

Olympic Delivery Authority
London 2012 venues factfile
July 2012



Venues guide

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Introduction



Everyone seems to have their favourite bit of London – whether that is a place they know well or a centuries-old building they have only ever seen on television.

We are fortunate that some of these are venues for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games – whether the splendour of The Mall, Horse Guards Parade and Greenwich Park, or iconic homes of sport like Wembley, Old Trafford, Hampden Park, the Millennium Stadium, Wimbledon and Lord's Cricket Ground.

But very few of us get the chance to introduce to the world a whole new district in one of its great cities. That is our privilege this summer: to welcome everyone – whether

Londoners or first-time visitors – to the Olympic Park, the centrepiece of a transformed corner of our capital. Built on sporting foundations, the completed Park is going to be a new experience for everyone.

This handbook will equip you with facts and figures about venues in London and across the UK that will be a fantastic stage for this summer of sport. We hope it will help you, as you share with others what you see at our venues this summer.

Sir John Armitt
Chairman
Olympic Delivery Authority

For more information about the London 2012 venues, including the design and build of the new venues, visit london2012.com/venues and london2012.com/paralympics/spectators/venues

The Olympic Park is where names will be made, records broken, new legends created: it is going to be centre stage during the summer of 2012 – and long after.

The nine new world-class sporting venues (six of them permanent) will be a fantastic setting for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

After the Games, the Park will be transformed into the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and will be the focus of the regeneration of this part of London.

The new permanent venues and infrastructure will be the foundations for the continuing development of this area of east London for decades to come.

Olympic Park venues

Olympic Park

The Olympic Park is at the heart of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Nine new world-class sporting venues, the Olympic and Paralympic Village and media centres, all set in fantastic new parklands, will be a fabulous stage for the world's athletes to perform at their best.

After the Games, the Park – to be renamed the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park – will become the largest new urban park in the UK for over a century, with the new sporting venues, parklands and residential developments becoming the focus of this part of east London.

The area is unrecognisable from 2005, when London won the right to host the 2012 Games. Seven years ago, the 2.5 square kilometre site was home to light industry, dominated by overhead powerlines,

and broken up by rivers, roads and railways. Parts of the area had been used as a dumping ground for industrial and domestic waste and much of the land had been taken over by invasive species such as Japanese knotweed, and polluted with contaminants such as oil, tar and lead.

Work to transform the Park began in 2007. Before construction could start, the land had to be cleared and cleaned. Disused buildings were demolished, with materials recycled or reused

elsewhere, electricity pylons were dismantled and the rivers were dredged. Two million tonnes of soil were cleaned with 80 per cent reused to form the new Park landscape.

Following the clean-up, the construction of the main venues and infrastructure of the Park was achieved in less than three years. With the project completed on time and within budget, the Park is a showcase for the best of UK plc – great design, engineering, construction and project management.



Olympic Park by numbers

0

people lost their lives while working on construction of main venues and infrastructure for the London 2012 Games

2.5sq km

is the size of the Olympic Park – the same size as 357 football pitches

4

skeletons were removed from a prehistoric settlement found during excavation work on the site of the Aquatics Centre

5

jumbo jets would fit wing tip to wing tip inside the International Broadcast Centre

52

huge electricity pylons were dismantled to clear the landscape so construction could begin in the Olympic Park

53m

is the height of the Olympic Stadium, 3m taller than Nelson's Column

88

rooftop pipes bring natural light into the Copper Box arena, reducing the need for artificial power

532

individual floodlights in 14 towers light up the Olympic Stadium to meet the needs of high-definition TV

675

bird and bat boxes are being installed to encourage wildlife to make their home in the Olympic Park

4,000

new trees were planted in the Olympic Park and Olympic and Paralympic Village, the first by Her Majesty The Queen in October 2009

10,000

pages in the planning application for the Olympic Park that was submitted by the ODA, one of the longest ever in Europe

46,000+

people were employed on the Olympic Park and Olympic and Paralympic Village during the construction of the main venues and infrastructure, with the workforce peaking at 12,000

180,000

tiles line the swimming and diving pools in the Aquatics Centre, with almost 600,000 in the whole building

200,000

temporary seats are being installed in the final transformation of the Olympic Park by the London 2012 Organising Committee

£1,004,000,000

(€1.2bn/\$1.5bn) of savings were made by the ODA to ensure the project remained within budget

286,446

people went on free bus tours of the Olympic Park between 2007 and 2012

300,000

nails were used to fix in place 56km of timber to form the track surface of the Velodrome

300,000+

wetland plants have brought a splash of colour to parklands surrounding Olympic and Paralympic venues

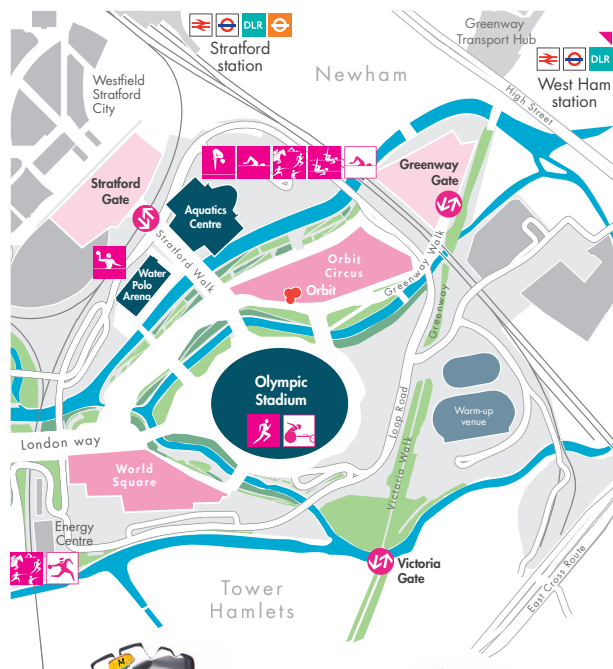
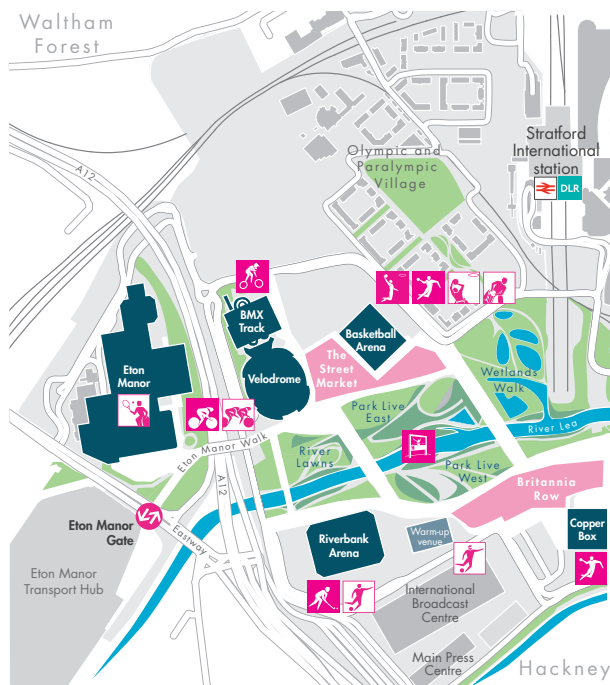
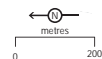
2,000,000

tonnes of contaminated soil was cleaned, with more than 80 per cent reused on the Olympic Park

