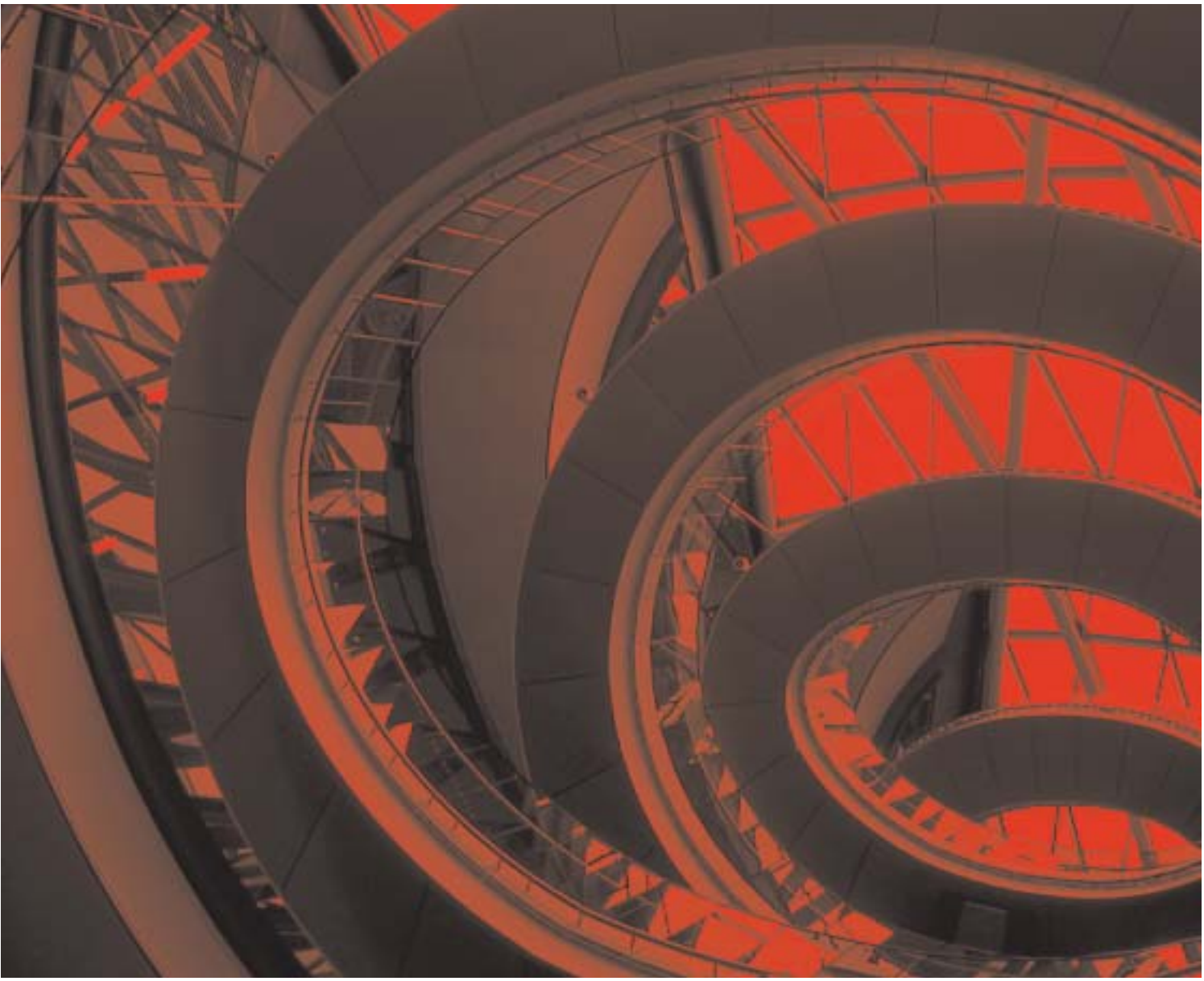
LONDON ASSEMBLY

Bidding for the 2012 Olympic Games

A contribution from the London Assembly

November 2003



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Greater London Authority
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Published by
Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA
www.london.gov.uk
enquiries **020 7983 4100**
minicom **020 7983 4458**

ISBN 1 85261 553 2

This publication is printed on recycled paper

Motion passed by the London Assembly in support of London's bid for the 2012 Olympic Games

On 12 November 2003, the London Assembly resolved to adopt the following motion:

"The London Assembly supports with enthusiasm the bid to hold the 2012 Olympic Games in London.

The bid and the Games should be grasped as a unique opportunity to bring together all Londoners.

We look forward to seeing a bid which is inclusive, environmentally sustainable and one which secures long-term benefits across the whole of London".

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 The London Assembly has been elected by Londoners to represent their interests. **We strongly and fully support the bid for the Olympic Games to be held in London in 2012.** The comments and proposals within this report are offered in a supportive spirit and should not in any way be interpreted as criticism of the bid.

1.2 This report sets out measures which we believe could usefully be in place in order to add value to a meaningful, and enduring, legacy for London.

1.3 We believe the preparation for hosting the Olympic Games should be underpinned by three principles:

- Inclusivity – while East London will be the primary focus for the games, all of London, should benefit from hosting the Games
- Environmental sustainability
- Legacy – the Games can deliver an enduring benefit to London's environment, cityscape and transport infrastructure as well as to leisure and sporting opportunities within London.

1.4 According to Barbara Cassani, Chair of the London 2012 bid Company, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is keen to reduce the complexity, size and cost of hosting the Olympic Games. She told us that, if London is to have a chance:

We need to make sure that we use facilities that already exist. We need to ensure that the Games are compact, to reduce the amount of transport cost and disruption associated with the Games. We need to look at the legacy that the Games bring to the city hosting the Games.[1]

1.5 We want London to win the bid but no Londoner wants the Olympics to result in costly, underutilised or inappropriate sporting facilities or transport infrastructure which do not reflect our city's future needs. We therefore welcome the commitment to modernising and exploiting existing facilities where possible.

1.6 One of the key reasons for bidding to host the Games is the way in which it can increase resources and political momentum for regeneration and sport for our city. Ms Cassani described the bid as 'a hook to enable us to do the [regeneration] that maybe should have been done 10 or 20 years ago, but now we can do it with the Olympics as our aim and driving force.'[2]

1.7 Ms Cassani has promised that her intention is that the bid 'brings something extra for the city.'[3] Londoners deserve to know what that 'extra' will be. According to the Mayor, a successful bid will lever into London £3 from lottery funding for every pound that London council taxpayers themselves contribute. In addition there will be large scale private sector investment in London linked to the Games. Given that all London households could pay an average £20 a year extra in council

[1] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003
[2] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003
[3] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003

tax for 12 years to host the Games,[4] selling the likely benefits of the Games to all Londoners is essential.

1.8 This report seeks to outline the Assembly's early thinking about the benefits of the Games for Londoners. Chapters 2 & 3 deal with the regeneration and environmental impact of the Olympic Games, 4 & 5 consider the transport implications and sporting legacy and Chapter 6 outlines our views on the financing and consultation for the bid and the Olympic Games themselves.

1.9 Our report is informed by discussions with Ms Cassani, the Mayor and the London Development Agency, briefings from Transport for London and the Masterplanning consortium (EDAW), submissions from the Assembly's Culture Sport and Tourism, Economic and Social Development, Environment and Transport Committees, and evidence from London Boroughs (see Appendix B for details).

1.10 The first step in our bid for the 2012 Olympics will be taken on 15 January next year when London submits its initial completed questionnaire to the IOC. This 'pre-qualification bid' will set out, in broad terms, how and where London would host the 2012 Games and will draw on the masterplanning work currently being undertaken by the EDAW-led consortium. A final bid has to be submitted by the middle of November 2004. The decision as to who will host the Games in 2012 will be taken on 6 July 2005 at the IOC Congress in Singapore (see table below).

