PREVIOUS MAYORAL INITIATIVES

making space for londoners

London’s Great Outdoors

Better Streets

Better Green and Water Spaces

London’s Great Outdoors

Better Green and Water Spaces
Revealed: the insidious creep of pseudo-public space in London

Pseudo-public space – squares and parks that seem public but are actually owned by corporations – has quietly spread across cities worldwide. As the Guardian maps its full extent in London for the first time, Jack Shenker reports on a new culture of secrecy and control, where private security guards can remove you for protesting, taking photos ... or just looking scruffy.
Policy D7 Public realm

Development Plans and development proposals should:

G Ensure appropriate management and maintenance arrangements are in place for the public realm, which maximise public access and minimise rules governing the space to those required for its safe management in accordance with the Public London Charter.

3.7.9 The effective management and ongoing maintenance of public realm should be a key consideration in the design of places and secured through the planning system where appropriate. Whether publicly or privately owned, public realm should be open, free to use and offer the highest level of public access. These spaces should only have rules restricting the behaviour of the public that are considered essential for safe management of the space. The Mayor will develop a ‘Public London Charter’ which will set out the rights and responsibilities for the users, owners and managers of public spaces irrespective of land ownership. The rules and restrictions on public access and behaviour covering all new or redeveloped public space and its management should be in accordance with the Public London Charter, and this requirement should be secured through legal agreement or planning condition.
GOOD GROWTH BY DESIGN
Good Growth by Design

Housing Design
Equality, diversity and inclusion
Design Management
3.7.1 The public realm includes all the publicly-accessible space between buildings, whether public or privately owned, from alleyways and streets to squares and open spaces, including the Thames and London’s waterways. Some internal or elevated spaces can also be considered as part of the public realm, such as markets, shopping malls, sky gardens, viewing platforms, museums or station concourses. Such forms of public realm are particularly relevant in areas of higher density.
PUBLIC LONDON CHARTER REQUIREMENTS
What are the planning mechanisms and/or other legal mechanisms used to determine public accessibility and inclusive use?

What are the rules placed on users, and how are they communicated and enforced? How do these rules affect public accessibility and inclusive use?

Are there specific features in the built environment that affect public accessibility and inclusive use?
CASE STUDIES

Crossrail Place, Canary Wharf
Town Square, Ealing Broadway
Paternoster Square, St Paul’s
Granary Square, King’s Cross
Westfield London, White City

Ancient Market, Kingston
Gillett Square, Dalston
Windrush Square, Brixton
Elephant Park, Elephant & Castle
Perkyn Square, Tottenham Hale
Centre for London finalising their draft findings and recommendations to us by end of July.

Start developing the Public London Charter based on recommendations made by CfL.

Draft charter and Equalities Impact Assessment will be developed over the next few months (August - November).

This will include engagement with various stakeholders as part of the development of the charter + opinion research.

Aiming to put the draft Public London Charter out for public consultation in early 2020 (for three months).

Aim is to publish the final Public London Charter in spring 2020.
QUESTIONS?