10,000,000

litres of water are needed to fill the pools in the Aquatics Centre

Olympic Park map



-  Entrance and exit
-  Spectator zone
-  Entrance area
-  Competition venues
-  Warm-up venue
-  Non-sports venue
-  Back of house
-  Olympic sport
-  Paralympic sport
-  Park Live
-  London Underground
-  National Rail
-  London Overground
-  Docklands Light Railway



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Aquatics Centre



Olympic Games
Diving, Swimming,
Synchronised Swimming,
Modern Pentathlon
(swimming element)

Paralympic Games
Swimming

After the Games
Pools open for use by the
community, schools and
elite athletes; reopens in
spring 2014

Capacity
17,500 (reduced to 2,500
after the Games)

Construction
July 2008 – July 2011



Venue facts

The Centre contains a 50m competition pool, 25m competition diving pool and 50m warm-up pool.

Its 3,000-tonne wave-like steel roof is 160m long and up to 80m wide.

The roof rests on just two concrete supports at one end of the building and a supporting wall at the other – a longer single span than Heathrow Terminal 5.

To reduce the amount of mains water used, pool water will be used to flush the venue's toilets.

More than 180,000 tiles line the pools; Paralympic swimmer Liz Johnson laid the last tile in April 2011.

Archaeological investigations before construction discovered an Iron Age settlement, including an ancient burial site with four skeletons.

After the Games, a crèche, family-friendly training facilities, cafe and new public plaza will be added, and the venue's two temporary seating wings removed.

Basketball Arena



Olympic sports
Basketball (early rounds),
Handball (finals)

Paralympic Games
Wheelchair Basketball,
Wheelchair Rugby

After the Games
Dismantled with elements
reused elsewhere

Capacity
12,000 (Olympics)
10,000 (Paralympics)

Construction
October 2009 – July 2011



Venue facts

The Arena is one of the largest temporary venues ever built for any Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The 1,000-tonne steel frame is covered in 20,000 square metres of recyclable PVC fabric.

It will be one of the most heavily-used venues within the Olympic Park, with competition events taking place almost every day.

To comfortably accommodate the basketball players, all the venue's doorways are an above average 2.4m high.

It is 35m tall – the same height as a 10-storey building.

It was one of the quickest Olympic Park venues to be constructed, with its giant frame erected in less than three months during spring 2010.

The seating of the arena is black and orange to represent the colours of a basketball.





Olympic Games

Cycling – BMX

After the Games

Temporary seating will be removed and the track reconfigured to make it suitable for riders of all ages and abilities

Capacity

6,000

Construction

March 2011 –
September 2011

Venue facts

The new BMX Track is located next to the Velodrome in the north of the Olympic Park.

The fast and challenging course starts with an 8m-high ramp.

Around 14,000 cubic metres of soil were used to build the Track, enough to fill three 50m swimming pools.

This soil was excavated from elsewhere on the Olympic Park site, cleaned, then reused to create the final track.

Construction was completed in time for the third round of the UCI BMX Supercross World Cup, a test event for the London 2012 BMX competition.

After the Games, it will form part of the Lee Valley VeloPark, along with the Velodrome and a new one-mile road cycle circuit and mountain bike courses – to be owned and managed by Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.

Copper Box



Olympic Games
Handball (early rounds),
Modern Pentathlon
(fencing element)

Paralympic Games
Goalball

After the Games
Multi-use arena for
community use, athlete
training and events;
reopening summer 2013

Capacity
6,500 (7,500 for events
using the field of play
after the Games)

Construction
July 2009 – May 2011



Venue facts

The Copper Box is 115,000 cubic metres in size – larger than the Royal Festival Hall on London's South Bank.

Retractable seating can change the size of the field of play to suit different sports during and after the Games.

It is the first UK sports venue to be naturally lit – 88 rooftop light pipes will achieve annual energy savings of up to 40 per cent.

The top half of the venue is clad in 3,000sq m of copper with a high recycled content, which will develop a rich natural colour as it ages.

'RUN', a gigantic sculpture by artist Monica Bonvicini – part of the London 2012 'Art in the Park' programme – has been built outside the venue.





Olympic Games

Aquatics training

Paralympic Games

Wheelchair Tennis,
Aquatics training

After the Games

Transformed into facilities for the local community, including a tennis centre with four indoor and six outdoor courts, hockey centre that will host 2015 European Championships, and space for 10 five-a-side football pitches

Capacity

6,500

Construction

July 2009 – May 2011

Venue facts

Eton Manor is the only new permanent London 2012 Paralympic venue.

It features four indoor and six outdoor striking blue competition courts for Wheelchair Tennis.

During the Games, there will be three 50m temporary training swimming pools, and smaller pools for synchronised swimmers and Water Polo players.

Eton Manor is built on the site of the Eton Manor Old Boys' Club, a local sports club established in the early 1900s.

After the site had been cleared, it was used as the temporary home for a 'digger school', at which people were trained in operating construction machinery with many of them going on to get jobs on the Olympic Park.

Eton Manor is the site of two memorials to members of the Old Boys' Club who died in the two World Wars. These memorials – used by the Club every Remembrance Day – were stored safely during building work, and will be restored and returned after the Games.

Olympic Stadium



Olympic Games

Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Athletics (except Marathons and Race Walks)

Paralympic Games

Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Athletics (except Marathons)

After the Games

Becomes a multi-use venue, hosting sport, cultural and community events, including being the new national centre for athletics and the venue for the 2017 IAAF World Championships

Capacity

80,000

Construction

March 2008 – March 2011



Venue facts

The Olympic Stadium is located on an 'island' site, surrounded by waterways on three sides.

Spectators will reach the venue using five bridges that link the site to the surrounding area.

Its innovative flexible design has a lower tier with a capacity of 25,000, and an upper tier holding a further 55,000 spectators. After the Games the Olympic Stadium will have a capacity of 60,000 for legacy use.

There are more than 700 rooms within the Stadium, with a 60m warm-up track, eight changing rooms and four prayer rooms.

The top ring of the Stadium was built using surplus gas supply pipes – an example of London 2012's efforts to 'reduce, reuse and recycle'.

To meet high-definition TV standards, the Stadium is lit by 532 individual floodlights housed in 14 towers, each 28m high.



Riverbank Arena



Olympic Games
Hockey

Paralympic Games
5-a-side Football,
7-a-side Football

After the Games
Temporary seating
stands dismantled

Capacity
16,000

Venue facts

London 2012 is the first Olympic Games where the Hockey pitches are not green. Pink is used for the area surrounding the pitch and blue for the field of play. The blue pitches will provide high levels of contrast with the white ball and white lines for players, officials, spectators, photographers and broadcasters. The pitch run-off areas will be pink, providing a striking and dynamic look to the venue.

The complex includes two pitches, one for competition and one for warm-up.

There are temporary seating stands on three sides of the competition pitch; the fourth side is open, offering spectators a view across the Olympic Park and London.

