Olympic Delivery Authority

Sustainable design and construction update

November 2009

Mean, lean, green

Games for the future

Sustainability was at the heart of London's bid for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. It is now at the heart of the Olympic Delivery Authority's (ODA's) work to design and build the venues and infrastructure for the London 2012 Games.

The **London 2012 Sustainability Plan** is structured around five key themes: climate change, waste, biodiversity, inclusion and healthy living. To help measure its progress on sustainability, the ODA has split these five themes into 12 objective areas. This update provides a 'snap shot' of the ODA's progress against these sustainable development objectives.

This update will focus largely on achievements during the construction of the permanent venues and infrastructure. The ODA is currently half way through the construction programme and many of the transport upgrades are already complete.

Watch this video about how construction materials are brought onto the Olympic Park

2,250 tonnes

per year reduction in carbon due to the Combined Cooling Heat and Power (CCHP) plant.

Objectives

1. Carbon
To minimise the carbon emissions associated with the Olympic Park and venues.

2. Water
To maximise the opportunities for efficient water use, reuse and recycling.

3. Waste
To reduce waste through design and to maximise the reuse and recycling of demolition, remediation and construction materials.

4. Materials
To identify, source and use environmentally and socially responsible materials.

5. Biodiversity and ecology
To protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecology of the Lower Lea Valley, and of other venue locations.

6. Environmental impacts
To maximise positive and minimise adverse impacts on land, water, noise and air quality.

7. Supporting communities
To create new, safe, mixed-use public space, housing and facilities appropriate to the demographics and character of the Lower Lea Valley that are adaptable for the future.

8. Transport and mobility
To prioritise walking, cycling and public transport as ways to get to the Olympic Park and other venues.

9. Access
To create a highly-accessible Olympic Park and venues through inclusive design.

10. Employment and business
To create new employment and business opportunities locally, regionally and nationally.

11. Health and well-being
To promote healthy lifestyle opportunities during the construction of the Olympic Park and venues.

12. Inclusion
To involve, communicate and consult effectively with stakeholders and the diverse communities surrounding the Olympic Park and other venues.

Orient Way

Railway sidings needed to be dismantled in the heart of the Olympic Park to make way for construction work. As a result 12 new railway sidings have been built by the ODA at Orient Way, just outside the north-east of the Park to replace the sidings.

The ODA was awarded a Civil Engineering Environmental Quality Assessment Scheme (CEEQUAL) Excellent sustainability award for the Orient Way project, with the highest score ever achieved for a rail project. CEEQUAL is an independent assessment tool which reviews performance across 12 areas of environmental and social impacts.

Orient Way was completed using sustainable methods with 99 per cent of the demolition and site clearance waste from the Orient Way project being recycled and reused, including:

- 4,000 tonnes of crushed concrete, of which 1,000 tonnes was reused on site, 3,000 tonnes were reused off site
- 620 tonnes of tarmac
- 80 tonnes of steel
- 20,000 tonnes of previous site ballast were screened and reused
- all 2.9km of track were lifted and reused.

The new facilities at Orient Way include an accommodation block for train drivers, which is powered by a wind turbine built on site. Many parts of the track were reused to build the block.

2,972 metres

of track were lifted and reused.

1. Carbon

We aim to reduce carbon emissions in three ways:
Mean: minimising demand for energy
Lean: supplying energy efficiently
Green: using renewable sources of energy

Commitments

- Achieve a 50 per cent reduction in carbon emissions from buildings on the Olympic Park (against 2006 Building Regulations) by 2013.
- Ensure 20 per cent of the energy used on the Park after the Games will be from on site renewable sources.
- Build a 120m, two-megawatt, wind turbine at the north of the site to supply enough power for approximately 1,000 homes a year.
- Achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 for the Olympic Village, resulting in a 44 per cent reduction in carbon emissions.

