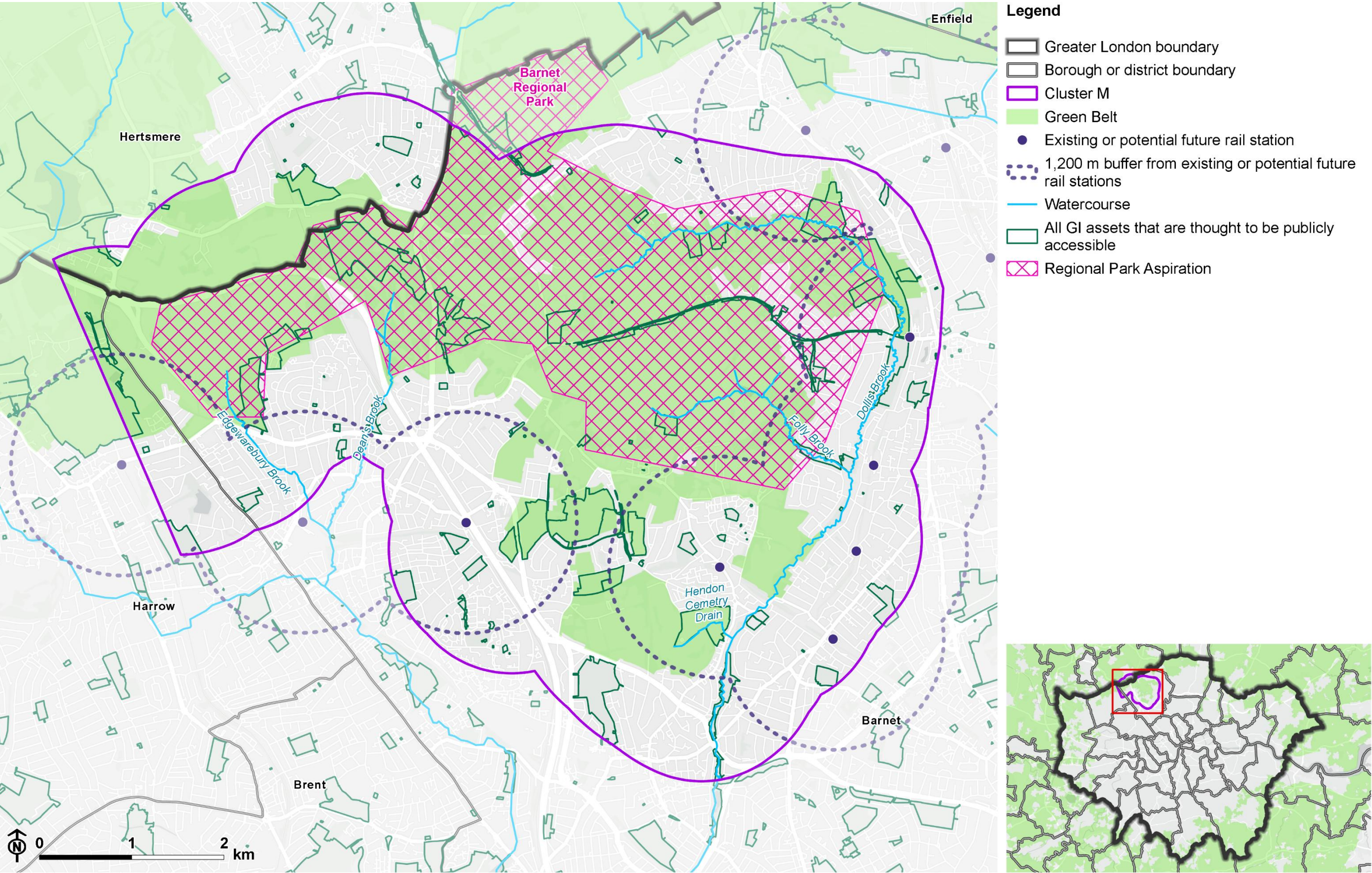
The cluster includes a network of parks and opens spaces; including Scratchwood Open Space, Moat Mount Open Space, Brook Farm Open Space and Arrandene Open Space. Golf courses also form a common land use within the cluster with Hendon Golf Club lying to the south and Finchley Golf Club to the south east. South Herts Golf Club is located within the eastern portion of the cluster, within close proximity to Dollis Brook.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

M.1 Public access along Dollis Brook is provided by the routes of the London Loop and the Dollis Valley Greenwalk long distance footpaths. However, public access within Green Belt in Cluster M is largely fragmented, with a lack of continuous corridors emerging from the settlement edge. The exception to this pattern is at Mill Hill where publicly accessible Green Belt provides an east-west connection. The network of golf courses at the settlement edge are semi-private, albeit many are crossed by the existing network of PRow.

M.2 **Figure M.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster M.

Figure M.1: Location plan for Cluster M



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

M.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster M are outlined below:



Access to blue space

M.4 Three main areas within Cluster M have been identified as areas where existing blue space could be made more accessible. This includes land at Edgware Bury, land at Rowley Green and Arkley as well as land stretching from Mill Hill Broadway Station to Holders Hill.



Clean water

M.5 Large swaths of the eastern section of Cluster M has been identified as areas where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality (higher need and lower provision). This land stretches from Arkley in the north to Holders Hill in the south. The corridors of Dollis Brook, Folly Brook and the River Brent are defined as areas where existing green riparian buffers exist and could be enhanced (higher need and higher provision).



Nature recovery

M.6 Areas of Green Belt within Cluster M identified as exhibiting potential for new habitat creation (higher need and lower provision) include land at Edgware Bury, Barnet Gate as well as land immediately north and south of the route of the A5109 at Totteridge. Furthermore, land stretching from Moat Mount to Totteridge Park is defined as an existing nature site with potential for enhancement (higher need and higher provision).

M.7 No areas within Cluster M exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to flood risk mitigation or greener active travel routes.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

M.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster M as a Strategic Corridor running broadly parallel to the corridor of the River Brent / Dollis Brook, with wider connections provided by the Brockley Hill and Silk Stream and Edgware Brook Links.

M.9 Land contained within Cluster M is encompassed within Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 19\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster M:

- **Brent River Greenway:** Create a continuous walking and cycling route, connecting the River Thames to surrounding Green Belt and visitor destinations through existing routes and opportunities as part of planned development.
- **Regional Park:** Develop a framework for the creation of a new regional park as a tool to improve the management, funding and identity of open space within the Brent Valley Barnet Plateau.
- **Watercourses:** Improve the ecological and environmental value of watercourses in the River Brent catchment with the aim of mitigating flood risk, undertaking invasive species control, de-culverting hidden rivers, improving water quality, enhancing habitats and re-introducing species.
- **Green Belt:** Enhance the accessibility and use of the Green Belt as well as explore options surface water storage.

- **Capital Ring:** Develop the Capital Ring as an accessible green corridor for walking and cycling, connecting key GI assets to areas experiencing deficiencies in access to nature and open space.
- **Silk Stream Links:** Increase access to Silk Stream and Edgware open spaces as a mechanism to promote walking and cycling, reduce flood risk, improve water quality and enhance habitat creation.
- **Greening the Urban Edge:** Address issues of fragmentation and deficiency of GI by increasing the quality of existing GI, enhancing connectivity and maximising GI creation in growth areas.
- **Tree Planting:** Increase native tree cover and street trees through the Mayor's priority street tree planting programme and borough funding.

