

**Murad Qureshi (AM) London Assembly
Member**

Chair of the London Waterways Commission

(LWC)

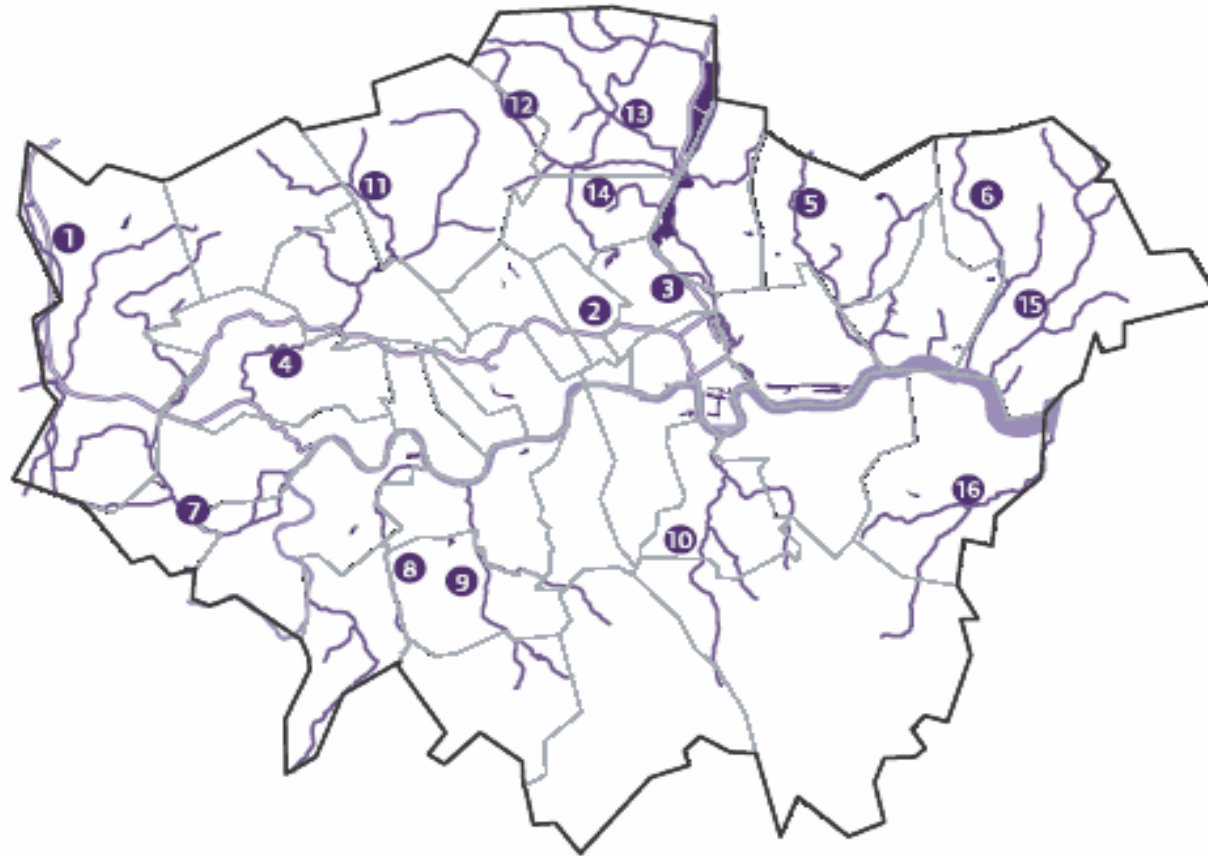
***Cities on the River -
Lessons from London***

Kolkata, 8th August 2007

London Waterways Commission

What I will talk about:

1. What is the London Waterways Commission (LWC)?
2. The London Plan and the Blue Ribbon Network
3. Port of London Authority (PLA)
4. The environmental legacy of the 2012 Olympics
5. Water Management Issues
6. Other Case studies



- 1 Grand Union Canal
- 2 Regents Canal
- 3 River Lee Navigation
- 4 River Brent
- 5 River Roding
- 6 River Rom
- 7 River Crane
- 8 Beverley Brook