The Riverbank Arena will also be used to host both Paralympic Football competitions. The warm-up pitch will host the 5-a-side event, the main pitch the 7-a-side competition.

Velodrome



Olympic Games

Cycling – Track

Paralympic Games

Cycling – Track

After the Games

Along with a reconfigured BMX Track and new facilities for road cycling and mountain biking, forms the new Lee Valley VeloPark for use by community and elite athletes

Capacity

6,000

Construction

March 2009 – February 2011

Venue facts

Olympic gold medal-winning cyclist Sir Chris Hoy joined the venue's design panel to help ensure the best possible conditions for participants in the events at the venue.

During the Games, the temperature at track level will be 28°C to optimise athletes' performances.

It is naturally ventilated, eliminating the need for air conditioning.

The roof collects rainwater that will help to reduce mains water usage by more than 70 per cent.

The Velodrome won the Architecture Award at the Design Museum's 2012 Awards.

The track is made from 56km of sustainably sourced Siberian pine, and was fixed in place using more than 300,000 nails.

The venue's outer cladding uses 5,000sq m of sustainably sourced western red cedar.



Water Polo Arena



Olympic Games

Water Polo

After the Games

Taken down after the Games with elements of the venue expected to be reused or relocated elsewhere

Capacity

5,000

Construction

January 2011 – May 2012

Venue facts

The Arena, which has a 37m competition pool and a smaller training pool, is the first dedicated Water Polo venue to be built for an Olympic Games.

The venue's sloping design means the referee's raised table does not obscure the view of spectators, who sit on the opposite side of the pool.

Many parts of the venue, such as the temporary seating, have been hired so they can easily be returned and reused after the Games.

Its silver skin is made from environmentally-friendly PVC that can be recycled.

The Arena's inflatable sloping roof is designed to provide extra insulation and reduce condensation.

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.

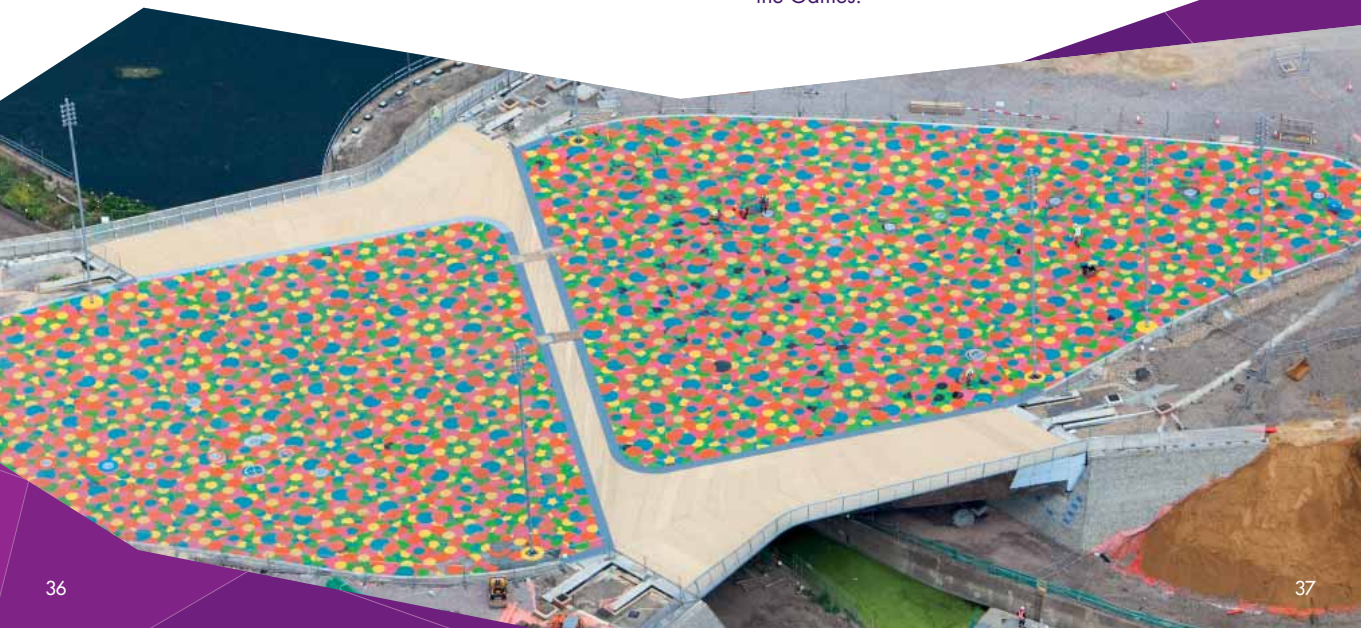
The majority of new links will remain after the Games to connect the communities around and within the Olympic Park with the new parklands and sporting venues.

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.

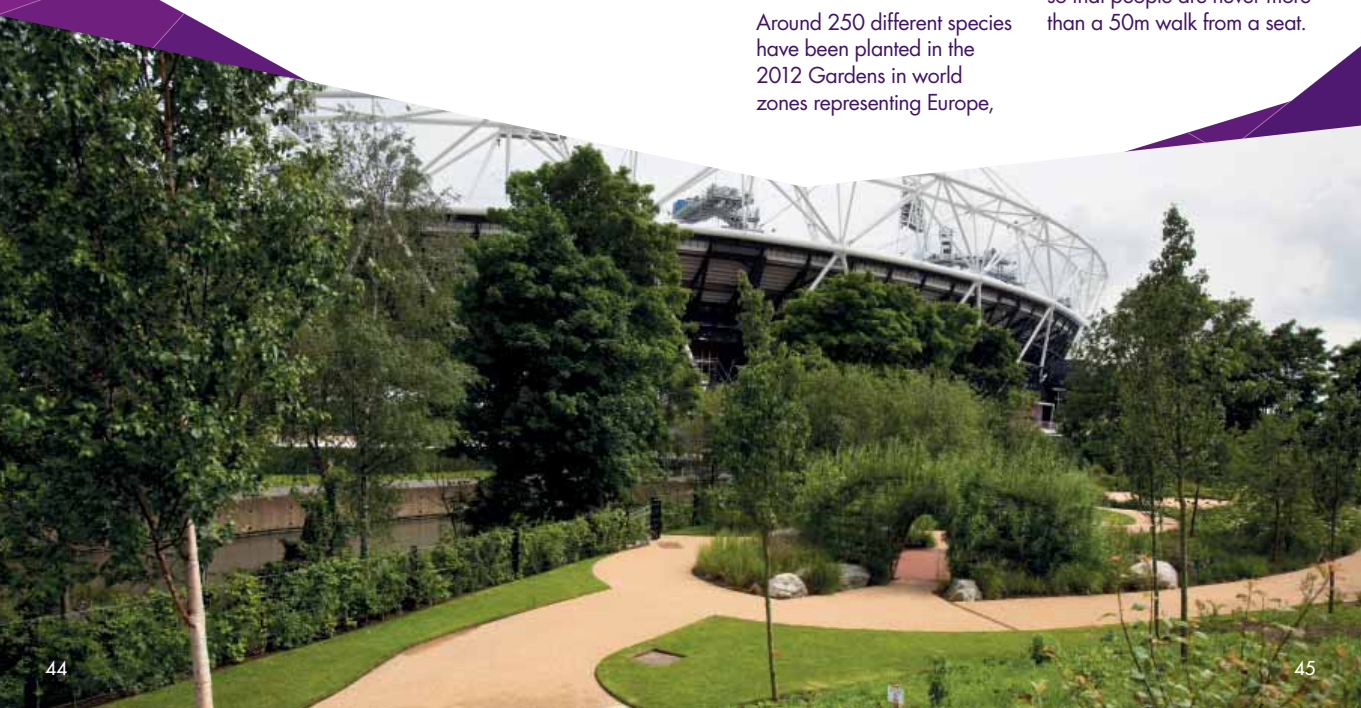
Around 250 different species have been planted in the 2012 Gardens in world zones representing Europe,

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.

