

QUEEN ELIZABETH OLYMPIC PARK

**PARK
MANAGEMENT
PLAN
2025-2030**

LONDON LEGACY
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Park Management Plan (2025-2030) has been prepared by Land Management Services Ltd with the support and assistance of Chris Moran (LLDC Park Services Manager), Pippa Henshall (LLDC Design Principal Landscape and Public Realm) and Ruth Lin Wong Holmes (LLDC Head of Landscape and Public Realm) with input from Terry Burns, Chris James and Tom Bellamy (idverde).

FRONTISPIECE

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is operated and managed by the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC). The Velopark and the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre are operated and managed by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority (LVRPA). The preparation of the Management Plan for the Velopark and the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre has been undertaken by LVRPA, in association with LLDC. Both Management Plans have different emphases and this PMP describes the working relationship between LLDC, LVRPA and other partners with landholdings within or adjoining Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, to ensure consistency in the visitor experience and the delivery of complementary management regimes across the Park.

“Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park developed out of the London 2012 Games. In the past five years it has hosted major cultural and sporting events, visitors from across the globe and been a local park for the new communities and residents that surround it.

With schools, universities, and businesses now on site, the Park is the centrepiece of a new place in the middle of London, with all the same amenities, infrastructure and challenges. In addition, there are the thriving legacy Venues and the new East Bank cultural centre being built.

The Park is central to the success of this whole enterprise and this plan sets out how we will build on the success of the last five years, as we establish the Park and the place as a destination for visitors and a local amenity for local people and nature.”

Mark Camley, Executive Director Park, Operations and Venues

“Lee Valley Regional Park Authority is committed to working closely with LLDC to ensure that complementary park management regimes and a consistent visitor experience are delivered across the whole Park and to ensure that the Park:

meets the dual needs of a park for regional and local communities and an iconic national and international destination

provides an exemplar in sustainable parks, venues and open spaces management

provides opportunities for all individuals to enhance health and wellbeing through participation, relaxation, employment, activities, sport, learning and training.”

Shaun Dawson (Chief Executive), Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is the heart of the legacy which emerged from the London 2012 Olympic Games and the Park Management Plan (PMP) is the key document guiding its management and operation. The PMP sets out how high level planning strategies and policy will be delivered and provides the framework for the preparation of operational and service provider plans and specifications.

The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Masterplan is shown on Plan 1. The area covered by this PMP is shown on Plan 4 and it is focused on a five-year period (2025 to 2030).

The Park Management Plan describes:

- the vision and management strategy for Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park
- the governance and park management structures and relationships with partner organisations and stakeholders
- how Green Flag criteria and LLDC Priority Themes and policies are delivered through the operation and management of the Park
- the mechanisms, opportunities and roles for community participation in the Park through education, activities, volunteering and events, in particular through the creation and operation of 'Our Parklife', a Community Interest Company
- the mechanisms for the delivery of Park maintenance and operation services through the Horticulture and Facilities Management (HFM) Contract
- the delivery and management of actions and targets described in particular in the Park Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Climate Action Strategy
- Requirements, standards, performance indicators and monitoring procedures for Park management and maintenance
- monitoring and review of the Park Management Plan and targets.

Since the issue of the 2020-2025 PMP there have been a number of changes to the LLDC Estate and, as a consequence, the areas covered by the PMP. The principal changes are:

- Stadium Island is now managed by the Greater London Authority through LS185 and now falls outside the scope of this PMP
- the construction of the UCL campus on the southern edge of South Park with the adoption of landscape plots, including the Fantasticology Meadows within UCL which now fall outside the scope of this PMP
- the construction of the Stratford Waterfront and Stratford Walk gardens which now form part of the PMP
- the construction of the Stour Road Link which now forms part of the PMP.

During the period covered by this PMP the principal changes to the Park extents are anticipated as being associated with the continued development of East Wick + Sweetwater, Stratford Waterfront and Bridgewater Triangle.

This latest version of the PMP has been re-structured to address the Green Flag criteria in response to feedback contained within the 2025 Green Flag Judging comments and a Green Flag Action Plan is set out in Appendix 2.

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

AND CONTEXT

Legacy was always a central theme of London's bid to host the Games and was instrumental in the city's success. The legacy proposals aspired to operate at many geographical and social levels, ranging from an international legacy of increased participation in sport, to a local legacy of environmental and urban regeneration in and around the former Olympic Park in the Lower Lea Valley of east London. The transformation of the Games time park to the present day Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park was mainly undertaken between 2012 and 2014.



Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park remains at the heart of the legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the regeneration of east London. The parklands associated with the main 2012 Games venue at Stratford in east London were universally praised as a beautiful park, which delighted and inspired visitors, and as a landscape rich in character, horticultural excellence and wildlife habitat. The parklands combined a strong, permanent landscape infrastructure with temporary herbaceous plantings of dramatic colour and beauty, designed and managed to be at their peak during Games time.

1.1 Introduction

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park - An Ever Changing Landscape

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is a riverine park divided by waterways with a character that transitions from urban pleasure gardens to a wilder natural character to the north. The Park can be broadly divided into four principal character areas: North Park, Park Centre, South Park and Canal Park.

North Park has a strong semi natural character, a landscape set within a broad valley created along the River Lea. It is a landscape of woodlands, ponds and wetlands, reedbeds, meadows, swales and grasslands and is dramatic, varied and ecologically rich. The majority of North Park dates from 2012 with the most significant additions post 2012 being the Tumbling Bay Play Area and the Timber Lodge, a community facility and restaurant, and the London Blossom Garden, commemorating the city's shared experience of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Park Centre sits at the northern extent of South Park, and comprises the Belvedere and Mandeville Place, the wide hard landscaped route linking the London Stadium to North Park bridging Carpenters Road, and the Great British Garden.

South Park builds on London's great tradition of pleasure gardens and provides a destination park of unusual, distinctive and beautiful settings with landscape spaces for festivals, events, sports and play, rides, games and a variety of physical attractions. Large parts of the South Park were given over to hardstanding during the 2012 Games but following the Games were re-designed as a series of animated spaces or rooms linked by the Herbaceous Ribbon which flows the length of the Promenade. The 2012 Gardens and the Great British Garden were retained from Games time.

Canal Park was created and opened in 2016, a continuous green corridor on the western edge of the main parklands. It is designed to provide a transition between rustic canal landscape, the new residential areas and wider industrial context.

Regeneration has seen the creation of over 1,200 homes on the Park to date and the attraction of major business, arts and cultural partners to Stratford including West Ham United, V&A, University College London, BBC, Sadlers Wells East and UAL:London College of Fashion. The emphasis on quality and excellence in the creation and management of the parklands remains and now extends to recent extensions to the Park at Stratford Waterfront and the surrounding residential areas. The Park is delivering on the commitment to provide a significant and long term contribution to the health and wellbeing of the local community, a major sporting and entertainment venue, and a national and international visitor destination and icon, commemorating the thirtieth Olympiad.

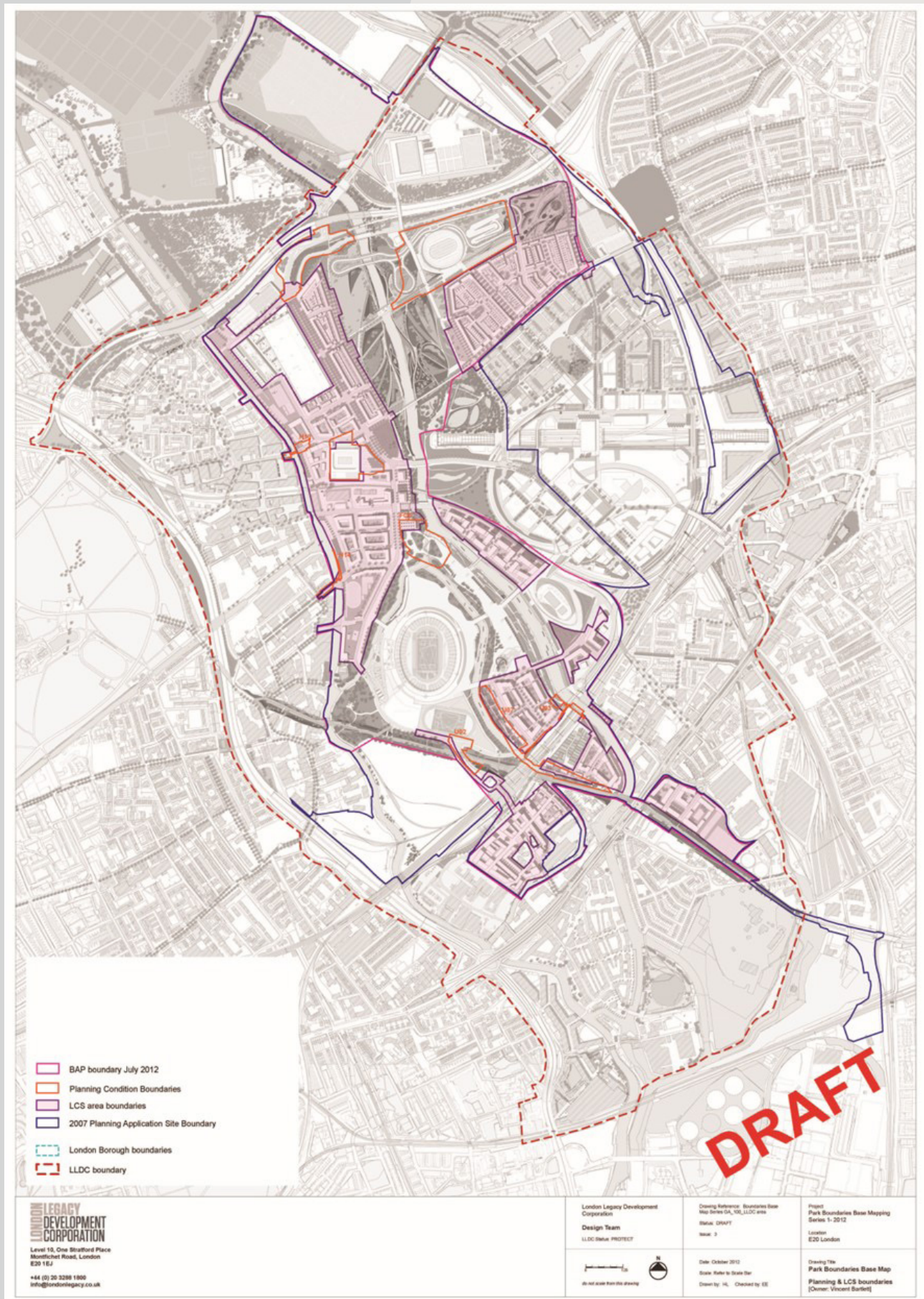
London Legacy Development Corporation

The transformation and long term development, management and operation of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and the surrounding neighbourhoods has been undertaken by the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC). LLDC was established as the successor to the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) and Olympic Park Legacy Company (OPLC) by the Mayor of London in the spring of 2012. The Mayor stated that LLDC's purpose was to 'promote and deliver physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration in the Olympic Park and surrounding area, in particular by maximising the legacy of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, by securing high-quality sustainable development and investment, ensuring the long-term success of the facilities and assets within its direct control and supporting and promoting the aim of convergence.'

LLDC adopted the role of planning authority for the extent of the Legacy Communities Scheme (LCS) which set out the plans for the development of new neighbourhoods across the Park (see Plan 2). This was submitted for planning approval in September 2011 and has guided LLDC's work since it was approved in September 2012. Planning powers returned to the four boroughs of Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Waltham Forest in December 2024.



Plan 1: Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park



Plan 2: Legacy Communities Scheme

Defining the Park within the Estate

The Estate, under the stewardship of LLDC, encompassing the development areas or neighbourhoods and venues, extends to a total area of approximately 226 hectares or 560 acres (see Plan 1). The parklands, defined principally by North Park, Park Centre, South Park and Canal Park, extend to an area of around 100 hectares or 250 acres.

