

Pollution
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Steps

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local knowledge national expertise

LOWER LEA VALLEY CONNECTION AND MOVEMENT STUDY
APPENDIX A - BASELINE REPORT - 28-08-2020

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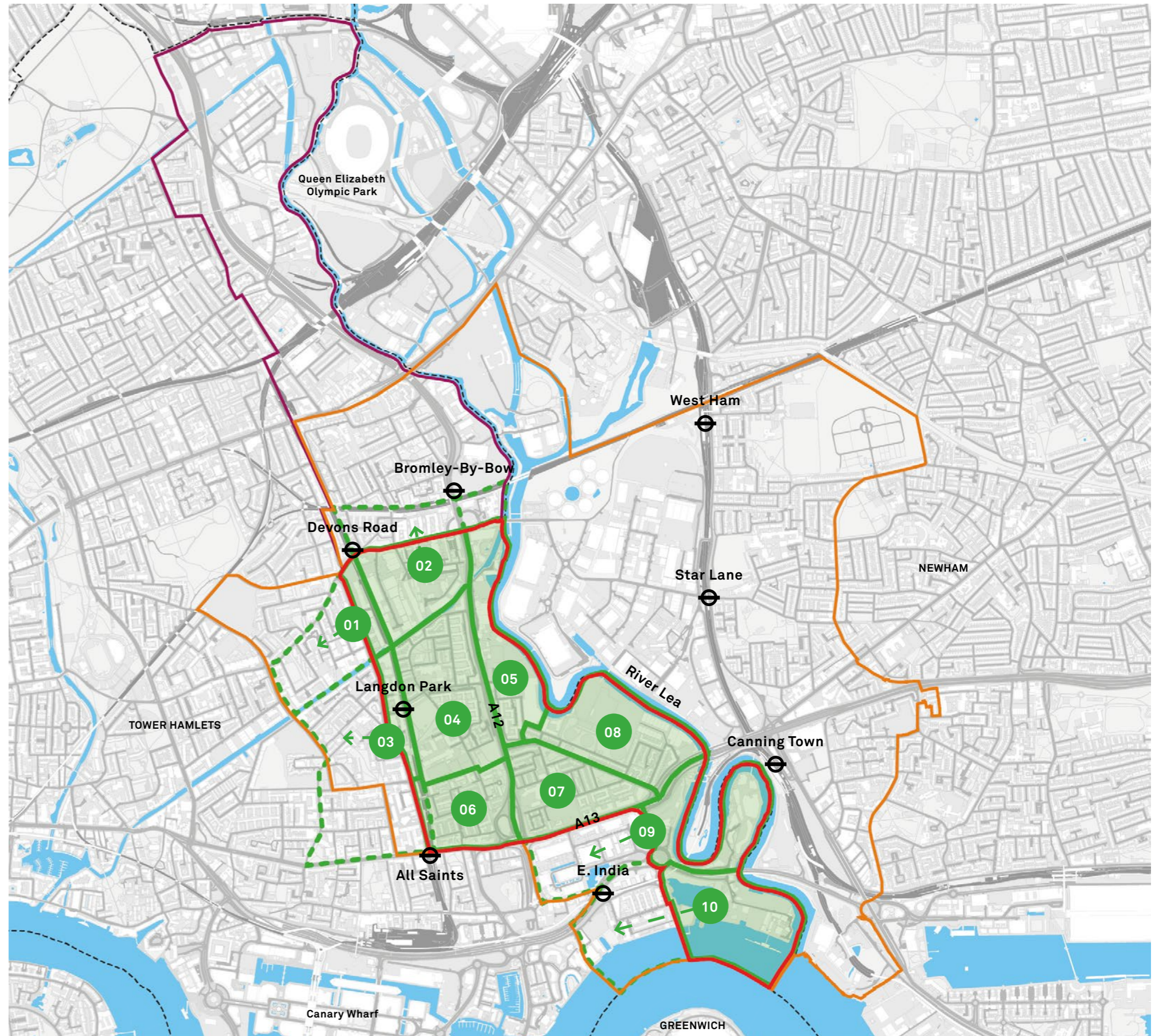
Revisions tracker

Rev.	Date	Description
A	30-10-2020	Accessibility requirements adopted

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Area geography

Though concentrating primarily on the identified Core Area, the study also takes into consideration the Wider Study areas. Ten Neighbourhood Areas within the Core Area also identified.



KEY

- Neighbourhood Areas:
 - 01 - Violet Road
 - 02 - Bromley-By-Bow South
 - 03 - Crisp Street
 - 04 - Langdon Park north and Teviot
 - 05 - Poplar Riverside south
 - 06 - Langdon Park south
 - 07 - Aberfeldy
 - 08 - Poplar Riverside south
 - 09 - Leamouth
 - 10 - East India Basin
- Sub-area designation beyond core study area
- Core study area
- Wider study area
- Lower Lea Valley Sub area
- Borough boundaries

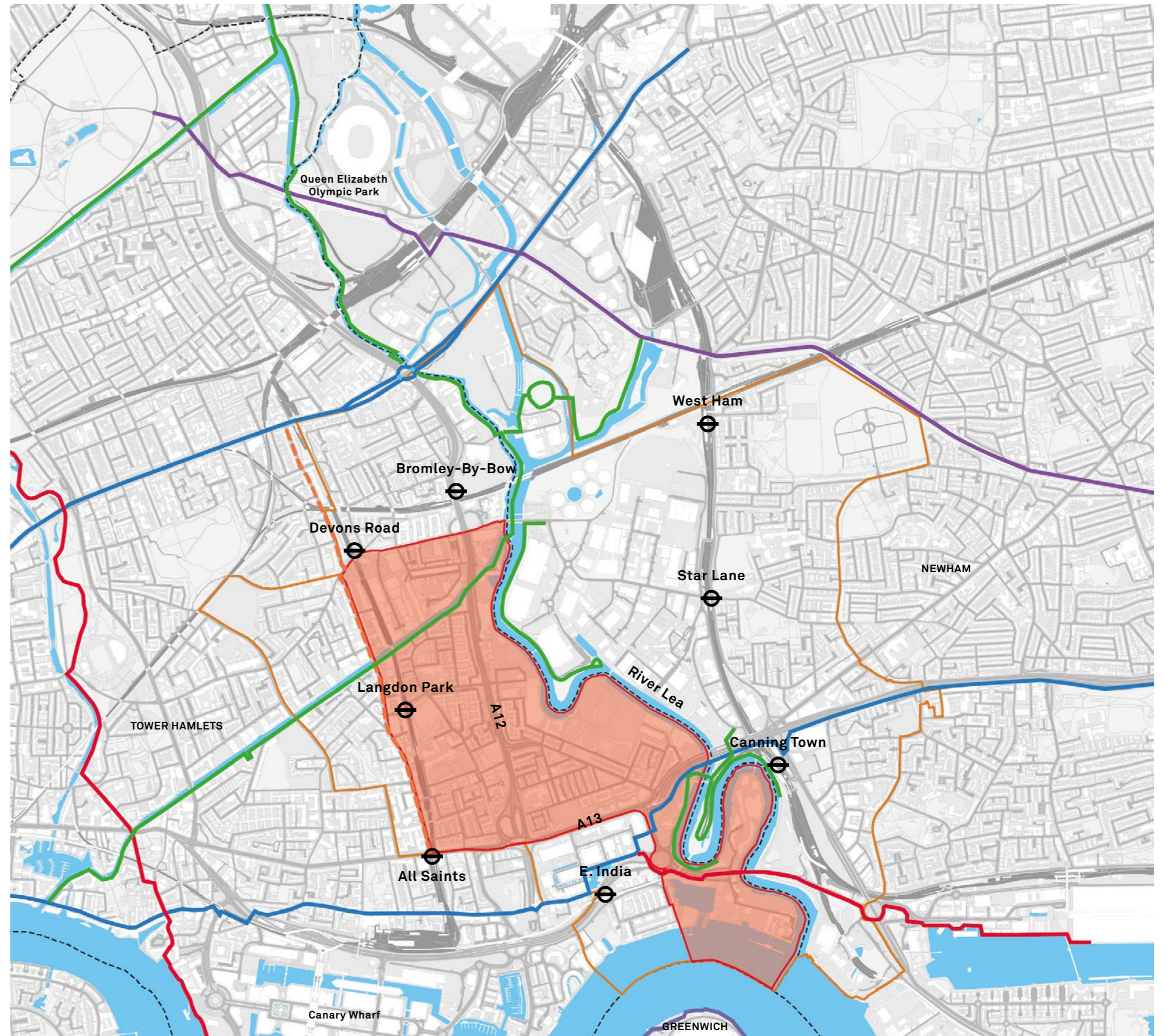
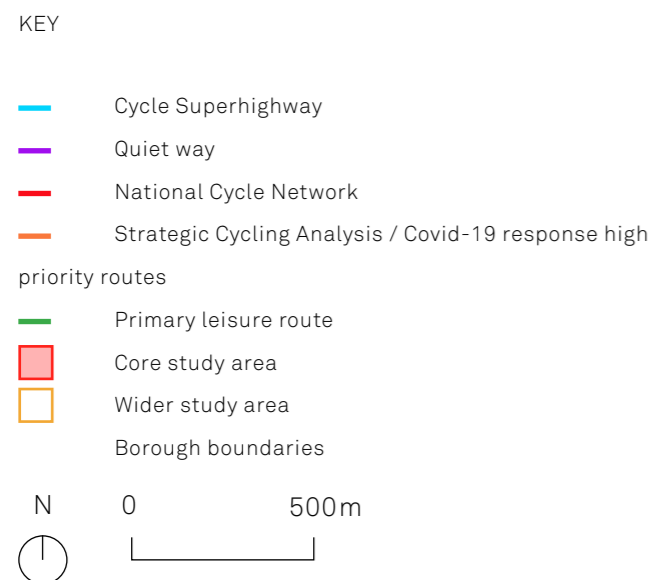
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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Existing strategic connections

Significant connectivity corridors for both public transport and cycling exist e/w above and below the core area with local connectivity travelling n/s to connect with these nodes.

E/w connectivity is limited alongside severe local severance issues for walking and cycling.



1.1

INTRODUCTION

Key learning

- The proposed Chrisp Street cycling route would create a very useful n/s link for both walking and cycling - Route earmarked for inclusion in Covid-19 resposy' works.
- Potential for a very useful new e/w cycle link from West Ham / Star Lane crossing the River Lea at Twelvetrees Crescent and following the B140 west towards Stepney Green.
- New bridge crossings would open-up River Lea corridor, but limited options for onward journeys east.
- Journeys heading s/e from the study area limited by infrastructure severance. Promote improved links to existing infrastructure here.
- Improving routes across A12 challenging, however, a much improved Zetland St /Lochnagar St route could act as a very useful addition between the DLR stations in the west and the river.
- Sub area's 04 and 06, Langdon Park north and south not expecting significant change to 2031 and relatively well linked to areas to the west already.
- Sub-area's 05 and 08, Poplar Riverside north and south expecting significant change to 2031 - Key to link these areas to the west to encourage walking and cycling, alongside links to stations to the east.
- Eastward connection from East India Basin likely to remain limited as significant industrial sites including Protected Wharfs exist along that stretch of the river.
- A new route under the A13 along the river edge would significantly improve accessibility to Canning Town.

1.2 EXISTING INFORMATION REVIEW

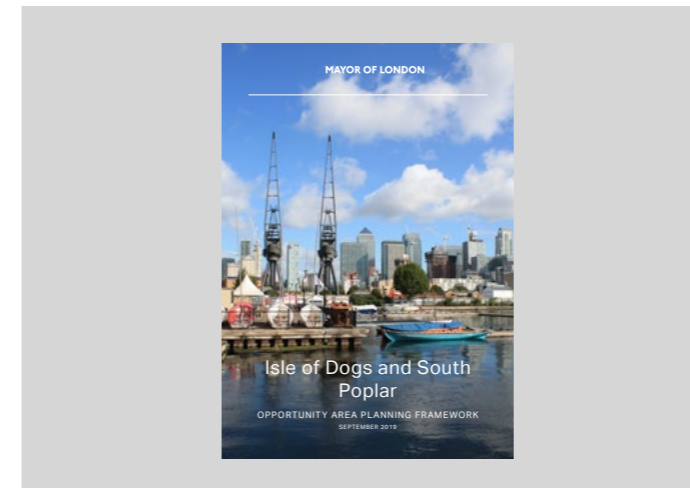
Documents and policies

Documents and studies were reviewed as part of the appraisal process and have been summarised. Relevant maps and information is translated throughout this presentation.



↑ Re-connecting Poplar Riverside - March 2009

Delivery and implementation strategy for Poplar Riverside development area, build upon the Lower Lea Valley OAPF vision. The strategy concludes by setting out proposals for the new uses within River Lea industrial sites and new connections linking them to the wider area.



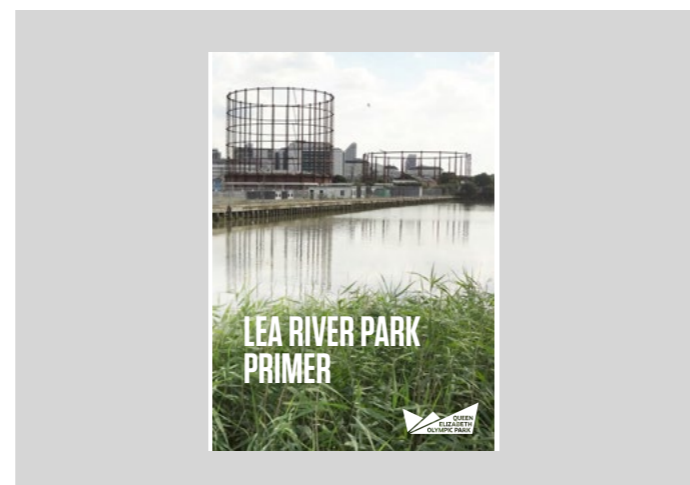
↑ Isle of Dogs and South Poplar OAPF - September 2019

A framework produced by the GLA, the LBTH and the TfL that sets out a plan for the future delivery and the new connections integrating the Isle of Dogs and South Poplar to the wider Opportunity Area defining Leamouth as Emerging Cultural Hub.



↑ Tower Hamlets Green Grid Strategy: Update - June 2017

A strategy commissioned by LBTH which identifies a number of opportunities to encourage and uplift walking and cycling in the Borough that should be incorporated within the Local Plan.



↑ Lea River Park Primer - November 2016

A vision for a delivery of continuous walking and cycling route along River Lea connecting the Lee Valley Regional Park and the River Thames. Report establishes a network of pedestrian and cycling routes along and across the Valley that should be adopted with forthcoming developments.



↑ Lower Lea Valley OAPF - January 2007

A framework by the GLA and the LDA sets to deliver new homes, jobs, infrastructures and public open spaces by releasing Lower Lea Valley industrial land. The document outlines proposed pedestrian and cycle networks that links the Lea Valley Regional Park to the River Thames and surrounding areas.



↑ Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031 - May 2019

A LBTH produced document defining the local plan for future developments in the borough. It sets out the council policies regarding Lower Lea Valley amongst others.

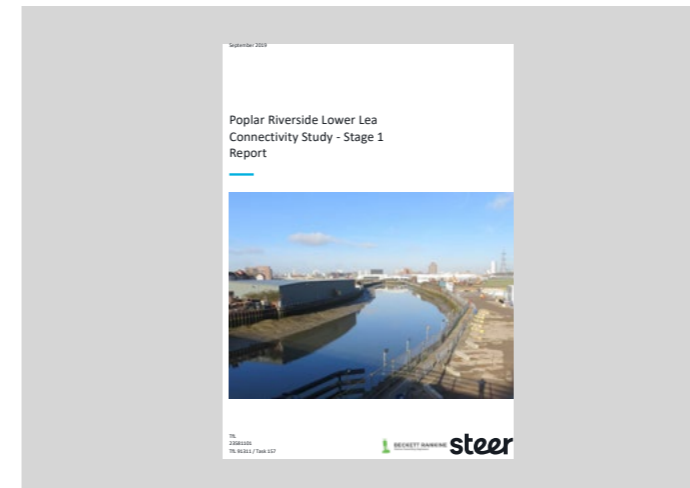
1.2 EXISTING INFORMATION REVIEW

Documents and policies



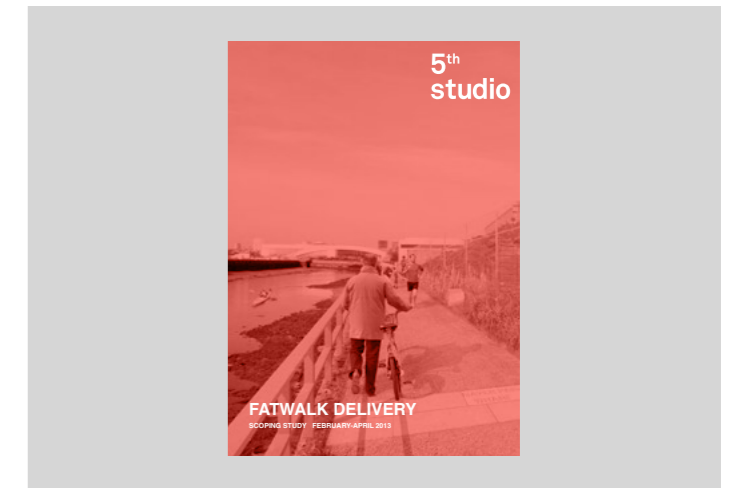
↑ Tower Hamlets Green Grid Strategy - 2010

Setting out the strategy for a successful network of spaces and routes across the borough that encourage people to walk and cycle.



↑ Lower Lea Connectivity Study - 2019

Short-lists and assesses 5 options to improve connectivity across the River Lea within the Leven Road Gasworks site. Concludes by recommending a single option between the Gasworks site to Electra Business Park.



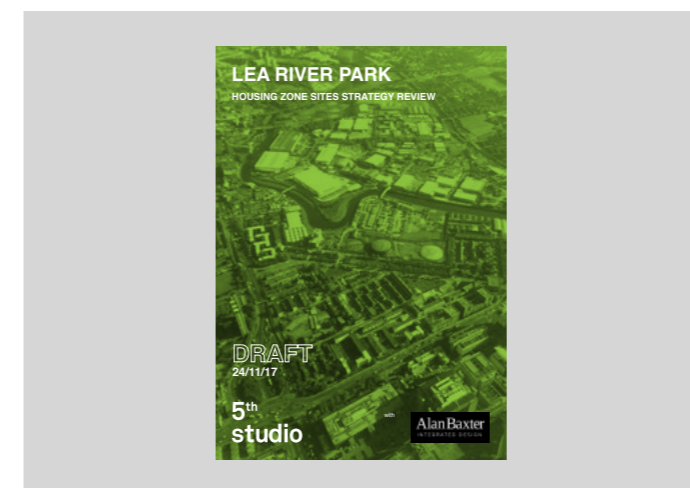
↑ Fatwalk Delivery Scoping Study - 2013

Commissioned by the LLDC to examine the options and limitations of extending the Leaway. The study identifies a route and offers a strategy to unlock connective route along the river.



↑ Lea River Park Design Guide - Manual - 2013

Provides a guide for how diverse design interventions along the Leaway route could be deployed and how project partners can make a practical contribution to establishing the Lea River Park.



↑ Lea River Park Housing Zone Sites Strategy Review - November 2017

A strategic review of the role of new walking and cycling connections within the Lower Lea Valley in supporting the delivery of LB Tower Hamlet's Poplar Riverside Housing Zone project. The review sets out recommendations for improvements as part of a 15 year vision.

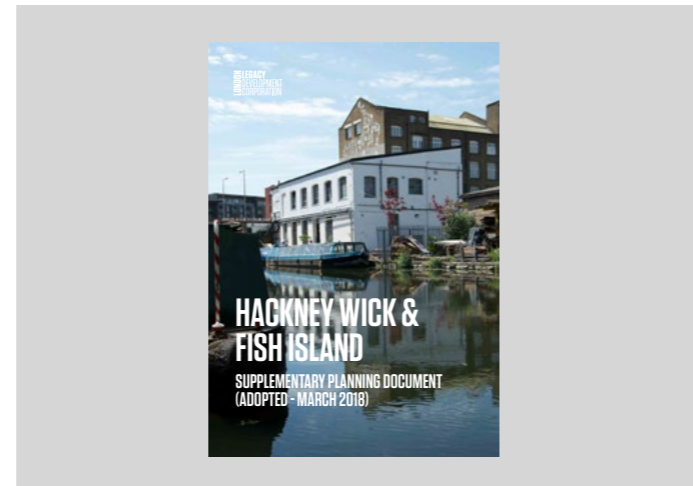


↑ LBTH property and land audit. Draft- April 2020

Land audit of Poplar Riverside and surrounding areas including assessment of current land issues and uses. Identifies potential sites within the area, and includes analysis of market intentions and potential of these sites.

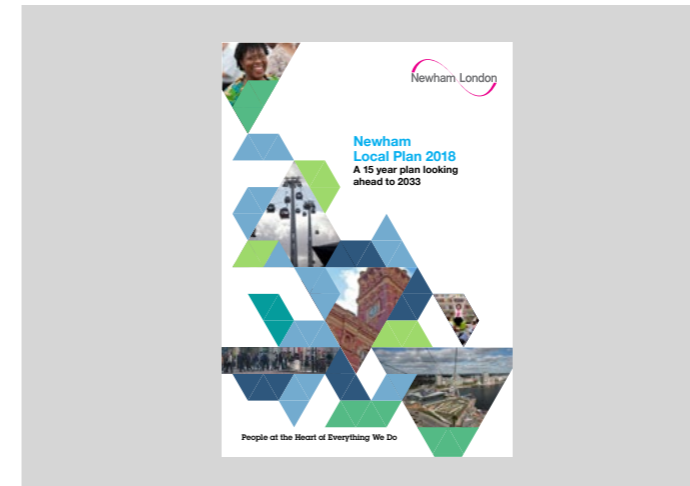
1.2 EXISTING INFORMATION REVIEW

Documents and policies



↑ Hackney Wick & Fish Island SPD - March 2018

Providing guidance for development proposals implemented within the Hackney Wick and Fish Island area which falls within the Sub Area Study Boundary including proposals along the River Lea.



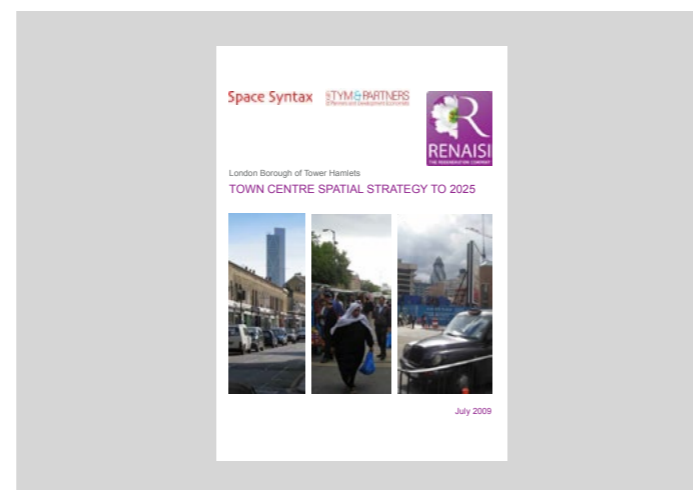
↑ Newham Local Plan 2018 - 2033

An overarching 15 year plan for the borough. Policy S4 sets out a vision for redevelopment along River Lea, including extensions to the Leaway, and enhancing connections between areas within the Sub Area Study Boundary.



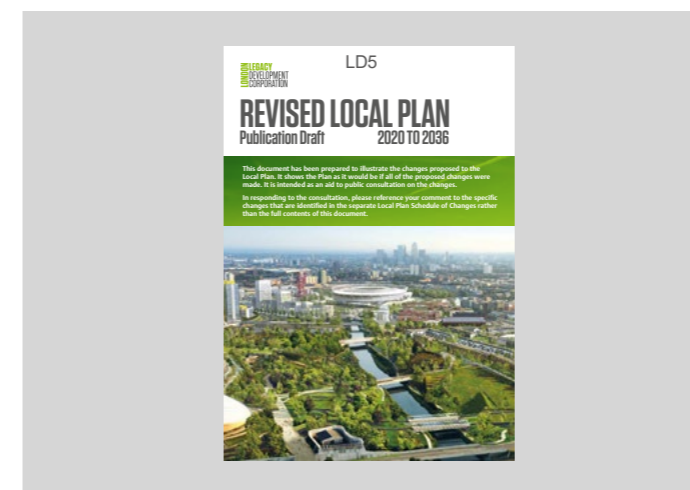
↑ Coronavirus (COVID-19): Safer Public Places - Urban Centres and Green Spaces - May 2020

A guidance document that sets out temporary interventions for safer public places during social distancing period. It focuses on urban settings and green spaces that likely to have a high footfall.