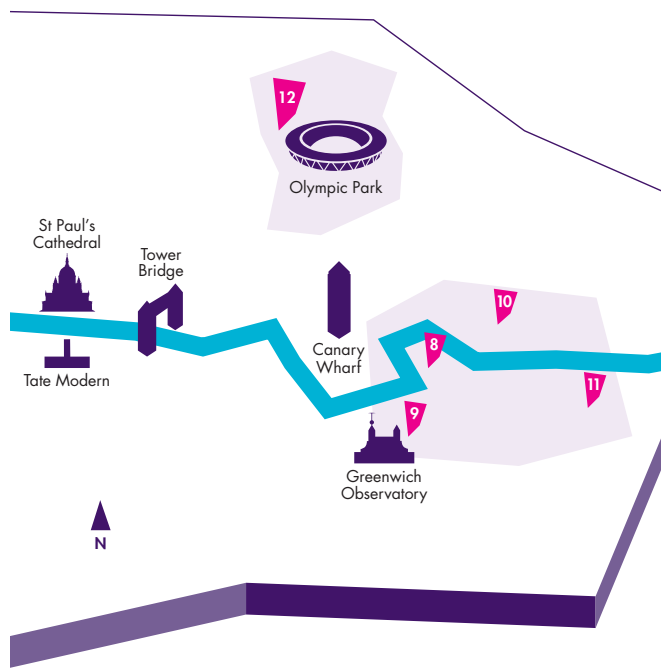
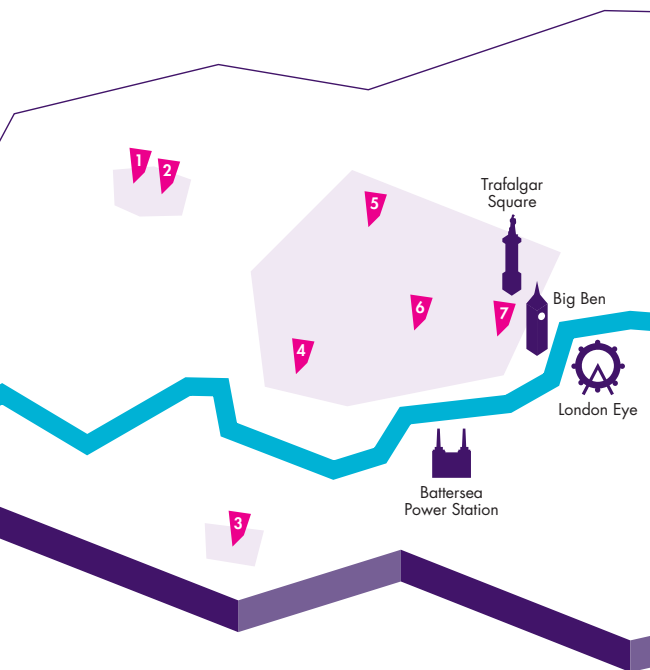


Venues in London beyond the Olympic Park include existing world-famous sports venues such as Wembley Stadium and Wimbledon, and historic locations, including The Mall and Hampton Court Palace, which will be dramatically transformed for the Games.

These London landmarks will serve as unforgettable venues and backdrops for sport and cultural events. This will create a magical atmosphere and an electrifying experience for competitors and spectators.

Other London venues

Map of London venues



1 Wembley Stadium
Football

2 Wembley Arena
Badminton
Gymnastics – Rhythmic

3 Wimbledon
Tennis

4 Earls Court
Volleyball

5 Lord's Cricket Ground
Archery

6 Hyde Park
10km Marathon
Swimming
Triathlon

7 Horse Guards Parade
Beach Volleyball

8 North Greenwich Arena
Basketball
Gymnastics –
Artistic/Trampoline

9 Greenwich Park
Equestrian
Modern Pentathlon

10 ExCeL
Boxing, Fencing, Judo,
Table Tennis, Taekwondo,
Weightlifting, Wrestling

**11 The Royal Artillery
Barracks**
Shooting

12 Olympic Park



Venue facts

Earls Court holds hundreds of events every year, from exhibitions and conferences to concerts by stars including Elton John, U2, Celine Dion and Kylie Minogue.

The current building was opened in 1937 with an unprecedented 40,000sq m of space.

The venue already has an Olympic history – it hosted parts of the Boxing, Gymnastics, Weightlifting and Wrestling competitions at the London 1948 Games.

An empty swimming pool is located under the venue's concrete exhibition floor.



Olympic Games

Volleyball

Capacity

15,000



Venue facts

ExCeL is the largest competition venue at the Games and houses five different arenas, each of which will host a different sport.

It was opened in 2001 as an international conference and exhibition centre in London's Docklands.

Seven test events were held at the venue in 2011 to ensure the venue was ready to stage the Games: Boxing, Table Tennis, Fencing, Judo, Taekwondo, Weightlifting and Wrestling.



Olympic Games

Boxing, Wrestling, Judo, Taekwondo, Weightlifting, Table Tennis, Fencing

Paralympic Games

Boccia, Table Tennis, Judo, Powerlifting, Wheelchair Fencing, Sitting Volleyball

Capacity

10,000



Greenwich Park



Olympic Games
Equestrian,
Modern Pentathlon
(riding, combined element)

Paralympic Games
Equestrian

Capacity
23,000

Venue facts

Greenwich Park is London's oldest Royal Park, dating back to 1433. It is part of the Greenwich World Heritage Site and home to the Prime Meridian Line and the National Maritime Museum.

Covering 74 hectares and located just 20 minutes from central London, the park offers sweeping views across the River Thames to St Paul's Cathedral and beyond.

The temporary arena features an innovative platform held above the ground by more than 2,000 pillars to ensure there are no vibrations to upset the horses.

The 5.7km cross-country course features more than 40 jumps.

Hampton Court Palace



Venue facts

Hampton Court Palace boasts a rich sporting history: it is home to the oldest surviving real tennis court in England – one of fewer than 50 real tennis courts in the world.

The palace that exists today was largely built in the 16th and 17th centuries.

It has housed many famous kings and queens over the years, most notably Henry VIII.

William Shakespeare and his company once performed at Hampton Court Palace for King James I.



Olympic Games
Road Cycling Time Trial –
start and finish



Horse Guards Parade



Venue facts

Horse Guards Parade is located behind the Prime Minister's official residence at 10 Downing Street.

It lies at the heart of London's ceremonial life and hosts the Trooping the Colour ceremonial event on Her Majesty The Queen's official birthday.

