

In addition to the sporting venues constructed in the Olympic Park, new permanent non-sporting facilities and infrastructure – from energy networks to art installations – are also located across the Park.

Along with improvements to transport infrastructure throughout London they will support and enhance the running of the Games, then be the catalyst for developing the Olympic Park into a new community for east London after the Games.

Permanent non-competition facilities

Art in the Park



Arts and culture has been incorporated into the heart of the Olympic Park from the start, creating a benchmark for future Games.

Twenty-six art commissions have been integrated into the architecture, construction and engineering of the Park. The diverse artworks include those incorporated into underpasses, security fences and planting schemes, as well as large-scale sculptures. There have also been artist-led community projects in areas near the Park.



Integrating arts and culture into the public spaces in and around the Park will help to give existing local communities a sense of ownership, attract new businesses and residents, and help make east London a world-class visitor destination.

Artworks

'History Trees': British artists Ackroyd & Harvey have planted a semi-mature tree at each of the Olympic Park's 10 entrances, each with a metal ring suspended from its branches and engraved with words about the history of its specific location.



'RUN': Designed by internationally-renowned artist Monica Bonvicini and located outside the Copper Box, three 9m-tall letters – inspired by the music of Bruce Springsteen, Neil Young and The Velvet Underground, and made of glass and stainless steel – act as a mirror in daylight, then glow with internal LED lighting at night.

'Winning Words': A series of specially commissioned poems across the Olympic Park, including one by the UK's Poet Laureate Carol Ann Duffy that commemorates the history of the Eton Manor site,

on which a former sports club was established over 100 years ago.

'Fast, Faster, Fastest': An installation by Jason Bruges that will celebrate the winners of several running events at the Games; visitors after 2012 will be able to race 100m across a bridge and measure their speed against the pace of the winning Olympic and Paralympic athletes to get a sense of how quickly the athletes really run.



London 2012 Games

New bridges and underpasses form new links across the Olympic Park, over the numerous rivers, roads and railway lines that previously divided the site



After the Games

The new connections will transform the area into one of the best connected areas of London, creating links between the previously disconnected communities living close to the Park

Facts

More than 30 bridges and underpasses have been built for use during and after the Games.

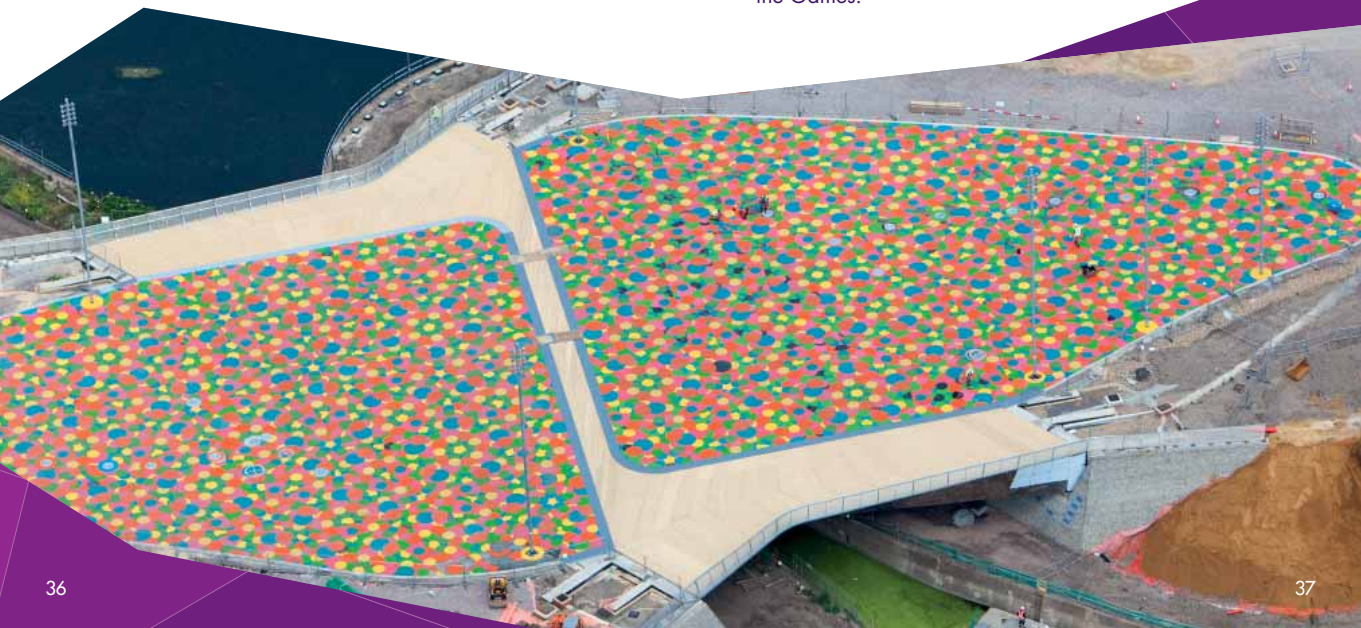
The majority of new links will remain after the Games to connect the communities around and within the Olympic Park with the new parklands and sporting venues.