↑ LBTH Town Centre Spatial Strategy to 2025 - July 2009

A detailed strategy setting out how town centres in the borough are to be planned, designed, managed and connected over a fifteen year period. It offers guidance for district and neighbourhood centres within the Core and Sub Area Study Boundaries including Chrisp Street district centre



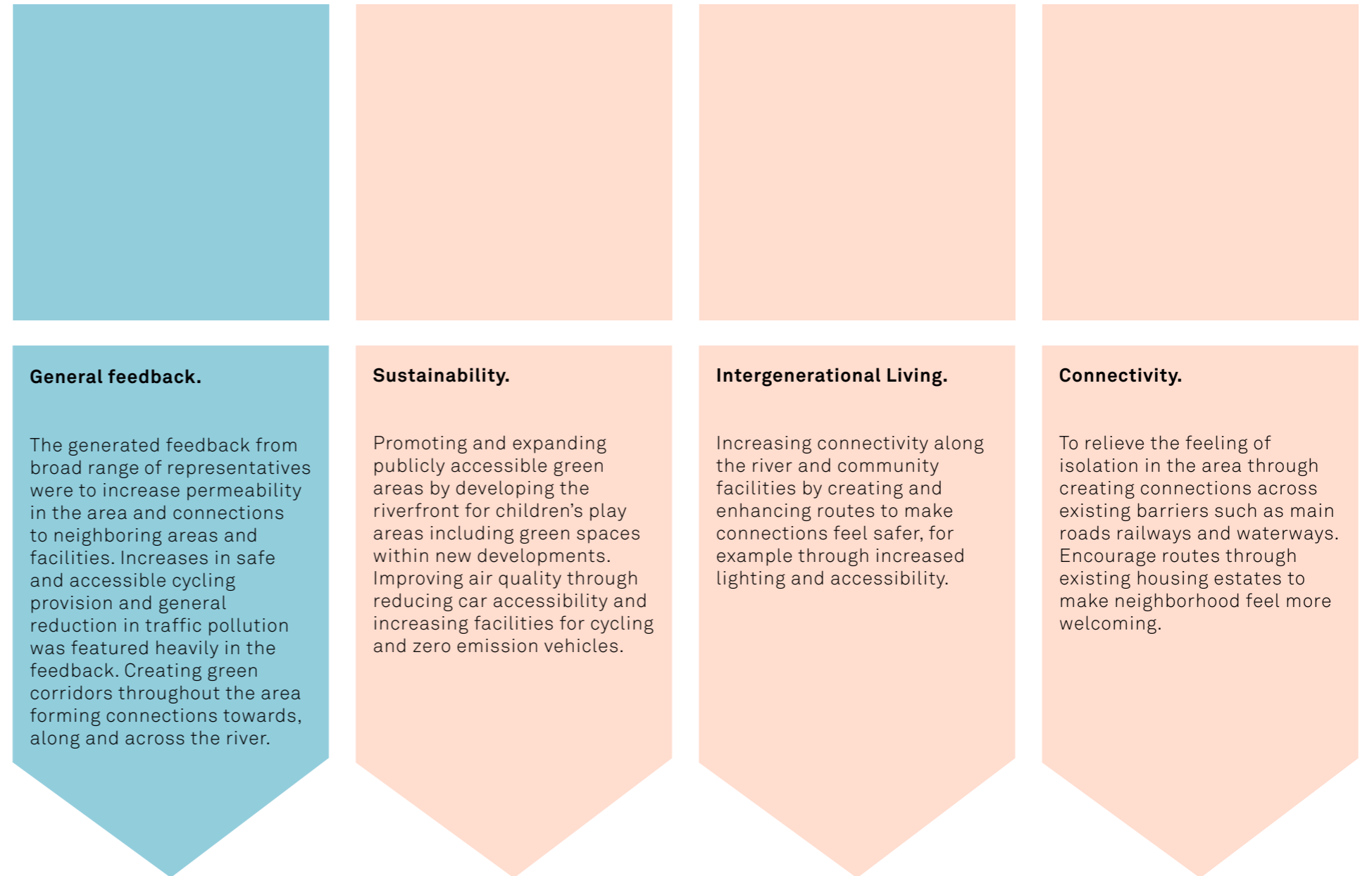
↑ LLDC Local Plan 2020 to 2036 Publication Draft -

Sets out changes to the existing Local Plan including within Fish Island and Bromley by Bow which fall within the Sub Area Study Boundary. Highlights potential transport and connection improvements.

1.2 EXISTING INFORMATION REVIEW

AAP workshop feedback

The following notes from the East of Borough Area Action Plan Visioning Workshop facilitated by LBTH and held on 23.01.20 correspond with comments relating to movement and connectivity by local community group representatives.





2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS







Designated walking routes

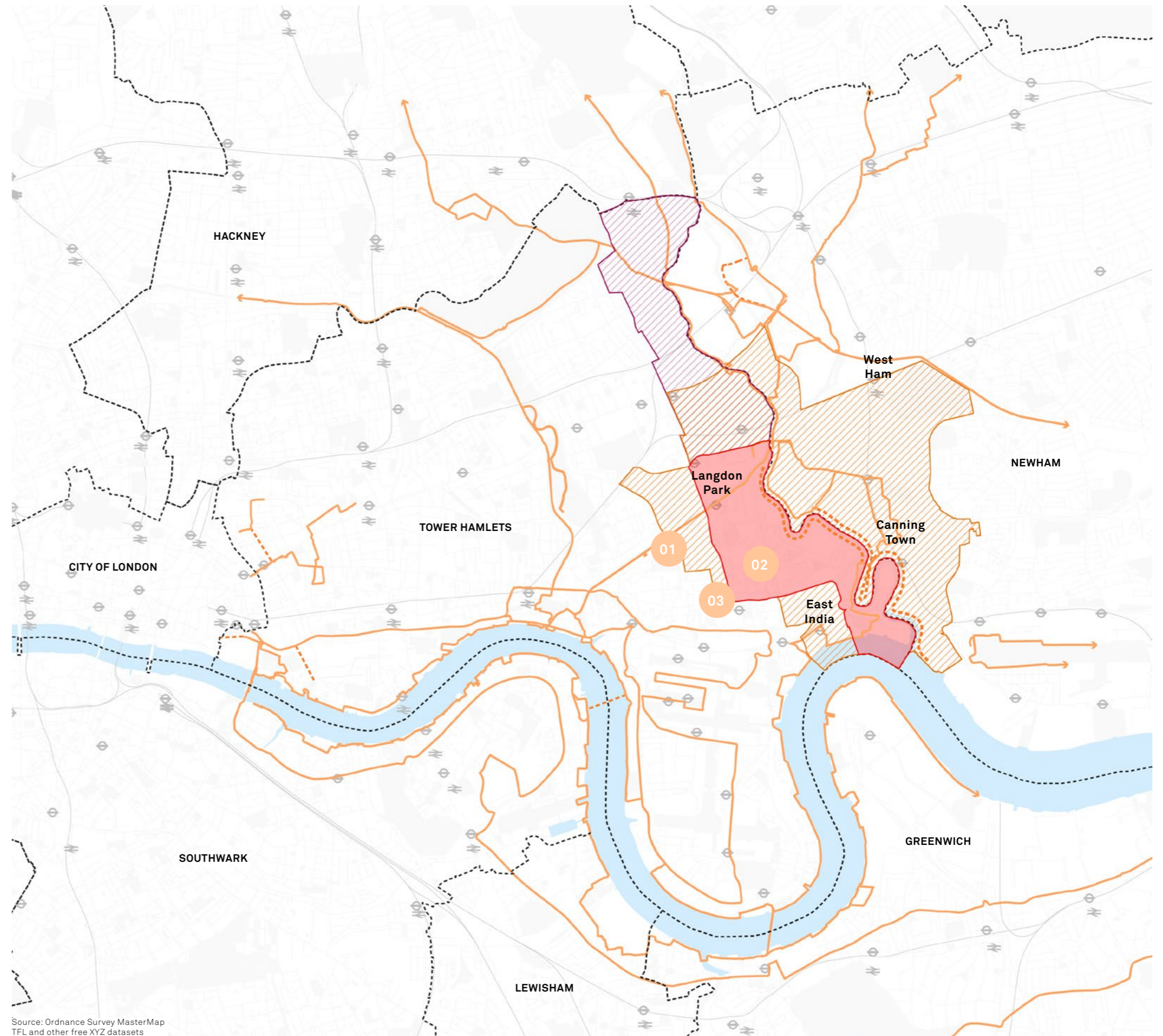
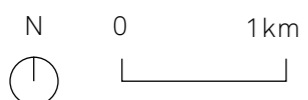
Designated walking routes directly through the study area are lacking.

Three conspicuous missing links are:

1. Between the Thames Path and Lea Valley Walk which is planned to be expanded.
2. Between the Lea Valley Walk and Victoria Dock open space
3. The north bank of River Thames east of the core study area

KEY

-  Existing walking routes
-  Proposed walking routes
-  Core study area
-  Lower Lea Valley Sub area
-  Wider study area
-  Borough boundaries



Source: Ordnance Survey MasterMap
TFL and other free XYZ datasets

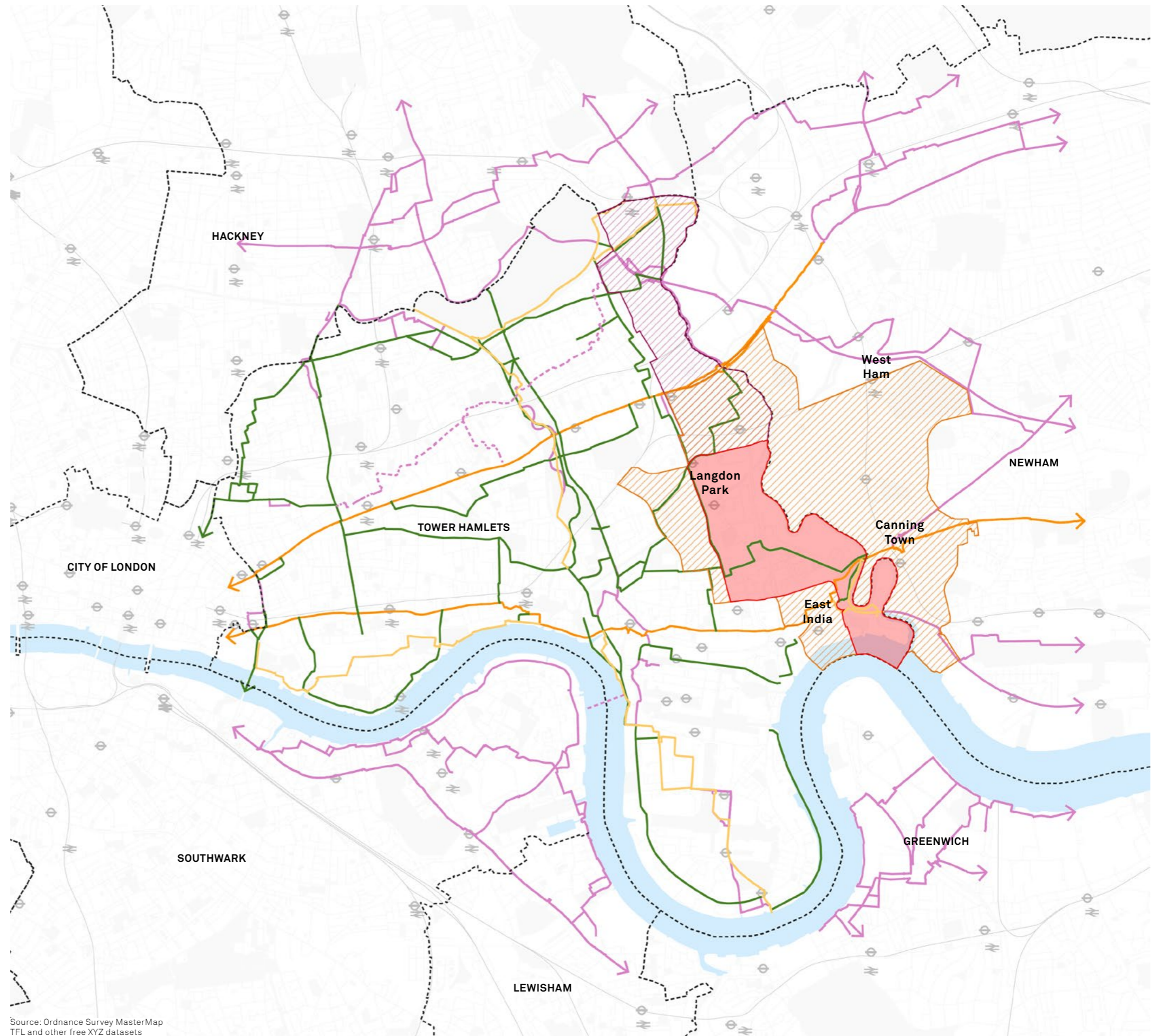
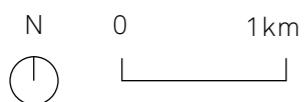
2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Designated cycling routes

The map highlights a bottleneck in the cycle network from west to east due to low number of crossing over the River Lea.

The Thames Path cycle route does not extend to the core area as it is cut of at the north east of Isle of Dogs.

- KEY
- London cycle network
 - National cycle network
 - Cycle superhighway
 - Other cycling routes
 - - - Proposed cycling routes
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Lower Lea Valley Sub area
 - Borough boundaries



Source: Ordnance Survey MasterMap
TFL and other free XYZ datasets

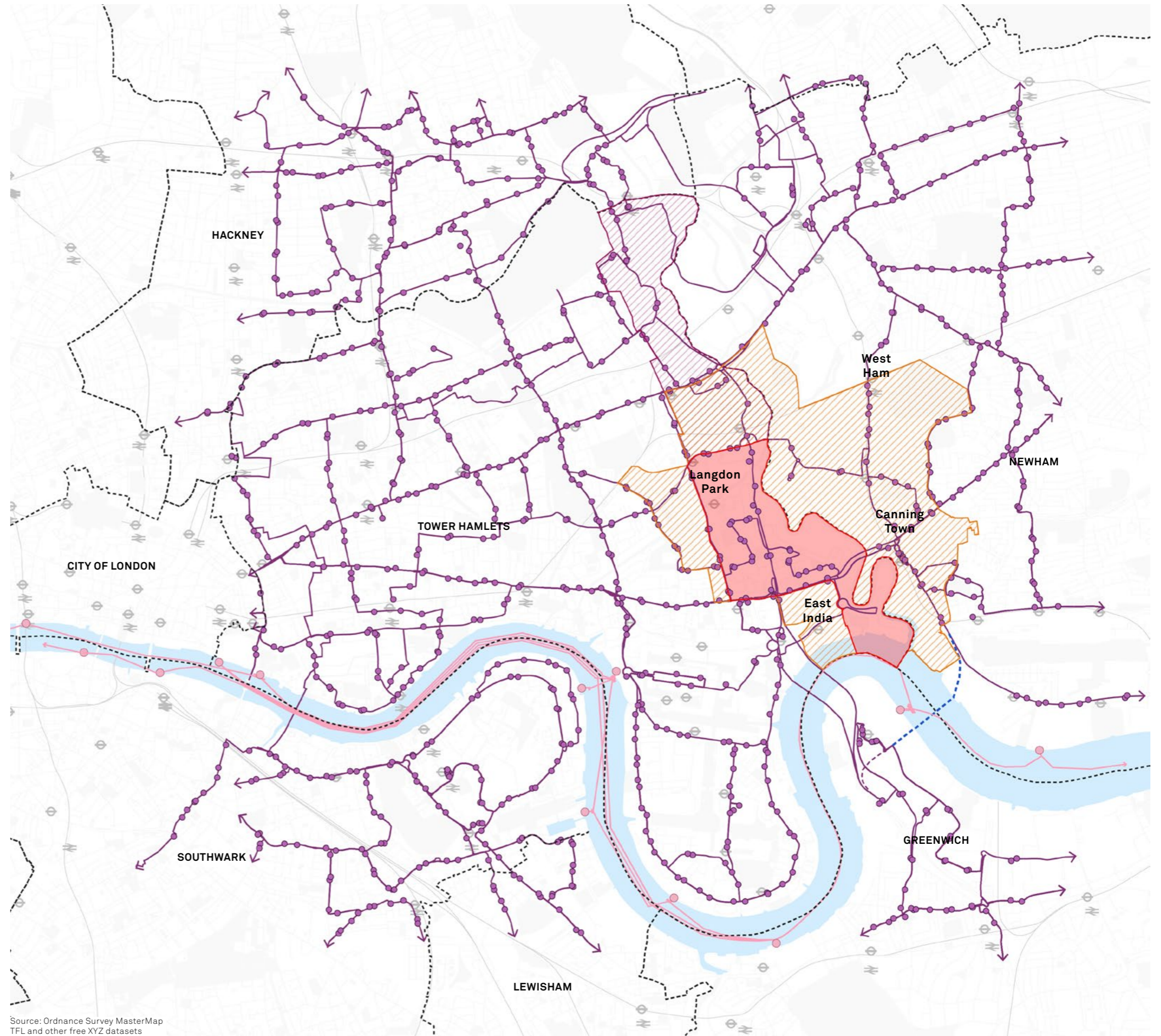
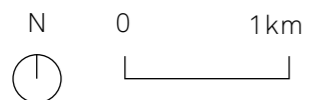
2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Bus routes and stops (inc. River Bus)

The core area is well served by bus routes terminating in neighbouring local centres and central London.

The core area is poorly connected to the river bus network although existing piers along the core area river bank are present and could be utilised.

- KEY
- Existing London bus routes
 - - - Proposed London bus routes
 - Bus stops
 - Proposed Silvertown tunnel
 - River Bus routes (accommodates 4-14 bicycles)
 - River Bus stops
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Lower Lea Valley Sub area
 - Borough boundaries



Source: Ordnance Survey MasterMap
TFL and other free XYZ datasets

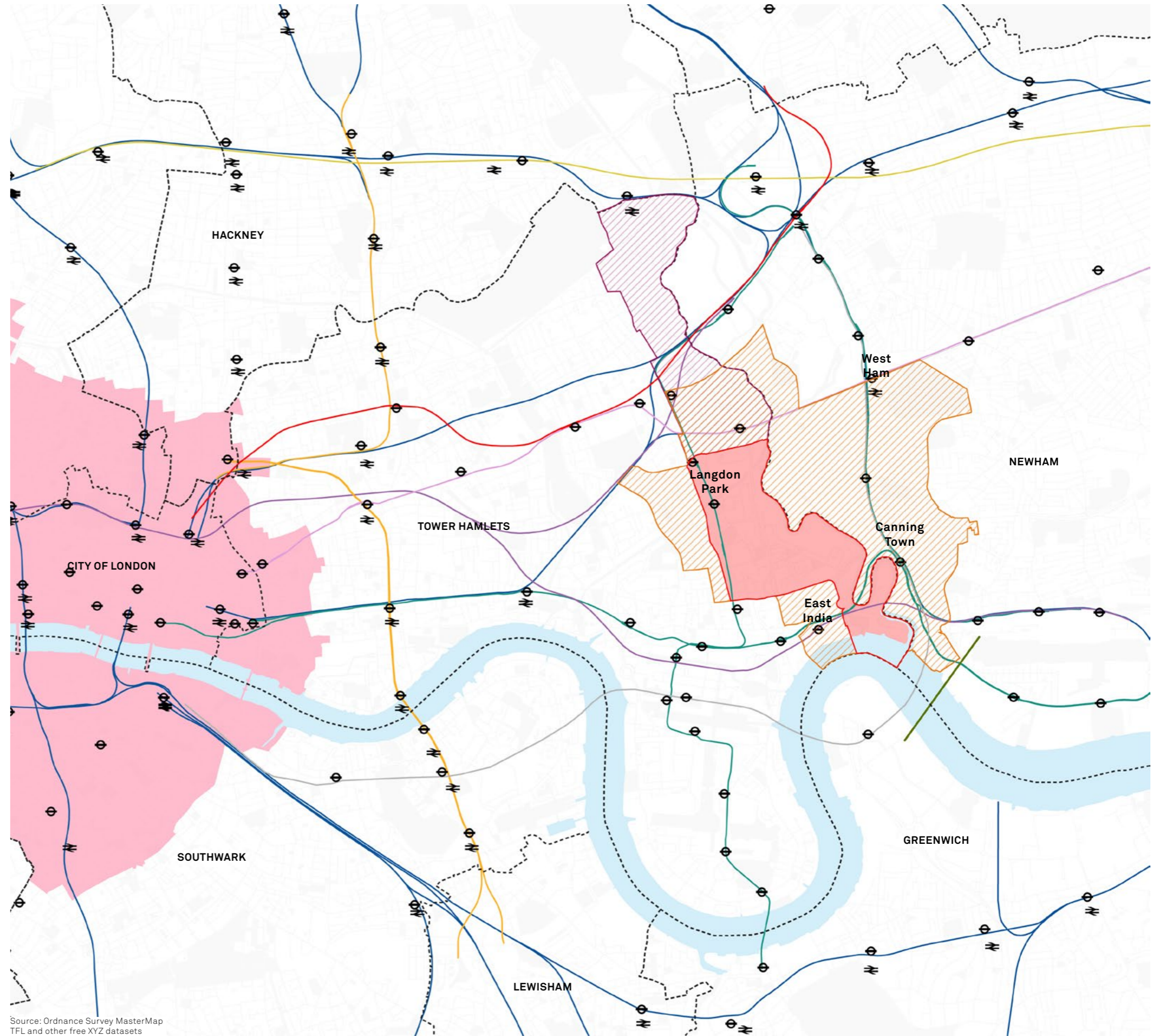
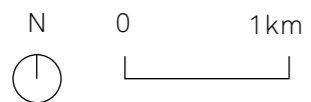
2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

LUL / Rail Infrastructure

Rail infrastructure is concentrated on the boundary of the core study area, in particular e/w corridors above and below.

The DLR lines link to the network n/s but also create local severance.

- KEY
- Mainline trains
 - London Underground - Central Line
 - London Underground - Jubilee Line
 - London Underground - District, Hammersmith & City Line
 - London Underground - Elizabeth Line
 - London Overground
 - The Docklands Light Railway (DLR)
 - Emirates Air Line
 - Eurostar
 - Proposed rail extensions
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Lower Lea Valley Sub area
 - Borough boundaries



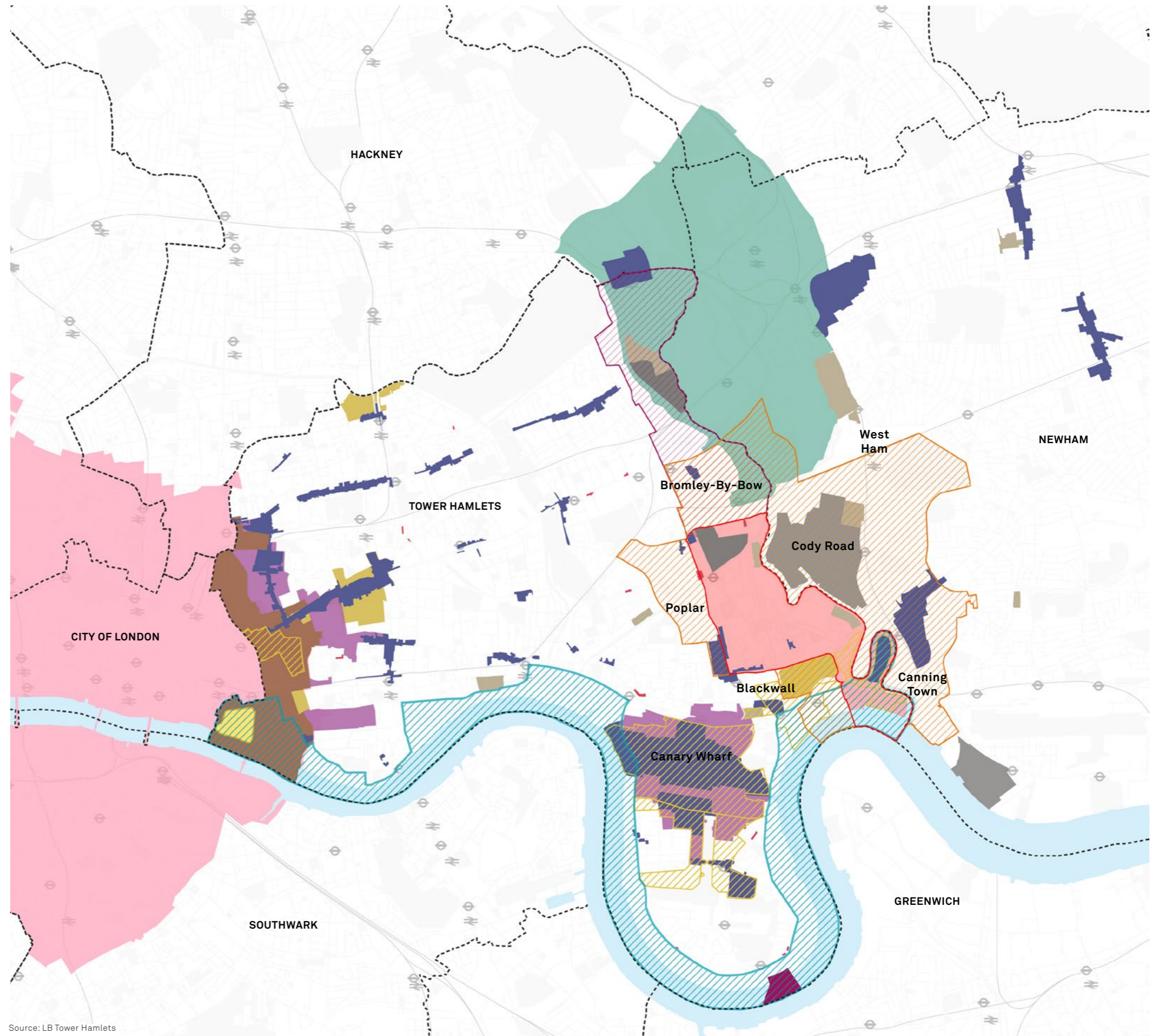
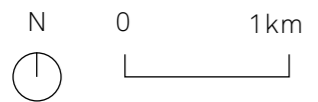
Source: Ordnance Survey MasterMap
TFL and other free XYZ datasets

2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Planning designations

There are prominent employment areas with a mix of types surrounding the core area with Canary Wharf being the most significant draw in the wider borough area along with the edge of the City.2.

