

YOUR PARK, OUR PLANET

London Legacy Development Corporation

Environmental Sustainability Report 2019/20

LONDON LEGACY
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION



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OUR PARTNERS



MAYOR OF LONDON



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INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Welcome to our 2019-2020 Environmental Sustainability Report for Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park

The past 12 months have seen an increased rate of development across the Park despite lockdowns and social distancing. East Bank continues to rise from the ground on both Stratford Waterfront and UCL East, Chobham Manor has driven the last piles for its final phase and the first phase of East Wick is nearing completion. These exciting construction projects have been approached with sustainability as a key priority, supporting the sustainable lifestyles of the residents and visitors they'll serve.

This report summarises a milestone year in terms of LLDC's carbon reduction targets, and records strong progress in our response to the climate emergency. Areas of focus include reducing LLDC's operational carbon emissions, and a continued focus on construction-related carbon, both during the building's lifetime, but also the embodied carbon associated with its construction activities and materials.

As the Park's built environment grows, we are working hard to ensure that the infrastructure that serves and connects our developments meets LLDC's exacting sustainability standards. Mobility on and around the Park has been a key focus in the past year, and this report summarises the exciting trials and deployment of leading edge e-transport solutions, and the huge opportunities these innovations offer to tackle the sustainability challenges of urban mobility.

These incredible projects continue to sit within a remarkable urban environment. This year has seen the publication of the Park's second Biodiversity Action Plan. This report summarises the success in bringing nature back to this part of east London, and the biodiversity which has resulted from the Park's careful management. The Park's ecosystem is maturing, with flora and fauna to match – including some real rarities. We continue our work to support these species and their habitats, and to better connect people with nature.

We are proud too of another burgeoning population: our academic, business and cultural community partners, with whom we work increasingly closely in our pursuit of a truly sustainable development. With them we will continue to develop, showcase and deploy innovative solutions to meet the shared challenges and opportunities we face.



Lyn Garner
Chief Executive

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the sixth Environmental Sustainability Report (ESR) for the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) covering the fifth full year of the Park's opening.

This report presents progress made in our seven key environmental themes, during the period April 2019 to March 2020 (the year before the 2020/ 2021 lockdown), in line with the 2019/2020 financial year, as set out in our Sustainability Guide to Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park 2030.

The Mayor of London, neighbouring boroughs, local communities and businesses remain central to the sustainable transformation of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and its venues, and this reporting period reflects our continued commitment to partnership, collaboration and to making progress towards our sustainable development goals.

WHO WE ARE

The London Legacy Development Corporation is a Mayoral Development Corporation, formed in April 2012 to use the opportunity of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the creation of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park to change the lives of people in east London and drive growth and investment in London and the United Kingdom by developing an inspiring and innovative place where people want – and can afford – to live, work and visit.



We achieve our objectives by fulfilling a range of different roles and responsibilities that extend beyond the boundaries of the Park itself.

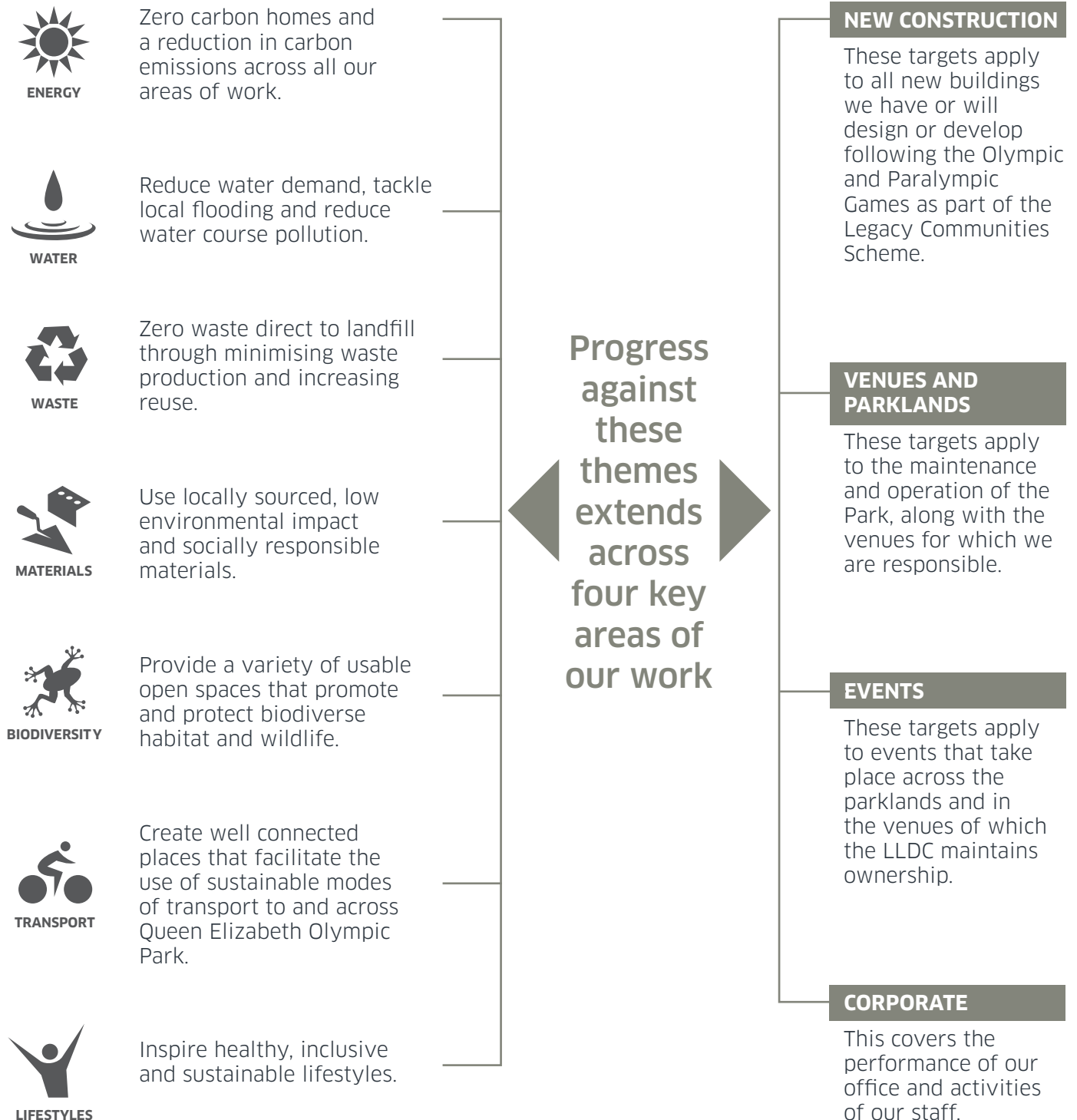
We are a:

- Regeneration agency
- Land owner and developer, using some of our land to build new neighbourhoods
- Estate manager, overseeing the maintenance of the parklands and former Olympic venues
- Events host – we provide a platform for a range of events from international sporting and music events to local community events
- Local Planning Authority – publishing our own Local Plan (that sets out the policies and principles that developers must follow when building within this area) and making planning decisions within our boundary
- Employer of over 170 members of staff.



OUR SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

Our environmental sustainability commitments are divided across seven key themes. These were set out in 'Your Sustainability Guide to Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park 2030' which was published in 2012.



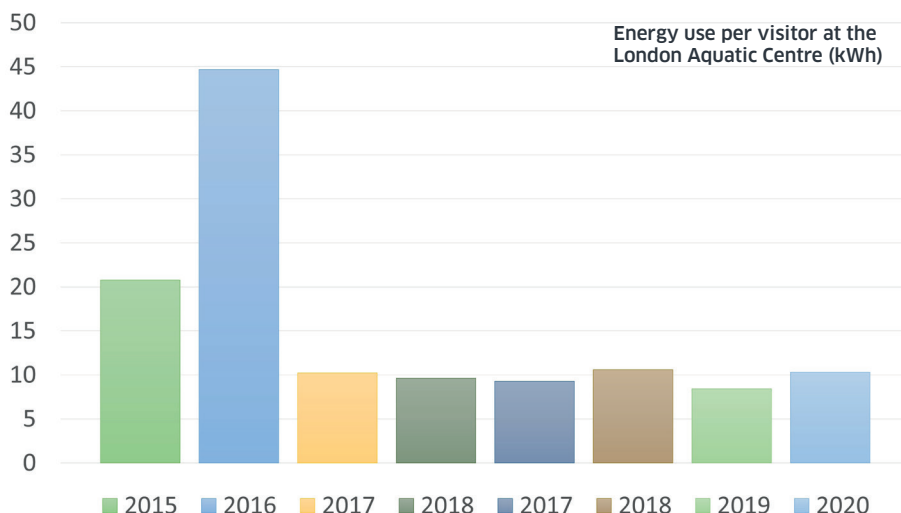
The burning of fossil fuels is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. At Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, our environmental impact and contribution to climate change is shaped largely by our choice of energy sources.

Our efforts to minimise harm to the environment from our use of energy and reduce our contribution to climate change is being achieved through adopting more efficient energy use and replacing fossils as fuel with renewable energy sources. In addition, designing energy efficient products and services and reducing indirect energy consumption (e.g., selecting materials with a low embodied carbon content) are important actions included in our response to the climate emergency.

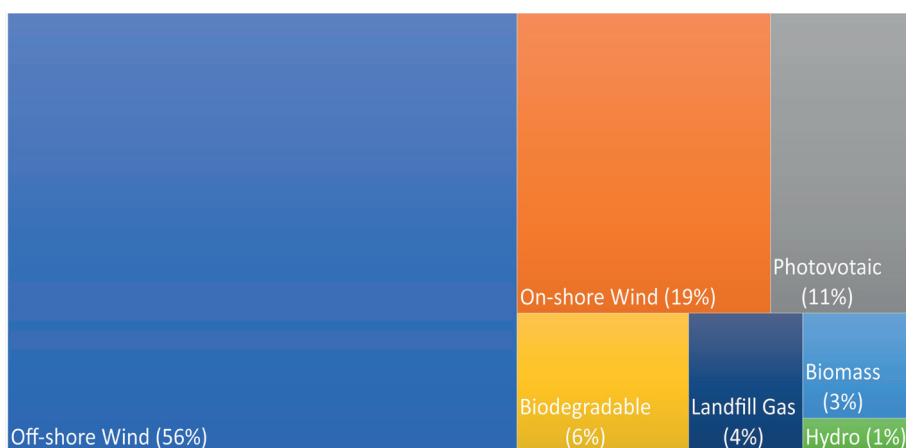
Target: Achieve 25% reduction in corporate emissions intensity by 2020.