1.11 In a sense, it is still very early days, albeit in a process with comparatively tight deadlines. Understandably, given the speed with which the Masterplanners and Bid Company have had to work, some of the issues we raise are still being explored and are by no means set. As Ms Cassani told us – 'plans are not formulated in ink so now is a good time to talk.'[5] In our view, it is the perfect time to start setting out expectations for the Olympic bid and to highlight possible problems or solutions.

1.12 Our report is intended to be constructive – to give Londoners information about how the bid is developing and our views on how best to address particular concerns. Our ambition is that the 2012 Olympics are remembered not only as the best Olympic Games so far, but also as the event which brought long lasting benefits to all Londoners.

Timetable for London's Olympic Bid	
December 2003	Masterplanners submit masterplan for Lower Lea Valley to London Development Agency
15 January 2004	London to reply to IOC candidature questionnaire
January –June 2004	Exanimation of replies by IOC and experts
Mid-June 2004	Acceptance of candidate cities by IOC Executive Board
15 November 2004	Assuming London is accepted as a candidate city, London submits detailed candidature file
February-March 2005	Visits by IOC Evaluation Commission to London
6 July 2005	Election of the host city by IOC Session in Singapore

[4] Assuming that all contingency funding is required. See Chapter 6 for a full explanation.
[5] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003

2. Impact on London's regeneration

What is planned?

2.1 In August, the London Development Agency appointed a consortium headed by EDAW to draw up a masterplan for the regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley – an area which is identified for growth by the Mayor's draft London Plan and the Government's *Sustainable communities: building for the future* strategy. The consortium has been asked to produce two 'options' as part of the masterplan (one for an Olympic Games in 2012, the other if the bid is unsuccessful). They have been asked to take account of the extent to which a successful bid to host the 2012 Games would contribute towards achieving the following key regeneration objectives:[6]

- Land assembly to facilitate comprehensive redevelopment
- The delivery of transport infrastructure improvements
- The achievement of an enhanced scale of environmental and infrastructure improvements
- The furtherance of community development objectives

2.2 A recent LDA press release stated that regeneration of the Lower Lea Valley could potentially create around 40,000 new jobs, 30,000 new homes and 1,000 new businesses.[7] London's Olympic bid is tied into the long-term plans for the regeneration of East London as set out in the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy. It has been estimated that an Olympic Village in either Stratford or near Bromley-by-Bow could provide housing for some 4,000 people after the Olympics, the redevelopment of at least 100 hectares of land in East London and an 80,000 capacity stadium which would aid regeneration by attracting future sporting and cultural events to the area.[8]

2.3 EDAW have stressed that the ultimate focus of the consortium's work is a 20-25 year plan which seeks to regenerate the entire Lea Valley and that the Olympics is only the midpoint of this much larger plan. In its view, the masterplan is 'the skeleton…the absolutely fundamental components of the really big moves in terms of land use and the relationships with those land uses has to be got right now.'[9] That is, apart from the stadium and Olympic Village, the Masterplan is unlikely to set out every sporting venue that will be used.

2.4 Nonetheless, the Olympics component of the masterplan is determining the speed of their work (they have to produce the masterplan in December) and also decisions on planning applications and permissions, which need to be in place for the visit by IOC Members in 2005.

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[6] *Lower Lea Regeneration and Olympic Masterplanning: Invitation to Tender, Technical Brief, LDA,* 2003/S 78-069487. p.9

[7] 'London Olympic Design Challenge gets underway', LDA press release, 5 August 2003

[8] 'Response to Arup cost-benefit analysis', British Olympic Association, November 2003

[9] EDAW briefing to Members, 15 September 2003

London Assembly view and comments

2.5 The Mayor has described the Olympics as 'an add-on; something we can add to money we are going to spend in massively extending London eastwards.'[10] The bidding process and hosting of the Olympic Games does offer great potential for opening up and regenerating the Lower Lea Valley. However, the obvious risk is that the Olympics could skew the London Development Agency's longer-term focus on regenerating London.

2.6 We are encouraged by EDAW's comment that 'there might be an element of compromise in order to make the Olympics work, but we cannot compromise long-term regeneration of the Lea Valley with a series of Olympic legacies that have no relevance to where the Lea Valley is 20 or 30 years from now.'[11] For example, Olympic Village housing should also have good long term public transport access. As one submission observed:

housing for Olympic villages should be well constructed, designed for private residential end-use and in areas where it will serve both demand and regeneration objectives. Space must be allowed in the designs for what the community will need when the athletes have gone.[12]

2.7 We urge the LDA to consider carefully how their regeneration goals will be achieved, in the event that the Olympic Bid is unsuccessful. We note that part of the Masterplanners' remit is to give due consideration to implementing regeneration regardless of the success of the Olympics bid. The Assembly will wish to monitor this.

2.8 Tony Winterbottom from the London Development Agency told us that '[the Olympics] brings forward the focus on a part of London that was earmarked for regeneration anyway.'[13] It should not be forgotten that there is already significant regeneration activity in East London and other parts of London. According to the Mayor, there is 'not a single [London Development Agency] project going to a single community that has been cancelled or held back because of the Olympics.'[14] Yet, Tony Winterbottom conceded that the Olympic bid has affected the LDA's future priorities:

The [LDA] board has said that at least 75% of the programme that the LDA had indicated to communities in terms of allocation (not to projects, just broad allocation) should be maintained, and we will certainly do that.[15]

2.9 Mr Winterbottom has subsequently explained that the LDA Board agreed in February 2003 that LDA participation in a funding package for the 2012 London Olympics Bid should be conditional upon two main criteria:

- *Absolute flexibility between capital and revenue*
- *Ensuring that the LDA's overall programme of economic regeneration for London is not jeopardised by participation in the Olympic project and in*

[10] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003
[11] EDAW briefing to Members, 15 September 2003
[12] Submission from LB Redbridge
[13] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003.
[14] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003.
[15] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003.

particular that available funds for investment in new programmes in any one year do not full below 75% of what would otherwise have been available.[16]

2.10 The LDA Board noted in February that these criteria could be achieved through re-phasing of projects, borrowing, generating extra capital receipts by sale of assets elsewhere, and joint venture arrangements. Mr Winterbottom stressed that 'no funding has been altered or cut to any projects that we have promised funds to'. The LDA believes that the proportion of investment in the New Programmes was unlikely to reach the 25% benchmark – that is, more than 75% of available funds is expected to be invested in new programmes.[17]

2.11 We are concerned that a quarter of the LDA's projected programming (though not projects with funding committed) appears to have been rephased in light of the opportunities presented by the Olympic bid. The LDA should be clearer about which aspects of the broad allocation are contained within the 25% adjustment. We will be seek greater reassurance that other projects and regeneration work across London will not suffer as a result of the Olympic Bid.

We urge the Olympic Bid Team to communicate clearly and openly with Londoners about the possible reallocation of resources, to allay any fears and strengthen support for the Bid.

2.12 The Assembly is keen to ensure that plans for land use and development do not blight existing employment in any way, nor exclude local residents from employment opportunities; this must be addressed through the planning process. Ms Cassani has stated that:

it would be a failure of bringing the Games to London if the people in the area did not benefit. So it is not even within the realm of possibility that we would not be looking at finding ways for them to get jobs, finding ways for them to feel connected and finding ways of using the facilities to actually benefit the objectives of the area.[18]

2.13 We are eager to support a regeneration strategy which will seek to provide opportunities for locally based small businesses to compete for contracts alongside larger businesses.

2.14 We want to see steps taken that will ensure that redevelopment plans relate to local employment compacts. Similarly, there should be employment opportunities for local people. We will be asking the LDA to tell us what proportion of new jobs and business opportunities will be directed towards local people and how the regeneration strategy will seek to ensure the protection of existing employment.

2.15 We would like further assurances that regeneration planning will include good provision of small workshops and live/work units, so that local people can establish new enterprises which will retain profits within the local community.

[16] Reply to request from the GLA Assembly on the future funding of projects in light of expenditure on the 2012 Olympic Bid, Tony Winterbottom, 4 November 2003.
[17] ibid
[18] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003.

2.16 Finally, procurement should support local sourcing and fair trade as well as environmental best practice.

3. Impact on environment

3.1 Full consideration and prioritisation of sustainability will be key both to a successful bid and subsequently to maximising the benefits of the Games for London.