Highlights

- Over 75 solar powered crossing lights and speed signs installed across the Park.
- Detailed design information shows all venues are on track to be at least 15 per cent more energy efficient than a 2006 building.
- Half of the 16km pipe network for the Energy Centre, which will provide low carbon power, has been installed. The Energy Centre will be completed in summer 2010.
- The contract to own and operate the wind turbine will be awarded in early 2010.
- Cooling in the Aquatics Centre will use non-hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) chillers. As a result, more than 90 per cent of cooling supplied to permanent venues will be HFC free after the Games.
- The ODA has challenged projects to reduce the embodied carbon in all buildings across the Park – **see section on materials**.

15%

more energy efficient venues than those built in 2006.

The Olympic Village

The Olympic Village will be home to 23,000 athletes and officials during the Games. There will also be shops, restaurants, medical and leisure facilities, and large areas of open space.

The Village is the first large-scale development to be constructed to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 (CfSH). Once the development is complete, it will be more than 44 per cent energy efficient than an equivalent 2006 residential building. The development will ensure a reduction of 55 litres of water per person per day against current standards.

To achieve this high standard, the building design includes double glazing and high levels of insulation. The Village will also connect to the Energy Centre and the wind turbine to provide more than 10 per cent of energy from a renewable source.

The project team has worked closely with the Building Research Establishment (BRE) and Department of Communities and Local Government to ensure that the Code is practically implemented for use on future developments.

The way the building is constructed also contributes to the achievement of the Code. During construction, the project has sought to reduce its impacts by:

- Installing gas rather than diesel generators, reducing emissions by around 22 per cent.
- Installing a rail head to deliver bulk materials which over the life of the build is estimated to eliminate 169,000 lorry movements.
- Using an on site batching plant to produce concrete with a high recycled content which has reduced carbon emissions from the production of concrete by 42 per cent.

After the Games the Village will be transformed into 2,818 new homes, including 1,379 affordable homes and housing for sale and rent. The development will become part of the overall Stratford City regeneration scheme.

2. Water

We will reduce our water usage by managing the demand for drinkable water, encouraging changes in behaviour, reducing demand through water-saving technologies, and by using alternative water sources, like rainwater or recycled 'grey' water.

Commitments

- Reduce demand for drinkable water by 40 per cent for permanent venues and, in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4, by more than 30 per cent for residential buildings compared to current practice.
- Achieve a reduction in the use of drinkable water by installing water efficient fixtures and fittings in venues such as low flow taps and waterless urinals. These fixtures and fittings will help result in an 18 per cent reduction in water use on the Olympic Park.
- Install a major non-potable water network across the Olympic Park for toilet flushing in venues, irrigation and processing in the Energy Centre.