The PMP focuses on the 100 hectares of parklands, but LLDC has an important role in influencing and enforcing design, sustainability and management standards in the emerging developments within the Estate. The policies, standards and commitments made by LLDC apply equally to both the parklands under the direct stewardship of LLDC and the neighbouring residential, business and arts districts within the Estate. LLDC is charged with ensuring that the parklands flow seamlessly into these new districts, such that the visitor is unaware of a change in ownership or stewardship across the Park.

1.2 Strategic Framework

Strategic Planning Context

The LLDC Local Plan sets out the Local Plan policy context for the whole of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. Whilst LLDC's role as local planning authority ceased on 1st December 2024 with powers returning to the four local boroughs, the local plan is still legally applicable until the boroughs adopt new local plans incorporating the relevant LLDC area.

Large parts of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park are designated as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) and a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation as shown on Plan 3.

The original planning approval associated with the LCS included a number of commitments to the delivery of public realm, green infrastructure and facilities, principally:

- 6.5km of improved waterways:
 - a linear park and public promenade along the Lee Navigation and Bow Back Rivers
 - riverside walkways and towpaths
- A diversity of landscapes:
 - at least 102 ha of metropolitan open space

- over 45 ha of Biodiversity Action Plan area (subsequently increased to 49.1 ha through the LCS)
- over 6 ha of woodlands, hedgerows and other semi-natural habitats
- children's play areas, civic spaces, neighbourhood squares and gardens
- Legacy facilities:
 - Copper Box Arena (Multi-Use Arena)
 - Lee Valley VeloPark with cycle tracks and trails
 - the ArcelorMittal Orbit within the South Plaza
 - London Aquatics Centre
 - Pudding Mill Allotments
 - reconfigured London Stadium with community facilities and athletics track
 - North and South Park Hubs
 - Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centres (formerly Eton Manor)

All of the above commitments continue to be delivered.

Land Ownership and Management Responsibilities

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park constitutes a complex Estate with a number of elements under different landowners. The whole of South Park is within the ownership of the LLDC. The landowners of North Park are: LLDC, LVRPA and London Borough of Hackney (LBH) with LLDC responsible for those areas within LBH. The distinction between the areas of ownership and responsibility between LLDC and LVRPA is set out in this PMP. This PMP addresses the areas which are the responsibility of LLDC and the current LVRPA Management Plan is appended to this PMP.

The Canal & River Trust owns part of the waterway network within the Park, however, LLDC has entered into an arrangement whereby LLDC maintains the waterways on their behalf. This arrangement, however, does not include the River Lea Navigation, which forms the western boundary of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and is the responsibility of the Canal & River Trust.

There are a number of smaller areas, including the approaches to Stratford Walk (the F10 Bridge) and land in the ownership of

Network Rail, which are currently maintained by LLDC. The long term management responsibilities for these areas will be resolved in due course.

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and Canal Park are located in the lower reaches of the Lee Valley Regional Park, and the realisation of these parks is a critical to delivering a comprehensive open space with access to nature, sports and recreational facilities, and to link and extend the green and ecological corridors along the river and canal.

The Lee Valley Regional Park was created by Act of Parliament in 1966 and follows the course of the River Lea for almost 37 km (23 miles) from Ware in Hertfordshire to the Thames at East India Dock Basin. The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority was formed in 1967 with the statutory duty to: 'develop, improve, preserve and manage or to procure or arrange for the development improvement, preservation and management of the Park as a place for the occupation of leisure, recreation, sports, games or amusements or any similar activity for the provision of nature reserves and for the provision and enjoyment of entertainments of any kind.'¹

Canal & River Trust

Parts of the Old River Lea, Waterworks River, City Mill River and Bow Back River within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park are owned by the Canal & River Trust. An agreement is in place between LLDC and Canal & River Trust for the management and maintenance of waterways, as described in this Park Management Plan.

The Canal & River Trust is a charity which was created in July 2012 as the successor to British Waterways and is the guardian of 2,000 miles of historic inland waterways in England and Wales. The vision of the Trust is: 'our canals are living waterways that transform places and enrich lives'.²

In delivering this vision the Trust identifies four principal impacts:

- 'Resilience & Security: Critical & interconnected part of the nation's infrastructure
- Nature & Biodiversity: Providing vital habitats & corridors for nature to thrive
- Health & Wellbeing: Connecting people

with blue spaces, routes & nature

- Place & Prosperity: Supporting sustainable growth, boating, development & living a sustainable and evolving canal and river network that is a national treasure – accessible to and cherished by all'.

London Green Infrastructure Framework and Local Nature Recovery Strategy

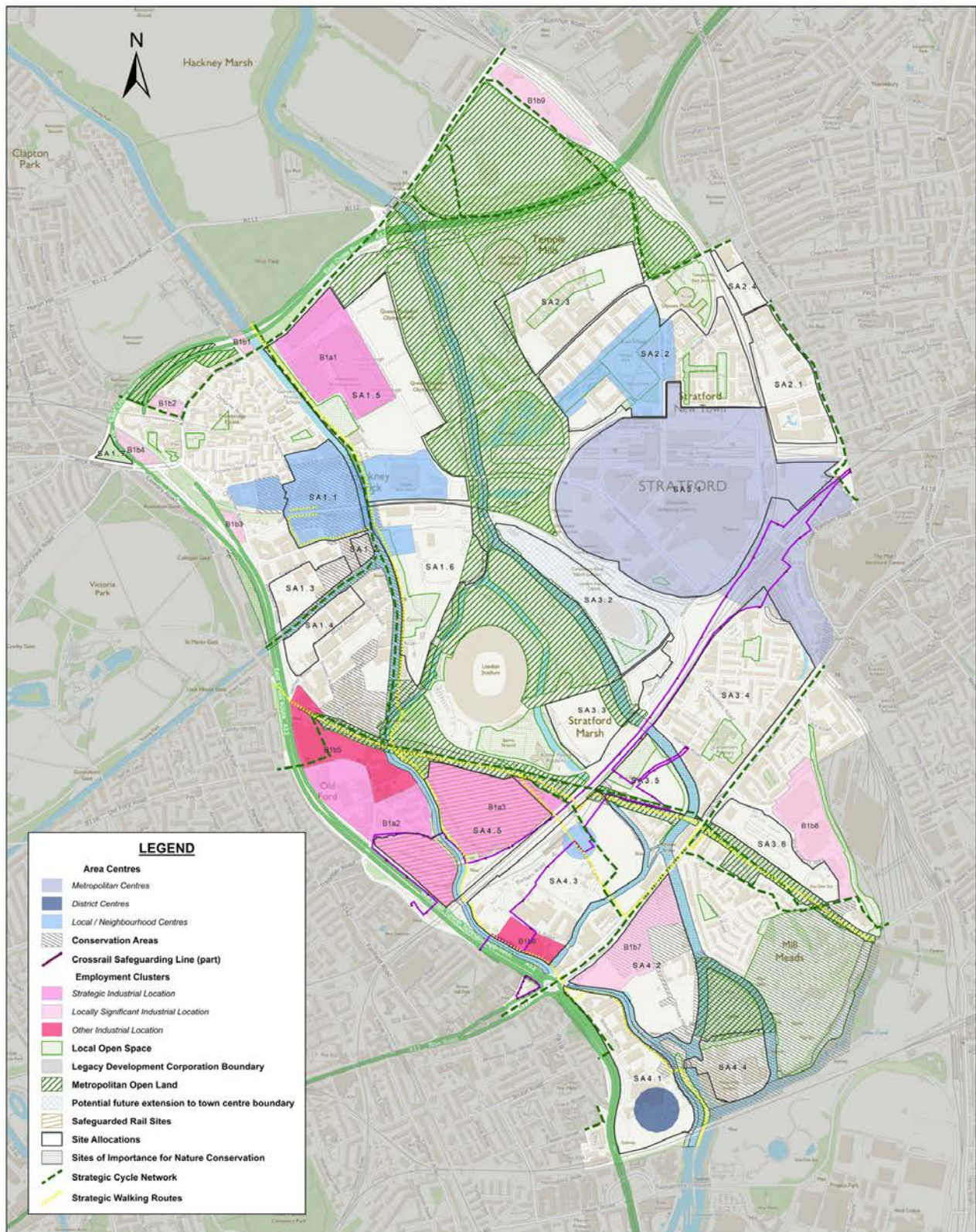
The London Green Infrastructure Framework³ 'will provide a vision and new spatial framework to target and prioritise green and blue infrastructure across London so that nature and green space can flourish and is accessible to all Londoners.' The Framework will bring together and replace previous London-wide strategies and frameworks such as the All London Green Grid. It is being developed alongside the London Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)⁴ and Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park will form an integral part of these initiatives. The Biodiversity Action Plan will provide the local actions needed to help deliver the nature priorities set out in the London LNRS. This iteration of the PMP reflects the changing emphasis to address the climate and biodiversity emergencies and our continued emphasis on access and the health and wellbeing of residents and visitors.

Lea River Valley Natural Landscape Area

Natural England published 'London's Natural Signatures – The London Landscape Framework' in January 2011. The framework identifies the underlying natural landscape characteristics across London through the identification of 22 Natural Landscape Areas. The Lea River Valley (Natural Landscape Area 6) covers the river corridor associated with the River Lea and identifies defining natural landscape features of the corridor. Key influences on the character of the corridor such as wet woodlands, scrub and reed beds and 'design clues' to make and shape future design decisions such as the creation of more natural river profiles, are entirely consistent with the design and management objectives for Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

LLDC Policy and Guidance Documents

To guide the delivery of the Olympic Legacy, LLDC has developed a number of policy and guidance documents. The principal



documents of relevance to this PMP are shown in Table 1 and can be viewed on the LLDC Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park website⁵. This Park Management Plan describes how the LLDC Priority Themes and underlying policies are delivered through the management and maintenance of the Park.

Document	Date
Code of Consultation	2018
Health and Safety Policy	2019
Characterisation Study	2019
Valuing Landscape	2021
Green Infrastructure Guide	2022
Park Design Guide	2024
Climate Action Strategy	2024
Biodiversity Action Plan	2025
Creating Places that work for Women & Girls	2024
Design Quality Policy	2025
Inclusive Design Standards	2025
Framework for Inclusive Growth	2025

Table 1: LLDC Policy and Guidance Documents

1.3 The Vision

Framework for Inclusive Growth

From its beginnings as the global stage for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games to its evolution into an inclusive innovation district, Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park has become a benchmark for large-scale urban regeneration. Today, the Park stands as a living legacy and symbol of what can be achieved through long-term investment, strong place leadership and a partnership built on a shared purpose. As a significant economic sub-region, it has created a platform for greater opportunity, growth and impact which we will use as a springboard into our next, and most critical phase.

The vision, 'An innovative London metropolitan centre with a global focus, powered by inclusive growth, with community and opportunity at its heart', will be advanced through three core and mutually reinforcing themes:

- Habitat - model the Park habitat to bring people, nature and enterprise together in a thriving, inclusive and accessible ecosystem - connecting neighbourhoods, institutions, green and blue spaces to

foster creativity, sustainability and shared prosperity for all

- Inclusive Talent - scale our Inclusive Talent programmes to unlock the potential of east London's young, diverse and ambitious population by creating real pathways into the jobs of the future and increasing the productivity of London's growth sectors
- Health and Wellbeing - discover new approaches to health and wellbeing to build a healthier, fairer east London using the Park as a living testbed - integrating culture, education, sport and innovation to tackle health inequalities, promoting prevention and delivering lasting benefits for local communities and beyond.

Together, the themes offer a practical and ambitious approach to inclusive growth: growth that is rooted in place, shaped by people, and aligned with both local aspirations and global challenges. The framework details some immediate actions and next steps and sets out our intention to establish an outcomes framework that helps us measure the success of our collective efforts to deliver vibrant mixed-use neighbourhoods, good jobs, better health, more start-ups and scale-ups, greater opportunity for innovation and a stronger sense of belonging in the Park's spaces.

The Park Management Vision

The vision for the management of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is

to take forward the legacy of landscape design, horticultural excellence, beauty and quality, community participation, sustainability and nature conservation created for Games time.