3.2 The International Olympic Committee regards the environment as the third dimension of the Olympics alongside sport and culture. Its *Manual for Candidate Cities 2008* stated that 'the Olympic movement is fully committed to sustainable development and endeavours to contribute to protection of the natural environment. The IOC are anxious that the Games should be exemplary in this respect.'[19]

3.3 The guidance to the Masterplanners makes clear that there will need to be close working with the London Sustainable Development Commission and other key stakeholders to ensure that the issue of sustainability is properly reflected in the Olympic Option proposals. The Mayor has stated that 'the Olympic Games provides the perfect platform to demonstrate that we can be the green world-beaters.'[20]

3.4 To inform the development of the London Olympic Bid, the Mayor has issued Environmental Principles for London 2012 to 'incorporate "green filters" into decision making'. These principles place an emphasis on public transport to the Games, not building permanent facilities on green field sites (especially no construction on London Fields or Hackney Marshes), using the Mayor's Green Procurement code to ensure the highest standards of environmentally sustainable construction for Olympic facilities and minimising waste production and pollution.[21] In addition, he stressed that there should be an Olympic environmental and sustainability awareness programme for those involved in delivering the Games, schoolchildren, and the public at large.

3.5 There is an opportunity to create additional open space especially in Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Newham where green space provision is currently below half that required under London Planning Advisory Committee standards. Tony Winterbottom (LDA) told us that 'the one thing we sincerely hope is that we will give much more green space back to the project after the regeneration efforts and, hopefully, after hosting the Games, than was there in the first place.'[22] The Masterplan for the Olympics will be subject to a full Environmental Impact Assessment.

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3.6 Handled well, the bid can be a major opportunity for sustainable regeneration of an environmentally disadvantaged area. It can provide a beneficial legacy for all Londoners and help to achieve the Mayor's vision of London as 'an exemplary, sustainable world city'. It can also be a catalyst for the reclamation and cleaning up of contaminated sites, and the development of environmentally sustainable remediation techniques, by prioritising the use of such sites and other brownfield land for the major facilities.

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[19] *Manual for Candidate Cities 2008,* .IOC, Theme 4.
[20] 'Mayor proposes Green Compact to boost London's Olympic bid', GLA Press Release, 5 August 2003
[21] 'Mayor proposes Green Compact to boost London's Olympic bid', GLA Press Release, 5 August 2003
[22] Minutes of Assembly Plenary Meeting, 15 October 2003.

3.7 Lessons can be learned from the 2000 Sydney Olympics. These have become known as the 'Green Games' and were awarded a bronze medal by Greenpeace. A report by Greenpeace on those Games states that 'future Olympic cities (both candidates and hosts) will have to justify their environmental policies and actions against the Sydney benchmark'.[23] It concludes that 'sport is the main event and the big attraction. But the event is only on for a short time while the impact can be long-lasting. It is possible to turn these concerns into positive solutions … but it does require full engagement and understanding by top managers and decision-makers.'

3.8 London must build on and surpass the Sydney benchmark, with environmental initiatives as visionary and groundbreaking today as those achieved by Sydney were by 1990s standards.

3.9 We welcome the Mayor's 'Green Compact' environmental principles in the Masterplanners' brief, the emphasis on the Mayor's Green Procurement Code, the inclusion of a sustainable engineering consultant in the Masterplan team and the commitment to greater green space. We welcome the Mayor's proposal for an environmental awareness programme and look forward to receiving more detail to ensure that the Games help to drive the promotion of sustainable behaviour and environmental awareness by the public especially young people.

3.10 However, experience shows that when it comes to sustainability, the devil is in the detail. It is easy to set broad principles and aims, harder to ensure they are achieved. If the Games are to leave behind significant and sustainable infrastructure benefits, we are convinced that the key is to build in environmental considerations from day one. The Greenpeace report on the Sydney Games identified as key lessons (inter alia):[24]

- 'Make specific [public] environmental commitments as part of your development plans well before design plans are finalised and construction begins'; and
- Environmental guidelines must be clear and specific benchmarks that are non-negotiable, measurable and backed up by law. These benchmarks must be included in all of the tenders offered for Olympic development and made public'

3.11 The Mayor's draft Energy Strategy proposes that the Mayor considers working towards a target of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide in the capital by 20 per cent from the 1990 level by 2010.[25] We would welcome an assurance from the Bid Company and the LDA that they will commit to the highest possible standards on carbon neutrality for the 2012 Games. Ms Cassani undertook to report back to the Assembly on this point.

3.12 **We believe it is vital at this stage for the Mayor to establish high profile and ambitious environmental targets for London's Olympic bid, as well as non-negotiable benchmarks. Appropriate targets could be a 'Carbon-neutral' Games (utilising low carbon technologies and products, possibly**

[23] *How Green the Games?*, Greenpeace, September 2000
[24] *How Green the Games?,* Greenpeace, September 2000
[25] Mayor's d*raft Energy Strategy* , GLA, January 2003 p.67

linked with sustainable forestry projects), or even a 'Zero Waste/Zero Net Carbon' event.

3.13 It is essential that a high level of resourcing be given at the start of the process to the securing of acceptable mitigation measures.[26] We would urge that sustainability criteria are included as key performance indicators at all stages, and used for the selection of consultants and contractors throughout the project. Camden has suggested that 'the development of the Olympic plan could benefit from an overall environmental management system controlling all sites, implementing environmental assessment measures and imposing a uniform code of construction practice on all contractors.'[27]

3.14 The Masterplan should not focus on broad location/land use issues without consideration of the actual facilities to be provided, construction methods, procurement or a detailed environmental strategy. This would lead to an inadequate Environmental Impact Analysis, and many key environmentally beneficial features need to be planned in at the earliest stage and would be difficult to 'retrofit' subsequently. For example the effective use of renewable energy needs early consideration of roof alignment and aerodynamics. Waste minimisation programmes require on-site recycling, composting and/or reprocessing facilities. Basic 'footprint' issues such as these and water storage facilities cannot be left until later.

3.15 The Masterplanners should take into account the long term implications of climate change for the Lower Lea. The Lower Lea has complex flood risk issues because of tidal and fluvial influences, combined sewer flows and rising groundwater; and that the site includes functional flood plains where the flood defences are below the 1% standard required by the Government.[28]

3.16 We understand from the Environment Agency that although guidance has been provided and scoping options circulated, no Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has yet been carried out and we would urge that this is undertaken without delay.

3.17 The Masterplan should prioritise the achievement of the 'Green Grid', which aims to prevent overdevelopment and create a network of interlinked open spaces between town centres, public transport nodes, the Green Belt, the Thames, employment and residential areas.

3.18 Care will also need to be taken to safeguard the biodiversity of the area for regeneration, including safeguarding the habitats of endangered and other species.

3.19 We recommend a range of measures, building on and strengthening the Mayor's environmental guidelines.

- **Major facilities and all buildings in the Olympic Village should make maximum use of energy efficiency measures. As far as possible, energy used should be obtained from renewable sources, where possible generated on site e.g. through photovoltaic cells, solar water**

[26] Submission from LB Newham
[27] Submission from LB Camden
[28] Government Policy Planning Government (PPG) 25

heating or other building-integrated sources. Venues should make maximum use of natural lighting and ventilation, use insulation, energy-efficient appliances and other measures. Wherever possible, maximum use should be made of both existing facilities and recycled construction materials.

