

APPENDIX I
Workshop Attendees

Green Arc Workshop
Thursday, 16th October 2003

ATTENDEES

Steve Prewer, Manager of Countryside Services, Basildon District Council

Ron Melville, Forestry Commission

Marina Pacheco, Outer London Area Manager, BTCV

Jeremy Wisenfeld, Corporation of London

Jeremy Dagley, Conservation Officer, Corp. of London

Sally Hayns, Public Affairs Manager, Corp of London

Catherine Cairns, Countryside Agency

Jane Houghton, Countryside Agency

Terry Robinson, Director London region, Countryside Agency

Valerie Woodifield, Countryside Agency

Alan Wheeler, Consultant Regional Planner, EERA

Gordon Wyatt, Conservation Officer, English Nature

Ian White, Senior Planning Officer, Epping Forest District Council

Martin Wakelin, Landscape & Ecology Manager, Essex County Council

Jim Lyon, Forest District Manager, Forest Enterprise

Jonathan Spencer, Senior Ecologist, Forestry Commission

Alex Brearley, Team Leader in Thames Chase, Forest Enterprise

Steve Scott, Conservator, Forestry Commission

Harry Bitten, Friends of Epping Forest

Dearbhla Lawson, Regional Planning & Growth Areas, Go East Cambridge

Nick Burton, Director London Parks & Green Spaces Forum

Dr Dave Dawson, Biodiversity Strategy Manager, Greater London Authority

John O'Neil, Senior Planner, Policy Partnerships, Greater London Authority

Steve Rose, Executive Director, Groundwork Hertfordshire

Rob Rees, CMS Director, Hertfordshire County Council

Philip Smith, Land Use Consultants

Charlotte Goodwin, Land Use Consultants

Michael Henderson, Land Use Consultants

Emily Reynolds, Nature Conservation Team Leader, Ldn Bor of Redbridge, Hainault Country Park

Bill Munro, Forward Planning Manager, Ldn Bor of Harrow

Claire Martin, Policy Officer, Lee Valley Regional Park

Dave Perkins, Lee Valley Regional Park

Mike Levett, Senior Parks Development Officer, Ldn. Bor of Barking & Dagenham

Judith Hargreaves, London Green Belt Council

Annie Chipchase, Regional Conservation Officer, London Wildlife Trust

Paul Hammett, Environment & Land Use Adviser, East Anglia Region, National Farmers Union

Michael Cullen, Ramblers Association

Dave Symonds, Landscape Officer, Surrey County Council

Karen Hearnshaw, Senior Planning Officer, Surrey County Council

Sarah Parry-Jones, Manager, London Sustrans

John Meehan, Director Thames Chase

Simon Aguss, Thames Chase

Simon Aguss, Project Co-ordinator, Thames Chase

Catherine Bailey, Green Spaces Officer, Thames Chase

Alex Nickson, Environmental Co-ordinator, Thames Gateway London

Tony Chadwick, Regional Policy Officer, The Woodland Trust

Nick Morgan, Regional Development Manager, The Woodland Trust

Isabel Baxter, Strategic Environmental Planning Manager, Thurrock Council

APPENDIX 2

Summary of existing environmental initiatives

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES

Name of initiative	The Green Corridor
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	A 15km long and 3km wide strip along the A4/M4 in the London Boroughs of Ealing, Hillingdon and Hounslow. Since 2002 this has been extended up to and including the A40/ M40 to the north and the A316/ M3 to the south.
Date established	1997 as a Single Regeneration Bid Pilot Project
Lead organisation	The Green Corridor, which is a registered charity and is the “successor body” of the five year government funded regeneration partnership
Type of organisation	A registered charity
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Borough of Ealing • London Borough of Hillingdon • London Borough of Hounslow • BAA Heathrow • The Highways Agency • Transport for London (from July 2000) • The Countryside Agency • Chamber of Commerce - West London Business • British Airways • Groundwork London • Groundwork Thames Valley
Key plans/strategies/ documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Enhancement Strategy (LES) (1998) • Review of the Green Corridors Partnership LES (2002) • The lessons learned: A report back on the National SRB Pilot Study (2002) • Supplementary Planning Guidance has been drafted, but not yet adopted by the Boroughs.
Aims and objectives	<p>Four strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing the poor environmental quality of the M4/A4 transport corridor through the implementation of an Integrated Management Strategy. 2. Improving the perception of the M4/A4 as a welcoming entrance to the Capital. 3. Contributing to the economic and tourism potential of West London. 4. Providing environmental benefits for those communities affected by their location within the UK's busiest transport corridor. <p>Also prepared a Landscape Enhancement Strategy with</p>

	<p>the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess the current landscape quality • To provide a strategic landscape framework which complemented other initiatives and strategies in the GCP target area • To provide guidance on the type of landscape elements that should be used within each part of the framework • To confirm which key locations would bring the greatest benefits to the GCP target area.
<p>Mechanisms – how established</p>	<p>As a Single Regeneration Bid Pilot Project. Now a registered charity.</p>
<p>Funding sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRB funding • Countryside Agency Grant • BAA • London Boroughs of Ealing, Hillingdon and Hounslow • S 106 Agreements • Contributions from private sector
<p>Achievements to date</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planted over 30,000 trees • Created more than 70,000 m2 of new woodland • Planted 6km of hedgerow • Improved more than 25km of road corridor • Supported over 120 voluntary and community groups • Involved over 3,600 young people and more than 45 schools • Worked with over 40 businesses

Name of initiative	The Green Gateway
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	40 square miles in one Thames Gateway area of London
Date established	2000
Lead organisation	Groundwork East London, GLA and Thames Chase
Type of organisation	Charity (environmental, regeneration and community)
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 Boroughs • Bioregional Development Group • BTCV • English Nature • Forestry Commission • Ground Work Thames Gateway London South • LDA • London Tree Officer Association • London Wildlife Trust • NUFU • Trees for London • Thames Estuary Partnership • Thames Gateway London Partnership
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Gateway Strategy Document, 2002 • Urban Forestry Strategy
Aims and objectives	<p>The Green Gateway Partnership is the shared environmental vision for the Thames Gateway London. It seeks to enhance the urban environment using trees and woodlands for the benefit of people, wildlife and the local economy. It can offer grants for tree planting and woodland management to help create a strategic green infrastructure.</p> <p>Key objectives agreed by the partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the location and extent of existing trees and woodland in streets, parks, gardens and informal open space, and assess available land where more trees and woodland can be introduced through planting or natural colonisation. • Increase tree cover and improve existing woodlands, whilst taking account of other habitats and competing land uses. • Work within local and regional planning frameworks to protect existing trees and add to the forest through the development process. • Raise awareness of the benefits that trees can bring to

