



Camden Gardens Sculpture Park: a proposal



A 'living wall' will screen the park from traffic on Camden Street

Our aim is to transform Camden Gardens from a disused and misused site into a safe and attractive arts hub, containing a self-funding café, bar and multi-use venue, with the facilities to accommodate a wide range of engaging cultural and communal events.

We envision a creative epicentre for the immediate local community as well as for our borough as a whole, using the Roundhouse, the Serpentine Galleries and the Dalston Curve Garden as inspiration.

We have an opportunity to develop and nourish these historic gardens, and to turn a consistently troubled site into an amenity of genuine local value. Camden Gardens already provides the closest accessible green space to visitors from around the world who visit Camden Town; we can make this space safe, welcoming and fantastic.



Sculptures throughout the park will add interest and attract visitors

Themes

Connecting local residents, artists, businesses, and organisations in a common cause

By

Creating a safe, non-intimidating and barrier-less epicentre of arts and culture

Improving local open, green space and overall well-being

By

Further investing in urban greening and the regeneration of the park (promoting environmental awareness)

Delivering a relevant, frictionless, sustainable and self-sufficient enterprise

By

Contributing to and linking up with Camden and London-wide initiatives and limiting administrative burden

The requirements

- Running water
- Three-phase power
- Support and permissions (from Camden Council and Network Rail)
- Digging out and repaving the decorative aggregate.

Additional preferred contributions:

- Alpha Rail: repainting the railings in white and gold*

**Alpha Rail was appointed in 1989 by Camden Landscapes to supply and install 220 linear metres of decorative flat topped metal railings and four double leaf gates to create boundaries around the park and garden areas - Camden Gardens was featured in Alpha Rail's 30th Anniversary showcase (2015)¹*

Goals, desired outcomes and expected benefits

The reasons for redeveloping public space range from supporting cultural and sustainability endeavours to generating social value, civic pride and acting as a community connection point. Some are broad and long term, some are more important than others, while some are easier to deliver and unique to their location.

Goals for the Camden Gardens Sculpture Park

- Develop and nourish the gardens and become a 'great park' in Camden²
- Develop new structural and administrative infrastructure to support creative activities and partnerships in Camden
- Support creative arts and public engagement in the community
- Reduce anti-social behaviour
- Create and deliver cultural events and help establish easier access to the arts
- Offer opportunities to artists (local, national and international)
- Enhance the neighbourhood for locals and visitors
- Promote and raise the profile of Camden and share the history of the park and area
- Become a destination on the Camden and London art circuit
- Engage Camden and London-wide initiatives.

Desired outcomes and expected benefits

- Increased use of green space
- Enhanced support and opportunities to develop new (and support existing) creative activities and cultural and artistic partnerships
- Increased opportunities for engagement and access to the creative arts in the community
- Enhanced local experience provided by increased support and opportunities to engage with different communities within Camden and from around the world
- Increased interaction between local residents, businesses, organisations and artists and a more coherent contribution to the Camden 'story'
- Heightened and clarified Camden brand visibility and historical background.



Camden Gardens today:
discarded needles, and a
serious police incident

History

Camden Gardens has featured in the history of the borough of Camden since it was first enclosed in 1811 after the grounds and the adjacent land was obtained from the Marquis of Camden (by a Mr George Lever).

The park was originally laid out and planted as “an ornamental pleasure garden for the sole use of the inhabitants” of the nearby residences including Camden Terrace East and Moccas Cottages.

In 1827, Lever granted the garden in trust to the local authorities who then requested a “garden rate” for maintenance and up-keep. This continued until 1846, when the North London Railway cut its way through the space – offering compensation to revitalise the garden after damage caused by the disruption.

Following a time of inactivity and further construction by the Railway Company in 1866-8, the local vestry was caught selling out pieces of the garden to the company without the residents’ consent or knowledge.