The 'beach' is being created with 5,000 tonnes of sand.

London 2012 donated the sand used in the August 2011 test event to create new courts at three different sports centres.



Olympic Games
Beach Volleyball

Capacity
15,000



Hyde Park



Olympic Games
10km Marathon Swimming,
Triathlon (swimming element)

Venue facts

One of London's eight Royal Parks, Hyde Park has been open to the public since 1637.

The 10km Marathon Swimming and swimming element of the Triathlon will take place in the park's famous Serpentine lake.

The park is home to a number of grassroots sports clubs, including the Serpentine Swimming Club, and regularly hosts major sports events – including the London stage of the annual World Triathlon Series.

Every Christmas morning since 1864, the Serpentine lake has hosted a 100-yard (91.4m) race, known as the Peter Pan Cup, open only to members of the Serpentine Swimming Club.

Hyde Park is also hosting a range of music and cultural events this summer, including Madonna and Bruce Springsteen.

Lord's Cricket Ground



Olympic Games

Archery

Capacity

6,500

Venue facts

Archers will shoot from the front of the ground's 19th-century Pavilion towards the award-winning Media Centre, which was commissioned for the 1999 Cricket World Cup.

Lord's staged its first Test (international) match (England v Australia) in 1884 and this summer is hosting Test matches against the West Indies and South Africa.

Lord's is home of the Marylebone Cricket Club, cricket's original governing body, which drafted the first Laws of the sport in 1788.

Lord's Cricket Ground has been a venue for top-class sport since the 19th century. Named after its original founder, Thomas Lord, the ground, at St John's Wood in north-west London, opened in 1814.

The Mall



Venue facts

The Mall runs from Buckingham Palace at its western end to Admiralty Arch and on to Trafalgar Square at its eastern end.

Designed to welcome the royal family and visiting heads of state to Buckingham Palace, The Mall's iconic red road will also give the effect of a giant red carpet for athletes participating in the road events.

The temporary structures required for the Games – including spectator seating and scoreboards – were erected in 36 days following celebrations to mark Her Majesty The Queen's Diamond Jubilee and birthday in June.



Olympic Games

Marathons, Race Walks and Cycling Road Races

Paralympic Games

Marathons



North Greenwich Arena



Venue facts

The Arena was originally built for the Millennium celebrations, and was known as the Millennium Dome.

It has since been transformed into a world-renowned entertainment venue, featuring a 20,000-seat, multi-use arena, an 11-screen cinema, bars and restaurants.

The Arena stages the men's ATP World Tennis Finals and was the venue for the 2009 World Artistic Gymnastics Championships, as well as NBA Basketball and NHL Ice Hockey matches.

The venue is located on the Greenwich peninsula on the banks of the River Thames.



Olympic Games

Basketball, Gymnastics – Artistic/Trampoline

Paralympic Games

Wheelchair Basketball

Capacity

20,000



The Royal Artillery Barracks



Venue facts

Three temporary indoor ranges for Pistol and Rifle Shooting events have been built, along with outdoor shotgun ranges for Trap and Skeet events.

The location provides a fitting location for Shooting: in 1716 a Royal Warrant authorised the formation of two artillery companies on the site.

Spectators will enter the venue with views of the world-famous military base – the longest continuous Georgian building façade in the UK.

The unique outer structures have been innovatively designed with 18,000sq m of recyclable PVC membrane.



Olympic Games

Shooting

Paralympic Games

Shooting, Archery

After the Games

Temporary facilities removed and the venue restored to its pre-Games condition and handed back to the Ministry of Defence, which owns the land

Capacity

7,500

Construction

March 2011 – January 2012

Wembley Arena



Venue facts

Flooring, lighting and other competition requirements have been installed for the Games, along with temporary training, warm-up halls and an operations compound.

It was built for the 1934 British Empire Games (now known as the Commonwealth Games) and originally had a swimming pool that was last used at the London 1948 Olympic Games.

Although famous for music concerts, it is also one of London's most iconic sporting venues, recently hosting snooker, darts, hockey and wrestling.

Madonna, David Bowie, Stevie Wonder and The Beatles are some of the stars that have performed at Wembley Arena.

Olympic Games

Badminton,
Gymnastics – Rhythmic

After the Games

Returns to being a world-class live music and sports venue

Capacity

6,000



Wembley Stadium



Venue facts

The original Wembley Stadium was built in 1923 as part of the British Empire Exhibition.

At the London 1948 Olympic Games, Wembley Stadium hosted Athletics, parts of the Equestrian, Football and Hockey competitions and a lacrosse demonstration event.

The re-built Wembley opened in 2007, with the famous twin towers replaced by an iconic arch with the largest single span (315m) roof structure in the world.

Wembley's biggest moment came in 1966, when England won the football World Cup, beating West Germany – as the crowd invaded the pitch with England about to score their fourth goal, the BBC commentator spoke some of the most famous words in sports broadcasting: 'They think it's all over ... it is now.'



Olympic Games

Football

After the Games

Venue returns to being England's national football stadium

Capacity

90,000

Wimbledon



Olympic Games
Tennis

Capacity
30,000

Venue facts

Wimbledon is home to the world's most famous tennis championships, first held on the lawns of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club in 1877 – the oldest Grand Slam event.

Wimbledon's Centre Court was opened in 1922. The ground has been updated in recent years, with the addition of improved stands and a retractable roof, which was completed in 2009.

The venue staged the outdoor Lawn Tennis events at the London 1908 Olympic Games, but the sport missed out on being a venue for the London 1948 Games, as Tennis was not on the Olympic programme.

The sporting action is taking place across the whole UK. The 11 sporting venues outside London include improved facilities for Sailing at Weymouth and Portland on the south coast of England and the new Lee Valley White Water Centre for Canoe Slalom.

Six of the UK's world-famous stadia will host the Olympic Football Tournament, including Hampden Park in Glasgow, Scotland; Old Trafford, home of Manchester United FC; and the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff, Wales.

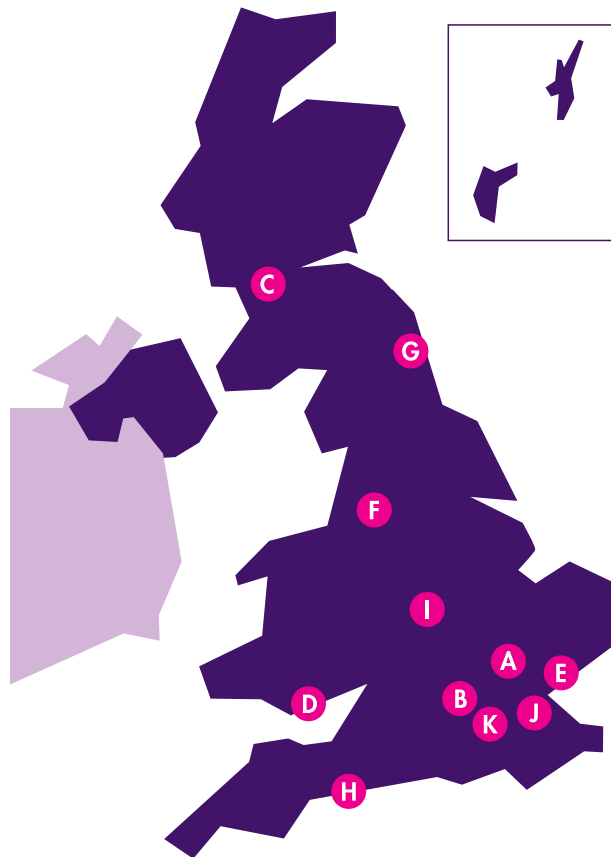
Out of London venues

Out of London venues

The Mountain Bike competition will be held at **Hadleigh Farm**, Essex, while the brand new **Lee Valley White Water Centre** in Hertfordshire will be the venue for Canoe Slalom. **Eton Dorney**, near Windsor in Berkshire, is an existing international-standard rowing venue that has been enhanced to stage Rowing and Canoe Sprint at the Games. Sailing will be held at **Weymouth and Portland** in Dorset. Road cycling events will take place at **Box Hill**, Surrey, and **Brands Hatch**, Kent.