M.10 The Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster M. These project clusters are smaller in scale but offer the opportunity to be implemented through a range of delivery mechanisms. The GI projects are outlined below:

- **Stanmore / Edgware:** Improve access to local parks and to the Belmont Trail, whilst also increasing biodiversity in open spaces and along stream-side verges.
- **Green Belt:** Explore cooperative working amongst boroughs and private landowners with the aim of benefitting open space management and increasing public awareness of its value.
- **Finchley Ridge:** Introduce new parks and strengthen links to nearby recreation grounds to alleviate increased demand for green space due to new development.
- **Dollis Valley:** Explore the opportunity for establishment of a new regional park to integrate management of existing woodland, farmland and open spaces. Additional opportunities include river restoration and the enhancement of links to the Dollis Trail.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

M.11 Cluster M includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Ancient trees and woodland

M.12 Improve the management of ancient trees and woodland to increase their longevity and resilience at Totteridge Valley East.

Arable and horticultural

M.13 Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at land north of Folly Brook.

Green corridors

M.14 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at May's Lane.

Large scale rewilding

M.15 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats from Harrow Weald to Stanmore.

Lowland meadow

M.16 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Stanmore Country Park, Copthall Playing Fields and Sunny Hill Park.

Rivers and streams

M.17 Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat at Fursby Avenue to Dollis Road and the railway viaduct to Windsor Open Space.

Scrub

M.18 Restore, expand, create and connect scrub habitat at Moat Mount Open Space.

Wet woodland

M.19 Restore, expand, create and connect wet woodland in areas at risk of flooding at Deans Brook, Totteridge Common and Dollis Brook.

Woodland

M.20 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Arrendene Open Space, Sulloniacis Pastures, Sulloniacae Roman Settlement, Edgwarebury Fields West, the railway at Scratchwood Services, Langs Sports Club, Totteridge Valley Central, Folly Brook, Sunny Hill Park and Copthall Railway Walk / Copthall Old Common.

Urban mosaic habitat

M.21 Restore, expand, create and connect urban mosaic habitats, such as allotments, community gardens, churchyards and cemeteries at the former Metropolitan Police Sports Grounds.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

M.22 With the exception of its northern extent, the Barnet Regional Park Aspiration is located wholly within the boundary of Cluster M. However, the cluster does not lie within the accessibility catchment (8km) of an existing regional park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

M.23 The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2025-2025 published by London Borough of Barnet [\[See reference 21\]](#) outlines a number of strategic aims to guide delivery of the borough's vision to provide high-quality, inclusive and sustainable parks and open spaces. These include enabling inclusive access with a commitment to target investment in play areas in areas of high need as well as supporting health, wellbeing and active lifestyles with the aim of ensuring playing pitch provision is sufficient to promote increased participation.

M.24 Environmental sustainability and nature recovery is also promoted, with the opportunity to explore project and funding options for daylighting and de-culverting of watercourses, following on from the Action for Silk Stream. The study outlines that the northern section of the borough has the most green space per resident, primarily due to Green Belt connectivity, in addition to the volume of open space. Allotment provision in the borough is above the national average, albeit play space falls slightly below the London recommendation in some locations.

M.25 The Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document published by the London Borough of Barnet [\[See reference 22\]](#) outlines the capacity of Barnet's GI network to deliver a wide range of benefits and how these might be promoted and

delivered through existing policies and processes. An analysis of GI management arrangements outlines numerous opportunities for the borough. This includes actively promoting multiple benefits of GI to all, establishing a new GI management and delivery structure, and providing a stronger link between the economy and environment. The opportunity for Green Belt review to inform more efficient and effective use of GI is also recognised.

M.26 The Harrow Green Grid ALGG published by the London Borough of Harrow [See reference 20] identifies a number of programme objectives with the aim of delivering a network of interlinked multi-functional green and blue spaces across the borough. The strategy highlights the opportunity to raise the profile of Harrow's green spaces and the concept of a linked green grid. This includes increasing public access to private land, particularly in areas of deficiency. The potential to strengthen connections for walking and cycling via GI to the Green Belt within the borough and beyond is also emphasised. The role of management plans to deliver biodiversity enhancements and encourage wider recreational use of green space is outlined.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

M.27 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster M, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures M.2 and 6**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **M1: Dollis Brook green corridor:** Upgrade sections of the Dollis Valley Greenwalk and introduce new active travel infrastructure to provide a multi-user route.
- **M2: Dollis Valley Greenwalk extension:** Introduce a western section of this route within Green Belt to create a circular route at the settlement edge of Finchley and Edgware.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Cluster level opportunities

- **Green space connectivity:** Raise the profile of Harrow's green spaces and promote as part of a linked green grid. This includes increasing public access to private land, particularly in areas of deficiency.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **M3: River corridor restoration:** Reconnect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat at Fursby Avenue to Dollis Road and along the Folly Brook.
- **M4: Strategic woodland connectivity:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at key green spaces across the cluster.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Access to blue space:** Identify opportunities to make existing blue space more accessible at Edgware Bury, land at Rowley Green and Arkley as well as land stretching from Mill Hill Broadway Station to Holders Hill.
- **Riparian buffer reinstatement:** Introduce riparian buffers as landscape interventions on land stretching from Arkley in the north to Holders Hill in the south. Existing green riparian buffers along sections of the Dollis Brook, Folly Brook and the River Brent should be enhanced.
- **Woodland management enhancement:** Improve the management of ancient trees and woodland to increase their longevity and resilience at Totteridge Valley East.
- **Agri-environment enhancements:** Restore farmland and field edges for biodiversity at land north of Folly Brook.
- **Lowland meadow reinstatement:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Stanmore Country Park, Copthall Playing Fields and Sunny Hill Park.

- **Scrub establishment:** Restore, expand, create and connect scrub habitat at Moat Mount Open Space.
- **Urban habitat mosaic enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect urban mosaic habitats, such as allotments, community gardens, churchyards and cemeteries at the former Metropolitan Police Sports Grounds.