- KEY
- Town centres
 - Primary shopping areas
 - Strategic Industrial Land (SIL)
 - Locally Significant Industrial Sites
 - Local employment locations
 - World Heritage Site
 - The Greenwich World Heritage Site buffer zone
 - Neighbourhood parades
 - Tall building zone
 - Preferred office locations
 - Mayoral Development Corporation boundary
 - Central Activities Zone
 - Thames Policy Area
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Lower Lea Valley Sub area
 - Borough boundaries



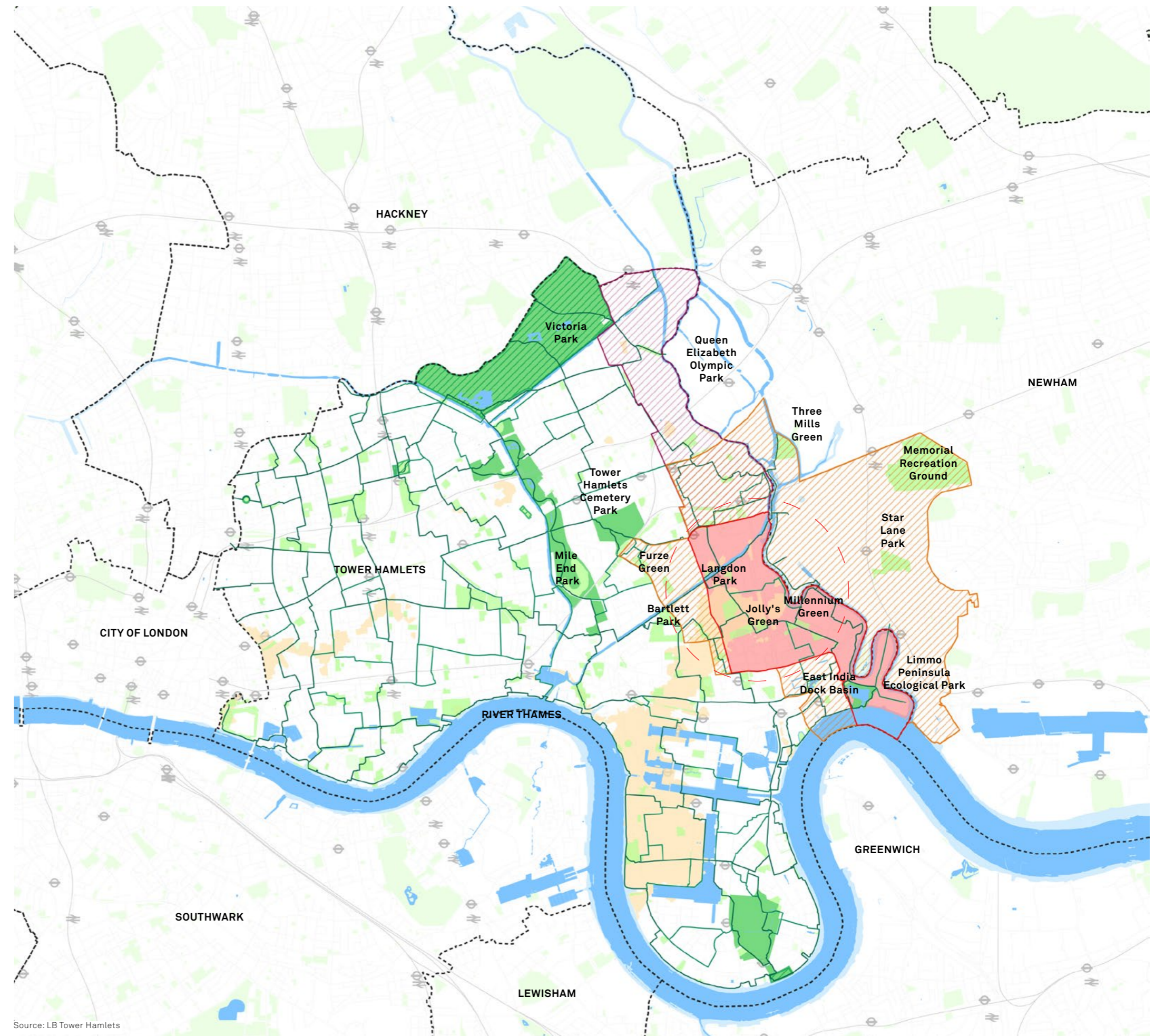
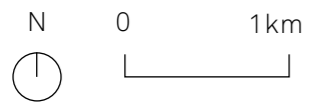
Source: LB Tower Hamlets

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Source: LB Tower Hamlets

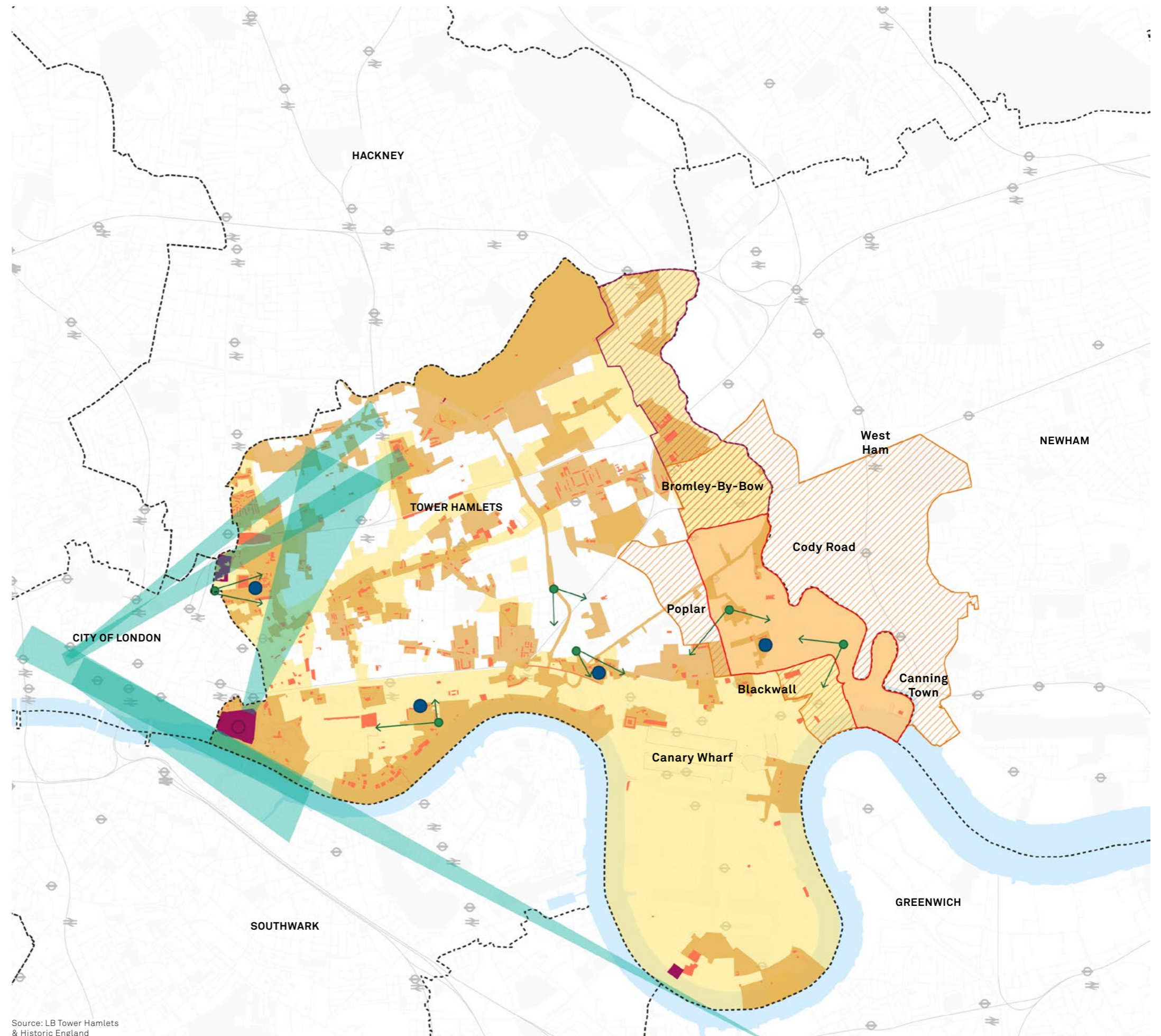
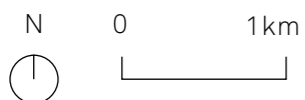
2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Heritage and conservation

The core study area is an archaeological priority area but contains fewer listed buildings than other areas in the borough.

Balfron Tower is a borough landmark and certain views of it are protected.

- KEY
- Existing conservation areas
 - Archaeological priority areas
 - Listed buildings
 - World heritage site
 - London view management
 - Strategically important landmarks
 - Borough landmarks
 - Borough designated views
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Lower Lea Valley Sub area
 - Borough boundaries



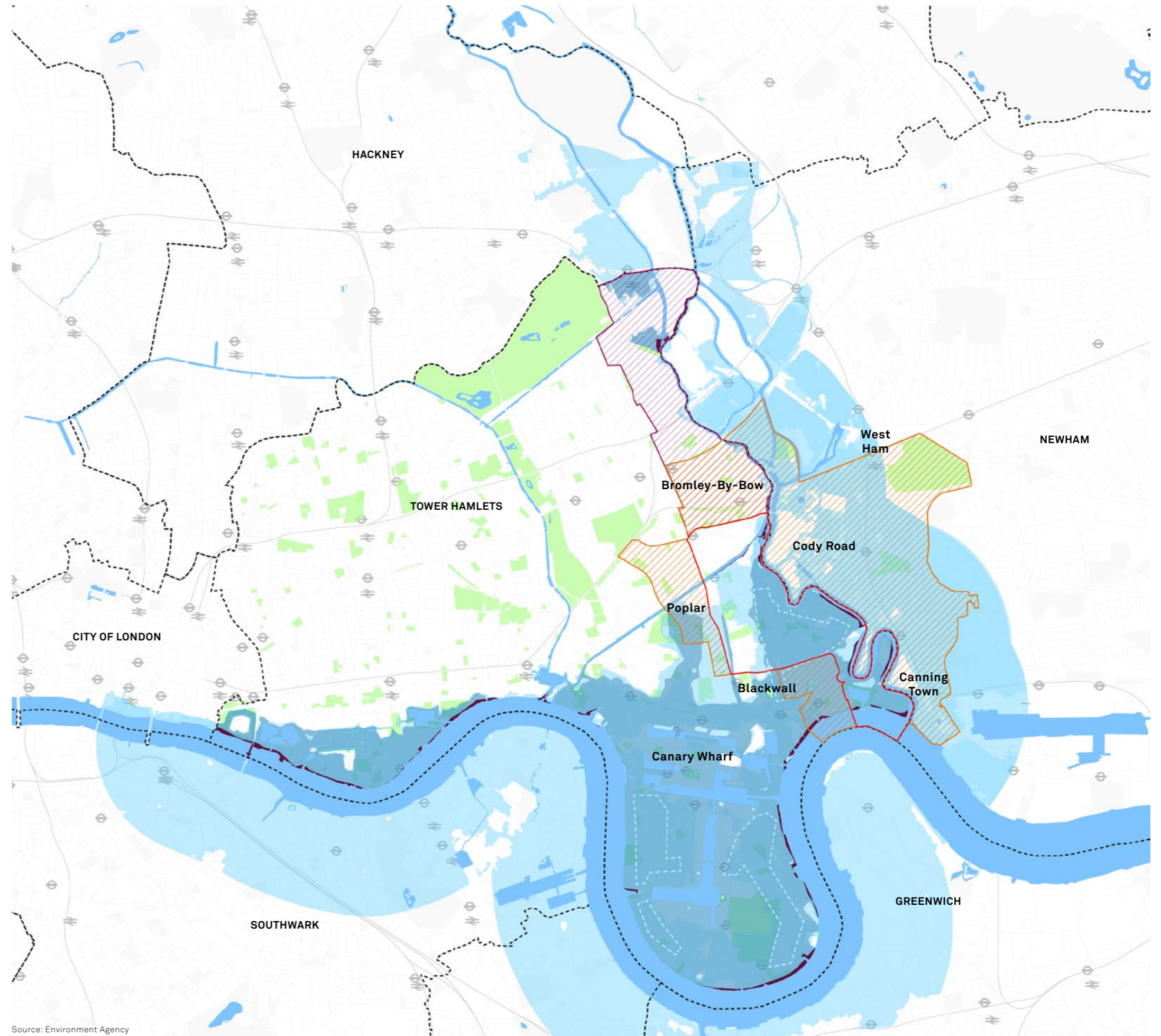
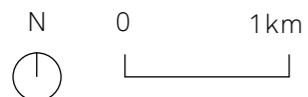
Source: LB Tower Hamlets & Historic England

2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Fluvial flood zones

Most of the core study area is within a designated Critical Drainage Area.

- KEY
- Flood zone 3b - functional floodplain
 - Flood zone 3a - high risk
 - Flood zone 2 - medium risk
 - Critical drainage areas
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Lower Lea Valley Sub area
 - Borough boundaries



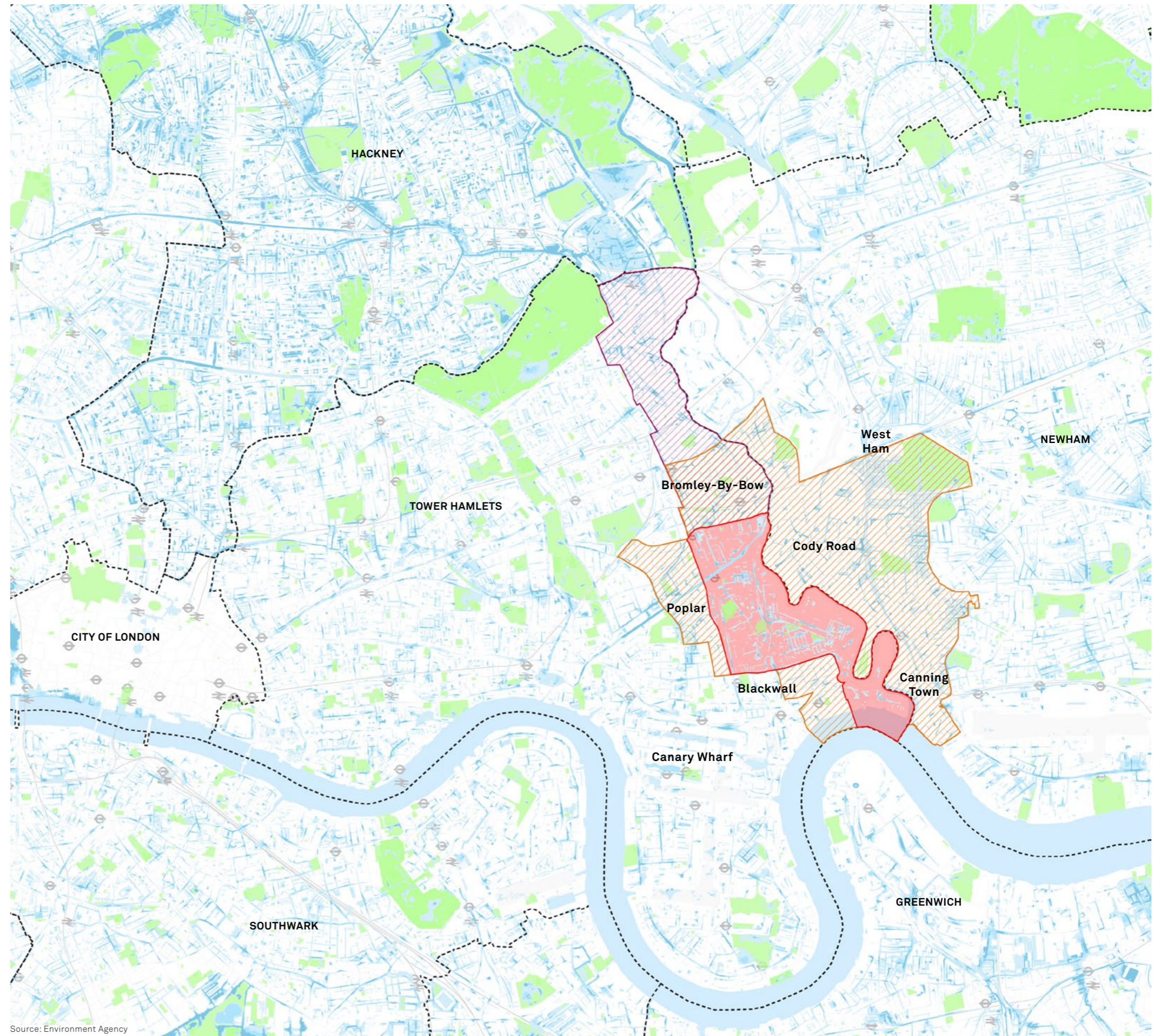
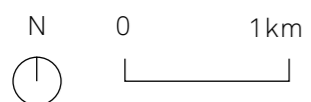
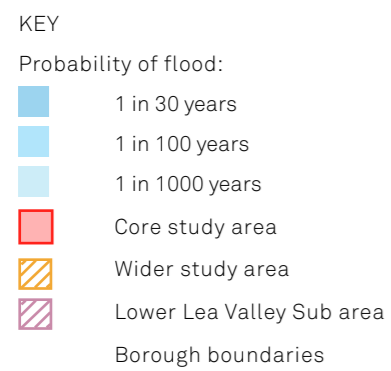
2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Surface flooding

Surface flooding risk is mainly associated with borough roads.

Risk in the core area is relatively lower than in the rest of the borough but is slightly higher to the east as the wider study area.

SUDs infrastructure should be a key development consideration.



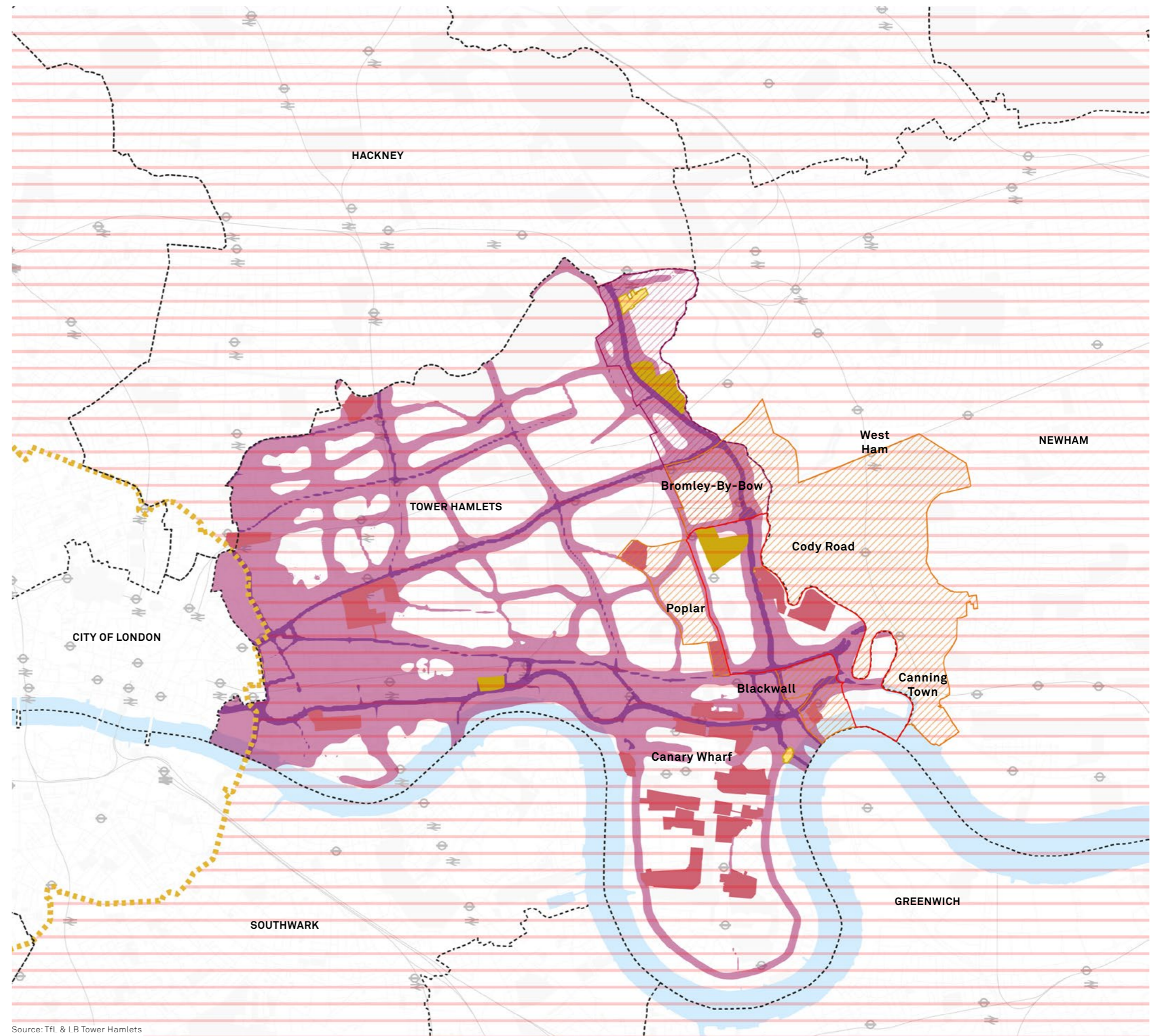
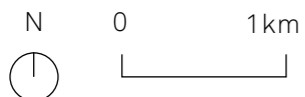
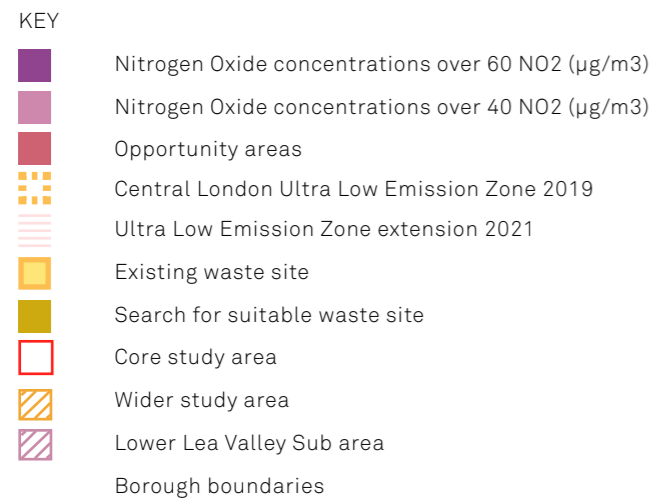
Source: Environment Agency

2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Air pollution

The pollution levels are high in the core area particularly along the A12. Construction generated pollution within the opportunity areas is likely to decrease air quality further.

The planned Ultra Low Emission Zone extension extends across the entire study area.

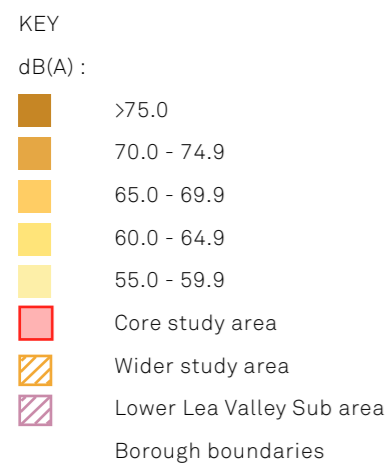


Source: TfL & LB Tower Hamlets

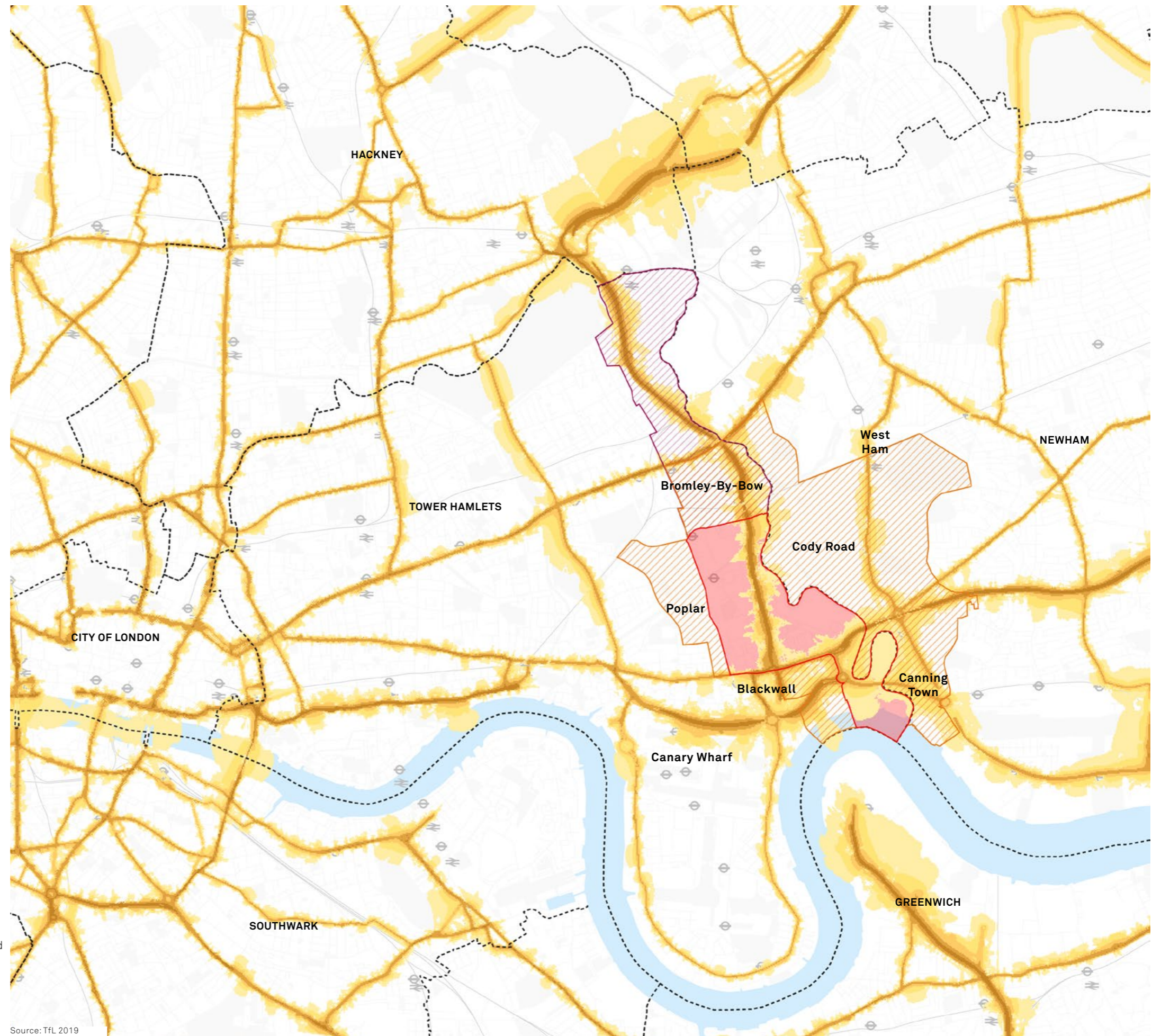
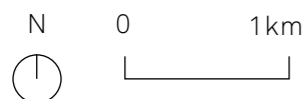
2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Road traffic sound pollution

Sound pollution is very high along the A12 corridor and the southern part of the area where there are major ring roads and traffic leading to the Blackwall tunnel. Proposed walking routes along the River Lea should consider the effects of sound pollution.