The Football competition will be staged at existing world-class stadiums in co-Host Cities around the UK: **Hampden Park**, Glasgow; **Millennium Stadium**, Cardiff; **Old Trafford**, Manchester; **St James' Park**, Newcastle; and **City of Coventry Stadium**, Coventry.

- A** Lee Valley White Water Centre, Hertfordshire
Canoe Slalom
- B** Eton Dorney, Berkshire Rowing, Canoe Sprint
- C** Hampden Park, Glasgow Football
- D** Millennium Stadium, Cardiff Football
- E** Hadleigh Farm, Essex Cycling – Mountain Bike
- F** Old Trafford, Manchester Football
- G** St James' Park, Newcastle Football
- H** Weymouth and Portland, Dorset Sailing
- I** City of Coventry Stadium, Coventry Football
- J** Brands Hatch, Kent Paralympic Road Cycling
- K** Box Hill, Surrey Road Cycling Time Trial



Box Hill



Olympic Games Road Cycling Time Trial

Venue facts

Box Hill, in the North Downs in Surrey, around 30km south-west of London, is famous for its sweeping panoramic views of the south of England and has been popular with visitors since Victorian times.

The area will feature prominently in the Cycling Road Races, with the men completing nine laps of the Box Hill circuit and the women two laps.

The viewing areas within the venue have been selected in cooperation with the National Trust and Natural England to minimise the impact on the rare and beautiful plants and animals that live on the slopes of Box Hill.

Brands Hatch



Paralympic Games Road Cycling

Venue facts

The choice of Brands Hatch pays homage to the history of the venue, which was first developed in the 1920s for grass track cycle racing.

The former Formula 1 Grand Prix circuit will be used for around half the course, including the start and finish, with the remaining race taking place on local roads nearby.

Requirements for Paralympic Road Cycling are very precise as the course has to be suitable and challenging for a wide variety of disability groups: approximately 25 per cent of the course is uphill sections of not more than six per cent gradient.

Brands Hatch has hosted motor racing's British Grand Prix 12 times between 1964 and 1986, the first won by Jim Clark, the last by Nigel Mansell.



Olympic Games

Rowing, Canoe Sprint

Paralympic Games

Rowing

After the Games

Continues as a world-class training and competition facility

Capacity

30,000 (including 10,000 along the bank)

Construction

Improvements to venue facilities, September 2009 – March 2010

Venue facts

Set in a 400-acre park within a nature conservation area, Eton Dorney Rowing Centre at Dorney Lake is acclaimed as one of the finest rowing venues in the world.

It hosted the Rowing World Championships in 2006 and the FISA World Rowing Junior Championships in 2011.

The venue has a 2,200m, eight-lane rowing course, warm-up lanes and competition facilities.

Each competition lane in the lake is 13.5m wide.

An additional cut-through has been created at the 1,400m mark to allow competitors to get from the return lane to the competition course. Previously the only cut-through was at the 600m mark.

Two bridges have also been installed: the first spans the new cut-through, while the other has replaced the existing finish line bridge with a wider one.

Regional Football stadia



Olympic Games Football

After the Games

Return to being some of the UK's most famous sporting venues

Millennium Stadium, Cardiff Capacity: 74,600



Wales's national stadium for rugby union was the first sports venue in the UK to have a fully retractable roof.

It will host the very first event of the London 2012 Olympic Games, with women's Football matches starting on 25 July, two days before the Opening Ceremony.

City of Coventry Stadium Capacity: 32,000



Home to League One football club Coventry City since it opened in 2005, the Stadium is part of a multi-purpose complex that hosts sports, business and entertainment events.

It will be one of the venues for the Rugby Union World Cup when it is staged in England in 2015.

Hampden Park, Glasgow Capacity: 52,000



Scotland's national stadium opened in 1903, with attendances as high as 149,000 for a football international against England in 1937.

It is home to Queen's Park, the oldest club in Scotland, now playing in the Scottish League's Third Division.

For the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games, Hampden Park will be transformed into an international standard athletics venue.

St James' Park, Newcastle Capacity: 52,000



Football has been played at St James' Park since 1880 and the stadium has been the home of Newcastle United, one of English football's most passionately-followed clubs, since 1892.

It will be one of the venues for the Rugby Union World Cup when it is staged in England in 2015.

Old Trafford, Manchester Capacity: 76,000



The 'Theatre of Dreams' has been the home of Manchester United since the ground opened in 1910.

It was recently expanded to 76,000 seats, making it the second largest football stadium in the UK and the third largest London 2012 venue, after Wembley Stadium and the new Olympic Stadium.

It will be one of the venues for the Rugby Union World Cup when it is staged in England in 2015.

Hadleigh Farm



Olympic Games

Cycling – Mountain Bike

After the Games

Essex County Council and the Salvation Army are committed to delivering a lasting legacy at Hadleigh Farm following the London 2012 Games

Capacity

20,000

Construction

July 2010 – March 2011

Venue facts

The 550-acre site is located in Hadleigh Country Park and on land owned by the Salvation Army.

It was created with 500 tonnes of rock and 3,500 tonnes of crushed stone.

The course has been specially designed to provide a physical and technical challenge for the world's leading riders, with plenty of demanding climbs and descents.

Gradients on the course measure 70m from top to bottom.



Lee Valley White Water Centre



Olympic Games

Canoe Slalom

After the Games

Centre returns to being a world-class canoeing and kayaking facility for use by the community and elite athletes, as well as a major leisure attraction for white water rafting – owned and managed by Lee Valley Regional Park Authority; reopening September 2012

Capacity

12,000

Construction

July 2009 – December 2010

Venue facts

The centre is located 30km north of the Olympic Park, on the edge of the 1,000-acre River Lee Country Park – part of the Lee Valley Regional Park.

The centre has two new courses: a 300m Olympic-standard competition course with a 5.5m descent, and a 160m intermediate/training course with a 1.6m descent.

More than 33,000 people have rafted and 7,000 canoed or kayaked at the centre since it opened to the public in April 2011.

The 300m competition course drops 5.5m from start to finish.

Enough water flows into the Olympic course to fill a 50m-sized swimming pool in just over three minutes.