Summary of performance against targets:

- LLDC continuously monitors and improves energy management systems to drive down operational emissions at our venues. We saw a small reduction in energy use this year at the Copper Box Arena compared to our 2014/2015 baseline despite achieving our largest reduction in 2018/19. The London Aquatics Centre saw a slight increase in energy use despite still achieving a 50% reduction against the 2015 baseline.



- LLDC has initiated a programme to provide low carbon site lighting that will involve upgrading all site lighting across the Park over the next 5 years to low energy, energy efficient LED lighting.
- Purchased renewable energy - To reduce LLDC's current and future dependency on non-renewable energy sources we now receive a zero-carbon electricity supply. During this reporting period LLDC received 2,411-Megawatt Hours (MWh) of renewable (REGO backed) energy.

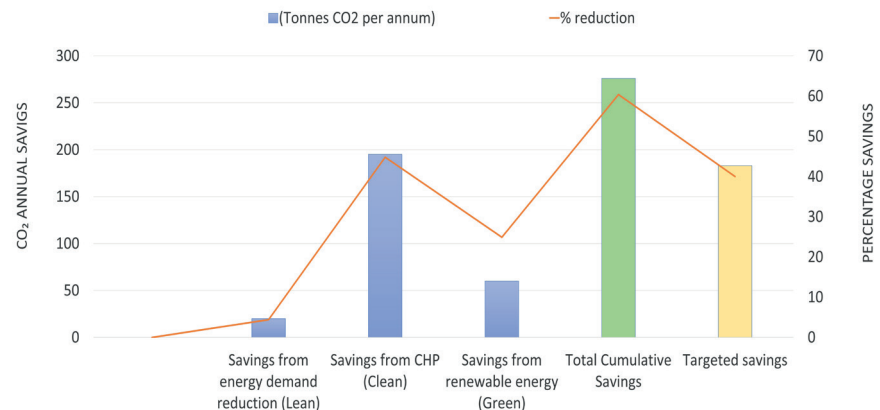


LLDC's renewable energy mix.

- Activities to achieve zero carbon performance extends to our housing and development. Specifications in new construction refer to the London Plan Hierarchy; *Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green*, and follow best practice to improve the overall energy efficiency of the fabric of all building on a development by reducing heat loss from the buildings by incorporating exceptionally low U-values and high standards of air tightness. Renewable energy in the form of solar panels, coupled with a power generation from Biomass Combined Heat and Power generation completes the localised energy mix to bring down the overall savings in energy and carbon dioxide emissions. All LLDC led housing developments have been designed and built to achieve:

- o 35% reduction in emissions over Building Regulations 2013 for non-residential buildings on LLDC-led developments. Zero carbon homes since 2016 and now zero carbon standard for non-residential buildings.

- o The chart shows that the development is designed to achieve 25% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions from renewable energy generation alone, and overall achieving a 60% reduction in emissions compared building regulations in 2010. This equates to savings 20% greater than the targeted minimum requirement.



Regulated CO₂ savings from each stage of the London Plan energy hierarchy at Chobham Manor.

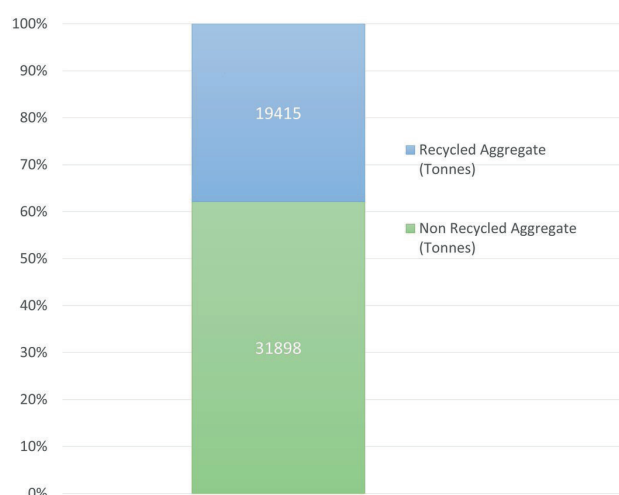
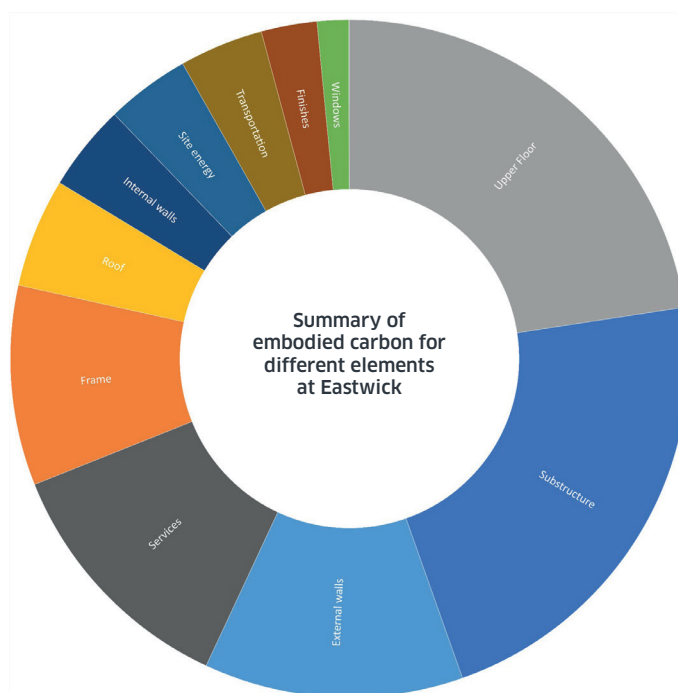
- o Zero carbon homes achieved a 10% reduction in emissions beyond Part L Building Regulations 2013* through fabric improvements, on-site features and 15% reduction for non-residential. 10 exemplar homes have been built to this standard.
- o 15% reduction in household energy use through occupant engagement and behaviour change. In the housing development industry, many completed homes use significantly more energy than designed. LLDC is developing a post-occupancy evaluation (POE) methodology to review quantitative and qualitative aspects of our developments. The methodology is being developed, refined, and tested using Chobham Manor as a pilot, before being applied to subsequent developments. The evaluation will include the monitoring of electricity, heating, water, and renewable energy generation and will evaluate how residents interact with their homes and feel about living and working as a part of the Park community.