Map indicates the annual average noise levels for the 16-hour period between 07.00 – 23.00

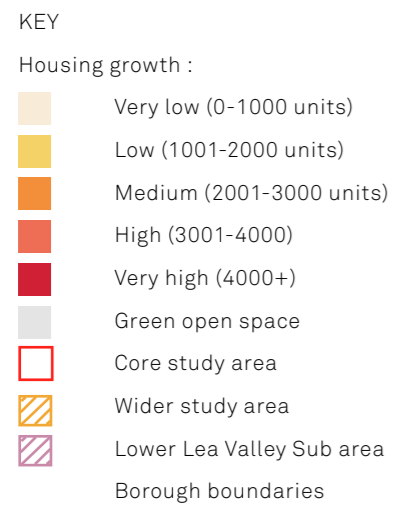


Source: TfL 2019

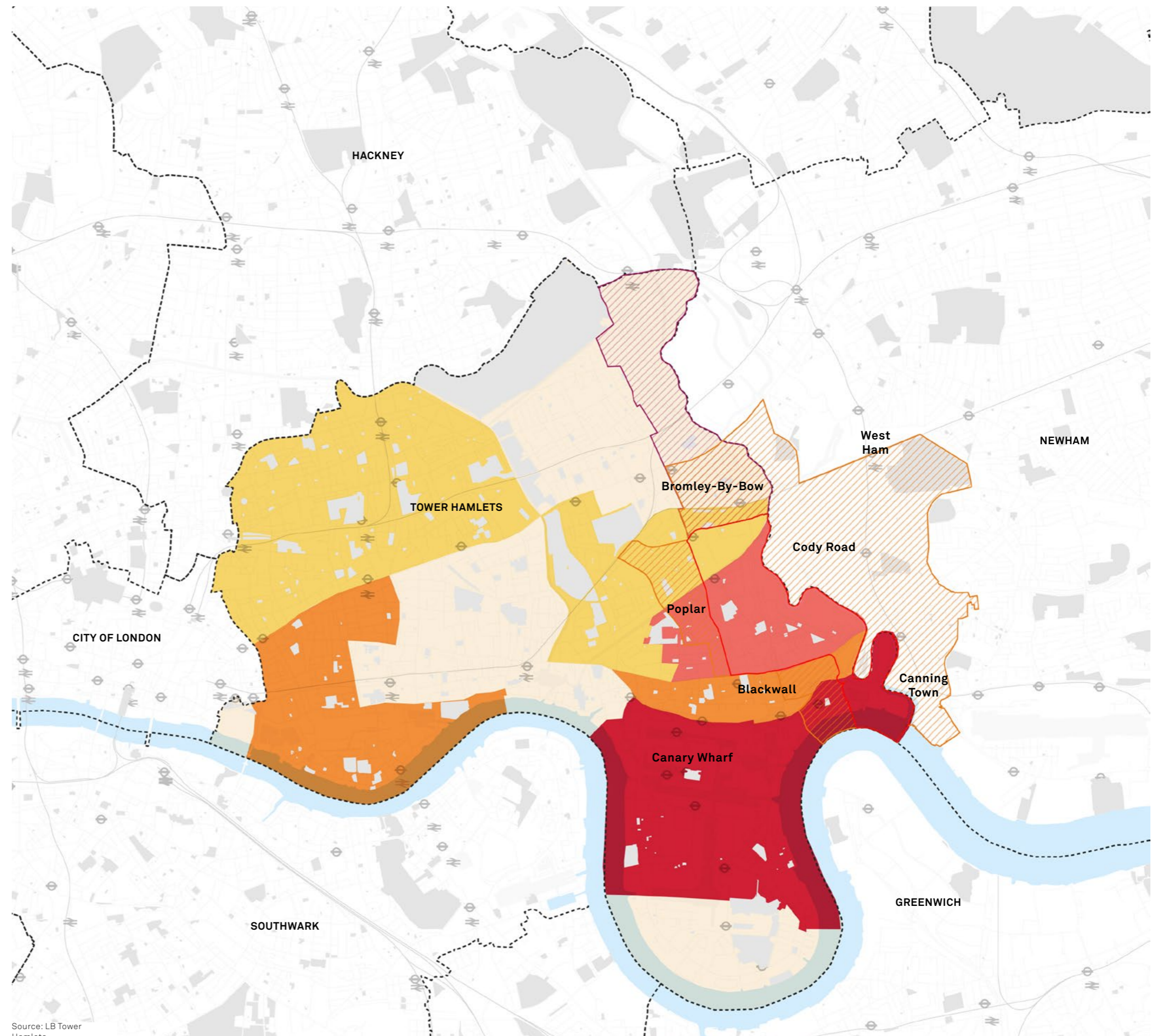
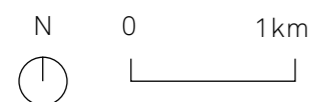
2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

Housing growth distribution

Strong housing growth is expected within and to the south of the core study area.



Map indicates the annual average noise levels for the 16-hour period between 07.00 – 23.00



Source: LB Tower Hamlets

2.1 BOROUGH-WIDE ANALYSIS

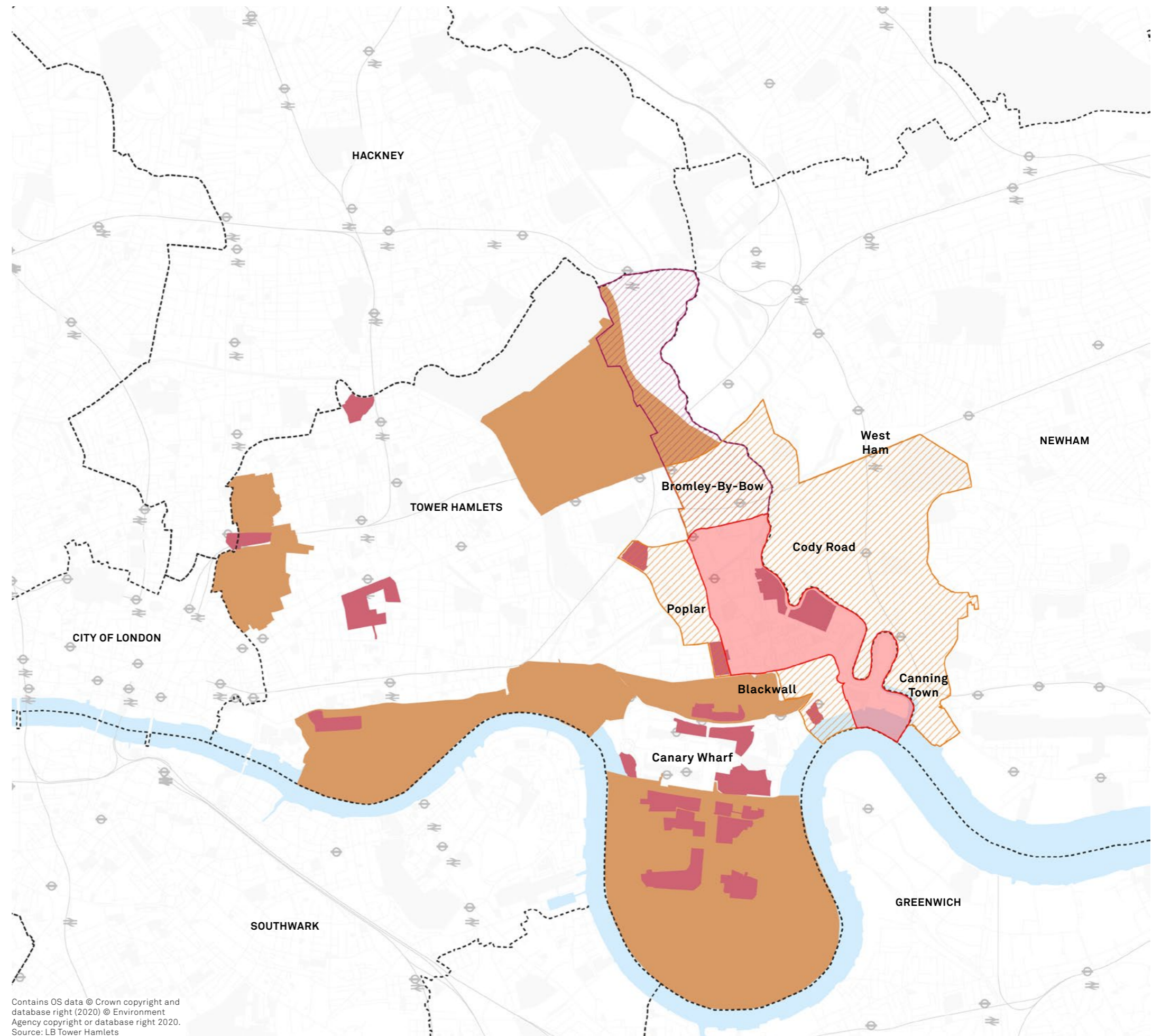
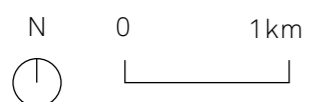
Wider development context

There are 5 designated site allocations within the wider study area boundary:

Ailsa Street
Leven Road Gas Works
Reuters LTD
Bow Common Lane
Crisp Street Town Centre

KEY

- Opportunity Areas
- Established neighbourhood planning forums
- Core study area
- Wider study area
- Lower Lea Valley Sub area
- Borough boundaries



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CITYVIEW POINT

CITYVIEW POINT
159 LEVEN ROAD

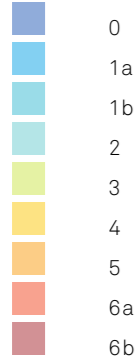
LEVEN WHARF
444 0045 88 000
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2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

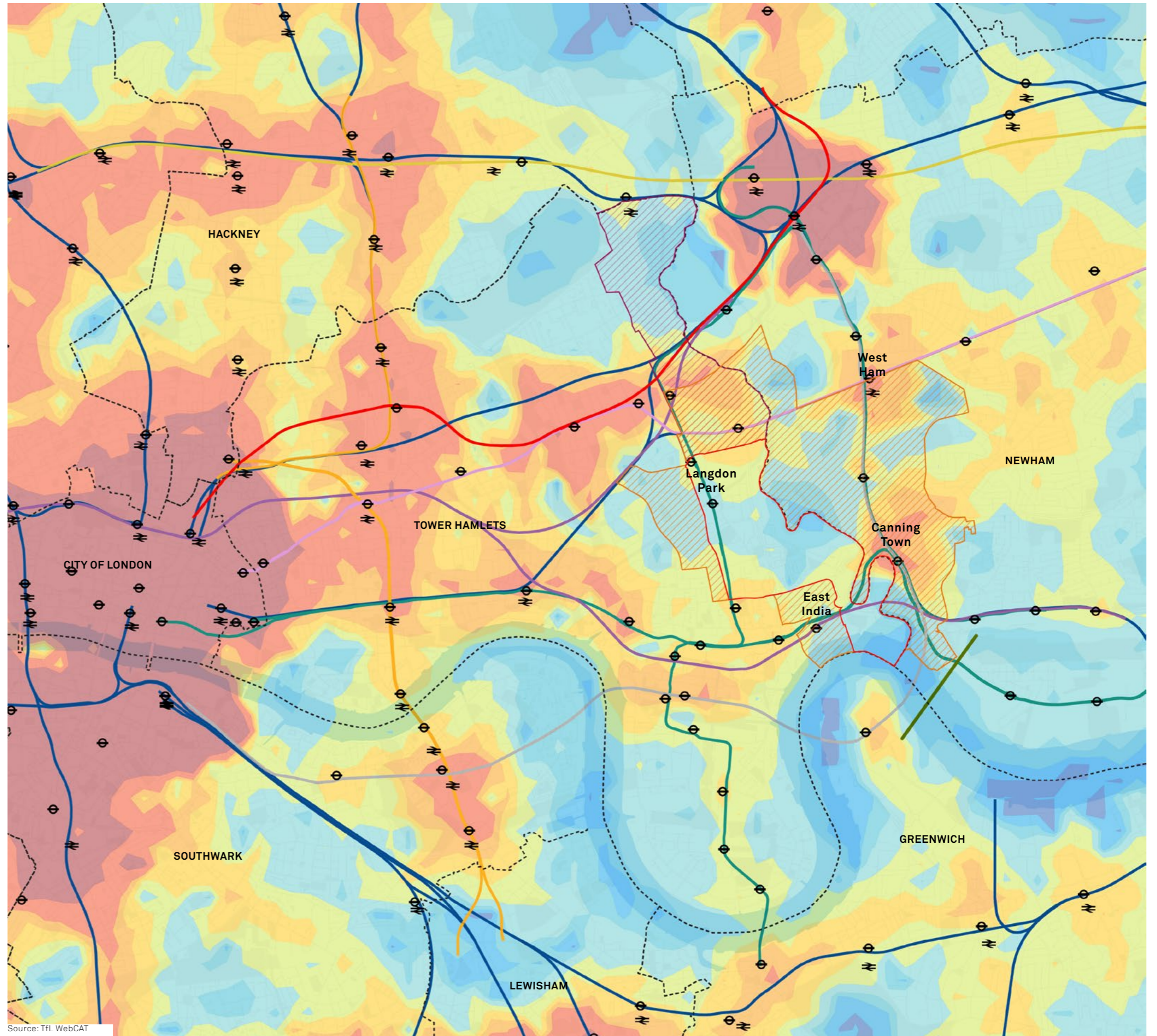
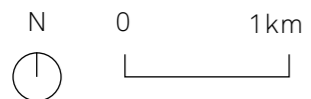
PTAL and LUL / Rail Infra.

KEY

PTAL score (2020):



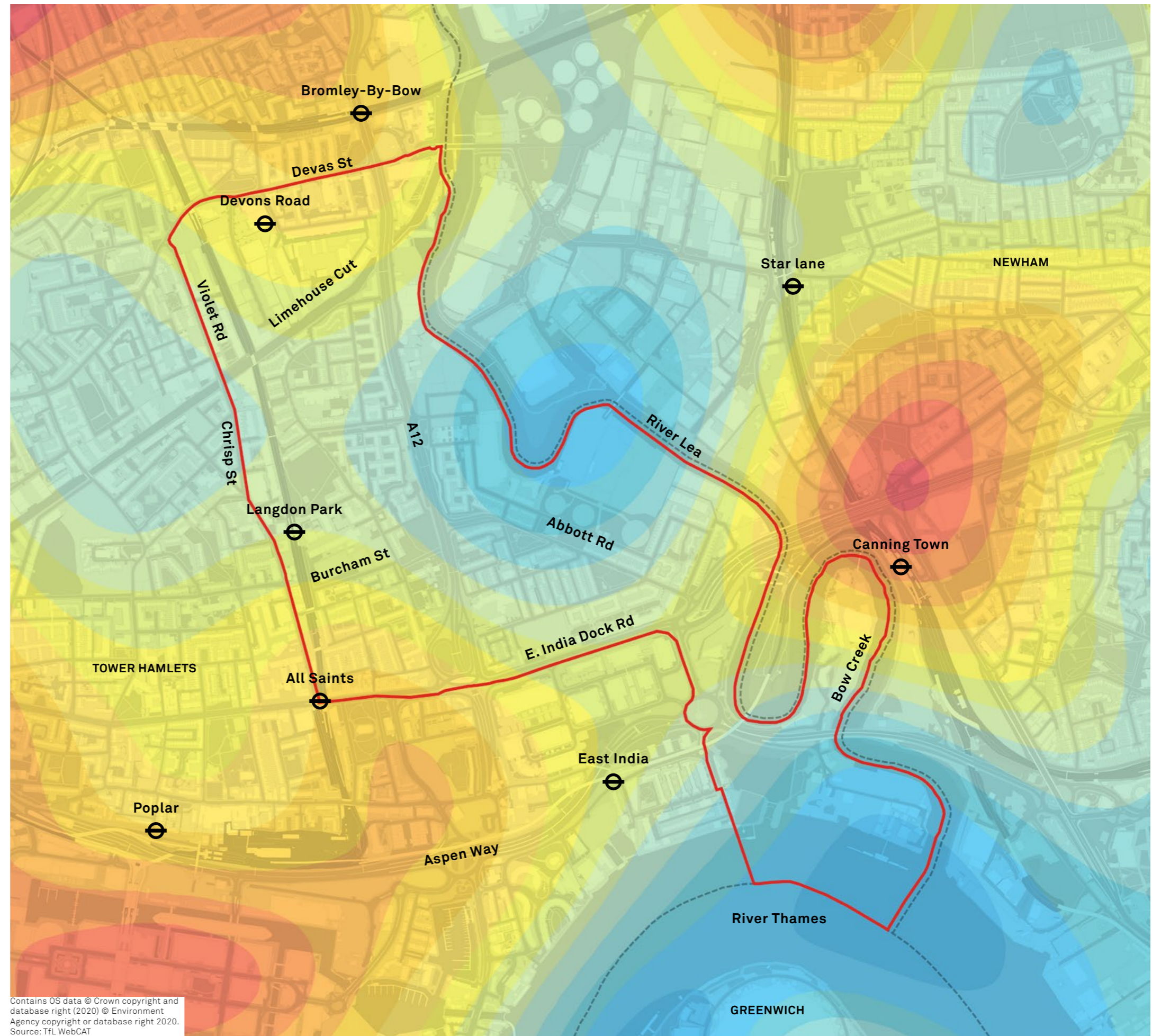
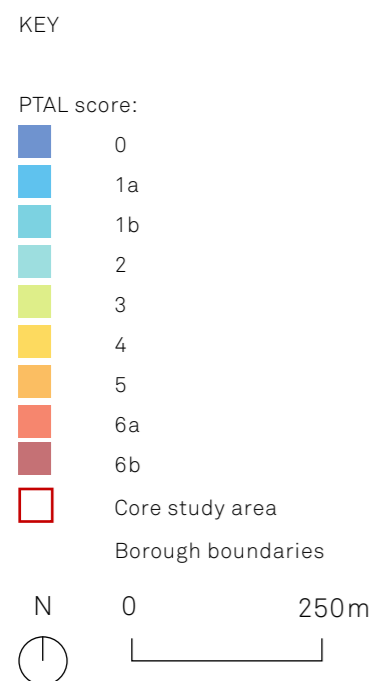
LUL/Rail infrastructure:



2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

Core area PTAL

Note: Some discrepancies in TfL data around West Ham and Canning Town stations have been adjusted for.



2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

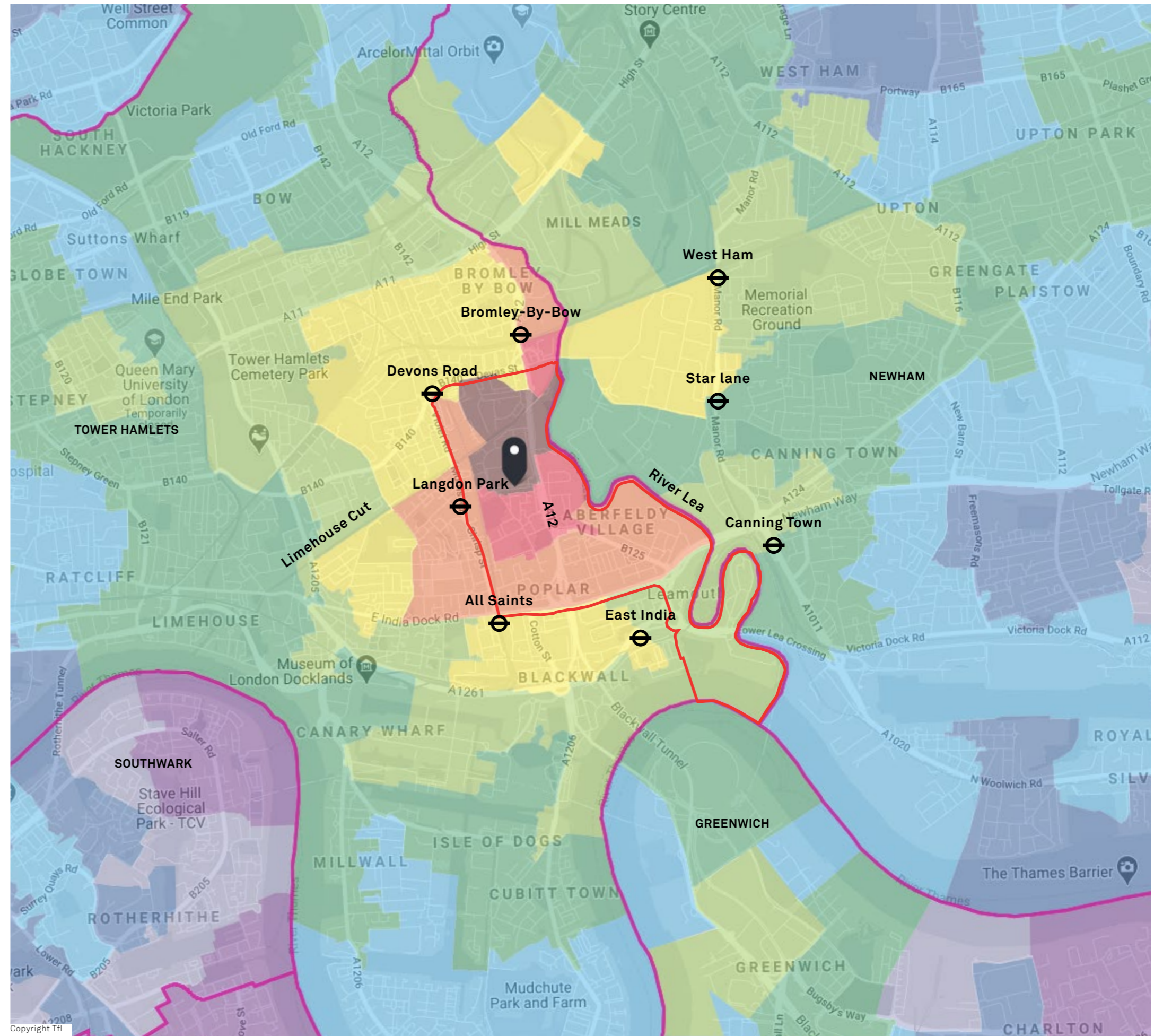
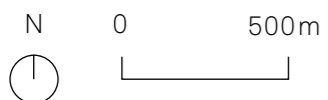
Centre of core area / TIM map

Evident disconnect eastwards, but no relatively fast routes in any direction.

KEY

Travel time

- < 5 minutes
- 5 - 10 minutes
- 10 - 15 minutes
- 15 - 20 minutes
- 20 - 25 minutes
- 25 - 30 minutes
- 30 - 35 minutes
- 35 - 40 minutes
- 40 - 45 minutes
- 45 - 50 minutes
- Core area boundaries
- Borough boundaries



2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

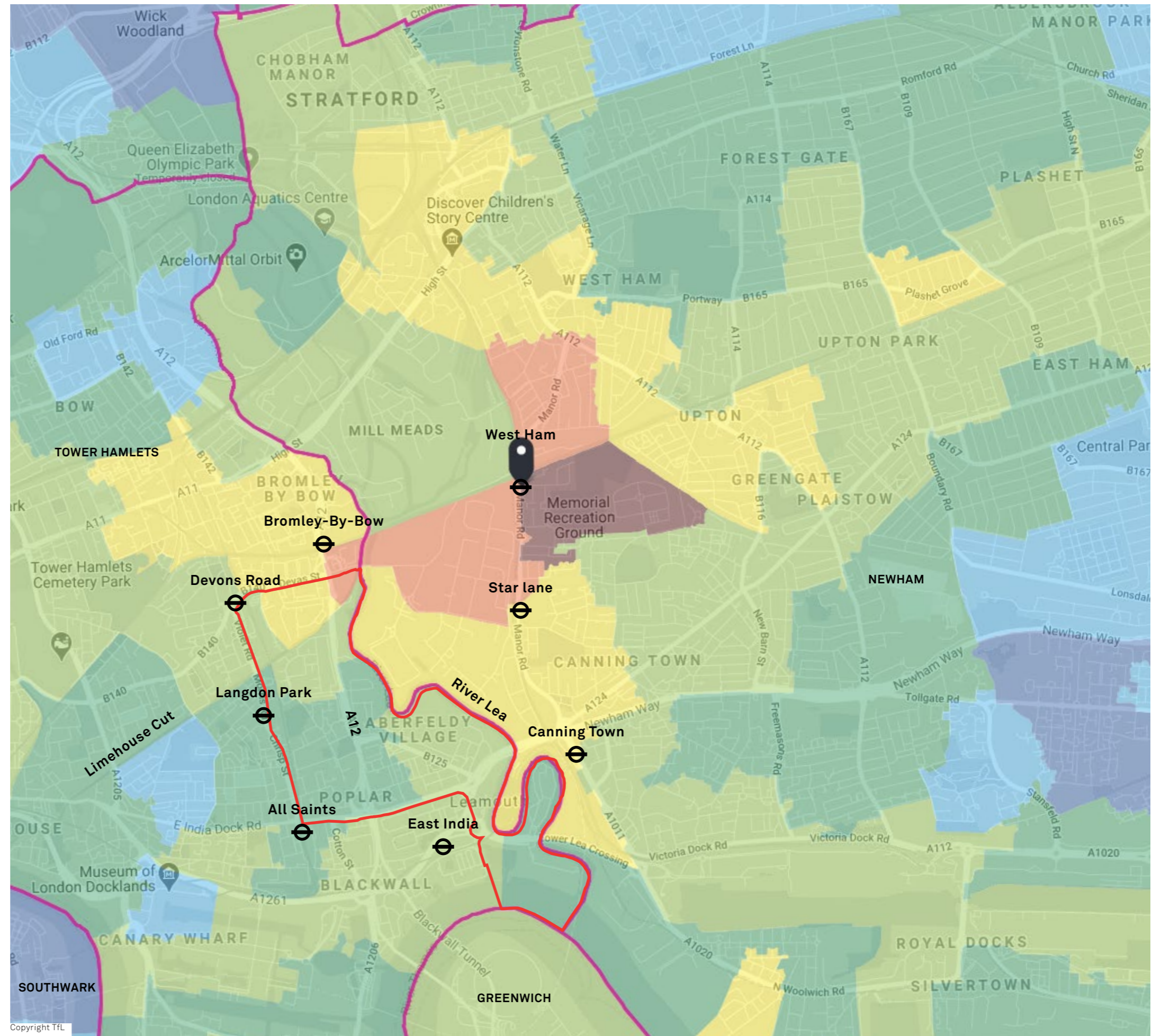
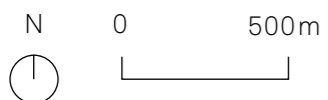
West Ham / TIM map

Laborious connectivity between core study area to / from West Ham station.