- 9 River Wandle
- 10 Ravensbourne River
- 11 Silk Stream
- 12 Pymmes Brook
- 13 Salmons Brook
- 14 Moselle Brook
- 15 Ingrebourne River
- 16 River Cray

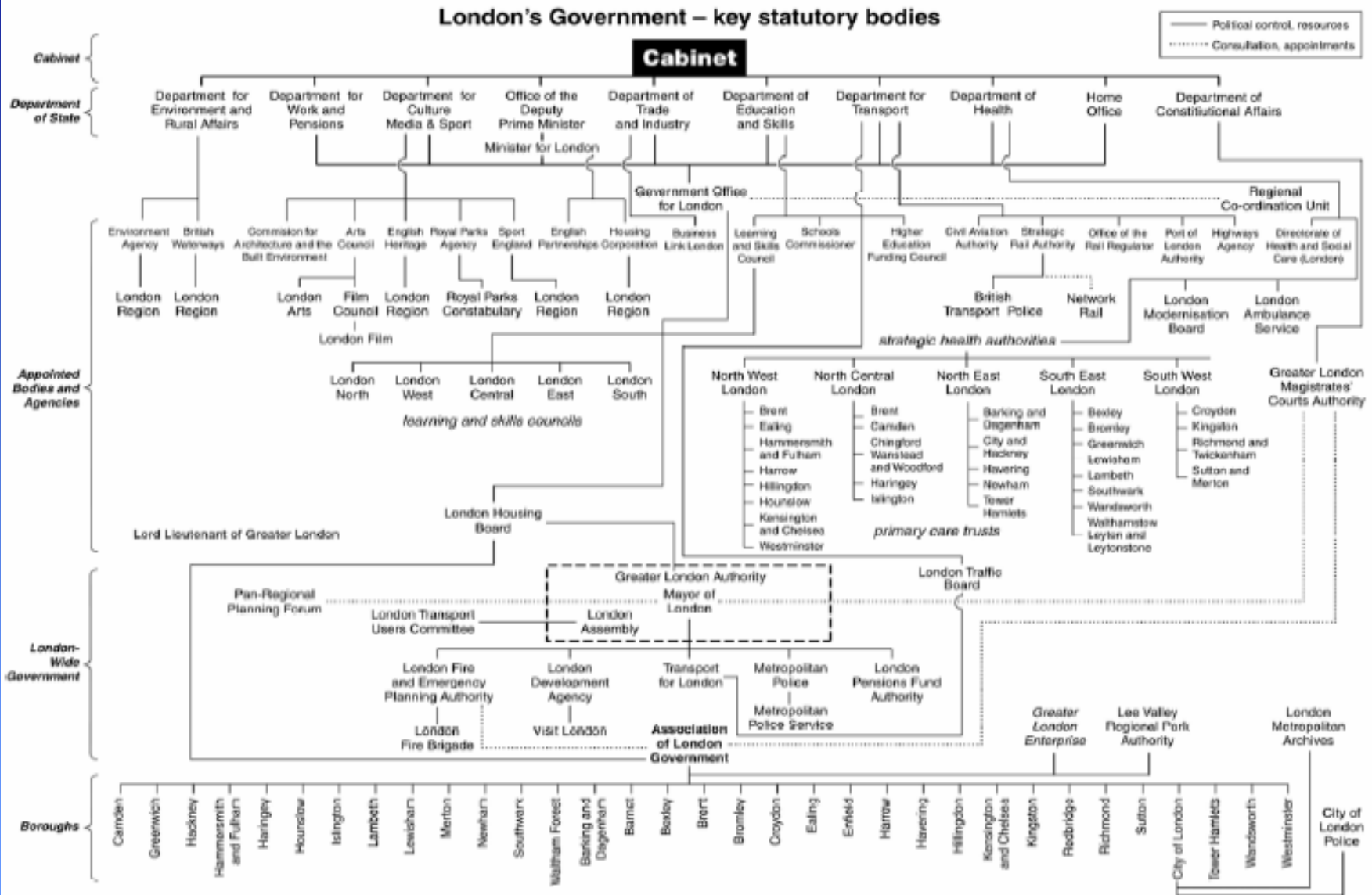
- Larger Tributary Rivers
- Canals and River Navigation
- Large Lakes and Docks
- River Thames

The London Waterways Commission

- *Why was it set up?*
- *How was it set up?*

Political Map of the Administration of Greater London

(Walthamstow, Leyton and Leytonstone should be under the NE London SHA)



What is the LWC?

