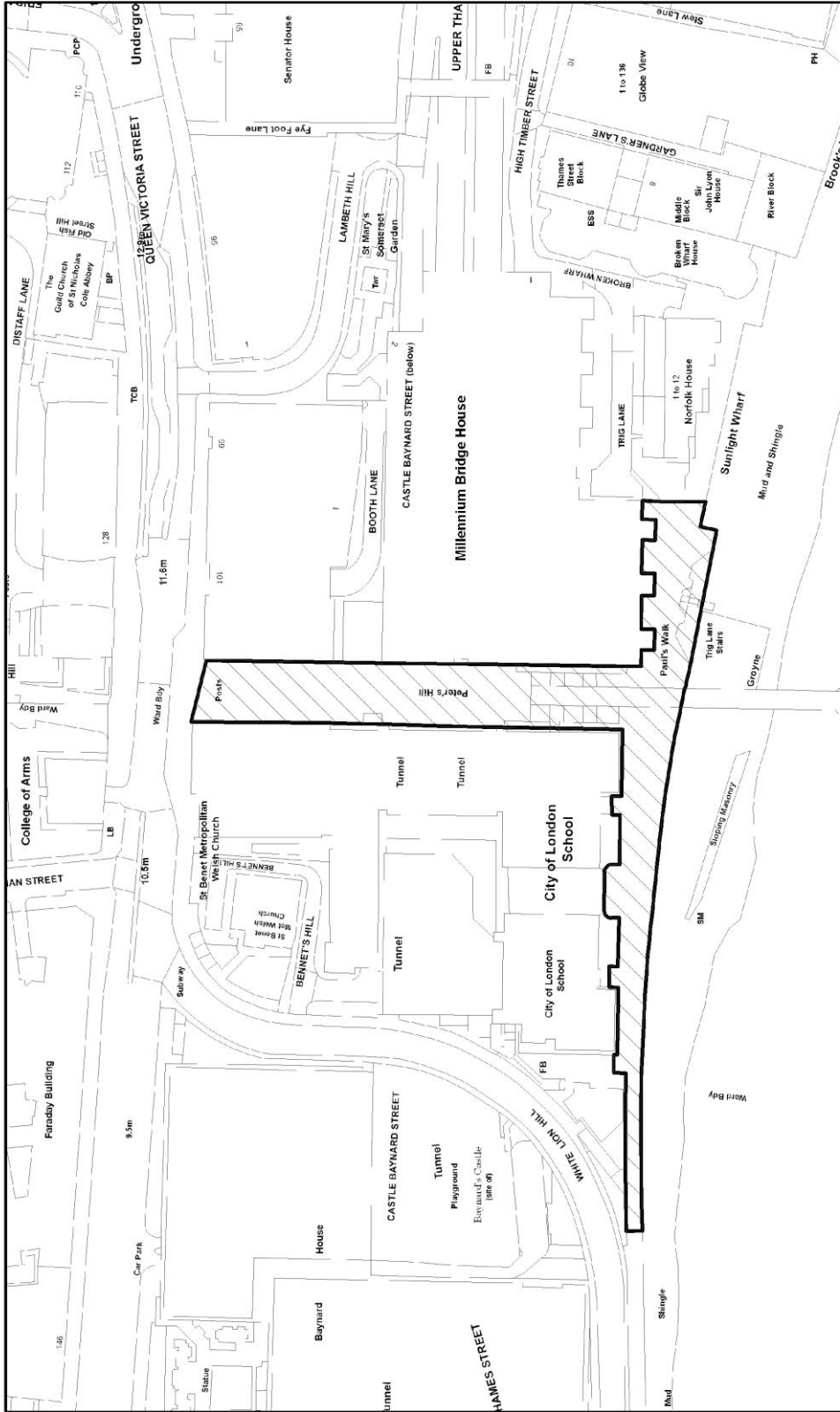


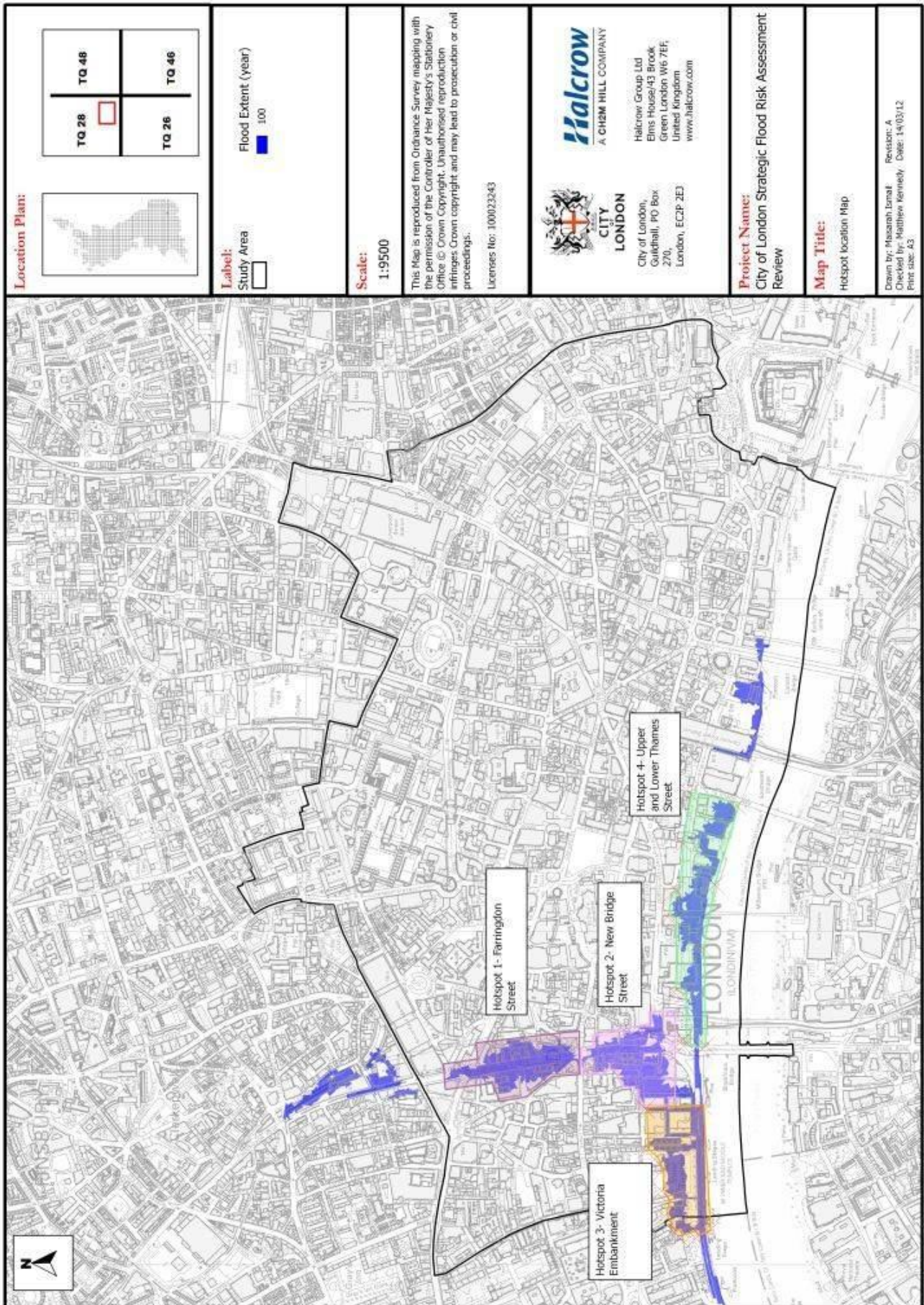
Appendix A: Site Location Plan



Riverside Walk | Environmental Enhancement

 Riverside Walk: Millennium Bridge Area

Appendix C: City of London's main flood risk hotspots



Appendix D: Image of the Play/Sport Equipment Installation



Play/Sport Installation on Paul's Walk Looking East

Appendix E: Extract from the Mayor of London's London Plan chapter 4A.14 Sustainable Drainage

Streets and other areas of the public realm that are being redesigned now will need to be resilient to the climate conditions likely to be encountered in the future. The management of water resources and rainwater run-off are key interconnected issues, which can be addressed in the redesign of streets. Climate resilient streets must be designed to accommodate more extreme weather patterns including prolonged drought conditions and more intense rainfall events which are predicted as a result of climate change.

The use of the London Plan drainage hierarchy provides a good basis for tackling both droughts, through rainwater harvesting and storage for reuse, and flood risk, through the attenuation of rainfall preventing its rapid transit to conventional drains, which may become overloaded. The London Plan drainage hierarchy should be applied to the design of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for streets using the following order of priority:

1 store rainwater for later use

In designing sustainable streets consideration should be given to the incorporation of tanks where water can be stored for use in landscape watering, pavement cleaning and associated activities where non potable water is appropriate.

2 use infiltration techniques, such as porous surfaces in non-clay areas

Landscaping should be designed so that water can be used directly to water trees, other plants, green roofs and walls before being absorbed into the ground wherever this is appropriate. Landscape planting should be designed to be resilient by using plants which tolerate a wider range of weather conditions.