KEY

Travel time

- < 5 minutes
- 5 - 10 minutes
- 10 - 15 minutes
- 15 - 20 minutes
- 20 - 25 minutes
- 25 - 30 minutes
- 30 - 35 minutes
- 35 - 40 minutes
- 40 - 45 minutes
- 45 - 50 minutes
- Core area boundaries
- Borough boundaries

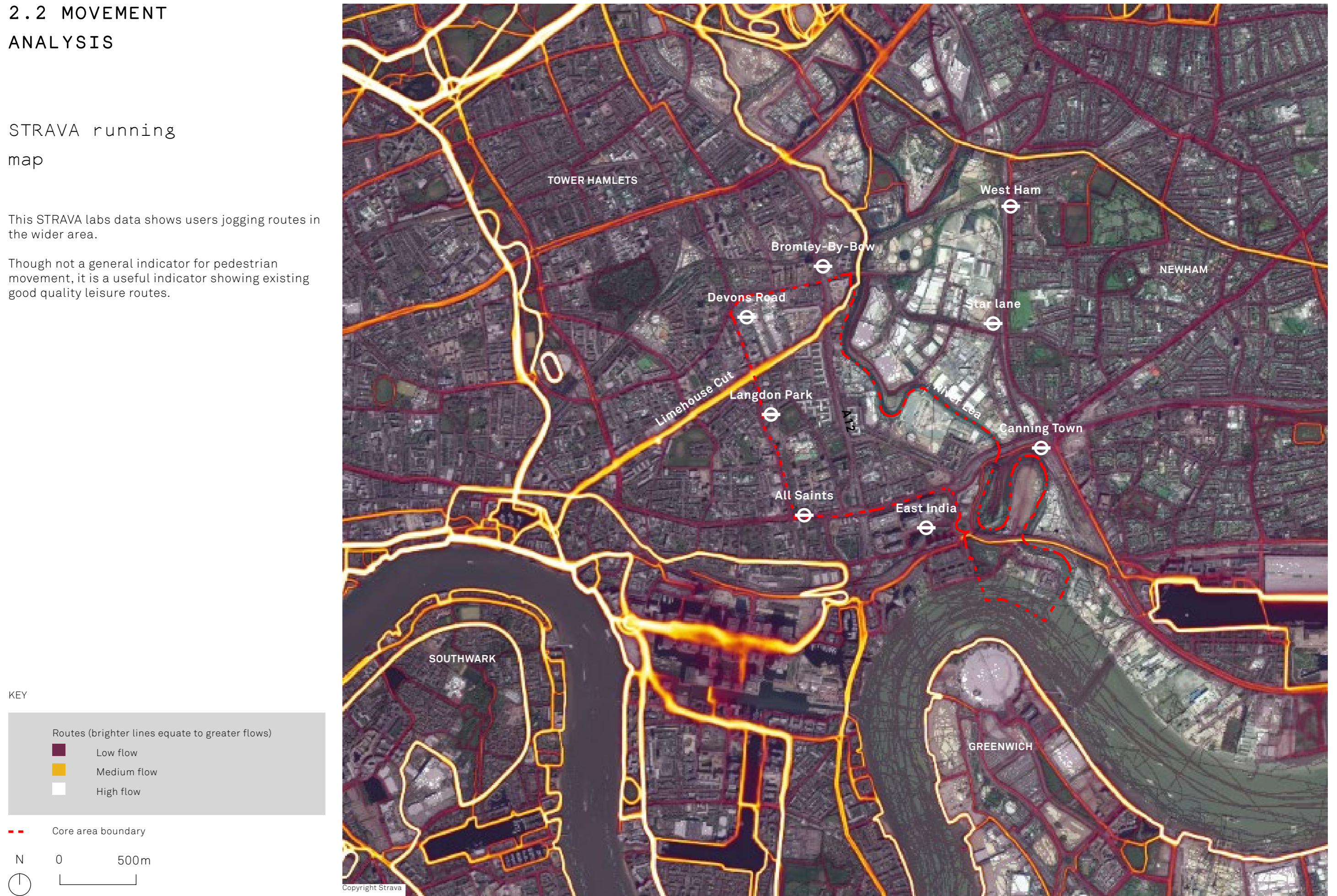


2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

STRAVA running map

This STRAVA labs data shows users jogging routes in the wider area.

Though not a general indicator for pedestrian movement, it is a useful indicator showing existing good quality leisure routes.



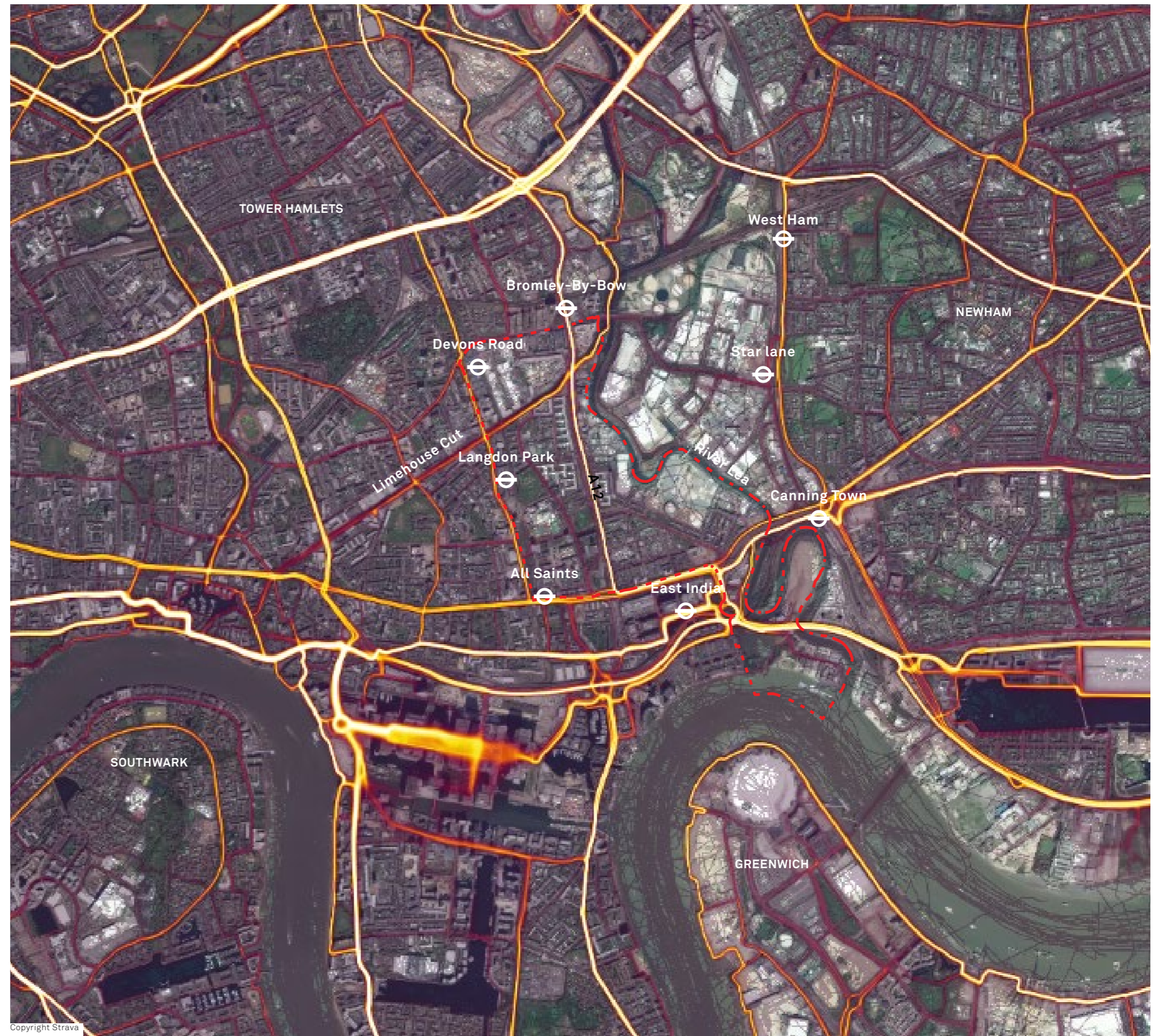
2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

STRAVA cycling map

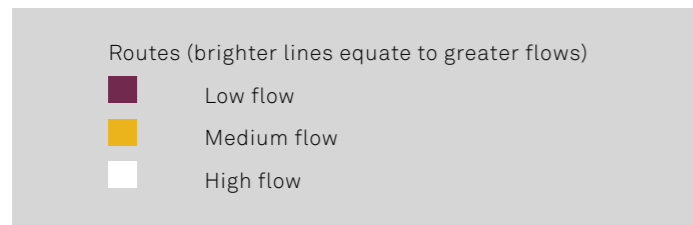
STRAVA cycle data is probably more useful than jogging data as it is often used by commuters as well as leisure riders, so gives some indication of how people might currently get too/from work.

E/w routes are clearly very popular and relate to the existing infrastructure provision on both the A11 (CS2) and CS3 which runs parallel to the A13, as well as the A13 itself.

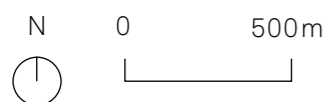
Other routes include the A12 and Crisp Street, Limehouse Cut and Devons road to a lesser extent.



KEY



- - - Core area boundary



2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

PtCT cycle commuting map

Propensity to Cycle Tool (PtCT) data sourced from www.PCT.bike.

Commuting to work scenario projected routes, which includes all legal routes not taking into account cyclist preference but chosen for directness.

Of-course, the PtCT is limited by assuming that all existing legal routes are suitable for cycling and not including new connections, but gives a indication of the volumes of potential cycle traffic through and around the area given a relatively small increase in cycle commuting.

KEY

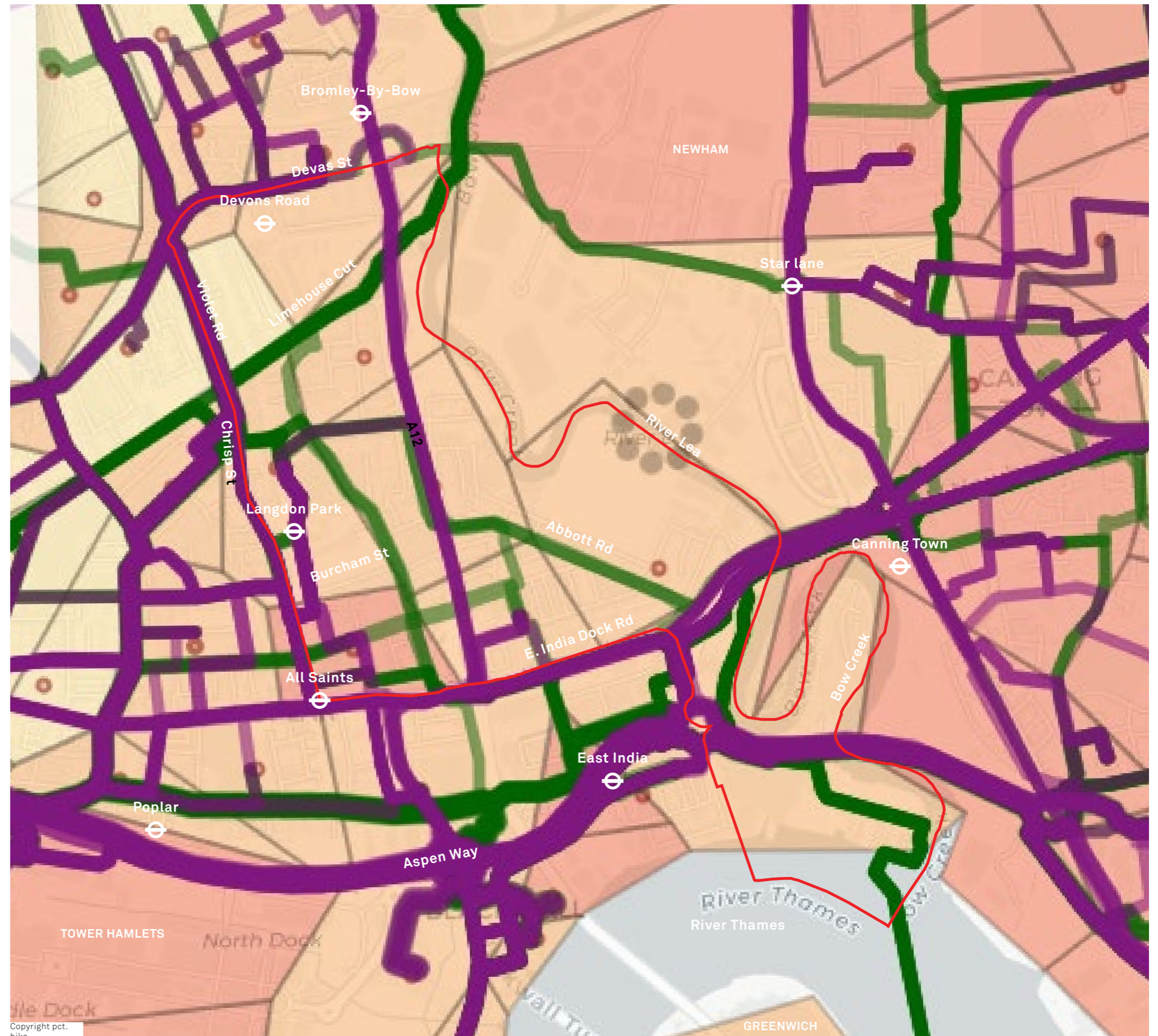
Scenario based on The Government Target (Equality) which models a doubling of cycling nationally, corresponding to the proposed target in the English Department for Transport's draft Cycling Delivery Plan to double cycling in England between 2013 to 2025. The Government Target (Equality) scenario models the increase as occurring solely as a function of trip distance and hilliness, i.e. equitably across age, sex, and other socio-demographic groups.

% of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) inhabitants cycling to work

- 2 - 3%
- 4 - 6%
- 7 - 8%

Routes (thicker lines equate to greater flows)

- Quickest routes (all legal routes not taking into account cyclist preference but chosen for directness)
- Quieter routes (based on Cyclestreets route data)
- Core area boundary



Copyright pct. bike

2.2 MOVEMENT ANALYSIS

PtCT cycle to school map

Propensity to Cycle Tool (PtCT) data sourced from www.PCT.bike.

Cycling to school scenario projected routes, which includes all legal routes not taking into account cyclist preference but chosen for directness.

Of-course, the PtCT is limited by assuming that all existing legal routes are suitable for cycling and not including new connections, but gives a indication of the volumes of potential cycle traffic through and around the area given a relatively small increase in cycle commuting.

KEY

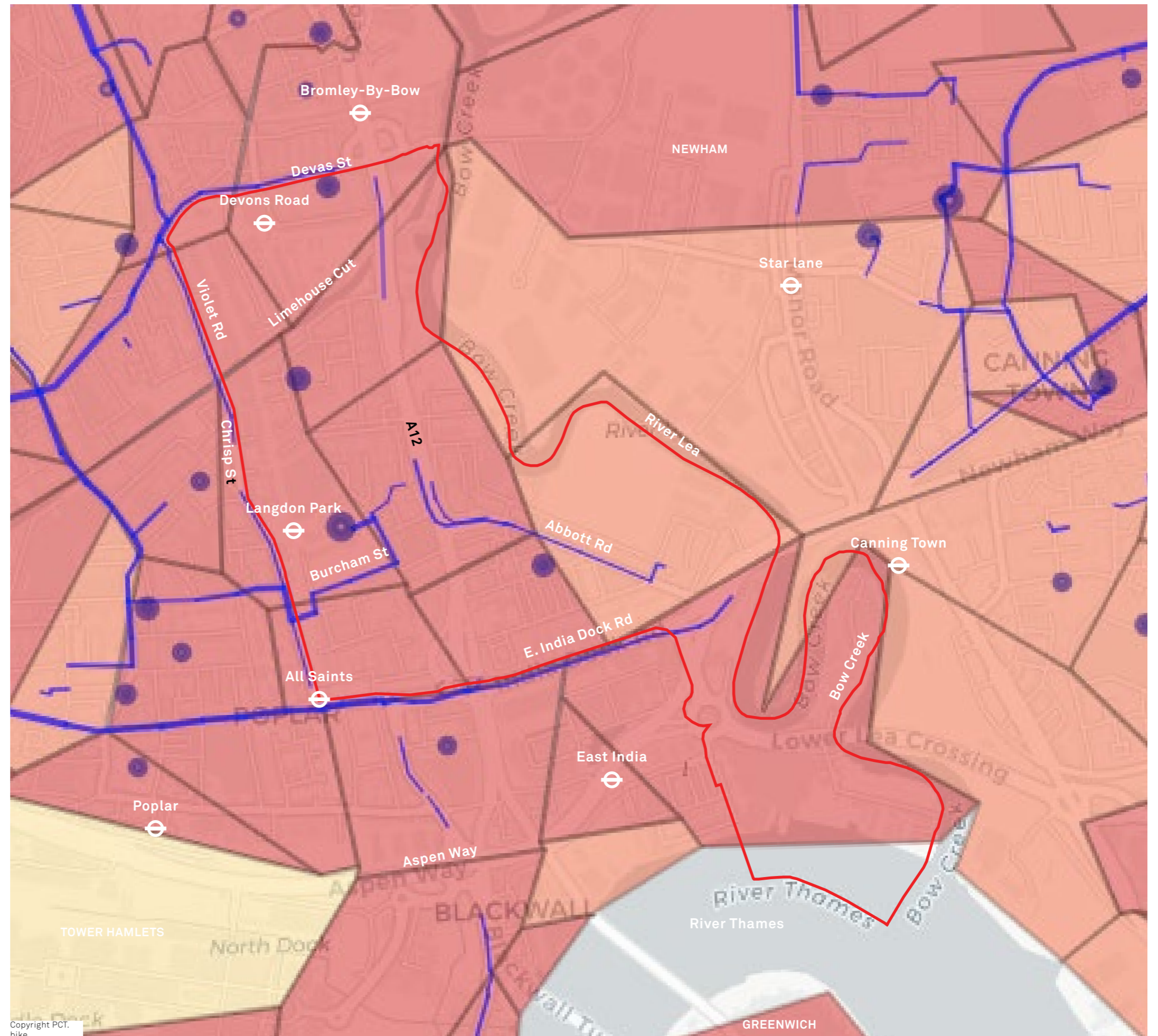
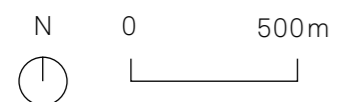
Scenario based on The Government Target (Equality) which models a doubling of cycling nationally, corresponding to the proposed target in the English Department for Transport's draft Cycling Delivery Plan to double cycling in England between 2013 to 2025. The Government Target (Equality) scenario models the increase as occurring solely as a function of trip distance and hilliness, i.e. equitably across age, sex, and other socio-demographic groups.

% of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) inhabitants cycling to school

- 2 - 3%
- 4 - 6%
- 7 - 8%

Routes (thicker lines equate to greater flows)

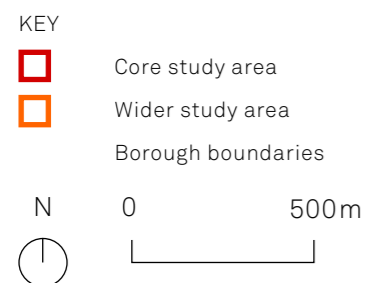
- Quickest routes (all legal routes not taking into account cyclist preference but chosen for directness)
- Core area boundary





2.3 SITE CONTEXT

Study area
boundaries

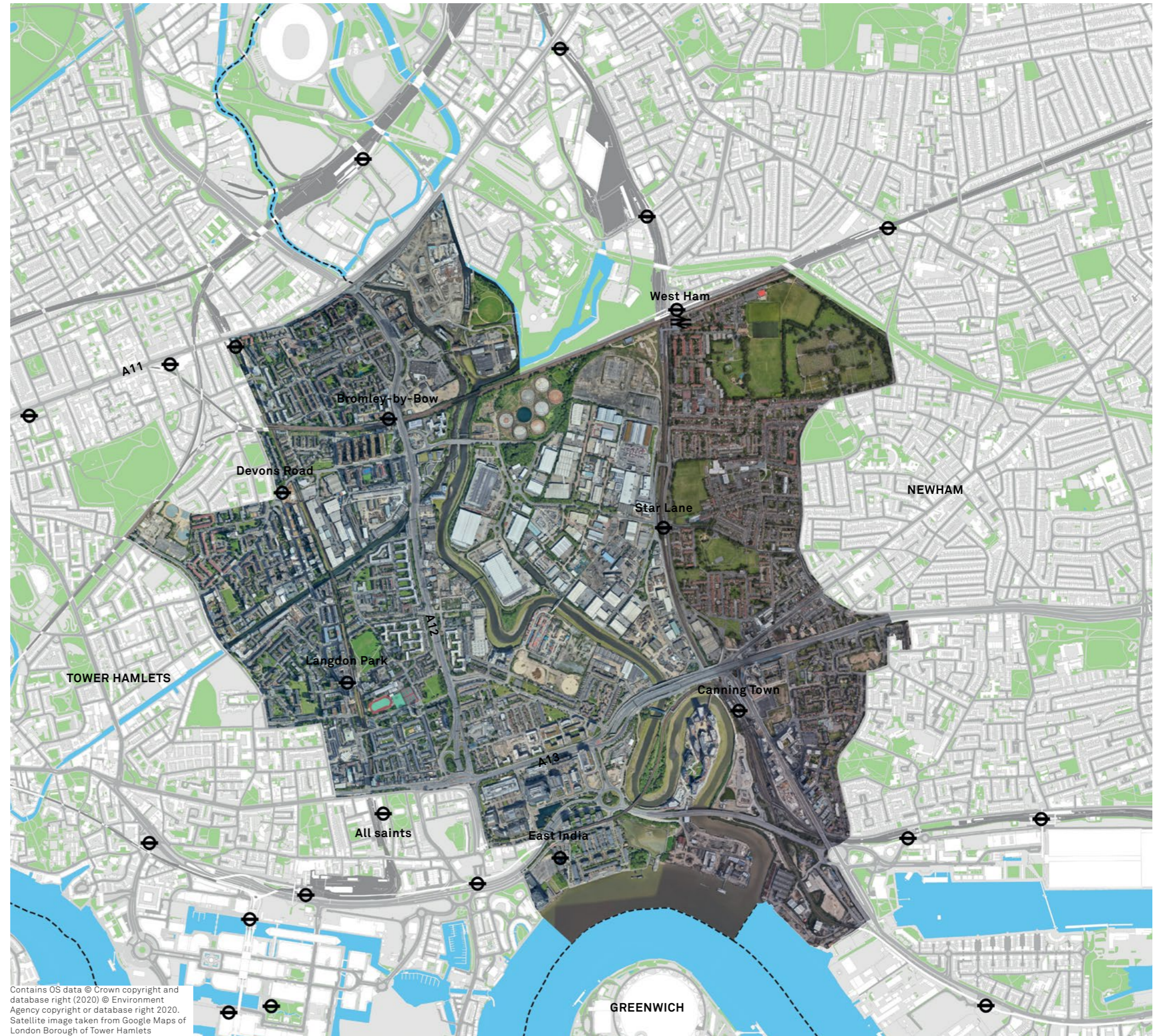


2.3 SITE CONTEXT

Aerial map

Aerial image highlighting building volumes within the study areas.

Industrial areas to the east are predominantly larger volume buildings in comparison to the finer grain to the rest of the study area.