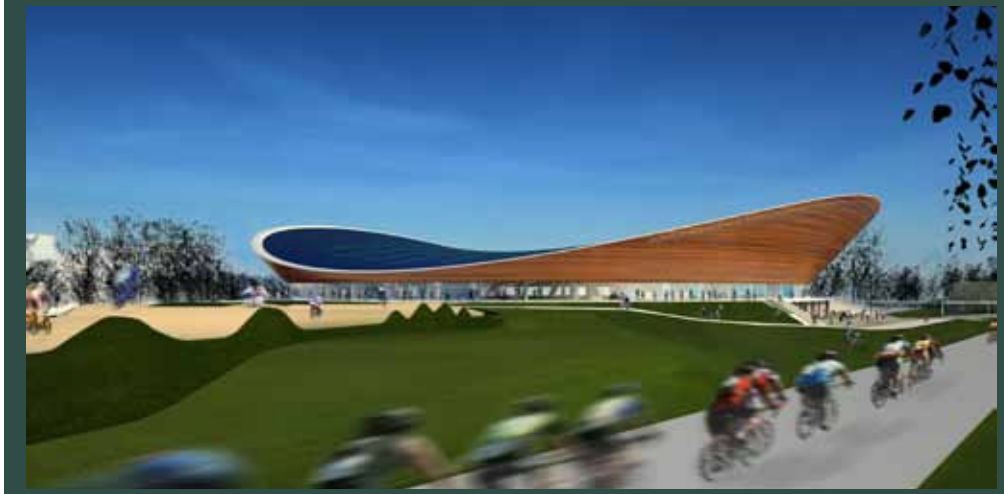
Highlights

- Non-drinking water used during the construction phase of the project, for example, in dust suppression, road sweeping, and at the concrete batching plant, is provided from the following sources:
  - rainwater harvesting on temporary buildings;
  - reuse of surface run-off water as well as water collected to undertake construction where appropriate, facilitated through the installation of on-site ponds; and
  - a licensed borehole.
- Designs for temporary venues on the Park, such as the Basketball Arena, achieve greater than a 40 per cent reduction in drinking water through the use of water efficient fixtures and fittings.
- More than 2km of pipes laid for the non-potable water network.

20,075 litres

of water saved per person annually at the Olympic Village through efficient design compared to the average London consumption.

Non-potable water network



A non-potable water network is being installed across the Park to enable the 40 per cent target to be achieved. Around 4.2km of dual pipes will be installed across the Park. These will carry both potable water, for drinking and washing, and non-potable water which will be used for toilet flushing, cooling water in the Energy Centre and irrigation.

Some venues are already using recycled sources of water. The Handball Arena and Velodrome will capture rainwater, and the Aquatics Centre will use pool water backwash to flush toilets.

It is anticipated that non-potable water will be used for:

- Toilet flushing at the International Broadcast Centre/Main Press Centre and at Eton Manor.
- Irrigation of the Olympic Stadium field of play and parklands.
- Irrigation of the hockey pitch in legacy.
- Top-up rainwater captured at Handball Arena and Velodrome for use in toilet flushing.
- Cleaning the deep foul sewer; and
- Process water in the Energy Centre in legacy.

The ODA is working with partners, Thames Water and the Environment Agency, to identify an appropriate source of water to supply through the non-potable water network.

3. Waste

We will optimise opportunities to use design to reduce waste and to maximise reuse and recycling of material arising during demolition, remediation and construction.

Commitments

- Reclaim 90 per cent of demolition waste by weight for reuse or recycling.
- Site Waste Management Contractor to divert 90 per cent of construction waste from landfill.
- Signed up to Waste and Resource Action Programme's (WRAP's) commitment 'Halving Waste to Landfill'.

Highlights

- Non-hazardous waste and filter cake from cleaning the soil is being removed from site by barge and rail.
- 97.7 per cent of demolition waste has been recycled. Materials, such as cobblestones and brick, have been used to resurface The Greenway and to build gabion walls on bridges across the Olympic Park.
- Waste has been reduced by prefabricating elements of the venues off site, such as the steel frame for the Main Press Centre and steel supports for the Olympic Stadium.
- An onsite Waste Consolidation Centre (WCC) has been set up to consolidate and compact segregated construction waste from the 17 principal contractors across the Park. Currently 90 per cent of construction waste is being diverted from landfill.
- Projects including the International Broadcast Centre, Stadium and Olympic Village have achieved greater than 90 per cent segregation, which is industry best practice for a project of this size.
- Compacting and consolidating waste and using lorries with a greater load capacity has reduced off site vehicle movements from 1,751 to 152 during July to September 2009.

1,599

fewer vehicle movements took place during July to September 2009, compared to the previous three months, achieved by processing waste on site and using larger vehicles.

Reducing construction waste on the Park

A site-wide waste management contractor has been appointed who has committed to diverting 90 per cent of construction waste from landfill. To help meet this target, a Waste Consolidation Centre (WCC) has been set up on site.

The centre processes the majority of the waste generated from the construction programme, reducing the need to take waste off site. Segregated waste from across the Park is consolidated at the WCC into bays of particular waste streams.

Types of waste that have been segregated by contractors over the past 12 months include timber, bricks and solid concrete, construction plastic, metal and office waste – this has reduced the need for off site mechanical segregation.