- **The Mayor should set an ambitious target for recycling/composting of waste generated during the games (Sydney's target was 80%). The whole site should have a multi-stream waste system and all venues adequate recycling/ composting bins and access to reprocessing facilities. Products sold on site should be unpackaged where possible or minimally packaged so as to minimise waste. Environmentally preferred products should be procured e.g. compostable paper plates, packaging and bin liners, recyclable plastic beakers etc..**

- **The Olympics can build on the Mayor's Green Procurement Code by sourcing and encouraging the development of environmentally beneficial products throughout the supply chain and at all stages of the project. All new schemes should be subject to an Environmental Assessment and companies tendering for contracts must demonstrate how they will satisfy the environmental guidelines. There should be firm adherence to the guidelines for all Olympics-related products, including merchandise and gifts. The Olympics also provide opportunities to work alongside sponsors/suppliers on broader initiatives including changes to corporate culture. For example at Sydney, Coca-Cola pledged to introduce Green Freeze technology worldwide by the time of the Athens games in 2004.**

- **The Mayor and Bid Company should secure the sustainable design and construction of all Olympic facilities. The Masterplan must include more detail and examples of appropriate sustainable development, assisted by guidance in the Mayor's forthcoming Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (London Plan supplementary planning guidance). We urge that training in sustainable construction be linked to the regeneration of the Thames Gateway and the Olympics bid.**

3.20 Finally, one of the acknowledged weaknesses of the Sydney Games was the lack of independent auditing and accountability. There is a need for the environmental guidelines to be backed up by specific performance targets and measures, with monitoring and reporting of environmental impacts over the medium term.

3.21 We recommend that Olympic organisers and developers be required to collect and publish information on all environmental aspects of their project. Further consideration should be given to the possible role of the GLA in scrutinising and monitoring the possible environmental impact of the Games; both during the Bid process and beyond (if London is successful in winning the Games).

4. Transport infrastructure and transport during the Olympics

4.1 Transportation plans for the Olympic Games will have to pick up spectator transportation for 10 million or so ticket holders, and transport for the some 55,000 people of the 'Olympic Family' (athletes, sponsors, media, sporting organisations)[29] and 50,000 volunteers. The intention is to have *de facto* 100% public transport to a venue. During the two weeks of the Games, there will be a around 500,000 spectators per day using the public transport system to attend events across London, in addition to the usual commuters. Planning must also take into account the Paralympics as well as the Olympics (which will be held two weeks later).

4.2 Guidance to the Masterplanners stated that, 'for the purposes of the Olympic bid, no major transport improvements can be assumed [other than those likely to be delivered in time].' Transport for London told us that the following improvements are assumed in the next 10 years:

- Stratford International Station and completion of Phase 2 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL);
- DLR extension to City Airport and North Woolwich;
- Upgrading of the A13; and
- Capacity increase of 45 per cent to the Jubilee line, and improvements to services on the Hammersmith & City line via West Ham to Barking (these are existing contractual commitments as part of the tube PPP contract)
- East London Line extension (phase 1) to Highbury and Islington
- Major upgrade of Stratford Station and interchanges

4.3 In TfL's view, demand from the Olympics is likely to increase demand on all public transportation by 11 per cent.[30] During the August holidays, usage of the system drops by 10 per cent (up to 21 per cent in Stratford)[31] and the bulk of spectators will be heading away from central London. TfL told us that normal variations in demand on the network are often greater than this. It believes that the following temporary measures will be sufficient to address transport:

- Altering commuting patterns (for example, flexible working or incentives through Oyster Card) and improved information about transport (as in Sydney, on a day-to-day minute-by-minute basis)
- Establishing an Olympic road network (on existing roads) to give priority to athletes moving to the venues to compete
- Constructing temporary 'park and ride' facilities around the lower end of the M1 and M11 and on M25 and drop off points near venues
- Encouraging between 5% and 10% of spectators to use local environmentally-friendly modes (ie. cycle, water and walk)[32]

[29] Comprising 15-16,000 athletes, 5,000 national organising committees, the international sports federations, the sponsors, and the 20,000 or so media
[30] TfL briefing to Assembly Members, 25 September 2003
[31] The difference in reductions between Stratford and central London is due to the loss of London commuters being balanced by the influx of tourists in central London in August.
[32] TfL briefing to Assembly Members, 25 September 2003

- Increasing the number of buses serving Olympic venues
- Utilising rivers for a small amount of transport
- Exploring possibility of running 24 hours a day on the Tube for the opening and closing ceremonies

4.4 Finally, TfL and the Masterplanners are considering, subject to a cost-benefit analysis, the value of increasing capacity on three other lines:

- Upgrading the North London Line from four trains an hour of three-car length to potentially some ten trains per hour of six-car length.
- Increasing capacity on the Great Eastern line
- Domestic rail services on the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL)

4.5 TfL believes that it is possible to boost rail capacity 'in particular in the Canning Town to Stratford zone from some 200,000 people per hour today to some 300,000 potentially for 2012.'[33] It is considering establishing a single command and control capability for the duration of the Games that embraces all transport modes (as happened in Sydney after that city won its bid).

4.6 High profile schemes such as Crossrail and the Thames Gateway Bridge are considered to be an advantage but, since they may not be completed by 2012, have not been factored into the current transport plans.

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4.7 Spectators and athletes need to be moved around London during the Olympics without dramatically affecting London's existing commuters. The size and breadth of London's transport system are one of its many assets in the bid for the Games but only if all of it – not just the new elements – are working effectively. It is reassuring that TfL are clear that using the existing transport infrastructure is key to a successful games.

4.8 If we are to rely on the existing infrastructure and a small number of improvements, Transport for London's looming deficit of over £900 million per year[34] will have to be resolved. Government will also need to commit to act swiftly to ensure the necessary legislative changes are prioritised.

4.9 We express serious concerns about the transport funding crisis facing London and the implications that continued reductions in government grant could have on the Olympic Bid. We urge all parties involved to lobby for additional government funding to secure the transport infrastructure improvements needed.

4.10 Whilst not a prerequisite for the bid or the games, delivering a transport legacy for London will help raise the level of local support for the Olympics. Any additional public transport developments serving East London will therefore be a bonus for the bid, the Games and Londoners.

4.11 Several London Boroughs told us that they believed additional transport projects were required. The London Borough of Camden suggested that further projects

[33] TfL briefing to Assembly Member, 25 September 2003
[34] Starting from 2005/06. TfL Business Plan

are required including a financial commitment to renovate the mainline Kings Cross station concourse, implementation of Thameslink 2000 and a focus on investment in the Jubilee and Central Lines. Newham Council stressed the need for a range of additional improvements, including a Lea Valley spine road for North-South movement in the Lea Valley, Docklands Light Railway (DLR) route on the alignment of the North London Line, construction of a twin track (rather than the currently proposed single track) line to join Stratford CTRL services to the West Coast Mainline, a City Tram service to link the City to Stratford via Hackney, a link between the West Ham and Bromley-by-Bow areas. Two boroughs supported the construction of the Thames Gateway Bridge before the Games begin.[35]

4.12 Other boroughs stressed the importance of Crossrail both to increase capacity for the Olympic Games and to encourage sustainable use of the post-Games facilities[36], the need to reinstate the West Anglia Route Modernisation Enhancements (WARME) on SRA's list of priorities and an increase in river crossings.[37]

4.13 The existence of a range of proposals for new transport schemes that appear to have been evaluated as not critical to the transport plan suggests that not all stakeholders are persuaded of the rigour of TfL's evaluations. These schemes need to be examined and the case spelled out to reassure stakeholders.

4.14 We recognize that transport planning remains work in progress. The evidence to date suggests that an Olympics can be serviced without the construction of major new infrastructure such as Crossrail. But equally it is apparent that problems of severe congestion, including bottlenecks and crowded stations, of service reliability and of the current poor ambience and physical quality of parts of public transport services will need to be addressed for the transport element of the games to work. There also remains a case for limited capital schemes and potentially for new services, perhaps for the Olympics only, but also suitable for future use. The Olympics "transport offer", linked to the forward strategies for the Lower Lea area and other Olympic venues, needs to be better defined. Quality and performance standards need to be set and met if a credible bid is to be made.