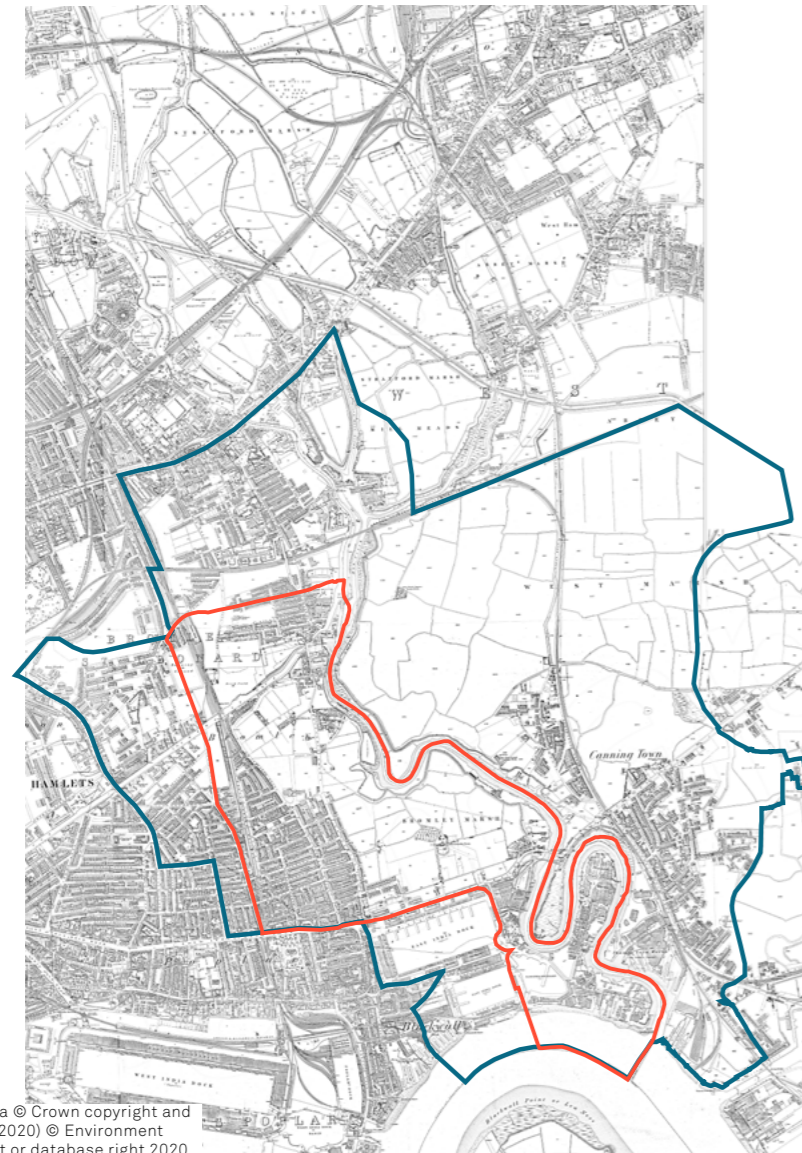


2.3 SITE CONTEXT

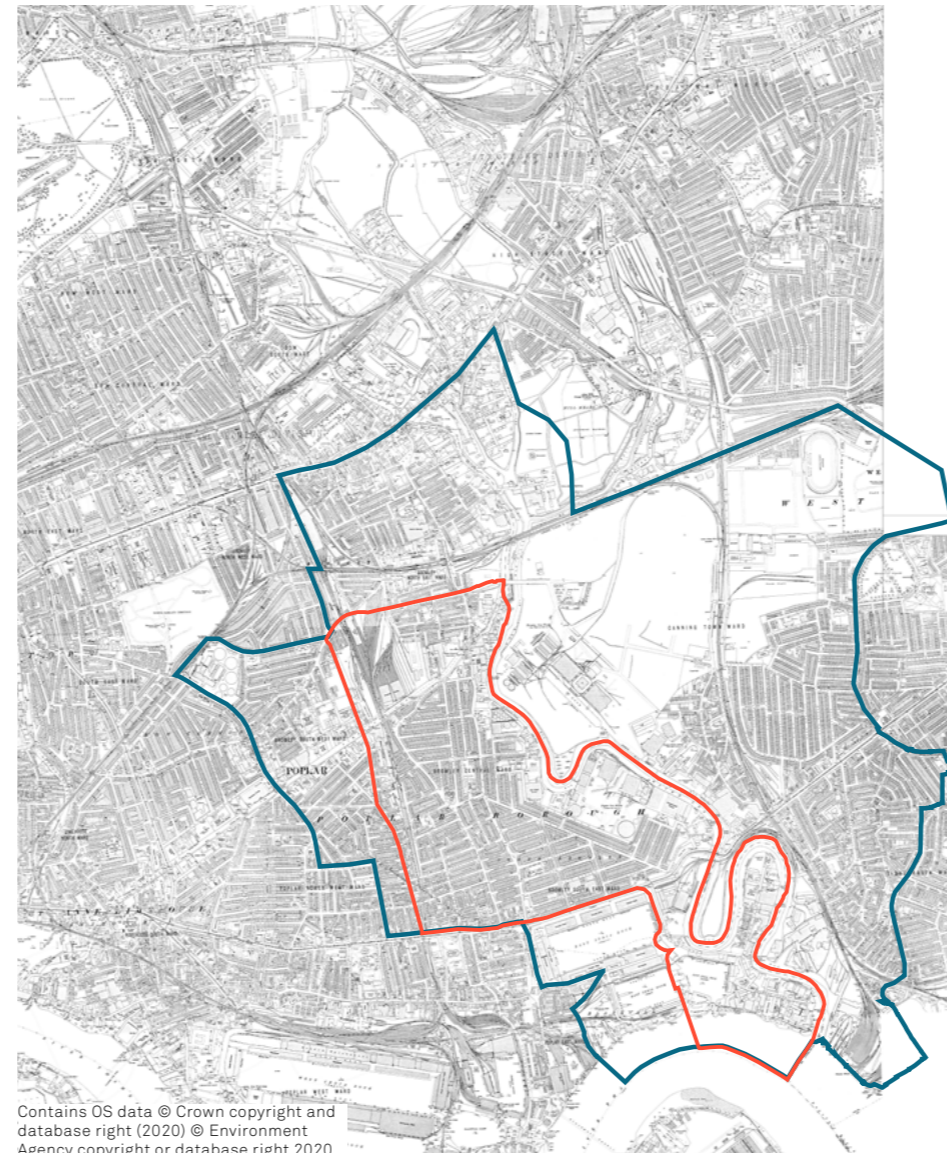
Historic maps

Historical maps showing the progressive eastward expansion of urban development in the 19th and the 20th centuries. Industry has consistently been situated along the banks of the River Lea.

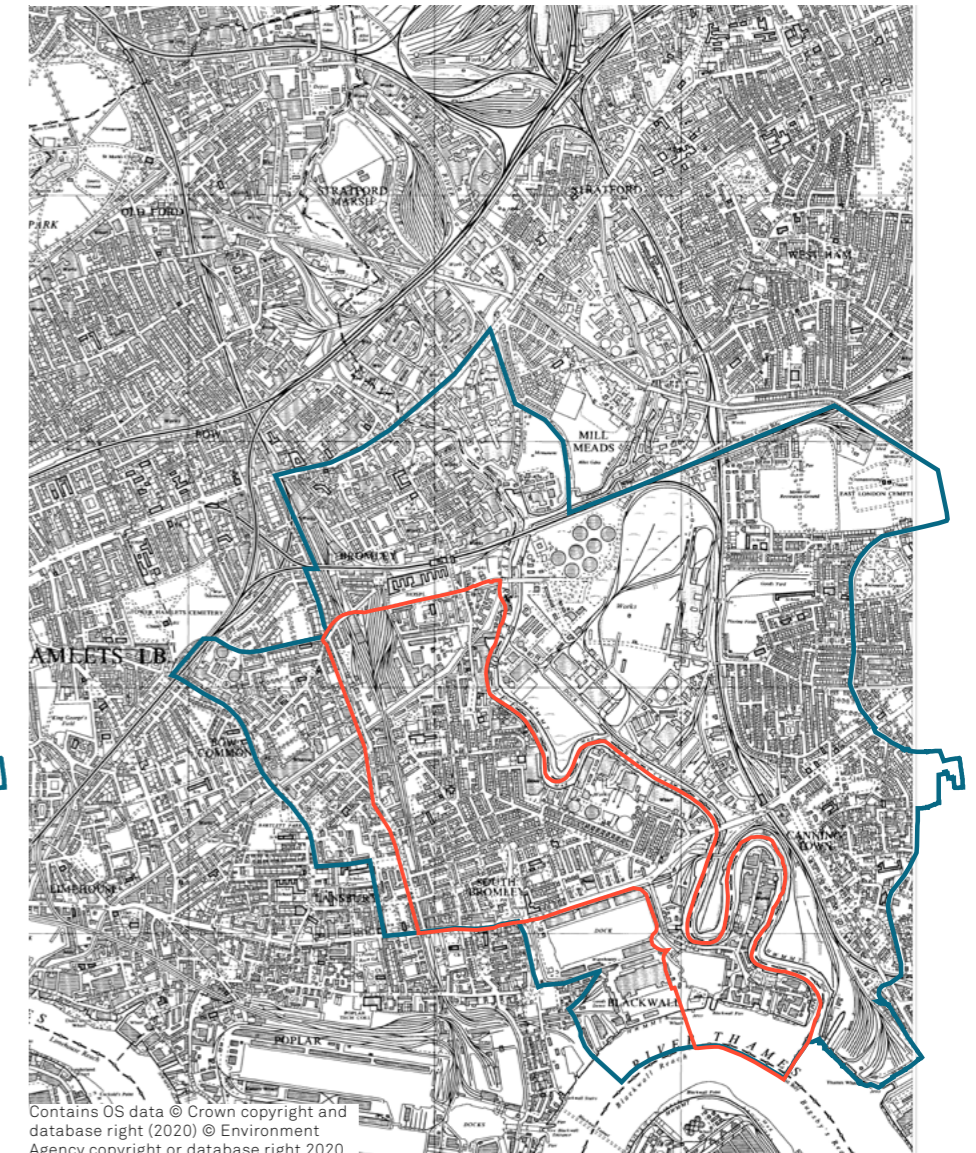
1860



1910



1960



2.3 SITE CONTEXT

Historic aerial
images

Aerial images showing progression of major developments such as Olympic Park and City Island over 20 year period.

1999



2010

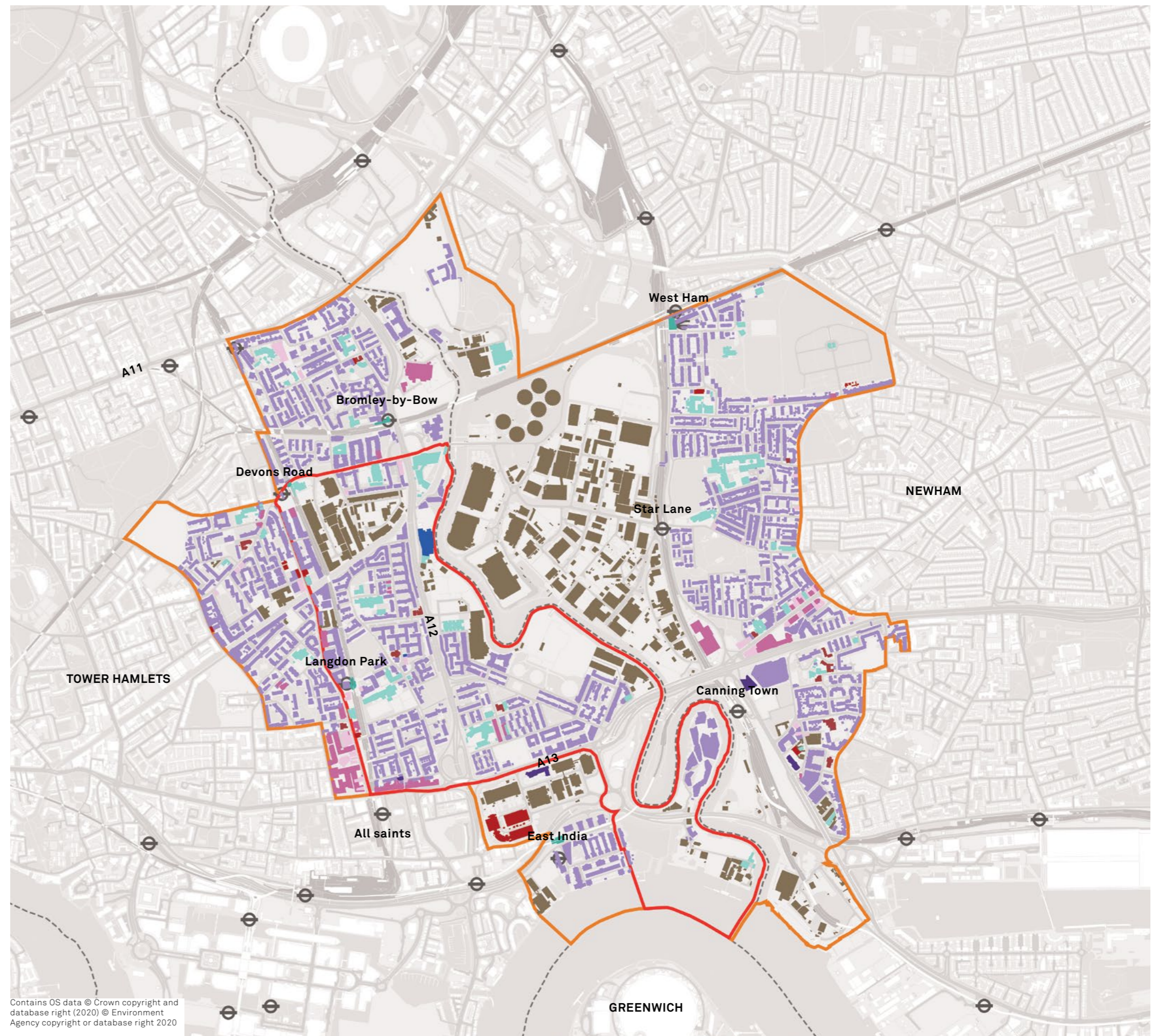


2019



2.3 SITE CONTEXT

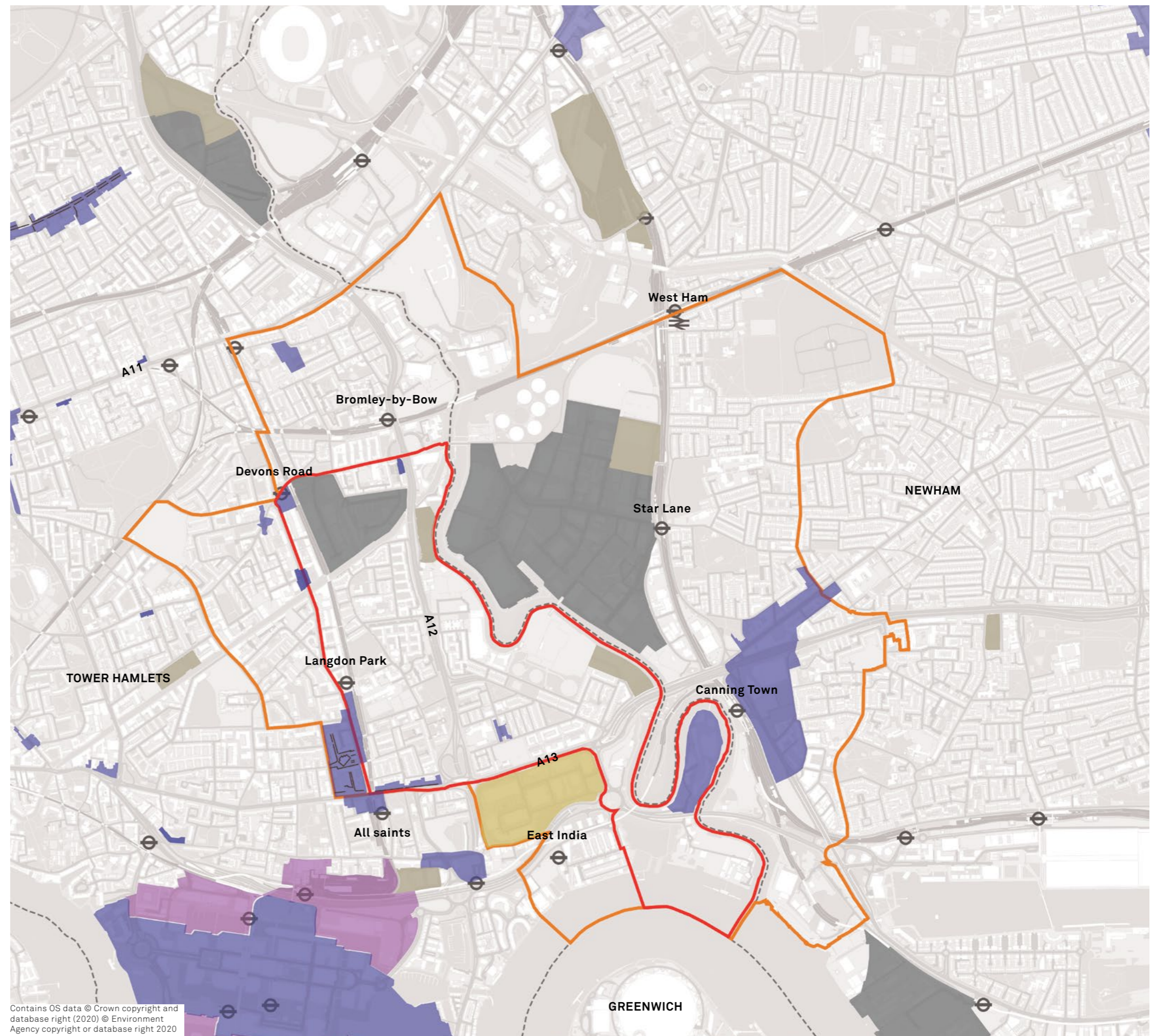
Land use map



2.3 SITE CONTEXT

Key employment
and retail areas

- KEY
- Publicly accessible pedestrian priority routes
 - Private pedestrian priority routes
 - Strategic Industrial location (SIL)
 - Locally Significant Industrial Sites
 - Employment location
 - Retail destinations
 - Isle of Dogs Activity Area
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Borough boundaries



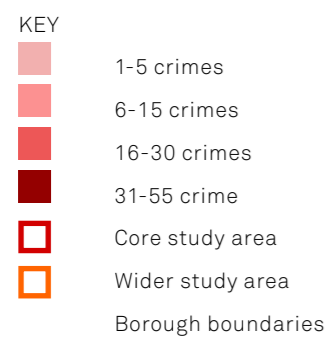
2.3 SITE CONTEXT

Crime heat map

There were total of 4005 crimes reported and documented within the study area in first three months of 2020

The top 3 roads with 50 crimes and over are on or near:

1. Paton Close
2. Pioneer Close
3. Barking Road high-street



2.3 SITE CONTEXT

% of private dwellings without outdoor space

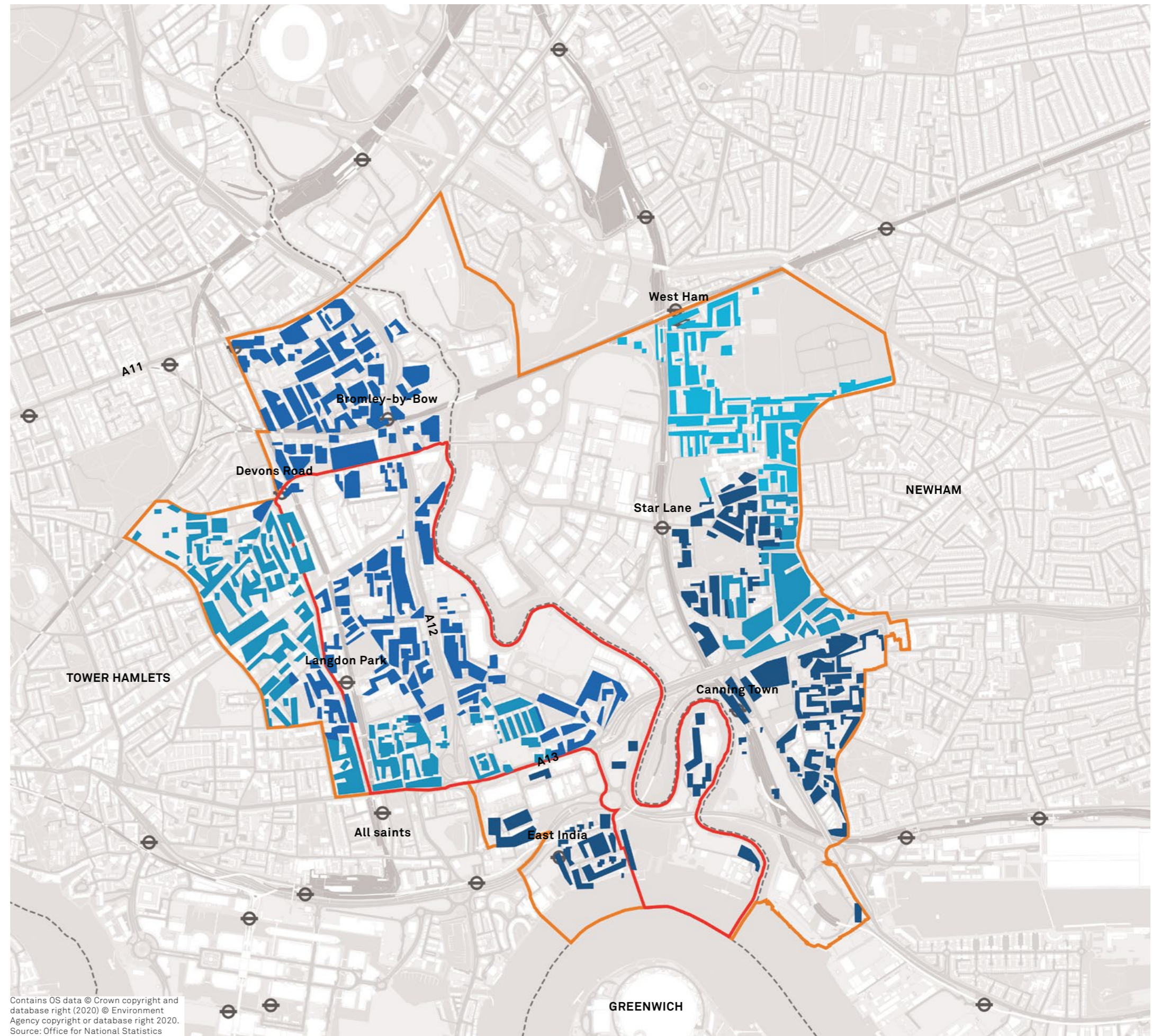
The study area has a high percentage of housing without private outdoor space, which could be mitigated with publicly accessible pockets of open space and pedestrian friendly routes to the river.

KEY
Percentage of private dwellings without outdoor space:

- 49-98%
- 27-49%
- 15-27%
- 7-15%

- Core study area
- Wider study area
- Borough boundaries

N 0 500m

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2.3 SITE CONTEXT

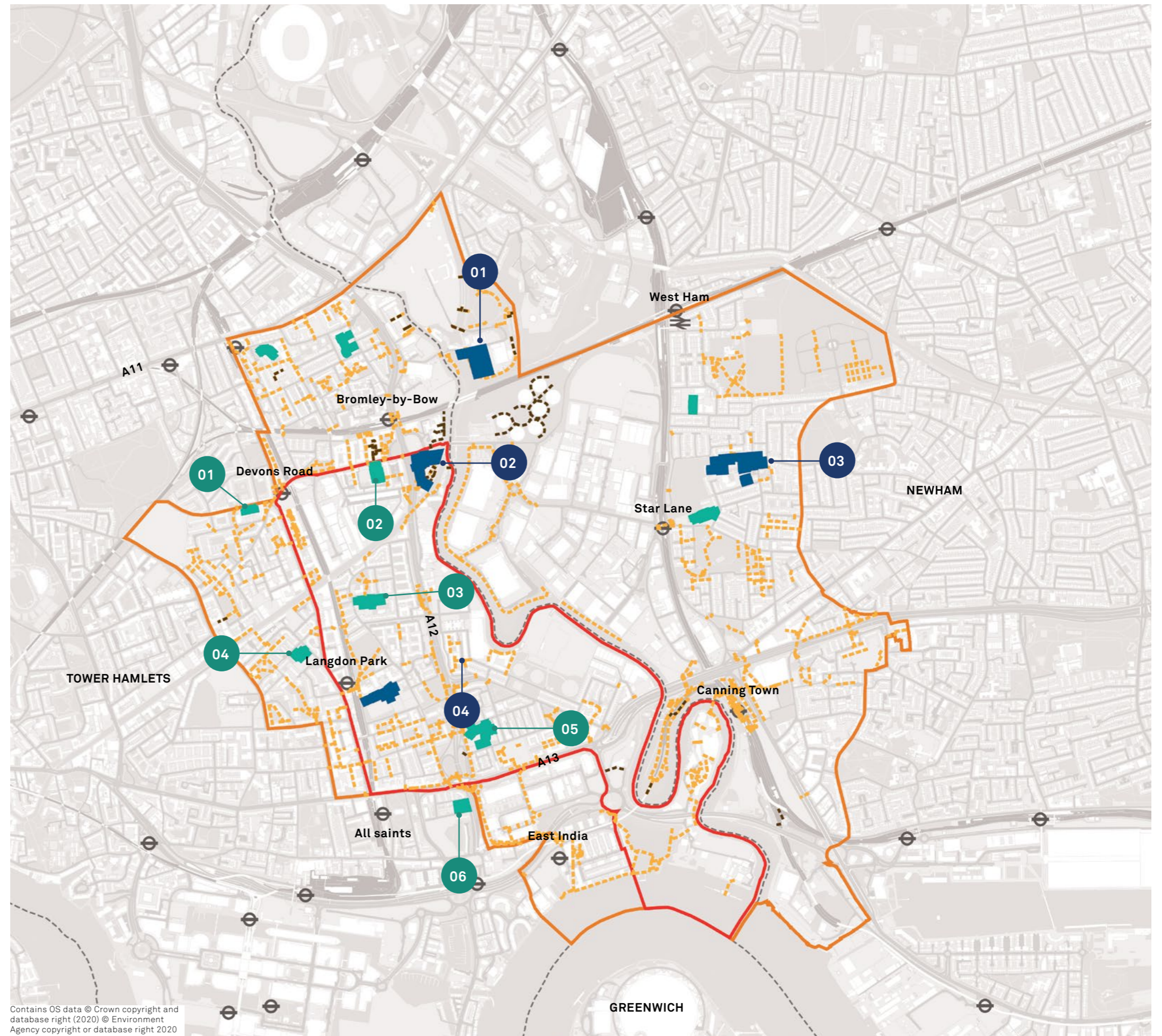
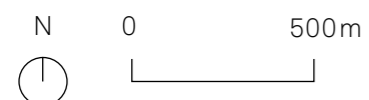
Destinations:
Local schools

School locations and their relationship to existing pedestrian priority network, highlighting potential network expansion within study area with schools as a focus.