Man-made and natural materials affect a development's overall environmental impact. Monitoring and reducing indirect (embodied) energy use can improve the overall life-cycle performance of our developments.

This section highlights ongoing and new work being carried out to identify and quantify the materials (and their embodied carbon impact) that are used on our construction projects. To reduce the operational energy demand of our buildings, our designs incorporate high density materials which have the capacity to absorb and store heat, such as concrete and bricks. However, as the energy required to heat our buildings reduces along with the carbon emissions, managing the impact of the manufacture of materials used to achieve the required thermal performance becomes increasingly important.

Activities to reduce the environmental impact of materials used:

- o Commitment to achieve 15% reduction in embodied carbon in new construction, as compared to industry baseline and carry out whole life carbon assessments on new developments from 2020. At specific stages in the construction of our buildings, information regarding the materials used is captured and assessed to document and report on the embodied carbon of the building against an industry standard. At the development at Eastwick and Sweetwater a 26.2% reduction in embodied carbon has been achieved. The data can be used to help us understand where focus is required to help achieve further reductions for specific materials or building elements.
- o Commitment to achieve at least 20% of construction materials to be from a reused or recycled source (by value). Reuse and recycling are important steps in the latter stages of waste management and can support circular economy activity. Documenting this information helps us demonstrate our efforts to support these initiatives and reduce the environmental impact of our buildings during construction.
- o At least 25% recycled content of aggregate within new buildings and infrastructure (by weight). Materials data collated to date demonstrates that our development at Eastwick and Sweetwater has improved upon this target, achieving a 37.8% use of recycled aggregates in new buildings, public realm and infrastructure.

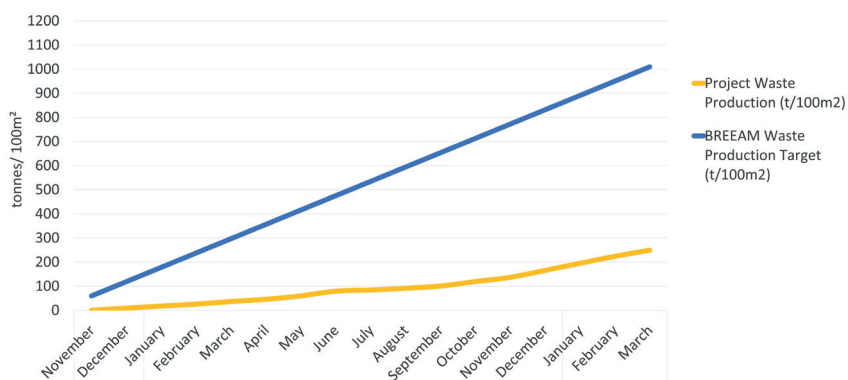


Percentage of Recycled Aggregate used to date at Eastwick and Sweetwater

Collecting and reporting on our waste generation provides a useful indicator to how we are progressing towards achieving our waste targets in construction and Park management, the two largest waste generating activities at the Park. Where possible, data is presented covering several years to demonstrate progress and the effects of the impact on the natural environment because of waste generation and disposal.

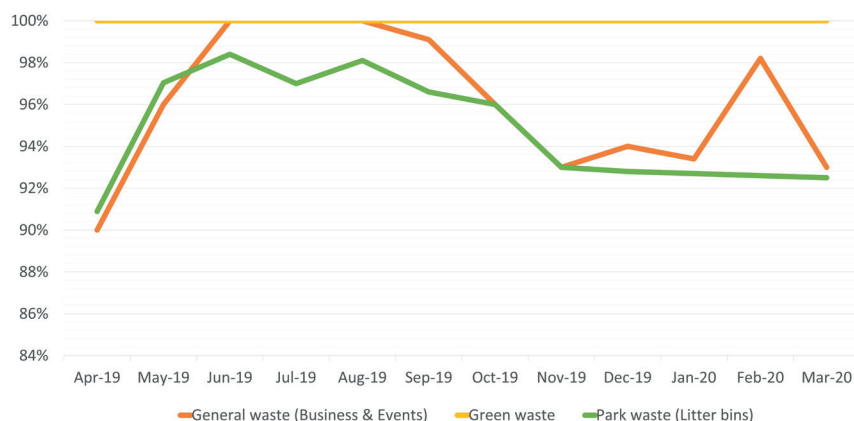
Activities to reduce the environmental impact of waste generation.