The 2015 Canoe Slalom World Championships will be held at the Lee Valley White Water Centre.

Weymouth and Portland



Olympic Games
Sailing

Paralympic Games
Paralympic Sailing

After the Games
Returns to being a state-of-the-art sailing facility for elite training, competition and community use, alongside a commercial marina

Capacity
4,800

Construction
Improvements to venue facilities at Academy, March 2008 – November 2008; commercial marina, March 2007 – April 2009



Venue facts

Located in Dorset on the south coast of England, Weymouth and Portland provides some of the best natural sailing waters in the UK.

The enhancements to the Weymouth and Portland National Sailing Academy (WPNSA) included a new slipway, 70 moorings, boat parking and crane piers

Alongside the Academy, a new commercial marina provides moorings for 300 boats and commercial facilities.

Around 50,000 tonnes of local Portland stone was used to construct the slipway at the venue.

The sailing community was benefiting from the improved facilities at WPNSA long before the Games: the Windsurfing and Sailing World Championships were held there in August 2009.



The construction of the venues and staging of the London 2012 Games have raised the bar in areas from diversity and health and safety, to sustainability and employment and skills. London 2012 has set new standards for future Games and industry to follow.

Setting new
standards
for construction



Inclusive and accessible design has been at the heart of the Games.

London 2012 wanted to set an excellent standard of accessibility for disabled people, older people and families with children, which would set a benchmark and act as an inspiration to others.

The Olympic and Paralympic Village, 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.

Facts

Accessibility has been improved at railway stations and public transport facilities, with £200 million invested in Stratford Station alone, providing new lifts, clearer platforms and enhanced services.

The parklands have been designed with shallow gradients and seating at regular intervals so that they are accessible to everyone, including older people, disabled people and those with pushchairs.

A new network of accessible transport was devised and publicised to encourage people with accessibility needs to use public transport – often for the first time.

Local community organisations have been consulted and London 2012's strategy has been influenced by the experiences of multi-faith groups, parents and disabled people.



The opportunity provided by the Games and the large investment in this part of east London is helping to reduce historic and long-standing inequalities.

London 2012 developed employment and training programmes with partner organisations and contractors to encourage women, black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) people, disabled people, and those who were previously unemployed to improve their skills and apply for jobs in construction and other areas where they have traditionally been underrepresented.

Away from construction, programmes were also established to reduce discrimination experienced by disabled people, older people and BAME people.

Facts

The London 2012 Women into Construction project was established to help women get work placements in construction, an industry in which they are traditionally underrepresented. Since the project began in 2008, 270 women were recruited and placed directly into jobs on the Olympic Park through this project, exceeding its original target of 50.

1,713 women worked on the major construction phase of the Olympic Park and Olympic and Paralympic Village and 5,092 of the Park and Village workers declared that they were from a BAME background.

More than 1,000 community events and meetings have taken place with different faith, age, gender, disability, sexual orientation and ethnicity groups to encourage them to get involved in the Games.



The Games have given companies across the UK a boost during what have been extremely challenging economic times.

They have generated billions of pounds of contracts, with businesses creating tens of thousands of new jobs that would not have otherwise existed.

The Games have also had a wider impact on UK business and industry.

In winning contracts and working on the Games, many businesses and their supply chains have had to change their working practices, from improving their equality and inclusion or health and safety policies to developing new approaches to sustainable or accessible design that will help them win work in the future.

Facts

A total £6.9 billion of contracts have been awarded by the ODA.

Through the comprehensive licensing and merchandise programme, the Games are expected to drive around £1 billion worth of sales to the UK high street.

Companies from every region in the UK have won business contracts.

More than 240 businesses, from throughout the UK won contracts on the construction of the Olympic Stadium.

By June 2012, 11,700 London 2012 and other supply chain opportunities had been made available to businesses through CompeteFor, a free brokerage service that enables businesses to compete for contract opportunities linked to the Games and other major public and private sector buying organisations.

More than 160,000 suppliers nationwide had registered on the CompeteFor system by the end of June 2012.

London 2012

The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) is responsible for the construction of the venues and infrastructure for the Games and their use after 2012.

The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Ltd (LOCOG) is responsible for preparing and staging the London 2012 Games.

The ODA is publicly funded through national and London taxes, as well as contributions from the National Lottery. In 2007, the Government announced a public sector funding package of £9.3 billion, of which the ODA could spend a maximum of £8.1 billion.

Every quarter, the Government publishes a financial report outlining current and anticipated final costs for the ODA's activities. The latest version (June 2012) gave the anticipated final cost as £6.761 billion, including:

Site preparation and infrastructure: £1.822 billion

Venues: £1.051 billion

Transport capital projects: £429 million

Full details of all spending can be found at www.culture.gov.uk/publications/9134.aspx

Costs of individual venues and facilities for which the ODA is responsible:

Olympic and Paralympic Village: £1.1 billion

Olympic Stadium: £428 million

IBC/MPC Complex: £295 million

Aquatics Centre: £251 million

VeloPark (including the Velodrome and BMX Track): £87 million

Eton Manor: £55 million

Copper Box: £41 million

Basketball Arena: £40 million

Water Polo Arena: £19 million

The Royal Artillery Barracks: £33 million

Lee Valley White Water Centre: £22 million

Improvements to facilities at Eton Dorney: £9 million

Improvements to facilities at Weymouth and Portland: £8 million

Funding for LOCOG comes mainly from the private sector. A total of £2 billion will be raised from sources including sponsorship, broadcasting rights, income from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and selling merchandise and tickets.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games have been the catalyst for the physical transformation of a huge area of east London.

After the Games the Olympic Park will be transformed into the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, a brand new piece of the city connecting the communities surrounding the Park and bringing jobs and homes to the area.

The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park will be an exciting new visitor destination and community park, unlike any other in the UK.

The new Park will open in phases from 27 July 2013, one year after the Opening Ceremony of the London 2012 Olympic Games.

As well as its collection of iconic sporting venues, the Park will combine the parklands and waterways of the river valley in the north with a 50-acre urban playground in the south.

Facts

Of every £1 the ODA has spent, 75 pence has gone towards the long-term regeneration of the area.

The new transport connections and networks of energy, water and telecommunications that were built for the Games will provide the backbone for the area's future development.

The Olympic and Paralympic Village will be converted into 2,818 new homes – to be known as East Village – with housing for sale and rent, half of which will be affordable housing.

Eventually, five new neighbourhoods will be established on the site; in time, there will be almost 11,000 new homes on and around the Olympic Park.

It has already been agreed who will manage six of the eight permanent venues and attractions on the Park in the long-term after the Games.

The Park will be managed by the London Legacy Development Corporation.

100 hectares of new open space will be created – equal in size to St James's Park in central London.





Sustainability was central to London's bid to host the Games and has been a key priority throughout the construction of venues and infrastructure, and the staging of the Games.

Where there was a long-term need for a new venue, we have built new permanent facilities; where there was not, we have built temporary venues with materials that can be recycled and hired parts that can be reused.

The venues have been designed to be as sustainable as possible, using innovative techniques to reuse or recycle materials, encourage new wildlife habitats, and reduce energy use and water consumption.

To reduce the use of materials, existing venues have been used where possible.