Our commitment is, through the operation and management of the Park, to:

- ensure that the Park meets the dual needs of a local park for local communities and an iconic national and international destination
- continue the legacy of horticultural excellence
- conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the waterways and parklands
- provide an exemplar in sustainable parks

and open spaces management

- contribute to climate resilience across all aspects of park management, use and operation
- contribute to and enhance the wider green infrastructure network across the capital and provide a model in the delivery of ecosystem services
- ensure that opportunities are provided for all individuals to benefit through enjoyment, relaxation, employment, activities, sport, learning and training
- ensure the Park is safe and accessible for all.

Valuing Landscape: Park Significance

In 2021 LLDC published Valuing Landscape, a document that describes how and why Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is valued and the significance of the Park at a local, regional and national scale. It is a practical document written to work in parallel with the PMP which identifies threats and opportunities to the conservation and enhancement of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. As described in the document:

- ‘To retain the distinctive character of the Park, there has to be a rigorous understanding of the value of its landscape elements and qualities. Intrinsic to this is how people use the Park and what it means to them. It is this understanding which equips the park management with the tools to inform decision-making in the short and long term, not least in directing investment and future commercial decisions.’

Valuing Landscape was issued in the immediate post Covid-19 period and is therefore informed by the emerging understanding of the crucial role parks and open spaces play in the mental health and wellbeing of local communities and the consequent increased pressure on parks and open spaces.

The report describes the significant elements of the parklands and identifies potential threats to these elements and sets out measures for their conservation, management and enhancement during the period 2020-2030. This table is included in Appendix 3 and has informed policies and prescriptions set out in this PMP.

Park Design Guide 2024

The Park Design Guide (PDG) 2024 sets out LLDC’s standards for good design, climate resilience and biodiversity across the parklands and Estate and:

- Provides clear guidance for design decisions, incorporating place-making principles and setting high standards for the Park’s development and management.
- Acts as a compliance document for work within the Park, essential for our development partners and those planning projects around the Estate.
- Aligns with updated national and London policies, including the Environment Act 2021 and London Plan 2021, as well as LLDC’s own emerging guidance.

The PDG was updated to reflect LLDC’s Climate Action Strategy with a greater focus on carbon footprint and climate resilience. The PDG draws on guidance from other LLDC documents principally the Design Quality Policy⁶, the Green Infrastructure Guide⁷, the Inclusive Design Standards⁸ and Creating Places that Work for Women and Girls Handbook⁹.

The PDG describes the Park by reference to four principal character areas:

- North Park - from Waterden Road to the A12
- Park Centre - newly defined area at the centre of the Park
- South Park - from the Greenway to Waterden Road
- Canal Park - along the eastern bank of the Lee Navigation

The 2024 PDG includes materials and planting palettes for each character area and key features such as the 2012 Gardens and the Planting Ribbon in the South Park together with guidance on signage, lighting and interpretation across the Park.

1.4 The Park Management Plan

Purpose of the Park Management Plan

The Park Management Plan (PMP) is intended to inform and celebrate the commitment to best practice in the management and maintenance of the Park. The HFM Contractor has been closely involved in the preparation of the plan which will be implemented alongside the HFM Contract.

The first PMP for Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park 2014-2019 was prepared and adopted in three stages to reflect the Park's phased opening between 2012 and 2014. This PMP addresses the management and maintenance of the whole Park under the stewardship of LLDC as shown on Plan 4 and covers a period of five years and remains in operation until the end of May 2030.

This PMP also describes the partnership approach which has been adopted by LLDC and LVRPA to ensure complementary management regimes operate throughout the Park. The LVRPA Management Plan is issued in association with this PMP as part of the Green Flag application.

Content and Structure of the Park Management Plan

The PMP is a technical document, largely written for those directly involved in the operation and management of the Park. It addresses the national, regional and local policy context within which the Park operates and how the Park enables the delivery of events programmes, meets targets and commitments, for instance on sustainability, and sets out the responsibilities of those organisations involved in the Park. With the PDG, Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and other documents, the PMP also sets the benchmark to ensure that any new initiative, change, replacement or repair works are consistent with the standards, materials and design quality across the Park.

Since the first issue in 2014 the PMP has been subject to constant review and update. A key commitment from LLDC was to achieve Green Flag status for Park. This was first achieved in 2013 and has been held every year since. The PMP is a core document reviewed by those judging the Park each year and this version has been updated to

reflect Green Flag criteria more closely. In addition to Green Flag, the Park has won over sixty awards and is the first park to win the Secured by Design award, which is normally awarded to buildings which 'provide safe places to live, work, shop and visit'. The PMP won a Landscape Institute Award for excellence in Parks Management in 2016 and 2020 and was shortlisted for the Landscape Legacy Award in 2021.

The Park Management Plan is set out in 11 Parts:

Part 1 Introduction and Context

Part 2 A Welcoming Place

Part 3 Healthy, Safe and Secure

Part 4 Well Maintained and Clean

Part 5 Environmental Management

Part 6 Biodiversity, Landscape and Heritage

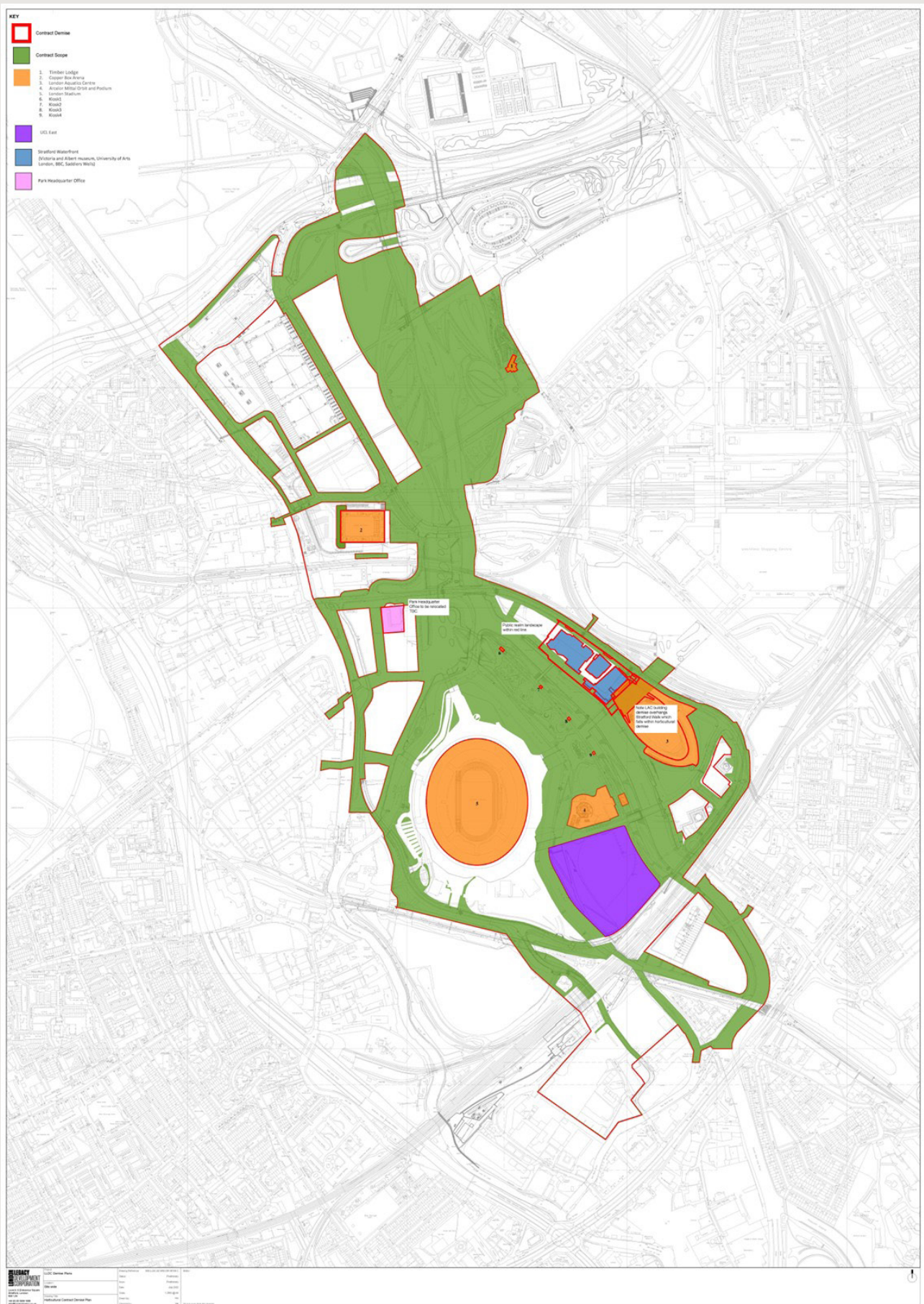
Part 7 Community Involvement

Part 8 Marketing and Communication

Part 9 Management

Part 10 Implementation

Part 11 Management Prescriptions



Plan 4: Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Park Management Plan Boundary

PART 2

A WELCOMING

PLACE

No landscape is static; they are dynamic and ever changing. Landscapes, and the diversity of plants and animals they support, reflect short term change such as seasonality and provide one of the strongest indicators of longer term trends such as climate change.



Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park contains a huge diversity of plants and planting styles from herbaceous perennials to wildflower meadows and formal lawns, native woodlands, swales, ponds, wetlands, rivers, canals and reedbeds, green walls and an estimated 13,000 trees. Whilst the majority of the parklands were designed and created, they reflect semi natural habitats.

The management and maintenance of these features require specific skills and understanding, and this influences how the Park will look next year or in twenty or thirty years' time. Management needs to be adapted to both the evolving landscape and the changing demands on the Park, for instance for events or simply the increasing numbers of people who want to visit the Park. The approach adopted to management also provides opportunities for local people to become more closely involved in how the Park is operated and managed.

2.1 Park Opening Hours

Much of the Park is open 24 hours, seven days a week, with fully lit 24 hour access routes shown on Plan 5. Lighting throughout the Park is operational at night, subject to any curfews imposed by planning conditions or other restrictions. Non-essential lighting is turned off at night when not in use.

The opening times for the venues are set by the venue operators.

2.2 Travel Plan Framework

The LLDC Park Wide Travel Plan Framework (TPF) was issued in February 2013.

The Framework describes the overall strategy and framework for travel to and from the Park and venues to 2031. The overarching aims for the TPF are to:

- positively influence the travel behaviour of users of the Park by promoting alternative travel modes to the car
- encourage travel by cycle, on foot and by public transport by highlighting their accessibility and availability
- promoting healthy lifestyles and a sustainable, vibrant place in which to visit and work
- minimise the number of single-occupancy car trips generated by the proposed development.

The framework describes transport options and networks (such as road hierarchies and cycle routes) to and from and within the Park. The emphasis of the document is the establishment of a sustainable transport hierarchy which will underpin advice and guidance given to visitors and the preparation of future venue and event specific travel plans. These will be prepared by venue and event partners in accordance with the overarching guidance, objectives and targets set out in the TPF and the Events Management Co-ordination Framework (EMCF).

2.3 Signage and Wayfinding

Signage has been designed to coordinate with the Legible London network and is located throughout the Park to ensure legibility. Signage and interpretation is intended to ensure visitors are well informed, is

integrated to prevent cluttering the Park and is located at key decision points for ease of wayfinding. Digital signage is being trialled on Stratford Waterfront and Stratford Walk. A full schedule of Park signage is included in the PDG and is included in LLDC's GIS.

2.4 Car Parking

Limited parking facilities are provided within the Park. Parking enforcement on unadopted routes through the Park is the responsibility of LLDC and day to day management is undertaken by the HFM Contractor on LLDC's behalf. On adopted roads this is the responsibility of the relevant borough Highway Authority.

There is currently a multi-storey car park in the North Park and accessible Blue Badge car parking is provided for each of the venues.

2.5 Cycling and Pedestrian Routes

There is an extensive network of shared walking, wheeling and cycling paths within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park with shared routes along the river and canal towpaths and the Greenway. This active travel network makes the Park one of the best places in London for walking and cycling. Cycle routes and facilities including cycle parking within and around the Park, as part of the wider London cycle network, are described in detail in the TPF.