Following this episode, a “local committee of inhabitants” engaged the vestry to restore the park to the original and rightful guardians – “the land that for twenty-six years had been the eyesore of the neighbourhood”. The people won the day, the vestry refunded the money and the Railway Company removed obstructions to two of the arches. Once again, “Camden Garden” would become a destination for recreation and the “general improvement of the neighbourhood”.

The garden was re-landscaped and re-opened in June 1872. On the evening of the re-opening, the band of the 29th North Middlesex Rifle Volunteers played and from then on, the garden was known as a “protest against corporation injustice and official neglect”³.

The history of Camden Gardens over the next 100 years is scant but it is clear that park again fell into disuse and disarray over the years.

In 1974, Camden Gardens was transformed: broken railings were replaced, aged plants removed and the park was re-landscaped and re-designed. For the first time in decades, the arches seemed to have been re-opened by British Rail⁴. However, Camden Gardens was continuously occupied by travelers in addition to it becoming a prime location for street drinkers and vagrants throughout the years, notably in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

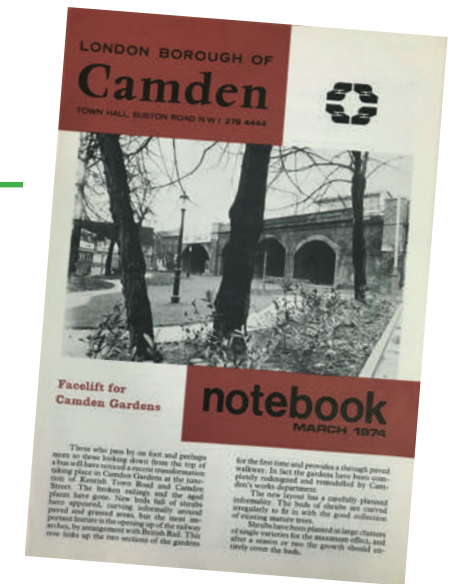
By 1987, the site had become derelict and unusable and the council awarded £90k for the restoration of Camden Gardens - including £30k for new steel railings and gateways (see Alpha Rail)⁵. In 1989, the attractive current railings were installed by Alpha Rail and the gardens were properly landscaped.

A lack of constant maintenance and attention meant the gardens again fell into disrepair during the 1990s, reflecting broader issues in the area (Camden Gardens was in the middle of the so-called “murder mile”).

In 2005, when the council commissioned a consultancy, a major programme of regeneration took place that improved access (including pathways) and the overall feel of the park⁶. Unfortunately, none of these measures made much difference.

In September 2015, the council led a revitalisation consultation for Camden Gardens (see overleaf) – the ‘Camden Gardens - Park Improvement Proposal’⁷. Designs were created based on community input and suggested priorities from the council.

The works were “expected to begin in September 2016” but the project never came to fruition⁸. In June 2017, a violent assault and rape took place in Camden Gardens in addition to continual and increased occupation by street drinkers, drug addicts and rough sleepers⁹.



Suggested improvements from 2015 consultancy

Community suggestion priority improvements

Camden Council suggested features

Create a space where people feel safe to sit and walk through	Improve visibility through the site by cutting trees back and removing some planting
Increase visibility into the space and through the site	Increase areas of lawn and provision of seating for informal recreation
Upgrade the paths including replacing existing surfacing	Removal and replacement of dead trees with flowering varieties
Provide a better provision for seating	Create a focal square and potential events space by introducing decorative paving
Prevent anti-social behaviour under the arches	Enhance planting with flowering and groundcover shrubs and herbaceous borders to retain decorative character
Enhance the open space's visual appeal, including a variety of planting	Continue discussions with Network Rail to prevent anti-social behaviour and explore future opportunities for the space under the arches ¹⁰

Bureaucratic complexity

One of the complications with Camden Gardens is its status. It is part common land and part Network Rail managed land (under the arches). This is a historic, ongoing and arguably unresolved issue which reflects the complexity of delivering this project.

There are layers of bureaucracy that it would seem cannot be dealt with using ordinary means of commercial negotiation or council/community co-operation. It will require a different and particular effort of will to make this unusual space function, as a public park or any other type of enterprise.