- Target of 95% of construction, demolition and excavation waste diverted from landfill (excluding hazardous material). From commencement date, the project has generated 250 tonnes of waste for every 100m² of developed floor area, which is significantly below the Buildings Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) benchmark. During this reporting period 100% of waste has been diverted from landfill. 92% of waste has been diverted from landfill for the entire project to date.



Construction waste in tonnes per 100m²

- Target of zero municipal waste directly to landfill by 2025. All our Park waste is processed at a local material recycling facility (MRF). The MRF's waste management process is suited to our mixed recycling facilities where co-mingled materials are separated using a combination of mechanical and manual techniques and sorted into different material (metals, aluminium, plastic bottles, wood, paper for example) types before being baled and sent on to relevant latter stage recycling processors. During this reporting period we achieved a 96% recycling rate of non-hazardous operational waste.



Percentage of Park waste recycled

- Turning attention to reducing the use of single use plastic bottles on the Park:
 - We now have six drinking water refill points on the Park and are working to increase this number.
 - We currently have twenty-two businesses offering refill stations to Park users. These stations help Park users to access free drinking water at various locations, and raise awareness of the impact disposal of single use plastic bottles on the natural environment.



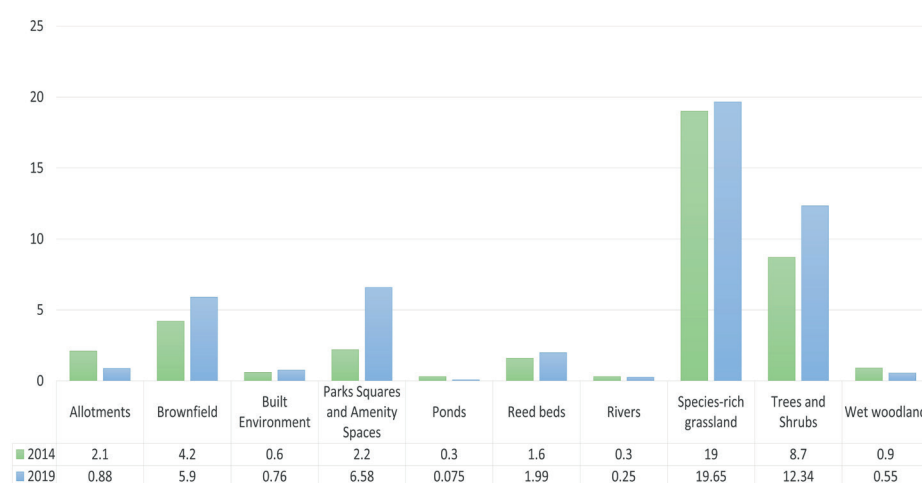
Drinking water fountains at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park consists of 226 hectares of green space and public realm, of which 49.1 hectares is permanent Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat. Biodiversity within this habitat is monitored and reported on, on an annual basis to help ensure the Park achieves its biodiversity ambitions. The BAP was updated during this reporting period. Connected to the wider London green infrastructure network, the Park adds to a valuable wildlife rich ecosystem.

Activities to enhance biodiversity and wildlife on the Park

- Public realm integrated within neighbourhoods contributes to Biodiversity Action Plan and links with existing corridors.

- Habitats are protected from events, recreation, existing and forthcoming construction on the Park. This is primarily carried out through policy and standards that are guided by the Legacy Communities Scheme (LCS). They ensure that development is sensitive to the local environment. New developments maximise opportunities for biodiversity, through planting schemes, wildlife boxes and green roofs.



Summary of changes in BAP habitat type in hectares

- Provide 45 hectares of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and links with existing corridors.
 - A key area of work that will help to demonstrate achievement of these objectives is the achievement of status of a designation Site for Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) a target set to be achieved by 2024. We collect data which will contribute towards the SINC assessment criteria, showing that we have a broad/diverse range of wildlife on the Park. This evidence-base of the habitats and species present on the Park (e.g., rarer invertebrates) demonstrates the conservation value of the Park and is a core component of our BAP.

Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the Park presents challenges regarding potential disturbance from development; light pollution or events and day-to-day operations; fundamental considerations such as control of invasive species; and water quality. These challenges are subject to careful planning, all of which are managed through the BAP and the Park's Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

To support the enhancement of specific areas of species biodiversity on the Park, several Species Action Plans included in our BAP were updated in support of the more general principles in the BAP.



Streaked bombardier beetle. Photo by treegrow on Foter.com / CC BY



Black Redstart. Photo by Corine Bliet on Foter.com / CC BY-NC

There were three of note in the update of this BAP:

1. Himalayan balsam - an invasive plant that has had a widespread and detrimental effect on the wetland habitats.
2. The streaked bombardier beetle (*Brachinus sclopeta*) one of the rarest invertebrates in the UK
3. *Acinia corniculata*, a rare picture-winged fly.

The river, reed beds, woodlands, and brownfield land are habitats that have the potential to be affected by Park operations and include species on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List and UK Red list (an inventory of the global conservation status of biological species).