	<p>the people of Thames Gateway London.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote best practice and encourage exchange of experience and resources. • Work in collaboration with public, private and voluntary organisations and with individuals to add to the urban forest by planting appropriate trees and to deliver broader aspects of the strategy through a collaborative partnership approach. • Maximise resources in support of the urban forest strategy, particularly by capitalising on the combined strength of multi-sectoral partnerships.
Mechanisms – how established	<p>Steering Group with quarterly meetings, no constitution or budget, but agreed strategy. Groundwork handles funds on Green Gateway's behalf</p>
Funding sources	<p>Government sponsored</p>
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30,000 trees planted in Thamesmead in 2003 • Involving local people in tree planting initiatives • Greening some of the deprived parts of the gateway

Name of initiative	Watling Chase Community Forest
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	72 miles ² /188km ² in south Hertfordshire and North London (Potters Bar, St Albans, Bushey, Borehamwood and Barnet).
Date established	1991
Lead organisation	National Community Forests Partnership
Type of organisation	Local Authority Based
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Countryside Agency • Hertsmere Borough Council • The Forestry Commission • City and District of St Albans • Hertfordshire County Council • Welwyn Hatfield Council
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Plan 1995 • Forest Plan Review 2001 • Landscape Supplement 2001 • Annual Review 2002 & 2003
Aims and objectives	The Vision for Watling Chase, described in the Forest Plan, is to see much of the areas under positive and appropriate management by 2025.
Mechanisms – how established	It is one of 12 Community Forests in established England.
Funding sources	See sponsoring partners listed above.
Achievements to date	<p>Achievements since 1991</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 283 hectares of new planting • 1187 hectares of existing woodland brought into management • 849 hectares of existing woodland opened for recreation and access • 121 kilometres of footpaths, bridleways and cycleways opened up or improved • 435 hectares of non-woodland habitat created or brought into management • 28.5 kilometres of hedgerow created or brought into management. <p>Achievements this year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22.15 hectares of new woodland planted • 2 hectares of woodland under new management



- 5.63 kilometres of new hedgerow
- 1.7 kilometers of paths restored/created
- 118.7 hectares of non-woodland habitat created or restored
- 5.4 hectares of new access to woodland
- 0.4 hectares of new access to non-woodland
- 15 school events held
- 52 non-school events held.

Name of initiative	Thames Chase Community Forest
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	40 sq. miles (104sq. km) in East London and South West Essex
Date established	1990
Lead organisation	Thames Chase (part of the National Community Forest Partnership)
Type of organisation	Local Authority based
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essex County Council • London Borough of Havering • London Borough of Barking and Dagenham • Thurrock Council • Brentwood Borough Council • Countryside Agency • Forestry Commission • British Trust for Conservation Volunteers.
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Chase Plan (first published in 1992 and fully re-written in 2000). • Annual Thames Chase Business Action Plan • “Out and About in Thames Chase” - a guide to all publicly accessible sites in Thames Chase.
Aims and objectives	<p>Mission: “To renew and regenerate the landscape at the edge of East London and South Essex by creating Thames Chase, the Community Forest: a varied wooded landscape for local people to influence, create, use, enjoy and cherish.”</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating new woodland 2. Managing existing woodland 3. Creating and improving access to the countryside 4. Involving local people 5. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment 6. Assembling resources and partnerships
Mechanisms – how established	Established as one of three national trial Community Forests in 1990, through the initiative of the then Countryside Commission.
Funding sources	<p>Core funding from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countryside Agency • Essex County Council • London Borough of Havering



- London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
 - Thurrock Council
 - Brentwood Borough Council.
- Project funding derived from a range of public, private and charitable sector sources for specific project delivery.

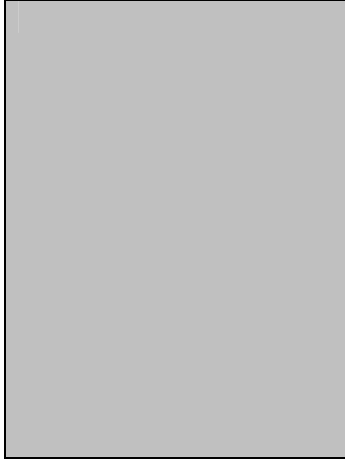


- 452ha of tree planting achieved (over 1.2 million trees)
- 418ha of existing woodland brought into management
- 76km of new and upgraded access routes created
- 312ha of non-woodland areas opened for public access
- 34km of hedgerows created or restored
- 455ha of non-woodland habitat created or restored.

Name of initiative	East London Green Grid
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	London Boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Newham, Lewisham, Greenwich, Bexley, Barking and Dagenham, Havering
Date established	Not formally established; the Green Grid initiative was identified in RPG 9a as a potential mechanism for improving the environmental quality of the area. In 2003 funding was obtained to start working up detailed proposals for the East London Green Grid.
Lead organisation	Thames Gateway London Partnership (TGLP) in conjunction with an informal Steering Group consisting of the LDA, GLA and English Nature.
Type of organisation	Informal Steering Group.
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TGLP • LDA • GLA • EN
Key plans/strategies/documents	Action plans and policies for boroughs to use in their local open spaces strategies will be launched in April/May 2004. These will be linked to the Thames Gateway Development and Investment Framework.
Aims and objectives	Aiming to develop a framework for creating a network of interlinked open spaces in East London as an integrated part of achieving social and economic regeneration.
Mechanisms – how established	“Greening the Gateway” outlines the government vision for ensuring that publicly accessible green spaces are integrated into regeneration plans for the Thames Gateway.
Funding sources	The feasibility study has been funded by the LDA.
Achievements to date	‘Phase 1’ - mapping the baseline of the area to identify constraints and opportunities for action within the area has been completed. ‘Phase 2’ is now developing Framework Plans for river corridors and the Thames Gateway bridge, in order to ensure that environmental considerations are factored into development proposals. The work is also considering options for management and maintenance.

