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Olympic Delivery Authority

Parklands and Public Realm and Greenway

Equality Impact Assessment



department for
culture, media
and sport



MAYOR OF LONDON

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1. Introduction

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is to collate and analyse the baseline evidence which exists in relation to the impact of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games venues which will be delivered by the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA).

The EqIA will provide detailed information about the design and build of the Olympic Parklands and Public Realm (PPR) and Greenway¹, and their likely impact upon the E&I target groups, which refer to groups of people that traditionally experience discrimination or disadvantage, these groups, are:

- **age:** children, young people and older people (50+);
- **disabled people:** as defined by the Disability Discrimination Act, including sensory or mobility impairment; people with mental health needs, people with long term illnesses/conditions;
- **gender:** women, men and transgender people (who are often seen as a separate group). The focus is generally on women and transgender because of traditional discrimination; however, it is just as important to consider needs and issues which are faced by men;
- **race/ethnicity:** black, Asian and minority ethnic people (BAME), and includes Travellers and Gypsies, asylum seekers, and refugees
- **sexual orientation/identity:** lesbians, gay men and bisexuals
- **religion and belief:** people of different religions and faiths including people who are atheists or agnostic

Other people who traditionally experience exclusion or barriers to participation and can be excluded are:

- homeless people;
- unemployed people;
- people employed on a part-time, temporary or casual basis;
- lone parents;
- people with caring responsibilities;
- people with drug and alcohol problems;
- ex-offenders; and
- people with unrelated convictions.

The EqIA assessment will:

- identify the issues which may cause disproportionate impacts to people in the equality and inclusion target groups;
- provide evidence of how these impacts have been addressed; and
- will be developed into an action plan and framework to address issues going forward.

The EqIA contributes towards the ODA's fulfilment of its statutory duties to promote race, gender and disability equality, by ensuring that identified positive impacts are promoted and celebrated; that any potential adverse impacts are identified and highlighted as issues which require action.

For more information about the ODA's EqIA Programme and projects please refer to the Corporate EqIA on the London 2012 website.

¹ Throughout this document, 'PPR' refers to both the Parklands and Public Realm and Greenway projects

2. Programme of work

The PPR will have two distinct areas – the northern and southern parklands. The two areas will be connected by rivers that will provide a dramatic focus for the parklands during and after the Games. Improvements to the Greenway to the south of the Olympic Park will also form part of the PPR project..

During the Games, the new parklands will provide a fantastic setting for the new sporting venues, and places for spectators to relax and soak up the atmosphere before and after events. After the Games, temporary infrastructure, such as the large screens showing the sporting action in the Park, will be removed and much of the pedestrian area used by spectators will be converted into parklands. The river valleys will be opened to the public as soon as possible after the Games, and the remaining parklands will be gradually opened as temporary venues are removed and areas landscaped. It is envisaged that the Greenway will remain open throughout construction through appropriate phasing of the works.

2.1 The North Park

The northern parklands will be characterised by an open, softer and ecological landscape. They are inspired by the English landscapes of the 18th century and the great public parks of Britain, but with a contemporary twist for the 21st century.

During the Games the parklands will provide a place for people to relax, picnic and watch the sporting action on big screens. It will be a dramatic landscape of angular hills and valleys, with walkways leading down to the river and wetlands. After the Games, the area will remain as permanent parkland with a great diversity of wildlife habitats including grasslands, woodlands and wetlands.

2.2 The South Park

The primary gateway to the Olympic Park during and after the Games will be through the southern parklands from Stratford Regional Station. Nearly 70 per cent of spectators – up to 130,000 people at peak usage – will arrive at the Games this way.

During the Games, the area will have a 'festival' feel. Terraced gardens – including lawns, ornamental plants, paths and gathering and seating areas – will slope down to the Waterworks River. During and after the Games, the gardens will provide visitors with a stunning visual introduction to the parklands. As they continue to walk through the parklands they will be able to enjoy a variety of experiences, cultural events and activities.

2.3 The Greenway

The Greenway is an almost continuous above ground level 7km traffic-free pedestrian / cycle route and green corridor, located on top of the embankment of the Northern Outfall Sewers which runs from Wick Lane in Tower Hamlets to Beckton Sewage Treatment Works.

The Greenway crosses the Olympic Park to the south of the Olympic site. As part of PPR project there will be an upgrading of the Lea Valley section of the existing Greenway, running 2.5 km from Wick Lane just south of Victoria Park to Manor Road near West Ham Station, to accommodate Olympic and Paralympic Games spectator access and deliver new legacy connections to the Olympic Park and the Lea Valley.

2.4 After the Games

After the Games the parklands will be transformed to provide over 100 hectares of public open space. They will be a significant venue for sporting, social and cultural events, as well as providing major new parklands for local residents and visitors to enjoy.

Programme

October 2008	Planning submission for the parklands during the London 2012 Games is made.
November 2008	Planning submission for upgrading the Greenway is made.
March 2009	Construction of the parklands due to start.
July 2012	Parklands open for the London 2012 Games.
2012–2014	Progressive opening of the parklands as the temporary venues are removed.

3. Aims and objectives of the programme of work

The detailed proposals for the PPR have flowed from a set of established strategic objectives set by the ODA. These objectives have underpinned the project from the very start of the masterplanning process. These are:

3.1 Celebrate the Games

Provide the stage for an exceptional Games and remember them in Legacy.

Objectives:

- to provide an exceptional visitor experience;
- to deliver an outstanding international profile;
- to deliver real benefits to local communities.

3.2 Be a catalyst for economic development

Generate increased land values, commercial opportunities and jobs within the parkland and in surrounding areas.

Objectives:

- to be a catalyst for regeneration;
- to make an inaccessible site accessible;
- to transform an under-used area of the city into a site for new homes, jobs, recreation and open space to be delivered in Legacy.

3.3 Restore the waterways

Protect, enhance, restore, reveal and promote access and recreation within and along the existing waterways. Make provision for flood-risk management, water storage and cleansing.

Objectives:

- to reveal the waterways;

- to promote access and recreation within and along the existing waterways; and
- to make provision for flood risk management, water storage and cleansing.

3.4 Enhance biodiversity

Monitor, protect, enhance and create new wildlife habitats to deliver the Biodiversity Action Plan.

Objectives:

- to deliver the Biodiversity Action Plan target of 45 hectares of new habitat in Transformation; and
- to ensure that there is no net loss of biodiversity habitat.

3.5 Promote culture and the arts

Promote culture and the arts through formal and informal exhibitions, events and of local, national and international significance.

Objectives:

- to promote the nation's cultural diversity to an international audience; and
- to strengthen the identity of the park.

3.6 Build community cohesion

Provide clean, green and safe settings for diverse existing and new communities to come together to celebrate their sense of identity and place.

Objectives:

- To create a park of exceptional quality that becomes a lasting Legacy for local communities;
- To create a park that is safe, accessible to all and that offers significant amenity and recreational opportunities.

3.7 Encourage healthy living

Promote both active and passive leisure, recreation and play for improved physical and mental health and well-being.

Objectives:

- to create a park that people will want to spend a whole day in and that they will return to on many occasions; and
- to create a park that is not only a place of sporting excellence but also of informal recreation.

3.8 Develop Skills and Education

Establish formal and informal learning programmes around biodiversity, local history, the London 2012 Games, building and green skills.

Objectives:

- to enable both formal and informal learning programmes to be structured around the parklands and public realm; and
- to create employment and training opportunities.

3.9 Provide connections

Ensure easy, safe access to and from neighbouring residential areas and transport hubs, particularly east-west links across the parklands, north-south links to the Lea Valley Regional Park and the River Thames, and wider links to the sub regional east London Green Grid.

Objectives:

- to provide strong physical connections to existing neighbourhoods;
- to link into long distance cycling and foot paths;
- to provide strong connections across the parklands;
- to create new connections across the waterways and existing infrastructure;
- to provide strong connections to existing and proposed green infrastructure including the Greenway; and
- to provide strong connections to Stratford International and to other transport hubs.

3.10 4.10 Integrate Infrastructure

Accommodate existing infrastructure, comprising roads, bridges, utilities and environmental systems to accentuate existing character and promote greater functionality of the Park.

Objectives:

- to integrate new and proposed bridges into the landscape;
- to integrate utilities structures into the landscape; and
- to integrate environmental systems into the landscape.

4. Links to other programmes of work

In addition to providing the backdrop and setting for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the PPR plays an important role in linking numerous other important programmes or projects, like the venues. As such, the equality objectives of the PPR and other programmes or projects are co-dependent and will require joint working. The table in this section provides details of these key links.

Associated programme or project	London 2012 area / third party	Method for involving or informing relevant programmes or project. Detail of work	Lead responsibility for addressing impact
Olympic Stadium	ODA	Team Stadium is responsible for landscape treatment on Stadium Island. There has been ongoing dialogue between Team Stadium and PPR team to ensure a consistent approach. The Stadium Island landscape elements were submitted for planning approval at the same time as the PPR.	Team Stadium and PPR Project Sponsor
Lighting Strategy	ODA	Permanent lighting will be located along the Concourse and will provide a safe level of lighting appropriate to visitor numbers. Lighting will be less intense in green areas to promote biodiversity. Lighting along the main pedestrian routes of the concourse will be from 6 metre high aluminium columns with LED lights. The south Concourse will be lit by tall masts of 25 metres possibly featuring photovoltaic cells. Reflecting decreased footfall lighting will be dramatically reduced and concentrated to key routes in transformation.	ODA Design Team
Wayfinding and Signage Strategy	ODA	ODA core team developing wayfinding and signage strategy. To be coordinated with PPR design when available.	ODA Design Team
Inclusive Design Standards and Strategy	ODA	PPR being designed in compliance with ODA Inclusive Design Standards. BEAP and the AIF have been briefed and consulted throughout design stages D and E.	ODA Principle Access Officers
Arts and Culture	ODA	PPR acts as a canvas for artists with many opportunities for incorporation of art – bridges, furniture, lighting installations, surfaces, walls and edges.	ODA Design Team

Associated programme or project	London 2012 area / third party	Method for involving or informing relevant programmes or project. Detail of work	Lead responsibility for addressing impact
Structures Bridges and Highways (SBH)	ODA	The PPR contains numerous bridges connecting venues, surrounding communities and parkland elements. Regular meetings had between PPR and SBH teams to coordinate bridge/PPR interfaces. The report Parklands and Public Realm Planning Submission: Bridge Interfaces, which formed part of the planning application, provides more detail of individual bridges.	SBH Team
Employment and Skills	ODA	The PPR will provide training and employment opportunities in construction, landscape management and maintenance as well as facilities and events management in legacy.	E&S Team
Business Opportunities	ODA	The construction and maintenance of the PPR will generate tendering opportunities in a variety of sectors.	E&I Team and CompeteFor Team
Security and Logistics	ODA	Meetings held with ODA Security Team and with Metropolitan Police who had design input through technical fora. Met Police have made representations on the PPR planning application. Design completed to mitigate security concerns. Concourse narrowed and river banks pulled back in response to crowd modelling, increasing visibility and natural surveillance of waterways. Proposals will achieve "secure by design"	ODA Security Team
Sustainability	ODA	Sustainability Statement accompanies planning application. Sustainability Commission for Sustainable London 2012 attended technical fora and had input on design.	PPR Project Sponsor
Health and Safety	ODA	The PPR will comply with the ODA's December 2007 Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) and July 2008 'Design and Construction Health, Safety and Environment Standard' during all phases.	PPR Project Sponsor & H&S Team
Transport	ODA	The design of the PPR anticipates and responds to likely pedestrian flows emerging from key transport hubs, with 80 per cent of visitors expected to arrive by rail.	Transport Team
Procurement	ODA	ODA, Delivery Partner, and contractor working closely together on all procurement activities.	Procurement Team

Associated programme or project	London 2012 area / third party	Method for involving or informing relevant programmes or project. Detail of work	Lead responsibility for addressing impact
Communications	ODA	Consultation activities have taken place throughout the development of the Parklands and Public Realm designs up to the planning application. This has focused on both targeted and general public consultation and community involvement as well as more technical stakeholder engagement from specialists and statutory bodies.	ODA Communications Marketing, Stakeholder Engagement Teams
Equality and Inclusion (E&I)	ODA	Working with E&I team at all stages of design, incorporated review comments as part of ongoing EqIA process.	E&I Team
Legal	ODA	Legal team consulted at relevant stages of design process.	Legal Team
LOCOG	LOCOG	Some soft landscaped areas and the concourse of the PPR will accommodate the LOCOG overlay in Games mode. Ongoing dialogue between LOCOG and ODA as designs evolve to ensure suitability.	LOCOG Design Team

5. Delivery of ODA Priority Themes

The London 2012 vision is to use the power of the Games to inspire change. This is the vision that will define the venues that are built, the Games that are staged and the legacy of the Games.

The values which underpin this vision are

- to achieve our vision we must be inspirational;
- to do this we must be open and respectful;
- only by working as a team;
- can we deliver something truly distinctive.

As stated in the ODA Corporate EqIA² the ODA primary role is to make sure the venues and infrastructure for the London 2012 Games are delivered on time, to budget and are fit for purpose.

The ODA's role and the London 2012 vision and values are underpinned by six priority themes:

- equality and inclusion;
- design and accessibility;
- employment and skills;
- health, safety and security;
- legacy; and
- sustainability.

5.1 Equality and inclusion

The momentum provided by the Games and the substantial investment in the Lower Lea Valley can have a significant impact on reducing historic and long-standing inequalities. We want the economic and social benefits of the regeneration of the area, and the design and build of the Olympic Park and venues, to have a positive impact on local communities and different parts of the UK. An example of how we are achieving this is ensuring our procurement process is transparent, fair and open to a wider range of diverse suppliers.

The way that we are recruiting and managing employees is fair, and helps to promote equal opportunities to all and eliminate discrimination in the workplace. We are working with partner organisations to encourage women, BAME, and disabled people, to train and apply for jobs in construction and other areas where they have traditionally been under-represented.

What we build for 2012 and beyond will be inclusive for people of all cultures, faiths and ages, and fully accessible to disabled people with a wide range of impairments. We will also provide an accessible transport network that will give everyone the opportunity to enjoy the Games, as well as leave a lasting legacy for equality and inclusion. We recognise the diversity of the population of the UK, London and the five Host Boroughs and are committed to realising the advantages of this diversity in delivering our programme. We are already engaging with and involving the local communities to help us deliver the most accessible and inclusive Games.

² Available on the London 2012 website

The ODA's Equality and Diversity Strategy (2007) sets out five desired outcomes relating to equality and inclusion which the Olympic Park and venues should deliver. The PPR addresses these desired outcomes in the following ways:

5.1.1 Inclusive design

The ODA has developed a series of Inclusive Design Standards which provide the detailed guidance in support of the ODA's overall Inclusive Design Strategy. The Standards provide a benchmark against which performance can be measured and reported, as well as a tool to explain design intent, highlight relevant best practice and indicate issues of particular relevance. An Inclusive Access Statement, submitted as part of the PPR planning application, details how the PPR design has incorporated the Inclusive Design Strategy and Standards.

As well as conforming to the ODA's Inclusive Design Strategy and Standards, the PPR's design has evolved in response to engagement with key stakeholders through the BEAP and AIF.

5.1.2 Employment opportunities

The PPR is designed to promote formal and informal learning and create opportunities for employment and training. The scheme will create employment and training opportunities in construction, landscape management and facilities and events management. Training schemes will focus on engaging with, and developing the skills of local people and groups traditionally under-represented in the construction industry.

5.1.3 Business opportunities

The design construction, transformation and management of the PPR will generate business opportunities. In procuring services to fulfil these functions, the ODA has a responsibility to demonstrate that it has targeted and considered local SMEs. Due to the ethnic profile of the area, this is will include a high proportion of BAME owned and run businesses and efforts should be made to ensure these businesses are not excluded. Furthermore, efforts should be made to target businesses owned and run by women and disabled people.

To ensure the transparency and availability of London 2012 opportunities and to maximising the number and diversity of businesses contributing to the London 2012 programme, all business opportunities are advertised on CompeteFor³ which is the chosen website of London 2012 for the publication of Games-related contract opportunities. Once registered with CompeteFor businesses will automatically receive news of future tender opportunities

5.1.4 Targeted community engagement

Consultation activities have taken place throughout the development of the PPR designs , including the Greenway up to the planning application. This has focused on both targeted and general public consultation and community involvement as well as more technical stakeholder engagement from specialists and statutory bodies. An ongoing programme of events will keep the public and stakeholders engaged and informed during the PPR's construction, the Games and Transformation phases.

³ Competefor.com

5.1.5 6.1.5 Integration and capability

PPR contractors will sign an Equality Action Plan (EAP) which explains how the individual company will deliver equality and inclusion objectives and sets out monitoring targets and timescales to measure progress towards the delivery of these outcomes.

The EAP is set out in five sections:

1. Leadership	Equality and inclusion is promoted through the contracted company.
2. Governance	The structures, mechanisms and procedures in place to manage the promotion of equality.
3. Making a difference	Contractor ensures it has a positive impact on its business and in the community.
4. Legal obligations	Contractor activity in meeting its legal requirements.
5. Monitoring	Contractor measures to ensure its practices are fair and effective.

5.2 Design and accessibility

To design the venues within the Olympic Park to deliver a striking visual statement that reflects the importance of the Games, while ensuring they are balanced with the urban architecture and landscape that define the area. After the Games the venues must seamlessly connect with the parklands and urban neighbourhoods that surround them.