Biodiversity

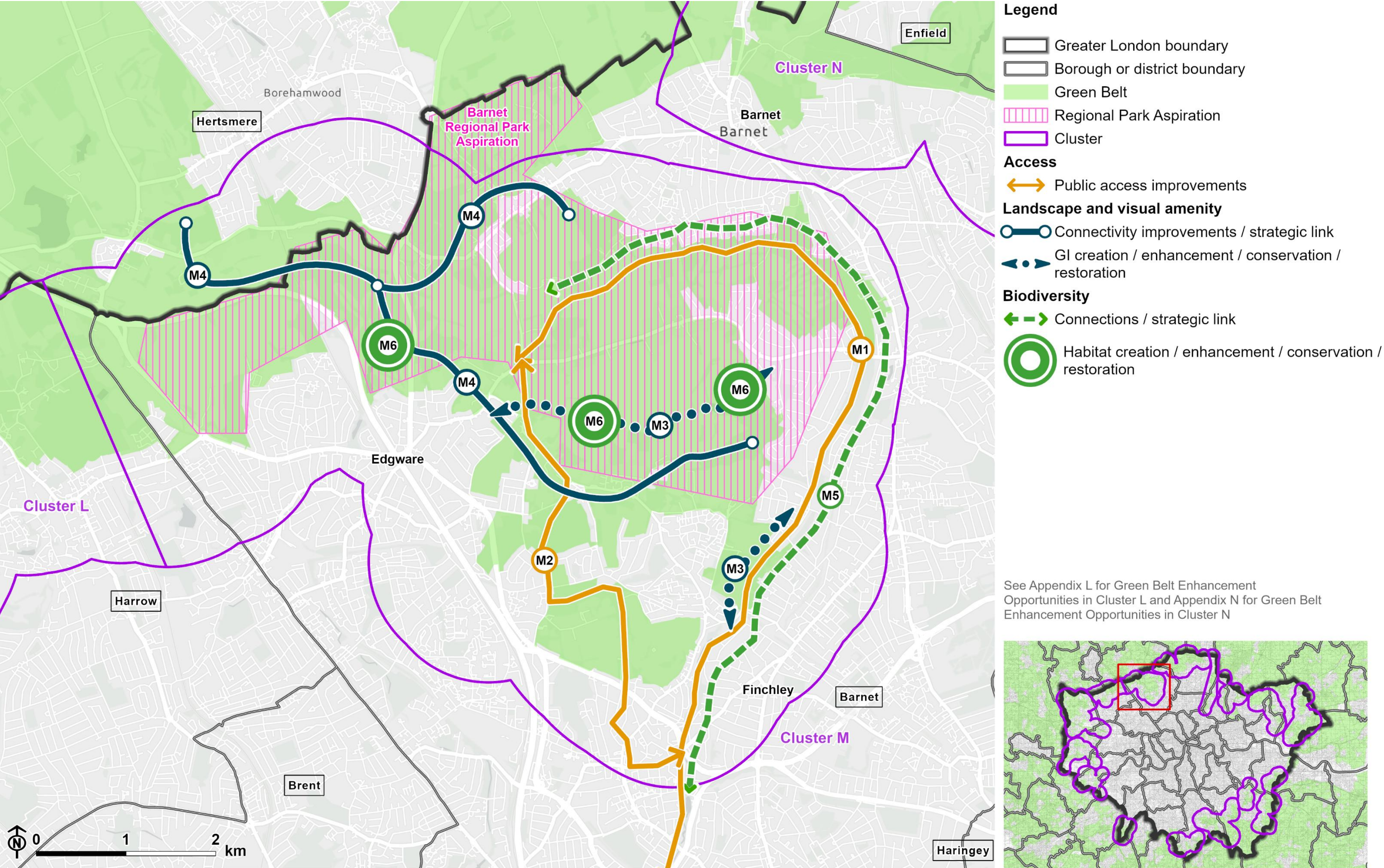
Strategic opportunities

- **M5: Green corridor connectivity enhancement at the River Dollis:** Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at May's Lane.
- **M6: Strategic rewilding opportunities along the Folly Brook:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats along Folly Brook and within the parcel of land located between the M1 and A1.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Habitat connectivity:** Create habitat at Edgware Bury, Barnet Gate as well as land immediately north and south of the route of the A5109 at Totteridge.
- **Existing nature conservation sites enhancement:** Deliver biodiversity enhancements at land stretching from Moat Mount to Totteridge Park.

Figure M.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster M



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix N

Enfield Chase (Cluster N)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Stretching from Monken Hadley in the west to Waltham Cross in the east, Cluster N encompasses a mosaic of GI assets at the settlement edge of Barnet and Enfield. The cluster forms the interface between suburban built form and predominantly agricultural land at the northern extent of Greater London. The landscape includes a number of large public parks, including Hilly Fields Park, Trent Country Park, Forty Hall and Whitewebbs Park. Several long-distance footpaths also traverse the cluster, with the London Loop providing a connection between Trent Country Park to land west of Lee Valley Regional Park.

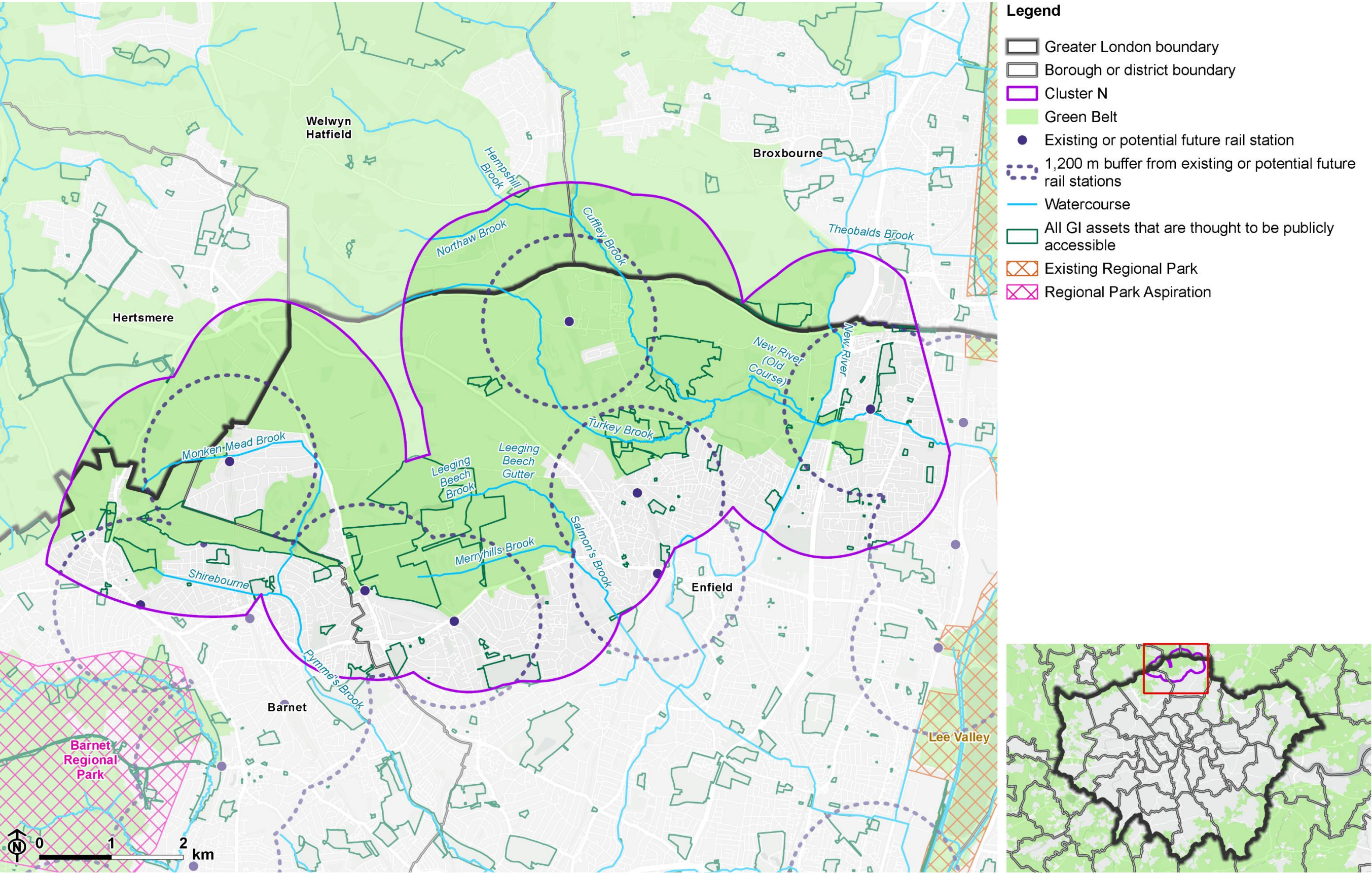
The cluster is crossed by a number of small watercourses; including Cuffley Brook, Merryhills Brook, Turkey Brook, and New River. These river corridors flow across the arable farmland and parkland of the cluster into residential areas, sections of which are accessible and provide green corridor links. The cluster is characterised by a strong network of woodland blocks and mature hedgerow trees which punctuate the open arable landscape. Locations such as Forty Hall, Capel Manor and Myddelton House are associated with former country house estates. The cluster also includes remnants of the former royal forest and hunting ground at Enfield Chase.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

N.1 Land forming the northern extent of the Greater London boundary at Cluster N offers limited public access, with the exception of the existing PRoW network. However, the London Loop long distance footpath forms a broad east-west connection stretching from Cockfosters to Enfield Wash. Pockets of public access are available at Whitewebbs Park and Hilly Fields Park. Land at Trent Valley Park and sections of Enfield Chase offer the largest section of publicly accessible land within Cluster N.