Name of initiative	Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	Thames Gateway (470 sq km)
Date established	Green Grid group set up in 2001
Lead organisation	Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership Limited
Type of organisation	Limited Company
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODPM • East of England Development Agency • Forestry Commission • Countryside Agency • Thames Chase • Castle Point District Council • Basildon District Council • Rochford District Council • Southend Unitary Authority • Thurrock Unitary Authority • Essex Country Council
Key plans/strategies/documents	Vision for the Future – 2001 Delivering the Future - 2003
Aims and objectives	To enhance the environment, access and the area's perceived image amongst people who live, work and visit South Essex.
Mechanisms – how established	“Greening the gateway,” outlines the government vision for ensuring that publicly accessible green spaces are integrated into regeneration plans for the Thames Gateway.
Funding sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EEDA • Countryside Agency • Forestry Commission • Forest Enterprise
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community parks in Basildon, Rochford and Castle Point • Undertaken a number of studies to pave way for environmental information and education centres.

Name of initiative	Kent Thameside Green Grid
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	Dartford and Gravesham
Date established	1995 (Proposed in RPG9a)
Lead organisation	The Kent Thameside Association
Type of organisation	Public/Private Partnership
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dartford Borough Council • Dartford Borough Council • Kent Country Council • Land Securities (the principal land owner of key development sites in the area) • Lafarge Cement • The University of Greenwich • London & Continental Railways (responsible for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link) • Countryside Properties • Bluewater • Innogy (utility provider and owners of Littlebrook Power Station)
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Grid Landscape Character Plan • Strategic Urban Framework Plan
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an extensive framework of attractive open spaces linked by green corridors, footpaths and parkland; • Ensuring the area's heritage, established countryside and green urban areas are conserved, enhanced and, where possible, extended; • Sensitively integrating existing communities with new regeneration projects; • Connecting the Thames waterfront to the Kent Countryside and North Downs; • Providing a new landscape and visual quality with ready access for recreation, walking, cycling and ecological and wildlife value.
Mechanisms – how established	The green grid concept was introduced in government guidance for Thames Gateway (RPG9a) and this has been developed within Kent Thames-side since 1995.
Funding sources	Government investment
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accurate baseline assessment, mapping out green



space and landscape character areas that will form the core of the Green Grid;

- The successful integration of Green Grid into the development control process and good awareness of its objectives among key stakeholders;
- An effective start on project delivery with some 36 Green Grid projects of varying scope and ambition active on the ground or in planning;
- Considerable success in leveraging funding from other sources such as European Union programmes, Lottery, S.106 contributions etc;
- The development of structured community involvement in pilot areas.

Name of initiative	Lee Valley Regional Park
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	10,000 acres of the Lee Valley, stretching 25 miles from East India Dock Basin to Ware in Hertfordshire.
Date established	1967 (establishment of the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority)
Lead organisation	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
Type of organisation	Independent Statutory Authority
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Harts District Council • Epping District Council • Broxbourne Borough Council • London Boroughs of Enfield, Waltham Forest, Haringey, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham • Hertfordshire Country Council • Essex County Council • Association of London Government
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park Plan – 2000 • A Fresh Direction (Strategic Business Plan) • Land Management Strategy
Aims and objectives	The Authority's remit, described in the 1966 Act, and embraces just about every conceivable aspect of leisure, sport and recreation, including nature conservation and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
Mechanisms – how established	Established by an Act of Parliament
Funding sources	From the council tax base of Hertfordshire, Essex and Greater London though an annual levy.
Achievements to date	Ownership of approx 4000 acres

Name of initiative	The Colne Valley Regional Park.
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	<p>The Colne Valley Regional Park, covering 27 500 acres, is situated on London's western edge. The Local Authority boundaries have been reviewed several times during the Park's existence and the Park now covers parts of the following:</p> <p>Counties of: Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Surrey the Unitary Authorities of: Slough and Windsor & Maidenhead the London Borough of Hillingdon and the Districts of: Chiltern, South Bucks, Spelthorne and Three Rivers</p>
Date established	1967
Lead organisation	A voluntary association of local authorities known as the Colne Valley Park Standing Conference Partnership continues to foster the Park and provide planning and financial support. This partnership plays a key role in the development of projects and the technical and political contributions enable the Park to function.
Type of organisation	A voluntary association
Partners	In addition to the Standing Conference Partnership, the project work involves a much wider partnership group. This includes Groundwork, government agencies, private companies and local groups.
Key plans/strategies/ documents	<p>Forward planning (such as production of the 2003-2006 Action Plan)</p> <p>Monitoring Groundwork's progress against annual plan and approving any variations</p> <p>Leading on Planning Matters (in particular formulating a 'Colne Valley View' on major development issues as required)</p>
Aims and objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To maintain and enhance the landscape (including settlements) and waterscape of the Park in terms of their scenic and conservation value and their overall amenity 2) To resist urbanisation of the Colne Valley Park and to safeguard existing areas of countryside from inappropriate development 3) To conserve the nature conservation resources of the Park through the protection and management of its diverse plant and animal species, habitats and geological features 4) To provide accessible facilities and opportunities for