A compactor and timber chipper have been installed on the Park to reduce the number of vehicle movements and associated carbon emissions. In addition, concrete and brick, that currently represent approximately 20 per cent of waste, are crushed on site for reuse.

Improvements have been made to the waterways in and around the Park. The new Three Mills Lock is now open and the ODA has completed a multi-million pound dredging programme to allow 350-tonne barges access to the Park. Around 30,000 tonnes of silt, gravel and rubble as well as tyres, shopping trolleys, timber and a motor car were all removed from the waterways.

The waterways are used to transport timber, plasterboard, plastics, mixed recycling, cardboard, paper, glass and cans out of the Park. Using the waterways reduces local vehicle movements and associated carbon emissions.

4. Materials

We are choosing the materials to build the Olympic Park and venues carefully to minimise the environmental and health impact of our work and to maximise opportunities for materials to be reused after the Games.

Commitments

- 100 per cent of timber will be procured from sustainably certified and legal sources in accordance with the Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET).
- 20 per cent of materials (by value) and 25 per cent of aggregate (by weight) will be from recycled or secondary sources.
- The Green Guide will be used to identify the 'embodied impact' of materials (the impact in the extraction, manufacture, production and assembly of materials).
- An aspirational target has been set for 50 per cent of materials (by weight) to be transported by rail or water.

Highlights

- On-site recycled materials have been laid for temporary roads, reducing the need for additional materials and associated road vehicle movements.
- To date, all timber used for construction on the Park and Olympic Village meets legal and sustainably sourced requirements. Since January 2009, 3,612m^3 of timber have been delivered to the Park.
- Achieved Sustainability Award at the 2009 Timber Trade Journal Awards for the set up and ongoing management of the Timber Supplier Panel.
- Foundations for the Aquatics Centre, Handball Arena and Stadium have used concrete containing more than 30 per cent recycled materials.
- Designs for the Olympic Stadium ring beam that supports the fabric roof were changed so that reclaimed gas pipes could be used. The Velodrome roof has also been redesigned to accommodate additional gas pipelines.
- Work has started on installing the aluminium roof on the Aquatics Centre which has a high recycled content.
- More than a million tonnes of material such as aggregate, kerbs and drainage units have been delivered to the Park and Stratford City development by rail.

42%

reduction in carbon emissions by using low-carbon concrete at the Olympic Park and Village against industry standards.

Making a concrete difference

The ODA has worked closely with its concrete supplier over the past 12 months to supply low-carbon concrete for the construction phase of the project.

The batching plant on site supplies the majority of ready-mix concrete used in piling and superstructure works for the Park. Different concrete mixes, with lower embodied carbon than standard concrete, have been proposed by the concrete supplier in conjunction with contractors. To ensure the concrete mix meets optimum sustainability requirements, production costs must be balanced with the required structural and high-quality finish standards.

Tests and trials have been carried out, and include substituting raw materials with increasing amounts of secondary or recycled materials. For example, Pulverised Fuel Ash (a by-product of producing electricity in coal-fired power stations), Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (a material processed from the waste associated with steel manufacture), stent (a waste product of the Cornish China Clay industry) and recycled glass have been used.

The majority of the recycled materials used in the concrete is sourced from Leicestershire and Cornwall and is delivered by rail directly to the concrete batching plant on the Park. At present, 94.3 per cent of materials used in concrete have been delivered to site by rail.

To date, approximately 190,000 cubic metres of ready-mix concrete has been provided by the concrete supplier. By using concrete with a high recycled content and maximising the use of rail to transport raw materials to site, nearly 80,000 tonnes of carbon emissions have been avoided, which accounts for a 42 per cent reduction against the UK industry average for concrete.

Using low-carbon concrete supports the ODA's aim to use 20 per cent of construction materials from a reused or recycled source and for 25 per cent of aggregate, a key material in the production of concrete, from a recycled source.