N.2 **Figure N.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster N.

Figure N.1: Location plan for Cluster N



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

N.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster N are outlined below:



Access to blue space

N.4 The northern extent of London Borough of Enfield at Plumridge Hill and Enfield Chase, as well as a small pocket of land at Turkey Brook, are identified as an area where existing blue space could be made more accessible. A section of the urban fabric at Enfield Highway is also defined as an opportunity to address gaps in access to existing blue space.



Clean water

N.5 Large swaths of the Green Belt within Cluster N have been identified as areas where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality (higher need and lower provision). This includes land within the northern section of the cluster, stretching from Plumridge Hill to Bulls Cross. This land includes large extents of land located to the east of the route of the A1005 at Botany Bay. Sections of Turkey Brook, Cuffley Brook as well as the new and old courses of New River are defined as areas where existing green riparian buffers exist and could be enhanced (higher need and higher provision).



Nature recovery

N.6 Pockets of land at the western extent of the cluster at Monken Hadley, as well as large swaths of land at Enfield Chase and Hog Hill are defined as areas with potential for new habitat creation (higher need and lower provision). Land located between the corridor of the M25 and bound to the south by Whitewebbs Wood is also identified as higher need and lower provision in relation to nature recovery. Cluster N also includes a number of existing nature sites with potential for enhancement (higher need and higher provision). These areas include Covert Way Nature Reserve, Trent Country Park, Plumridge Wood, Vault Hill Wood / Little Beechill Wood, land at Crews Hill and Whitewebbs Park.

N.7 No areas within Cluster N exhibit higher need and lower provision for objectives relating to flood risk mitigation, clean air or greener high streets.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

N.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster N as two Strategic Corridors, with wider Strategic Links provided by a dense network of routes which cross the landscape of the cluster.

N.9 Land contained within Cluster N is encompassed within the Lee Valley and Finchley Ridge ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 23\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster N:

- **Pymmes Brook Link:** Strengthen the landscape connection from Monken Hadley Common to the Lee Valley along the course of Pymmes Brook, providing a chain of interlinked and diverse open spaces and watercourse enhancements.
- **The Green Belt:** Improve facilities and attractions at Trent Country Park and Forty Hall Park. Enhance north-south landscape connections across the M25 and into the wider extent of the Green Belt.
- **New River Link:** Develop the New River as a key north-south landscape connection, sustainable transport route, and significant heritage asset.

- **Salmons Brook Link:** Maximise the potential of Salmons Brook as a north west to south east landscape connection from the Green Belt in Barnet to the Lee Valley.

N.10 The Lee Valley and Finchley Ridge ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster N, as outlined below:

- **Valley Fringe Lowlands:** Refurbish, conserve and restore Forty Hall to create a regional heritage visitors centre and improve footpaths to improve access to Clay Hill Fields.
- **Finchley Ridge:** Create a cycle and walking route through existing green space, improve the London Loop and recreational facilities at Trent Country Park.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

N.11 Cluster N includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Floodplain

N.12 Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches at Enfield Golf Club.

Large scale rewilding

N.13 Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Enfield Chase.

Ponds and lakes

N.14 Restore, expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Bramley Sports Ground, Oakwood Park, Albany Park and Newman's Hill.

Reedbeds

N.15 Restore, expand, create and connect reedbeds at Broxers Lane Open Space, Chaselands Allotment and Enfield Playing Fields.

Woodland

N.16 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Hilly Fields.

Wood pasture and parkland

N.17 Restore, expand, create and connect wood pasture and parkland at Old Fold Manor Golf Course.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

N.18 Land within Cluster N does not lie within the boundary of an existing or proposed regional park. However, the eastern portion of Cluster N lies in the accessibility catchment (8km) for Lee Valley Regional Park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

N.19 The Blue and Green Strategy published by the London Borough of Enfield [\[See reference 24\]](#) outlines a series of actions which aim to establish Enfield as a centre of excellence in the management and promotion of blue and green spaces in London. Informed by the findings of the Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit [\[See reference 25\]](#), the ambition is for the borough to be internationally recognised as the greenest borough in London, forming the cornerstone of the National Park City. Lying within Area 1:North Enfield, land within Cluster N is well served in terms of accessible open space provision, including large public parks and cemeteries. However, the strategy states that enhancements to active travel provision are required to provide improve connectivity between visitor attractions and country parks, including within deprived urban communities.

N.20 Land at the north western extent of the borough within Cluster N is identified as an area of deficiency in access to nature. Furthermore, the strategy states that much of the Green Belt is inaccessible to the public due to the lack of PRoW network and physical barriers, such as river and rail corridors. Pockets of open space deficiency are also evident at Hadley Wood, Enfield Chase and Gordon Hill. The potential to improve water-based recreation and leisure opportunities, as well as improve links to adjoining communities, is highlighted. Other strategic programmes of relevance to Cluster N include Green Loop as well as restoration initiatives linked to Enfield Chase, rivers / wetlands and the historic landscape.

N.21 The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2025-2025 published by London Borough of Barnet [\[See reference 21\]](#) outlines a number of strategic aims to guide delivery of the borough's vision to provide high-quality, inclusive and sustainable parks and open spaces. These include enabling inclusive access with a commitment to target investment in play areas in areas of high need as well as supporting health, wellbeing and active lifestyles with the aim of ensuring playing pitch provision is sufficient to promote increased participation.

N.22 Environmental sustainability and nature recovery is also promoted, with the opportunity to explore project and funding options for daylighting and de-culverting of watercourses, following on from the Action for Silk Stream. The study outlines that the northern section of the borough has the most green space per resident, primarily due to Green Belt connectivity, in addition to the volume of open space. Allotment provision in the borough is above the national average, albeit play space falls slightly below the London recommendation in some locations.

N.23 The Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document published by the London Borough of Barnet [\[See reference 22\]](#) outlines the capacity of Barnet's GI network to deliver a wide range of benefits and how these might be promoted and delivered through existing policies and processes. An analysis of GI management arrangements outlines numerous opportunities for the borough. This includes actively promoting multiple benefits of GI to all, establishing a new GI management and delivery structure, and providing a stronger link between the economy and environment. The opportunity for Green Belt review to inform more efficient and effective use of GI is also recognised.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