	<p>countryside recreation which do not compromise the above.</p>
<p>Mechanisms – how established</p>	<p>The Greater London Council convened a conference of local authorities in 1965, to commission a detailed survey of the area. This aimed to establish whether the area was suitable for recreation and leisure purposes and define the boundaries. The report concluded that there were wide opportunities for the whole area from Rickmansworth to Staines and the Colne Valley Park was duly established in 1967.</p>
<p>Funding sources</p>	<p>Local authority funding Developer contributions Grants, Lottery and Environmental taxes (i.e. Landfill Tax)</p>
<p>Achievements to date</p>	<p>The existence of a Regional Park helps halt the fragmentation of the Greenbelt in this area and aids the reversal of this process by a programme of positive measures. The Park significantly aids co-ordination between neighbouring authorities and different tiers of authorities. Co-operation extends to mineral sites, recreation provision, nature conservation and landscaping. The Park also acts as a focal point for local groups and in particular the wildlife and natural history groups who recognise the Valley as an ecological unit and have formed the Colne Valley Wildlife Action Group.</p> <p>The Park provides a wide range of volunteering opportunities and has encouraged support for environmental protection and improvement in the area amongst local people.</p> <p>The Colne Valley Park also serves an important recreational need, concentrating effort on the creation of facilities and the positive after use of mineral sites. These facilities are mainly used by residents of the constituent authorities, but also serve west London Boroughs such as Ealing, Hounslow and Harrow.</p>

Name of initiative	Epping Forest
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	2,450 hectares in Essex and London, plus 750 hectares of 'buffer land'.
Date established	1878
Lead organisation	Corporation of London – Epping Forest Department
Type of organisation	Local Authority based
Partners	12 Members of Corporation and 4 Verderers elected every 7 years by the Forest's Commoners
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epping Forest Management Plan • What matters and why in Epping Forest (March 2003)
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To preserve and protect the physical and biological integrity of the Forest as a unique public open space; • To ensure the sustainable use of the Forest for the recreation and enjoyment of the public; • To Protect and to prolong the life of all the veteran trees and pollards of the Forest and to ensure new generations of trees are promoted to provide successors of equivalent wildlife value; • To maintain the ancient, semi-natural woodland in a favourable condition; • To restore and thereafter maintain the forest Plains, meadows, other grasslands and heaths in a favourable condition; • To enhance and thereafter maintain the network of Forest ponds, bogs, streams, ditches and their banks in a favourable condition; • To protect and maintain the condition of sites of historic and landscape importance, in particular Wanstead Park, Ambresbury Banks, Loughton Camp and the Purlieu Bank. • To enhance the wildlife value, increase the structural diversity and thereafter maintain in favourable condition the Forest's secondary woodland and scrub, scrub-grass, mosaics, glades, slades, rides, Green Lanes and road verges. • To encourage the educational use of the Forest by the widest possible range of people. • To promote scientific monitoring and research within the aim of establishing the Forest as a nationally-recognised centre of ecological/nature conservation research.
Mechanisms – how	By 1878 Epping Forest Act

established

Funding sources

The entire net cost of the Forest's Management is borne by the Corporation from its private investments with no contribution from the public purse.

Achievements to date

Works include:

- Tree planting and pollarding
- Boundary tree safety
- Scrub management – increase bird numbers
- Repair work to forest paths and rides
- Management of forest ponds and wildlife

Name of initiative	Rail Link Countryside Initiative (M2 corridor)
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	Any area physically affected by the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL)
Date established	1995
Lead organisation	Rail Link Countryside Initiative
Type of organisation	Registered Charity
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union Railways • The Environment Agency • English Nature • English Heritage • The Countryside Agency • Thurrock Council • Kent County Council • Kent Wildlife Trust • London Wildlife Trust • Greater London Authority • The Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
Key plans/strategies/documents	A full Environmental Statement accompanied the CTRL Bill, which preceded the CTRL Act.
Aims and objectives	Promote the conservation, preservation and beautification of the natural environment and landscape of the area affected by the development or operation of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, for the public benefit
Mechanisms – how established	The proposal for a countryside project to promote positive environmental works in the CTRL corridor arose in discussions between the railway promoters, environmental bodies and statutory authorities during the parliamentary hearings into the CTRL Act in 1995. A countryside project was seen as a mechanism for compensating for residual and diffuse environmental issues that could not be fully addressed through the mitigation process.
Funding sources	£2 Million endowment from Union Railways
Achievements to date	67 projects to date.

Name of initiative	North Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	878 sq km in area. The eastern end of a great arc of nationally important landscapes stretching from East Hampshire and Surrey Hills AONBs. The Kent AONB continues from the Surrey Border in a wide ribbon to meet the sea at Dover.
Date established	Designated an AONB in 1968
Lead organisation	The Kent Downs AONB Partnership
Type of organisation	Joint Advisory Committee (established 1997)
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 Local Authorities • Countryside Agency • Environment Agency • English Nature • DEFRA • Country Land and Business Association • National Farmers Union • Kent Association of Parish Council • Kent Rural Community Council
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management Strategy (1999) • Landscape Design Guide • Annual Reviews • Consultation Draft Management Plan for 2004-2009 (April 2003) • Draft Action Plan (2003)
Aims and objectives	<p>Objectives and Targets are set out in the Action Plan.</p> <p><u>The Vision</u></p> <p>The Kent Downs AONB is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognised, understood and conserved for its biodiversity, historic and cultural significance, that form this beautiful and rich landscape. These key features are valued in their own right and for their contribution to people's social and economic quality of life; • A 'gateway' landscape that thrives from the benefit of the many passing visitors yet provides a rural and tranquil retreat for those who seek it; • A place where the use of the land provides continuous and positive landscape renewal and gain, where eroded and lost landscape features are replaced and restored as an integral part of all land use activities; • A working, changing landscape that is shaped and stewarded by sustainable economic and social activity,

	<p>that provide rewarding employment for local people;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place of living, dynamic communities, where people enjoy a high quality of life, equality of opportunity, and a safe, clean and quiet environment; • A landscape where there is opportunity and access for all, for a quiet recreation, for relaxation, enjoyment and understanding; • A place where the relationship between Downs and towns is strong, positive and mutually beneficial; • A landscape recognised, valued, celebrated and enjoyed by those who do not live there but may visit; those who may have been excluded from the inspiration landscape can bring; or those who can simply delight in the fact that it is there.
Mechanisms – how established	The Government designated 38 AONBs under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Funding sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership funding
Achievements to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Enhancement Grants • More than 2,300 metres of hedge have been planted, gapped up or laid in the AONB. • A new wild flower meadow was sown in the Stour Valley. • New areas of chalk downland were brought into management in the Mid Kent Downs area.