Inclusive design is at the heart of our design process, and has been since the project began. The Olympic Village, the sporting venues, new transport services, supporting facilities and the Park itself will be accessible to people with a wide range of disabilities both during and after the Games. We want to set an excellent standard of accessibility for disabled people, older people and families with children, which will set a benchmark and act as an inspiration to others. The PPR will meet these objectives by:

5.2.1 Developing a vision for design excellence

Ensuring that the ODA acts as a good public client for talented designers by developing project briefs that inspire excellence, applying procurement methods that promote design quality (alongside value-for-money and deliverability), supporting emerging talent and ensuring that design concepts are carried through from inception to completion whatever the procurement process.

5.2.2 Defining and measuring good design

The urban regeneration aspirations underpinning the London 2012 Games will place the UK at centre stage in a global demonstration of landscape and urban design, planning and collaboration. London 2012 and its legacy will act as a showcase for the best and emerging creative talent drawn from the UK's diverse population and around the world. One of the strongest measures will be the influence of the Games on its context and on design and creativity for generations to come. After the Games the site will be transformed into a public park serving the surrounding urban areas and wider city. A clear measure of success will be that the park is a safe and well used community asset and an exemplar for public space design and management into the future. Clearly defining what the ODA

means by 'good design quality' and the use of a 'value matrix' as a framework through which project success is measured throughout the design and business planning process.

5.2.3 Creativity through diversity

Ensuring that a diverse range of emerging and established designers and architectural practices are given the opportunity to get involved. This will include the implementation of a framework agreement to enable smaller design practices to become involved in the procurement of structures and features. To this end we will work with designers to encourage local firms, women, BAME and disabled people to take part in this process.

5.2.4 Relevance through inclusion

Community involvement has included a variety of public consultation and stakeholder engagement events in order to seek confirmation of, and input into the design. This includes representatives of E&I target groups and members of public. The project team have attended local 'Open Houses' events to inform the local community and to seek further input. Furthermore, the ODA incorporated representatives of the local boroughs, the Greater London Authority (GLA) and expert user groups into the design process as stakeholders in order to provide expert advice into the design process. The final design for the PPR reflects the input of these groups.

5.3 Employment and skills

The ODA will work with contractors on the Park to identify job opportunities with Jobcentre Plus and the employment brokerage services in the five Host Boroughs. Opportunities will also be advertised through the UK-wide Jobcentre Plus network.

The PPR will deliver on these objectives by:

- Recruitment – supply will be coordinated and contractors encouraged to meet construction demand and maximise opportunities for local people to work on Games construction, legacy projects and other partner developments.
- Young people and schools – members of the industry will talk to young people about the benefits of working in construction and the education, apprenticeships, trainee and work placements that will help them get work in construction.
- Professional skills – links with training and educational organisations will be established to help people who want to develop a career as a construction professional and skills trade.
- Equality – a focused support on women, disabled people and people from black, Asian and minority ethnic communities will help these groups gain employment and develop new skills.

5.4 Health, safety and security

The health and safety of everyone involved in our work or affected by it is a key concern. We are established as a best-practice organisation, fully compliant with applicable UK and European legislation and standards, and continually improving. We are integrating health and safety considerations into all Games planning, design and construction operations.

We are providing a safe and secure environment during construction and decommissioning works. We are designing venues, facilities, infrastructure and transport to help eliminate health and safety hazards during construction, operation, maintenance

and decommissioning, and to meet the needs of operational security during the Games.

The PPR will deliver on these objectives by:

The adherence to Local Borough Policies, the ODA's Inclusive Design standards, CABE's Inclusive Design (2006), Safer Places (2004) and Secured by Design (2000) will ensure the accommodation of the safe movement of hundreds of thousands of visitors each day in the design of the concourse and parkland spaces whilst ensuring that the design offers inclusive access for all and responds to individual needs.

The PPR is designed to provide a safe and comfortable environment for all users. A key element was to design out any dead spaces or areas without a clear purpose, and to select materials and furniture within the parklands and public realm that are durable and robust. The design of the PPR ensures that there is easy and convenient access for everyone, including visitors, athletes, staff and volunteers while allowing for particular needs that specific groups or individuals might have.

The PPR will comply with the ODA's December 2007 Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) and July 2008 'Design and Construction Health, Safety and Environment Standard' during all phases. The CoCP sets out management measures which ODA contractors are obliged to adopt to minimise negative impacts that could arise from the construction of the Olympic Park and venues. It establishes best practice in relation to: general site operations, public access, noise and vibration, air quality, contaminated land, waste management, ground and surface water, ecology, archaeology and pollution incident control.

5.5 Legacy

The Games offer a unique opportunity to revitalise the Lower Lea Valley, transforming one of the most underdeveloped areas of London into a benchmark 21st century urban environment that reflects the diverse and vibrant population of the area.

Our job is to harness this potential and create one of the largest new urban parks in Europe for 150 years. In addition to world-class facilities for sports including athletics, cycling, hockey, swimming and tennis, there will be homes for a new community, and green spaces in and around the Olympic Park.

The PPR will deliver the five key drivers which underpin these aspirations on these objectives by:

5.5.1 Capitalise on 2012 investment

Although the Parklands are designed for the Games, they consciously respond to future transformation and to potential uses in Legacy. The aim has been to maximise permanent investment within the area defined by the Rim and to minimise the work required to transform the Park post Games. 75% of the parklands will remain in legacy. The ODA is working with the LDA to ensure as many permanent features can be retained as possible.

5.5.2 Promote adaptability and longevity

The PPR has been designed as a flexible landscape which can respond to changing use patterns and footfall over time, as well as the impacts of climate change. This approach has been reflected in the PPR's flood risk assessment and the choice of plant species to be used in the Park.

5.5.3 Maximise Connections

The PPR will provide pedestrian and cycle connections between the development platforms coming forward as part of the LMF as part of the objective of creating 'walkable neighbourhoods' and to surrounding, estuary neighbourhoods. These connections will provide inclusive access for existing and future residents to local facilities, transport hubs, social infrastructure and places of employment.

5.5.4 Activate Public Realm and Waterways

Ongoing discussion is taking place between the ODA, LDA and British Waterways on the possibility of promoting active use of the parklands, public realm and waterways within the PPR.

5.5.5 Encourage Diversity

The PPR has been designed to reflect and embody the diversity of the adjacent boroughs to increase the inclusivity and local sense of ownership of the Parklands. The construction and management of the PPR will create employment and business opportunities, which will benefit local people and enterprises.

5.6 Sustainability

Key sustainability gains will be realised through the location of the site and nature of the development. The remediation of the site will bring existing land back into public use and create significant improvements in the quantity and quality of green space in east London. The creation of new infrastructure, sporting facilities and housing in an area currently experiencing high levels of deprivation will help to create neighbourhoods and vibrant places after the Games are over, where people will want to live, work and play.

Addressing the challenge of climate change through minimising the carbon emissions associated with the development, and optimising the opportunities for efficient water use is key to our approach. Working with the construction products industry to use socially and environmentally responsible materials presents new exciting opportunities. The PPR will deliver on the ODA sustainability objectives by:

Designing a scheme which supports the parkwide planning requirements whilst providing a design that features a strong element of sustainability that supports the spirit of the Games.

- The lighting design will contribute to the parkwide planning conditions by reducing CO2 emissions through efficient lighting.
- Water demand for the PPR is predicted to be reduced by 93% through careful species selection and the use of a non-potable network.
- Materials requirements have been minimised by reducing the absolute area of the Concourse and use of reclaimed and recycled materials for street furniture.
- Support and collaboration with LOCOG will create a waste reduction, recycling and composting waste management plan that will look to operate through the Games and Transformation to Legacy.
- The PPR scheme aims to deliver the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) target of 45 hectares of new habitat in transformation following the Games. The works to the Greenway will also support BAP requirements.
- The expansion of the green Parklands and the reduction of the Concourse areas has cut down on the amount of solar radiation that will be absorbed and re-radiated.

6. Measuring the impact

To fully understand the impact of the ODA venue projects and PPR, the ODA has completed a baseline assessment and policy review which is available to download from the London 2012 website EqIA pages.

6.1 Socio-economic baseline review summary

The full socio-economic baseline review provides the baseline context for the equality groups within the scheme (or PPR and Greenway) area. The main findings are set out in the six equality strands with additional socio-economic categories which help identify and convey the diverse population's characteristics thoroughly. The key issues drawn from the baseline review include the following:

6.1.1 Age

Young people: 24.9 per cent of the adjacent four Boroughs' population is aged between 0 and 16. As such, children and young people are likely to be key users of the PPR. Furthermore, many will be becoming economically active within the area when the PPR enters legacy mode. The current and future needs of young people will be an important element that should be considered as part of the PPR's design, construction and associated employment opportunities.

Older people: Over time there will be an increasing percentage of the older population from BAME backgrounds – a rise of 12 to 23 per cent is expected by 2021⁴. As such, facilities and services delivered by the ODA such as the PPR will be required to meet the needs of the diversifying older population.

6.1.2 Ethnicity

Some BAME have socio-economic characteristics, which diverge from the UK and London averages. These characteristics include larger families, leading to a requirement for larger family sized homes, associated amenity and play space for children and access to appropriate social infrastructure services such as health and child care.

Some BAME groups earn less than the national and London averages. Lower average levels of educational attainment among some, but not all, BAME groups, is an important factor underpinning these economic inequalities. Nevertheless, these economic outcomes cannot be explained solely by lower educational attainment. For example, some BAME groups with graduate level qualifications have unemployment rates, which are double those of their white counterparts.⁵

In terms of economic activity, SME and micro businesses form the majority of BAME-owned enterprises in London, and a high concentration of BAME-owned business are found in the London boroughs Newham and Tower Hamlets. The EqIA process will be

⁴ GLA, 2007d

⁵ ODA, 2007d

important in ensuring these businesses have equal access to the business opportunities presented by the PPR.

6.1.3 Disabled people

There is an over-representation of disabled people in the four Boroughs neighbouring the PPR compared to the London and UK average. Disabled people have higher rates of unemployment and lower incomes than other groups on average and this may be compounded by multiple forms of discrimination associated with gender, race or sexual orientation for example disabled women, BAME disabled people or LGB&T disabled people.

Suitable consideration will be required to ensure that disabled people are aware of, and able to access employment and business opportunities arising from the PPR, and are able to benefit from the improvements to facilities, venues, public realm and open space within the area. Attention should be given to inclusive design and accessibility of the PPR as well as to future service delivery and infrastructure planning within the four neighbouring PPR Boroughs.

6.1.4 Faith

The socio-economic issues with regard to people's religion, faith and/or belief are not well covered in studies or statistics. This continues to be a gap in the available data which should be addressed in the next census. However for the purposes of this assessment it is recognised that the issue which are often faced by the BAME population are similar as those faced by people from different faith and belief groups.

6.1.5 Gender

Women in London earn 23 per cent less, on average, than men⁶. As a result, gender wage/salary disparities and household structures need to be understood and tackled by increasing equality of opportunity to employment and pay. In addition, the relationship between BAME groups and gender merits more detailed consideration, where necessary through targeted consultation.

Steps must be taken to ensure that single parents (90% of whom are single mothers) can capitalise on the employment opportunities created by the employment and skills programme. As employment opportunities arise from the PPR, positive action will be needed to minimise occupational segregation.

The higher proportion of one person households, and of lone parents, within the baseline study area will need to be explored in more detail to understand the potential impacts. There is evidence that lone parents either have to work part time or pay for child care which may create economic disadvantage with regard to employment opportunities.

⁶ GLA, 2007b

6.1.6 Transgender

The needs of transgender people can be overlooked by public bodies⁷ due to little research being carried out on the needs of this group, which is reflected in a scarcity of available data on the outcomes and impacts of policies, projects and programmes on transgender people.

This makes it difficult to assess the needs and provide appropriate services. However, it is recognised that there are a number of employment issues which need to be understood to fully support transgendered people in employment opportunities.

6.1.7 Sexual Orientation

Homophobic bullying is endemic in British and London schools⁸. Lesbian and gay pupils were more likely to leave school at 16, despite achieving marks that merit continuing with their education. The perceived risk of homophobic bullying in the work place could have an impact on the take up of employment opportunities associated with the PPR.

6.1.8 Low Income

Several E&I groups, such as lone parents, BAME people, women, and disabled people are disproportionately represented among low income groups. Skills, education, training and employment opportunities related to the PPR assist in tackling the disadvantages that are faced by many members of these E&I groups.

⁷ GLA, 2007b

⁸ Stonewall 2007

7. Existing situation and key issues for consideration

The following section reviews information from the baseline and expands upon the likely impacts, and sets out a number of key issues around the priority themes that need to be considered through the PPR EqIA.

The section headings have been identified as important in understanding the impact of service delivery on equality and inclusion in the following documents:

- ODA Equality & Inclusion (E&I) objectives
- London Plan and Supplementary Guidance
- Olympic Park EqIA
- LMF Baseline Report
- Parklands and Public realm and Greenway planning documents
- Statements of participation for Olympic Park venues

7.1 Inclusion and community cohesion

Communities that are strong and inclusive lead to a better quality of life, a stronger sense of identity and belonging, and mutual respect and equality.

7.1.1 Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) people

Careful planning is required to respond to the needs of the significant BAME population in the neighbouring PPR boroughs, in terms of access to information, employment and businesses opportunities created as a result of the PPR and Greenway schemes.

As explored in other areas of the baseline review, BAME groups have a younger than UK and London average age structure. As a result the ethnic profile of the older population in the local area is likely to change significantly in future, with an increasing proportion of older BAME people.

Some, but not all, BAME groups have socio-economic characteristics, which diverge from UK, and London averages. These characteristics include larger families, leading to a requirement for larger family sized homes, associated play space for children and access to appropriate social infrastructure services. The PPR can help address the deficiency of green space and quality play space for children that currently affects much of London identified in the GLA's March 2008 SPG 'Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation'.

7.1.2 Faith groups

Facilities and public spaces can exclude certain faith groups if they do not provide opportunities for faith observance, separate spaces for women and men and appropriate washing facilities. Faith provision cannot be predicted with the same level of accuracy or certainty as population-driven facilities (for example education or health).

The PPR must provide adequate space for relaxation, with quieter spaces for personal faith observance. Any faith facility located within the Park by LOCOG during the Games or through the LMF should be well-signposted using clear signs and symbols.

7.1.3 Transgender

The baseline report suggested that the needs of transgender people are being systematically overlooked by service providers little research has been done on the needs of these groups which leads to a scarcity of available data on the outcomes and impacts of services on transgender people.

7.1.4 Sexual orientation

The ODA will need to ensure that the needs of LGB people are considered within the PPR. This may require further investigation as the needs of people from this group are not well documented outside of hate crime.

It is likely that the needs of lesbians, gay men, and bisexual people are being overlooked by service providers⁹ due to a shortage of available data available on the outcomes and impacts of services on these groups stemming from a shortage of research.

This makes it difficult for the ODA to assess the needs and provide appropriate services to these groups. The lack of data and research necessitates further targeted community engagement with the LGB and transgender community to fully understand the impact of the ODA programme of work. .

Although the Annual London Survey has not collected statistics on the specific concerns that London's lesbian, gay and bisexual communities have about crime and safety in the city, fear of crime in these communities is likely to be high. Evidence for this is the number of homophobic incidents reported to the police (nearly 1,400 in 2005). The PPR will need to design-out crime to maximise safety and security to prevent excluding lesbians, gay men and bisexual people.

More detailed coverage of the relationship between sexual orientation and open space would provide greater guidance to the design teams. As detailed designs are developed, further research should be undertaken to ensure that designs respond to the needs of people from the LGB and T communities. (see 'design' section of action plan in chapter 13).

7.1.5 Children and young people

There is a need to ensure that children and young people are provided with suitable high quality amenity and play areas as part of the PPR. This is particularly important given some of the health issues prevalent in the area, which the provision of recreation space for exercise and relaxation will help to address.

7.1.6 Key issues for consideration

- Ensuring a sense of community ownership will depend to a large degree on the use and management of the PPR in Legacy. However, the ODA will need to deliver a platform for venues, events and facilities that can foster a sense of ownership.
- Extensive public consultation and engagement throughout the design phase and regular communication during the construction and transformation phases will be vital to fostering a sense of involvement and community ownership of the PPR.
- Given the cultural diversity of the local area and the large international draw of the

⁹ GLA, 2007b

Games, the design of the venues, and surrounding areas will need to accommodate a wide range of cultural and faith requirements.

- There is a strong likelihood that English will not be the first language spoken by many people accessing the Park, therefore measures are needed to ensure the Park can be used and navigated easily by local, national and international people alike whose first language is not English or who have literacy problems.
- Wayfinding and information provision across the Olympic Park during construction, the Games and in Legacy will need to ensure that the space can be used by, and attract people from across London where there are over 300 different languages spoken, 167 in the PPR host boroughs alone.
- During Construction mode when access to the Olympic Park is highly restricted, the PPR will act as a physical barrier between neighbourhoods. During Games mode, the PPR will only be accessible to those with a ticket, a factor which could reduce community cohesion and reduce a feeling of 'ownership'.
- The diversity of the local community should be reflected through detailed design elements such as arts commissions, venue and landscape design.
- Understanding the likely impact on transport infrastructure is vital to ensure that the local community have an affordable, more sustainable and efficient mode of transport to get to and from employment during the construction phase and to access the PPR and venues during the Games and in Legacy.

7.2 Inclusive design and accessibility

It is acknowledged that the design of buildings (including places of employment) and the public realm is important in enabling equal access for a number of people belonging to E&I target groups, as defined in the Planning for Equality and Diversity in London Supplementary Planning Guidance.

Physical access and transport barriers can exclude disabled people from using the public realm and open spaces, accessing employment and business opportunities, participation in leisure and sporting activities and attendance of sporting events. Inclusive design of the PPR can help reduce these barriers and create a park that is useable by all.

Measures to promote an inclusive and accessible public realm for disabled people are likely to also benefit older people, parents and carers.