- Set up in January 2006

- Membership → Consists of statutory bodies, community and user groups and activists

- Tasks:
issues

- Informing the Mayor of London of relating to the Blue Ribbon Network
- to bring together the main agencies dealing with waterways issues in London
- Organising stakeholder events

What is the London Plan?

- **Mayor's spatial development strategy**
- **Six Objectives:**
 1. To accommodate London's growth within its boundaries without encroaching on open spaces
 2. To make London a better city for people to live in
 3. To make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth
 4. To promote social inclusion and tackle deprivation and discrimination
 5. To improve London's accessibility
 6. To make London a more attractive, well-designed and green city

The Blue Ribbon Network includes:

1. River Thames, the canal network and other tributaries, rivers and streams within London
2. London's open water spaces such as docks, reservoirs and lakes.
3. Culverted (or covered over) parts of rivers, canals or streams.

LWC campaigning:

- Saving wharfs and boatyards along the river Thames
- Safer footpaths along canals for cyclists and pedestrians
 - Against cuts in funding for British Waterways
- Against lowering of training standards for Thames Boatmasters

Boatyards: Vital Waterway Infrastructure



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Wharfs: Vital Waterway Infrastructure



Safeguarded Wharf,
Dagenham Dock, East London



Safeguarded Wharf,
Peruvian Wharf

PLA History

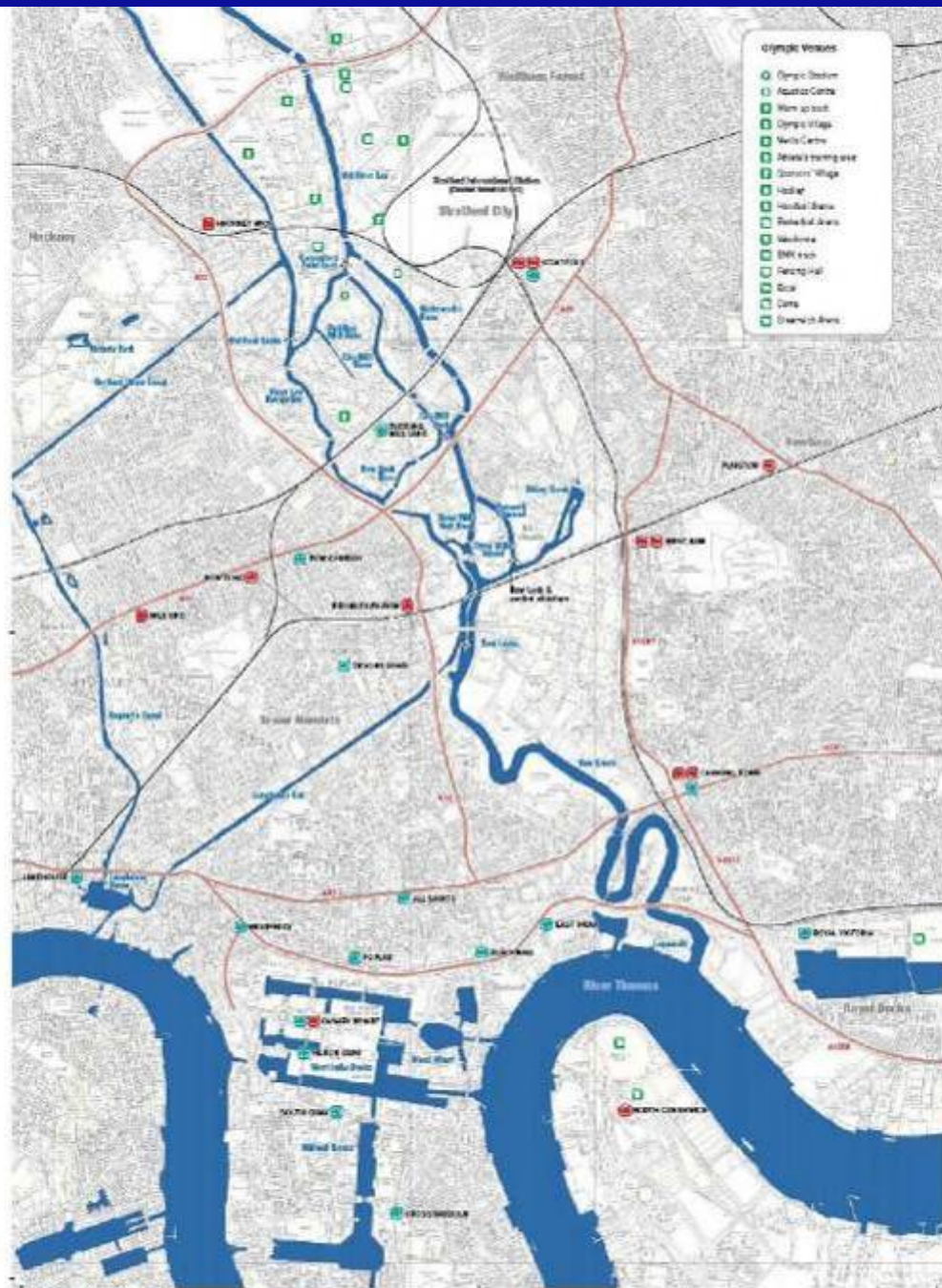
- Set up in 1909 as a Public Trust comparable to BBC
- £40m turnover with fee and licence income from navigation makes the organisation self-financing
- Cross between the highway agency of the Thames