< Objectives >

5. Biodiversity and ecology

We are committed to protecting and enhancing the biodiversity and natural habitats on the Olympic Park wherever possible, creating one of the biggest new parks in Europe for 150 years.

Commitments

– The Park will feature 45 hectares of species-rich habitat.

Highlights

– An area the size of 10 football pitches has been cleared of invasive Japanese Knotweed.
– Plants and animals are starting to inhabit East Marsh, a one-hectare off-site ecological area created by the ODA in 2008.
– A **Biodiversity Action Plan** has been approved and this sets the framework for creating and maintaining new habitats that will be left after the Games.
– The locations of more than 70 per cent (489 of 675) of the bird and bat boxes that will be installed on the Park have been chosen.
– Three bat boxes and eight bird boxes (for Black Redstarts and House Sparrows) have been installed within the structure of the Pumping Station. In addition a Black Redstart box has been made from recycled utilities pipe and placed within the gabion wall in one of the Olympic Stadium bridges.
– More than 16,000sq m of living roof will be installed on venues across the Park and Village providing a habitat for Black Redstarts.
– A contract has been awarded to a UK-based nursery to supply 2,000 semi-mature trees for the Park, an additional 2,000 trees will be planted on the Village. Trees such as birch, hazel and poplar have been selected to 'future proof' against climate changes. The first tree was planted by Her Majesty the Queen in November 2009.
– A contract has been awarded to a UK company for more than 300,000 wetland plants for the Park.
– 5km of improvement works to waterways, which include taking rubbish out of waterways, dredging and fixing river walls, have been completed around the Park.

4,000

trees will be planted on the Olympic Park and Olympic Village site.

Great British Garden competition

The ODA, in partnership with the Royal Horticultural Society and Tessa Jowell, Olympics Minister, has run a competition inviting the public to design a quarter-acre garden in the Olympic Park expressing the unique qualities of a British domestic garden.

Six finalists from each age range, 16 years and under and over 17 years were selected and the public have voted on their favourite designs. One winner from each group will then work with the team designing the London 2012 parklands to create a Great British Garden that will be in bloom during the Games and remain after 2012.

The winning garden will showcase one of the UK's favourite pastimes and commemorate the Much Wenlock Olympian Society in Shropshire, whose games inspired Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympic movement.

The garden will be part of more than 100 hectares of open space that will be created in the Park, which will include 45 hectares of wildlife habitat. It will use the latest green techniques to manage flood and rain water while. Quieter public space and habitats for hundreds of existing and rare species from kingfishers to otters will also be provided.

< Objectives >

6. Environmental impacts

We are committed to minimising the negative impacts and maximising the positive impacts of our construction programme on land, water, air quality and noise.

Commitments

- Contractors will abide by the Considerate Constructors Scheme and achieve a minimum score of four out of five for each section, meaning that the site will operate beyond industry standards.
- Permanent buildings will achieve a BRE Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) 'Excellent' rating, after the Games.
- Buildings and infrastructure are being designed to cope with a one-in-100-year flood and an annual six millimetre rise in the sea level.

Highlights

- More than 3,000 soil investigations have been completed across the Olympic Park.
- More than 90m litres of contaminated groundwater on the Park has been treated.
- The Park is the Regeneration and Renewal award winners in the most environmentally sustainable remediation project category.
- All contractors working on the Park are working to approved Environment Management Plans. To date more than 32 internal audits of contractors have been completed to check progress against environmental requirements.
- An on-line reporting tool has been developed to track contractor performance.
- A single Environmental Monitoring Service Provider has been appointed to monitor air, noise, surface water and groundwater across the Park.
- **Noise and dust reporting maps** are updated monthly at london2012.com.
- More than 4,000 additional properties will benefit from a significantly reduced risk of flooding as a result of the Park designs.
- The ODA is the Constructing Excellence London, South East and National award winners in the Legacy Award - Sustainability category.
- The ODA is the Noise Abatement Society award winners in the Silent approach category.