Barriers to sport include poor quality and inaccessible facilities, concerns about children's safety as a result of bullying and racism, traffic speeds, lack of choice and negative attitudes to children, including disabled children, playing outside.

7.2.1 Key issues for consideration

- The baseline review has highlighted that disabled people disproportionately encounter multiple barriers in accessing goods, services and facilities such as social and transport infrastructure. Positive action can be implemented in a number of ways to remove these barriers from the PPR, including the implementation of ODA Inclusive Design Standards in the design and construction phases.
- As the connective 'glue' between sports venues and facilities, inclusive design of the PPR is needed to make these amenities easily accessible to all during the Games and Legacy.
- Consultation and baseline evidence highlights that step-free access would provide people with easy and dignified use of the areas by a number of groups, such as older

people; some disabled people, including visually impaired and blind people; and wheelchair users.

- The landscaping of river banks could inhibit use of the waterside walkways which will be key routes for navigating the Park and reaching venues. Inclusive design will need to be applied to ensure concourse routes and bridges can be used by all.
- The surfaces of walkways and the concourse will need to be constructed from a material which does not become slippery even in wet conditions and should be free of trip hazards.
- The large scale of the PPR and the associated long distances to be covered on foot mean that without sufficient attention to seating and rest areas, the areas may not be useable by people with mobility or health issues.
- Ticket barriers which are not designed to be inclusive and obstacles (such as bollards and street furniture) could act as a physical hindrance which excludes groups such as visually impaired and blind people from using certain spaces by making them inaccessible.
- Furthermore, such obstacles could also generate overcrowding which negatively impacts disproportionately on the usability of areas by parents and carers with children, wheelchair users, visually impaired and blind people.
- The North Park's 'natural' character and focus on promoting biodiversity, while creating a space which is ideal for relaxation, could potentially inhibit access.
- The lighting strategy has impacts beyond influencing personal safety. Lighting levels will have an impact on peoples' ability to identify others, assist lip-reading, and help navigation for people who are visually impaired.
- The public realm can preclude the use of the space by women, if they feel that their needs have not addressed in the design phase.
- The inclusive design and accessibility of the construction site will influence the ability of disabled people to take advantage of job opportunities which address their under-representation in the construction industry.

7.3 Safety and security

Maximising the safety and security of the PPR is important in reducing crime and the fear of crime, which disproportionately affects certain E&I target groups and can inhibit their use of the public realm.

7.3.1 Gender

58 per cent of women think crime is a problem in London, 54 per cent feel safety is a problem and 42 per cent feel unsafe walking in their local neighbourhood at night compared to 51 per cent, 44 per cent and 25 per cent of males, respectively.

7.3.2 Disabled people

Disabled people are more likely to be the victims of hate crimes and 33 per cent of respondents to a study reported facing discrimination on a regular basis. Significantly more disabled people felt that fear of crime was a problem in the capital (62 per cent) and also felt unsafe being out in their neighbourhoods in the evening (42 per cent) compared with Londoners as a whole.

7.3.3 Black, Asian and minority ethnic people

Hate crime also affects the use of public space by some, but not all, BAME groups. 43 per cent of people from Asian backgrounds feel unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood in London compared with black and other minority ethnic people (24 per cent) and white people (33 per cent).

7.3.4 Sexual orientation

Although the Annual London Survey 2005 did not collect statistics on the concerns of London's lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities relating to crime and safety in the city, fear of crime in these communities is likely to be high. This is reflected by the approximately 1,4000 homophobic incidents reported to the police in 2005 and Stonewall's findings that as many as 45 per cent of lesbian and gay Londoners had at some point experienced a homophobic crime.

7.3.5 Faith

Although specific study area data of the needs of faith groups has not been obtained due to the lack of availability of statistics, the Annual London Survey has indicated that certain faith groups are more likely to be victims of harassment and discrimination.

19 per cent of the population in the four neighbouring Boroughs are Muslim compared to 8.5 per cent in London and 3 per cent of the national population. Muslims in particular are the victims of religiously based crimes more often than other religious groups. As such, Muslims are the faith group most likely to cite crime and safety as the worst aspect of living in London and feel unsafe while walking in their local neighbourhoods at night.

7.3.6 Children and young people

Children's wider use of the public realm can be affected by fear of crime and intolerance on the part of adults, including a prevalent 'no ball games' culture.

Increasingly violent territorial gang culture is a phenomenon which has manifested itself in the recent high-profile spate of knife crimes across London. Although all members of society are negatively affected, young people, teenagers in particular, are disproportionately the direct victims of gang violence.

7.3.7 Key issues for consideration

- As the baseline shows, crime and the fear of crime affects use of the public realm by the majority of E&I target groups. Designing out opportunities for crime and the fear of crime is therefore a key objective of the PPR.
- Consultation highlighted that dark, enclosed spaces which are not overlooked are seen as promoting crime. As such, good lighting and designs which promote natural surveillance and visibility will assist in designing out crime. The location of entrances to sites and venues will also affect the safety of the people, in particular the proximity of entrances and routes to transport connections.
- Although lighting and other security measures along key routes in the PPR are vital to safety, a good lighting strategy that reduces crime and fear of crime will go beyond simply making all areas well-lit. Reducing lighting along certain routes could prevent leading people into spaces that may be unsafe for reasons beyond their relative darkness, such as isolation from transport links or poor visibility.

- Since territory, often linked to postcodes, is an important component underpinning gang crime, the creation of a new piece of open space could become a new focus for territorial struggle. Joint-working with the Metropolitan Police and the local boroughs will be important to identifying how best to address these potential issues.

7.4 Employment and training opportunities

Training and employment opportunities arising from the PPR's construction, maintenance and management can address the inter-linked educational and employment inequalities which disproportionately affect some E&I target groups.

7.4.1 Young People

The baseline findings established that the population in the study area consists of a large percentage of young people – approximately 25 per cent is under the age of 17. Further findings establish that within the PPR area there are below average levels of educational attainment.

Poor educational attainment within the four adjacent Boroughs may inhibit the ability of young people to benefit from employment opportunities. GCSE attainment is below the London and national averages and is most acute in Hackney. Tower Hamlets has the highest percentage of pupils achieving five or more A*-C GCSEs within the Outer Impact Zone Boroughs. This trend is replicated at Key Stage Two.

The growing population, much of which is categorised as a young population, will be entering or will have reached working age during the ODAs programme. Training provision within schools and colleges will need to align their training schemes to the opportunities emerging from the ODA programme of work.

7.4.2 Gender (Women):

Statistics show that certain BAME women, such as black African or Bangladeshi women, are 3 times less likely to be in employment than other ethnic groups. As there are a large number of disabled women and women from BAME groups living within the study area, there is a need to target these women in for the ODA programmes to ensure of their inclusion.

Gender wage/salary disparities and household structure need to be understood and tackled by presenting equal opportunities to employment and pay (as upheld by law) thereby aiming to provide positive action by minimising occupational segregation.

7.4.3 Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups

On average BAME groups have larger families than white households and some, but not all BAME groups have lower levels of educational attainment than the white population. This partly explains the higher incidence of unemployment among BAME groups

At an aggregate level, BAME groups in London are twice as likely to be unemployed as white people. Some black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, on average, earn less than their white counterparts. This can only be partially explained by lower educational attainment levels.

Indians, black Africans and Chinese people are more likely than white people to attend university. However, research has shown that all ethnic minority groups have higher unemployment levels soon after graduation. Pakistani, Bangladeshi and black African university graduates have unemployment rates that are double those of their white counterparts.

BAME groups are under-represented in the construction industry at all scales levels of analysis. This is significant given that a large proportion of jobs opportunities associated with the PPR will be in construction. BAME groups make up 3% of the national construction workforce despite representing 7.9% of the population. Only 24 per cent of people employed in construction in the surrounding boroughs are from BAME groups despite making up 42 per cent of the total population.

7.4.4 Disabled people

There are barriers to education for disabled people; 34 per cent of disabled 16-24 year olds in London participate in education compared with 50 per cent for non-disabled youth, 18 per cent of disabled people have some higher education compared with 34 per cent of non-disabled people and 39 per cent of disabled people have no qualifications compared with 19 per cent of those without disabilities.

Educational disadvantage and discrimination feeds directly into labour market outcomes. 49 per cent of disabled people are economically active compared to 80 per cent for non-disabled Londoners. Of those in work, disabled people have an average hourly wage 16 per cent lower than average for non-disabled people living in London.

Disabled people represent 11% of London's construction workforce and they are more represented in manual construction jobs rather than non-manual construction jobs.

7.4.5 Sexual orientation

Although no concrete figures exist, consultation suggested that the construction industry is regarded as difficult to access for LGB and transgender people.

7.4.6 Key issues for consideration

- The ODA, working with partners, will need to ensure that skills development and appropriate training is provided within the study area so that the local community is better able to access higher income employment opportunities in years to come.
- Job and training opportunities associated with the construction and management of the PPR could help reduce skills and employment gaps and have a positive impact on equality.
- Low attainment levels locally and labour market discrimination could, however, hinder the ability of certain groups from capitalising on employment opportunities.
- This is a particularly pressing issue because a large number of jobs associated with the PPR will be in construction, an employment sector in which the baseline shows several E&I target groups are under-represented.
- Without careful management and targeting of recruitment processes, overt and unintentional exclusion of E&I target groups could reinforce rather than alleviate employment equality issues.

7.5 Business opportunities

40 per cent of businesses in the in the surrounding boroughs are BAME-owned, compared to 19.5 per cent across London as a whole.

In London, a small percentage (0.5 - 2 per cent) of businesses have a majority of owners that are disabled. Businesses employing disabled people are typically relatively small. Self-employment is seen as a particularly good option for disabled entrepreneurs, allowing flexible hours and working patterns, with the home typically used as a workbase. In London there are 2 per cent more disabled people in self employment than non-disabled people¹⁰. Low rates of business ownership amongst women act as a barrier for women's equal access to business opportunities.

7.5.1 Key issues for consideration

- As SME and micro businesses form the majority of BAME-owned enterprises in London and, given that a high concentration of black, Asian and minority ethnic-owned business in the London boroughs Newham and Tower Hamlets, particular attention will need to be given to the impact of employment opportunities on black, Asian and minority ethnic owned businesses.
- Local businesses and businesses owned by E&I target groups need to be incorporated into the supply chain and procurement processes associated with the construction and management. This will not only promote equality, but will help foster local community ownership of the PPR.
- If these opportunities bypass local businesses and E&I target group-owned businesses, the supply chain will be unrepresentative of the local community and the benefits will accrue elsewhere.
- Consideration needs to be given to the needs of smaller disabled-owned businesses who may favour home working.

7.6 Environmental impacts

7.6.1 Black Asian and minority ethnic people

There is currently under-use of existing green spaces and facilities that could provide a focus for healthier lifestyles, due to a range of possible underlying factors, such as lack of cultural sensitivity, overt racism and language barriers in the provision of facilities.

Baseline evidence showed that some BAME groups experience a higher prevalence of certain illnesses such as diabetes, diseases linked to smoking, such as lung cancer and COPD and coronary heart disease (CHD) than the UK average. The main controllable risk factors for CHD are smoking, poor diet, sedentary lifestyle, obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure and poor psychological wellbeing (such as depression). The majority of these risk factors are associated with the lower socio-economic groups in which certain BAME groups are over-represented.

Mortality rates for lung cancer in men are also high. The Health Development Agency's 2004 report 'The Smoking Epidemic in England' estimates that smoking prevalence is 30% in Waltham Forest, 33% in Newham and 37% in both Hackney and Tower Hamlets. These smoking rates compare to the national average of 24%. Tower Hamlets' PCT 'Public Health Report' 2007 suggests this high incidence of smoking is associated in part with the

¹⁰ ODA 2007b

high rate of smoking among the borough's large Bangladeshi population, of which 40% of men are estimated to be smokers. As the population ages, health problems associated with smoking such as lung cancer could become increasingly prevalent.

Furthermore, smoking is a preventable cause of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). Emergency admissions for COPD are higher in the four boroughs adjacent to the LMF site than England and London admission rates, which are 149 and 162 per 100,000 residents respectively. Tower Hamlets, where smoking is most prevalent, has a COPD rate more than double the London figure, with 408 admissions per 100,000 residents. Admission rates in Newham, Waltham Forest and Hackney are 255, 218 and 191 per 100,000 respectively. COPD can take decades to become clinically apparent and is therefore likely to become an increasingly acute health issue as the population ages.

7.6.2 Children and young people

Childhood obesity is an increasingly prevalent health issue nationwide but is particularly apparent in London and the four boroughs neighbouring the PPR. The GLA's September 2007 'State of London's Children' report reveals that London has the highest childhood obesity rate of all English regions with a total of 18% of children classed as overweight.

Figures from the NHS National Child Measurement Programme 2006-07 reveal that childhood obesity is particularly acute in the host boroughs. In England and London, obesity rates among Reception year children are 9.9% and 11.3 % respectively. This compares to 12.2 % in Waltham Forest, 14.4 % in Newham, 14.6 % in Tower Hamlets and 16% in Hackney. Obesity is more prevalent among Year 6 children with rates of 17.5% in England and 20.8% in London. This phenomenon is even more acute in the boroughs adjacent to the LMF site, with Year 6 obesity rates of 23% in Tower Hamlets, 23.1% in Waltham Forest, 23.6% in Newham and 24.2% in Hackney.

7.6.3 Older People

The PPR should be designed to benefit mental health by providing a stimulating, varied space which is an attractive place for people to relax as well as play. This may have positive impacts on some older people who, as shown by the baseline findings, are shown to have a disproportionately higher level of depression. According to the Mayor's 2006 Strategy, 'Valuing Older People', the number of people over the age of 65 with depression is estimated to be between 5 and 13% for men and between 8 and 25% for women.

7.6.4 Key issues for consideration

- The PPR will need to be an attractive, safe environment in which all people feel inclined to use for passive leisure as well as active play. This will have benefits for both physical and mental health.
- Although the PPR itself will provide a focus for leisure, relaxation and informal exercise, the provision of community sports facilities within the PPR in Legacy will increase the likelihood of local residents using the PPR regularly for sports.

8. Consultation and engagement

This section outlines the approach taken and issues raised in the pre-planning application consultation for the PPR planning submission. The application was submitted at the beginning of November 2008 and is, at the time of writing, undergoing formal consultation as part of the planning process. The application will be before the Olympic Delivery Authority Planning Committee on February 24th 2009.

Consultation activities have taken place throughout the development of the PPR designs up to the planning application. This has focused on both targeted and general public consultation and community involvement as well as more technical stakeholder engagement from specialists and statutory bodies.

Although all consultation events had the potential to capture equalities related issues, specific activities were undertaken to ensure that there was appropriate opportunity for equalities issues to be highlighted. In particular, these included:

- Olympic Park Development EqIA Focus Group Workshops;
- Technical Fora;
- Access and Inclusion Forum; and
- Built Environment Access Panel

8.1 Olympic Park Development EqIA Focus Group Workshops

A series of focus groups were organised by the ODA in spring 2008 to support the development of the Olympic Park Development (OPD) Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA). These included:

- older people aged 50 years plus;
- women, including mothers of young children;
- lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered people;
- people of different faith groups; and
- young people, aged 13 – 18.

The key overarching issues identified by the Olympic Park EqIA report are as follows:

- equal access to facilities and services, buildings, public realm and open spaces by equality priority groups;
- inclusive, welcoming environment for different groups;
- community safety issues;
- appropriate provision to meet the specific needs of women and men relating to their gender caring responsibilities for example childcare, play facilities, buggy parking;
- access by public transport, walking or cycling within the Park;
- equal participation in sport and physical activity, making use of facilities and venues in the Park;
- suitable places for faith observance, privacy and food to meet the faith and cultural requirements of the local population; and
- equal opportunities in employment and training.

8.2 Technical Fora

The ODA held three Technical Fora Events; the first in February 2008 and the second in July 2008 for Greenway works and the third in September 2008. The Technical Fora brought together technical and statutory stakeholders to review and discuss the PPR designs in advance of the Slot-in planning applications and submission to discharge conditions.

The Technical Fora enabled stakeholders to highlight and discuss issues directly with the PPR and Greenway design teams. The sessions included a detailed presentation on the latest design stages by the ODA and design team, followed by an open questions session. The representatives attending the Technical Fora were split into discussion groups covering the following issues:

- access;
- equality & inclusion;
- sustainability – built environment & natural environment;
- safety;
- security;
- planning; and
- utilities

8.3 Access & Inclusion Forum

A presentation was made by the design team to the Access and Inclusion Panel on 9th July 2008. The session provided an opportunity to the Panel to discuss issues directly with the design team. The Access and Inclusion Forum includes representatives from:

- ODA
- LOCOG;
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets;
- Action and Rights of Disabled People in Newham;
- Development Adult Neuro-Diversity Association;
- UK Disabled Peoples Council;
- Disability Action in Waltham Forest;
- Tower Hamlets Access Group;
- London Borough of Hackney;
- Disability Coalition Tower Hamlets;
- Stratford City Consultative Access Group; and
- Observers from the BEAP

8.4 Built Environment and Access Panel

A presentation of the emerging design was given to the BEAP on the 8th October 2008. The BEAP, set up to enable key stakeholders to advice on inclusive access standards comprises of representatives from:

- University of Reading;
- Sport England;
- London Development Agency (LDA);
- Inclusive Fitness Initiative;
- Planning Decisions Team;
- London Borough Waltham Forest;
- Greater London Authority (GLA);
- Equality and Human Rights Commission (ECHR);
- University of London/ Stoke Mandeville;
- National Association of Disabled Supporters (NADS); and

- Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE).