N.24 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster N, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures N.2 and 6**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **N1: Connections to Lee Valley Regional Park:** Promote the implementation and upgrade to active travel routes running eastwards towards Lee Valley Regional Park.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Deficiencies in access to nature:** Address gaps in access to nature at the north western extent of the borough, Hadley Wood, Enfield Chase and Gordon Hill through the delivery of semi-natural green space provision.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **N2: New River Link:** Develop the New River as a key north-south landscape connection and sustainable transport route.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Visitor offer at existing recreational assets:** Improve the facilities and attractions at Trent Country Park and Forty Hall Park. Refurbish, conserve and restore Forty Hall to create a regional heritage visitors centre and improve footpaths to improve access to Clay Hill Fields.
- **Links to water-based recreation facilities:** Promote active travel connections from existing leisure assets to adjoining communities.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **N3: Strategic green corridors along watercourses:** Strengthen the landscape connection from Monken Hadley Common to the Lee Valley along the course of the various watercourses, providing a chain of interlinked and diverse open spaces and watercourse enhancements.
- **N4: Landscape-scale connections beyond the M25:** Enhance north-south landscape connections across the M25 and into the wider extent of the Green Belt.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Access to blue space:** Identify opportunities to make existing blue space more accessible at Plumridge Hill and Enfield Chase, as well as a small pocket of land at Turkey Brook.
- **Riparian buffer reinstatement:** Introduce riparian buffers as landscape interventions on land within the northern section of the cluster, stretching from Plumridge Hill to Bulls Cross. This land includes large extents of land located to the east of the route of the A1005 at Botany Bay.
- **Floodplain enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect floodplain habitats, including floodplain grazing marsh and ditches at Enfield Golf Club.
- **Woodland enhancement:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Hilly Fields.
- **Restoration initiatives linked to Enfield Chase:** Deliver enhancements to the river network, wetlands and the historic landscape.
- **Daylighting and de-culverting of watercourses:** Maximise the delivery of multi-functional benefits through the specification of nature-based solutions.

Biodiversity

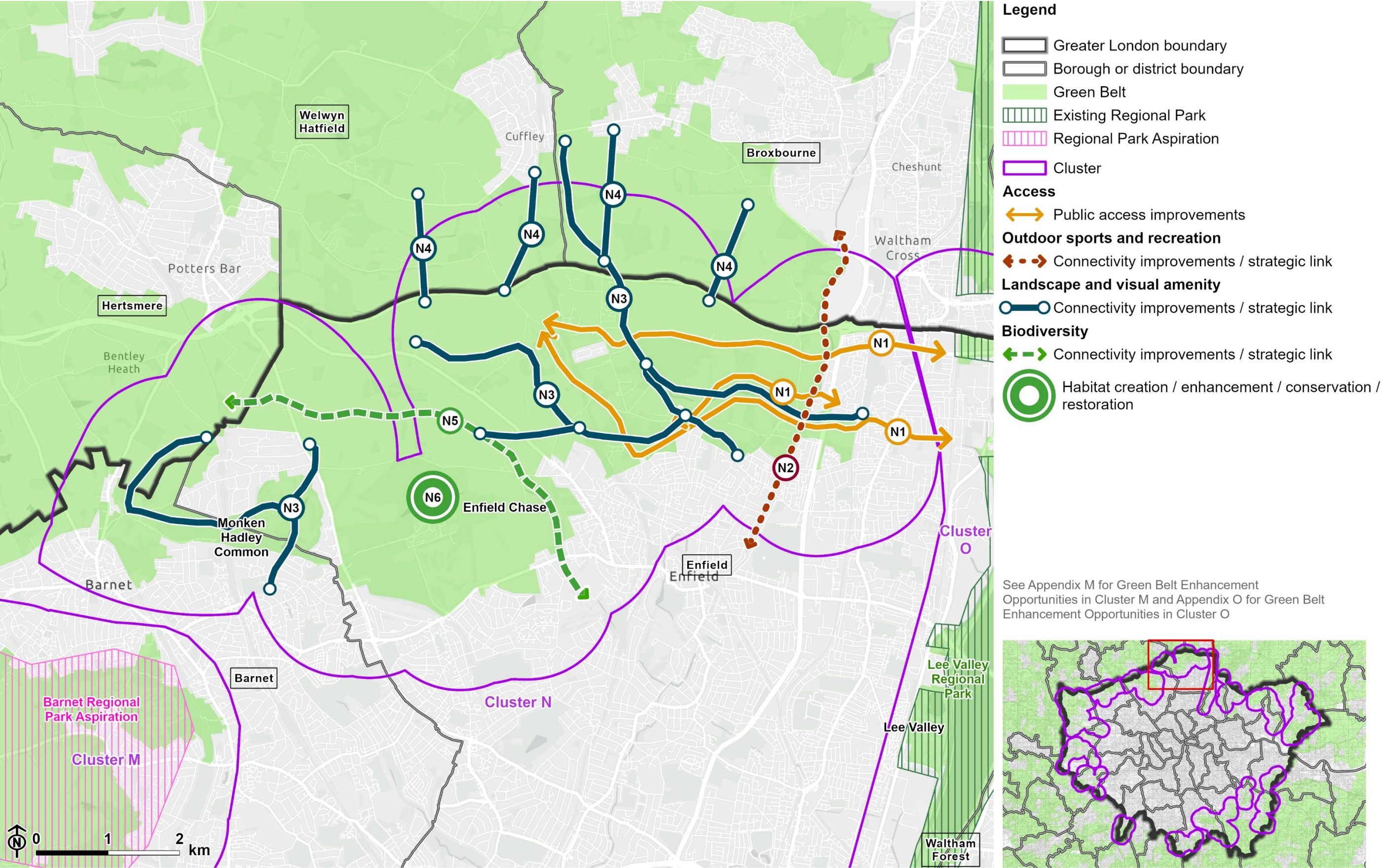
Strategic opportunities

- **N5: Salmons Brook Link:** Maximise the potential of Salmons Brook as a north west to south east landscape connection from the Green Belt to the Lee Valley.
- **N6: Strategic rewilding opportunities at Enfield Chase:** Create large-scale rewilding areas that support a diverse range of species in a complementary mosaic of habitats at Enfield Chase.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Habitat connectivity:** Create habitat on land towards the western extent of the cluster at Monken Hadley, as well as large swaths of land at Enfield Chase, Hog Hill and land located between the corridor of the M25 and bound to the south by Whitewebbs Wood.
- **Existing nature conservation site enhancement:** Deliver biodiversity enhancements at Covert Way Nature Reserve, Trent Country Park, Plumridge Wood, Vault Hill Wood / Little Beechill Wood, land at Crews Hill and Whitewebbs Park.
- **Pond and reedbed enhancement:** Expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Bramley Sports Ground, Oakwood Park, Albany Park and Newman's Hill. Reedbeds at Broxers Lane Open Space, Chaselands Allotment and Enfield Playing Fields should be restored.

Figure N.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster N



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix O

River Lee Corridor (Cluster O)

Baseline description of existing GI assets

Moving north to south, Cluster O stretches from the corridor of the M25 to Walthamstow Marshes. The cluster is dominated by the network of inland waterways, reservoirs and recreational water spaces at Lee Valley Regional Park which runs in a broadly north-south alignment. Urban land use at the western extent of the cluster is characterised by a mixture of residential and light industrial land use in Brimsdown, Edmonton and Tottenham Hale. To the east, Lee Valley Regional Park is adjoined by the route of the A1037 and Chingford.