Name of initiative	Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Geographical coverage (districts covered)	The Surrey Hills AONB stretches across a quarter of the County of Surrey and includes the chalk slopes of the North Downs from Farnham in the west to Oxted in the east and extends south to the deeply wooded Greensand Hills, which rise in Haslemere.
Date established	The site was designated an AONB in 1958.
Lead organisation	The Surrey Hills Partnership
Type of organisation	Managed by a Joint Advisory Committee
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countryside Agency • National Trust • Surrey County Council • Local Authorities • County Landowners and Business Assoc • Forestry Commission • National Farmers Union • Surrey Archaeological Society • Surrey County Association of Parish and Town Councils • Surrey Wildlife Trust • Council for the Protection of Rural England • English Nature
Key plans/strategies/documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation document a Management Plan for the Surrey Hills – prepared by the Surrey Hills Partnership (May 2003)
Aims and objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote policies and action too conserve and enhance the Surrey Hills AONB.
Mechanisms – how established	The Government designated 38 AONBs under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Funding sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countryside Agency • National Trust • Surrey County Council • Other Local Authorities
Achievements to date	

APPENDIX 3

Access study and land in public ownership: Methodology and information sources

METHODOLOGY AND INFORMATION SOURCES FOR DETERMINING DISTRIBUTION OF ACCESSIBLE OPEN SPACE AND LAND IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

1. To determine the current distribution and provision of POS, reliable and comprehensive data sources are required showing the physical extent of areas known to be publicly accessible. To date no such comprehensive data set has been compiled for the Study Area as a whole.
2. The GLA has started to compile such a data set for Greater London (discussed further below), however, it is accepted that this data set is not fully comprehensive. Outside of Greater London there is no comprehensive data set. Therefore it was necessary to contact a range of organisations to obtain additional data. Data has been obtained from the following sources:
3. National Nature Reserves from English Nature. These are all accessible to the public.
4. Forestry Commission freehold land which is all accessible.
5. Information held by local authorities (including the Corporation of London) has been obtained as far as possible. The methodology, data obtained and the limitations of the data are discussed further below.
6. POS within Community Forests.
7. Country Parks from OS data set.
8. Various other sites known to be accessible were identified by the project Steering Group and boundaries obtained from the relevant authorities e.g. Colne Valley Regional Park.
9. In addition Defra was approached regarding Countryside Stewardship Access Agreements. Maps showing where Countryside Stewardship Agreements are in place is available from Defra, however these do not show access specifically). The Countryside Agency was also approached regarding maps being prepared under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act. It is expected that by 2005 conclusive maps showing access rights will be published, and access rights brought into force. Currently the Agency is preparing draft maps. Some but not all of the land identified will become 'access land' under the Crow Act, but these maps will go through several stages of consultation before final decisions are made. Further background information on the access maps is provided in the box below. County Wildlife Trusts/County Records Centres were also contacted to see if they have any information on accessibility, however they didn't. Local Authority web sites were also checked to see if they included data on POS; only Kent's website had data on Country Parks.

CROW Act Access maps Part I of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 grants a general right of access to the public to 'access land' for the purposes of

open-air recreation. 'Access land' under the Act includes land mapped in conclusive form as open country (mountain, moor, heath or down), land mapped in conclusive form as registered common land (land registered and maintained under the 1965 commons Registration Act), or land voluntarily dedicated by landowners for permanent access. Land that has existing rights of access under different legislation (Section 15 land) will not be included (which will be the case with some registered common land and open country), and existing rights will remain in place. There are several other exceptions, such as land which is used as a park or garden, golf course, or racecourse, etc.

In response to this legislation, the Countryside Agency is preparing maps of all open country and registered common land in England. These will be produced in three stages: draft maps, provisional maps and conclusive maps. The draft mapping will be subject to a formal period of public consultation, in which the public can comment on the accuracy of the maps. Those with a legal interest in the land then have the right to appeal against the provisional map. Once a conclusive map is issued, the Secretary of State will issue a commencement order to bring access rights into force. This is unlikely to occur before 2005.

The Countryside Agency is currently at the stage of preparing draft maps. As explained above, some but not all the land identified will become 'access land' under the Crow Act.

Together, the S15 land boundaries (land with existing rights – which will be mapped this winter), open country and registered common land boundaries might be useful in indicating where access rights may be in force or may be due to come into force (under the CROW Act). However, until the Agency has conclusive boundary data, they are reluctant to release the data for publication.

Nevertheless, the Agency has provided data in its current state, which requires careful interpretation.

GLA POS data set

10. The GLA provided two data sets to help inform the access study:
11. A GIS polygon file of Green Belt land within Greater London.
12. An excel spreadsheet listing POS over 20ha in Greater London. The POS list is a compilation of information from the boroughs and contained some gaps (for example there were initially no sites listed in Bromley).
13. As some of the POS sites listed within the excel spreadsheet fall within Green Belt which the GLA provided as a GIS polygon file, it was possible to identify the boundaries of these sites from the GIS data. Unfortunately the GIS file did not include names of areas, so sites had to be identified based on local knowledge, base maps and an AtoZ map. However, the boundaries of polygons in the GLA GIS data did not always correspond with the base maps and it was not necessarily possible to extract the relevant area. In these cases a point was added to show the location of the POS.
14. The GLA subsequently provided an updated list of POS. This was compared to the compiled POS data and sites were added as necessary.

Local authority survey of accessible open space

15. In order to obtain data on accessible open space, a postal survey of local authorities was undertaken. This involved sending out a covering letter and map to each of the 16 London Boroughs, and the five counties (Kent, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Essex and Buckinghamshire) and Thurrock, Slough and Windsor and Maidenhead Unitary Authorities.
16. The letter explained the purpose of the survey and the data requirements, namely GIS polygon data (where possible, or otherwise GIS point data or hard copies of maps) for areas of accessible open space over 20ha. The map sent to London Boroughs showed the existing data available on accessible open space (from the GLA), which local authorities were asked to correct/add to/delete from. For the authorities outside Greater London there was very little existing data on accessible open space, so this map just showed Country Parks (from OS Strategic Data) and National Nature Reserves (from English Nature). Again, local authorities were asked to correct/add to/delete from this map.
17. The response rate was 81% for the London Boroughs (all responded, although with differing levels of detail and accuracy, except Redbridge, Richmond and Hillingdon), and almost 86% for the authorities contacted outside Greater London (i.e. all responded, again with differing levels of detail and accuracy, except Kent County council). Some authorities were contacted on several occasions in order to ensure a high response rate was achieved.