8.5 Summary of issues raised

The issues raised during pre-submission consultation are detailed in the Statement of Participation that formed part of the PPR planning application. It also includes a table setting out the response from the Design Team on these issues. A summary of the key issues and responses is below. Several of the issues have implications for promoting equality.

8.5.1 Access and movement

The issue of access and movement in and around the Park has been frequently raised throughout the consultation process, particularly for people with mobility impairments. The design of the Park has been consistently informed by the ODA's Inclusive Design Standards and the team are continuing to work with the BEAP on wayfinding and signage strategies.

The Lea Valley Path will run through the Olympic Park forming a permanent promenade in legacy. The Path will be 10 metre wide and paved, with clear edge detail. A riverside walk on the west bank of the River Lea will also connect the north and south Park, crossing the railway line at Carpenters Road. The land bridge currently named L03 will be retained in transformation, with its temporary deck removed. Good visibility between the north and south parks will also assist in wayfinding and connectivity.

To aid movement around the park, slopes have been minimised with gradients of the pathways generally no less than 1:60. The paving and surface will be evenly laid with no loose gravel, and where possible green spaces are directly accessible from the pathways. Seating provision is based on current guidelines for park use and is located in a range of different situations which allow users to make the most of the environment during all weather conditions.

Transport for spectators within the Park, during the Games, is included in the Olympic Transport Plan as the Games Mobility service. The Games Mobility scheme is under review by the ODA Transport team and LOCOG to identify the specific requirements of scheme surfacing details subject to further development and approval.

8.5.2 Safety and security

Safety and security are of paramount importance and the park designs are based on 'Secure by Design' principles. During Games the site will be heavily managed within a secure boundary development while the security strategy in legacy will need to be developed in parallel with management arrangements to be determined for transformation and in the LMF.

8.5.3 Open space / use of space / play

The way in which the park sets up the provision of open space has been frequently raised, particularly post Games. The extent of the parkland was shown on the illustrative masterplan submitted with the outline planning application for the Olympic Park. A planning condition was attached to the permission requiring the provision of the quantum and layout of open space as shown on the illustrative masterplan.

The same extent, quantum and layout of open space is shown on the Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan submitted with the PPR applications.

Play will be “embedded” in the landscape as designs develop and different types of open space uses are reflected in both the Games time and Illustrative Parkland and Public Realm plans which include a wide variety of formal and informal sports and recreational uses, along with areas for wildlife and relaxation.

The concept underlying LOCOG Games time Overlay is to provide usable outdoor space during the games where families can picnic and to achieve more of a “boulevard” feel to the 10-12 metre wide concourse with break out spaces for sitting/resting along its length. There will also be access to waterways. LOCOG Overlay has been developed in tandem with the designs for the Parklands. Proposed use of spaces have been designed in line with the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets, durable grass surfaces will be provided during the games and will be turned into species rich meadows for legacy.

The section 106 agreement¹¹ requires the LMF to consider open space provision, including play areas. The planning application for LMF is anticipated towards the end of 2009. Proposals for legacy transformation of parklands are to be brought forward in parallel with the LMF application.

The Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan shows a variety of legacy uses in the North Park including the Cycle Circuit and Mountain bike trail, along with informal playing fields. East Marsh will be reinstated as formal playing fields, and Eaton Manor will retain a number of active recreational uses.

8.5.4 Environment and Biodiversity

The Park presents the greatest opportunity within the Olympic Park to deliver the ODA’s commitment of providing 45 hectares of habitat. Although the North Park has been designed with a distinctly natural character and provides the platform for a variety of habitats post games, the more urban South Park also optimises opportunities for biodiversity.

There are concerns over plans to culvert part of the Channelsea River. It is considered that the proposed scheme delivers greater environmental benefits as well as opportunities to create an accessible and multi-functional parkland. Opportunities for mitigating for the loss of habitat have been agreed with the Environment Agency.

The design of the Park has also explored numerous ways to optimise sustainability. More details can be found in the Sustainability Strategy that accompanies this planning application.

8.5.5 Waterways

One of the key design objectives for the Park was to open up the riverbanks and make the rivers more accessible. The opportunities this presents are recognised in the Waterspace Masterplan, and will be explored further in the development of designs for the Legacy Transformation of the Olympic Parklands and the LMF.

8.5.6 Management

¹¹ Appendix 1 106 Agreement

The future of the Olympic Park is currently controlled by the LDA and shaped by the Legacy Masterplan Framework currently being developed and will pass to a Legacy Authority to be established during 2009. An illustrative transformation masterplan is included in this planning application to show how the Park might evolve after the games. In addition a 10-year management and maintenance plan is also submitted with the planning application for the PPR.

9. Impact assessment

This section includes the positive and negative impacts identified during consultation and engagement; research; information and evidence gathered in relation to five sections of work; design, construction delivery and overlay, legacy transformation and legacy planning. In addition to the impact, this section also identifies the key equality target groups affected and suggest potential ways to mitigate or remove potential negative impacts.

9.1 Design

Potential impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Inclusive design and access		
Gradients and surface treatments could have an impact on access	Disabled people, older people, young people and children.	<p>Wherever possible, gradients of concourses, as with other primary routes around the Park, have been kept at 1 in 60 with cross falls of no more than 1 in 50 to meet ODA Inclusive Design Standards.</p> <p>In some areas, such as the approach to land bridge LO.3 and within the 2012 Gardens, site constraints such as topographic features and the orientation of buildings mean that these standards cannot be met. In such locations, gradients will be no steeper than 1 in 21 with appropriate level landings and handrails where necessary. There are two routes in the North Park leading from the concourse down to the towpath that have gradients of 1:15 and 1:17. These are not primary routes and there is an alternative route to the towpath which has a gradient of 1:21.</p> <p>Walking surfaces throughout all concourses will be smooth, firm and evenly laid. Joints between different grades or colours of asphalt will be flush.</p>

Potential impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Gradients and surface treatments could have an impact on access.	Disabled people, older people, young people and children.	<p>The surface will be adequately slip resistant in both wet and dry conditions with a pendulum test value (PTV) of at least 40. Any variation in surface profile will not exceed 5mm in line with guidance in ODA Inclusive Design Standards.</p> <p>Any covers or gratings on walkways will be flush and non-slip and integrated into the surrounding surface, with openings not greater than 13mm wide. Drainage slots will be aligned to be perpendicular to general pedestrian travel direction to avoid wheel trapping.</p> <p>The graded patterning of asphalt surfaces will not be bold and excessively contrasting to avoid confusion or disorientation for people with visual impairments.</p> <p>Concourse edges will be well defined to clearly indicate the extent of the surface.</p> <p>At grade and new ramps onto the Greenway should promote inclusive access. Upgrading of the existing ramps will improve the surfacing, handrails, and provide resting places, but due to site constraints it is unfeasible to bring the ramps to current best practice inclusive design standards.</p>
Steep river banks could act as a barrier to waterside areas.	Disabled people, older people, Parents and Carers	Crowd modelling showed Concourse could be narrowed without generating overcrowding, allowing river banks to be pulled back and surrounding gradients around waterways to be reduced – facilitating shallower paths and step free access.

Potential impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Obstacles within the PPR could exclude groups from certain spaces and impact on efficient visitor circulation.	Disabled people, Older people Parents and Carers	<p>To minimise obstruction, street furniture will generally be located beyond the boundaries of main pedestrian routes. As far as practicable, furniture will be grouped in easily identifiable areas.</p> <p>Where bollards are required they will be at least 1000mm high and clearly contrasting with the background for visibility. There will be a clear width of at least 1000mm between bollards.</p> <p>Towpath widths will exceed 3 metres wide to ensure two wheelchair users can pass simultaneously.</p>
The large scale of the PPR and associated large walking distances could impact on access to venues and facilities.	Mobility-impaired people, older people, carers, women with young children.	<p>Regular rest areas and break out spaces have been incorporated into the PPR's design. Seating will be located at intervals of approximately 50 metres wherever practicable and have suitable adjacent space for wheelchair users. Furthermore, North Park designed as quieter space for relaxation.</p> <p>During the Games, big screens will be located around the Park to enable sporting events to be enjoyed by all without need to be within venues.</p>
Wayfinding and signage could impact on the ability of certain groups to navigate the PPR with dignity.	Blind and visually impaired people, Deaf people, people whose first language is not English.	<p>The forthcoming wayfinding strategy should incorporate audible announcements and visual prompts, for both emergency and public address, to enable people with visual or auditory impairments to easily navigate the PPR.</p> <p>Signage should communicate using plain language and incorporate clear, easy-to-understand symbols. A possible solution would be to have additional information displayed as text on the large screens.</p>
The PPR lighting strategy could contribute to inclusive design and access.	All, especially visually impaired and Deaf people.	Good lighting in the most well-used spaces and routes will enable people ability to identify others, assist lip-reading for Deaf people, and help navigation for people who are visually impaired.

Potential impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Inclusion and community cohesion		
Local ownership of the PPR will be influenced by levels of participation.	All	<p>A variety of community consultation and stakeholder engagement events have informed the design of the PPR (see Section 9 – Consultation and engagement). These events have notified the local community of evolving designs for the PPR and progress.</p> <p>The incorporation of local art into the PPR will also increase ownership through the design process. An interactive workshop was held in conjunction with Royal Academy of Art in November 2008 to help inform detailed designs of the gardens in the South Park.</p>
The availability of space for personal faith observance will impact on the PPR's inclusivity.	Faith groups	<p>The North Park will have more relaxed, quieter atmosphere with landscape designs and planting strategies promoting a natural environment.</p> <p>Any temporary faith facility should be well-signposted in a variety of languages. This will come forward as part of the Signage and Wayfinding Strategy which is to follow the PPR planning submission.</p>
Local ownership could be influenced by the ability of people whose first language is not English to use the PPR.	All – specifically people whose first language is not English.	Wayfinding and information provision across the PPR should communicate in multiple languages to ensure that the PPR can be used by, and attract people from across London where there are over 300 different languages spoken, 167 in the PPR host boroughs alone.

Potential impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Safety and security		
<p>Designing-out crime will influence opportunities for crime and the fear of crime in the PPR which impacts disproportionately on certain groups.</p>	<p>All, especially women, disabled people, BAME groups (Asian people in particular), faith groups (Muslims in particular), trans people, gay men, lesbians and bisexual people.</p>	<p>Narrowing the Concourse and pulling back river banks will increase the visibility of waterside areas from the Concourse, increasing natural surveillance.</p> <p>The removal of unnecessary clutter in the interests of inclusive design will also increase the feeling of safety minimising enclosed spaces.</p> <p>Principal Park entrances will be located adjacent to, or have direct links to, transport links such as Stratford Regional and International stations, Hackney Wick Station, Leyton Underground and Pudding Mill DLR. These locations are likely to benefit from greater natural surveillance through higher levels of activity and footfall than if entrances were adjacent to more isolated spaces.</p>
<p>Lighting and CCTV is likely to influence levels of safety and security by affecting the opportunities for crime and the fear of crime in the PPR.</p>	<p>Women, disabled people, BAME groups (Asian people in particular), faith groups (Muslims in particular), trans people, gay men, lesbians and bisexual people.</p>	<p>In Games mode, all visitor areas and pedestrian routes should be well-lit to a standard appropriate for the safety and security of the large numbers of anticipated visitors.</p> <p>Reflecting the decreased number of users in Legacy mode, post Games lighting should be restricted to key routes through the Park to concentrate footfall onto a smaller number of direct routes, thereby increasing the feeling of security and passive surveillance.</p> <p>Outside Games mode, the use of CCTV would reinforce safety and security levels achieved through the lighting strategy.</p>
Employment, training and skills		
<p>Opportunities for informal learning could improve green skills and knowledge.</p>	<p>All</p>	<p>Certain spaces are designed to engage with people in learning about history and nature such as the Gardens in the South Park, Bio-swales and retained structures.</p>

Potential impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Opportunities for leisure and healthy living		
An active environment with opportunities for all groups to pursue healthy lifestyles could improve mental and physical wellbeing.	All	The PPR itself will replace a formerly deteriorated and inaccessible site and address the shortage of high quality green space in the area. To maximise the health benefits of this new green space informal play, sport and activity will be embedded into the design. The PPR has been designed to incorporate flexibility which promotes active use of the Park by people with diverse interests and lifestyles. This is reflected in the different characters of the North and South Parks and the variegated landscape which will include meadows, lawns, gardens wetlands and woodland.

9.2 Construction

Identified impact (positive and negative)	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Inclusive design and access		
The design of the PPR construction site will impact upon accessibility.	Disabled people, older people	<p>While providing targeted employment and training opportunities in construction is an important step in tackling the under-representation of disabled people and women in the industry, the physical layout of the construction site itself will also influence the accessibility of these opportunities.</p> <p>Consideration should therefore be given to the inclusive design of the PPR site during construction.</p>
Inclusion and community cohesion		
The physical division of neighbouring communities during construction could mean the Park acts as a barrier rather than connective open space.	All	<p>Active consultation has taken place with the local community and information continues to be provided to the public, including updates on road closures associated with the construction of the Olympic Park. An ODA construction helpline is also available 24/7 to report any construction-related concerns.</p> <p>Temporary improvements to lighting and surface treatment along the Greenway, from Wick Lane to Stratford High Street, as mitigation for closed routes across the Olympic Park.</p>
Visual impact of fences and hoardings and their reinforcement of the physical separation of communities.	All	<p>Although there is a visual impact from hoardings, they are in place for health and safety reasons. The visually intrusive nature of the hoardings can be offset by their appearance and aesthetics.</p> <p>Images and designs can be used to promote community ownership which offsets physical division – for example, art workshops were carried out in four local primary schools and pupils’ artwork was professionally mounted on hoardings at Carpenters Road.</p>
Safety and security		

Identified impact (positive and negative)	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Specific health impacts on the public arising from pollution associated with the PPR's construction – e.g. noise, air, land, groundwater.	All	<p>Specific environmental health issues which could affect the local community may arise during different phases of the PPR's construction and require additional assessment. The full extent of potential impacts should be considered further when detailed design proposals come forward and set out the precise requirements for materials and machinery.</p> <p>Notwithstanding these uncertainties, the PPR will comply with the ODA's December 2007 Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) during all phases. This document sets out management measures which ODA contractors are obliged to adopt to minimise negative impacts that could arise from the construction of the Olympic Park and venues. The CoCP establishes best practice in relation to: general site operations, public access, noise and vibration, air quality, contaminated land, waste management, ground and surface water, ecology, archaeology and pollution incident control. Included are arrangements for enforcement of the measures set out in the CoCP.</p> <p>Additionally, any concerns or comments that the public may have about health and environmental safety can be reported directly to the ODA via a 24 hour construction helpline.</p>
The impact of the PPR's construction on the safety and security of workers.	All	Although specific health and safety issues will need to be assessed when detailed designs of the PPR come forward, all construction activity associated with the PPR will comply with the ODA's July 2008 'Design and Construction Health, Safety and Environment Standard'.

Identified impact (positive and negative)	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Employment, training and skills		
Jobs and training programmes associated with PPR's construction could increase the participation and skills of local people and traditionally under-represented groups in the industry.	Young people, gay men, lesbians, bisexual people, trans people, BAME groups, disabled people, women	<p>The ODA's onsite training facility (DIGGERS) focuses on engaging with, and developing the skills of local people and groups traditionally under-represented in the construction industry.</p> <p>All recruitment should be carried out in line with both the ODA Equality and Diversity Strategy and Employment and Skills Strategy to ensure transparency and demonstrable fairness.</p> <p>Liaison between PPR Contractor, ODA Employment & Skills and ODA Equality & Inclusion teams and relevant community groups should ensure job/training information is effectively channelled to BAME groups, women, LGB and transgender people, disabled people and local people.</p>
Business opportunities		
Procurement of work, goods and services arising from the PPR's construction will present business opportunities for local businesses owned by E&I groups in the supply chain.	All	To ensure a fair representation in the supply chain, dedicated advice is available through the ODA Equality & Inclusion and Procurement teams to provide guidance for the PPR and Greenway contractors and local businesses, SMEs and E&I target group-owned businesses to improve their prospects of winning contracts associated with the PPR.
Opportunities for leisure and healthy living		
The delivery of the planting strategy during construction could benefit mental health.	People with mental health issues	The ODA should look into therapeutic horticultural planting programmes specifically designed to benefit people with mental health issues and people with learning disabilities.

9.3 Delivery and overlay for the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (LOCOG)

This section will identify measures to maximise the positive impacts of the development permitted under the London 2012 Olympic Park Permissions which correspond with the responsibilities of LOCOG for staging the Games. LOCOG will review recommendations going forward under their Head of Diversity and Inclusion, who works with LOCOG teams to ensure Diversity and Inclusion is a fundamental part of their work. LOCOG recognises seven principal strands of diversity which it includes throughout its work; ethnicity, disability, gender, gender identity, age, sexuality and belief.

The management of the Park during the Games will be important to maximising benefits for diverse groups. Informed by values of celebrating diversity, promoting equal access and treatment and inclusion for people participating in and attending the Games, the management can add to and enhance the design and construction measures to promote diversity and inclusion. When the relevant information is added to this section, it will be seen as adding value, but supplemental to EqIA process. For full details of how LOCOG will incorporate Diversity and Inclusion please refer to the LOCOG Diversity & Inclusion strategy on the London 2012 website.

9.4 Legacy transformation

The legacy transformation will be brought forward by the ODA with input from the LDA. This period relates to the setting up of the park for post Games use including the removal of temporary venues and the phased opening of the PPR area.