4.15 **While capacity calculations do appear to show that the Olympics can be supported without major new transport infrastructure, the "transport offer" needs to be elucidated, including service performance standards and a schedule of essential capital schemes. This offer needs to be not just minimally effective but to be a quality improvement if London is to stage successfully the best games yet.**

4.16 **We believe that the development of a transport infrastructure which reflects the needs of Londoners <u>after</u> the Olympics would clearly be of benefit.**

4.17 The Liberal Democrat Group regrets the current uncertain future of the Crossrail project and urge all those involved with the bid to acknowledge the positive role that Crossrail could play in maximising the Olympic legacy in the years following the Games. They strongly support the

[35] Submissions from LB Newham, LB Bexley
[36] Submission from LB Redbridge
[37] Submission from LB Bexley

construction of the core section of Crossrail One linking Paddington to Stratford through Liverpool Street, giving a rapid connection between the area of the Olympic stadium and Heathrow Airport. They believe that with energy, leadership, commitment and funding this could be achieved by 2012.

4.18 The long-delayed realisation of Thameslink 2000 would also be a very significant improvement for transport in London, important for a city planning to welcome the world.

4.19 If the "Go for Gold" proposal to route some East London line extension trains eastwards along the North London Line to Stratford is rejected on capacity and operational grounds, it becomes all the more important that the plan to increase Jubilee Line capacity by 45% is realised in time for the Olympics. Again, this will help secure the legacy.

4.20 We would add that the current public transport network is not easily accessible to disabled people. The Masterplan should therefore identify (in both Olympic and non-Olympic options) the improvements needed to ensure that disabled people have independent and equal access to the network.

4.21 Finally, as the Mayor has stressed, there is an opportunity to increase low-emission buses and taxis and dedicated pedestrian/cycle routes along new 'green chains' and these should be designed into the process as part of the potential legacy. We would also recommend that more thought be given to exploiting the potential of river travel.

5. Sporting leisure/legacies

5.1 The brief to EDAW, the consortium developing the masterplan for the Lower Lea Valley, stresses that they must demonstrate:

how the many sports facilities can be sustained and developed as national, regional or local facilities of benefit to local communities or alternatively should be made intentionally temporary where long term sustainability cannot be achieved.[38]

5.2 If London hosts the Olympics in 2012, some new facilities will be built but the emphasis is clearly on maximising existing facilities. The Bid Company told us that they were considering the Millennium Dome, the Oval, Lords, Excel Centre and the new Wembley Stadium as possible competition venues; it is likely that a new aquatic centre and 80,000 capacity stadium will form the core of new facilities in London.

5.3 The International Olympic Committee suggests that traveling time should be no more than 30 minutes from the Olympic Village to competition venues; 45 minutes to training venues.[39] Since the Olympic Village will be located in East London, Ms Cassani told us that 'some boroughs are simply too far away geographically to satisfy the Olympic criteria [for sporting competition venues].'[40] Training facilities are also likely to be located in or near the Lower Lea Valley. Ms Cassani observed that 'we will be under a lot of pressure to put the facilities near to where the athletes will live.'[41]

5.4 In summary, Ms Cassani considered that 'at least 10 boroughs will have a sporting competition venue in their borough'.[42] These venues are unlikely to include the National Sports Centre at Crystal Palace (discussed below) which Ms Cassani noted is 'geographically quite distant from the proposed Olympic Village, so it probably does not have a role.'[43] However, sporting venues in other parts of London may be used by international teams as training venues in the months leading up to the Games and this may assist boroughs to gain funding and support. As Ms Cassani observed, 'the notion of the facility having the potential of use as a training facility can also help you as you raise money or you look for support for the development of those facilities.'[44]

London Assembly view and comments

5.5 The bidding process for the Olympics is a valuable opportunity to inspire interest and participation in sport. It also offers the potential to reinvigorate London's sporting infrastructure and its sporting programmes. We agree wholeheartedly with Sport England's view that 'the success of the bid is not just about getting the facilities in place and getting the finance right …it is about providing a legacy in terms of sports development.'[45]

5.6 As one submission noted:

[38] *Lower Lea Regeneration and Olympic Masterplanning: Technical Brief*, LDA, August 2003, p.24
[39] *Lower Lea Regeneration and Olympic Masterplanning: Technical Brief*, LDA, August 2003, p.21
[40] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[41] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[42] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[43] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[44] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[45] Minutes from Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee, 25 June 2003

compared to other parts of the UK, London has fundamental infrastructure issues and a poor range and quality of major sporting venues that can readily be accessed by the community. An early site start on infrastructure improvements and key facilities, irrespective of the success of the bid, would carry several important benefits.'[46]

5.7 For example, there are only two 50-metre swimming pools in the whole of London. Central Paris has eighteen such pools. Several boroughs told us that the Olympic Bid Company should consider investing in sporting facilities in Greater London more widely, as well as its commitment to core investment in facilities in the Lower Lee Valley. The boroughs of Bromley, Croydon (for example, Croydon Sports Arena) and Enfield (Middlesex University Trent Park campus and Pickett's Lock) suggested that their facilities could be used as training venues.

5.8 It is apparent from Ms Cassani's comments that the majority of training facilities and competition venues are likely to be centred in the Lower Lea Valley. She emphasized that the 'the bid team will be the catalyst, but we will not solve all the problems. We will not be able to come up with money magically.'[47]

5.9 We believe that Londoners have a right to expect that part of the sporting legacy from hosting the Games should be the redevelopment and upgrading of existing sports facilities and the construction of a small number of new permanent facilities (this should include community facilities). We urge all those involved in the Olympic Bid to give careful consideration to how the legacy of the Games (both physical and cultural) can be spread across all 33 London Boroughs. Furthermore, we urge the Bid Team to take active steps to communicate these benefits to all Londoners at the earliest opportunity.

5.10 Crystal Palace currently hosts London's annual Athletics Grand Prix and Croydon Council have stated that there are a range of facilities (such as the athletics track and 50 metre pool) which could be used for an Olympic event or training.[48] Sport England, who currently provided national funding for the Centre, has determined not to renew the lease and it may close in April 2004.[49] In terms of the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, it seems that it does not currently feature as part of the Olympic planning process. However, the Mayor seemed confident that negotiations with the Government in November would ensure that Crystal Palace could be retained as 'a permanent regional sports complex for England.'[50] Ms Cassani has acknowledged that:

for the bid and for the good of bringing the Games to London we must resolve [the Crystal Palace issue] in the time period between now and when the bid is submitted. You have my commitment that it is safely on the top of my list.[51]

5.11 **We are encouraged by Ms Cassani's awareness of the importance of Crystal Palace National Sports Centre. We will be seeking further**

[46] Submission from LB Newham
[47] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[48] Submission from LB Croydon
[49] Submission from LB Bromley
[50] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[51] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003

explanation about the role that Crystal Palace may play in the lead up to, and hosting of, the Olympic Games.

5.12 In terms of the location and design of new facilities, we stress that as much as possible should be done to encourage access by the local community – both in terms of physical access (good transport links) and creating healthy living centres rather than elite sports centres.[52] While not directly relevant to the work of the Masterplanners, it is essential that two issues are addressed as part of the bid:

- Coordination mechanisms between boroughs. As a witness to an Assembly Committee meeting pointed out, 'it is very hard for [local] authorities to go for a larger than local facility…they need help and support.'[53] Whereas Commonwealth Games facilities in Manchester were largely within the catchment area of Manchester City Council, major sporting facilities in London may be used by residents in several boroughs. Funding and decisions may therefore need to be shared between councils, rather than borne by a single authority. More thought needs to be given to how boroughs and communities can work together to provide their views on appropriate sporting facilities and coordinate the use and maintenance of these venues leading up to and beyond the Olympics.

- Conditions should be placed on construction of facilities – Arup estimated that the capital cost of infrastructure and facilities for the Olympics would be £403 million[54]. A substantial proportion of the total funding for facilities will come from lottery funding. Sport England told us that they anticipate attaching conditions to Olympic facilities, as they currently do for all lottery-funded facilities developments, to ensure it conforms to IOC standards (such as suitable warm up facilities for competitors).

5.13 Clearly, the management and upkeep of facilities after the Olympics will need to be addressed. London boroughs are generally not able to shoulder the financial burden of a large facility by themselves.