Thames Estuary



Port of London Authority (PLA) responsibilities:

- - Facilitating safety of navigation on 95 miles of tidal Thames
- Safeguarding navigational access to and viability of the Port of London and its infrastructure
 - Providing services to commercial and leisure users
- respect the environment of the tidal Thames and pursue principles of sustainable development



2012 Olympics Site before regeneration



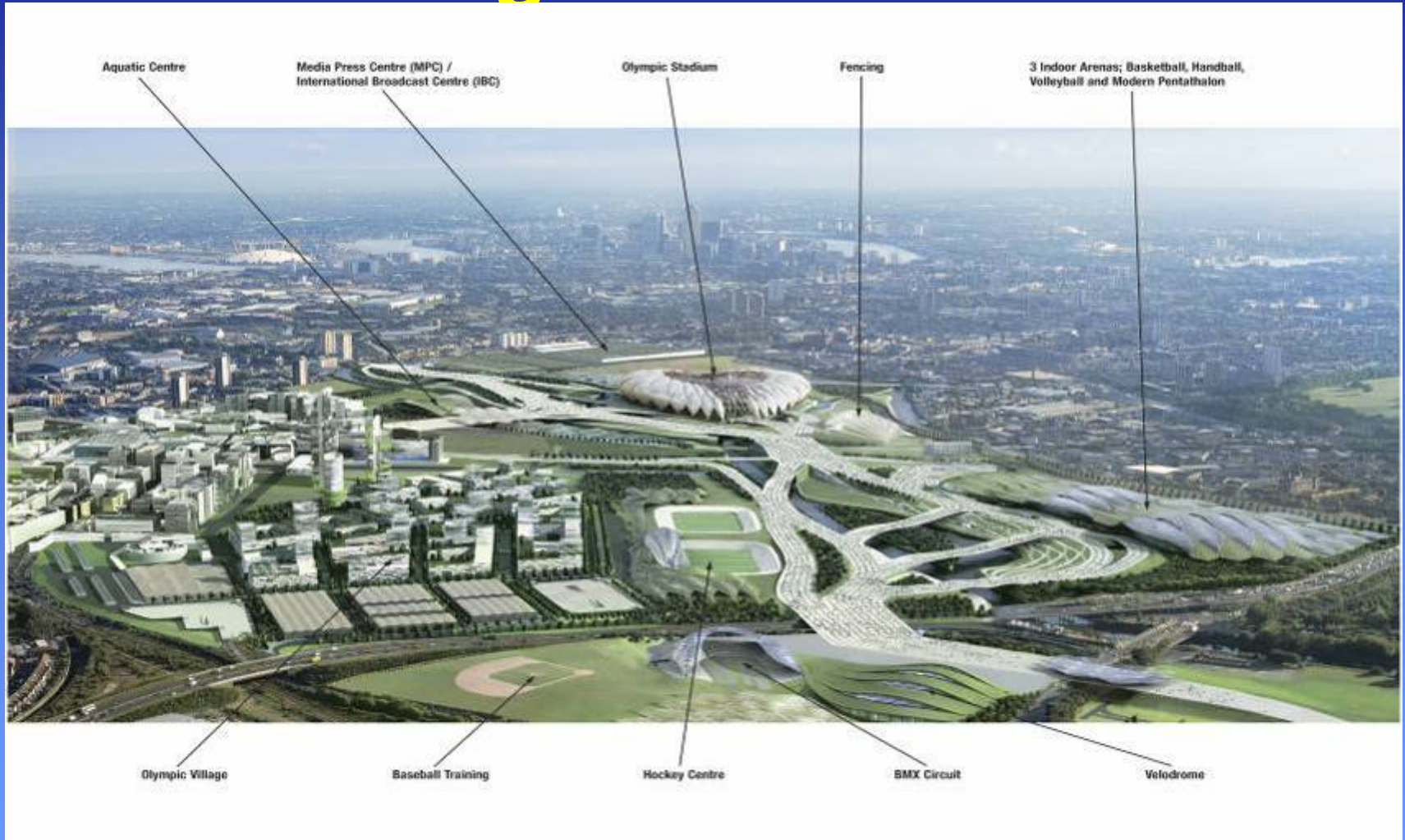
Pudding Mill Lane looking towards Canary Wharf