- Primary Schools:
1. The Clara Grant Primary School
 2. Marner Primary School
 3. Manorfield Primary School
 4. St Saviour's School
 5. Culloden Primary Academy
 6. Woolmore Primary School

- Secondary Schools:
1. East London Science School
 2. Bow School
 3. East Lea Community School
 4. Langdon Park School

- KEY
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - - - Pedestrian priority routes
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Borough boundaries

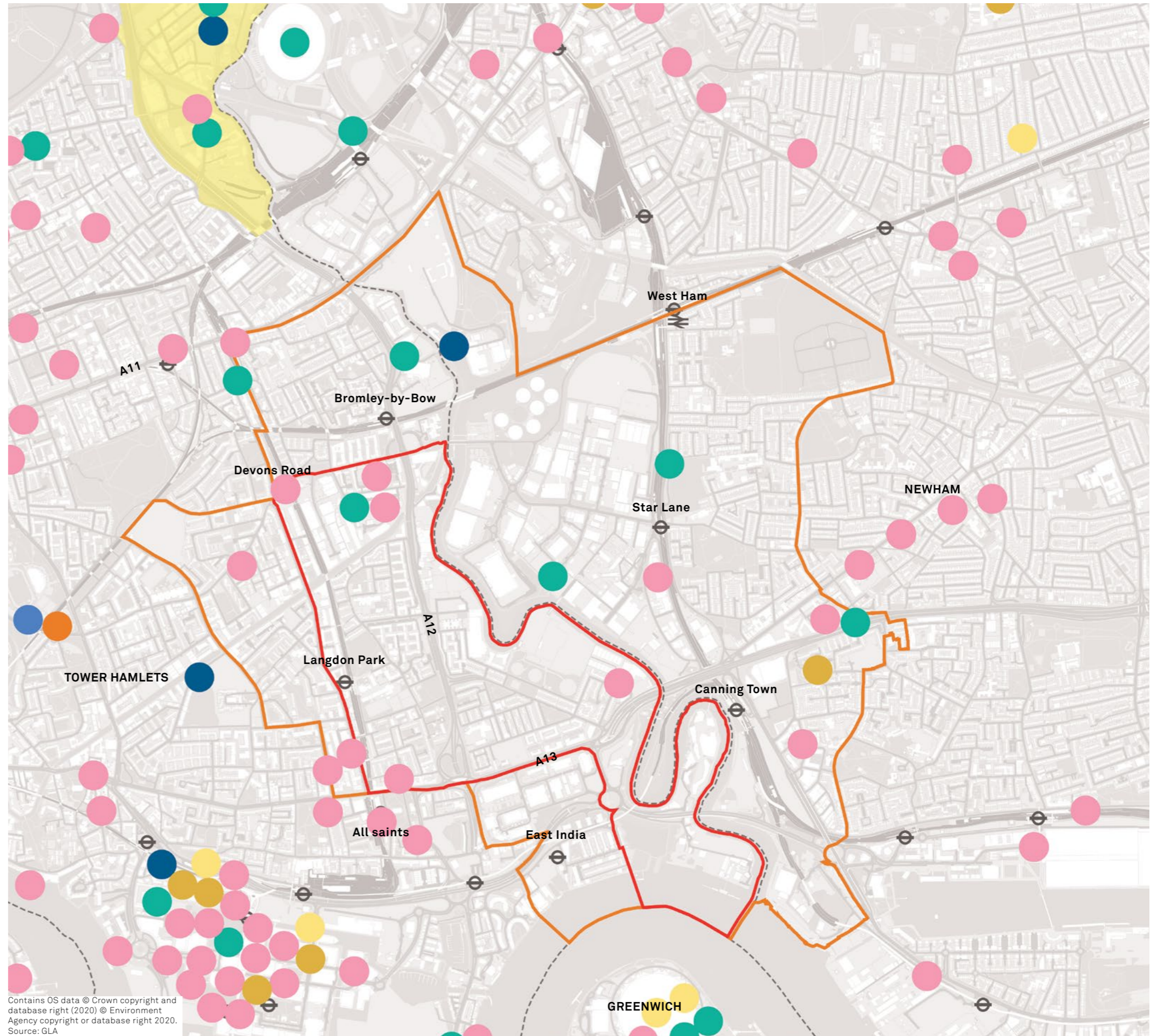


2.3 SITE CONTEXT

Destinations: Local cultural infrastructure

The study area includes a number of cultural consumption destinations with a high concentration of cultural activity within the Hackney Wick and Fish Island CEZ to the north, and Canary Wharf to the south.

- KEY
- Pubs
 - Museums, galleries and art centres
 - Cinemas, theatres and dance venues
 - Music related venues
 - Archive
 - Skate-parks
 - Legal street walls
 - Hackney Wick and Fish Island CEZ
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Borough boundaries



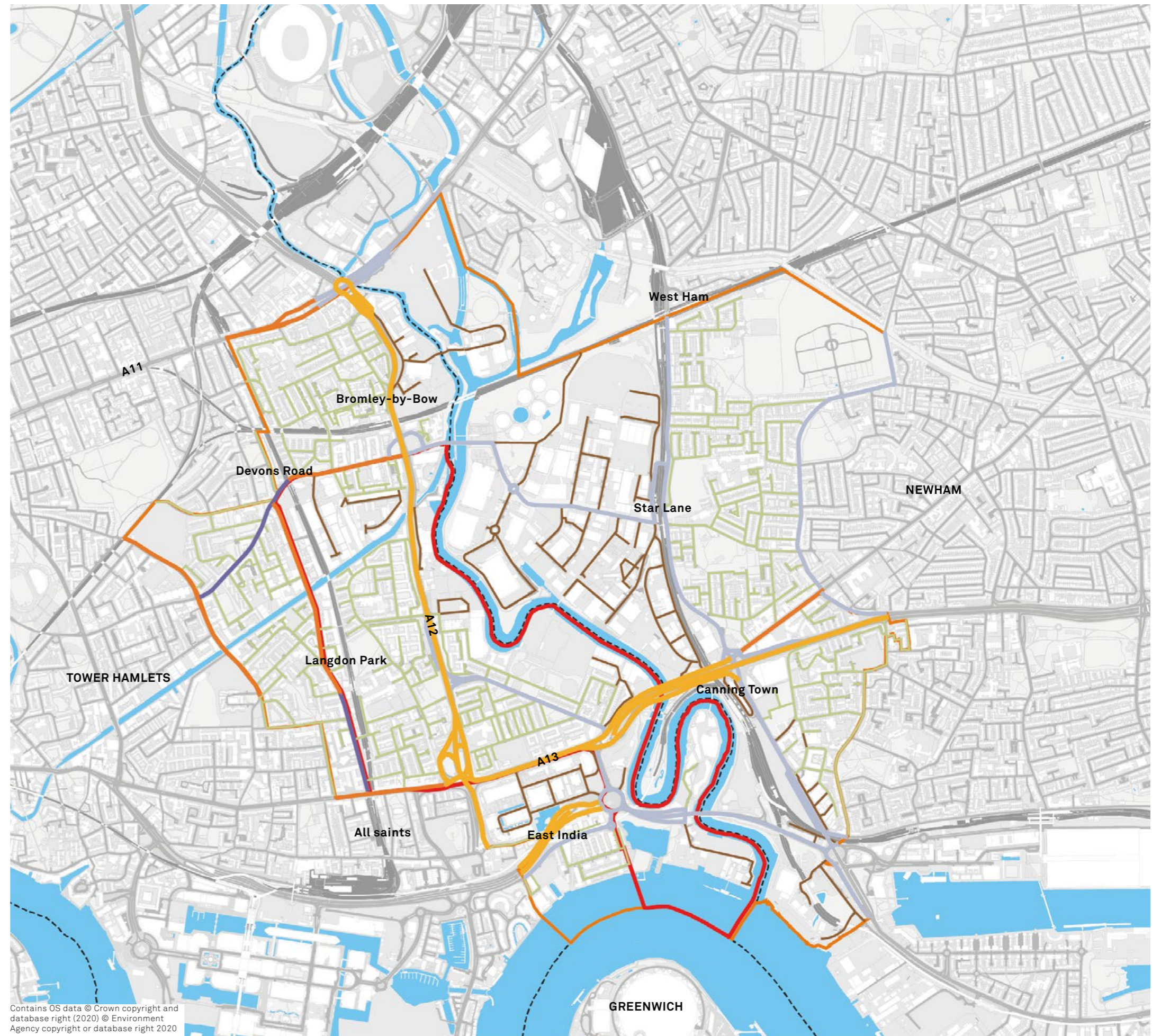


2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

TfL street types

The mapped street types demonstrate a mix in land uses / character and the severance issue which vary across the core area.

- KEY
- Core Road
 - Connector
 - Local Street
 - High Road
 - High Street
 - Town Square
 - City Hub
 - City Street
 - City Place
 - Industrial/Service Road
 - Core study area
 - Wider study area
 - Borough boundaries

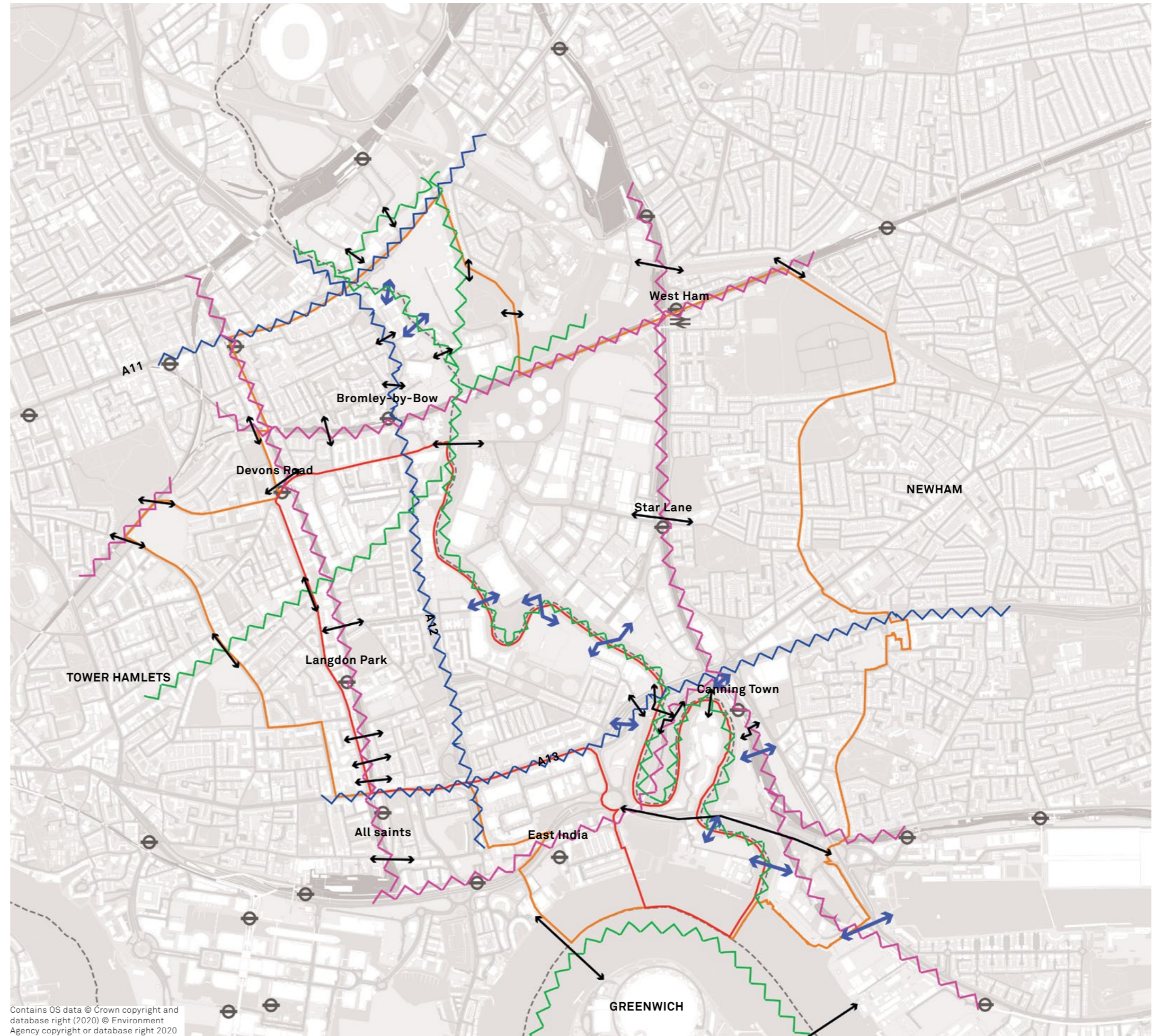
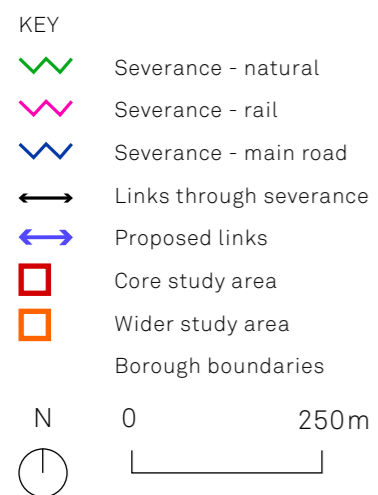


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2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Severance and connections

Map highlighting severance caused by river, road and rail infrastructure across the study area.















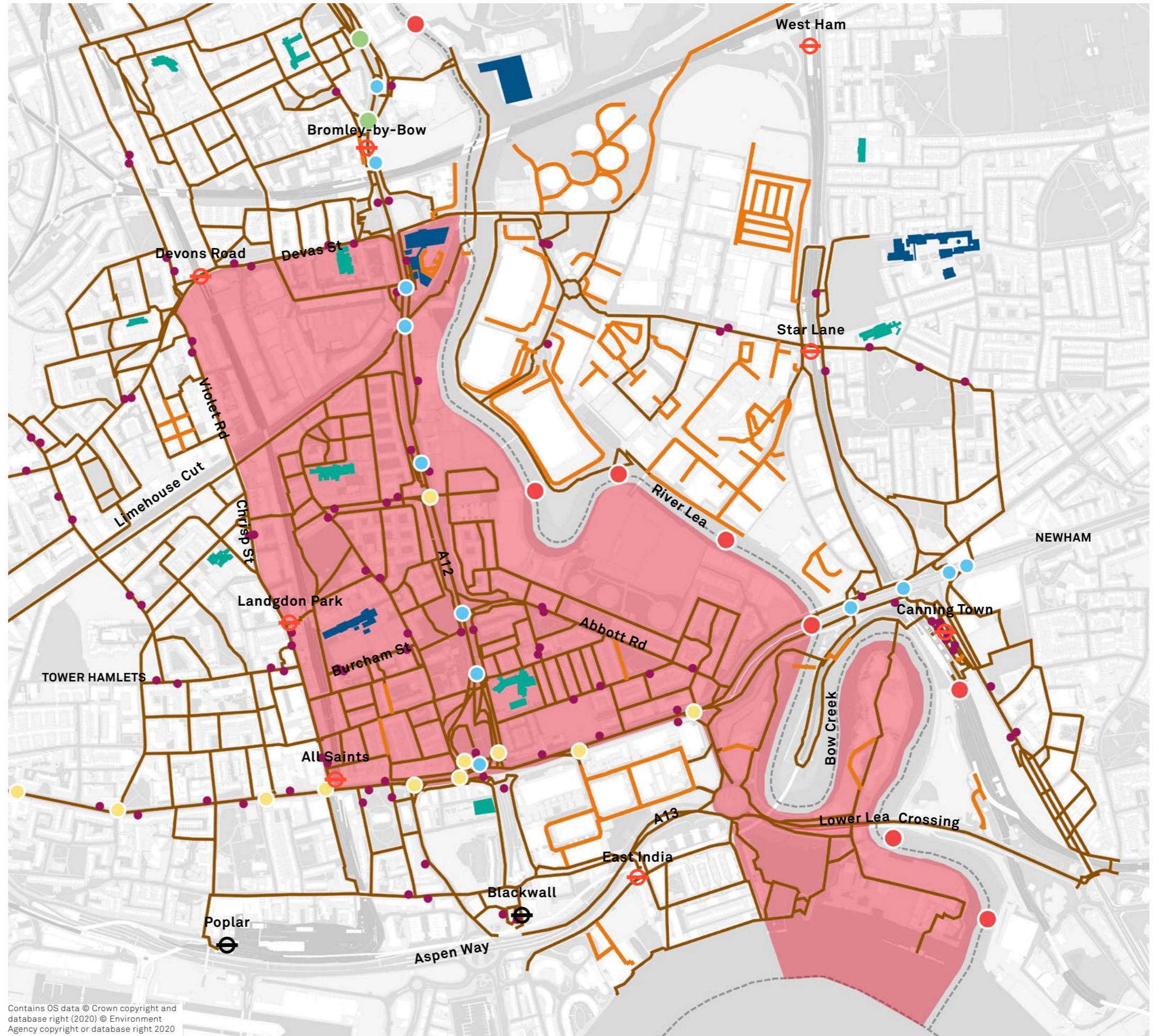
2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Key existing pedestrian routes and transport nodes

This map illustrates existing pedestrian routes to/ from key transport nodes and throughout the study area.

It also identifies a number of private roads within or leading to the core area.









- KEY
-  Key stations
 -  Bus stops
 -  Pedestrian subways over A12
 -  Pedestrian crossings over A12 and A13
 -  Planned pedestrian crossing
 -  Planned bridge links
 -  Secondary schools
 -  Primary schools
 -  Existing walking routes
 -  Existing private roads
 -  Core study area
 -  Borough boundaries



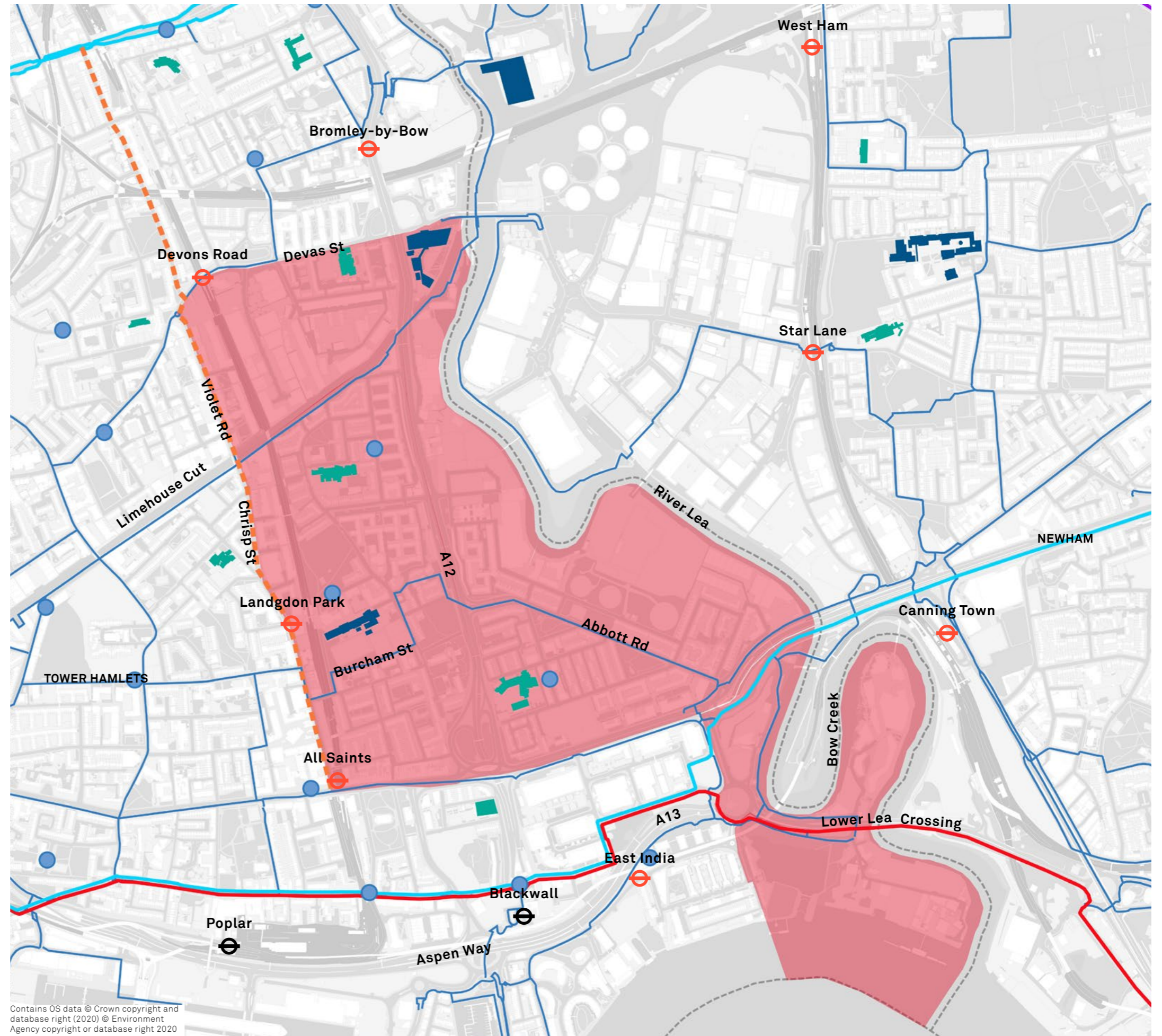
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2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Existing cycle routes
and key transport
nodes

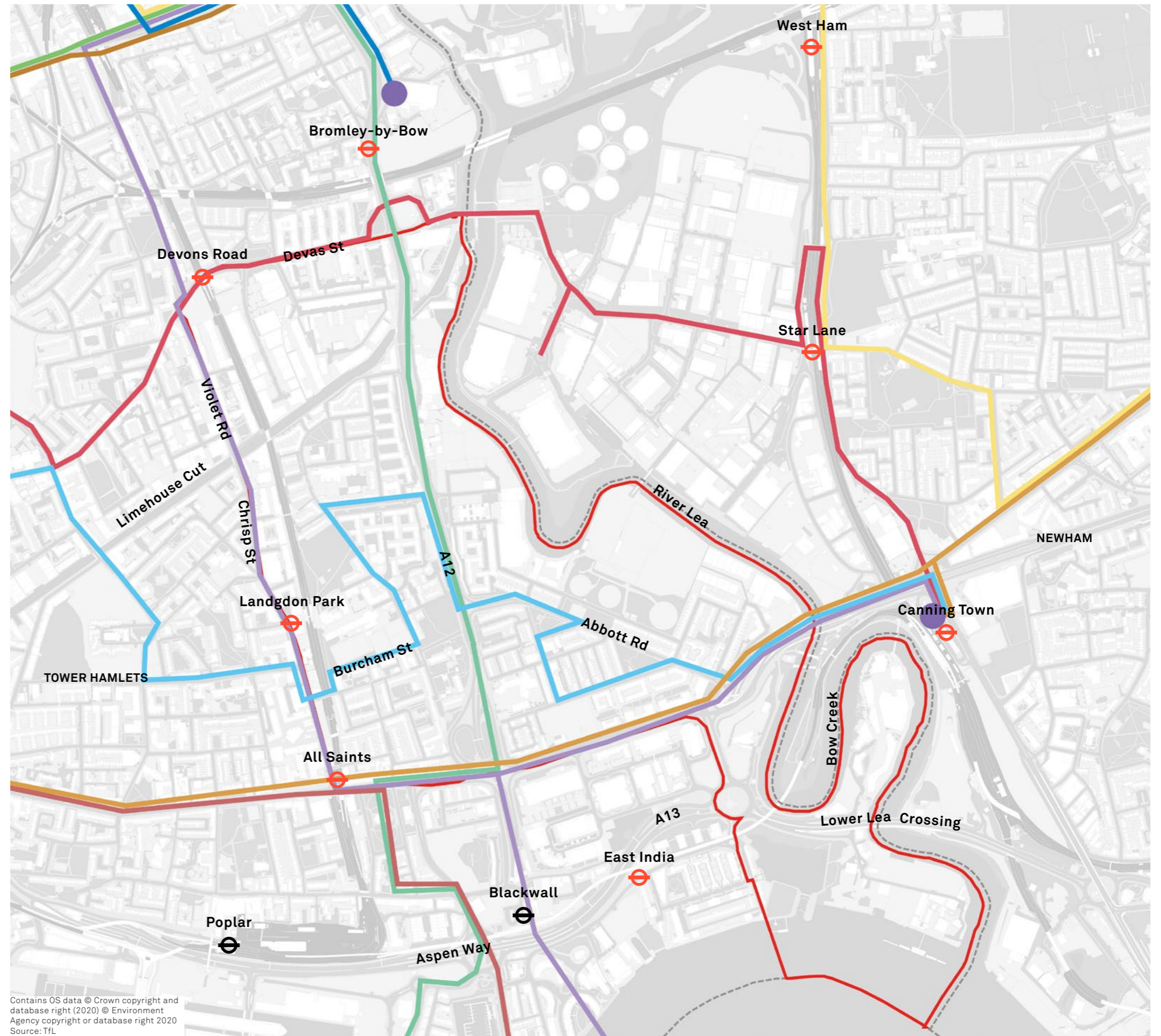
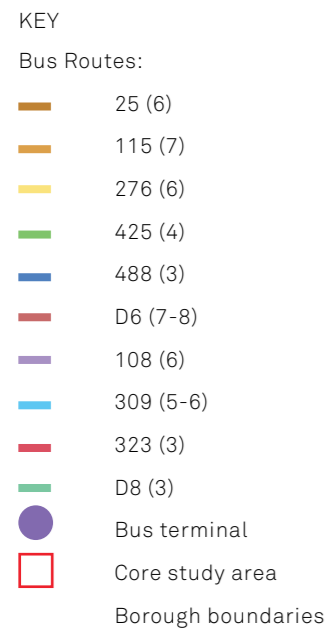
- KEY
-  Key stations
 -  Bus stops
 -  Planned bridge links
 -  Secondary schools
 -  Primary schools
 -  Existing cycle routes
 -  Core study area
 -  Borough boundaries

N 0 250m

2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Bus routes

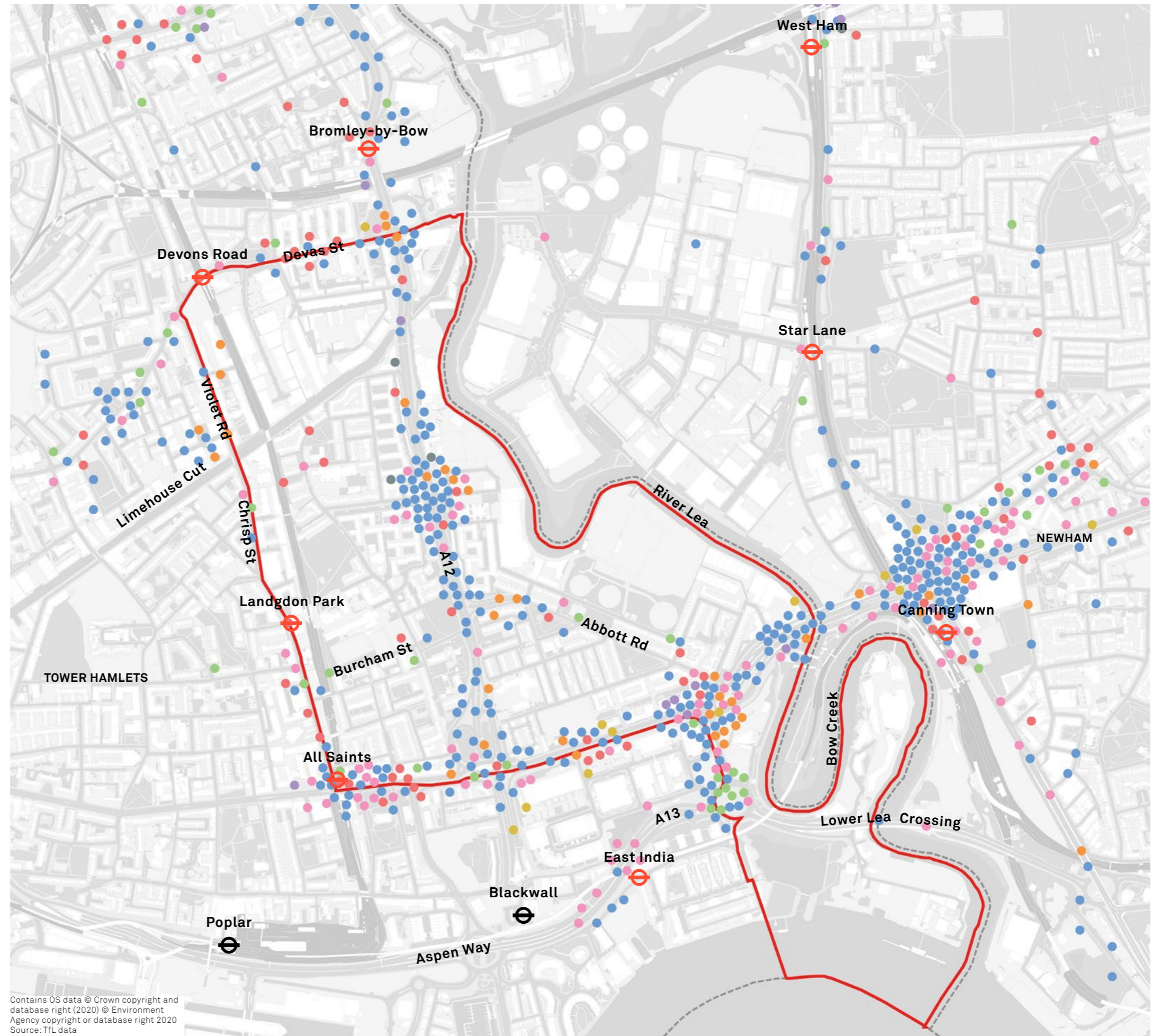


2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Collisions by mode

Collision data provided by TfL, 36 months to the end of October 2019.