3 attenuate rainwater in ponds or open water features for gradual release

Rainwater gardens and rills can provide a safe and attractive means of attenuating rainwater in streets and other areas of the public realm.

4 attenuate rainwater by storing in tanks or sealed water features for gradual release

Rainwater run-off from paved surfaces has the potential to overwhelm the drainage systems. This effect will worsen with climate change. Therefore it is important to slow down the transit of water to the City's sewer system in order to prevent sewer overflow.

5 discharge rainwater direct to a watercourse

Close to the River Thames there is potential for separation of rainwater run off so that it can be discharged directly into the Thames rather than to the sewer network.

6 discharge rainwater to a surface water sewer/drain

Redevelopments provide the potential for more extensive surface water drainage systems to be incorporated, further reducing the potential for sewer overflows.

7 discharge rainwater to the combined sewer.

Discharge into the combined sewer should be slowed as much as possible and only used as a final stage after the application of this drainage hierarchy.

Table 1: Approved Funding Sources breakdown of S106 receipts (Incl. of £45,000 for Authority to Start Work) – September 2012

Funding Source	Available Funds (£'s)
20 Fenchurch Street S106 (Riverside Walk - Inclusive of Authority to Start Work and Interest)	701,066
On Street Parking Reserve (Millennium Bridge Area)	130,000
Watermark Place S106 (Inclusive of accrued Interest)	251,397
Riverbank House & Watermark Place S106s (Part of the underspend from Angel Lane Scheme)	356,342
London Marathon Charitable Trust	34,500
TOTAL	1,473,305*

***Final figure to be confirmed once paving option finalised**