Species identified at the Park of special note include:

- European eel – Listed as ‘Critically Endangered’ on the IUCN Red List
- The black redstart – Listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981)
- Starling – UK Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern.

Indicators of the impact on biodiversity through our activities

With the support of a continually active volunteering community who contribute to the management of the habitats and the Park's biodiversity, there have been some notable and interesting finds which contribute towards some of the major SINC assessment criteria such as species rarity. In 2018/19 for example, rare flies and bugs (e.g., *Lygus pratensis*, a mirid bug) were recorded in the North Park meadows/green roofs, and the toadflax brocade moth in the Park.

[For an in-depth view of biodiversity on the Park download our 2019/2024 BAP report here.](#)



Lygus Partensis. Photo by fturmog on Foter.com / CC BY-NC-SA



Starling. Photo by hedera.baltica on Foter.com / CC BY-SA

As a major commuter hub and visitor destination, many of the transport-related environmental issues associated with the Park (carbon emissions, air quality, noise, loss of green space) relate to the movement of people to, from and around the Park. Transport and distribution of goods for construction is also a key issue for the Park's management.

Accordingly, LLDC's transport focus for the Park is a commitment to facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport to reduce emissions and reduce the overall need for travel. Much of this work has focused on providing visitor information and monitoring visitor travel choices to and from the Park and collecting travel data from staff and Park visitors through a regular visitor survey. This helps us to record visitor travel preferences and understand how and where communication and travel options can be developed, improved and mitigated.

Air travel

- o In 2019 LLDC started to document the significant environmental impacts of transportation of staff for work purposes - initially for air travel. From an organisational perspective this was a significant step to help us start the process of quantifying the environmental impact of work related travel for staff. Once quantified we offset (via approved carbon offsetting) this impact, and look at how more sustainable travel options can be identified and used in certain situations in longer term.

Activities to reduce and mitigate transport related emissions.

- Advanced mobility - LLDC has developed three significant workstreams to complement the existing work being carried out under the themes of place making and infrastructure to facilitate sustainable transport and travel.

Capri:

- o Host for two of the four sets of trials delivered through the Capri collaborative research and development project awarded by The Centre for Connected & Autonomous Vehicles (CCAV), the government department set up to support the early market for Connected and Autonomous Vehicles (CAVs), and commissioned by Innovate UK, the UK's innovation agency. The project was delivered by an AECOM-led consortium comprising sixteen partner organisations across the public, private, and academic sectors. The first trial took place in September 2019 and saw the autonomous vehicle complete a loop around the north of the Park, with members of the public travelling inside. The second trial took place in March 2020.



Capri trial in the north of the Park.

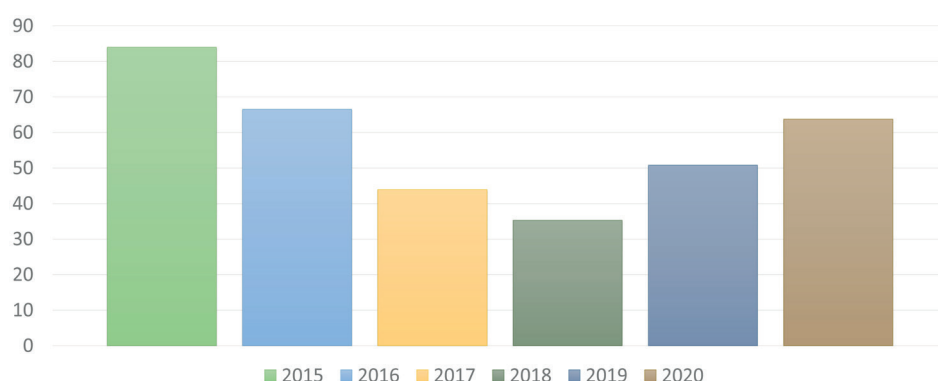
Smart Mobility Living Lab: London

- o SMLL is the world's most advanced urban testbed of its kind, with the sole purpose of accelerating the creation of mobility solutions that are clean, efficient, safe, reliable and convenient for everyone.
- o The testbed was created through a consortium led by TRL and partners including LLDC (SMLL Host), TfL, Cubic, Cisco, DG Cities and Loughborough University, funded by The Centre for Connected & Autonomous Vehicles (CCAV), as part of Testbed UK. Work during 2019/2020 focused on the roadside build element of the project which included the installation of equipment along 6km of roads within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and creation of a private fibre network for the testbed.

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park consists of 226 hectares of green space and public realm and includes over 90,000 seating capacity in our venues, indicating that the Park has significant importance as a user of water. The conclusion of the Old Ford wastewater recycling trial in 2019 presents a significant opportunity to implement new sustainable water management techniques, both for the irrigation of the Parklands and for efficient water use in our venues.

Activities to reduce water consumption at the Park.

- Implement water efficiency and water recycling initiatives across the Park to protect and improve on the 40% reduction in potable water use designed into the venues. Water efficiency measures across the Park are varied, with a breadth of approaches explored in achieving our targets.
 - o Our planting schemes work with natural processes and incorporates plants that can accommodate periods of drought to minimise irrigation.
 - o All our housing is designed to achieve potable water uses of no more than 105 litres per person per day, reducing demand through using rainwater/ greywater harvesting, and water efficient fittings and appliances.
 - o Pilot trial being undertaken at the London Aquatic Centre to achieve further reductions in water use through water efficient shower facilities.