5.14 One option is to pass the ongoing costs of the major facilities to a public or private organisation. For example, Manchester City Council agreed to 'gift' the Commonwealth Games to Manchester City FC– an approach which Ms Cassani considered 'a very good option.'[55]

5.15 Another is to plan for a 'legacy fund' which may have purposes which are broader than simply helping to maintain and run large facilities. One organisation suggested, for example, that a legacy fund could benefit community sport in London by providing free access to swimming pools for young people.[56] This fund could be generated through a variety of mechanisms. For example, 'selling or medium term letting of some of the [Olympic] housing to provide an income stream'[57] or 'through appropriate agreements regarding Games profits and after use of the stadium.'[58] The latter option was successfully employed by Calgary

[52] Submission from LB x
[53] Christine Double (North East London Sports Network), CST meeting, 25 June 2003
[54] *London Olympics 2012 Summary*, ARUP, November 2002
[55] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[56] Submission from LB Newham
[57] Submission from LB Camden
[58] Submission from LB Newham

when it hosted the 1988 Winter Games. Sport England suggested that this was 'clearly..the way forward.'[59] Ms Cassani considers a legacy fund 'a great question' but cautioned that 'we need to keep the cost of the Games down. So when you create a fund, the fund has to come from someone.'[60]

5.16 **We draw to the Bid Company's attention the value of planning for a 'legacy fund' to address ongoing costs for facilities or for benefiting participation in sport in London**

5.17 There is also an opportunity to capitalise on the excitement of the bidding process and the Games themselves to increase participation in sport and strengthen the voluntary network which largely supports sport programmes in London.

5.18 Naturally, training athletes to win medals in 2012 will be important. However, we are keen to ensure that this aim does not overshadow the potential of the Games to affect grassroots sport up to 2012, and very importantly, beyond. We would like to highlight two obstacles to be overcome:

- Responsibility for encouraging participation is unclear – our discussions highlighted a gap in terms of responsibility for maximising participation in sport in the lead-up to the Games. Simply hosting the Olympics is no guarantee that people will be more active.[61] It appears that responsibility is largely left to each sport's governing body. The British Olympic Association told us that 'in terms of grass roots there needs to be a significant amount of investment [and coordination] though the Sports Council of the four nations.'[62]

- Reduced funding for sport programmes in the lead-up to the Games – the drop in lottery sales has dramatically affected Sport England's grants for sporting projects. London receives 12-13% of the total Sport England funding and that organisation told us that future funding for London 'will not be as much as we have had in the past'. In addition, £1.2 billion of funding for hosting the Olympics will be funded by a new Olympics lottery game and £0.3 billion will come from existing sports lottery grants. We were told that if sports bodies are to 'add extra development on the back of the Olympic Games then there will have to be additional funding, otherwise something will have to drop off.'[63] There is a danger that this extra development, capitalising on the interest in the Olympic Games, may not be possible.

5.19 We look forward to seeing an Olympic Bid which generates enthusiasm for sport and promotes participation. We urge the Bid Team to emphasise these elements of the bid.

[59] Minutes from Culture, Sport and Tourism meeting, 18 September 2003
[60] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003
[61] The Government's Strategy Unit observed that hosting the Olympics does not necessarily necessarily lead to increases in mass participation rates over time – it requires a coordinated and pro-active approach. *Game Plan: a strategy for delivering Government's sport and physical activity objectives,* Strategy Unit, Cabinet Office, December 2002
[62] Minutes of Culture Sport and Tourism Committee meeting, 25 June 2003
[63] Minutes of Culture Sport and Tourism Committee meeting, 25 June 2003

5.20 Finally, we note Ms Cassani's commitment to 'do everything we can to spread the excitement [across London], even if we are not able to spread the actual competition venues.'[64]

5.21 London will be asked to outline its vision for a cultural programme around the Olympic Games when it provides its fuller candidature submission in November 2004.[65] Research indicates that, in the past, this cultural component has suffered a lower status compared to the sporting activity and has not been sufficiently integrated into the work of the Games organisers or adequately funded.[66]

5.22 The potential for a four year Olympic cultural festival leading up to the games, engaging with a diverse range of interests and audiences is an exciting opportunity for the whole of London. It can also act as an important showcase for London running up to the Games.

5.23 We believe the Games are an opportunity to showcase London's cultural excellence and diversity and we recommend that the cultural element of London's bid is strongly promoted and supported by the Bid Company, the Mayor and the Visit London (formerly London Tourist Board). In particular, we would stress the importance of considering how Londoners outside the Olympic Zone can be included in the cultural celebrations.

[64] Minutes from Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003

[65] Under Rule 44 of the Olympic Charter, hosts of the Olympic Games must organize a programme of cultural events which symbolizes the 'universality and the diversity of human culture.' This programme must last at least the length of time that the Olympic Village is operating.

[66] Garcia B., *The concept of Olympic cultural programmes: origins, evolution and projection*, 2002

6. Financing and consultation

6.1 The Government estimates the cost of bidding will be in the region of £30 million (including contingencies), to come equally from LDA and the Government.

6.2 Last year's analysis of an Olympic Games in London estimated the total costs of hosting the Games at £3.6 billion with expected revenues from ticket sales, sponsorship and television rights of £2.5 billion. This implies a net public subsidy of £1.1 billion. The funding package agreed between the Government and the Mayor allows for a further £1.275 billion. The potential public subsidy, including this contingency, is therefore £2.375 billion (roughly half the total cost).[67]

6.3 Under this agreement, £1.5 billion will be delivered through existing sports lottery and new Olympic lottery. The remainder of the total public subsidy (£875 million) will be borne by London. This consists of:

- £550m raised through an 'Olympic precept' on London's council taxpayers (costing the average London household £20 a year for 10 years)[68]
- A further £75m, if required,[69] raised by extending the length of the Olympic precept to 12 years
- £250 million from the London Development Agency, if required, in keeping with their corporate plan[70]

6.4 The Government is the ultimate guarantor of Olympic funding.[71] However, we heard that 'the Government expects to discharge this responsibility in a sharing agreement with the Mayor and National Lottery.'[72] That is, should the shortfall between Olympic costs and revenues exceed current expectations, further contributions (in addition to those discussed above) will be negotiated between the Government, Mayor and National Lottery.[73] Similarly, if the public subsidy is less than expected, the surplus will be split between the GLA and National Lottery.[74]

6.5 The Mayor argues that it is a fair deal for Londoner since 'I would assume 90% of the expenditure of these Games, is going to be confined within London. We are putting in 25% of the public sector contribution (and that is based on the maximum overrun).'[75]

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[67] Letter from Jeff Jacobs (GLA Executive Director of Policy and Partnerships) to Chair of London Assembly Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee, 18 June 2003
[68] The Olympic precept would begin from 2006-07.
[69] This would be in the event that the shortfall between Olympic costs and revenues exceed £1.75bn.
[70] LDA funding would be made available no earlier than 2008-09 and only if the shortfall between Olympic costs and revenues exceed £1.825bn
[71] See Government Response to the Culture, Media and Sport Committee report a London Olympic Bid for 2012, (HC268)
[72] Letter from Jeff Jacobs (GLA Executive Director of Policy and Partnerships) to Chair of London Assembly Culture, Sport and Tourism Committee, 18 June 2003
[73] *Memorandum of Understanding between the Government and Mayor of London*, 28 May 2003. p.7 This would be in the event that the shortfall between Olympic costs and revenues exceed £2.075bn. The levels of contribution would need to be negotiated but current ration is 11:24 where 11 is the Olympic precept and 24 is by grants for the National Lottery.
[74] Half to reduce calls on or reimburse National Lottery grants towards elite sport and associated sport investment (with GLA to receive any remaining proceeds); the other half to the GLA.
[75] Minutes of Assembly Plenary meeting, 15 October 2003

6.6 Any 'Olympic precept' would be on top of the existing GLA precept (for 2003/04 the total level of GLA precept is £224 for the average London household).[76] The Mayor acknowledged that demands on London's police force may increase as a result of hosting the Olympic Games but had:

not yet got involved in the detail of whether any of this can be spread to the Olympic pot that we will have or whether it will be part of the contribution to Council Tax. But it will not be in addition.[77]

6.7 Ms Cassani noted that 'there are private security organisations that are brought in to deal with the bulk of the policing requirements' London's detailed submission to the IOC in November 2004 will include a detailed operational and capital budgets.