Many of the bridges have been designed and built so that a temporary section to carry increased numbers of spectators during the Games can be taken away after the Games.

Five footbridges link the Olympic Stadium 'island' site with the rest of the Park.

A huge bridge spanning a railway line, the River Lea and the Olympic Park Loop Road forms part of the Aquatics Centre roof and is the main 'gateway to the Games' for spectators arriving from Stratford station.

The structures, bridges and highways project is the single biggest construction project delivered by the ODA.





London 2012 Games

Provides efficient low-carbon heating and cooling to the venues and buildings across the Olympic Park, and heating and hot water to the Olympic and Paralympic Village

After the Games

Continues to operate and power the permanent venues, as well as the new buildings and communities that will be developed in the area – removing the need for individual boilers in new homes

Construction

August 2008 – October 2010

Facts

Designed to be a community landmark in the tradition of London's Battersea and Bankside power stations.

Innovative biomass boilers use sustainable fuels such as woodchip to generate heat and deliver low-carbon energy.

Part of the Energy Centre is housed in a renovated Edwardian sweets factory – the only original building retained from the Olympic Park site as it was prior to construction.

The Centre has a flexible modular design, so that extra capacity and new technology can be added when demand increases once the area is further developed after the Games.

The Energy Centre, which was delivered through a private sector partner, provides hot and chilled water to venues around the Olympic Park and the Olympic and Paralympic Village, and makes a major contribution to the ODA's commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 50 per cent.



London 2012 Games

Used by more than 20,000 broadcasters, photographers and print journalists

After the Games

The London Legacy Development Corporation is committed to creating a new commercial district, bringing 3,500 jobs and training opportunities to the area. A short-list of potential long-term tenants was announced in January 2012 and a decision is expected this summer

Construction

April 2009 – July 2011

Facts

The International Broadcast Centre/Main Press Centre (IBC/MPC) Complex is a 24-hour hub for the media, who will bring the Games to an estimated four billion people worldwide.

The IBC has 52,000sq m of studio space for broadcasters and 8,000sq m of offices.

The steel frame of the IBC is big enough to house five jumbo jets placed wing tip to wing tip.

A temporary 200m-long 'high street' runs between the MPC and IBC, with shops including banks, newsagents, travel agents and a post office.

The MPC has 29,000sq m of office space over four storeys for journalists and photographers.

The MPC has a 'brown roof', which uses seeds and logs reclaimed from the Olympic Park construction site to create new wildlife habitats, as well as solar panels to generate 'green' electricity.

A temporary Catering Village in the Complex will serve an estimated 50,000 meals a day during the Games.

Olympic and Paralympic Village



London 2012 Games

Accommodation for up to 16,000 athletes and officials during the Olympic Games and over 7,000 during the Paralympic Games

After the Games

Transformed into 2,818 new homes, including 1,379 affordable homes and houses for sale and rent, providing a lasting legacy of essential new housing for east London

Construction

May 2008 – January 2012

Facts

The Village is located in the Olympic Park, within walking distance of the venues – enhancing the experience of athletes and officials who will stay there during the Games.

Along with 67 blocks of apartments for its residents during the Games, the Village has shops, restaurants, and medical and leisure facilities.

After the Games, the Village will become a new residential quarter known as East Village, with accommodation

ranging from one-bedroom apartments to four- and five-bedroom houses.

The Village includes Chobham Academy, a new world-class education campus with 1,800 places for students aged 4–19 and learning facilities for adults, opening in September 2013.

A new health centre in the Village provides medical facilities for athletes during the Games, then after 2012 becomes a new health facility for residents of the Village and existing local communities.

Parklands



London 2012 Games

Acres of new parkland, providing a colourful festival atmosphere for the Games

After the Games

Further integrated with the local area and communities surrounding the Park

Facts

The parklands were inspired by the original Victorian public parks of London.

4,000 semi-mature trees have been planted across the Olympic Park and Olympic and Paralympic Village.

A specially designed gold riverbank meadow of cornflowers, marigolds, Californian poppies and prairie flowers was sown so they bloom just in time for the Olympic Games Opening Ceremony.