Cycling within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is in accordance with the following principles:

- cycling is permissible on all paths and hard surfaces within the Park, with the recognition that not all of the paths and hard surfaces within the Park meet the individual journey needs of every cyclist
- cyclists are required to keep to roads and paths/hard surfaces in order to protect sensitive wildlife areas and habitats
- in managing cycling within the Park, pedestrians have priority and LLDC applies the Canal & River Trust's 'Share the Space, Drop your Pace' principles (Appendix 4) in addition to the respective Park Bylaws.

2.6 Accessibility and Inclusion

LLDC is committed to ensuring that Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park remains at the





Plan 5: Park Mobility Plan

forefront of accessibility and inclusive design. The operation and management of the Park ensures that all users are informed and able to enjoy and benefit from the Park, its facilities and the activities on offer. The Inclusive Design Standards (IDS) is the principal guide to access and inclusion across the Estate and sets out LLDC's standards and guidance for the delivery of inclusive environments. LLDC has also published 'Creating Places that work for Women and Girls Handbook'¹⁰, a practical guide for local authorities, developers and designers on how to embed safety, comfort and inclusion for women and girls. The Safer Parks guidance on how to create parks in which women and girls feel safe and welcome is embedded in the Green Flag Awards and the Park has held this status since 2013.

Delivery of accessibility and inclusive design is about appropriate management and operational procedures as well as about design and layout. The IDS states that, 'places become inaccessible through poor management as well as through how they are designed and built. It is the Legacy Corporation's expectation that lessees and other operators enhance or as a minimum, maintain the levels of accessibility delivered for the Games'. One of the key elements of the delivery of accessibility and inclusion is the Park Mobility Scheme (see below).

Appropriate disability, equality and disability awareness training is undertaken by all staff and will include raising awareness of when visitors require additional assistance, building confidence when interacting with visitors with a disability and ensuring knowledge of the available accessible features and facilities such as Changing Places toilets and of operational procedures. Regular monitoring and review will also be carried out to assess general levels of accessibility. This includes regular reviews by specialist staff, feedback from users/visitors with a disability and consultation with user forums.

2.7 Park Mobility Scheme

The Park Mobility service helps support visitors to Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park who have mobility and/or visual impairment.

Following the success of the Park Mobility service in 2014, the programme was extended to run 7 days a week and is delivered by volunteers through Our ParkLife.

The service consists of:

- Accessible mobility buggy – 8 seater buggy driven around the Park by a trained volunteer
- Mobility scooter hire - 7 mobility scooters available for hire on the Park
- Manual wheelchair hire - 5 manual wheelchairs available for hire on the Park as well as 1 children's wheelchair and 1 bariatric wheelchair
- Volunteer guides - trained volunteers able to assist, support and guide Park visitors as required

The accessible mobility buggy runs on a circuit around the Park on a timetabled, pre-determined route identified on the Park Map¹¹. This further assists with bookings, understanding demands and avoiding over-booking during busy periods.

2.8 Visitor Profiles and Monitoring

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park attracts over 20 million visits annually¹² and current profiles show that visitors come for a range of reasons:

- using as a public space (41%)
- using a sports facility (22%)
- living, studying or working on the Park (13%)
- family or group day out (9%)
- visiting attractions or attending events (7%)
- shopping (6%).

It is anticipated that visitor numbers will increase in the period covered by this PMP as visitor attractions at Sadler's Wells East and V&A East Storehouse open with the East Bank Cultural Quarter expected to bring 1.5 million extra visitors to the Park annually.

Visitor satisfaction is known to be high with an estimated 95% of visitors choosing to return.

A combination of bluetooth technology backed up by manual counting and visitor surveys is used to provide an accurate account of visitors to the Park.

PART 3

HEALTHY, SAFE

AND SECURE

Health and Safety in the Park is overseen by the Health, Safety and Security Committee¹³ reporting to the LLDC Board. The Committee oversees the development of policy and guidance, compliance with legal requirements and ensures co-ordination in activities across the Park to mitigate risk and ensure users enjoy the Park safely and securely.



Policies and design guidance seek to design out risk. The Park is patrolled 24/7 by security teams and there is widespread use of CCTV. Key information is set out in the Park Safety Guide¹⁴ and information is displayed around the Park. The Park Champions, Security Teams and other LLDC and HFM Contractor staff provide a reassuring visible presence throughout the Park.

This section describes the Park facilities and approach to the management of health, safety and security across the Park.

3.1 Park Hubs

There are two Park hubs, one in North Park and one in South Park. Both hubs contain café, toilets and hospitality/community spaces.

North Park Hub

The North Park Hub provides a range of community facilities including a Park building, Timber Lodge, with café, meeting space and public toilets (including Changing Places toilet), award winning and inclusive Tumbling Bay Playground, and community events lawn.

The Timber Lodge café seats around 80 covers indoors, with space for a further 100 outside. The flexible meeting space can accommodate a maximum of 100 people and is designed for events and activities plus a facility for hire. There is a small garden area which can be used in the summer months.

The Tumbling Bay Playground comprises two principal areas, a sand and water play area and pine forest play area. Within the play area is Heather and Ivan Morrison's Cross and Cave sculpture, which provides two shelter spaces and a secluded space. In addition, a series of live willow dens by artist Jim Buchanan is located within the hazel copse and provides further natural play.

South Park Hub

The South Park Hub includes Riverside East run by Peppermint, providing a café, toilets, and a private hospitality space. The building also includes the box office for the ArcelorMittal Orbit operated by Zip World. The café seats around 60 covers indoors, with space for a further 40 externally. The hospitality space accommodates up to 80 people.

3.2 Venues

The partners for the operation and management of the Park venues and other facilities are shown on Table 2.

Venue	Operator
North Park Hub café - Timber Lodge	Five Star Catering
South Park Hub	Zip World
ArcelorMittal Orbit	Zip World
London Stadium	LS 185
London Aquatics Centre	Everyone Active
Copper Box Arena	GLL
VeloPark	GLL
Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centres	GLL
Riverside East	Peppermint

Table 2: Venue and Facilities Operators

ArcelorMittal Orbit

The ArcelorMittal Orbit is a visitor attraction which receives around 800,000 visits per annum and is operated by Zip World. The ArcelorMittal Orbit, at 114 metres, is London's tallest sculpture. It was designed by artist Anish Kapoor and engineer Cecil Balmond with the slide designed by artist Carsten Holler.

London Stadium

The post London 2012 Games Stadium is a 60,000 capacity venue and re-opened in 2016 as the London Stadium, the home ground for West Ham United Football Club, which is now managed by LS185. A community running track is also located adjacent to the Stadium.

London Aquatics Centre

London Aquatics Centre has a maximum capacity of 3,500 for events and is operated by Everyone Active as a public swimming pool for both local communities and elite swimmers and competitions. London Aquatics Centre opened as part of South Park in 2014.

Copper Box Arena

The Copper Box Arena has a capacity of 6,000 with scope for an additional 1,500 seats. It is a community sport facility and can host sporting and community events, as well as occasional exhibitions, concerts and conferences. The Copper Box Arena is operated by Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) and offers a wide range of indoor sports

including basketball, handball, badminton, boxing, martial arts, netball, table tennis, wheelchair rugby and volleyball. The venue has hosted major international and national sporting events, including BBC Sport Relief, Invictus Games, the Skateboarding World Championships and the Abu Dhabi Grand Slam Jiu-Jitsu World Tour and is also home to London Lions basketball and London Pulse netball¹⁵. The Copper Box Arena is also a destination for esports and used as a music venue as well as a hub for community groups. It facilitates grassroots sports through events such as the London Youth Games, offers holiday camps and gym sessions for teens. The venue also includes a health and fitness club, crèche and a café.

VeloPark

The VeloPark comprises the 6,000 seat Velodrome, 1 mile cycle track, mountain biking area and BMX area. It is owned by LVRPA and operated by GLL. It opened in March 2014. As well as hosting major national and international cycling events the venue offers visitor experiences including the velodrome experience.

Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centres

Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centres, previously known as Eton Manor, are operated by GLL and opened in summer 2014.

3.3 Events

Annual visitor numbers to the Park are estimated to be around 20 million including events. The 'What's on'¹⁶ page of the Park website provides an up to date programme of events and activities in the Park, from free events to major attractions such as Abba Voyage, V&A East Storehouse and Sadler's Wells. Cultural activities and sports events as well as opportunities for fitness, visitor guides and food and drink outlets in the Park are all detailed on the website.

Details of the range of indoor and outdoor events space is provided on the Park website¹⁷ along with guidance on holding events and hiring venues and spaces. On-going monitoring associated with the BAP, the PMP and through the HFM Contract will inform decisions on the level of use and the protection of landscape and habitats during events.

3.4 Park Infrastructure

Fencing, Gates and Railings

Permanent Park boundary railings have been installed to the North Park. There are no boundary railings to the South Park. The alignment and design of the Park railings and other fencing and access points are described in the 'North Park Secure Perimeter Design and Access Statement' (January 2013). The fencing alignments enable the North Park to be secured at night and allow the permitted 24 hour lit routes to be managed after dark. Routes to and from the Park and access points are described in more detail in Part 2.

Within the Park, post and rope fencing is used at key locations, as dictated by high visitor pressure. Other forms of temporary fencing (chestnut pale, Heras or tape) are used to protect new planting, areas subject to repair or during major events.

Paths, Roads, Bridges and Underpasses

The principal paths and concourses throughout the Park are surfaced with resin bound gravel surface course (previous surfacing of asphalt with resin bonded gravel is being replaced). A self-binding gravel CEDEC is used on secondary paths and along the riverside. All paths are edged with steel or timber edging. The bridge surfaces are also of asphalt with resin bonded or bound gravel surface course. A full schedule of paths and hard surface finishes is included in the PDG.

Bridges are one of the key physical elements of the Park and contribute to connectivity, creating east to west links through the Park and linking the communities around Stratford and Hackney Wick.

Park Furniture

Park furniture is of contemporary design with seating combining individual benches and seating terraces set into the slopes along the riverside. Seating locations and design are set out in accordance with the PDG and, where possible, conform to the IDS. A full schedule of Park furniture including seating, bollards, planters, cycle parking, refuse bins and moveable furniture is set out in the PDG.

Lighting

South Park and the 24 hour primary access route through the North Park are lit with lamp column style concourse lighting. The primary route through North Park is shown on Plan 5. Hub and venue lighting is operational during normal hours of operations except for approved external security lighting.

Lighting is integral to the design of South Park as many of the spaces are intended for use after dark. Lighting combines functional concourse lighting with a mixture of uplighters and other lighting elements which bring South Park alive in the evenings. Amenity lighting uses suspended lanterns and colour shift to create colour changes and ambience throughout the South Park. Feature lighting is located within the landscape elements such as the birch stem woodland and to illuminate the water features and play elements. A full list of all the lighting elements is included in the PDG. Reference should also be made to Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park lighting strategy which is currently being updated.

CCTV

CCTV is an integral part of site security and cameras are sited at key locations across the Park. CCTV is monitored and operated by dedicated security staff and situated within the Park Headquarters. CCTV within LVRPA managed areas is monitored by GLL. Trees within the Park are managed to maintain lighting coverage.

3.5 Safety and Security

The Park provides a safe and secure environment for all who visit, live or work within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. Through implementation of the PMP in association with the Park Health and Safety Policy¹⁸, LLDC will continue to deliver operational measures and procedures to mitigate unlawful activity, anti-social behaviours and deter terrorism, both within the LLDC and Park environment, and in partnership with other local stakeholders in the surrounding area.

The Park Design Guide (PDG) sets out the key principles for ensuring that the design and layout of the Park deters crime and supports crowd management for major events. The PDG recommends regular safety

inspections of Park facilities, including the high specification counter terrorism bollards around Stadium Island.

Women and Girl's Safety

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is the first public park in the UK to achieve Secure by Design accreditation which it has maintained since opening in 2014. Whilst good working practices in relation to safety and security are already in place, the issue of women and girls' safety has become a specific focus of consideration since the tragic events of 2021. LLDC is committed to taking steps to improve the safety and perception of safety for women and girls in and around the Park.