Camden Gardens remains something of an anomaly and is, unquestionably, a detriment to the immediate vicinity. The pollution, the unsavoury characters that seem drawn to the arches, and the general feeling of foreboding are still present.

Additionally, the ownership of pseudo public space or privately owned public space ("pops") is a real and contentious issue. There are currently seven instances of "pops" in Camden¹¹. From a social standpoint, the revitalisation of Camden Gardens also reflects a commitment to the idea of public space especially when considering the history of the park.

Strategic fit (the big picture)

This proposal is organised to align with established Camden administrative and business protocols, business architecture, policies and existing or planned initiatives, projects and programmes. Where applicable, alignment to related London-wide initiatives have also been identified. This includes:

Camden

Camden Town Unlimited¹² (see Camden Highline¹³)

Green Camden¹⁵

Public space and park design and features innovations from the Camden 'West End Project'¹⁷

Camden Spark¹⁹

Camden 2025²¹

Camden Can²³

Camden Art Centre²⁵

Camden Town Local Plan (see for example, Policy A2 Open Space, Policy C1 Health and Wellbeing, Policy C3 Cultural and Leisure Facilities, etc.)²⁷

Knowledge Quarter (Community Champions)²⁹

London

The London Borough of Culture Initiative (Camden received a Culture Impact Award in February 2018*)¹⁴

*The Camden Alive project (the creation of augmented reality 'culture routes')¹⁶

The London Creative Enterprise Zones Initiative¹⁸

The London Culture & the Night-Time Economy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)²⁰

Regeneration Project: Camden Town (Camden Town is set to receive £2.2m from the Mayor's Regeneration Fund)²²

Crowdfund London: Create. Fund. Launch²⁴

Current London Plan (see Policy 7.5 Public Realm, Policy 7.14 Improving Air Quality, Policy 7.18 Protecting Open Space and Addressing Deficiency, etc.)²⁶

Future London Plan (see for example, Policy G4 Local Green and Open Space, Policy G5 Urban Greening, Policy SI1 Improving air quality, etc.)²⁸

Camden Gardens is outside the proposed area for the recent Draft Kentish Town Planning Framework commissioned in early 2018³⁰, but we uphold the imperatives of this initiative. The Framework highlights broad issues ('Weaknesses'), including:

- Inefficient use of land
- Underused rail arches
- And a poor sense of arrival³¹.

This project also aligns with a number of the five overarching themes from the Framework, for example:

- Public open spaces (#4) and Community and Culture Growth (#5): "The council aims to promote strong and healthy communities and improve access to open space"³².

The vision/plan

Main elements of the revitalised Camden Gardens Sculpture Park will include:

- An all-electric, fully equipped bar and kitchen
- A free-standing marquee (a standard 8m x 15m marquee which will hold approximately 200 people standing or 100 seated and will not make any contact with the arches)
- Four or five fixed pieces and two or three plinths that we will invite guest artists to fill, so creating a constant feed of new visitors
- A wall ('living' or a less expensive eco-friendly version) along the length of the Camden Street side, at least 2.5 metres high which will act as a sound dampener and also a blank canvas for painted and print art (in addition to a few locations and canvases throughout the park including under the arches).

As well as established relationships with local sculptors, artists, galleries and creative spaces the proposers for the Camden Gardens Sculpture Park have ties to many Camden and London-wide and national art organisations which we feel (and in some cases have assurances) will be eager to loan some great works. Security to safeguard any installations is a concern and costings for an enhanced presence factors into the budget planning.

Apart from creating a non-intimidating and barrier-less access to arts and culture for the local community, people working in the area and visitors from around the world, the Camden Gardens Sculpture Park could have a real local impact and also true global reach. In addition to the art, a series of events could be developed in order to help enhance people's general well-being and lives.

The curatorial vision and programme for the park will be focussed on the following areas:

- Commissions for the park
- Emerging Artists' Fellowship and artists in residence scheme (among others)
- Community engagement: creative workshops, talks and art and music events.