90 million

litres of ground water cleaned on the Olympic Park.

Reducing our construction impact

The ODA aims to minimise the effects of our activities by using a considerate approach to construction. Dust can, however, unavoidably arise from construction activities, especially during the summer months and in dry and windy conditions.

Dust is measured at numerous sites on and around the Park. The ODA measures two types of dust:

- PM10, a very fine material below 10 microns in diametre, is measured continuously by automatic analysers. This information is fed back to environmental staff on site.
- Nuisance dust is measured by weekly samples from sticky pads that are located on lamp posts in the local area.

The results are examined and the local authorities are informed if there are any increased levels. Results are reported each month to the Environmental Health Officers (EHOs) in the five Host Boroughs – Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest – the Environment Agency and the Health Protection Agency.

If the dust levels monitored are higher than agreed levels, and activities on site are found to be the cause, action is taken to reduce the impact.
The ODA and its contractors are using a number of measures across the Park site

to control dust and particulate emissions. These include:

- Applying an environmentally safe 'binder' to piles of soil or material to minimise the amount of movement.
- Applying water to materials during demolition.
- Hard-surfacing roads and enforcing strict speed limits of 15 mph.
- Using wheel washers on site.
- Dampening down the site roads.
- Adding vegetation in the north of the Park, helping to reduce dust blown by the wind.
- Using road sweepers.
- Using hard surfaces and water at exits from internal working areas.
- Using ultra low sulphur diesel.

< Objectives >

7. Supporting communities

The London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games will be the catalyst for the regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley in east London. The area in and around the Olympic Park has a young and diverse community, but also has areas that would benefit from redevelopment.

After the Games, the Olympic Park will become the centrepiece of the biggest regeneration project in Europe. A place of unique cultural and leisure attractions and facilities including five major sports venues (Olympic Stadium, Aquatics Centre, VeloPark, Handball Arena and Eton Manor), as well as the converted Olympic Village and Media Hub, based around 250 acres of urban parklands and waterways.

Over time, the area will be transformed into a world class, sustainable and vibrant neighbourhood where people will choose to live, work and enjoy their leisure time. This will include the development of some 10,000 new homes, many for affordable rent or ownership, set within their own communities with school and health care facilities, offices, shops, hotels, leisure and other commercial businesses capable, in time of sustaining many thousands of new jobs.

In the meantime, people can utilise the View Tube facilities, including a café, education, arts and information space located on The Greenway overlooking the Olympic Park. The View Tube is a partnership project between the ODA, Leaside Regeneration, London Thames Gateway Development Corporation and Thames Water.

A new public sector, not-for-profit organisation, the Olympic Park Legacy Company has been set-up to be responsible for the long-term planning, development, management and maintenance of the Olympic Park and its facilities after the London 2012 Games. The Company is led by its Chair, Baroness Margaret Ford, Board members and its Chief Executive, Andrew Altman.

75 pence

in every pound is committed to regeneration.

< Objectives >

8. Transport and mobility

During 2008-09 the ODA has made progress to deliver its transport infrastructure and develop operational plans that encourage 100 per cent of spectators to travel to all London venues by public transport, cycling or walking.

The ODA's first transport infrastructure project to be delivered was Orient Way, which was a showcase sustainability project achieving a 44 per cent reduction in carbon against a 'business as usual' scenario and a CEEQUAL 'excellent' rating – the highest of any rail project to date.