6.8 Apart from concerns that sufficient security for the Games may lead to even greater Council Tax contributions from Londoners, there is also the issue of how this security will be provided. We are concerned that existing police officer resources in boroughs will be redirected to patrol the areas around major Olympic sites.

6.9 The Association of London Government has made clear that the cost of hosting the Games in London should be shared with business and the rest of the country because 'the entire UK will reap the rewards if London wins the bid.'[78] Other boroughs emphasised this point. Redbridge told us that 'the additional cost to London residents [should be] clearly limited and not underwritten by Council Tax payers though the GLA precept.' Croydon stated that the 'proposed costs to [our]and other London borough council tax payers are disproportionate to the distribution of anticipated benefits.'[79]

6.10 We draw attention to the contentious issue of Londoners financing the Games through an Olympic precept on top of their existing Council Tax.

The Conservative Group has expressed concerns that Londoners are being asked to pay an extra £20 a year on Band D for twelve years for what is, ultimately, a national event.

The Liberal Democrats Group believe that the current funding package is unbalanced with the costs expected to be met largely by individuals through the Council Tax precept and the National Lottery. They would like to see both the government and the private sector make firmer commitments on funding the staging of the Games.

The Labour Group notes that for every £1 Londoners may be asked to contribute, £3 will be contributed from other sources.

6.11 The level of financial commitment from the public sector is substantial and it is not disputed that it should be so. However, as the cost-benefit analysis published last year showed, the costs for the Games are largely borne by individuals and the

[76] Band D Council tax band. *Mayor's Budget 2003/04*, GLA, p.22. Overall, this would add about 2% to the average total Band D council tax bill for 2003/04. 69% of households in London are in Bands D and below.
[77] Minutes of Assembly Plenary meeting, 15 October 2003.
[78] ''Yes to Olympic bid – but the costs should be shared', say London council leaders', ALG press release, 15 May 2003
[79] Submission from LB Croydon

public sector but many of the benefits accrue to the business community. For example, a review of the economic benefits to Sydney from the 2000 Olympic Games cited over £1 billion in business investment, £500 million in convention business and £2.4 billion in additional tourism.[80]

6.12 We expect to see a full and detailed funding package for the staging of the Games (including private sector contributions) and urge those involved in the bid to be as transparent and open with Londoners as possible about the financing of the Games. We also support further exploration of ways to encourage private contributions to large scale developments in London, including transport infrastructure (for example, through tax increment financing).

Consultation

6.13 The timetable for bidding for the Olympic Games is very tight indeed. The masterplan consortium have organised stakeholder workshops in October and have a week of public workshops in the first week of November. In addition, consultations have been held with the Lower Lea Matrix Group which includes most of the key local authorities in that area.

6.14 Clearly, the compressed time frame for producing the masterplan and the speed at which the Bid Company has had to establish itself and start preparing the first bid questionnaire in January makes widespread consultation more difficult. Equally, the masterplan and first questionnaire are only the start of the much longer process of developing London's response to the detailed candidate questionnaire in November 2004.

6.15 The Borough of Camden told us that consultation on the Lower Lea Valley proposals has been limited, Redbridge noted that, apart from discussion at the ALG, there had been 'no formal consultation from the GLA or Bid Company'[81] and Enfield and Croydon stated that neither had been consulted on the masterplanning process. Several of these boroughs expressed their 'concern that emphasis of the masterplanning process is too heavily focused upon the Lower Lea Valley within London.'[82] We are concerned that the tight deadlines do not lead to the abandonment of normal consultation/participation processes.

6.16 **Within London, it is important that all boroughs, as well as the London Assembly are consulted and that the parameters for consultation are clear. We appreciate that we are at an early stage in the development of the Bid but support will be maximised when Londoners feel they are included as part of the plans. In addition, we emphasise the importance of consultation and engagement with regions across the UK (not just in London). Bringing the Games to London will benefit the whole of the UK and we urge the Bid Team to communicate this message wherever possible.**

6.17 As the London Borough of Newham identified, in order to 'get the public behind the bid and identify ways of involving communities, businesses, schools and other

[80] *Business and economic benefits of the Sydney 2000 Olympics: a collation of evidence,* NSW Department of State and Regional development, 2001.
[81] Submission from LB Redbridge
[82] Submission from LB Enfield

agencies need to be developed to create a groundswell of support, possibly by developing two or three key initiatives to demonstrate what benefits the Olympics could bring.'[83]

6.18 We are heartened by Ms Cassani's commitment to work with the London Assembly, not only as a means of gaining the views of Londoners but also as way of actively supporting the bid. As Ms Cassani told the Assembly:

You [Assembly Members] know the people in your area better than I do, so it seems to me that it would be best to involve people like you and people you identify in the community to make sure we do connect.[84]

6.19 We will be acting upon Ms Cassani's invitation to develop ways in which to increase Londoners involvement in the bidding process and improve support for the Games.

6.20 We look forward to working with the London 2012 bid company, the London Development Agency, the Mayor, sporting bodies and Londoners to ensure that London wins the bid, hosts the best possible Olympic Games and ensures that the benefits are felt not only throughout our city, but across the UK.

[83] Submission from LB Newham
[84] Minutes of Assembly Plenary, 15 October 2003.

Appendix A: Summary of key points

Issues	Key points/recommendations
Regeneration (Chapter 2, pp.3-6)	• We urge the LDA to consider carefully how their regeneration goals will be achieved, in the event that the Olympic Bid is unsuccessful. We note that part of the Masterplanners' remit is to give due consideration to implementing regeneration regardless of the success of the Olympics bid. The Assembly will wish to monitor this. • We are concerned that a quarter of the LDA's projected programming (though not projects with funding committed) appears to have been rephased in light of the opportunities presented by the Olympic bid. The LDA should be clearer about which aspects of the broad allocation are contained within the 25% adjustment. We will be seek greater reassurance that other projects and regeneration work across London will not suffer as a result of the Olympic Bid. We urge the Olympic Bid Team to communicate clearly and openly with Londoners about the possible reallocation of resources, to allay any fears and strengthen support for the Bid. • We want to see steps taken that will ensure that redevelopment plans relate to local employment compacts. Similarly, there should be employment opportunities for local people. We will be asking the LDA to tell us what proportion of new jobs and business opportunities will be directed towards local people and how the regeneration strategy will seek to ensure the protection of existing employment. • We would like further assurances that regeneration planning will include good provision of small workshops and live/work units, so that local people can establish new enterprises which will retain profits within the local community. • Finally, procurement should support local sourcing and fair trade as well as environmental best practice.
Environment (Chapter 3, pp.7-10)	• We welcome the Mayor's 'Green Compact' environmental principles in the Masterplanners' brief, the emphasis on the Mayor's Green Procurement Code, the inclusion of a sustainable engineering consultant in the Masterplan team and the commitment to greater green space. We welcome the Mayor's proposal for an environmental awareness programme and look forward to receiving more detail to ensure that the Games help to drive the promotion of sustainable behaviour and environmental awareness by the public especially young people. • We believe it is vital at this stage for the Mayor to establish high profile and ambitious environmental targets for