Identified impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Inclusive design and access		
Changes in topography, path widths and vegetation could affect inclusive access.	Disabled people, older people, young people and children.	<p>In preparing the site for Legacy, inclusive design standards should be incorporated to ensure accessibility is upheld after the Games.</p> <p>It is envisaged that during Transformation, some areas of the Concourse and bridges will be narrowed to reflect post-Games use and footfall, while areas used for the LOCOG overlay will be landscaped and vegetated.</p> <p>To ensure such changes do not compromise inclusive access, the PPR EqIA should be revisited when planning applications for Transformation works come forward in 2009.</p>
Inclusion and community ownership		
The retention of structures from the LOCOG overlay could improve community cohesion.	All	<p>It is recommended the LDA look into the possibility of retaining LOCOG-funded facilities for adaptive re-use for permanent parkland amenities. These facilities could include community facilities.</p> <p>Such spaces could provide a focus for local clubs, community organisations and associated events, thereby increasing the sense of local ownership. The location and design of such structures should reflect community accessibility.</p>
Safety and security		
Specific health impacts on the public arising from pollution associated with Transformation – e.g. noise, air, land, groundwater.	All	Specific environmental health issues which could affect the local community may arise as the PPR is altered to reflect Legacy use and require additional assessment. Potential impacts should be examined in full when detailed designs for Transformation set out precise requirements for materials and machinery.

Identified impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Employment and training opportunities		
The retention of structures from the LOCOG overlay could open job opportunities.	Young people, gay men, lesbians, bisexual people, trans people, BAME groups, disabled people, Women, faith groups.	<p>It is recommended that LOCOG structures be retained by the ODA during Transformation for adaptive re-use such as cafes and employment-generating spaces. Such facilities could potentially address existing employment inequalities within the local area and provide further opportunities to enhance a feeling of community ownership of the Park.</p> <p>The LDA Olympic Equality and Diversity team may need to implement focussed strategies to ensure E&I target groups have equal opportunity to benefit from such employment.</p> <p>More research is needed on the barriers to education, training schemes and certain professions which affect some BAME groups, some faith groups, women, LGB&T people and disabled people. This is particularly pressing where gaps exist within the baseline data for the faith and sexual orientation equality strands.</p>
Business opportunities		
Business opportunities provided by the adaptive re-use of temporary structures.	All	The retention of temporary facilities during the Transformation phase could provide new business space which could benefit local SMEs, including those owned by E&I target groups. The LDA would need to make the necessary arrangements through the ongoing LMF process. Businesses owned by E&I target groups should be specifically targeted with information and guidance through relevant community groups to provide equal access to new business space.

Identified impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Opportunities for leisure and healthy living		
Increased connectivity will assist with the creation of walkable neighbourhoods.	All	<p>It is envisaged that during Transformation, new entrances to the PPR will be created from the former Olympic Village, Stratford City Western Approach Road, Carpenter's Road, East Marsh, Eastway and the River Lea towpath. The PPR will be plugged into the Capital Ring running along the Greenway, thereby connecting the Parklands to a wider network of walking and cycling routes around London.</p> <p>The increased permeability associated with opening new entrances and the construction of safe and inclusive pedestrian and cycle routes will make the PPR a crucial piece of connective green infrastructure as well as a destination. By facilitating access to local public transport hubs, social infrastructure and local facilities, these new connections will help encourage walking as part of a healthier lifestyle. These links are also likely to maximise public footfall and natural surveillance which will help reduce opportunities for crime and fear of crime.</p> <p>The precise details of such modifications will come forward when the planning application for Transformation works comes forward.</p>

9.5 Legacy planning

The legacy management of the PPR will come forward through the Legacy Masterplan Framework and other work streams such as the legacy business plans with as yet undetermined governance structures. These will be led by the LDA and subject to their own EqlAs. The information contained within this chapter should be seen as adding value, but supplemental to this process.

The management of the Park in legacy will be important to maximising benefits for equality groups, particularly for the diverse populations of the boroughs surrounding the Park. Informed by values of celebrating diversity, promoting equal access and treatment and inclusion for visitors and users of the Park, the management can ensure the design and construction measures to maximise benefits in legacy are fully realised.

Identified impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Inclusive design and access		
The impact of new development within the PPR.	Disabled people, older people, children and young people	<p>The PPR will provide the physical backdrop for the development of new housing, social infrastructure and employment space. It is vital that any associated construction and landscaping do not compromise the inclusive design of the PPR.</p> <p>Planning applications coming forward as part of the LMF should demonstrate how they incorporate inclusive design standards such that new developments facilitate inclusive access to and from the PPR.</p>
Inclusion and community ownership		
Events, festivals and celebrations could make the PPR as a focus for community cohesion.	All	Using the PPR to host community events and festivals could help foster local ownership of the Parklands. The organisation of such events is beyond the remit of the LMF and will be a matter for the boroughs, the Parklands management body and the relevant community groups.
The physical connection between the PPR and local community.	All	<p>To emphasise physical connections between local communities and the PPR, there is an ambition to extend tree-lined routes beyond the boundaries of the Park into surrounding neighbourhoods.</p> <p>In Legacy the PPR itself will provide a temporal connection between the local community and the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.</p>

Identified impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Allotments located in the PPR could increase the sense of local ownership.	All	The idea of situating allotments within the fabric of the PPR was popular in public consultation. Such allotments could increase the sense of community ownership by providing additional reason for local residents to regularly visit and spend time in the Park. Growing produce locally would also have environmental and health benefits for local residents by making healthy food more affordable.
Rising land values could potentially lead to displacement.	Low income groups, among which E&I target groups are disproportionately represented.	<p>The provision of high quality, attractive parkland is likely to raise land values in the local area. Although this will benefit homeowners, poorer residents who are less likely to be owner occupiers could be displaced as rents rise. Since baseline evidence shows that the majority of equality target groups are disproportionately represented among the poorest sections of society, this could represent an equalities issue.</p> <p>The LMF needs to ensure that the local area's poorest tenants (likely to be drawn from E&I target groups) are not displaced by making appropriate provision of affordable and social housing.</p>
Safety and security		
Increase in natural surveillance associated with mixed-use development platforms.	All, especially women, disabled people, BAME groups (Asian people in particular), faith groups (Muslims in particular), trans people, gay men, lesbians and bisexual people.	<p>Mixed-use developments coming forward as part of the LMF will provide new housing, social infrastructure and employment space. This will mean that the PPR is used by different groups at different times of day, resulting in more constant footfall and natural surveillance.</p> <p>Mixed-use developments should encourage active frontages which will generate further footfall and passive surveillance from overlooking buildings. This will improve safety and security within the PPR, particularly along edges, by reducing opportunities for crime and the fear of crime.</p>

Identified impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
<p>Legacy-mode lighting can assist with the reduction of crime and the fear of crime, enhancing overall safety of the PPR.</p>	<p>All, especially women, disabled people, BAME groups (Asian people in particular), faith groups (Muslims in particular), trans people, gay men, lesbians and bisexual people.</p>	<p>Reflecting the decreased number of users in Legacy mode, post Games lighting is anticipated to be restricted to key routes through the Park to concentrate footfall onto a smaller number of direct routes, thereby increasing the feeling of security and natural surveillance.</p> <p>Outside Games mode, the use of CCTV will reinforce safety and security levels achieved through the lighting strategy.</p>
<p>Potential for Park to act as a focus for territorial gang problems.</p>	<p>All, young people in particular</p>	<p>Work with boroughs and Metropolitan Police to identify underlying issues which can inform a strategy to address the issues.</p> <p>Ultimately, management strategies put in place by the LDA will have a key role in influencing the overall safety and security of the PPR after the Games.</p> <p>The level of community ownership generated during design, construction, transformation and legacy phases of the PPR's evolution will also affect long-term public footfall and community stewardship. Both will assist in reducing all forms of crime, including gang activity.</p>

Identified impact	Equality target group/s	Potential ways to promote and share good practice of a positive impact or to mitigate / remove negative impacts.
Employment and training opportunities		
Opportunities arising from the PPR's long-term management.	Young people, gay men, lesbians, bisexual people, trans people, BAME groups, disabled people, Women, faith groups	<p>The management of the Parklands will create job opportunities in landscape design, construction, maintenance and possibly security. Job opportunities associated with the PPR in Legacy could help address long-standing employment and education inequalities that affect E&I target groups disproportionately.</p> <p>To ensure jobs do not bypass local people, the LDA could align training schemes with employment opportunities arising from the PPR. Such schemes should involve the LDA's Equality and Diversity team to ensure they are adequately marketed and targeted at equality groups who may face multiple barriers to employment.</p> <p>Additionally, the LDA could conduct further research into the barriers to education, training schemes and certain professions which affect some BAME groups, some faith groups, women, gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, transgender people and disabled people. This is particularly pressing where significant gaps exist within the baseline data for the faith and sexual orientation equality strands, where data is insufficiently captured through conventional channels.</p>
Opportunities for leisure and healthy living		
The provision of an active environment with opportunities for all groups to pursue healthy lifestyles can improve mental and physical health.	All	<p>The Legacy Parklands will address the deficiency of safe, high quality play space for children and young people in London. The PPR will also provide a space for active and passive leisure and relaxation for all groups.</p> <p>Locating community facilities such as football pitches and allotments in the PPR in Legacy would further increase the contribution of the PPR to healthy lifestyles by making sport and healthy food more affordable. Such facilities could be used by local schools and clubs for organised tournaments and leagues.</p> <p>The management of these kind of arrangements will need to be looked at in more detail through the LMF in partnership with local community organisations and schools.</p>

10. Identified Changes

A number of changes that have been made to the evolving design and project which are not covered within the Impact Assessment section of this report. In particular, comments and feedback from a range of consultation events have informed the PPR designs. This reflects the broader range of stakeholder priorities and desired functions that the PPR and Greenway need to respond to. The design responses to consultation feedback for the PPR and Greenway are found in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 respectively.

11. Conclusions and recommendations

Providing the recommendations developed through the EqIA process are taken forward, the PPR Scheme should not unlawfully discriminate against any specific equality group identified. The overall aim of transforming a currently inaccessible, insecure site into a high quality, accessible public realm providing safe connections between venues (in Games mode) and to neighbouring communities (in Legacy) is likely to have an overall positive impact on all equality groups.

11.1 Inclusion and community ownership

Communities that are strong and inclusive can lead to a stronger sense of identity and belonging, and mutual respect and equality. A variety of public consultation and stakeholder engagement events have informed the PPR design process and helped increase local ownership from the start of the design process.

The provision of faith and childcare facilities through the LOCOG overlay will influence the degree to which the needs of parents with children, carers and faith groups are met during the Games. The PPR wayfinding and signage will need to reflect the diversity of the local community by communicating in different languages than English. The PPR includes many elements and structures which could incorporate local art and installations, both of which could act as a focus for community ownership. As physical access to the PPR is restricted during construction and a ticket is required for entry during the Games, an ongoing programme of communication and consultation will be important to keeping the local community informed of likely disruptions.

The key determinant of fostering a sense of community ownership of the PPR in the long term will be ensuring the Park is used regularly by all members of society. The inclination of people to use the PPR regularly will be encouraged by a combination of all of the EqIA priorities: inclusive access, Park safety and security, employment and business opportunities as well as opportunities for pursuing healthy lifestyles. Retaining facilities from the LOCOG overlay in legacy could provide a focus for community events, clubs and sporting activity while allotments and community sports pitches could increase the sense of community ownership by providing additional reasons for local residents to regularly visit and spend time in the Park. The provisions of the LMF will crucially underpin long-term community ownership of the PPR by new and existing residents.

11.2 Inclusive design and access

Poor design of the public realm can systematically exclude some disabled people and mobility impaired people from dignified access to buildings and spaces. Inclusive access which promotes visitor circulation and dignified use of the PPR by all users is promoted through adherence to high standards of inclusive design. All routes and the Concourse will be wide, with shallow gradients and smooth, slip-resistant surfaces. There will also be

seating at regular intervals to ensure everyone can move through the parklands easily and comfortably. Pedestrian routes will be clear of unnecessary obstacles. By incorporating signage that can be easily read and understood, the forthcoming wayfinding strategy will enable all people to navigate the PPR. Due to site constraints and topography, accessible maximum gradient standards cannot be met in some isolated locations within the PPR. In these cases, the potentially negative impact will be mitigated by minimising gradients as far as possible and incorporating rest spaces. The EqIA will need to be revisited when the relevant planning applications come forward to ensure that changes to the PPR's design during Transformation and Legacy phases do not compromise inclusive access.

11.3 Safety and security

Some E&I target groups can be found to be disproportionately the victims of hate crime in the public realm and the fear of crime can affect certain groups' use of space. The PPR scheme addresses this by incorporating best practice measures to design out crime. Narrowing the Concourse in response to crowd modelling techniques which enabled the river valleys to be 'pulled back' will ensure the waterways and waterside routes are overlooked and benefit from increased natural surveillance. Enclosed spaces have been eliminated through the removal of unnecessary obstacles and structures. Principle Park entrances will be located adjacent to, or have direct links to, transport. These locations are likely to benefit from greater natural surveillance through higher levels of activity and footfall than if entrances were adjacent to more isolated spaces.

The PPR lighting strategy will be vital to tackling opportunities for crime and the fear of crime by eliminating dark, intimidating spaces. In Games mode, all visitor areas and pedestrian routes throughout the North and South Park should be well-lit to a standard appropriate for the safety and security of the large numbers of anticipated visitors. Reflecting the decreased number of users in Legacy mode, post-Games lighting should be restricted to key routes through the Park to concentrate footfall onto a smaller number of direct routes, thereby increasing the feeling of security and passive surveillance. Outside Games mode, the use of CCTV would reinforce safety and security levels achieved through the lighting strategy.

Mixed-use developments incorporating active frontages coming forward through the LMF will encourage different people to use the PPR for different reasons at different times of day. This will provide more consistent natural surveillance and footfall in the PPR compared to single use developments with peaks of pedestrian activity at certain times of day. The Metropolitan Police and local boroughs will need to be consulted on long-term safety issues such as gang-related violence linked to territory, and other anti-social behaviour including sexual activity and drug abuse, to ensure appropriate management plans are developed.

11.4 Employment and training opportunities

Some E&I target groups are characterised by low employment rates and poor levels of qualifications. The PPR will create opportunities for employment and training during all phases of its evolution in a variety of sectors such as construction, landscape maintenance and events and facilities management. These new job opportunities will address low employment rates that disproportionately affect E&I target groups while vocational training schemes will provide skills for life which can redress low skill levels which typically hinder the ability of E&I target groups to capitalise on employment opportunities that arise. The ODA's onsite training facility (DIGGERS) engages with, and develops the skills of local people and groups traditionally under-represented in the construction industry. To promote equality of opportunity, all recruitment should be carried out in line with both the ODA

Equality and Diversity Strategy and Employment and Skills Strategy. Working with community organisations to provide targeted job information would further promote equal access to job opportunities for local people and E&I target groups. In Transformation, the retention of facilities from the LOCOG overlay, ongoing training schemes and conducting further research into the barriers to enter education, certain industries and training schemes would help maximise the positive equality impacts of employment opportunities arising from the PPR.

11.5 Business opportunities

The procurement of work, goods and services arising from the PPR's construction and management will present business opportunities for local businesses owned by E&I groups in the ODA's supply chain. Focused support and advice for businesses owned by women, disabled people and people from BAME communities will help improve their prospects of winning contracts associated with the PPR. The retention of facilities from the LOCOG overlay within the PPR could maximise the positive impacts on local businesses by providing new business space.

11.6 Opportunities for leisure and healthy living

The PPR will help address the shortage of high quality green space and play space which has been identified in London, particularly in deprived areas. By providing opportunities for active leisure, sport and informal play, the PPR can help address the health inequalities disproportionately facing E&I target groups in the local area.

The variegated landscape which will include meadows, lawns, allotments, gardens wetlands and woodland will aid mental as well as physical health, benefits which could be maximised during construction through therapeutic horticultural planting programmes. The opportunities for sport could be maximised by siting inclusive temporary 'tryout' facilities in the PPR during Games and community facilities in Legacy. The provision of new, high quality green space and community sports facilities are not, in themselves, a guarantee of encouraging healthy lifestyles among E&I target groups and thereby tackling health inequalities. The propensity of E&I target groups to use these spaces and facilities will also depend on other crucial factors, such as inclusive design, levels of community ownership, park safety and security.