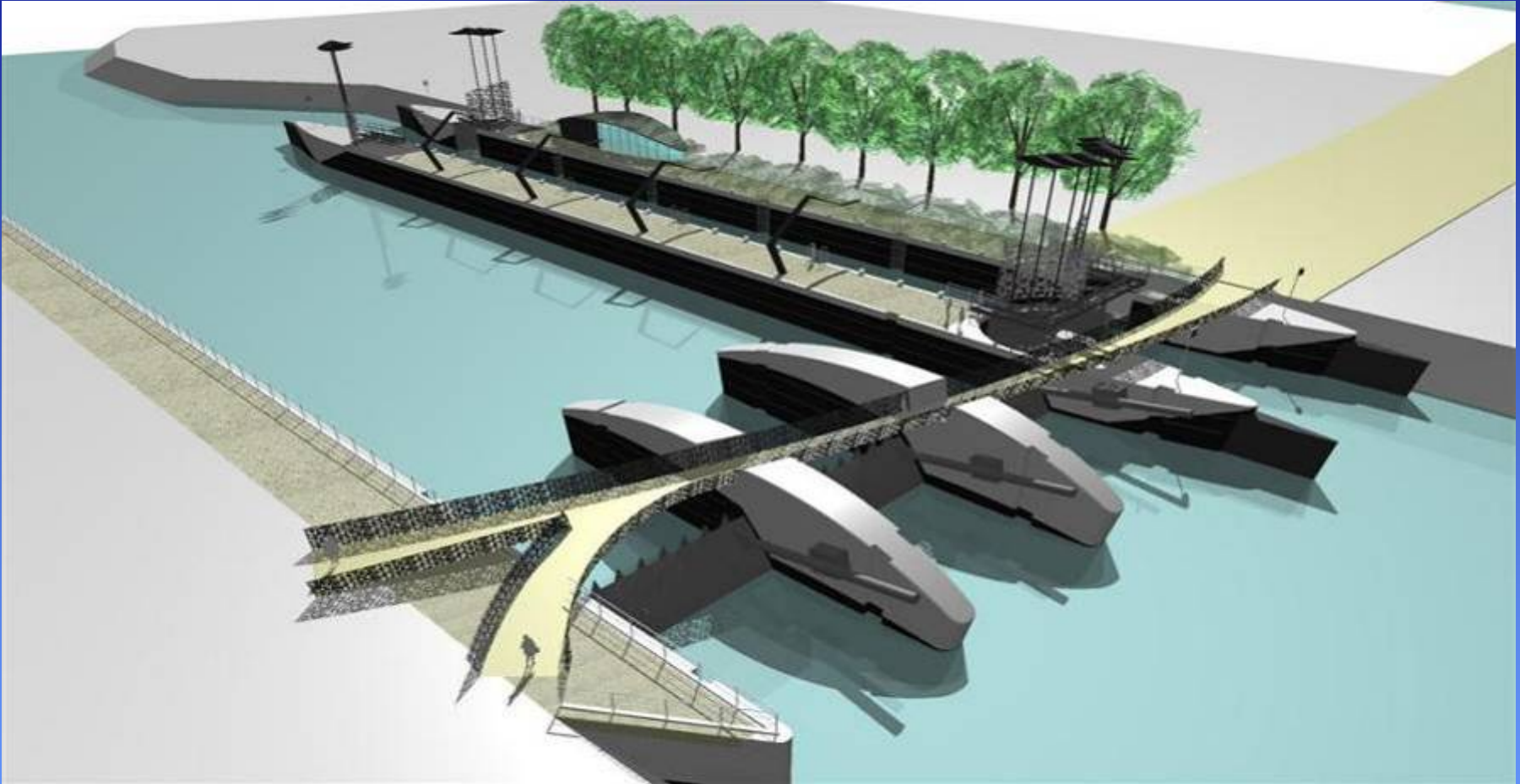
Marshgate Lane - a minutes walk from the Olympic Stadium site