The results of consultation held in 2021 to understand how women and girls within the local community experienced Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park were published in the 'Safety of Women and Girls Consultation Report'. Recommendations from the report informed 'Creating Places that work for Women and Girls Handbook'¹⁹, a practical guide for local authorities, developers and designers on how to embed safety, comfort and inclusion for women and girls. LLDC is also working closely with stakeholders and partners through the Women's Safety Stakeholder Charter which represents a shared commitment to improving inclusion for all.

Policing and Security

The Health, Safety and Security Committee²⁰ at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is responsible for overseeing and advising on health, safety, security, and safeguarding matters within the jurisdiction of the LLDC. Its role includes reviewing policies, identifying and mitigating risks, ensuring coordination in health, safety and security, compliance with legal requirements, advising the LLDC Board, overseeing inclusion and diversity efforts, and considering the implications of the transition strategy. The committee operates within a structured framework, with specific procedural and reporting arrangements, including annual self-review, and its activities can be amended by resolution of the LLDC Board.

The Park Security Team (currently operated by G4S) provides 24/7 coverage across the Park. There is also an extensive CCTV system which helps to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. LLDC works with

local communities to ensure there is a good understanding of local issues and implications for Park safety and security. The Safety on the Park²¹ leaflet provides a guide to Park users and how to contact Park Security in the event of any issues or concerns.

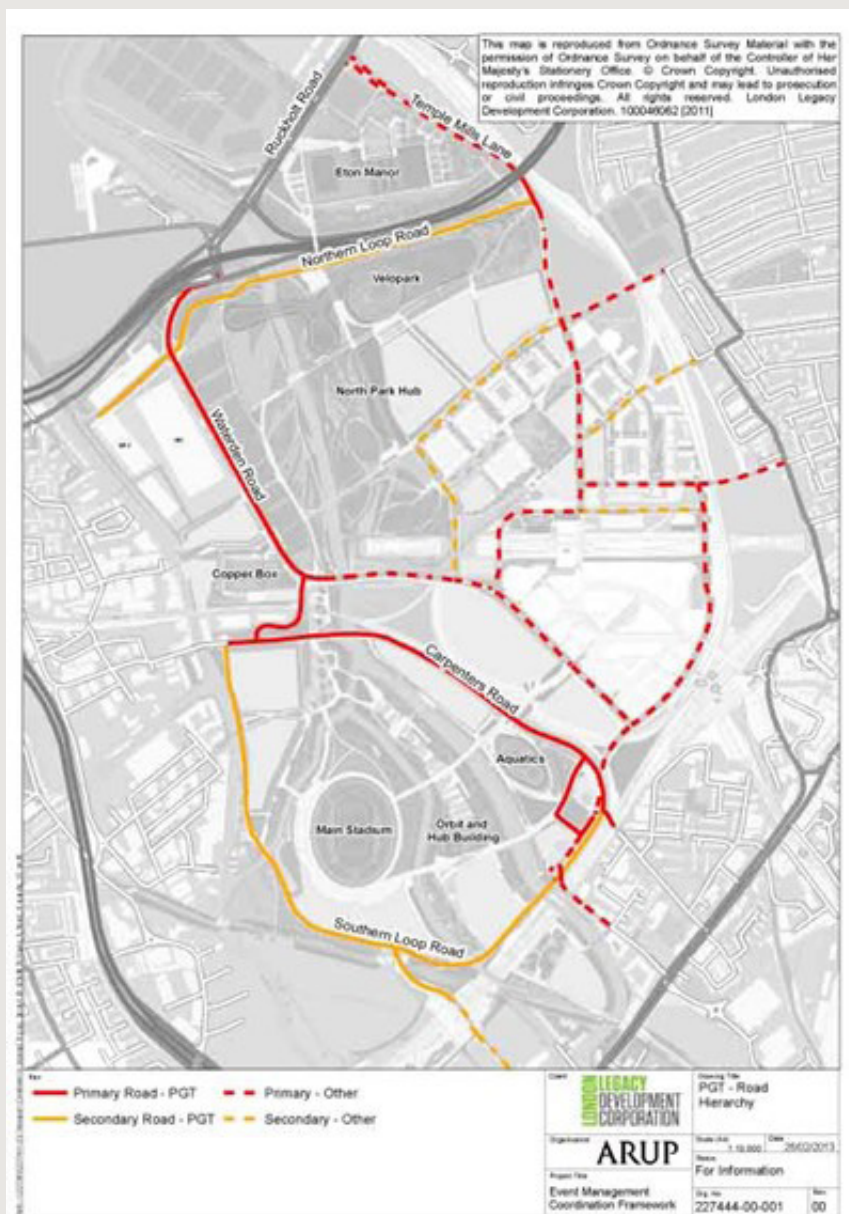
Security within the respective venues is the responsibility of the venue operator. There is an interface between venues and Park Security in relation to major events within the venues and any of the Park events spaces.

LLDC respects the rights of individuals to assemble for rallies and demonstrations and religious and political gatherings. In certain circumstances, approval may be given for assemblies within the Park. Requests will be considered provided:

- the date is available and does not conflict with other major events or activities in the Park
- there is no risk of public disorder
- there is no entertainment involved
- assembly organisers agree to comply with any conditions imposed by LLDC and relevant authorities, including the neighbouring boroughs.

3.6 Park Bylaws

LLDC does not have the power to make Byelaws or Dog Control Orders (DCOs). The Bylaws and DCOs which operate within the Park are those of the respective London borough in which each part of the Park lies²².



Plan 6: Road Hierarchy

PART 4

WELL MAINTAINED

AND CLEAN

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park continues to be managed to the standards and performance requirements set out in the PMP, LLDC policy documents and the HFM service level standards and supporting specifications.



LVRPA landholdings are managed in accordance with their management plan and grounds maintenance contract specifications which work in harmony with this PMP and the HFM specification.

The Park has held Green Flag status since 2014 and retaining Green Flag status is an important aspiration for Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

4.1 The Parklands

The parklands continue to provide a beautiful, dynamic and diverse landscape which both delights visitors and influences the design and management of parks and open spaces in many towns and cities.

The herbaceous plantings which created such an impact in 2012 and continue to enthral visitors have been re-created in numerous urban environments across the country, from parks to roof gardens and highway landscapes. The composition and character of these plantings is subject to monitoring and approaches to management and maintenance are adapted to ensure that the quality and beauty of the planting is maintained. This management recognises that these are dynamic landscapes, and the character and species composition is likely to change over time. In many ways, this is one of the more exciting and intriguing aspects associated with their management, requiring an understanding of the complex plant communities and how they interact with soils and changing climate.

The semi natural landscapes of North Park demonstrate how wildlife and recreation can be accommodated within the environment of an urban park. The success of these plant communities and the animals they support reflects the careful management of the habitats and monitoring of change in order to inform future management.

4.2 Litter and Cleansing

Litter and cleansing seeks to deliver DEFRA Code of Practice for Litter and Refuse Grade A²³ standards across the Park. Delivery of this standard is reflected in the KPIs and management prescriptions set out in this PMP.

4.3 Maintenance Standards

Annual site walkovers are undertaken involving the LLDC Park Services Manager, LLDC Landscape Design Team, idverde and the authors of this PMP. Notes from these walkover visits have been incorporated into the full management prescriptions in this PMP 2025-2030.

The HFM Contract defines expected standards and outputs. These are translated into KPIs and standards in the prescriptions set out in this PMP.

Management and maintenance of soft landscape areas, especially with reference to overall aims and objectives and to new or replacement planting, should take account of the objectives and design features as set out in the PDG. Choice of species for new or replacement planting should be consistent with the PDG planting palettes or, as appropriate, recommendations made by the original designers.

Tree planting across the whole Park can be broadly described as either formal or informal. The Park Design Guide summarises these as:

- Formal: linear planting alongside footpaths or spectator lawns, generally located along north-south streets through the Park and across public open spaces adjacent to venues, generally single stemmed.
- Informal: generally located on east-west streets leading to areas of parkland and the waterways, generally multi-stemmed.

The management prescriptions set out for trees are consistent with the recommendations set out in the PDG.

4.4 Irrigation

Irrigation systems across the Park combine 'pop up' systems located within the lawns and grassed areas with drip systems within the planting beds, including the 2012 Gardens. The irrigation system operated during Games time has been adapted and extended where necessary in order to ensure the successful establishment of new planting associated with the Park transformation and to work towards LLDC commitments on water conservation and management.

The irrigation system is managed through the HFM Contract with annual irrigation programmes agreed between the LLDC Park Services Manager and idverde, the HFM Contractor. Irrigation across the Park is currently under review to minimise water use.

4.5 Building and Infrastructure Maintenance and Equipment Maintenance

This PMP addresses the maintenance of structures and equipment which form part of the Park infrastructure, as described in Part 11 Management Prescriptions. The individual venues are maintained by the Operators as described in Section 3.3.



PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL

MANAGEMENT

5.1 Technology and Innovation

The application of technology and innovation has been at the heart of the Park since construction for 2012. All change, operation and management across the Park is guided by commitments to minimise the carbon footprint leading to innovation in building and open space design, energy, water and waste management, lighting and Park management.

There is free Wi-Fi across the whole of the Park enabling the deployment of Apps to provide orientation, information and interpretation. Interactive signage is also being installed across the Park.

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Innovation District unites diverse partners from business, academia, culture, and community to position east London as a global hub for research, development, and enterprise. Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Innovation District explores, tests, and enhances solutions for everyday challenges, with the potential to extend their impact to other urban areas.

The Park has trialled the use of driverless autonomous vehicles to transport visitors around the Park. Electric vehicles and equipment and remote technologies such as robotic mowers are deployed in all aspects of Park maintenance. Technologies have also been employed in monitoring on the Park such as the bat monitoring project by UCL.

Much of the Park and key assets are now mapped on a Geographic Information System (GIS) including assets of relevance to this PMP such as trees, lighting, BAP habitats, and hoardings. The next step in this PMP update is to include landscape typology mapping and the associated landscape prescriptions.

5.2 A Sustainable Park

The Park continues to be managed and operated in a manner which seeks to deliver the highest standards in sustainability. This extends across all corporate activities including offices and venues, with all events requiring submission of sustainability statements as part of licence applications. The Park continues to lead the way in demonstrating and delivering sustainable living, influencing development and activities in the local neighbourhoods and across the country. This is being achieved through a range of innovative initiatives including:

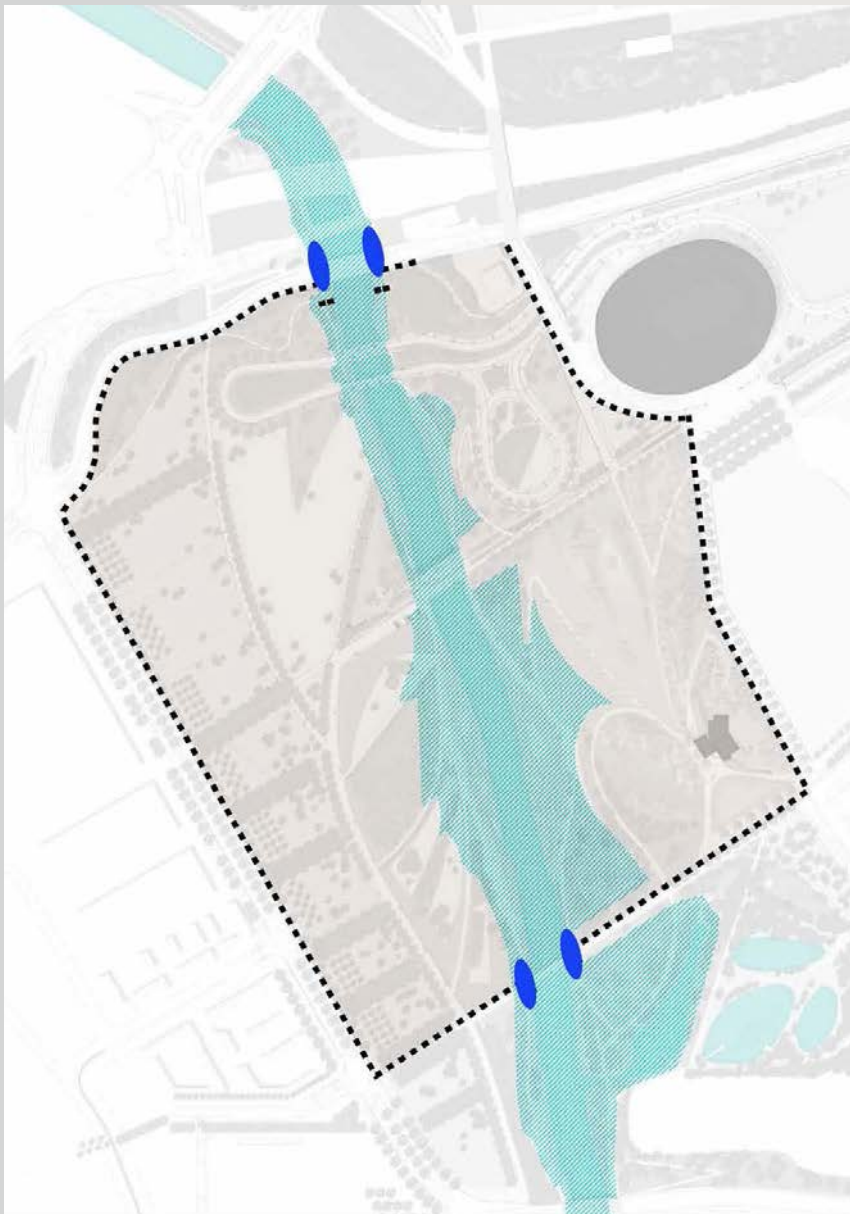
- Ensuring the operation, management and maintenance of the Park deliver on the commitments to reduce the carbon footprint and contribute to climate resilience set out in the Climate Action Strategy (see below).
- Ensuring the Park continues to provide an exemplar of what can be achieved in terms of biodiversity, nature recovery and green infrastructure within surrounding developments.
- Continue to explore sustainable techniques for weed control, including the current use of Foamstream, and ensure all materials used in the Park comply with appropriate design standards such as the FSC and PEFC sustainable timber standards.
- Through 'Our Parklife' continue to engage local people in the operation, management and maintenance of the Park providing education and benefits to health and well being.
- Test bed for future technology on the

Park such as the use of electric vehicles, equipment and wildlife monitoring with the benefits of technological innovation balanced against possible negative effects on public enjoyment of the Park, and potential concerns over personal security and data or effects on nature.

The creation of the parklands restored green infrastructure where there were industrial uses previously. All soils across the Park were manufactured to suit different locations and proposed planting (see Section 6.2). Much of the planting was designed to be drought tolerant with a low reliance on irrigation. The use and need for irrigation continues to decline as planting matures (see Section 4.5). Planting throughout the Park contributes to resilience to climate

change and enhances the biodiversity of our city contributing to nature recovery (see Section 6.3). Large parts of North Park are designed to absorb flood waters which would otherwise present flood risk to neighbouring residential and business districts (see Section 5.5). No peat is used in park management operations and all nursery suppliers are peat free in their production.

No chemicals are used on the Park. Invasive weeds such as Himalayan Balsam are being controlled by hand pulling. Biological controls such as nematodes (microscopic worms) are also used to control pests such as slugs. Technologies such as Foamstream are now deployed for the control of weeds eradicating the need for chemical use.



Plan 7: North Park 1 in 100 Year Risk Area

Materials used in construction, surfacing and furniture are sustainably sourced with an assessment of their whole life carbon (see Park Design Guide).

The location and masterplanning of the Park promotes walking, cycling and wheeling or use of the Park mobility scheme to travel around the Park. There is almost no parking available in the Park except for Blue Badge parking at venues, encouraging the use of public transport when travelling to the Park.

All new buildings are constructed to the highest sustainable standards, with minimal emissions in line with the Climate Action Strategy. Living roofs are a feature of many buildings and structures and full life cycle costs are calculated to ensure buildings are sustainable, functional and in keeping with the landscape.

5.3 Climate Action Strategy 2024²⁴

The operation and management of the Park is monitored continually to ensure that all decisions take account of the long term implications of climate change including the management of resources, maintenance practices and the Park visitor experience, in accordance with the Climate Action Strategy (CAS).

The Climate Action Strategy provides the framework for climate action against all LLDC's activities and commits to:

- net zero carbon in 2030 for LLDC-controlled emissions
- net zero carbon in 2038 for emissions from our value chain
- climate resilience in our buildings, public spaces and infrastructure

The Strategy identifies a number of risks related to the parklands including the increased risk of flooding, drought and wildfires, and water supply. The Strategy also recognises the role of the parklands in providing nature based solutions.

This iteration of the PMP addresses specific actions from the Climate Action Strategy principally:

- water and flood risk management to maximise storage capacity, reduce

demand and enhance water quality, for example, through management of the SuDS features in the Park

- management to minimise wildfire risk, for example through management of the meadows, grasslands and lawns
- opportunities to reduce energy demands, for example through electrification of maintenance vehicles and equipment, and to de-carbonise including reducing embodied carbon in parkland materials selection as detailed in the PDG
- risks associated with higher summer temperatures, for example through replacement planting of more drought tolerant plant species and reduction in irrigation

The HFM Contract requires regular reporting on all aspects of Park management, maintenance and operation including quarterly environmental reports covering environmental or sustainability activities undertaken; environmental impacts activities including energy, water and waste, and mitigation procedures for identified environmental impacts. This data will form part of LLDC's reporting as part of the CAS.

5.4 Wildfire Risk Management

The path and road network through the Park creates a series of firebreaks which would help to enable a fire to be contained within individual areas of the Park. The principal concerns and risks associated with fire come from unauthorised uses or deliberate actions. The Park bylaws place strict controls on unauthorised actions such as starting fires or use of barbecues.

Management of the grassland areas, in particular the meadow grasslands, is informed by the Biodiversity Manager in consultation with the Park Manager. Current management includes the creation of habitat mosaics with varied mowing regimes which is also beneficial in reducing fire risk.

The Park Manager and HFM Contractor monitor climate, ground and vegetation conditions across the Park. In the event of a perceived high risk of fire during extreme drought, management regimes may be modified in order to reduce fire risk.

5.5 Water and Flood Risk Management

The Park is operated and managed in order to minimise overall water demand and increase efficiency through best practice, innovative technology and sensitive landscape design and management.

The Park spans a complex network of waterways within the Lower Lea Valley with the River Lea flowing through North Park before becoming tidal through South Park and reaching the Thames approximately 3 km to the south, between Canning Town and Blackwall. Maintaining 'clean and biodiverse' waterways is achieved by maintaining and operating a wide range of locks, sluices and flood control gates such as Three Mills Lock, Lea Bridge Weir and Carpenters Road Lock. Canal & River Trust owns and manages these structures and operates them in strict accordance with the Trust's own mandatory operating and safety instructions and in close coordination with the Environment Agency. Regular inspections and maintenance of these structures, and periodic clearing and dredging of the river silts (particularly around surface water outfalls), is essential to ensure fully functional and safe waterway corridors.

Much of the water management of the catchment across the Park is delivered through a SuDS based system of open swales, wetlands and retention ponds with no water from the Park draining to mains sewers. Control of water is critical to Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park's success whether by maintaining the optimum levels for marginal vegetation and biodiversity or creating a setting for new homes, schools and businesses. Water levels in the River Lea through the Park are influenced by water draining through the large upstream catchment (most of northeast London, Hertfordshire and Luton) and the tidal cycle. The River Lea and Waterworks River are the main routes for flood flows and normal, day-to-day levels in this main flow route are maintained at 2.3-2.4m AOD by Three Mills Lock. At every high tide, the flood gates at Three Mills Lock rise to exclude the tide, causing fluvial waters behind the flood gates to be stored. On average, this raises the water level through the Park by 300-500mm.

During periods of higher flow in the River Lea, water levels through the Park can change quite significantly, particularly during periods of spring tides. North Park provides essential flooding capacity associated with predicted 1 in 100 year flooding events and was tested in the winter of 2013/14 when large parts of North Park were deliberately flooded to protect local homes and businesses. Flooding of the Park's riverside paths can occur during these higher flow periods. Inundation is predicted to occur as a 1 in 2 year event, or 50% chance of occurrence in any year i.e. a small flood event. The riverside paths in North Park are at a level of 4m AOD and flood flows in the River Lea in excess of this 1 in 2 year event will inundate the riverside paths with deep and fast flowing water. For example, in a 1 in 100 year event (1% chance of occurrence in any year), the paths will be under 1.8m of flood water. Plan 8 shows the areas at risk from a 1 in 100 year flood event in North Park. All flood waters would be contained within the existing channels in South Park during a 1 in 100 year flood event.

The flood risk model for the River Lea was updated by the Environment Agency (EA) in 2015 and is used to test the impact of various structures on flood risk, to produce new flood maps for the LLDC area and to update Park related data. Should any land within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park be altered in any way, reference must be made to the LLDC flood risk model in order to produce a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) prior to any works being undertaken. The FRA would need to be approved by the relevant planning authority and EA and may form part of a planning application.

The EA operates a flood warning service for the River Lea that includes the Park as part of the wider Stratford area which LLDC subscribes to. Alerts and warnings are based on property in the wider area at risk of flooding, rather than based on water levels in the Park. LLDC and the HFM Contractor have established procedures for monitoring the water levels on the Park itself, in order to warn when water levels are rising sufficiently to flood the riverside paths and other low-lying Park infrastructure to allow footpaths to be closed to access.

5.6 Waste Management and Recycling

LLDC continues to work with the HFM Contractor to meet commitments to provide for the efficient and sustainable management of waste associated with all aspects of the operation, management and use of the Park.

Park waste is disposed of via three waste streams, using idverde's local licensed waste carrier in accordance with the Park Waste Management Plan. idverde's waste streams include general waste (timber, metals, concrete), mixed recyclate (plastic, glass, paper, card, aluminium) and green waste. All waste is removed from site by the waste carrier and treated locally, with 98% recycled. General waste is processed to remove items which can be prepared for reuse, recycled and recovered, with the remaining items disposed to landfill. Green waste is mainly composted on site and with an estimated 95% of green waste composted on site.

All waste from the site is dealt with in accordance with the waste duty of care in section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the current Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations.



PART 6 BIODIVERSITY LANDSCAPE AND HERITAGE

The Park contains a diverse range of habitats and the gradual colonisation by a host of plants and animals has been one of the great success stories of the Park. Over eighty bird species have been recorded in the Park including rare and nationally protected species such as black redstarts and kingfishers. Habitats have been created to encourage re-colonisation of the river corridors by species such as water voles and otters. In parallel with measures to protect, conserve and enhance species and habitats, there is great emphasis on public engagement in the conservation programme, to inspire the next generation.



The creation and management of targeted wildlife habitat, which underpinned the overall design concept for both Olympic Park and Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, is described in the Biodiversity Action Plan 2025 to 2030 (see Section 6.3). The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) describes in depth the approach to conservation and management for wildlife and sets out LLDC's commitment to nature recovery. Habitats and species are monitored, and management adapted to enhance the quality and range of habitats and the diversity of species across the Park. Management is co-ordinated with partners and neighbours to ensure the Park contributes to wider ecological networks. Interactive projects such as the collaboration with UCL to use electronic sensors to monitor bat activity enables real time monitoring of wildlife in the Park. Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park continues to demonstrate the benefits of ecosystem services to the wider community through activities, interpretation and events.

6.1 Physical Description

The parklands were created from a largely abandoned, contaminated industrial landscape. There is a rich industrial heritage associated with the lower parts of the River Lea Valley and the River Lea navigation was an important transport corridor which served the industrial expansion of the Lower Lea Valley in the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The warehousing along the river, the locks, bridges and the canal itself are an important part of the industrial heritage of this part of London.