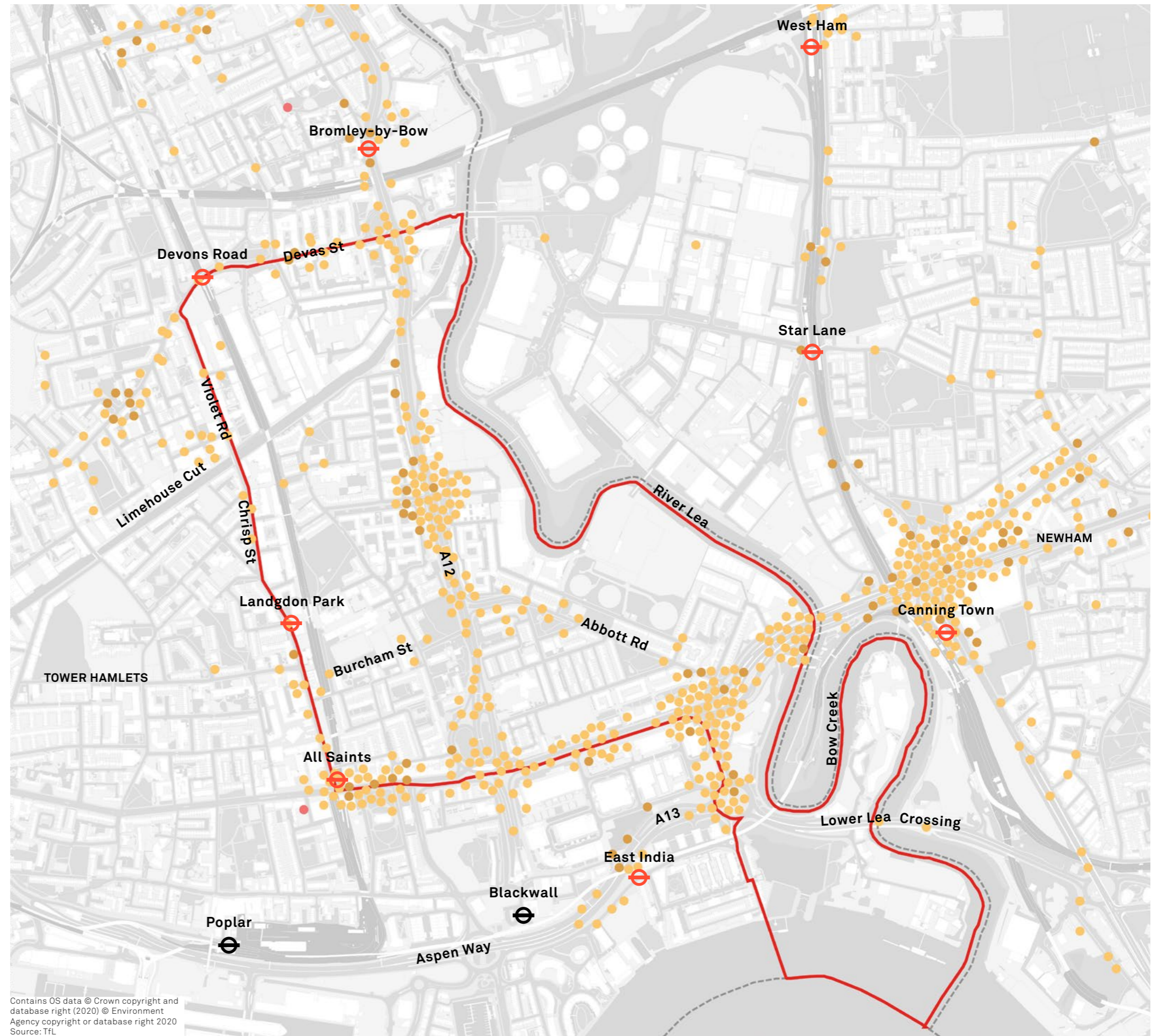
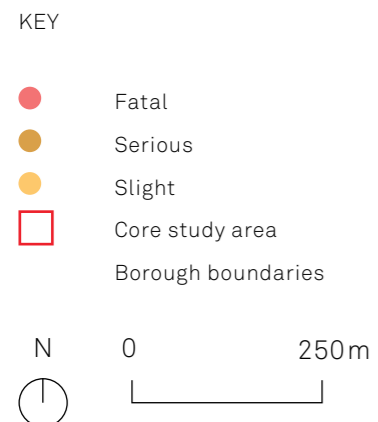
- KEY
- Pedestrian
 - Cycle
 - Motorbike / scooter
 - Car
 - Taxi
 - Bus or coach
 - Goods vehicle
 - Other vehicle
 - Core study area
 - Borough boundaries



2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Collisions by
severity

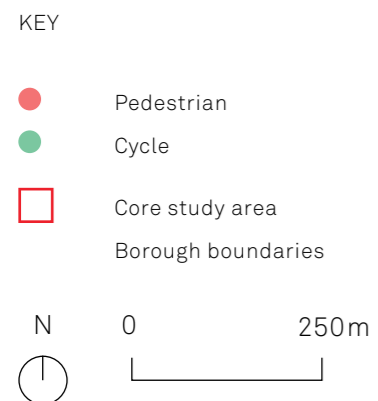
Collision data provided by TfL, 36 months to the end
of October 2019.



2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Collisions:
Pedestrian and cycle

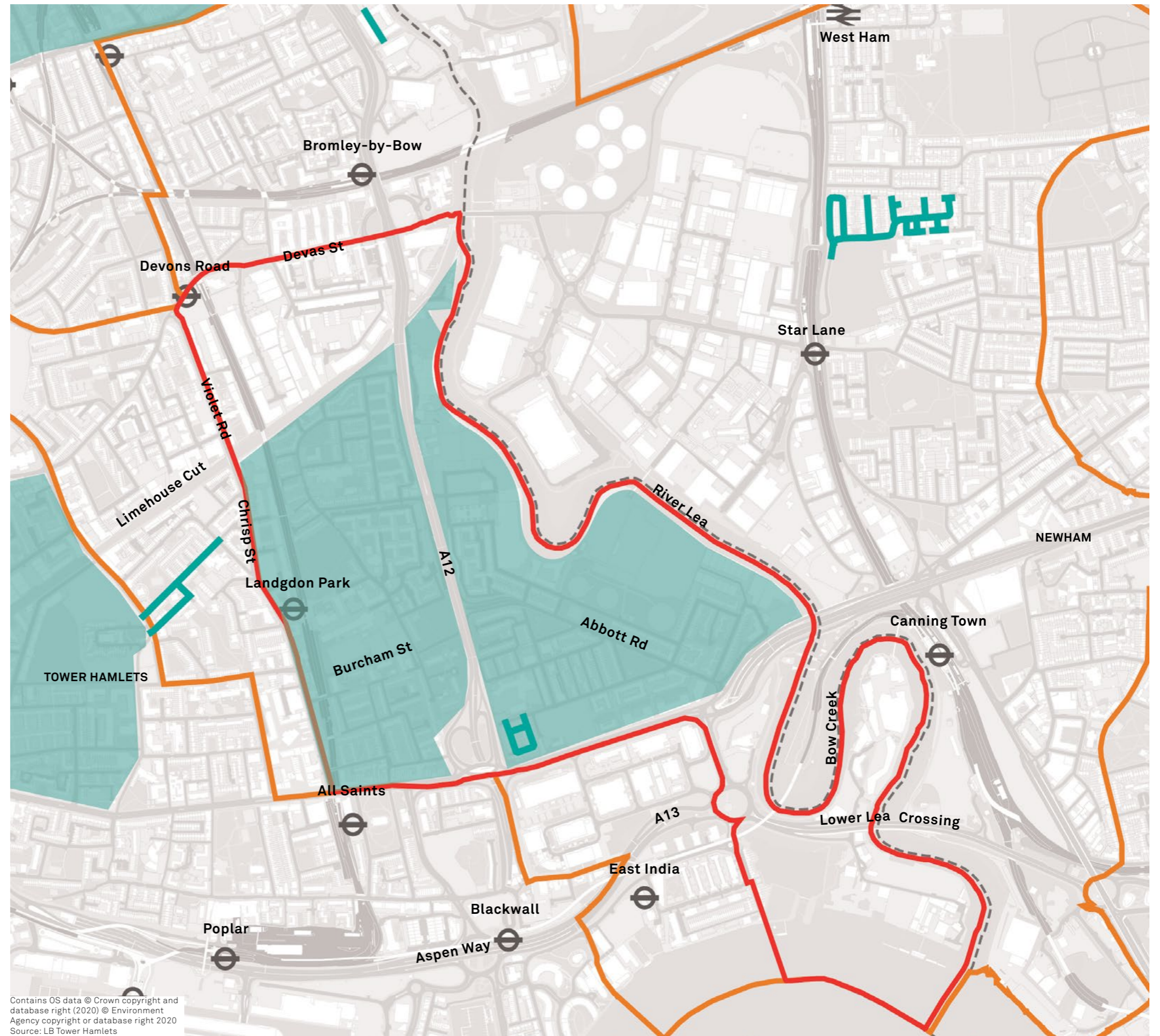
Collision data provided by TfL, 36 months to the end of October 2019.



2.4 SITE CONTEXT - MOVEMENT

Living Streets

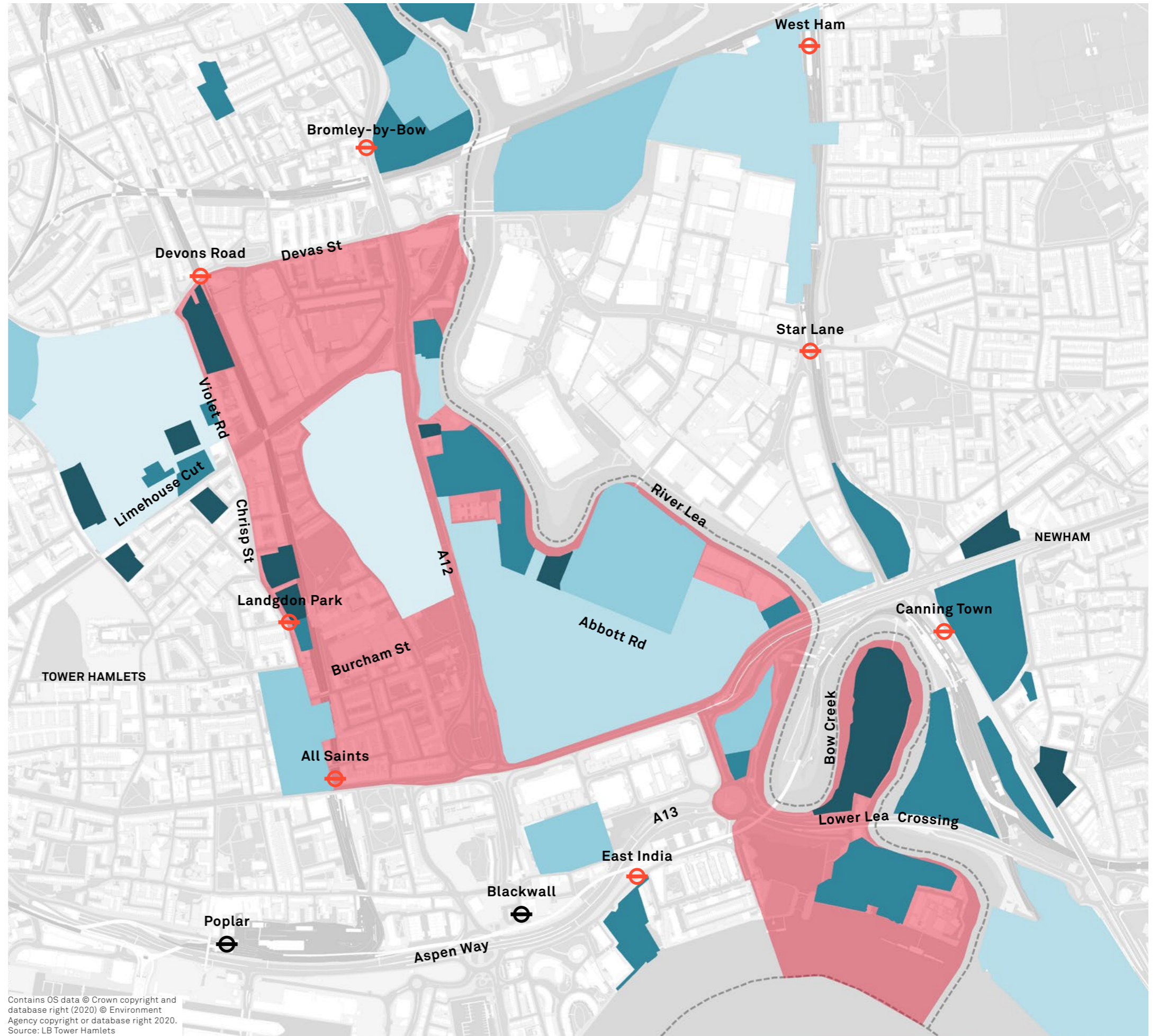
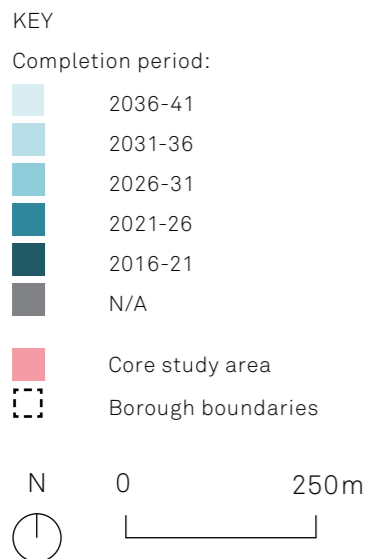
Location of existing Living Street designated roads and Liveable Streets neighbourhoods.





2.5 SITE CONTEXT - DEVELOPMENT

Development phasing



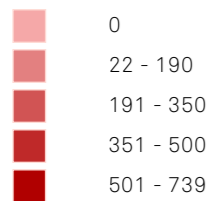
2.5 SITE CONTEXT - DEVELOPMENT

Large scale
development sites

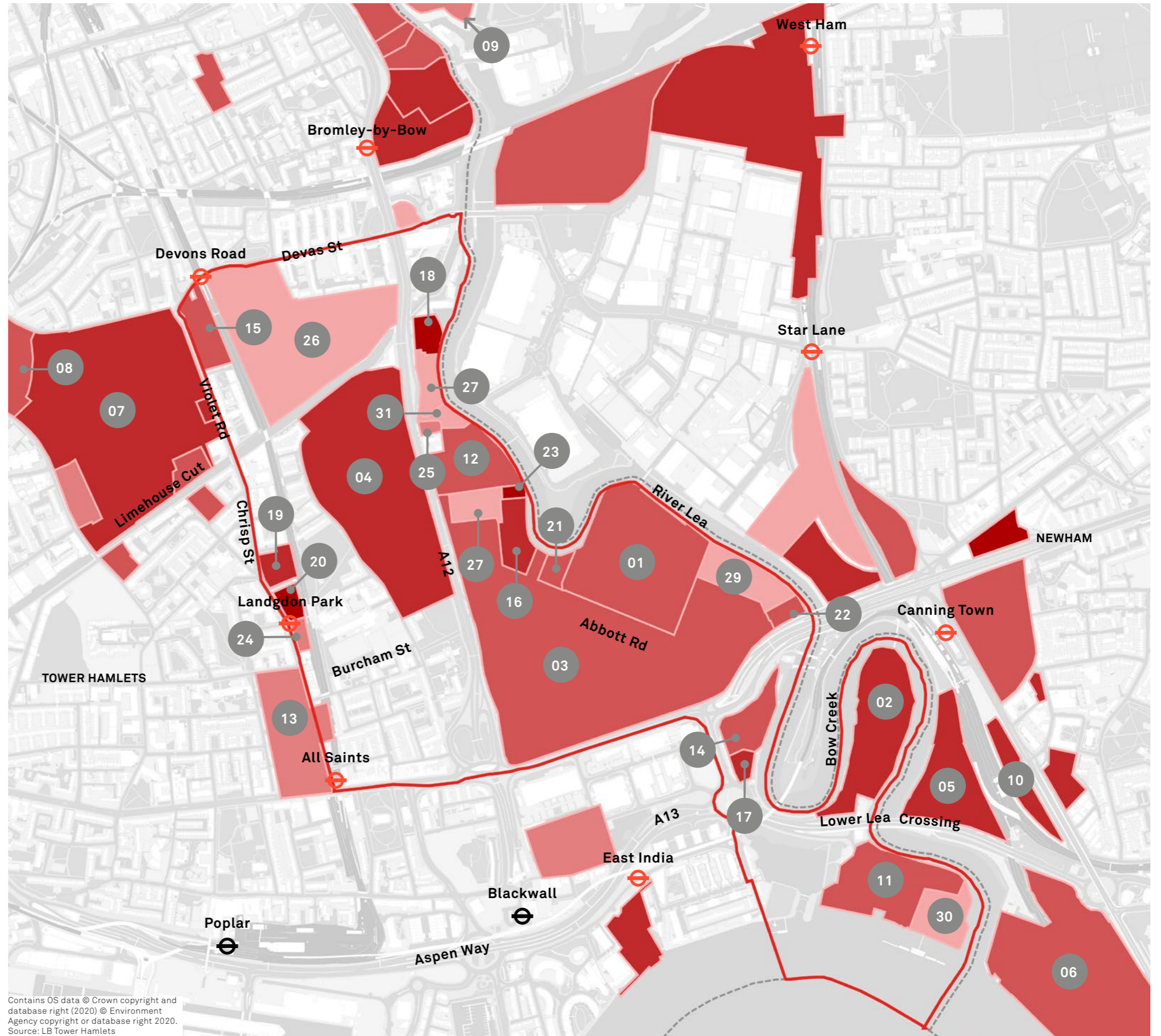
Key housing developments and their unit target:

1 Leven Road Gas Works - 2,780	17 Orchard Wharf - 338
2 London City Island - 1,706	
18 Bromley Mills Wharf - 327	
3 Aberfeldy Estate - 2,158	19 Lansbury Square - 273
4 Teviot - 2,500	20 The High Line - 206
5 Limmo Peninsula - 1,500	21 Leven Wharf - 160
6 Thameside West - 5,000	
22 Moody Wharf/Pallet Site - 150	
7 Lincoln + Devons Road - 2,700	23 Islay Wharf - 133
8 Bow Common Gas Works - 1,286	24 Royal Charlie PH - 100
9 Sugar House Island - 1,192	25 Old Poplar Library - 22
10 Silvertown Way - 975	26 Empson Street - 0
11 Goodluck Hope - 834	27 Bow Yard - 0
12 Ailsa Wharf - 785	28 Bromley Hall School - 0
13 Chrisp Street Market - 643	
29 Blackwall Trading Estate - 0	
14 Council depot - 600	30 Trinity Buoy Wharf - 0
15 Bow Enterprise Park - 557	
31 LBTH Safeguarded Waste Site - 0	
16 Poplar Bus Garage - 547	

Units per hectare:



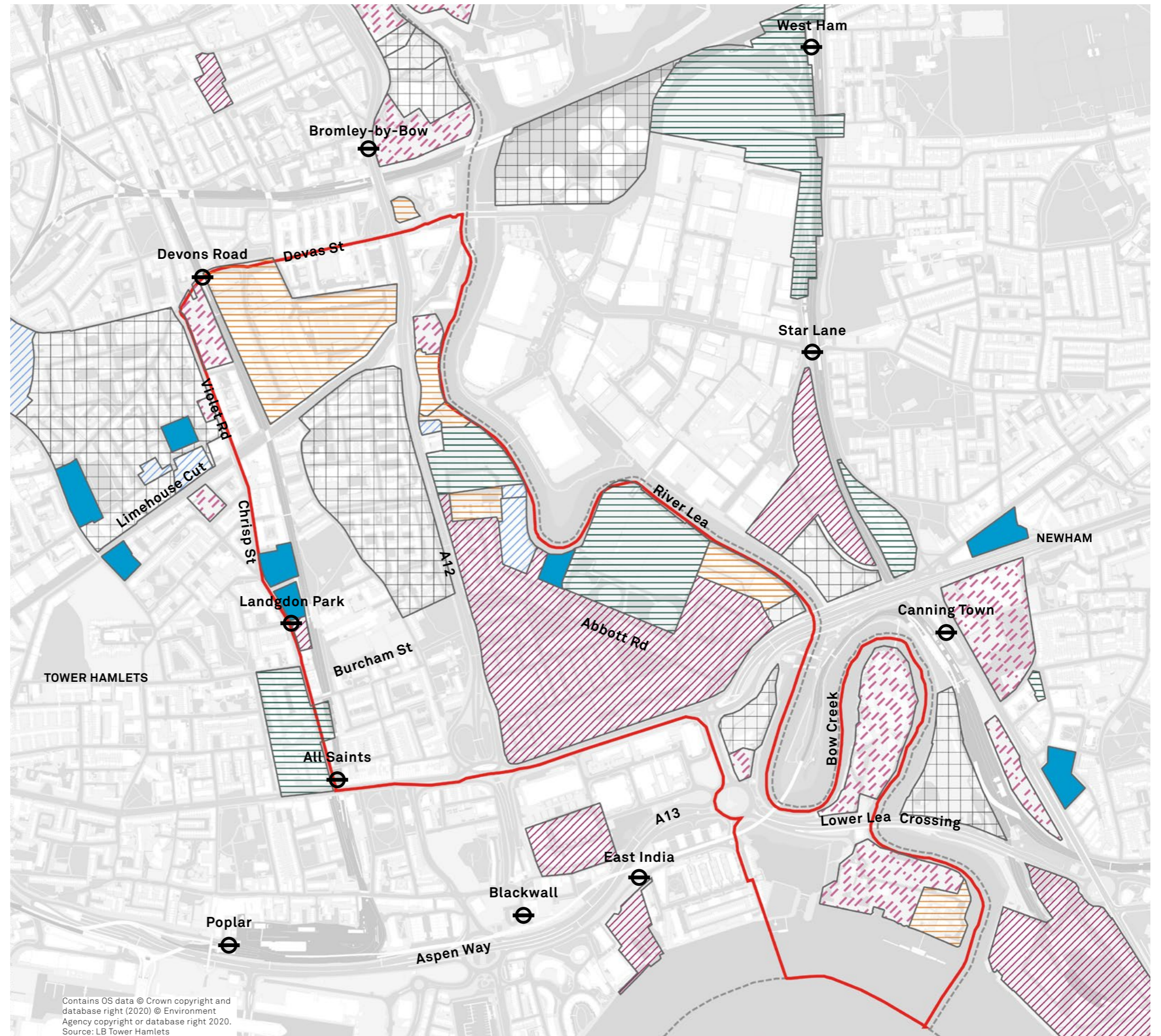
Core study area
 Borough boundaries



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2.5 SITE CONTEXT - DEVELOPMENT

Development
trajectory



WE MADE THAT LLP
Unit 21 Tower Workshops
58 Riley Road
London SE1 3DG

T +44 (0)20 7252 3400
www.wemadethat.co.uk
studio@wemadethat.co.uk

We Made That LLP is
registered in England &
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