More broadly, the Camden Gardens Sculpture Park could act as a break spot from the usual Camden tourist haunts, the crowded lock, market and large-scale developments in the area.

There is also a great opportunity to take advantage of the proximity and intersection of the Regents Canal path and the Camden markets in the context of the redevelopment of King's Cross. For example, Coal Drops Yard provides an excellent walking cultural circuit for the park to be included alongside well known and established tours such as the Camden Street Art Tours³³.



A multi-use marquee
will provide a flexible
performance venue

Delivery Model and Team

This project will be overseen by an appointed committee. Full-time, part-time and volunteer staff will help with running the café, arts programme and events.

Artistic direction: Michael Murphy

Project management and delivery: Adam Tupper

Delivery partners:

- National Rail/Network Rail
- Camden Council
- Alpha Rail
- Kentish Town Neighbourhood Forum (KTNF)
- Outdoor Camden / Quadron Services (Idverde)

Fundraising: Michael Murphy and Adam Tupper

Marketing, PR and website: Michael Murphy, Adam Tupper and Steve Caplin

Additional roles

Technicians and art handling

Legal and finance

Kitchen/serving/maintenance/security staff

Volunteers

Internship (to offer overall support for the project as an educational/professional development experience)

Timeline

Delivery is based on three broad phases with a number of work streams. Following approval of the proposal, a more detailed Implementation Plan will be developed as part of the Project Charter and in the Project Management Plan (see Appendix 4: Management, Evaluation & Monitoring).

The more detailed plan (and budget) will be based on agreed specific goals and desired outcomes that are interwoven, clearly defined, measurable and where applicable time-dependent. It will also include a number of choices, financial options and phased implementation over the short and medium to longer term based on success and external factors such as funding availability.

The detailed plan will also contain milestones, evaluation/review gates, effort level and requisite skills required for each work stream (etc.) with the addition of exit or downgrading options if necessary. The overall delivery of this proposal will not develop or proceed in isolation. From the beginning efforts will be made to ensure that the delivery of the proposal is based on collaboration, elicitation and validation with stakeholders.

Phases

- Approval, funding and planning
- Start up and launch
- Partnership relations and legal
- Communications and engagement
- Facilities and space creation
- Human resources
- Artistic direction, curatorial vision and programming

Work Streams

Approval, funding and planning	Present proposal & agree to move forward (*obtain permissions)
	Complete detailed 'Implementation Plan'
	Raise initial £50,000 via donations and sponsorship
	Establish a Friends & Patrons Scheme
	Bid for Camden Council, Mayor of London and Trusts & Foundations initiatives
	Possibly launch a Kickstarter or other crowdfunding campaign (if required)
Partnership relations and legal	Establish relationships w/ Alpha Rail, Network Rail & Camden Council (Outdoor Camden / Quadron Services (Idverde))
	Establish relationship with a security company
	Set up as a charity (or partnership)
	Set up Board of Trustees
	Secure legal & accountancy representation & advice (for security related issues)
	Obtain relevant permits
Communications and engagement	Meet with relevant stakeholders
	Hold open forum events & presentations
	Create & launch website
	Establish regular stakeholder meetings/updates
Facilities and space	Source running water & three-phase power
	Agree schedule of works
	Agree delivery & installation schedule of infrastructure and art
	Open café/bar, multi-use venue and related facilities
Human resources	Advertise for staff
	Design volunteers and internship scheme
Artistic direction, curatorial vision and programming	Agree initial commissions for the park
	Design Emerging Artists' Fellowship and artists in residence scheme & launch first residency
	Design schedule of creative workshops, talks and art and music events & pilot events
Camden and London-wide initiatives	Align with & make use of Camden and London-wide Initiatives



Camden Gardens can once more be open for business

Budget

Estimated start-up costs are approximately £50,000 depending on permissions (etc.). Funds will be raised through:

- Donations and sponsorship
- A Friends & Patrons Scheme
- Camden Council, Mayor of London and Trusts & Foundations initiatives
- And possibly a Kickstarter or other crowdfunding campaign (if required)

Once the Camden Gardens Sculpture Park is up and running, its operation is planned to be fully self-funding. Costs to fully staff and provide security will vary depending on what licence and accompanying permissions are granted for use on the site. Simply put, the longer the Camden Gardens Sculpture Park and its proposed facilities are open and manned, the lower the cost of basic security.