Facts

The ODA is on track to exceed by 10 per cent a challenging target to reduce the carbon emissions of the Olympic Park by 50 per cent.

Two million tonnes of soil were excavated and cleaned, with more than 80 per cent reused on the site – one of the UK's largest clean-ups of contaminated land.

London 2012 is the first ever summer Games to measure its carbon footprint over the entire project; the carbon footprint of staging the Games is expected to be 20 per cent lower than originally projected.

More than 675 bird and bat boxes using off-cut drainage pipes (pictured) are being installed across the Park to encourage new homes for wildlife.

The UK's largest waste water recycling facility is helping to reduce the consumption of non-drinking water on the Park by 60 per cent.

More than 98 per cent of materials generated from the demolition works on the Park were reused or recycled.

London 2012's target is for no waste to be sent to landfill during the Games.

Workforce

The Games have provided thousands of people with jobs and training during a difficult time for the economy, leaving long-term social and economic benefits for London and the UK.

Facts

At the peak of construction in June 2011, 13 per cent of the workforce on the Park was previously unemployed.

Health and safety has been one of the major successes of the project: the accident frequency rate during the construction of the main London 2012 venues and infrastructure was well below the industry average and better than the national average for all workplaces – setting a benchmark for the rest of the UK's construction industry.

More than 46,000 people were employed on the Park and Village during the construction of the main venues and infrastructure, with the workforce peaking at more than 12,000.

Construction on the Park and Village saw fewer than 125 reportable incidents in more than 80 million hours worked on the ODA's construction project, with no fatalities.

457 apprentices experienced work on the London 2012 construction project, well above the target of 350.

More than a quarter of the workforce on the Olympic Park at the peak of construction was from six of the London boroughs nearest the Park.

A 'digger school' on the Olympic Park gave people – including women and disabled people – the chance to train in operating construction machinery.

After the Games there will be 2,500 temporary construction jobs on the site during the peak of transformation works and up to 8,000 permanent jobs on the Park by 2030.



Venue contractors

Delivery Partner

ODA Delivery Partner:

CLM (CH2M HILL,
Laing O'Rourke and Mace)

Venues

Aquatics Centre:

Architect – Zaha Hadid;
lead contractor – Balfour Beatty;
sports architect – S&P Architects;
engineering – Arup; steel roof
construction – Rowecord.

Basketball Arena:

Architect – Wilkinson Eyre
Architects; main contractors –
Barr Construction, Slick Seating
Systems, Base, Mitie, Envirowrap,
Volker Fitzpatrick, McAvoy;
sports architect – KSS; Structural
engineer – Sinclair Knight Merz.

Copper Box:

Architect – MAKE; lead
contractor – Buckingham Group
Contracting; sports architect –
PTW; detailed design –
Populous; engineers – Arup.

Eton Dorney:

Design – Ramboll Whitbybird;
main contractor – Morrison
Construction.

Eton Manor:

Architect – Stanton Williams;
engineers – Arup; main contractors
– Mansell Construction Services,
PJ Careys, Slick Seating Systems,
Mitie Engineering, A&T, Nussli.

Olympic Stadium:

Architect – Populous; lead
contractor – Sir Robert McAlpine;
structural and services engineers –
Buro Happold; landscape architect
– Hyland Edgar Driver.

Lee Valley White Water Centre:

Architect – FaulknerBrowns
Architects; lead contractor –
Morrison Construction; structural
and services engineers – Cundall;
white water course specialists,
Whitewater Parks International;
landscape designers – Michael
van Valkenburgh Associates.

Velodrome:

Architect – Hopkins;
lead contractor – ISG plc;
structural engineer – Expedition
Engineering; services engineer –
BDSP Partnership; track designer
– Ron Webb; landscape –
Grant Associates.

Weymouth and Portland:

Project manager and lead
consultant – White Young Green;
marine engineers and advisors
– Royal Haskoning; main
contractor – Dean & Dyball.

Water Polo Arena:

Architect – David Morley
Architects; main contractors –
ES Group, Jackson Civil
Engineering Group Ltd,
Alto Seating Systems Ltd,
A&T/Barr & Wray, Byrne Group
plc, Balfour Beatty; structural
engineer – Buro Happold;
environmental engineer
– Max Fordham.

Other Park buildings

IBC/MPC Complex:

Architects – IBC – Allies &
Morrison, RPS Group, MPC
– Allies & Morrison; lead
contractor – Carillion; structural
and services engineers – Buro
Happold; landscape – Townshend
Landscape Architects.

Olympic and Paralympic Village:

Master planning – Fletcher Priest
Architects; landscape design
– Vogt; civil engineers – Arup;
development and construction
management – Lend Lease;
architects – Allford Hall
Monaghan Morris (academy),
CF Moller, Denton Corker
Marshall, dRMM, DSDHA and
PRP, Eric Parry Architects, Glenn
Howells Architects, Haworth
Tompkins Architects, Lifschutz
Davidson Sandilands, Niall
McLaughlin, Panter Hudspith
Architects, Patel Taylor with Bligh
Voller Nield Architecture, Penoyre
& Prasad Architects (health centre),
Piercy and Company.

Infrastructure buildings

Energy Centre:

Architect – John McAslan +
Partners; main contractor –
PJ Carey; structural engineer –
Adams Kara Taylor; owner
and operator – Cofeley,
a subsidiary of GDF Suez.

Primary Substation:

Architect – NORD Architecture;
main contractor – EDF Energy
Contracting; structural engineers
– Andrews Associates; building
services – Applied Energy;
contractor Kier; owner and
operator UK Power Networks.

Pumping Station:

Architect – Lyall Bills & Young
(formerly John Lyall Architects);
utilities contractor – Barhale;
structural and services engineer
– Hyder Consulting; building
contractor – Hutton Construction;
owner and operator – Thames
Water Utilities.

Parklands:

Design – LDA Design and
Hargreaves Associates (from
Stage D), Aecom/EDAW (through
Stage C); Biodiversity Action Plan
– EDAW/Gary Grant, LDA, Atkins
(CLM); Engineering – Atkins, Arup;
lead contractors – Bam Nuttall,
Skanska; planting design – James
Hitchmough, Nigel Dunnett;
University of Sheffield; planting
design – Sarah Price Landscapes;
soil and landscape consultancy
– Tim O'Hare Associates; trees –
Hilliers Nurseries; wetland plants
– Salix; 2012 garden plants –
Palmstead Nurseries;
2012 gardens planting –
Willerby Landscapes.

Structures, bridges and highways:

Engineers – Atkins, Arup, Adams
Kara Taylor; architects – Allies
and Morrison, Heneghan Peng
Architects; contractors – Skanska,
BAM Nuttall, Balfour Beatty, Lagan
Construction Ltd, John Sisk and Sons

2012 Olympic Games

Thank you

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Worldwide Olympic Partners



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2012 Paralympic Games

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Government Olympic Communications (GOC):

For all Government issues associated with the Games, as well as issues relating to the Olympic Delivery Authority's responsibility for the construction of the venues and infrastructure for the Games, transport outside London, and advertising and trading.

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Mayor of London's press office:

For all issues relating to the government of London and the role of the Mayor of London in connection with the Games.

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