Enormous changes have occurred in the last ten years following the creation of the Park, enabling the re-discovery of the natural and landscape features such as the rivers and canals which define the local area within a dramatic man-made landscape. The complex network of waterways is now legible with the River Lea flowing through the heart of North Park before dividing at Carpenter's Lock into the Waterworks River, City Mill River and a section of River Lea separating South Park into the linear area which now centres on the ArcelorMittal Orbit and Stadium Island. The River Lea Navigation Canal defines the western edge of the Park (see Plan 11). Strategic views along the waterways and through the landscape to the venues and other features, such as artworks, are a defining and carefully managed feature of the Park, providing reminders at each visit as to how the Park and surrounding areas are changing. They are one of many ways in which the success or otherwise of how the Park is being managed can be measured.

The Park will continue to evolve at the heart of the 'Great Estate'²⁵, a concept that ensures that all new development, change and the long term stewardship of the Park adheres to the vision and underlying principles of legacy, sustainability, quality, climate change resilience and place making to provide real benefits for people. LLDC and others are compiling a library of images and other records and data which will enable this story to be told in the future.

Topography

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park occupies just over 100 hectares within the flood plain of the Lea Valley. The Hackney Marshes lie upriver to the north west while the urban areas of Leyton, Stratford, Bow and Hackney border the site to the north east, south east, south west and west, respectively.

Prior to the creation of the Park the waterways were heavily engineered and inaccessible. The riverbank gradients were significantly reduced and softened, and the width of the river corridor expanded in the northern areas as part of the creation of the Games time Olympic Park. North Park comprises a dramatic mix of plateaux and river valleys with significant views from both plateau tops and from the bridges which provide east/west connections across this linear parkland. South Park comprises a more gentle and extensive landscape, threaded by the network of rivers and canals and creating a 21st century pleasure garden and setting for the Games' architectural legacy of the London Stadium, London Aquatics Centre and ArcelorMittal Orbit.

The Park has been designed to be as accessible and inclusive as possible for a wide range of visitors, employees and future residents. Levels, widths and gradients were all considered in the creation of a coordinated network of legible, safe and accessible routes and spaces, designed to support a range of functions for all users at different times of the day, week and year. Routes, views and topography help to provide orientation and legibility supported by information systems, wayfinding cues and signage including the use of artworks and murals.

Geology

At the end of the last Ice Age (approximately 12,000 years ago) the flood plain of the River Lea was formed by glacial melt waters²⁶ over which layers of river alluvium have subsequently been deposited.

Soils²⁷

The site's historical uses for industry and transport created significant ground and soil contamination including physical contamination (such as glass content), chemical contamination (including hydrocarbons, heavy metals and asbestos) and biological contamination (including Japanese Knotweed).

Site-wide remediation was required to create the Olympic Park and, although some site soils were washed and processed for re-use as civil engineering materials (e.g. for the core of some landforms), all landscape soils and growing media were imported. The remediation strategy included the use of a horizontal, orange geogrid placed over the final landform grade, with sub and

topsoils imported and spread as a 'human health layer'. Sub and topsoil depths were generally to a total depth of 800mm with some exceptions including a depth of 2m in allotment areas.

Seven soil types were created to meet the varying circumstances dictated by landscape and ecology design, remediation strategy, programme constraints, drainage strategy and sustainability (see Table 3).

Soil type	Planting environment	Main soil properties/characteristics
Landscape general purpose subsoil enabling works subsoil	All soft landscape environments	Water attenuation Drainage of surplus water anchorage for larger plants Resistant to compaction Workable at high moisture contents High sand content
Multipurpose topsoil	Woodland planting, shrub and groundcover planting Feature (annual) meadows London 2012 Gardens	Moderate drainage rate Sandy soils (fine to medium) Moderate to high fertility status High organic matter content Low lime content
Moisture retentive topsoil	Wooded gullies	High moisture retention to maintain damp conditions most of the year Ability to maintain adequate soil structure Clay based soil with strong structure and self-repair mechanism (shrink/swell)
River edges and wet woodland topsoil	Riparian wetland Wet woodland	Simulate existing alluvial soils Moderate organic matter content Moderate fertility Medium soil texture
Low nutrient topsoil	Perennial species-rich grassland meadow	Low fertility to encourage diversity High organic matter and total (organic) nitrogen Sandy texture
High permeability turf soil	Lawns	High level wear and tear High performance turf Compaction resistant root zone Compaction resistant root zone High sand content with narrow PSD High infiltration and permeability Good reserves of organic matter for moisture and nutrient retention Slow release nutrients to reduce reliance on chemical fertilisers
Structural tree soil and tree sand	Trees in paved areas	Growing medium for tree roots Pavement sub-base Specialist root zones to maintain sufficient porosity to provide conditions for plant growth Appropriate geotechnical properties

Table 3: Soil types

6.2 Biodiversity Action Plan 2025 to 2030²⁸

The original Olympic Park Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)²⁹ prepared in 2008, provided a framework to enable the planners, designers, builders and operators of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park to maintain and enhance biodiversity, by identifying habitats and species of concern and setting targets for action, a key element of the 'Great Estate' approach in the creation and development of the neighbourhoods. Since the opening of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, a BAP has been produced every five years in parallel with the updates to the PMP. The current BAP covers the period 2025 to 2030.

The Park has replaced the 45 hectares of BAP habitat which were lost during construction. These habitats form the basis of the BAP and provide homes to a wide variety of species. The habitats can be broadly separated into 4 groups, each with its own Habitat Action Plan (shown on Plan 8) and each group is represented in different amounts across the parklands, collectively forming a rich and diverse greenspace:

- Built Environment Action Plan
- Grasslands Action Plan
- Trees and Scrub Action Plan
- Wetlands Action Plan

Species Action Plans are also described and listed below including five new species:

- Black Redstart
- Linnet
- House Sparrow
- Reed Bunting
- Starling
- Song Thrush
- Swift
- House Martin (added as part of 2025 BAP)
- Sand Martin
- Grey Heron
- Kingfisher
- Kestrel (added as part of 2025 BAP)
- Bats
- Amphibians
- Reptiles

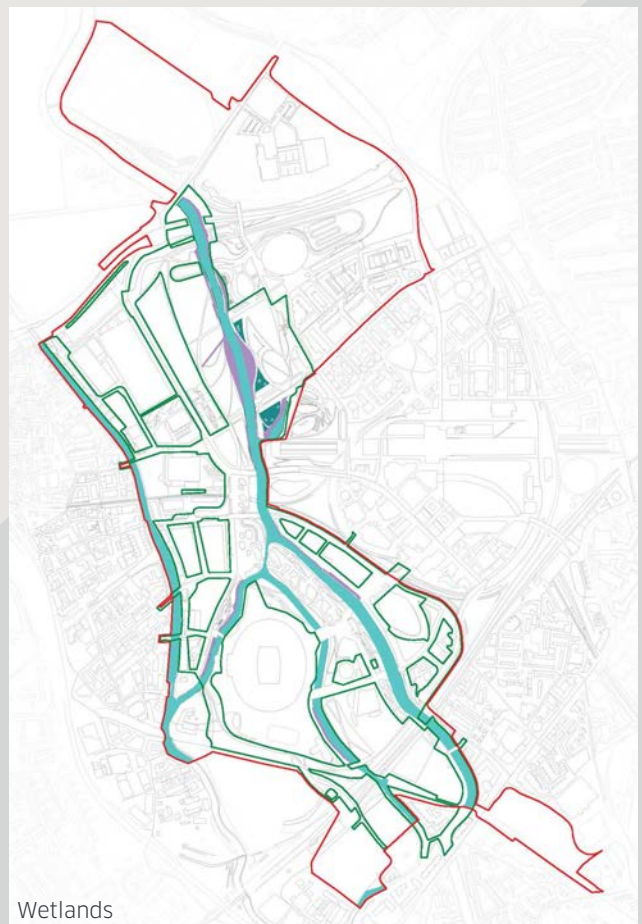
- European Eel
- Black Poplar
- Brown-banded Carder Bee
- Black Mining Bee (added as part of 2025 BAP)
- Large Scabious Mining Bee (added as part of 2025 BAP)
- Toadflax Brocade Moth
- Picture Wing Fly
- Streaked Bombardier Beetle
- Flower Beetle
- Tumbling Flower and Fungus Beetle
- Scentless Plant Bug
- Soft-winged Flower Beetle (added as part of 2025 BAP)
- Aquatic Mammals
- Invasive and non-native species

The BAP also includes a Community Action Plan which sets out options for community involvement in habitat management and monitoring.

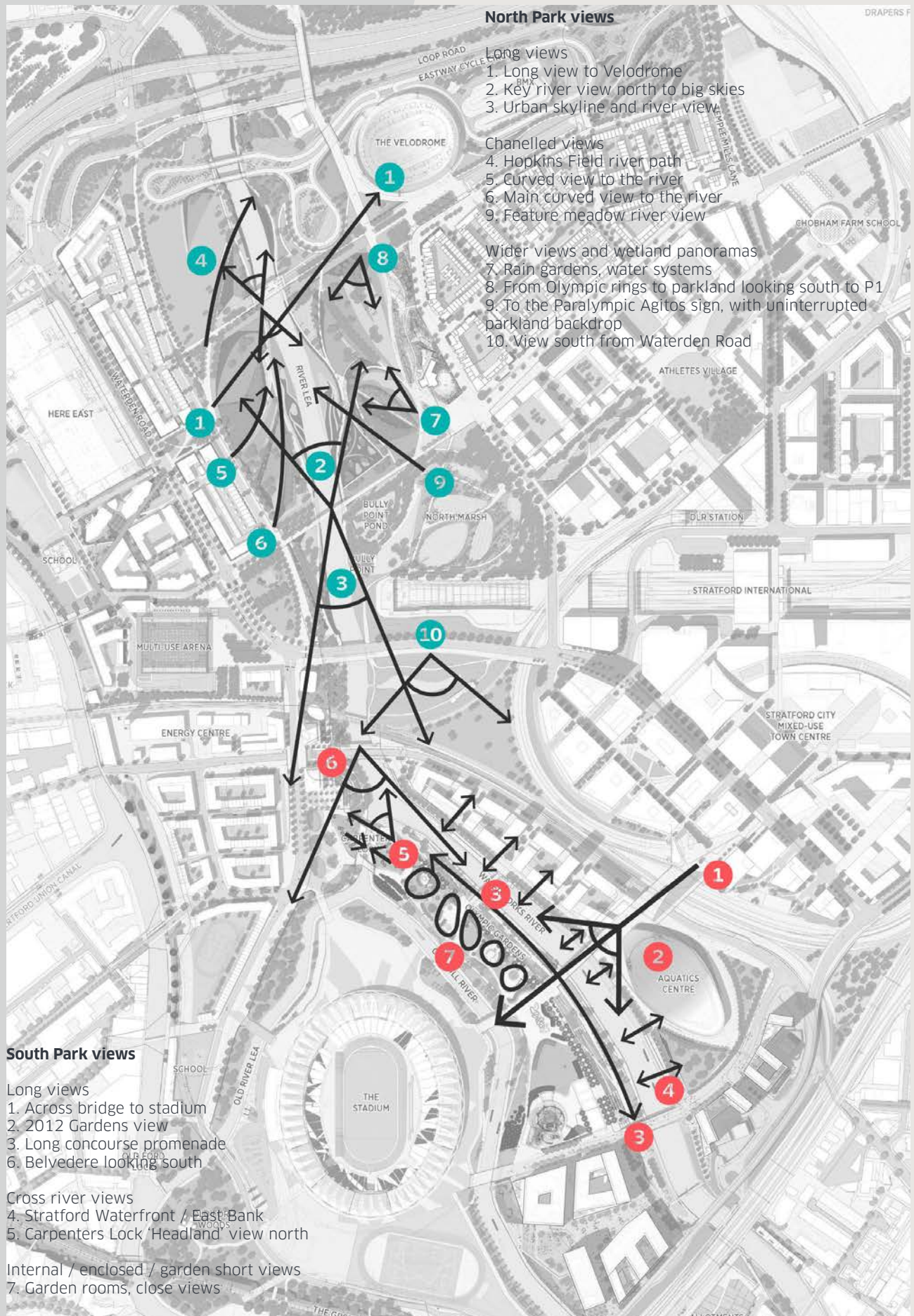
Biodiversity monitoring includes photographic records, habitat condition surveys, annual surveys for all the species in the Species Action Plans and the production of a GIS inventory that shows the locations of all bird boxes, bat boxes, hibernacula, otter holts and other features.