It is proposed that Camden Gardens Sculpture Park (arts hub, with a café/bar, multi-use venue and related facilities) will be set up and run as a charity (or partnership) with a board of trustees.

See Appendix 5: Start Up Budget Forecast and Appendix 6: Monthly Café/Bar Income Forecast for more information.

Appendix 1: Supporters & stakeholders

Stakeholder	Involvement	Contracting, procurement and agreements
National Rail/Network Rail	Partner: key decision maker and voluntary contributor	
Camden Council	Partner: key decision maker and voluntary contributor	
Alpha Rail	Partner: voluntary contributor	
Kentish Town Neighbourhood Forum	Partner: key contact, supporter	
Outdoor Camden / Quadron Services (Idverde)	Partner: voluntary contributor	
Sarah Hayward	Supporter	
John Carr-West	Supporter	
Sir Andrew Cahn	Sponsor	£1K pledge
Cornelia Parker	Supporter	
Laura Ford	Supporter	
Steve Caplin	Designer	
ATC Artists Management	Supporter	
flaxon ptootch salon and gallery	Sponsor	£1K pledge
Lex Records	Sponsor	£1K pledge
Meddbase - Medical Management Systems Ltd	Sponsor	£2K pledge

Appendix 2: The artistic director

Michael Murphy, born in 1967 and raised in Tufnell Park, has lived and worked on Kentish Town Road since 1990. He is the proprietor of the flaxon ptootch salon and gallery at 237 Kentish Town Road.

For over 25 years, flaxon ptootch has exhibited the work of predominantly local and emerging artists on a monthly basis. During this time, flaxon ptootch has become known for its exhibitions and art events, which include a broad spectrum of artistic, musical and creative performances.

Beyond arts and cultural programming, flaxon ptootch also acts as a pop-up spot transforming into a restaurant, tailor, craft market and boutique. Michael has hosted a number of discussion groups, political hustings, community interest events and lectures on a variety of subjects including the impact of genetically modified food, fracking, Brexit and the EU.

Michael is one of the driving forces behind the Alma Street fair, responsible for booking and managing the headline acts, the sound systems and stages, leading the art team and organising the highly successful local businesses raffle.

Through these combined experiences and endeavours Michael has built relationships with a wide range of individuals, groups and organisations in the area, and on discussion of the Camden Gardens Sculpture Park project, has been met with unanimous enthusiasm, excitement and a willingness to help out.

Appendix 3: Similar initiatives & further reading

Similar initiatives:

- The Roundhouse³⁴
- The Serpentine Galleries³⁵
- The Dalston Eastern Curve Garden³⁶
- The Skip Garden³⁷

Further reading:

- “10 of the best sculpture parks in Europe”³⁸
- Public Art Lab³⁹
- Future City⁴⁰
- Socrates Sculpture Park⁴¹
- “The Value of Public Spaces”⁴²
- “What Makes a Successful Place?”⁴³
- “Public Spaces: 10 Principles for Connecting People and the Streets”⁴⁴
- “6 Best Practices for Designing Experiences in Public Spaces”⁴⁵

Appendix 4: Management, evaluation & monitoring

Pending approval, a project-specific governance and oversight structure will be developed as part of a detailed Project Charter and in the Project Management Plan.

Project management strategy

The project management strategy will be based on current Camden Council project management principles and/or reflect a management methodology that conforms to widely accepted best-practice standards (for example, Prince2).

Project review strategy

Reporting on the project’s status will include regular status reports to the oversight and governance structures and updates to an executive board (for example, the Camden Council Board).