	London's Olympic bid, as well as non-negotiable benchmarks. Appropriate targets could be a 'Carbon-neutral' Games (utilising low carbon technologies and products, possibly linked with sustainable forestry projects), or even a 'Zero Waste/Zero Net Carbon' event. • We understand from the Environment Agency that although guidance has been provided and scoping options circulated, no Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has yet been carried out and we would urge that this is undertaken without delay. • The Masterplan should prioritise the achievement of the 'Green Grid', which aims to prevent overdevelopment and create a network of interlinked open spaces between town centres, public transport nodes, the Green Belt, the Thames, employment and residential areas. • We recommend a range of measures, building on and strengthening the Mayor's environmental guidelines. ➢ Major facilities and all buildings in the Olympic Village should make maximum use of energy efficiency measures. As far as possible, energy used should be obtained from renewable sources, where possible generated on site e.g. through photovoltaic cells, solar water heating or other building-integrated sources. Venues should make maximum use of natural lighting and ventilation, use insulation, energy-efficient appliances and other measures. Wherever possible, maximum use should be made of both existing facilities and recycled construction materials. ➢ The Mayor should set an ambitious target for recycling/composting of waste generated during the games (Sydney's target was 80%). The whole site should have a multi-stream waste system and all venues adequate recycling/ composting bins and access to reprocessing facilities. Products sold on site should be unpackaged where possible or minimally packaged so as to minimise waste. Environmentally preferred products should be procured e.g. compostable paper plates, packaging and bin liners, recyclable plastic beakers etc. ➢ The Olympics can build on the Mayor's Green Procurement Code by sourcing and encouraging the development of environmentally beneficial products throughout the supply chain and at all stages of the project. All new schemes should be subject to an Environmental Assessment and companies tendering for contracts must demonstrate how they will satisfy the environmental guidelines. There should be firm adherence to the guidelines for all Olympics-related products, including merchandise and gifts. The Olympics also provide opportunities to work alongside sponsors/suppliers on broader initiatives including changes to corporate culture. For example at Sydney, Coca-Cola pledged to introduce Green Freeze

	technology worldwide by the time of the Athens games in 2004. ➢ The Mayor and Bid Company should secure the sustainable design and construction of all Olympic facilities. The Masterplan must include more detail and examples of appropriate sustainable development, assisted by guidance in the Mayor's forthcoming Sustainable Design and Construction SPG (London Plan supplementary planning guidance). We urge that training in sustainable construction be linked to the regeneration of the Thames Gateway and the Olympics bid. • We recommend that Olympic organisers and developers be required to collect and publish information on all environmental aspects of their project. Further consideration should be given to the possible role of the GLA in scrutinising and monitoring the possible environmental impact of the Games; both during the Bid process and beyond (if London is successful in winning the Games).
Transport (Chapter 4, pp.11-14)	• We express serious concerns about the transport funding crisis facing London and the implications that continued reductions in government grant could have on the Olympic Bid. We urge all parties involved to lobby for additional government funding to secure the transport infrastructure improvements needed. • While capacity calculations do appear to show that the Olympics can be supported without major new transport infrastructure, the "transport offer" needs to be elucidated, including service performance standards and a schedule of essential capital schemes. This offer needs to be not just minimally effective but to be a quality improvement if London is to successfully stage the best games yet. • We believe that the development of a transport infrastructure which reflects the needs of Londoners <u>after</u> the Olympics would clearly be of benefit. • The Liberal Democrat Group regrets the current uncertain future of the Crossrail project and urge all those involved with the bid to acknowledge the positive role that Crossrail could play in maximising the Olympic legacy in the years following the Games. They strongly support the construction of the core section of Crossrail One linking Paddington to Stratford through Liverpool Street, giving a rapid connection between the area of the Olympic stadium and Heathrow Airport. They believe that with energy, leadership, commitment and funding this could be achieved by 2012. • The long-delayed realisation of Thameslink 2000 would also be a very significant improvement for transport in London,

	important for a city planning to welcome the world. • If the "Go for Gold" proposal to route some East London line extension trains eastwards along the North London Line to Stratford is rejected on capacity and operational grounds, it becomes all the more important that the plan to increase Jubilee Line capacity by 45% is realised in time for the Olympics. Again, this will help secure the legacy. • We would add that the current public transport network is not easily accessible to disabled people. The Masterplan should therefore identify (in both Olympic and non-Olympic options) the improvements needed to ensure that disabled people have independent and equal access to the network. • Finally, as the Mayor has stressed, there is an opportunity to increase low-emission buses and taxis and dedicated pedestrian/cycle routes along new 'green chains' and these should be designed into the process as part of the potential legacy. We would also recommend that more thought be given to exploiting the potential of river travel.
Sporting legacy (Chapter 5, pp.15-19)	• We believe that Londoners have a right to expect that part of the sporting legacy from hosting the Games should be the redevelopment and upgrading of existing sports facilities and the construction of a small number of new permanent facilities (this should include community facilities). We urge all those involved in the Olympic Bid to give careful consideration to how the legacy of the Games (both physical and cultural) can be spread across all 33 London Boroughs. Furthermore, we urge the Bid Team to take active steps to communicate these benefits to all Londoners at the earliest opportunity. • We are encouraged by Ms Cassani's awareness of the importance of Crystal Palace National Sports Centre. We will be seeking further explanation about the role that Crystal Palace may play in the lead up to, and hosting of, the Olympic Games. • We draw to the Bid Company's attention the value of planning for a 'legacy fund' to address ongoing costs for facilities or for benefiting participation in sport in London • We look forward to seeing an Olympic Bid which generates enthusiasm for sport and promotes participation. We urge the Bid Team to emphasise these elements of the bid. • We believe the Games are an opportunity to showcase London's cultural excellence and diversity and we recommend that the cultural element of London's bid is strongly promoted and supported by the Bid Company, the Mayor and the Visit London (formerly London Tourist Board). In particular, we would stress the importance of considering how Londoners outside the Olympic Zone can be included in the cultural celebrations.

Funding and consultation (Chapter 6 pp.20-23)	• Apart from concerns that sufficient security for the Games may lead to even greater Council Tax contributions from Londoners, there is also the issue of how this security will be provided. We are concerned that existing police officer resources in boroughs will be redirected to patrol the areas around major Olympic sites. • We draw attention to the contentious issue of Londoners financing the Games through an Olympic precept on top of their existing Council Tax. ➢ The Conservative Group has expressed concerns that Londoners are being asked to pay an extra £20 a year on Band D for twelve years for what is, ultimately, a national event. ➢ The Liberal Democrats Group believe that the current funding package is unbalanced with the costs expected to be met largely by individuals through the Council Tax precept and the National Lottery. They would like to see both the government and the private sector make firmer commitments on funding the staging of the Games. ➢ The Labour Group notes that for every £1 Londoners may be asked to contribute, £3 will be contributed from other sources. • We expect to see a full and detailed funding package for the staging of the Games (including private sector contributions) and urge those involved in the bid to be as transparent and open with Londoners as possible about the financing of the Games. We also support further exploration of ways to encourage private contributions to large scale developments in London, including transport infrastructure (for example, through tax increment financing). • Within London, it is important that all boroughs, as well as the London Assembly are consulted and that the parameters for consultation are clear. We appreciate that we are at an early stage in the development of the Bid but support will be maximised when Londoners feel they are included as part of the plans. In addition, we emphasise the importance of consultation and engagement with regions across the UK (not just in London). Bringing the Games to London will benefit the whole of the UK and we urge the Bid Team to communicate this message wherever possible. • We look forward to working with the London 2012 bid company, the London Development Agency, the Mayor, sporting bodies and Londoners to ensure that London wins the bid, hosts the best possible Olympic Games and ensures that the benefits are felt not only throughout our city, but across the UK.

Appendix B: Evidentiary Hearings and Written Evidence

Assembly Plenary meeting, 15 October 2003

Witnesses

- Barbara Cassani, Chair of the London Olympic Bid Company
- Ken Livingstone, Mayor of London
- Tony Winterbottom, Director of Strategy Implementation and Project Development, London Development Agency

Briefing to Assembly Members by Transport for London, 26 September 2003

- Barry Broe, Director of Transport Planning, Transport for London
- Hugh Sumner, Project Director, Transport for London

Briefing to Assembly Members by EDAW, 16 September 2003

- Jason Prior, EDAW
- Steve McAdams, Fluid Consulting
- Andy Bailey, London Development Agency

Written submissions

Written submissions were invited from all London Boroughs (both executive and scrutiny). The Assembly received submissions from:

- London Borough (LB) of Bexley
- LB Bromley
- LB Camden (scrutiny)
- LB Croydon
- LB Enfield
- LB Havering
- LB Newham (executive)
- LB Newham (scrutiny)
- LB Redbridge

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