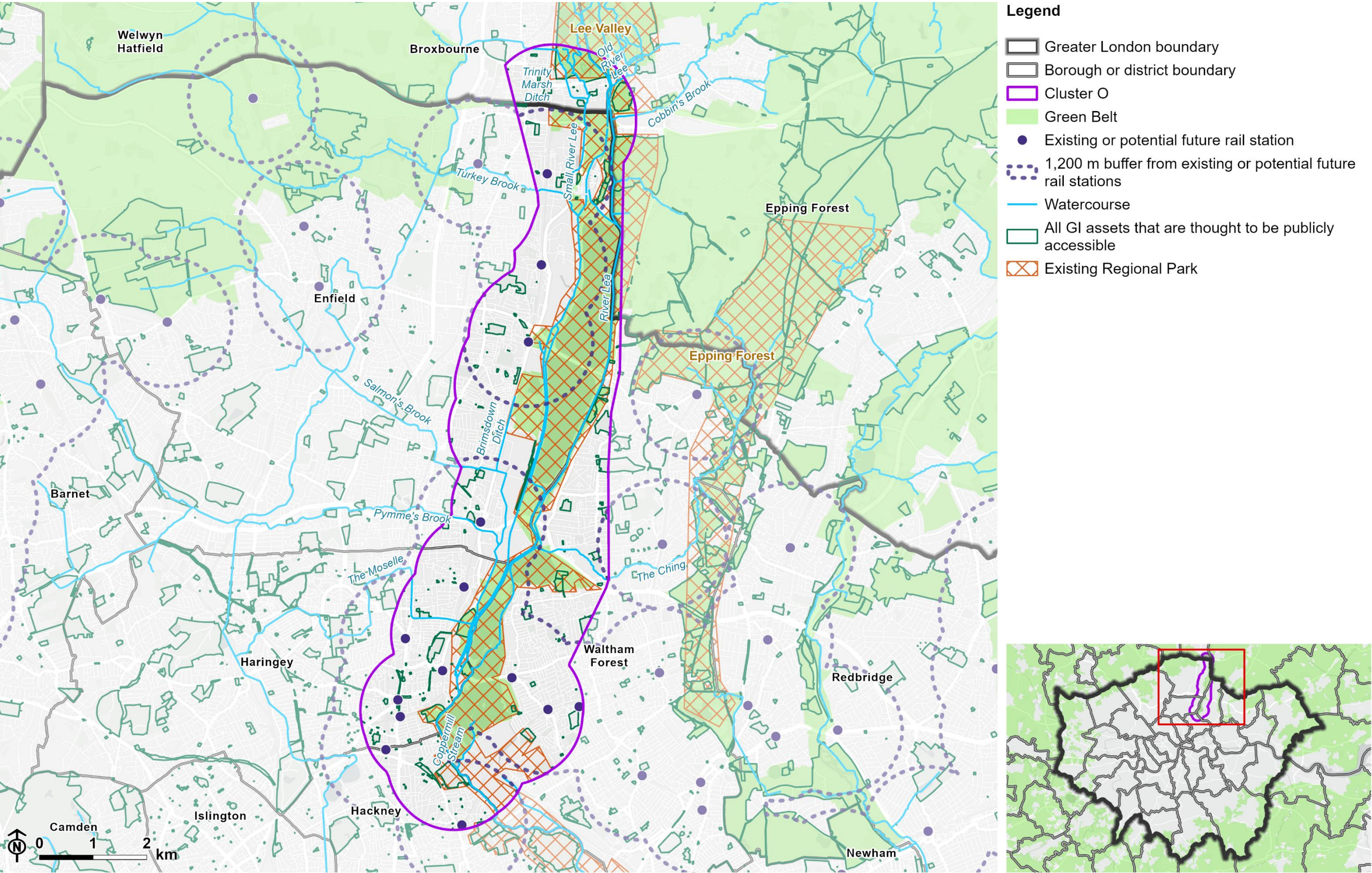
The cluster offers a number of north-south pedestrian and cycle links, particularly adjacent to the River Lee Navigation, Mollinson Avenue and Hertford Road. However, the presence of key transport corridors (e.g. A1010, A1037 and A1055) form major barriers to east-west movement.

Distribution of accessible greenspace

O.1 Public access through Lee Valley Park is available via the network of PRoW and cycle routes which provide largely north-south routes through Cluster O. However, open space provision and public access providing east-west connections from the settlement edge of Enfield and Chingford are limited to locations such as Tottenham Marshes. Walthamstow Wetlands and Marshes are defined as publicly accessible and provide a network of walking and cycling routes at the southern extent of the cluster.

O.2 **Figure O.1** shows the location and indicative extent of land within Cluster O.

Figure O.1: Location plan for Cluster O



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2026, Ordnance Survey licence number 1000322165151, contains data from OS Zoomstack. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. © MHCLG 2026. © Natural England 2026.

Evidence-based potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

London Green Infrastructure Framework

O.3 The three single objectives with the greatest distribution of areas exhibiting highest need and lowest provision to specific GI objectives within Cluster O are outlined below:



Access to green space

O.4 Areas within Cluster O have been identified as areas where there is a need to create new green space (higher need and lower provision). This includes areas of Green Belt bordering High Maynard Reservoir and Banbury Reservoir, located adjacent to the River Lee. Moving north, pockets of Green Belt at William Girling Reservoir and land bordering the north western section of King George's Reservoir are also defined as higher need and lower provision in relation to improved access to green space. Pockets of dense urban fabric at Brimsdown and Edmonton border areas of Green Belt and are identified as areas where there is a need to create new green space. Sections of land immediately west of William Girling Reservoir are defined as opportunities to make existing green space more accessible (higher need and higher provision).



Clean water

O.5 Land at the southern extent of Cluster O, located from the route of the A406 to Coppermill Lane, are identified as areas where green riparian buffers could be created to improve water quality (higher need and lower provision). Land covering the chain of reservoirs between Tottenham Hale and Walthamstow are defined as areas where existing green riparian buffers exist and could be enhanced (higher need and higher provision). A short section of Turkey Brook, located at the northern

extent of the cluster, is also defined as exhibiting higher need and higher provision in relation to clean water.



Urban cooling

O.6 Areas of urban fabric bordering Green Belt at Brimsdown, as well as industrial land use to the north and west of Tottenham Marshes, are defined as areas where the introduction of new GI might help reduce heat risk (higher need and lower provision). Localised pockets of Tottenham Hale, Edmonton and Walthamstow are also identified as exhibiting higher need and lower provision in relation to urban cooling.

O.7 No areas within Cluster O exhibits higher need and lower provision for the objective relating to improved access to blue space.

All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance

O.8 The All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) [\[See reference 1\]](#) identifies land within Cluster O as a Strategic Corridors following the corridor of the River Lee, with wider east-west linkages provided by the Turkey Brook Link and the Finsbury Park Link.

O.9 Land contained within Cluster O is encompassed within the Lee Valley and Finchley Ridge ALGG Area Framework [\[See reference 23\]](#). This document provides a detailed assessment of the opportunities for GI delivery at the sub-regional scale. The document recognises the following **strategic opportunities** relevant to Cluster N:

- **Walthamstow Wetlands:** Encourage wider public access at Walthamstow Wetlands to promote the site as a regionally significant urban nature reserve and wetland centre.
- **Finsbury Park Link:** Strengthen the connection between open spaces stretching from Finsbury Park and the Lee Valley, with the aim of creating an active travel route following the course of the River Moselle.
- **Meridian Water:** Provide new areas of accessible open space and improved routes into and across the Lee Valley at Meridian Water to support and shape future regeneration.

- **Ponders End Gateway:** Transform Ponders End into a key gateway into the Lee Valley, creating improved views and connections into and across the valley, with new leisure uses to attract visitors.
- **Salmons Brook Link:** Maximise the potential of Salmons Brook as a north west to south east landscape connection from the Green Belt in Barnet to the Lee Valley.
- **Lee Valley North:** Enhance the landscape connection of the Upper Lee Valley northwards beyond the M25 into Hertfordshire, and eastwards to the green space network and communities of Epping Forest and beyond.