Water useage at the London Aquatics Centre in litres per visitor per year.

Summary of performance against our sustainability targets

Below we provide an overview of how we are performing against our sustainability targets.

-  **Red** – Indicates that the target has not yet been met. Significant challenges are present, and we continue to work towards achieving these targets.
-  **Amber** – Indicates that the target has not yet been achieved, but we are on track and all signs indicate the target will be achieved.
-  **Green** – The target has been achieved. Either no further activity is required, or we are actively working to maintain the achievement.

Commentary on our performance

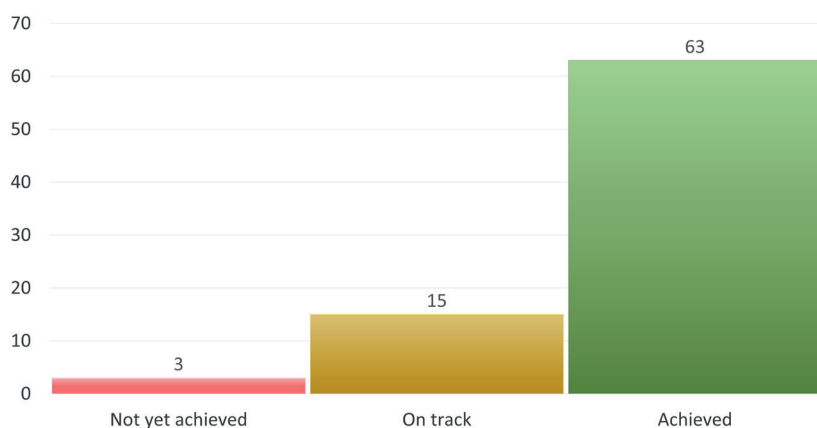
In recent years we have made significant progress in achieving several targets, although this year our performance table highlights a few areas where we need to make greater efforts for improvement in the coming years.

Notably the ambitious target of 65% reduction on 2013 building regulations, where new insulation regulation requirements has made it necessary to alter material specifications which has impacted on energy performance.

On site composting is another area where greater attention will be required in coming years to achieve this target and conversations are ongoing with various local stakeholders to identify solutions.

Our ambition for zero event waste to landfill remains to be achieved despite gaining high diversion rates from landfill. More work with our event operators will be required to help us achieve this ambition. Finally, the closure of Old Ford wastewater recycling facility has had a significant impact on our ability to use water sustainably.

Aside from these we continue to maintain our achievements across several environmental ambitions, most notably with biodiversity, energy performance in new developments, construction waste and lifestyles.



Summary of performance against our sustainability targets

	NEW CONSTRUCTION	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020
 ENERGY	Minimum Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 for all new homes.							
	Zero Carbon Homes on LLDC-led development before 2016.							
	65% reduction in emissions over Building Regulations 2013 through fabric improvements and on-site features. *							
	Permit upto 35% of emissions mitigation through allowable solutions in surrounding communities as part of the LLDC's regeneration remit.							
	35% reduction in emissions over Building Regulations 2013 for non-residential buildings on LLDC-led developments; Zero Carbon standard when required by government.				Target Revised ¹			
	15% reduction in emissions by 2020 from in-use energy through engagement with occupants of LLDC led developments.							
	Support the extension of the district heating network beyond the Park following connection to the Stratford Halo/Genesis development.							
	Explore provisions to mitigate fuel poverty.							
 WATER	Initiate studies to optimise the use of the Old Ford Water Recycling Plant and non-potable water network for irrigation and toilet flushing.							Target Removed ²
	Potable water use of no more than 105 litres per person per day in homes in LLDC led developments.							
	Rainwater harvesting and greywater treatment incorporated in new LLDC led developments.							
 WASTE	Maximum 5% of construction, demolition and excavation waste directly sent to landfill (excluding hazardous material).							
	Monitor and report on construction waste using an appropriate Site Waste Management Plan.		Target Removed ³	Target Removed ³	Target Removed ³			
	Zero municipal waste directly sent to landfill by 2025. Interim target of 30% maximum municipal waste directly to landfill by 2020.						Target Removed ⁴	Target Removed ⁴
	All new buildings have adequate internal and external storage space for recyclable household waste.							
	Promote on-site compost facilities to reduce the amount of household waste sent to landfill. **							
 MATERIALS	15% reduction in embodied carbon in new construction, as compared to industry baseline.							
	Minimum 25% recycled content of aggregate within new buildings and infrastructure (by weight).							
	Minimum 20% of construction materials to be from a reused or recycled source (by value).							
	100% of timber products from legal and sustainable sources supported by appropriate evidence as defined by the UK Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET).							
	No use of HFCs where acceptable alternatives exist.							

* Consultation with partner organisations has led LLDC to refine its outcome-led approach to net zero carbon (with associated design guide). This approach continues to prioritise fabric energy efficiency (FEE), now in association with broader design considerations

** Achieving over 80% waste diversion from landfill and working with event's organisers to improve this through provision of guidelines and support.

1. Target revised due to changes in building regulations.
2. Old Ford trial completed.
3. Target revised to accommodate differences in collating and reporting on waste data from different contractors.
4. Target is now included in other corporate waste.