Outcome management strategy

The outcome management strategy will be agreed with the appropriate stakeholders and will summarise:

- Which outcomes to track and how they will be tracked (e.g. project management plan, executive dashboard) over the course of the project’s life cycle
- Outcome owners engagement
- Outcome target metrics and time frames
- Outcome reporting process.

Risk management strategy

A risk management strategy will be agreed with the appropriate stakeholders and will summarise:

- How to identify risks and determine how each risk will be described and managed
- How risks will be proactively managed throughout the project’s life cycle
- The integration of risks and a Risk Register within the project governance structure.

Change management strategy

A change management strategy will be agreed with the appropriate stakeholders and will summarise:

- How to oversee the transition (s) with limited disruption
- How the pace and experience of change will impact existing usage of Camden Gardens.

Performance measurement strategy

The performance measurement strategy will be agreed with the appropriate stakeholders and will summarise:

- Whether the project is on time, budget and within scope
- The delivery of the proposal – via the ‘Implementation Plan’ and the subsequent Project Management Plan – once approved.

Appendix 7: Endnotes

- 1 “30 years of metal railings manufacturing – Camden Gardens, London” (March, 2015), <https://www.alpharail.co.uk/2015/03/30-years-of-metal-railings-manufacturing-camden-gardens-london/>.
- 2 “Great Parks in Camden”, <https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/leisure/outdoor-camden/great-parks-in-camden.en>.
- 3 Frederick Miller, Saint Pancras, past and present: being historical, traditional and general notes of the parish, including biographical notices of inhabitants associated with its topographical and general history (London, A. Heywood & son, 1874): 254-6.
- 4 “Facelift for Camden Gardens”, London Borough of Camden (Notebook, March 1974).
- 5 Francis Cottam, “£90,000 Landscape look (Gardens Site Greenery Plan)” (Newspaper clipping, July 1987). Railing – £30k, paving – £20k, viaduct restoration – £8k, plants and shrubs – £8k and lighting and seats – £10k.
- 6 See the 2015 “Camden Gardens Plan” document: “Increase and enhance visibility by removing large shrubs; Establish a new lawn area with new steel and timber seats; Plant new trees; Develop a new focal square with large decorative flag paving to act as multi-use hard-standing; Create a direct path by using stone and rubber bond surfacing over tree root zone; The plan clearly emphasised that the “land under [the] arches [is] owned by Network Rail (currently in discussion for options of future use”.
- 7 “Camden Gardens - Park Improvement Proposal” (April, 2016): <https://consultations.wearecamden.org/culture-environment/camden-gardens/>.
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 “Man who attacked and raped a woman in Camden sentenced to life imprisonment” (August, 2017), <http://news.met.police.uk/news/man-who-attacked-and-raped-a-woman-in-camden-sentenced-to-life-imprisonment-254951>.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 “Pseudo-public space: explore the map – and tell us what we’re missing” (July, 2017), <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/jul/24/pseudo-public-space-explore-data-what-missing>. See the Guardian Cities and Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GIGL) map. “London mayor to draw up charter regulating pseudo-public space” (November, 2017), <https://www.theguardian.com/.../london-mayor-charter-pseudo-public-space-sadiq-khan>. In regards to Camden, Sian Berry (Green London Assembly Member, local Councillor in Camden) has “pointed out that in Camden...new draft planning guidance will commit the council to creating open spaces that are “welcoming for everyone”.
- 12 “Camden Town Unlimited”, <https://camdentownunlimited.com/>.
- 13 “Camden Highline”, <https://www.camdenhighline.com/&>.
- 14 “London Borough of Culture”, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/arts-and-culture/current-culture-projects/london-borough-culture>. “Shock result as Camden is overlooked for London Borough of Culture title” (February, 2018), <http://camdennewjournal.com/article/shock-result-as-camden-is-overlooked-for-london-borough-of-culture-title>.