O.10 The Lee Valley and Finchley Ridge ALGG Area Framework identifies a number of **GI projects** relevant to Cluster O, as outlined below:

- **Ramsey Marsh to Enfield Lock:** Change access rights to ensure parks are available for public use, create new wetland habitats, create new paths and bridges, resurface footpaths, enhance riverside habitats, and deliver allotment provision.
- **Big Reservoirs:** Create new paths and crossings to provide public access, enhance habitat provision, deliver community allotment gardens and viewpoint facilities on reservoir banks.
- **Walthamstow Reservoirs:** Improve existing open space provision, deliver improvements to existing paths, create a wider public access and visitor centre and introduce river edge naturalisation with adjacent viewing platforms.

London Local Nature Recovery Strategy

O.11 Cluster O includes a number of locations defined as potential measures for the following priority interventions:

Green corridors

O.12 Restore, expand, create and connect terrestrial linear habitats at Epping Forest to the Lee Valley.

Lowland meadow

O.13 Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Lee Valley Regional Park, the Lea Valley and Tottenham Marshes.

Ponds and lakes

O.14 Restore, expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Brooks Park and Angel Gardens.

Reedbeds

O.15 Restore, expand, create and connect reedbeds at Prince of Wales Open Space and Chingford Reservoirs.

Rivers and streams

O.16 Restore and connect river and stream corridors in terms of physical structure, water quality and riparian habitat at Painters Lane Open Space and the Meridian Water development.

Wet woodland

O.17 Restore, expand, create and connect wet woodland in areas at risk of flooding in Enfield.

Woodland

O.18 Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland at Mansfield Park.

Regional Parks (existing or proposed)

O.19 Land running from the northern to the southern extent of Cluster O is located within the boundary of the existing Lee Valley Regional Park. Cluster O also lies in the accessibility catchment (8km) for Epping Forest Regional Park.

Published borough-scale GI evidence base documents

O.20 The Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy published by the London Borough of Waltham Forest [See reference 4] identifies the following strategic projects of relevance to Cluster O:

- **Project A: Walthamstow Wetlands:** Provide ongoing management and maintenance of this key strategic GI asset, offering important recreational access and a key active transport link in the borough.
- **Project B: Meridian Water Link:** Deliver access, biodiversity and water environment improvements along the North Circular corridor adjacent to the Banbury Reservoir at the western boundary of the borough. Proposed interventions include the creation of a safe pedestrian and cycle route as an alternative to the North Circular, improvements to Folly Lane Community Woodland and implementation of a SuDS scheme to reduce surface water run-off from the A406.
- **Project G: River Ching Local Blue Ribbon:** Create a continuous riverside path along the River Ching, including 'gateways' to the river using appropriately sited interpretation boards and signage.
- **Project I: Sewardstone Gateway to the Countryside:** Develop Sewardstone Road as a gateway to the borough and out to the surrounding countryside whilst also providing better connections to transport hubs at Chingford and Ponders End in Enfield. Provide better local access to the countryside and open space in the local area to direct some footfall away from Epping Forest SAC.

O.21 The Blue and Green Strategy published by the London Borough of Enfield [See reference 24] outlines a series of actions which aim to establish Enfield as a centre of excellence in the management and promotion of blue and green spaces in London. Informed by the findings of the Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit [See reference 25], the ambition is for the borough to be internationally recognised as the greenest borough in London, forming the cornerstone of the National Park City.

O.22 Lying within Area 2: North East Enfield, land within Cluster O is characterised by good access to a wide range of different types of open space, including large urban parks and pockets of smaller green space. However, the strategy states that the overall quality and quantity of open space per person within this area is below the recommended national standard. The cluster has a shortage of public parks, playing pitches and children's play space and there are notable deficiencies within Brimsdown industrial estate and Ponders End.

O.23 Strategic programmes of relevance to Cluster O include Green Loop, river and wetland restoration initiatives and the expansion of the open space network connecting to Lee Valley Regional Park. The strategy highlights the opportunity to create key hubs forming gateways into Lee Valley Regional Park as part of a continuous urban park extending across several development sites.

O.24 A published GI evidence base for London Borough of Haringey is currently unavailable.

Summary of potential Green Belt enhancement opportunities

O.25 Drawing on a review of the existing GI assets and the evidence documents described above, there are a number of potential GI and nature recovery opportunities that could enhance the Green Belt in Cluster O, as summarised below. Strategic opportunities are displayed visually in **Figures O.2 and 6**.

Access

Strategic opportunities

- **O1: Strategic linkages to Epping Forest:** Enhance the landscape connection from the Lee Valley Regional Park to land in the north beyond the M25 into Hertfordshire and east to the green space network and communities of Epping Forest.
- **O2: East-west connections:** Complement the existing north-south path network with east-west connections to promote increased permeability, including 'gateways' to the river using appropriately sited interpretation boards and signage.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Meridian Water access improvements:** Provide new areas of accessible open space and improved active travel across the Lee Valley at Meridian Water.
- **Active travel provision at the network of reservoirs:** Create new paths and crossings to provide improved public access at the Chingford Reservoirs.

Outdoor sports and recreation

Strategic opportunities

- **O3: Finsbury Park Link:** Strengthen the connection between open spaces stretching from Finsbury Park and the Lee Valley, with the aim of creating an active travel route following the course of the River Moselle.
- **O4: Walthamstow Wetlands access and recreational improvements:** Encourage wider public access at Walthamstow Wetlands to promote the site as a regionally significant urban nature reserve and wetland centre.
- **O5: Enhancement of the Lee Valley Regional Park:** Improve the quality of open space provision, linkages and facilities in the Lee Valley.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Improvements to recreational provision at Walthamstow Wetlands:** Create a wider visitor facilities and river edge naturalisation with adjacent viewing platforms.
- **Expansion of the open space network:** Address the shortage of public parks, playing pitches and children's play space in the cluster, noting that there are notable deficiencies within Brimsdown industrial estate and Ponders End.

Landscape and visual amenity

Strategic opportunities

- **O6: Gateway and 'key hub' provision providing a continuous urban park:** Create a network of gateways into the Lee Valley to promote enhanced connections to attract visitors.
- **O7: Enhance the strategic woodland network in the north:** Restore, expand, create and connect broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland in areas at risk of flooding in Enfield.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Biodiversity and water environment improvements at Meridian Water Link:** Deliver water environment improvements along the North Circular corridor adjacent to the Banbury Reservoir at the western boundary of the cluster.
- **River and wetland restoration initiatives:** Deliver landscape and biodiversity enhancements within the cluster.