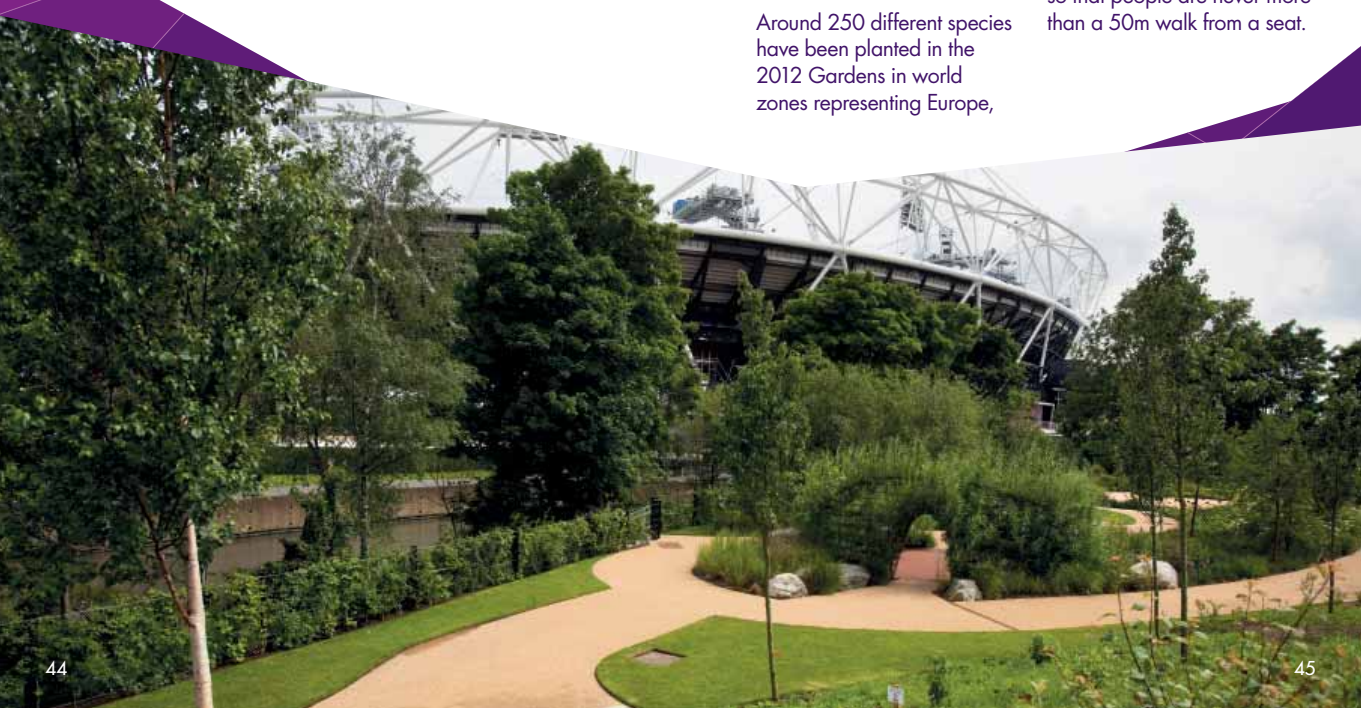
Around 250 different species have been planted in the 2012 Gardens in world zones representing Europe,

North America, Southern Hemisphere and Asia.

There are more than 300,000 wetland plants in the Olympic Park.

The Park's wetland bowls and wet woodlands in the north of the Park will help to manage floodwater, protecting the rest of the Park and 4,000 existing homes around the Park from extreme weather conditions.

The Park has 250 benches and more than 3,300 seats so that people are never more than a 50m walk from a seat.



Primary Substation



Facts

The substation distributes electricity through 100km of new electrical cabling – the same length as 250 laps of the Olympic Stadium.

It has a 'brown roof' made with reused crushed materials, which will encourage local wildlife to make it their home.

More than 130,000 bricks were used in the construction of the substation.

Where possible, material from the demolition of buildings in the nearby Kings Yard has been reused in the substation's construction.

The building won the 2010 Royal Institute of British Architects 'Commercial and Industrial Building of the Year'.

London 2012 Games

Distributes electricity efficiently from the wider national network to the venues around the Olympic Park and the Stratford City development

After the Games

Along with the Energy Centre, will help to power the local area and support future developments

Construction

December 2007 – October 2009



Pumping Station



Facts

The circular building was designed to reflect the Pumping Station's sewer shafts.

A 16m-deep underground shaft connects the station with 1.8km of new sewer tunnels that run under the Olympic Park.

The outside of the building features drawings depicting the history and Victorian origins of London's sewer network.

A blue light at the top of the 12m-high ventilation tower creates a 'beacon' in the south of the Park.

Construction workers nicknamed the two pink tanks Pinky and Perky, after two children's TV characters.



London 2012 Games

Collects, conveys and removes waste water from the main venues and buildings on the Olympic Park

After the Games

Continues serving the local area

Construction

June 2008 – January 2010



London 2012 Games
£6.5 billion investment in infrastructure improvements before the Games, increasing capacity and improving accessibility to help realise London 2012's aim for 100 per cent of spectators to travel to the Games using public transport, or by walking or cycling.



After the Games
Improvements transforming the Olympic Park area into one of the best connected parts of London – served by 10 different rail routes – benefit Londoners and commuters for decades

Facts

Fifty-five new railcars for the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) enable it to run three-carriage trains on most of its network, increasing the capacity of this important east London light-rail network.

The capacity and frequency of services have been increased on the London Overground's North London Line, which connects south-west London to Stratford station, via north London.

Nine new lifts and eight new staircases have been installed and subways extended or reopened at Stratford station to improve passenger flow and accessibility.

An accessible mezzanine-level entrance has been opened at Stratford station, easing crowding at the existing entrance and taking passengers directly to the westbound Central line and DLR services.

More than 100 improvement schemes have been delivered on eight walking and cycling routes across London, including some that link the Olympic Park, as well as paths linking to outer London venues.

The DLR has been extended under the River Thames to Woolwich Arsenal, and from Canning Town to Stratford.