Appendix 1 – Summary of PPR stakeholder engagement and public involvement comments and design responses

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Stakeholder Liaison Meetings		
<p>CABE and Design for London – London 2012 design review panel</p> <p>08 July 2008</p> <p>CABE, 1 Kemble Street, London</p>	<p>Support the change to a more blended landscape approach, it would appear to increase the visual prominence of the bridge plane and give additional emphasis to bridge and landscape junctions. These points of transition require careful thought to achieve a sense of harmony between the Park’s hard and softer elements. In addition to well executed bridges and abutments, carefully considered surface treatments would assist in harmonizing these elements.</p> <p>Encouraged by fritted paving for asphalt surfaces and suggest this as one possible technique for merging bridge and landscape. Given the recurrence throughout the Park, it needs careful consideration.</p> <p>Athlete and spectator circulation in relation to routes and connections between venues has not been adequately shown.</p>	<p>The laying back of the valley slopes means that there is now less requirement for retained slopes so that the integration of the bridges into the landscape has evolved into a softer solution with shallower grades.</p> <p>There will be a continuation if resin bond gravel surface treatment between the concourse and the bridges. Continuity will also be achieved through edge and balustrade detail.</p> <p>Detail of colour or pattern of surface treatment still in development and likely to be subject to further reserved matter submission.</p> <p>The design of the parkland and concourse areas has been informed by crowd modelling. LOCOG overlay will bring forward further detail on athlete and spectator routes.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>CABE and Design for London – London 2012 design review panel</p> <p>08 July 2008</p> <p>CABE, 1 Kemble Street, London</p>	<p>It is disappointing to see that the Park edges, an aspect of great local relevance, has not been more fundamentally resolved at this stage. We understand that this is in part due to the non-concurrent work streams for the Olympic Park and the Legacy Masterplan Framework. In light of the now emerging LMF work we would expect to see strong and clear proposals for integrating the Park and its associated development with the surrounding communities. The means by which the Park will serve and be relevant to local communities has not so far been sufficiently articulated.</p>	<p>The ODA is working closely with the LDA to integrate the Games parklands with the emerging plans for the legacy development platforms.</p> <p>Proposals the legacy transformation of the Games parklands will be bought forward in parallel with the LMF proposals.</p>
	<p>At this stage in the Park development, new focus should be given to integrating the landscape and public realm strategy with venue specific landscape designs.</p>	<p>The design interface with the permanent venues is considered in 3.11 of the Design & Access Statement.</p>
	<p>The extent of park/landscape to be included as part of the Transition phase remains unclear.</p>	<p>The extent of the parkland was shown on the illustrative masterplan submitted with the outline planning application for the Olympic Park. A planning condition was attached to the permission requiring the provision of the quantum and layout of open space as shown on the illustrative masterplan.</p> <p>The same extent, quantum and layout of open space is shown on the Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan submitted with the PPR applications.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
British Waterways (Various dates)	Concerns re. the lowering of the towpath under bridges F09 & H05 (the western bank of Waterworks River) which would result in dips along towpath.	Tow path level provides the required 2.5m clearance below bridge soffit and is in accordance with the outline planning permission. Soffit levels of the bridge structures have been set as high as possible, and in accordance with the outline planning permission.
	Suggested lowering the towpath continuously between HO5 and E41 to remove the dips.	This is not possible without negatively impacting the ramped access from the concourse to the towpath. Doing this would require significantly longer ramps and more circuitous access from concourse to the towpath and compromise the integrity of the London 2012 Gardens by requiring additional ramp switchbacks.
	Suggest a suitable railing/guardrail being erected below HO5 and along the towpath due to the height of the towpath above river level and strong stream during flood conditions. Handrails should be run at a consistent height.	Railing included on General Arrangement plans. Full details of rails yet to be finalised.
	How will pooling of water under the bridges be drained into the waterway so as to avoid water cascading down the river wall.	Drainage to towpath will be such that surface water is discharged to the back of the towpath (i.e away from the river) before being captured within the drainage system.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Environment Agency (Various dates)	<p>Whilst the EA supporting the improvements offered by the Stage D design over the Stage C, the EA consider that the Channelsea River left as open channel with reduced land levels on either side would have comparable economic and environmental benefits to the culvert option.</p>	<p>Whilst the retaining the Channelsea River may enable greater ecological connectivity between the fluvial habitat of Channelsea River and the River Lea, the culvert scheme delivers wider environmental benefits (connected wetland areas, a series of bioswales, frog ponds, and an area of wet woodland) as well as the opportunity to create a more accessible and multi-functional parkland.</p>
	<p>BAP figures agreed at Stage C have been roughly translated to Stage D. No additional compensation for a loss of a 250m watercourse. EA is satisfied that stage D can compensate for Hennicker's ditch culvert, loss of Pudding Mill river but not the proposed additional culvert.</p>	<p>Recognising the loss of fluvial habitat and ecological connectivity afforded by the Channelsea River, the ODA have agreed the need for mitigation for loss of Channelsea River. Options for mitigation subject to further investigation.</p>
	<p>Information on the impact on flood risk of removal of wetland islands in transformation to be provided.</p>	<p>Flood Risk Assessment submitted to support the PPR planning applications. Islands have been removed from the wetland designs.</p>
	<p>EA would prefer wetland design with no islands but understand the requirements for big screens.</p>	<p>Islands have been removed from the wetland designs.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Greater London Authority	Is the total quantum of open space provided in the detailed designs consistent with the outline planning permission?	<p>The extent of the parkland was shown on the illustrative masterplan submitted with the outline planning application for the Olympic Park. A planning condition was attached to the permission requiring the provision of the quantum and layout of open space as shown on the illustrative masterplan.</p> <p>The same extent, quantum and layout of open space is shown on the Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan submitted with the PPR applications.</p>
	Support the reduction in steepness of the river profiles and will encourage facilities for boat storage in legacy	Areas around the parkland have the potential to encourage boating activity and uses in legacy. These opportunities are recognised in the Waterspace Masterplan, and will be explored further in the development of designs for the Legacy Transformation of the Olympic parklands and the LMF.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Lend Lease, Stratford Village 16 th October 2008	The route through parkland from east to west via bridge FO3 is too long. Steps alongside F03 should be incorporated into the abutment in legacy transformation.	This can be considered as part of the design and planning application for the Legacy Transformation of the Olympic parklands and public realm.
	Where are the opportunities for play in the Park during Games and Legacy?	<p>Play will be “embedded” in the landscape as designs develop – the Eden Project has done this successfully. Additionally LOCOG are considering areas for children’s activities.</p> <p>The section 106 agreement requires the LMF to consider open space provision, including play areas. Planning application for LMF anticipated end 2009. Proposals for legacy transformation of parklands to be bought forward in parallel with the LMF application.</p>
	Definition of the boundary of the Park and interface with development platforms after the Games is important.	<p>The boundary of the Park in legacy transformation is shown on the Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan submitted with the PPR applications.</p> <p>The ODA is working closely with the LDA to integrate the Olympic parklands with the emerging plans for the legacy development platforms.</p> <p>Proposals the legacy transformation of the Olympic parklands will be bought forward in parallel with the LMF proposals.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Presentation to Lee Valley Regional Park Authority Officers 22 October 2008</p>	<p>Flood/River water levels are effected by water control structures managed by British Waterways Will this impact marginal aquatic planting or footpath levels?</p>	<p>The designs have taken into account fluctuations in water levels, based on information provided by British Waterways.</p>
	<p>What are the management and maintenance costs of the Channelsea Outfall?</p>	<p>The outfall has been designed taking into account good practice guidance on management, maintenance and operational issues.</p>
	<p>Will the mounds in the North Park require irrigation? How will they be mown and maintained?</p>	<p>A non-potable irrigation system will be installed for establishment of the landscape. This will remain in place after establishment and can be used to ensure grass areas are maintained in a green condition. The grass mixes are designed to be species rich so are not high maintenance 'amenity lawns' and therefore have lower maintenance requirements.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
PPR Steering Group 11th June 2008	LVRPA: Will there be usable park space during the Games?	The concept underlying LOCOG Gametime Overlay is to provide usable outdoor space during the games where families can picnic and to achieve more of a “boulevard” feel to the 10-12 metre wide concourse with break out spaces for sitting/resting along its length. There will also be access to waterways. LOCOG Overlay has been developed in tandem with the designs for the Parklands. Proposed use of spaces have been designed in line with the BAP targets, durable grass surfaces will be provided during the games and will be turned into species rich meadows for legacy.
	LVRPA: How do the park designs fit with the rest of the regional park offer?	Grant Thornton has been appointed to review destination facilities and prepare business plans as part of the LMF.
	LVRPA: Are there play areas provided during Games?	Play will be “embedded” in the landscape as designs develop – the Eden Project has done this successfully. Additionally LOCOG are considering areas for children’s activities.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
PPR Steering Group 5 th August 2008	How will the North Park and South Park designs be linked effectively? The connections between the two appear to be weak.	The Lea Valley Path will run through the Olympic Park forming a permanent promenade in legacy. The Path a 10 metre wide and paved, with clear edge detail. A riverside walk on the west bank of the River Lea will also connect the north and south park, crossing the railway line at Carpenters Road. The land bridge L03 will be retained in transformation, with its temporary deck removed. Good visibility between the north and south parks will also assist in wayfinding and connectivity.
	Are there opportunities to retain Games Time overlay infrastructure as part of the Legacy proposals?	The design team has been working closely with LOCOG and the LMF team to bring forward and embed design elements, such as event stages and pavilions, in the Games time proposals, whilst having regard to the potential for re-use in the Legacy Parklands.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>PPR Steering Group 5th August 2008</p>	<p>LB Newham: Council remains committed to increasing the amount of Green space provision in Legacy. Local open space provision and associated facilities (play, sport) to be provided within the development platforms.</p>	<p>The extent of the parkland was shown on the illustrative masterplan submitted with the outline planning application for the Olympic Park. A planning condition was attached to the permission requiring the provision of the quantum and layout of open space as shown on the illustrative masterplan.</p> <p>The same extent, quantum and layout of open space is shown on the Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan submitted with the PPR applications. The section 106 agreement requires the LMF to consider open space provision. Planning application for LMF anticipated end 2009. Proposals for legacy transformation of parklands to be bought forward in parallel with the LMF application.</p>
	<p>LB Newham: Information on connectivity between the Greenway, the promenade and the Olympic Gardens to be provided.</p>	<p>Connectivity with the Greenway is explained in detail in the Design & Access Statement that accompanied the PPR planning application.</p>
	<p>LB Newham: Linkage between Park and aquatic plaza area is a concern.</p>	<p>Design interface between parkland and Aquatics Centre is explained in 3.11.4 of the Design & Access Statement.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
PPR Steering Group 5 th August 2008	LB Newham: Sculptural landforms supported but need to be adequate for legacy uses such as active recreation and social gatherings.	The Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan shows a variety of legacy uses in the North Park including the Cycle Circuit and Mountain bike trail, along with informal playing fields. Arena Fields and East Marsh will be reinstated as formal playing fields, and Eaton Manor will retain a number of active recreational uses.
	LB Newham: Legacy ownership and management needs clarification.	<p>The LDA and ODA have commissioned a Legacy Business Plan which considers a number of options for governance. However, the Legacy owner and manager of the parklands is not yet decided. It is recognised that the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority will play a key role.</p> <p>The ODA is conditioned under the outline planning permission to submit arrangements for the long term management of the parklands for the approval of the local planning authority. This will include arrangements for funding and maintenance, and hours of opening. The application for Games time Parklands & Public Realm is accompanied by an outline management plan.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
PPR Steering Group 7 th October	Does the design take into account the likely effects of climate change?	The likely effects of climate change are taken into in the Flood Risk Assessment and the proposed planting. Specialists at Sheffield University and others have been providing advice for the planting strategy and how this might evolve over time to adapt to climate change.
	How are you taking into account LOCOG spectator services areas?	LOCOG have not finalised their overlay designs, however the proposed areas of concourse are based on informed crowd modelling, working closely with LOCOG.
	How has the amount of seating in the park been calculated?	Amount of seating is based on current guidelines for park use. Seating is located in key areas and scenic views, such as the Olympic gardens. Spacing of seating is in accordance with the ODA's Inclusive Access Standards.
	Is lighting scheme designed for Legacy or Games time?	The lighting scheme has been developed on the basis of Legacy requirements. Additional temporary lighting for Games time will be added where required.
	Confirmation that the Olympic park was tied into other developing master plans associated with the East London Green grid.	It was confirmed that discussion is ongoing with others, such as UDC on their developing schemes, to ensure integration.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Joint Co-ordination Group 31st July 2008</p>	<p>CLG: What type of landscaping is proposed in areas which will be transformed into parklands after the Games?</p>	<p>There will be a mix of habitats in areas where the concourse is broken out and transformed into parklands, including stony meadows and species rich grassland.</p>
	<p>LB Newham: What flat space will be available for community events?</p>	<p>The Illustrative Transformation Parklands and Public Realm Plan shows a variety of legacy uses in the North Park including the Cycle Circuit and Mountain bike trail, along with informal playing fields. Arena Fields and East Marsh will be reinstated as formal playing fields, and Eaton Manor will retain a number of active recreational uses.</p> <p>In the south park is envisaged that the area around the Olympic Gardens will be used as a space for large events.</p>
	<p>PDT: What is the likely appearance of the stony meadows?</p>	<p>Examples of meadow planting are contained in the Design and Access Statement.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>15th February 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Equalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion of a closer focus on an inclusive environment to facilitate the use and needs of people of all ages, including priority groups, such as women, LGBT, BAME and Neurodiverse community. • Design should allocate community spaces as well as incorporating sensory elements (tactility and sound). 	<p>The use of imagery within the PPR will come forward in detailed designs</p> <p>The distinctively themed areas within the PPR will develop a range of different sensory experiences of the environment</p> <p>Community spaces are integrated in to the Park's designs</p>
	<p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk should be subject to a review process over 15 year period, in order to ensure accurate Risk Profiling. • The location of railings needs to be considered when taking into account safety issues for children with disabilities. • Need to ensure a North to South path is available that can take a large emergency vehicle. • Areas of shade shelter/seating are needed. 	<p>The location of railing has responded to the ODA Inclusive Access Standards and is located in areas where vulnerable people could be subject to risk of falling.</p> <p>The North / South concourse is capable of handling emergency vehicles</p> <p>Seating will be provided in a range of different situations which allow users to make the most of the environment during all weather conditions.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>15th February 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security needs to be embedded in design and enshrined in principle. • What are the proposed Park opening hours?. If the park is to be used at night, how will it be managed, lit etc. 	<p>Safety and security have been developed throughout the design stages, applying the principle of secure by design.</p> <p>The park will have lighting, the details of this are in accordance with the lighting strategy.</p>
	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkland design should consider the wider network of parks in the Lee Valley. 	<p>The PPR is developed within the context of the local community; this includes its relationship with local Parks.</p> <p>The paths throughout the PPR respond to the development platforms, surrounding the Park, and develop a relationship with Stratford City, the Westfield Centre, Hackney Wick, Hackney Marshes, and the Greenway.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>15th February 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration needs to be given as to how everyone can access all areas, as such, levels with steps can end up building in barriers. Concerns raised in relating to 1:21 gradient. Should be working to 1:60 wherever possible. • Issues surrounding distances and direct access. Integration between pathways and access to green areas and waterways, including changes in surface material. 	<p>The gradients of paths within the Park are generally 1:60, there are occasions where there is deviance where the design responds in accordance to the ODA Inclusive Design Standards.</p> <p>Where possible green areas are directly accessible from the pathways.</p> <p>Relaxing the gradients of the river banks has allowed the waterways to become more accessible to all users.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>15th February 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Sustainability – Built Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding management issues should be considered in parkland design. • Heat island effect should be managed through use of shading. • Climate change may suggest use of more sub tropical planting. • Park should be functional using reed beds for water treatment. 	<p>The design of the PPR directly responds to Flood Risk Assessment. This is addressed in the Environment Statement.</p> <p>The affects of ‘heat island’ are tackled with the Micro Climate section.</p> <p>The likely effects of climate change are taken into in the Flood Risk Assessment and the proposed planting. Specialists at Sheffield University and others have been providing advice for the planting strategy and how this might evolve over time to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>The PPR designs include SUDs, including Bio-swales which naturally purify water through drainage.</p>
	<p>Sustainability – Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider opportunities to use wood rather than concrete for temporary bridge structures. • Low wash boats should be used to transport biomass material. • Biodiversity should be integrated throughout the parkland not just in one area. 	<p>Temporary bridges will be timbre decked</p> <p>A Feasibility Study to consider Biomass transportation along the waterways to the CCHP is currently under review</p> <p>Bio diverse habitats are developed within the North and South Parks.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>15th February 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Utilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on waste and energy efficiency measures should be part of feedback from park offer to visitors. • Routes into the park including use of waterways could be clearer. 	<p>Opportunities for promoting education during games and in legacy are currently under review</p> <p>Access into the park is covered in the DAS and use of the waterways considered in the Waterspace Masterplan.</p>
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>19th September 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Equalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater thought into community access to the Park, including crowd movement. To be modelled. • Communities have to be engaged further (especially teenagers). • River should be designed to be an active space. Scope for “city beach kids”? • Surfaces-. Impact on priority groups is to be understood (shapes, colours, paintings). Surfaces are to be designed to be robust and not to preclude use in Legacy. 	<p>The design of the park has been subject to crowd modelling</p> <p>There has been significant engagement with communities, including engagement with young people, this is reviewed in the SoP.</p> <p>The detailed design has relaxed the slopes of the river allowing for greater access and use of the river.</p> <p>The paving and surface will be evenly laid with no loose gravel. Colours and patterns will be subject to further design work and approval</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>19th September 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict of interest between access to waterways and ensuring safe waterways. Crowd Model to be developed. • Is there any previous example of such a Park installed in an area with a similar socio-economic profile? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If yes, what are the lessons learnt? Involvement of police/community/park management together? • Information on the security during the transformation phase to be provided. • The strategy for the use of the Park will influence the policing of the Park. • Park Management is VITAL. 	<p>Park designs are based on ‘Secure by Design’ principles, during Games the site will be heavily managed within a secure boundary development, the security strategy in legacy to will need to be developed in parallel with management arrangements to be determined in the LMF.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>19th September 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship between ODA/PPR and LOCOG overlay to be explained. • Information / programme on LOCOG stakeholder consultation to be provided. • Flow around the Park during the Games for disabled groups to be established. • Access of disabled groups throughout the Park from “blue badge” parking (North Accreditation zone) to be identified. • Design of surfacing and separation of highway / pedestrian areas to be defined. • Linkages with neighbouring parks to be developed • Way finding - to show distances instead of time to get to places (speed varies according to the level of mobility). • Use of waterways for leisure transport to be supported. • Develop inclusive play areas. 	<p>The transport for spectators within the Park, during the Games is included in the London 2012 Transport Plan as the GamesMobility service. The Games Mobility scheme is under review by the ODA Transport team and LOCOG to identify the specific requirements of scheme surfacing details subject to further development and approval</p> <p>Wayfinding and Signage Strategies to be developed through consultation with the BEAP and AIF forums.</p> <p>Details of play and activities for Children to be considered as part of LOCOG overlay for the Games.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>19th September 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of mechanical handling to lay paved areas to be encouraged and minimise manual handling. ○ Surface water drainage – Results of FRA to be provided • Public: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Will risk assessments be developed for waterside areas? • Emergency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information on Emergency service access to the Park to be provided ○ Information on personal safety (CCTV) in PPR design to be provided 	<p>Construction will be undertaken in accordance with the ODA's 'Health, Safety and Environment Standards' and works subject to comprehensive risk assessment.</p> <p>The FRA is submitted in support of the planning submission</p> <p>Public access to the waterside areas will subject to appropriate risk assessment</p> <p>Emergency service arrangements during games and in legacy to be developed</p> <p>The design has minimised security issues see 3.1 of the DAS</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>19th September 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>Planning</p> <p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further contextual information to be provided. How does the Park fit with Village, IBC MPC...etc in Legacy • Will an illustrative Legacy and Transformation plan be provided with the planning application? • Context plan showing overlap of PPR and Stratford City Landscape (North of Central box) will be required by the Planning Committee. Is this provided? • Co-ordination of areas designed for Games and Legacy to be demonstrated • Integration of infrastructure with the Park to be clarified (bridge F06 for instance) • Is the scheme developed for the PPR submission permanent? • Retaining walls: due to the PPR changes some have been lost but some still remain on waterways. How is this being dealt with? • developed. 	<p>The illustrative legacy transformation parklands plan shows the context of the park in its wider urban setting, including Stratford Village, and demonstrates how the Games time Parklands will be transformed.</p> <p>The integration of bridges in to the landscape has evolved into a softer solution; the UDLF is being updated to include this design development.</p> <p>Although the Parkland is designed for Games the proposal respond to future transformation and uses in Legacy, the aim has been to maximise permanent investment within the 'rim' and minimise the work required to transform the Park after the Games.</p> <p>There are retaining walls in PDZ 4 and the London 2012 Gardens these are shown on submitted plans.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Technical Fora</p> <p>19th September 2008</p> <p>Marriott Hotel, West India Quay, London</p>	<p>North Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does PPR provide scope for LOCOG's events and attractions? <p>Stadium Island</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the access to the river be open during Games? <p>Olympic Gardens Southern End of the Gardens during Games may be a dead end. Mitigation strategy to be</p> <p>Sustainability Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there scope to introduce beach areas to allow active interaction with water's edges? Information on PPR connection / integration with areas outside the red line boundary to be provided. Description of North Park and South Park to be reviewed (North Park is ecological and South Park is vibrant. Does it imply that South Park is not ecologically friendly and the North Park not vibrant?). Gardens should be used as a link between North and South parks. Integration of venues / PPR / LMF to be developed. 	<p>The designs of the PPR have been worked up with LOGOC to support overlay.</p> <p>There will be no public access to the river from the Stadium during Games</p> <p>The London 2012 Gardens link to the Greenway during Games and in Legacy</p> <p>The scope to include beaches has been reduced by water quality issues</p> <p>Connections with the wider urban context are shown in the Illustrative Parkland and Public Realm Plans.</p> <p>Whilst the emphasis in the North Park is to create a more natural and ecological environment, the South Park will also include areas of habitat to support biodiversity.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Built Environment & Access Panel 8th October 2008</p>	<p>In some of the northern areas of the Park it would be appropriate to have gradients as steep as 1:15. The Group expressed the need to ensure that these areas would be clearly identified and recognizable as part of the park legibility and wayfinding strategy. In some areas where gradients are steeper than 1:21 it may not be appropriate to include handrails, however, these areas need to be clearly identified.</p>	<p>ODA to work with the BEAP to consider how best to address in the wayfinding strategy.</p>
	<p>Suitable tactile surfaces need to be agreed.</p>	<p>The ODA agreed that the BEAP would have the opportunity to test any tactile surfaces under consideration.</p>
	<p>Need to provide appropriate seating with armrests and back supports.</p>	<p>A family of seating is proposed including seating with armrests and back supports</p>
	<p>The BEAP reiterated the need to ensure the use of lighting that is appropriate, following the guidance available. The BEAP also said that lighting should be used to assist in way finding.</p>	<p>Proposed lighting has followed guidance. ODA to work with the BEAP to consider how best to address in the wayfinding strategy.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Access and Inclusion Forum 9 th July 2008	Concern re. the number of slopes and absence of ramps throughout the park – will require a lot of sustained effort for wheelchair users.	Slope gradients have been minimised wherever possible. Resting places are being built into the designs.
	Need for quiet areas in the park for people with neuro diversity.	There will be quiet areas within the north park.
	Gradient of slopes in the south park at 1:21 are too steep.	Location of bridges, towpaths, and land levels are constraints to achieving shallower slopes.
	Need to design in wayfinding for the visually impaired, particularly access down to the banks in the south park and through the grassed areas in the north park.	Wayfinding strategy to be developed.
	Are north park hills accessible to all? Can wheelchair users access natural areas on the hillsides in legacy?	Some wildlife/planted areas will not be accessible to all. Hills also serve to block out some urban noises creating quieter spaces in the park.
	Will there be areas for dogs?	A number are likely to be required for each building so that spectators with guide/assistance dogs can access the facilities easily. A strategy will be developed for the Olympic Park by LOCOG during the Olympic and Paralympic Games.
	Seating for those who cannot sit on the ground. Need for seating more frequently than every 50m preference for spaced out clusters of seating rather than one big seating area.	General arrangement plans showing variety of seating locations and groupings spread throughout the park.
	More detail required to understand whether hills in north park will lead to enclosed areas, creating safety issues.	Paths are kept wide and slopes of hillocks designed so as not to create areas of enclosure.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Other Stakeholders		
Young Life Planners / Greenwich Children's fund Letter to Tessa Jowell 12 th June 2008	Play and Safety recommendations to be included into the Olympic Park design to make the London 2012 Games more attractive and accessible to young people.	Details of play and activities for Children to be considered as part of LOCOG overlay for the Games.