Biodiversity

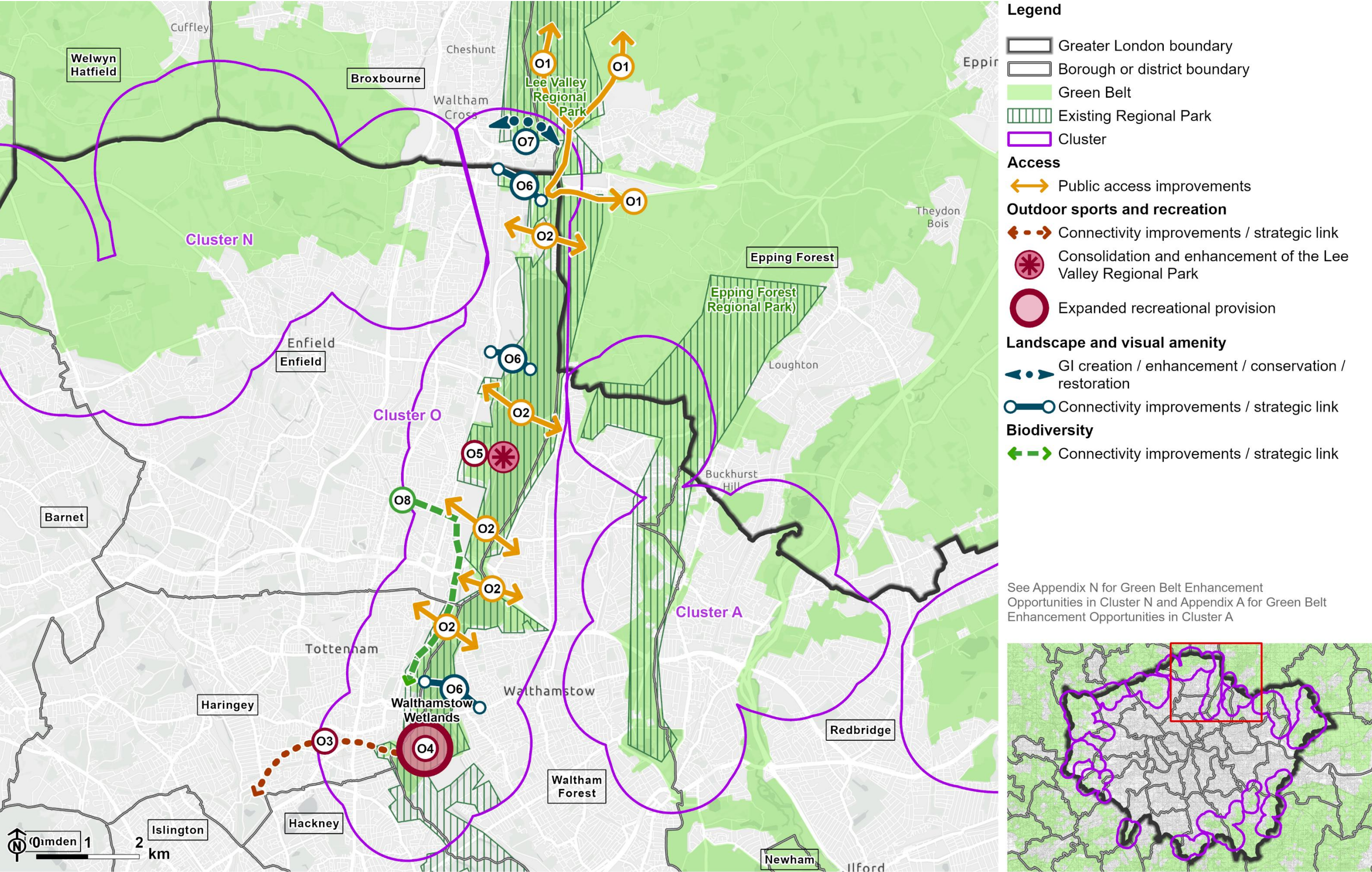
Strategic opportunities

- **O8: Salmons Brook linkage:** Maximise the potential of Salmons Brook as a north west to south east landscape connection from the Green Belt in Barnet to the Lee Valley.

Cluster level opportunities

- **Lowland meadow reinstatement:** Restore, expand, create and connect lowland meadows at Lee Valley Regional Park, the Lea Valley and Tottenham Marshes.
- **Restoration of ponds and lakes:** Restore, expand, create and connect ponds, including ephemeral ponds and lakes at Brooks Park and Angel Gardens.

Figure O.2: Summary of potential strategic Green Belt enhancement opportunities in Cluster O



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right (2026) Ordnance Survey licence number 100032216, contains data from OS Zoomstack. © MHCLG 2026.

Appendix P

Composite list of all borough-level GI evidence base documents

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham

- Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity Strategy (2019)

London Borough of Barnet

- Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document (2017)
- Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2025-2035 (2025)

London Borough of Bexley

- Bexley Green Infrastructure Study – Evidence on Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Sports, Biodiversity and Metropolitan Open Land (2019)

London Borough of Bromley

- Open Spaces Strategy for 2021 to 2031 (2021)

London Borough of Croydon

- Parks and Green Spaces Renewal Strategy 2022-2025 (2022)

London Borough of Enfield

- Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit (2020)
- Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy (2021-2031) (2021)

London Borough of Harrow

- Harrow Green Grid All London Green Grid (n.d.)

London Borough of Hounslow

- Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy Executive Summary (2021)

London Borough of Redbridge

- Natural Greenspace Improvement Strategy (2024)

London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames

- Climate and Nature Strategy 2025-2030 (n.d.)

London Borough of Sutton

- Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2020)

London Borough of Waltham Forest

- Waltham Forest Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy (2020)

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames

- Greenspace Strategy (2024-2034) (2024)

References

- 1** Mayor of London (2011) Green Infrastructure and Open Environments: the All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance
- 2** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: Epping Forest and River Roding Area Framework
- 3** London Borough of Redbridge (2024) Natural Greenspace Improvement Strategy
- 4** London Borough of Waltham Forest (2020) Waltham Forest Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy
- 5** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: Thames Chase, Beam & Ingrebourne Area Framework
- 6** Mayor of London (2021) The London Plan
- 7** London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Council (2019) Green Infrastructure & Biodiversity Strategy
- 8** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: River Cray and Southern Marshes Area Framework
- 9** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: London's Downlands Area Framework
- 10** London Borough of Bexley (2019) Bexley Green Infrastructure Study – Evidence on Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Sports, Biodiversity and Metropolitan Open Land
- 11** London Borough of Bromley (2021) Open Spaces Strategy for 2021 to 2031
- 12** Croydon Council (2022) Parks and Green Spaces Renewal Strategy 2022-2025
- 13** London Borough of Sutton (2020) Parks and Open Spaces Strategy
- 14** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: The Arcadian Thames
- 15** Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames (2024) Greenspace Strategy (2024-2034)
- 16** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: River Colne and Crane Area Framework
- 17** London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames (n.d.) Climate and Nature Strategy 2025-2030

-
- 18** London Borough of Hounslow (2021) Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy Executive Summary
 - 19** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau Area Framework
 - 20** London Borough of Harrow (n.d.) Harrow Green Grid All London Green Grid
 - 21** London Borough of Barnet (2025) Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2025-2035
 - 22** London Borough of Barnet (2017) Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document
 - 23** Mayor of London (2011) All London Green Grid: Lea Valley and Finchley Ridge Area Framework
 - 24** Enfield Council (2021) Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy (2021-2031)
 - 25** Enfield London Borough Council (2020) Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit

Report produced by LUC

Report produced by LUC

Bristol

12th Floor, Beacon Tower, Colston Street, Bristol BS1 4XE
0117 389 0700

Cardiff

Room 1.12, 1st Floor, Brunel House, 2 Fitzalan Rd, Cardiff CF24 0EB
0292 254 0920

Edinburgh

Atholl Exchange, 6 Canning Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EG
0131 326 0900

Glasgow

5th Floor, The Garment Factory, 10 Montrose Street, Glasgow G1 1RE
0141 403 0900

London

250 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8RD
020 7199 5801

Manchester

4th Floor, 57 Hilton Street, Manchester M1 2EJ
0161 802 2800

Sheffield

32 Eyre Street, Sheffield, S1 4QZ
0114 392 2366

Email address for general enquiries: hello@landuse.co.uk

landuse.co.uk

Landscape Design / Strategic Planning & Assessment / Transport Planning
Development Planning / Urban Design & Masterplanning / Arboriculture
Environmental Impact Assessment / Landscape Planning & Assessment
Landscape Management / Ecology / Historic Environment / GIS & Visualisation