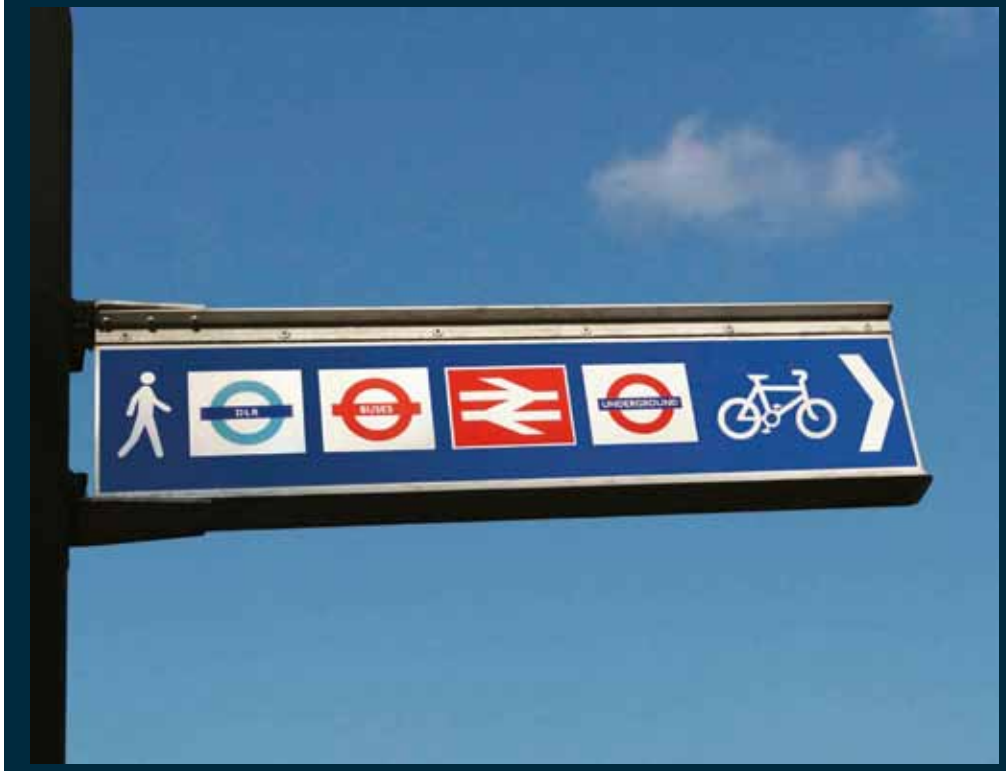
A major package of improvments is being made to Stratford Regional Station to boost its capacity and accessibility before and during the Games. This will also allow more of the growing east London population to use the station in the future. A review of our main gateway stations – Stratford Regional Station, Stratford International Station and West Ham – has been carried out and recommendations are currently being implemented to enhance their sustainability credentials.

The ODA is investing more than £10 million to improve walking and cycling routes linking to the Games venues. This includes making improvments to eight paths that lead to the Olympic Park. It is also planning an Active Travel Programme to encourage people to walk and cycle more before, during and after the Games. The programme aims to get five per cent of spectators in 2012 walking or cycling to the Park. A number of other projects are being developed by stakeholders to promote these routes via the London 2012 Inspire programme.

The **ODA's Accessible Transport Strategy** has been published. It includes a Games network of accessible transport.

100%

of spectatators to travel to London venues by public transport, cycle or walk.



< Objectives >

9. Access

London 2012 will be everyone's Games. For the first time, both Olympic and Paralympic Games are being planned together from the start, while preserving the distinctive feel that is unique to each event.

London 2012 will be the most accessible Games to date. Inclusive and accessible designs are at the heart of the planning for all Games venues and infrastructure. The Olympic Park and venues will offer athletes and spectators an experience that can be enjoyed equally, confidently and independently, regardless of age, disability, gender or faith. Inclusive Design Standards have been developed and an Inclusive Design Strategy published.

The **Inclusive Design Strategy** has been shortlisted for the Royal Town Planning Insititute awards for 2009, with the winner to be announced in February 2010.

To ensure that these standards are met, the ODA has established a Built Environment Access Panel to review designs. An Access and Inclusion Forum has also been set up to engage with disabled people of all impairment representative groups.

1.5 million

spectators are expected to watch the Paralympic Games during 11 days of competition.

< Objectives >

10. Employment and business

There are now more than 7,000 people working on the Olympic Park and Olympic Village site, and the construction programme on the Park continues to offer jobs, skills and development opportunities.