Notes on coverage and accuracy of data obtained for areas outside Greater London

18. The information received through the postal survey was varied:
19. Surrey did not have data available on POS, but suggested contact was made with Surrey Wildlife Trust who manage the Surrey County Council estate (land within Surrey County Council ownership). Surrey Wildlife Trust provided a map of the publicly accessible sites in their management in Surrey over 20ha within the M25. Sites of POS owned by other bodies are therefore not included in this data set.
20. Buckinghamshire provided a GIS file of common land and Country Parks which were added to the map of POS in the study area. They also provided information on designated areas, including AONBs, Historic Parks and Gardens, SSSIs and SINCs, none of which are necessarily POS by definition, so these sites were not included.
21. Hertfordshire was only able to provide common land and publicly owned woodland in GIS format. While these areas are all accessible, there are likely to be other areas of POS that do not fall into either category. Hertfordshire apparently holds no information on these areas.
22. Essex provided us with Country Parks and 'open areas' both of which are POS and also provided a list of potentially accessible sites, which were areas designated for their nature conservation/landscape value, which are not necessarily accessible (these latter sites have not been mapped).

23. Thurrock provided existing POS and proposed POS (from 1998). The contact at Thurrock supposed that some of the proposed POS had now been designated, but no additional information was available. Only the existing POS has been mapped.
24. Slough and Windsor and Maidenhead provided comprehensive data sets.
25. Kent did not respond.
26. The data that we have collected as a result of this exercise contains several inconsistencies:
27. The data held on POS vary from county to county. Few of the counties keep comprehensive databases on accessible land; most only hold information on POS where it overlaps with other information (e.g. nature conservation designations, publicly owned woodland, land in local authority ownership).
28. It is not known how the different data sets compare in terms of scale, date of production and accuracy. The scale and accuracy at which sites are drawn/digitised can have an impact on area and even location, leading to discrepancies between counties. Date of production is obviously an important factor. The Thurrock data, for example, is five years old and we have no way of knowing what changes have occurred in this time. It is assumed that the most up-to-date information available has been provided, but there is no information on when the majority of the data was compiled.
29. Information on POS is stored in a variety of formats. Some counties were able to provide definitive boundaries in GIS format, while others could only provide hardcopy maps or lists of names of sites. The latter could only be mapped as point data.

Notes on coverage and accuracy of data obtained for London Boroughs

30. Several boroughs indicated that our data (mapped using the GLA data set) appeared to be correct, while others sent through maps of their POS in either hardcopy or GIS format.
31. There are again inconsistencies in the London POS data since boroughs sent a variety of data. For example Kingston provided a UDP proposals map which did not clearly identify POS. POS was identified by talking through the sites with a planner at the council using local knowledge. The response from Bromley indicated there is no POS over 20ha, however additional data received from the GLA has shown this response to be incorrect. Some boroughs (Hillingdon, Redbridge and Richmond) did not respond.
32. The Corporation of London owns large amounts of land beyond the City, some of which is publicly accessible. They provided us with GIS boundaries of sites in Croydon and Surrey: West Wickham and Coulsdon Commons (Croydon) and Ashstead Common (Surrey), Burnham Beeches (Bucks) and Epping Forest (Borough of Epping Forest).

Compiling the data

33. All data sources have been mapped. Where GIS data was provided, sites were added as polygons. If paper copies of maps were provided then the data was added as points. The GLA data set for Greater London was taken as a starting point and additional data was added if it was not already shown. This included additional information provided by local authorities in Greater London, data from local authorities outside Greater London, NNRs, Forestry Commission Freehold land, Country Parks and any other sites which were known off but not picked up through the preceding sources. Finally boundaries of 'access land' on a draft CROW Act access map obtained from the Countryside Agency were compared with the compiled data to see if any boundaries appeared to correspond to point data of known areas of POS. If so these could then be used to augment the data set. However, no such corresponding sites were identified. **Tables 1 and 2** below summarise the access data in the study area outside Greater London and within Greater London.
34. A full database of data has been provided to the GLA, providing information on each piece of data (name of site, area, type of data, source of data, etc.) with each site numbered and correspondingly marked on a GIS figure.

Table 1: Access data in study area outside Greater London

County	Data set of POS from local authority	POS in local authority estate	Country Parks (from OS strategic data)	NNR's (from English Nature)	Forestry Commission freehold land	Common land	Publicly owned woodland	Corporation of London sites
Surrey	Full data set not available (Advised contacting Surrey Wildlife Trust, which provided POS in LA estate)	✓ (within M25)	✓	✓	✓			✓
Buckinghamshire	Full data set not available (Provided common land, country parks and NNR's)		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Hertfordshire	Full data set not available. (Provided		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

County	Data set of POS from local authority	POS in local authority estate	Country Parks (from OS strategic data)	NNR's (from English Nature)	Forestry Commission freehold land	Common land	Publicly owned woodland	Corporation of London sites
	common land and publicly owned woodland)							
Essex	✓ ¹		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Kent	No response		✓	✓	✓			
Thurrock	✓ ²		✓	✓	*			
Slough	✓		✓	*	*			
Windsor and Maidenhead	✓		✓	*	*			

¹ Boundaries of 'open spaces' received from Essex County Council

² Existing and proposed POS (dated 1998) received from Thurrock UA. Some of the proposed POS may now have been designated, but no additional information was available. Therefore only existing POS has been mapped.

* n.b. full data sets of NNR's and Forestry Commission Freehold land were obtained but there were no such sites within these council areas.