Public Participation

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Road show	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a category level, Recreation received the highest number of votes, followed by Play, then Wildlife. If weighting of scores is taken into account, this order remains the same. • At an individual priority level, Organised sport and physical activity ranked first overall, with the highest weighted number of priority 1 stickers. • Being able to see wildlife ranked second overall. • Park rangers ranked third overall. • Cycling received the highest number of priority 2 stickers. • Performance events received the highest number of priority 3 stickers. • The items with the least votes were Restricted opening hours and areas, followed by Shelter then Open 24/7. 	The preferences expressed for different types of open space uses are reflected in both the Games time and Illustrative Parkland and Public Realm plans which include a wide variety of formal and informal sports and recreational uses, along with areas for wildlife and relaxation.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p data-bbox="163 194 448 226">Public Workshops</p> <p data-bbox="163 641 622 746">Report of workshops with frequent and infrequent users of green spaces</p> <p data-bbox="163 785 392 817">5th August 2008</p>	<ul data-bbox="705 247 1388 1252" style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues relating to visitors experience during the Games and legacy for local people. • Maintenance Strategy (especially in Legacy) to be developed to avoid vandalism and expensive landmark being neglected in East London. • Who will own, manage and administer the land in the transformation and legacy phases? Which borough will be responsible? • Safety and security information to be provided in particular in relation to the Greenway and pathways in and around the Park. • Transport / Crowd flows: can the park and local transport facilities (mainly Stratford Station) cope with spectator flows during the Games? Concern that Stratford Station will be overcrowded resulting in unpleasant travel experiences for spectators and disruptions for local people using station to/from work. • North Park in Legacy to be kept as wild and undeveloped as possible. • Tension between the South Park becoming a busy tourist destination and a space that fulfils the need of host borough residents. 	<p data-bbox="1420 236 2049 341">Further information on the visitor experience during the Games will be provided as part of the LOCOG overlay.</p> <p data-bbox="1420 383 2049 523">The Legacy owner and manager of the parklands is not yet decided. It is recognised that the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority will play a key role.</p> <p data-bbox="1420 564 2016 670">The provision of safety and security information will be the responsibility of the ultimate owner of the Park</p> <p data-bbox="1420 711 2072 817">Crowd flows and transport capacity have been modelled and assessed to minimise overcrowding and disruption to local people.</p> <p data-bbox="1420 1011 2060 1078">Provision for shelter during the Games will be provided as part of LOCOG overlay.</p> <p data-bbox="1420 1120 1825 1152">Wayfinding to be developed.</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
<p>Report of workshops with frequent and infrequent users of green spaces</p> <p>05th August 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertainment for all age groups to be developed. • Use of local food vendors / caterers to be explored. • Water fountains to be provided across the Park during the Games • Outdoor pavilions and smaller indoor rooms should be provided to escape rain, to act as meeting and resting places. • Strategy for signage, wayfinding and information should be developed to provide information on events, transport updates, directions and local facilities. 	<p>Use of the South Park in Legacy is subject further consideration however it is envisaged that there will be opportunities for community events</p>

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Olympic Park Development Equality Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equal access to facilities and services, buildings, public realm and open spaces by equality priority groups; • inclusive, welcoming environment for different groups; • community Safety issues; • appropriate provision to meet the specific needs of women and men relating to their gender caring responsibilities e.g. childcare, play facilities, buggy parking; • access by public transport, walking or cycling within the Park; • equal participation in sport and physical activity, making use of facilities and venues in the Park; • suitable places for faith observance, privacy and food to meet the faith and cultural requirements of the local population; • equal opportunities in employment and training. 	<p>Through the application of the Inclusive Design Strategy and Standards the Park is designed as accessible.</p> <p>The provision of toilets, parenting facilities, and faith rooms, will be provided by LOCOG overlay</p>
Community Meetings and Vox Pops	What strategies are in place for maintenance of the Park?	A 10-year management and maintenance plan is submitted with the planning application for the PPR. LDA will take plans forward as part of the LMF.
	Could the PPR be opened up in construction phase as a form of 'compensation' for the disruption over the next four years?	This would be difficult given the extent of ODA construction works up to 2011 and the introduction of the LOCOG overlay thereafter. The Park is being opened up to the public as soon as possible in transformation phase after the Games.

Consultee and event	Key comments and issues	Design response and ODA action
Community Meetings and Vox Pops	Given the importance of sustainable living in the future, what provision is being made for allotments and community gardens to allow people to grow their own food locally?	There are plans to re-introduce allotments for use by the local community – firm arrangements have not yet been made and will be addressed more fully in the LMF.
	Has invasive Japanese knotweed been tackled as part of the planting process in the Park?	This species is being cleared from the site during the current construction phase.
	Does the figure for local residents who comprise the site workforce (24%) include people who moved to the 5 Host Boroughs specifically for jobs? (i.e. does the 24% count those who weren't 'local' prior to construction beginning?)	The ODA is working with local job centres and initiating training programmes to raise local skill levels to the standard required to work on the site so locals are able to capitalise on the new opportunities. Targeted outreach programmes have been put in place by the ODA Employment & Skills Team
	Provision for commuter cycling balanced with pedestrian routes	Consideration of routes through the park for commuter cycling and pedestrian movements are being considered in the design and will be more apparent through the development of the transformation Plan
	Use of renewable during games time	The Sustainability Statement accompanying the PPR planning application sets out the consideration of renewable energy throughout the PPR.
	Will public transport links from Stratford High Street to Hackney be improved?	Bus routes will be changed, TfL to be consulted on the exact details of new proposed routes. Generally transport in the area will be improved by hosting the Games rather than reduced.

Appendix 2 – Summary of Greenway Stakeholder Engagement and Public Involvement Comments and Design Responses

PPR Public Consultation 22 and 26 August 2008	Design Response
Attendees were enthusiastic about the Greenway, particularly because there was a belief that there was a shortage of green space in their local areas.	The proposal incorporates extensive planting and the legacy mode ensures that the land under the temporary concourse is restored to grassland habitat.
Frequent users of the Greenway perceived it as a useful shortcut but described its state in negative terms and welcome the proposal to improve this stretch of land.	There are extensive improvement works proposed which form a large part of the scheme to upgrade this stretch of land.
The most common suggestion to improve safety and increase the number of users was by increasing the number of access points onto and off the Greenway. This was felt to specifically aid the elderly, people with young children and disabled people who wish to travel for a shorter distance.	The proposed scheme incorporates improvements to the Lea Navigation ramp, contextual supporting information for improvement works to the ramps at Abbey Green and Manor Road together with new street furniture and improvements to various stairs along the Greenway.
Signage was seen to be important and including a 'count down' to the next access point.	Wayfinding is proposed along the Greenway and will be clear, concise and consistent.
Attendees stated that public seating would be appreciated.	The range of seating is provided consistently along the length of the Greenway, which is generally not further than 150 -200m apart and within which small perch points occur at broadly 50 metre intervals allowing those mobility restricted users a place to pause and rest.
Attendees suggested that the Greenway remain lit at night, to increase its use and security.	It was pointed out that although lighting the Greenway at night may make people feel safer, the risks of attack or theft would likely remain just as high. Furthermore, the Greenway is meant to act as 'ecological corridor' and lighting at night would not support this. The scheme does not propose permanent lighting of the Greenway.
Attendees felt the Greenway would become a valuable resource for school projects and could also host stalls and exhibits of art, food or other goods produced locally.	Noted

Open House 20 – 21 September 2008 Comments on the Design	Design Responses
Respondents asked to be shown the connection from Wick Lane to Victoria Park in Legacy?	The full length of the Greenway is shown on the GA drawings
Respondents asked why there was no mention of play until Legacy?	Legacy Transformation will be a separate submission
Respondents queried if there would be signage for non English speaking people?	Signage does not form part of this application
Respondents asked would the Greenway remain open through construction?	Yes
Respondents commented on the excellent sustainability	Noted
Respondents asked about the types of trees/surface?	Trees and surfacing are shown on GA drawings
Respondents asked where would the funding come from for maintenance?	Maintenance is subject to further discussion with the appropriate bodies
Respondents commented that the Greenway would be a brilliant place to ride bicycles	Noted
Respondents commented that young people have not been involved in the design because lack of advertising	Community engagement has been fully inclusive and relevant publicity material is included in the Appendix
Respondents commented that the designs were really nice but need to make sure they are practical	Noted
Respondents commented that the Greenway is currently very dangerous so the scheme is brilliant	Noted

Suggested Improvements	Design Response
Respondents suggested Legacy Housing	Legacy Transformation will be a separate submission
Respondents suggested local community garden/planting areas	Improvement works predominantly relate to the top level of the NOS only
Respondents suggested ecological community education in Legacy	Legacy Transformation will be a separate submission
Respondents queried the maintenance issues?	Maintenance is subject to further discussion with the appropriate bodies
Respondents suggested education/interactive centres should be included?	Improvement works predominantly relate to the top level of the NOS only
Respondents suggested there should be a place for children to play sport so they don't feel left out	Improvement works predominantly relate to the top level of the NOS only
Respondents suggested the cycle ways should be lit	There are no proposals for permanent lighting on the Greenway
Respondents suggested the scheme should include allotments	Improvement works predominantly relate to the top level of the NOS only
Respondents suggested sound absorption materials should be used on pavements and foot paths	Proposed materials have been subject to detailed discussion with mobility groups, walking and cycling groups and are set out on GA drawings
Respondents suggested the creation of a non-denominational temple for calming and relaxation	Not part of this application

417 Wick Lane Resident Meeting 30 October 2008	Design Response
Residents had the perception of reduced security if fence is relocated.	Fence position to be agreed so security is maintained.
Residents queried who would be responsible for the maintenance of the banking	Maintenance regime is still under discussion
Residents asked whether the design of the improvement works would stop motor bikes using the Greenway?	It was acknowledged that this was currently a problem. The new design in itself will not be able to restrict motor bikes from using the Greenway but extra security up to gates and increased usage should help to improve the situation.

Residents queried whether the Greenway would be lit in Legacy and queried how others would access the Stadium and Pudding Mill Lane station after dark?	The London Borough of Newham has confirmed no requirements for lighting in Legacy.
Residents asked whether the ODA could request the Highways Authority to upgrade this section footways in the vicinity.	Noted and details to be passed to Highways Authority.
Related to Section 106 – residents thought all new developments had to continue the tow path by the river, which to date has not happened.	Noted ODA to query with Thames Water.
A developer provided £45,000 via a Section 106 agreement to connect 417 Wick Lane to the Greenway – can this form part of the proposed works?	The ODA are aware of this and are investigating with Tower Hamlets, however the current funds would not be sufficient to complete this work.
Community Meetings Hackney Wick Community Association 7th October 2008 Stratford Circus, Newham 8th October 2008	Design Response
Residents expressed concern over the pedestrian experience and providing a 'cyclist speedway'. Disappointing for walkers as what is almost a 'county lane' will be changed markedly?	There has been considerable discussion with cyclists and walkers groups. Many more cycling routes will be opened up by the wider Olympic works – therefore travel movements will change and connectivity improved – proposals have balanced the need to improve the top surface and not turning the Greenway into a predominantly hard top area. In addition the demarcation between surfaces should assist the split between walkers and cyclists.
Residents queried how is the crossing of Stratford High Street being dealt with?	Proposals are currently being developed and will come forward as part of a separate application
Residents raised concern over what appears to be white concrete on the top surface – this is an antithesis to 'green'way?	Test samples are currently being constructed and the areas of concrete proposed will not be white in colour
Residents queried how will motorbikes be prevented from accessing the Greenway?	It is important for the Greenway to remain accessible to wheelchairs, pushchairs etc – it is therefore not viable to install bollards and other devices to restrict entry. The aim is to make the Greenway well used and popular

Residents asked about night time security.	The London Borough of Newham has confirmed no requirements for lighting in Legacy. It is considered that permanently lighting the Greenway would encourage usage at night and would result in a high maintenance regime. Additional lighting would also adversely affect the ecology of the area so there are no current plans for permanent lighting on the Greenway.
Residents queried whether there was a safety issue for cyclists and pedestrians if they wander between the demarcation with the type of surface materials proposed?	No – proposals include ‘fixed’ gravel which is not loose – therefore there will not be any loose materials applied to the Greenway
Residents asked are there plans to shut the central section of the Greenway for long periods?	No
Residents asked would the Greenway close during constriction of the works?	No – the Greenway will remain open during the implementation of the improvement works
Residents queried whether improvement works to Victoria Park have been considered?	Yes – these improvements are currently being considered and designed and will come forward separately to the improvement works being applied for
Residents asked whether you can construct chimneys from the NOS to dissipate the smell?	The NOS is a Thames Water asset and any works directly affecting the sewer will need to be agreed with Thames Water – it is understood that ‘chimneys’ are not currently being considered
Residents queried to what degree is the treatment to access points fixed?	The treatment to access points is variable and is subject to ongoing design development – indicative proposals are likely to be included in the planning application submission
Residents asked what are the closing times for the Greenway during construction of the works?	It is the intention to keep the Greenway open throughout the implementation of the works
Residents queried whether the proposed concrete finishes to the path were safe for cyclists when wet	The final specification for the concrete finish be fully in accordance with Health and Safety, Inclusive Design and Access standards. The project team is very keenly aware of the risk of potential ‘trip’ hazards
Residents asked are cyclists satisfied with the proposed surface material?	Cyclist, walkers and access groups will be consulted on the surface materials.