- 15 “Green Camden”, <https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/green-camden/>.
- 16 “Camden wins Mayor of London’s Cultural Impact Award” (February, 2018), <http://news.camden.gov.uk/camden-wins-mayor-of-londons-cultural-impact-award/>.
- 17 “West End Project”, <https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/transport-and-streets/transport-strategies/west-end-project.en?page=3>.
- 18 “Creative Enterprise Zones”, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/arts-and-culture/protecting-our-culture/creative-enterprise-zones?source=vanityurl>.
- 19 “Camden Spark”, <https://www.camdenspark.com/>.
- 20 “The London Culture & the Night-Time Economy Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)”, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/supplementary-planning-guidance/culture-night-time>.
- 21 “Camden 2025”, <http://www3.camden.gov.uk/camden2025/>.
- 22 “Regeneration project: Camden Town”, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/regeneration/regeneration-project-camden-town>.
- 23 “Camden Can”, <http://www.camdencan.org/>.
- 24 “Crowdfund London: Create. Fund. Launch.”, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/regeneration/funding-opportunities/crowdfund-london/about#acc-i-47068>.
- 25 “Camden Art Centre”, <https://www.camdenartcentre.org/>.
- 26 “The London Plan”, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan>. Camden Gardens can be classified as either a ‘pocket park’ or a ‘linear open space’ according to the “Public Open Space Categorisation” in the Current London Plan.
- 27 “Local Plan”, <https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment/planning-and-built-environment/planning-policy/local-development-framework/>.
- 28 “The London Plan”, <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan>.
- 29 “Knowledge Quarter Community Champions Launch” (May, 2018), <https://www.knowledgequarter.london/knowledge-quarter-community-champions-launch/>.
- 30 “Kentish Town Planning Framework”, <https://www.camden.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/planning-and-built-environment/two/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents/planning-frameworks-and-briefs/kentish-town-growth-and-industrial-area-planning-framework.en>.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 Ibid.
- 33 “Regent’s Canal”, <https://www.kingscross.co.uk/regents-canal>. “Camden Street Art Tours”, <http://camdenstreetarttours.com/>. “Camden Street art exposed! What you can’t miss in 2018”, <https://www.kentishtowner.co.uk/2018/03/15/camden-street-art-exposed-what-you-cant-miss-in-2018/>. In addition to projects like the Camden Alive project (the creation of augmented reality ‘culture routes’), the park could make use of a number of walking and art websites and apps including ‘Global Street Art’, ‘Go Jauntly’, ‘Art Vue’ and ‘Artlyst’. “Camden wins Mayor of London’s Cultural Impact Award”. “Global Street Art”, <http://globalstreetart.com/>. “Go Jauntly”, <https://www.gojauntly.com/>. “Art Vue”, <http://artevue.co.uk/>. “Artlyst”, <http://www.artlyst.com/news/artlyst-free-iphone-app/>.
- 34 “The Roundhouse”, <http://www.roundhouse.org.uk/>.
- 35 “The Serpentine Galleries”, <http://www.serpentinegalleries.org/>.
- 36 “The Dalston Eastern Curve Garden”, <http://dalstongarden.org/>.
- 37 “Skip Garden & Kitchen”, <http://www.globalgeneration.org.uk/skip-garden-and-kitchen-1/>.
- 38 “10 of the best sculpture parks in Europe” (September, 2016), <https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2016/sep/05/10-best-sculpture-parks-europe>.
- 39 “Public Art Lab”, <http://www.publicartlab-berlin.de/>.
- 40 “Future City”, <https://futurecity.co.uk/>.
- 41 “Socrates Sculpture Park”, <http://socratessculpturepark.org/>.
- 42 “The Value of Public Spaces”, <https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/report/value-public-spaces>.
- 43 “What Makes a Successful Place?”, <https://www.pps.org/article/grplacefeat>.
- 44 Priscila Pacheco, “Public Spaces: 10 Principles for Connecting People and the Streets” (June, 2017), <http://thecityfix.com/blog/public-spaces-10-principles-for-connecting-people-and-the-streets-priscila-pacheco/>.
- 45 Darren David, “6 Best Practices for Designing Experiences in Public Spaces” (March, 2016), <http://www.howdesign.com/featured-design-news/experience-design-public-spaces/>.