Table 2: Access data in the study area within Greater London

Local Authority	GLA POS data	Additional POS data from local authority	Country Parks (from OS strategic data)	Corporation of London sites
Barking and Dagenham	✓	✓		
Barnet	✓	*		
Bexley	✓	✓		
Bromley	✓	*		
Croyden	✓	✓		✓
Enfield	✓	✓		
Harrow	✓	✓		
Havering	✓	✓		

Local Authority	GLA POS data	Additional POS data from local authority	Country Parks (from OS strategic data)	Corporation of London sites
Hillingdon	✓	No response	✓	
Hounslow	✓	✓		
Kingston	✓	✓	✓	
Redbridge	✓	No response		✓
Richmond	✓	No response		
Sutton	✓	✓		
Waltham Forest	✓	*		✓
Corporation of London	✓	✓ (provided sites owned outside City)		

* Responded to confirm that GLA data was correct.

LAND IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

35. In order to identify land in public ownership a similar approach has been taken i.e. contacting a range of organisations including local authorities, as again no comprehensive data set for the study area is available. Data has been obtained from the following:
- Local authorities (including the Corporation of London) through a survey of land in their ownership.
 - The National Trust.
 - The Forestry Commission.

Notes on data coverage

36. Full data sets of land owned by the National Trust and Forestry Commission (freehold and leasehold) have been obtained in GIS format. The response by local authorities, however, has been quite poor. Only Enfield, Sutton, Hounslow and the Corporation of London have provided data in digital format. Windsor and Maidenhead and Essex have provided paper maps. Hertfordshire is unable to provide data; whilst they do hold data on ownership, the maps are very large and copies cannot be made. The remaining 17 local authorities either did not respond despite follow up emails or in several cases promised but did not deliver data.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OBTAINING DATA ON POS AND LAND OWNERSHIP

37. As noted there are limitations to the data available to assess distribution of POS and land in public ownership.
38. A key source of data on POS which should be utilised when it is available is 'access land' identified under the CROW Act. It is expected that by 2005 conclusive maps showing access rights will be published, and access rights brought into force. Currently the Countryside Agency is preparing draft maps. Some but not all of the land identified will become 'access land' under the Crow Act, but these maps will go through several stages of consultation before final decisions are made.
39. Additionally the Woodland Trust is in the final stages of a joint project with the Forestry Commission to identify publicly accessible woodland across the UK. The results of this could provide additional information on POS.
40. As noted above there are possible inconsistencies in data and lack of comprehensive data sets. It is essential that local authorities put in place systems for monitoring and mapping POS not least in order to prepare their own open space strategies.
41. In terms of land in public ownership further attempts could be made to obtain data from local authorities, and the Steering Group will be adding to this data land which they know to be in public ownership.

APPENDIX 4
Potential funding sources

Potential Funding Opportunities for the Green Arc Area (GAA)

Name of fund	Funding body	Description of fund	Type of projects the fund may cover	Does fund apply to a specific area?
ODPM Funding				
Communities Plan Growth Areas	ODPM	£330m available to support projects that will help to achieve sustainable communities in the Thames Gateway (£5 million has already been agreed for projects in Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid), and a further £136m for local projects across the other three growth areas (Milton Keynes and south Midlands, London-Stansted-Cambridge, Ashford) (£1 million has been allocated to projects in and around Harlow in the London-Stansted-Cambridge corridor). A proportion of this can go towards enhancement schemes such as 'Green Grid' projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental enhancement • landscape • open space 	<p>Growth areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thames Gateway • London-Stansted-Cambridge.
England Rural Development Programme (ERDP) - Land Based Schemes				
Countryside Stewardship	DEFRA	Available to farmers and non-farming land owners and managers (including voluntary bodies, local authorities and community groups) who enter 10 year agreements, under which they manage land in an environmentally beneficial way in return for annual payments. Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape • Nature conservation • Access • Heritage 	Applies to whole GAA
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	DEFRA	Not applicable	Not applicable	There are no ESAs in GAA
Entry-level Agri-Environment Scheme	DEFRA	Likely to be available from 2005. Basic tier of agri-environment measures available to farmers, aimed at encouraging environmentally- sensitive farming practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture 	Applies to whole GAA
Organic Farming Scheme	DEFRA	Encourages the expansion of organic production. Under the scheme, farmers moving from conventional to organic farming methods receive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture 	Applies to whole GAA

Name of fund	Funding body	Description of fund	Type of projects the fund may cover	Does fund apply to a specific area?
		financial help during the conversion process.		
Woodland Grant Scheme	Forestry Commission	Grants to help with the creation of new woodlands and to encourage the good management of existing woodlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and woodlands • Nature conservation • Access 	Applies to whole GAA area. Existing woodlands generally have to be at least ¼ ha or 15 metres wide.
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	DEFRA	Encourages farmers to plant and maintain farm woodlands, to improve landscape, provide new habitats and increase biodiversity. Provides annual payments to help offset the annual income lost by farmers by converting their land. Farmers are also encouraged to realise the productive potential of woodlands as a sustainable income source.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and woodlands • Nature conservation • Agriculture 	Applies to whole GAA
Extensification payments	DEFRA	Payment open to farmers who currently receive Beef Special Premium or Sheep Annual Premium and meet specific low density stocking rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture 	Applies to areas within GAA currently farmed by farmers registered under the IACs system.
ERDP Project Grants				
Rural Enterprise Scheme (RES)	DEFRA	Provides targeted assistance to support the development of more sustainable, diversified and enterprising rural economies and communities to assist their regeneration and adjustment to the declining importance of agriculture and to the demands of the rural economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture (diversification) • Rural services and economy 	Applies to whole GAA
Vocational training scheme for people in farming and forestry	DEFRA	Provides funding for training that contributes to an improvement in the occupational skill and competence of farmers and other involved in farming and forestry activities and their diversification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture 	Applies to whole GAA
Processing and Marketing Grant (PMG)	DEFRA	Aimed at developing processing facilities for primary agricultural products, for the benefit of processors and the producers of the raw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture 	Applies to whole GAA