Olympics site after regeneration

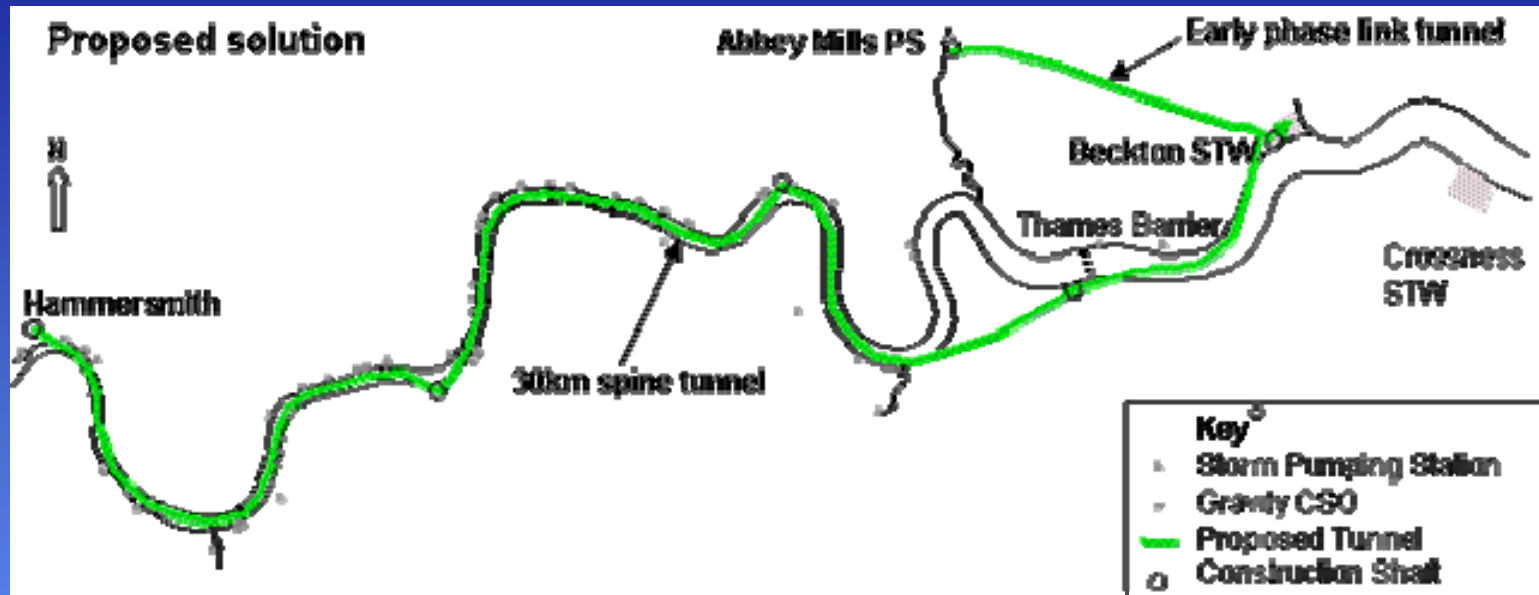


Prescott Lock



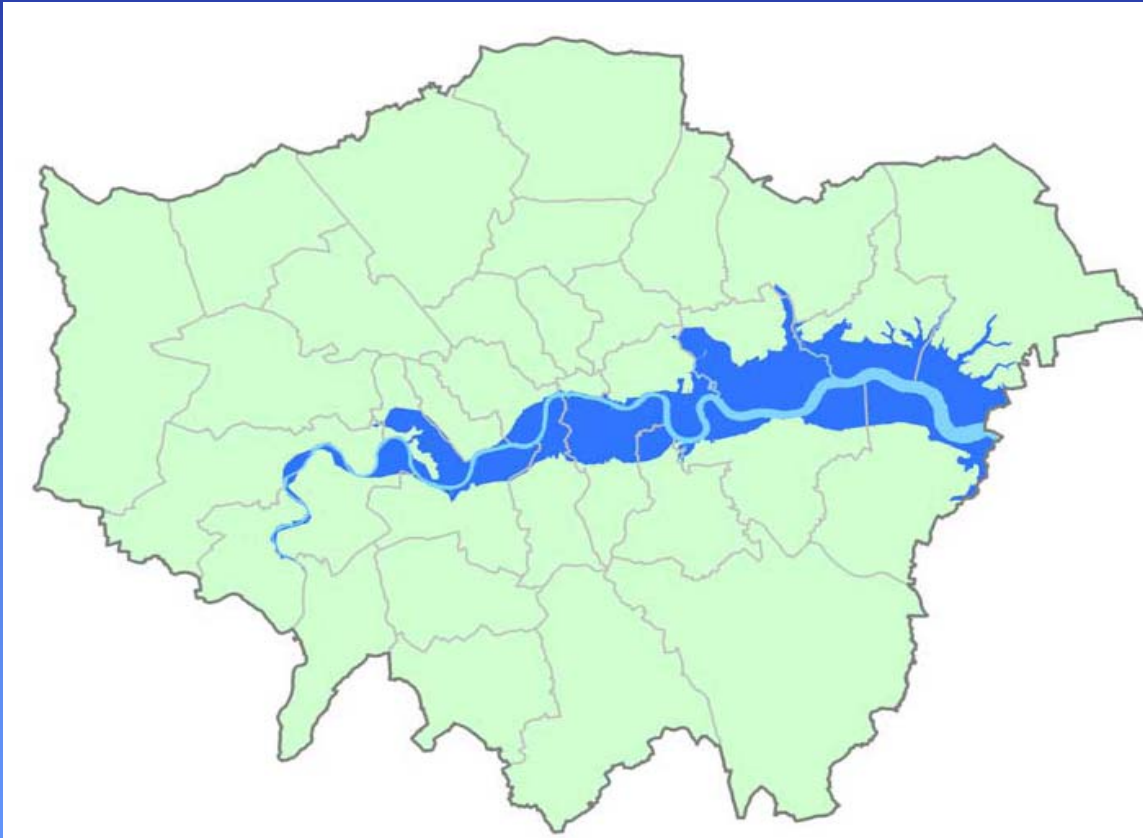
Freight use before and during the
Olympics
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Waterways Management: New London Sewage Tunnel



- New sewage tunnel will cost £2 billion and will be 18 miles long
- Will stop untreated sewage from pouring into the Thames during heavy rainfall
- Prevent sewage from backing up the Lee and Bow Back rivers, running through the East London Olympic site
- To be finished in 2020

The need for Thames Flood Control



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Waterways Management: Thames Barrier



- Flood control structure on the River Thames
- divides the river into 6 navigable and 4 smaller non-navigable channels between nine large concrete piers
- Flood defence closure is triggered when high tides forecasts in the North Sea and high river flows at the tidal limit at Teddington indicate that water levels will exceed 4.87m in central London

Seoul, Korea - Cheonggye Stream



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Seoul, Korea – River Hangang



Working with Kolkata

- **British Waterways** – study on economic and technical feasibility study for Canal restoration
- **Several Organisations - Kolkata Waterfront Regeneration report**
(Sept 2003)
- **London- Kolkata - Friendship**

More information on:

www.london.gov.uk

(search London Waterways Commission)

www.muradqureshi.com

(From late August)

London Waterways Commission