 BIODIVERSITY	Public areas to contribute to Biodiversity Action Plan and link to existing natural corridors.							
	Incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) into streets and the public realm where feasible enabling species-rich planting and local irrigation.							
	Design buildings and public space to reduce the urban heat island effect.							
 TRANSPORT	Design walkable and cycle-friendly neighbourhoods with safe streets and paths, and secure cycle parking in homes, offices, and venues.							
	No home to be more than 350m away from a bus stop.							
	20% of car parking spaces to have access to electric charging facilities.							
	Support demand management techniques to discourage private transport and encourage public transport, car-sharing, car-clubs, cycling and walking.							
	Ensure provision of shower and changing facilities in offices to support commutes by cycle.							
	Parking ratios to be London Plan standard or less.							
 LIFESTYLES	Develop an occupant engagement programme to achieve a 15% reduction in emissions over five years, with savings to be maintained each year.							
	Through the Estate Management Strategy, develop incentives and programmes for residents to optimise sustainable lifestyles.							
	100% of homes to have smart meters for the collection of energy consumption data to make more efficient use of resources.							
	Facilitate IT infrastructure including superfast broadband and Wi-Fi to support working from home and venues in and around the Park.							

	VENUES AND PARKLANDS	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020
 ENERGY	25% reduction in operational emissions intensity in LLDC owned venues and parklands by 2020.							
	Provide low carbon site lighting and use energy efficient park maintenance equipment.							
 WATER	Protect and improve on the 40% reduction in potable water use designed into the venues.							
	Irrigate parklands through rainwater harvesting and greywater.							
	Develop a strategy with the Canal & River Trust (CRT) to enhance and protect the Park's blue ribbon network.							
 WASTE	Recycle or compost 70% of venues and parkland's waste by 2015.							
	Zero parkland waste direct to landfill by 2030.							
	100% provision of recycling facilities in public areas.							
	Signs and information across the Park will support recycling and composting.							
 MATERIALS	100% of timber and timber products from legal and sustainable sources.							
	Use of recyclable and biodegradable materials for packaging, particularly for food.							

 BIODIVERSITY	Provide 102 hectares of publicly accessible open space, capable of being designated as Metropolitan Open Land.							
	Provide 45 hectares of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and links with existing corridors.							
	Achieve designation as a Site for Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) by 2024.	New						
	Achieve green flag status by 2015.	New						
	Aim to enhance the ecological value of the Park and ensure the land and its natural resources are protected in perpetuity.							
	Landscaping designs that avoid chemical control of weeds, pests and diseases.							
	No peat or peat-based products to be used on site.	New						
	Maintain parkland access while ensuring the protection and improvement of habitats.							
 TRANSPORT	Ensure that 95% of visitors to venues and attractions arrive by public transport, cycle or foot.							
	Facilitate a cycle hire scheme within the Park.							
 LIFESTYLES	Encourage the public to use open space for sport, physical wellbeing, leisure activities, social gathering and cultural events.							
	Adopt and implement the Mayor's Food Legacy Pledge and the Healthier Catering Commitment.							

	EVENTS	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020
 ENERGY	Develop guidelines for and commit to delivering low or zero carbon events in the Park.							
 WATER	All LLDC events to limit use of bottled water by encouraging the provision of alternative water supplies.							
	Work with external event companies to reduce potable water usage in the operation of their events.							
 WASTE	Develop best practices to reduce waste production and require event operators to comply with guidelines.							
	Zero events waste direct to landfill by 2020. For events held in venues, work towards the target immediately.							
 MATERIALS	Temporary structures for events must be designed and built for reuse.							
 BIODIVERSITY	Assist the attendees in an appreciation of the Park's biodiversity.							
	Respect and protect open space through attention to event location, pedestrian circulation and sight lines.							
	Ensure that 95% of visitors to events arrive by public transport, cycle or foot.							Target Removed ⁵
	Information provided with tickets on sustainable transport options to the Park.							
 LIFESTYLES	Collaborate with the event industry and non-governmental organisations to share knowledge and integrate sustainability into the sector.							

5. This target is now included under Venues and Parklands

	CORPORATE	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020
 ENERGY	Achieve 25% reduction in corporate emissions intensity by 2020 (includes emissions from energy use in office premises as well as staff travel).							
 WATER	Measure water intensity against an appropriate benchmark.	New						
 WASTE	Deliver education programmes for visitors, workers and residents about the reduction and management of waste.							
	Explore ways to improve our office recycling and reuse rates.	New						
 MATERIALS	Collaborate with universities, NGOs and other research bodies to identify low impact building materials and products.							
	Require all suppliers of goods and services to adhere to our sustainable procurement policy, integrate into supplier contracts.						Target Revised ⁶	
 BIODIVERSITY	Encourage staff to take part in biodiversity awareness activities.	New						
	Provide opportunities for local people to get involved in nature conservation work and biodiversity-related activities.							
 TRANSPORT	Maintain our Travel Plan Framework for all new developments and initiatives within the Park.							
	Encourage sustainable modes of transport for staff commuting and work-based travel.	New						
 LIFESTYLES	Promote educational initiatives and research programmes to enable sustainable behaviour to become the norm in and around the Park.							
	Provide environmental awareness training for all staff and contractors.							
	Deliver a visitor centre within the energy centre by 2014.							

6. Target revised to further improve and integrate responsible procurement practices.

Contact us

If you have any questions regarding any aspect of our sustainability work at LLDC please get in touch via email:
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