Joint Coordination Group 11 September 2008	Design Response
Attendees queried whether the edge condition of the concrete paths be durable (no crumble /deterioration)?	The concrete will be subject to testing including the robustness of the edge.
Attendees queried if the team aware of the 417 Wick Lane 106 agreement and the money for Greenway improvements secured in that	Yes and a separate meeting has been arranged with residents
Attendees queried whether Borough ecologists involved in consultation on the planting scheme?	Confirmed that borough BAPs had been reviewed and ecologists part of the stakeholders consulted
Attendees asked whether there would be a need for the Greenway to close during construction on the new facilities?	Confirmed that the Greenway will be kept open during construction.
It was questioned whether the concrete resting blocks would be appealing both in a visual and usability sense?	Confirmed that a number of samples of concrete are being looked at; that these aren't seats but resting points and as such would be different from the seating areas/benches.
Attendees asked whether the final form/design of the entrance feature (reclaimed lighting columns) fixed?	This is subject to ongoing review
Attendees asked whether the concrete surface for cycling in wet/icy conditions suitable?	The treatment will ensure that it is safe in all weathers
Attendees queried whether the cycling groups consulted happy with the proposals?	Draft scheme proposals had been positively received by cycling groups.
Attendees asked whether the width of the proposed Legacy path compare with the existing?	Generally slightly wider than the existing

CABE/DfL Comments 13 June and 20 December 2007	Design Response
The current proposals for the top surface of the Greenway demonstrate an intelligent and poetic design response that succeeds in retaining the spirit of the competition winning scheme. In particular, we continue to support the site-specific approach of re-using materials and elements reclaimed from the Olympic site	Noted
Concern that a commitment to an ongoing funding, management and maintenance regime for the Greenway has not been secured.	The proposed management regime for the Greenway will be encapsulated in a management plan which will ensure the sustainable long term management of the landscape. Further CABE Space criteria and Green Flag standards will be used to inform the management plan.
Community engagement in, and access to, the project should be seen as central to defining the character and function of the Greenway	There has been consultation via public consultation and involvement; public communication; stakeholder engagement; and stakeholder consultation. Details are set out in the consultation section
Concerned that commitment to securing improved access to the Greenway, including access ramps and negotiating the major crossings points at Stratford High Street and the Great Eastern Railway, has been left until the second phase.	Improvements to Lea Navigation ramp and other stairs along the Greenway form part of this submission. Improving access and inclusion has been a key principle underlying the design proposals as the Greenway works include upgrading existing at-grade and low level access both in terms of entrances and the ramps and stairs up onto the embankment and introducing dedicated safe areas for pedestrians along a new path to encourage a wider range of users.
It is suggested that the design team carry out an inventory of the edge conditions along its length (including a security survey) to identify how adjacent neighbourhoods and businesses could engage with it. For example, there is scope to address the issues of safety and security in this way by introducing activities that increase natural surveillance.	Addressing real and perceived issues of public safety and personal security along and leading onto the Greenway has been a key issue which has underpinned design principles for the Greenway.
The introduction of vertical elements will help to contribute to the legibility and a sense of place in this horizontal landscape.	Wayfinding forms part of this application submission with the proposed wayfinding posts and street furniture allowing the eye not to rest on the urban images proposed but instead settle upon the landscape and views

<p>It is noted the potential in using graphics to develop the identity of and mark the entrances to the Greenway; we suggest the involvement of a graphic designer to help take this further. Whilst the re-use of lampposts in these locations could work to announce the site, further work is required to ensure that they do not become a physical and perceptual barrier to entry.</p>	<p>Whilst branding concepts have been developed with a graphic designer they do not form part of this submission. The concepts for the location and style of entrance markers, including re-used lampposts, are still being defined and will continue to be developed to ensure that proposals can work at different scales</p>
<p>CABE Comments – 14 October 2008</p>	<p>Design Response</p>
<p>The evolution of this scheme has demonstrated a series of intelligent design responses that have succeeded in retaining the spirit of the competition winning proposal.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>We welcome the calmness and simplicity evident in this latest iteration</p>	<p>Noted</p>
<p>In the absence of a coherent and credible strategy we would be concerned about the scheme's long term viability and ability to build on the Olympic investment.</p>	<p>The proposed management regime for the Greenway will be encapsulated in a management plan which will ensure the sustainable long term management of the landscape. Further CABE Space criteria and Green Flag standards will be used to inform the management plan.</p>
<p>In our view, community engagement in, and access to, the project should be seen as central to defining the character and function of the Greenway.</p>	<p>Community engagement is recognised as being key to successfully ensuring the long term community ownership of the works. For example, current work is being undertaken along the Greenway, east of Stratford High Street, by the London Wildlife Trust, enhancing areas of existing ecology and landscape of the banks, following the principles of the soft landscaping proposals. This provides a clear template of one way to engage local community or environmental groups with the Greenway.</p>
<p>We believe there may also still be opportunities to improve access to the Greenway in relation to access ramps and how the major crossings points are negotiated at Stratford City and the Great Eastern Railway.</p>	<p>As above, improvements to the Lea Navigation ramp and other stairs along the Greenway form part of this submission. Improving access and inclusion has been a key principle underlying the design proposals as the Greenway works include upgrading existing at-grade and low level access both in terms of entrances and the ramps and stairs up onto the embankment and introducing dedicated safe areas for pedestrians along a new path to encourage a wider range of users.</p>

<p>We think that a design response that anticipates localised ownership of spaces along the length of the Greenway could help to identify specific design opportunities relating to community engagement, security, use and access</p>	<p>The proposed management regime for the Greenway will be encapsulated in a management plan which will ensure the sustainable long term management of the landscape. Further CABE Space criteria and Green Flag standards will be used to inform the management plan.</p>
<p>An inventory of edge conditions along the length of Greenway would assist in identifying long term Masterplan opportunities along with engagement strategies for adjacent neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>The design team have been appointed by Design for London on behalf of the Wider Greenway Steering Group to carry out a Wider Greenway Visioning Study to develop the Scheme</p>
<p>One specific element that may need to be considered again is the lamppost installations which would function as key entrance markers. This element may require a more striking proposition to achieve the desired effect.</p>	<p>The concepts for the location and style of entrance markers, including re-used lampposts, are still being defined and will continue to be developed to ensure that proposals can work at different scales</p>
<p>The engineering heritage of the Greenway could potentially be one of the project's greatest assets. We would support creative ways of displaying and highlighting these elements which could add cultural richness to the user experience.</p>	<p>The Greenway proposals are underpinned by a number of design principles including working with and celebrating the industrial archaeological heritage without making overt explicit reference to the current operational sewer.</p>
<p>Built Environment Access Panel 13 August 2008</p>	<p>Design Response</p>
<p>BEAP asked what the width of the cyclist path and the width of the wheelchair accessible path would be. A suggestion was made to make both sides 1.9 metres each since 2 metres each would be unacceptable in order to minimise the amount of hard surface encroaching on the green parts.</p>	<p>The details of the pathways width allow for cycle and pedestrian pathways of 2.0m and 1.8m respectively. These widths have been adopted given the, TfL guidance, needs of users, numbers of each user group, crowd control, and current guidance on pathway width in provision for cyclists and pedestrians.</p>
<p>BEAP enquired as to whether there would be any shelter provided</p>	<p>This has already been investigated and discounted because the structure of the Greenway houses a sewer Thames Water would not permit the construction of foundations to support a shelter.</p>

BEAP queried whether there were any proposed mechanisms for discouraging 'undesirables' and preventing antisocial behaviour on the Greenway that could result in deterring visitors	It is considered that the works to the Greenway will result in greater use by the community and thus result in greater community ownership of the space. Addressing real and perceived issues of public safety and personal security along and leading onto the Greenway has been a key design principle in underpinning the proposals and are key consideration for all phases of the Scheme
It was noted that the branding proposed was in a cursive font and would not be easily legible by anyone and would be especially difficult for the visually impaired	The concepts for the location and style of entrance markers and branding is still being developed. The scheme does not include permanent lighting.
BEAP enquired as to whether the Greenway would be open at night and if lighting would be provided.	The Greenway is open during evening hours with lighting only being provided during Games time
Cyclists and Walkers – 13 July 2008	Design Response
Cyclists were in favour of shared space whereas walkers favoured delineated space.	Delineation of the pathway is identified in the design on the grounds of creating a safe environment for all users and specifically those most vulnerable users
Cyclists felt the path width for cycles did not meet the minimum width of 2.0m.	These comments were considered and the cycle path was widened to 2.0m.
Security Meeting 23 July 2008	Design Response
Attendees queried whether there would be help points along the Greenway	Yes
Attendees queried whether CCTV be provided in Games mode and Legacy?	CCTV does not form part of the Scheme's proposals but CCTV will come forward under a separate submission
Attendees queried whether lighting would be provided in Games mode and Legacy?	The London Borough of Newham has confirmed no requirements for lighting in Legacy.
Attendees queried whether the Greenway would be connected to Stratford High Street?	Proposals are currently being developed and will come forward as part of a separate application
Attendees raised the issue of the security of the sewers.	It was noted that this was a separate issue and would not form part of the Scheme
Attendees asked whether there will be distance markers and whether an emergency phone number be incorporated for safety?	It was confirmed that there would be distance markers

Attendees stated that there was a need to ensure features are not removed and measures to prevent graffiti.	All features would be secured and incorporate measures to prevent graffiti.
Attendees commented that high planting can have an impact on security.	Noted
Attendees queried how will motorbikes using the Greenway be addressed?	It was acknowledged that this was currently a problem. The new design in itself will not be able to restrict motor bikes from using the Greenway. Thames Water is keen to set up a trust that will look to involve the community in the protection and management of the Greenway.
Greenway Briefing to Tower Hamlets and Hackney Councillors October 2008	Design Response
Councillors asked whether there could be allotments on the Greenway?	No
Councillors asked for clarity on Section 106 from ODA.	<p><u>ODA have appointed Steer Davies Gleave to undertake a study into walking and cycling improvements required along Wick Lane from Victoria Park (St. Marks Gate entrance) to the entrance of the Greenway. This study responds to the initial requirements of the Schedule 12 of the Section 106 obligation. LB Tower Hamlets are stakeholders in this study.</u></p> <p><u>The ODA will work with LB Tower Hamlets and other key stakeholders to develop a walking and cycling scheme or schemes for Wick Lane which are appropriate for the level and type of usage for Games time and which have a legacy benefit.</u></p> <p>At this point in time no detailed work has been done on the proposed method of scheme delivery. This will be picked up through the study.</p>
Abbey Mill Riverine Trust Greenway Meeting 7 November 2008	Design Response
Attendees asked if the Greenway would be lit during Legacy?	The London Borough of Newham has confirmed no requirements for lighting in Legacy.
Attendees asked if the connecting path will be temporary?	The connecting path would be a temporary concourse
Attendees enquired what route the path will take?	The route is subject to design developments.

Channelsea Business Centre Greenway Meeting 7th November 2008	Design Response
Attendees stressed that security is a current issue of security on the Greenway, and they felt this would be improved by lighting.	It was pointed out that although lighting the Greenway at night may make people feel safer, the risks of attack or theft would likely remain just as high. Furthermore, the Greenway is meant to act as 'ecological corridor' and lighting at night would not support this. The scheme does not propose permanent lighting of the Greenway.
Technical Fora comments 29th July 2008	Design Response
Access groups welcome the pathway delineation ensuring a safer and inclusive space for all	Delineation of the pathway is identified in the design on the grounds of creating a safe environment for all users and specifically those most vulnerable users
Cycling groups raised the potential for redesigning the pathway as shared space	The ODA consider subtle delineation of the Greenway the most appropriate form of development which will enable all users of the space to feel secure in the space
The potential for widening the pathway was raised by cycling groups	The details of the pathways width allow for cycle and pedestrian pathways of 2m and 1.8m respectively. These widths have been amended during the consultation process to increase the allocation for cyclists from 1.8 metres to 2.0 metres.
The need to identify a clearer wayfinding strategy in terms of signage (in view of Legible London consultation) has been sought by equalities and access groups	Wayfinding forms part of the application proposals. Branding of the Greenway will be subject to detailed design.
It was stated that there was a need to assess the scope for linking facilities at connection points into the Greenway.	The connections along the Greenway are subject to separate planning submissions (such as Stratford High Street crossing and linkages to the accreditation areas) and as such any linkage to the Greenway from these points will come forward at a later date. Furthermore the potential for developing facilities on the Greenway is limited owing to the structure of the Northern Outfall Sewer.
Concerns raised over accessibility at entrances in regards to the clusters of lamp-posts and vehicle access control gates	The design of the entrances are a balance between functionality which deter unauthorised vehicles onto the pathway and creative identifiable design which promotes and celebrates the qualities of the Greenway. In addition, the Greenway proposals incorporate the refurbishment and upgrade of the Lea Navigation ramp and stairs along the Greenway.

It was stated there was a need to confirm a surface treatment which is appropriate for all users; with specific concerns over concrete not being conducive for cycling, and cobbles impairing wheelchair users	The surface treatment has balanced the needs of all users; sustainability; design; and value in the long term.
Attendees stated there was a need to assess pedestrian safety during the construction period	All construction works will be in compliance with the Code of Construction, minimising any potential risk.
Attendees stated there was a need to assess the impact of lighting on ecology through the Greenway corridor	The value of the Greenway as an ecology corridor is well recognised and lighting provision has been determined in coordination with stakeholders representing personal security on the pathway. Lighting is not proposed along the Greenway in Legacy.
Attendees stated there was a need to clarify a clear strategy for designing out crime during the three stages of the site development	Secure by Design guidelines have been a key consideration of the design team and all attempts have been made to promote safety and security in the design proposals.
Attendees stated the strategy for lighting, CCTV, patrolling where design alone cannot resolve issues posed during the three stages of development	The provision of CCTV is not in the scope of this application.
Attendees stated there was a need to improve connectivity to the Greenway generally and specifically to Victoria Park.	In accordance with the Schedule 12 of the Olympic Park outline planning permission a feasibility study on a link from the Greenway to Victoria Park has been commissioned by the ODA Transport Team.
Attendees felt the Greenway should become a destination in itself, developing scope for a equestrian route and viewing platform over the park.	Opportunities for art and art facilities on and along the Greenway are currently being explored but are subject to landowner agreement and the wider Greenway improvement strategy. The ODA are committed to work in partnership with the key stakeholders to animate the Greenway via arts and culture interventions and in line with the ODA Arts and Culture Strategy. The Greenway works will provide a small viewing area in front of the Abbey Mills pumping Station as it has been identified as an area of historical and visual interest. The Greenway is unsuitable for equestrian access due to the structure of the surface.
Attendees stated there was a need for a robust management strategy	The proposed management regime for the Greenway will be encapsulated in a management plan which will ensure the sustainable long term management of the landscape. Further CABE Space criteria and Green Flag standards will be used to inform the management plan.

Attendees stated there was potential to highlight places of reference along the route i.e. the Channelsea River bridge	Opportunities to highlight the qualities of the Greenway form part of the proposed works but are subject to the limitations of the structure, landowner agreement, and the wider Greenway improvement Strategy
Attendees stated there was potential scope to identify that much of the material used to upgrade the Greenway comes from recycled material from the Olympic site	Reclaimed materials, cobbles, kerbs, light columns, and other material, all sourced from within the Olympic site, are incorporated as an explicit element within the design.
Accessibility groups have voiced concern over the designs of the street furniture specifically the provision of companion seating and arm rests on seating	The design team has been working closely with accessibility groups in the designing of street furniture and specifically benches, ensuring that they meet all design standards.

Appendix 3: 106 Agreements

Section 106 agreements (S.106) are legal agreements between local authorities and developers, which are linked to a planning permission. These are also known as planning gain, planning benefits, community benefits or planning obligations. S106 legal agreements are associated with a particular development and as they are a legal charge on the land, they transfer automatically with any change in ownership.

Section 106 agreements are drawn up when it is considered that a development will have negative impacts that can't be dealt with through conditions in the planning permission. For example, a new residential developments place additional pressure on the existing social, physical and economic infrastructure in the surrounding area. Planning obligations aim to balance the extra pressure from development, with improvements to the surrounding area, in order that a development makes a positive contribution to the local area.

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