Name of fund	Funding body	Description of fund	Type of projects the fund may cover	Does fund apply to a specific area?
Energy Crops Scheme (ECS)	DEFRA	<p>material.</p> <p>Energy crops contribute to sustainable development by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and by renewable energy generation, create jobs in rural areas and are a new commercial opportunity for farmers. ECS provides establishment grants for two energy crops, short-rotation coppice and miscanthus (elephant grass), and aid for the establishment of producer groups for SRC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy • Agriculture 	Applies to whole GAA
English Nature				
Biodiversity Grant Scheme	EN	Grant for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. Currently suspended and EN are looking at options to continue its operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	Applies to whole GAA.
Reserves Enhancement Scheme	EN	Aimed at Voluntary Conservation Organisations who manage Sites of Special Scientific Interest as nature reserves. Five-year grants contributing to the day to day management of such sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation 	SSSIs within the GAA.
Section 35 National Nature Reserve Capital Grants Scheme	EN	Grants available to Approved Bodies under Section 35(1)(c) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, where these Approved Bodies are not eligible for the Reserves Enhancement Scheme. These grants contribute to capital projects for the improvement of reserve management, access and interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature conservation management • Access • Interpretation 	NNRs within the GAA.
Local grants including local biodiversity grants	EN	Available from English Nature area teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	Applies to whole GAA.

Name of fund	Funding body	Description of fund	Type of projects the fund may cover	Does fund apply to a specific area?
EU Structural Funds				
Objective 2	Government Office for London	Fund aims to tackle barriers to economic opportunity in key areas suffering industrial decline, urban deprivation, low economic activity and social exclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Economic Development • Business Development and Competitiveness • Infrastructure, Premises and Environment • Technical Assistance 	Funds are available in parts of London including areas of East London, Outer Thames Gateway and the Lee Valley.
Interreg III	Government Office for the East of England	Community Initiative promotes transnational co-operation and integrated regional development between European regions. Aims in particular to develop economic, cultural, social and environmental exchanges in order to create employment, enhance cultural knowledge and protect the environment. Must be linked to cross-boarder co-operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental • Social • Economic 	Applies to whole of GAA.
Tax Credits				
Landfill Tax Credits Scheme	Landfill operators	This source of funding is a voluntary contribution from the landfill operator. Site operators are able to claim back 20% of tax liability if they make payments to a registered Environmental Body for approved purposes. Funding can only be given to a Registered Environmental Body (i.e. registered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and woodlands • Nature conservation • Heritage and culture 	There are geographic restrictions on the use of the money i.e. must be in the vicinity of a landfill site – but vicinity can be broadly interpreted.

Name of fund	Funding body	Description of fund	Type of projects the fund may cover	Does fund apply to a specific area?
Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund	DEFRA through EN, CA and EH	with Entrust to receive credits) and organisations must be non-profit distributing. Applies to sand, gravel and crushed rock, and address, by taxation, the environmental costs associated with quarrying operations. Objectives are to encourage recycling of aggregates and address environmental impacts. The Sustainability Fund has been set up with some of the revenue raised from the levy and will be used to deliver local environmental benefits to areas affected by quarrying.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic landscape • Nature conservation • Local community projects • Recreation • Ecology/biodiversity 	Applies to whole GAA
Lottery Funding				
Transforming Your Space England	NOF	Aims to fund local environment projects which improve quality of life in deprived areas that struggle to access lottery money.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental enhancement 	Applies to whole GAA
Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities	NOF	This programme supports projects designed to help urban and rural communities throughout the UK understand, improve or care for their natural environment, focusing on disadvantage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental enhancement 	Applies to whole GAA
Transforming Waste	NOF	The programme supports community recycling, reuse and composting projects to increase the amount of waste collected in deprived communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management 	Applies to whole GAA
Five-a-day local communities initiative	NOF	Community food projects to promote the consumption of fruit and vegetables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health 	Applies to whole GAA
The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)	National Lottery fund	The aim of HLF is to safeguard and enhance the heritage of the UK. Funding is directed through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture and heritage 	Applies to whole GAA

Name of fund	Funding body	Description of fund	Type of projects the fund may cover	Does fund apply to a specific area?
Arts Lottery	The Arts Council of England	There are various Arts Council Lottery Schemes eg Arts Capital Programme which includes the commissioning of public art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature conservation Landscape (urban parks and designed landscapes) Culture and heritage 	Applies to whole GAA
Sport England				
Awards for All	SE	Lottery grants scheme aimed at local communities. Projects enabling people to take part in art, sport, heritage and community activities, as well as projects that promote education, the environment and health in the local community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sport and recreation 	Applies to whole GAA
Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces Programme	SE and New Opportunities Fund	To help communities gain access to playing fields, green spaces, school playgrounds and community play areas. Programme can provide, protect and improve playing fields and green spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sport and recreation 	Spread across England, but will focus 50% of the funding on areas of deprivation.
Renewable Energy Initiatives				
Bio-energy Infrastructure Scheme	Defra	To help develop the supply chains required to harvest, store, process and supply energy crops and forestry woodfuel to energy end-users. Can be used for the purchasing of specialist capital equipment or setting up producer groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy 	Applies to whole GAA

Name of fund	Funding body	Description of fund	Type of projects the fund may cover	Does fund apply to a specific area?
Bio-energy Capital Grant Scheme	DTI	Available from the end of 2003. For project developers and organisations investing in heat and/or electricity generating projects fuelled by energy crops and other biomass feedstocks. Currently closed to new applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy 	Applies to whole GAA
Environmental Action Fund	Defra	Helps voluntary organisations to advance the Government's environmental policies through their work in England. Only formally constituted voluntary organisations (including registered charities) can apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Understanding and awareness 	Applies to whole GAA
Land Use Planning: Developer Contributions				
Developer contributions	Developers	Opportunity for developer contributions to environmental enhancement through s106 agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental enhancement 	Throughout GAA but growth areas in particular.
M25 widening scheme	Highways Agency	Funding for mitigation and compensation measures to maintain and enhance environment, as a result of M25 widening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental enhancement 	Around existing curtilage of M25, particularly junctions 12 (M3) and 13 (M4).
Transport				
The Rural Bus Challenge	Countryside Agency	Opportunity for local authorities to bid for money for imaginative schemes, which demonstrate innovation in improving public transport in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport 	Applies to whole GAP area