The ODA created a Plant Training Centre in the north of the Park. The Centre provided on-site plant training and qualifications not only to work on the Park site, but also for future employment. The Centre has now been relocated to a permanent site in the Royal Docks. A new centre – Thames House – provides training in civils related skills including concreting and steel fixing. The centre provides 2,000 training places per year.

The ODA has worked closely with the five Host Boroughs, Job Centre Plus and local labour schemes to place more than 600 people into employment on the Park. The ODA currently has 120 apprentices on the Park and has established a dedicated space for them to learn IT and develop life skills.

Additional efforts have been made to increase opportunities for disabled people by working with a range of specialist organisations and contractors to increase the number of disabled people working on the Park. The award-winning Women into Construction project has enabled 79 women to date to get jobs on site, and there are currently a total of 290 women working on the Olympic Park. A high majority of workers are being paid the London Living Wage (LLW) and are directly employed, and this continues to be monitored. Contractors and their supply chains are encouraged to pay the LLW. The ODA and its Tier One contractors work closely with organisations who have been identified as not paying the LLW, to encourage them to do so.

The ODA has held a series of events for local and small and medium-sized enterprises to increase their awareness of the business opportunities related to the Games. These events include 'meet the buyer' sessions which also help to improve contractors' knowledge of local businesses. These activities compliment CompeteFor, the electronic gateway to business opportunities.

10,000

workers on the Olympic Park and Village at the peak of construction.

< Objectives >

11. Health and well-being

The ODA is committed to 'designing out' health and safety risks associated with the construction, maintenance and use of the Olympic Park, Olympic Village and non-London venues for which it is responsible for and to promoting healthy living among our workforce.

The **Health, Safety and Environment Standard** was updated in summer 2009 and continues to give clear guidance to contractors and their staff on standards and procedures.

The ODA is addressing a range of health matters, such as diet and the provision of healthy food in site canteens, exercise and activity. Occupational health teams, 'Park Health' and 'Village Health', have been appointed to enhance the general well-being of everyone working on the project and to carry out health checks to identify and address any health conditions for all workers on site. Workplace sexual health clinics run in partnership with a local Primary Care Trust are just one example of our innovative approach to well-being.

Health and safety is monitored on site and a target for zero fatalities during the construction of the Park, Olympic Village and other venues has been set. The rolling 12-month accident rate remains well below the industry average and the eighth set of one million hours without a reportable incident was achieved during 2009.

1 million

working hours without a reportable incident achieved on eight occasions.

< Objectives >

12. Inclusion

The Olympic Park is located in one of the most diverse areas of London. The ODA continues to be committed to involving and engaging local people.

The ODA has brought all its equality and inclusion commitments for 2009-12 together in a single integrated equality scheme 'Everyone'. It outlines the activities that the ODA will undertake to meet its statutory requirements across all equality strands. Our action plan focuses on inclusive design, business and employment opportunities, community engagement and leadership. We are confident that our approach to equality and inclusion not only delivers the public sector duties to promote equality but will also create a positive legacy of good practice.

The ODA continues to work effectively in partnership with contractors to deliver equality action plans and to maintain a work environment that actively respects and values diversity.

The ODA has consulted with local community, stakeholders at public meetings, information sessions, forums and technical fora events. This gives local people a chance to contribute to the plans for the Park and venues during the Games and in Legacy. The ODA is also delivering a range of activities designed at involving young people.

To keep local people informed during construction work, the ODA publishes two newsletters, 'Your Park' and 'Engage' for the communities around the Olympic Park and around the venues outside of London. It has established a 24-hour freephone construction hotline and runs regular meetings with local community and residents.

The ODA established a London 2012 Inclusion Group to ensure diverse communities are consulted with on the ODA's programme, and serving as a public forum for delivering the public sector duties.

43

equality organisations are members of the London 2012 Inclusion group.

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LONDON DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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< Objectives