BAP monitoring continues to inform the review of management prescriptions set out in the Park Management Plan and day to day works and operations to ensure consistency with the BAP. The Habitat and Species Action Plans have been agreed in consultation with stakeholders and are informed by the species surveys undertaken. The Park Ecologist prepared the Control of Himalayan Balsam Action Plan (Appendix 5) which is a response to increased presence of Himalayan Balsam, in particular in the waterways, reedbeds and wetlands.

Records and data are fed into regional and national databases, principally Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) and the National Biodiversity Network (NBN). As well as MOL, large parts of the Park are now designated as a Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (see Plan 3).



Plan 8: Biodiversity Action Plan 2-25-2030 Habitat Maps



Plan 9: North and South Park Strategic Views

6.3 View Management

This PMP, Valuing Landscape and the PDG describe the design intentions and overall character of the Park. Operation and management of the Park will deliver and retain these overall guiding principles.

Views are an important element of the overall Park design concept and contribute significantly to public enjoyment of the Park. The PDG and the Valuing Landscape both identify the importance of maintaining designed views and the key designed views within the Park are illustrated on Plan 9. The PDG highlights 'key vistas are focused on preserving views of the Lee Valley VeloPark, London Aquatics Centre and ArcelorMittal Orbit, as well as long views down the River Lea. Planting should be managed to maintain these strategic views.'

6.4 Conserving Heritage and Archaeology

The industrial and natural heritage of the Park will be demonstrated through interpretation and a wide range of activities and events. LLDC will continue to work with local conservation and heritage groups and build on information on the heritage of the Lea Valley and surrounding area to conserve the original parkland layout and design concepts from the London 2012 Games.

6.5 Character Areas

The Park remains a landscape in transition with the continued development of areas such as Stratford Waterfront and the creation of new gardens and features such as the London Blossom Garden in North Park. Replacement planting has also been carried out to parts of the 2012 Gardens and is planned at Carpenter's Lock and the Great British Garden. The need to refresh planting is a reflection of the age of much of the perennial planting (the 2012 Gardens have been in place for 15 years), the need to reduce the extent of more invasive species, the need to address climate resilience and to a lesser extent changing priorities.

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park has been designed to create a strong identity with a landscape which is rich in character, horticultural excellence and wildlife habitat and the PDG identifies four principal character areas. Within these character

areas, there are a number of sub character areas or features which are used to describe the character and design intentions for each element of the Park and to inform the management prescriptions set out in Part 11 of this PMP.

South Park

South Park can be divided into four sub character areas:

- Arc Promenade and Pleasure Gardens
- Stratford Waterfront and Walk
- Carpenters Lock
- London Aquatics Centre

Arc Promenade and Pleasure Gardens

The South Plaza forms the heart of South Park, bounded by the waterways and the 2012 Gardens and anchored by the ArcelorMittal Orbit and the South Park Hub. The expansive hardscape of the Olympic concourse has been transformed into the Arc Promenade and Pleasure Gardens.

The Arc Promenade and the Pleasure Gardens create a landscape framework for both everyday use and enjoyment, as well as for supporting a wide range of event programming, from food festivals to concerts and performances and to arts, culture and education. The Arc Promenade is the new spine to South Park, linking all of the major spaces and providing orientation for visitors and establishing open views and connections. The Promenade is lined with trees, beneath which are seating areas, kiosks, play elements and spaces.

The Pleasure Gardens comprise a series of six event rooms and garden spaces, each designed as a unique social, eventful and playful setting and linked by the Planting Ribbon, a sinuous belt of herbaceous planting: the Carousel Room (open and flexible space), the Room-in-a-Room (sculptural ring feature for social interaction and impromptu performances), the Sun Lawn (open, south-facing lawn area), the Theatre Room (event space, with a timber stage and seating terrace), the Play Room (theatrical environment for children and family play) and the Music Room (large-scale musical play feature).

South Park builds on the history of gardens and plantsmanship. The 2012 Gardens are rich, delightful and vibrant gardens which tell the story of plant collecting along a half mile stretch of the Waterworks River.

Located at the southern end of the Arc Promenade, the Event or Civic Room provides a critical node, at the junction between the north/south route from the South Park Plaza to the South Park Hub, and the east/west route from Stratford into the Park and to London Stadium. The Event Room serves as an entry plaza, as a medium sized event space and as a holding area for large crowds at the London Stadium. The primary features within the Event Room are an interactive water feature (the Water Labyrinth), a linear seating terrace located at the north end that supports spectator functions and long arc seating benches which flank the eastern and southern edges of the space.

The South Park Hub is the visitor centre for the South Park, located in close proximity to the ArcelorMittal Orbit, with a café, ticketing and retail offerings, outdoor seating areas, lawn and strong visual connection to the river and surrounding park.

Stratford Waterfront and Stratford Walk

The gardens of Stratford Waterfront comprise a series of beds planted with mixed herbaceous and ornamental grasses planted on the stepped transition from the new buildings (V&A, BBC and London College of Fashion) to the River Lea. There are specimen trees and shrubs in the beds towards the lower parts of the gardens designed to not interfere with lighting. The gardens create a dramatic cascade effect tumbling down the steps from the buildings to the river. The plantings were designed to reflect changes in plant character associated with changes in elevation with a more lush, verdant character to the lower areas and a more sparse, open character to the higher areas.

The raised beds on Stratford Walk contain a similar mix of herbaceous perennials and ornamental grasses with multistem trees set in large raised planters with integrated and inclusive seating and lawn area.

Carpenters Lock

Carpenters Lock retains the mirrored Games time bridges, structures and engineered abutments, but adds a unifying wood deck

‘carpet’ which flows down the slopes of the two bowls bordering the waterway. This ‘carpet’ is a sequence of seating steps that are oriented perpendicular to the Lock bridge. Planting comprises substantial Scots Pines within a short grass meadow, mixed with perennials.

London Aquatics Centre

The planting to the London Aquatics Centre mainly comprises areas of species rich lawns with trees. There is avenue tree planting along the promenade to the River Lea. The green wall and planting beds adjacent to the building are not maintained by LLDC under this PMP.

Park Centre

The Park Centre has four principal sub character areas:

- The Belvedere
- The Great British Garden
- Stour Road Link
- Southern Edges

Although shown as outside the character area in the PDG plan this area also includes the Southern Edges which form the southern extents of the Park and wrap around the Stadium Island.

The Belvedere

The Belvedere forms the principal link between North and South Park and includes the road and railway bridges leading to Carpenter’s Road. Mandeville Place forms the central feature of the Belvedere. The landscape structure of the Belvedere is mainly hard standing with lenses of grassland, shrub and tree planting which includes an orchard - a celebration of the London 2012 Paralympic Games. The Belvedere includes areas of temporary planting adjacent to the development site at Sweetwater.

The Great British Garden

The intimate Great British Garden, created for Games time, is retained on the western arm of the Belvedere, which also provides access to the Greenway and Canal Park. The banks to the Old River Lea include some of the few areas of mature woodland in the Park.

Stour Road Link

The Stour Road Link provides a pedestrian connection across the River Lea Navigation to Stour Road in Hackney Wick. There are smaller beds of mixed shrub and herbaceous planting and trees on the approaches to the bridge.

The Southern Edges

The landscape of South Park wraps around Stadium Island providing links to Canal Park and the Greenway. Much of the planting in this area has more of the character of North Park with extensive meadows and rough grassland and belts of woodland, scrub and trees. The Southern Edges also includes small sections of the existing woodland at Old Ford Wood and the allotments.

North Park

The areas of parkland retained from Games time have been expanded to the west and east to create three distinctive landscape character areas:

- The Landscape Rooms
- The Riverside Parklands
- Timber Lodge and Tumbling Bay Playground

The Landscape Rooms

The Landscape Rooms are located on the future development parcel forming the western edge of North Park, much of which will be developed during the period covered by this PMP. The area is currently extensive areas of lawn, with smaller areas at the southern end established as meadow, providing open spaces for a range of informal recreation as well as events. The rooms are defined by avenue trees with small clumps of trees and large shrubs, underplanted with woodland bulbs, with mown paths inviting visitors to explore.

The Riverside Parklands

The river valley parklands, located either side of the River Lea, form the heart of North Park and continue the theme of a landscape of sculpted, dramatic landform with dramatic display and wildflower meadows, woodlands, wetlands and lawns, and characterised the area during Games time. The emphasis on habitat creation, and management to enhance

the diversity of habitats along the river corridor, has been extended to include new areas in the North Park Hub.

Features created during transformation include planting and seating on the F02 bridge, which creates a strong focus and meeting place in the Park and benefits from the dramatic views north and south along the River Lea. Views to and from the river, towards the venues, and across the parkland landscape have been retained and extended to include views to and from the North Park Hub. Retention and framing of views guides the management of much of the Park (see Plan 9).

The London Blossom Garden was created in 2022 in response to a GLA brief and is located in Riverside Parklands. The garden was part of a nationwide initiative led by the National Trust to create colourful gardens inspired mainly by tree blossom and commemorates the Covid-19 pandemic. The garden comprises several cherry and other blossom trees with formal lawns and beds of mixed herbaceous perennials and grasses.

Planting on Northwall Road follows the northern boundary of the park and provides a buffer to the busy A12.

Timber Lodge and Tumbling Bay Playground

The North Park Hub consists of the Timber Lodge and Tumbling Bay play areas which were opened in July 2013. The area contains a series of landscape areas which tell the story of individual plant life cycles - from the pioneer birch and hazel woodlands through to pine forest. Interwoven is a play layer which uses these stories to inspire play and exploration. The landforms respond to the sculptural topography of the wider site and site constraints, in particular services, mimicking the flow of the river and ensuring a seamless flow of topography. The succession garden is an attractive element of the play environment and one where children are invited to explore the different plant groups, their colours, smells, sounds, scale and varying forms. It provides rich play value and gives children a sense of time, seasonality and successional change.

The Tumbling Bay Playground provides a range of opportunities for children of all ages to explore, be challenged, play and learn, and which mirror the succession themes within the landscape. There are two distinct areas to

the playground: the sand and water play area for younger children and the pine forest play area for older children. The design concept for the sand and water play area has two principal components: the source of the river and its naturalised form set within a planted river valley, and the industrial canalisation of the river. A large sand pit is located alongside the Timber Lodge and includes timber-based play structures based on the themes of construction. The pine forest play area provides play opportunities based on high level climbing and platform walkways, using timber structures that mimic the form and habit of the pine. This area is designed as a highly physical and challenging play element for older children. The surrounding landforms provide a series of interconnecting routes via ramps, steps, bridges and slides as well as play elements which explore the physicality of balancing, jumping and sliding.

The Timber Lodge building, containing a café and community facilities including a Changing Places toilet, is designed as an extension of the landscape, and internal and external spaces read together as a single entity.

Canal Park

Canal Park was completed in 2016 and, for the purposes of management and maintenance, has been incorporated into Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. It creates a linear community space along the Lee River Navigation tow path, linking North and South Parks and local communities along the navigation, as well as providing a western extension to North Park itself.

Canal Park is a mix of perennial meadows, species rich lawns, swales, herbaceous planting and specimen trees and provides natural colour through the summer months with a significant level of biodiversity throughout the year. Natural play elements are integrated into the landscape and access throughout is provided by a network of paths and links into adjacent areas.

6.6 Waterways

The River Lea flows through the heart of the Park and forms a magnet for visitors. Activities to enable visitors to explore, learn about and gain access to the river form part of the events and activities programme for the Park. The network of waterways and canals across the whole of Queen Elizabeth

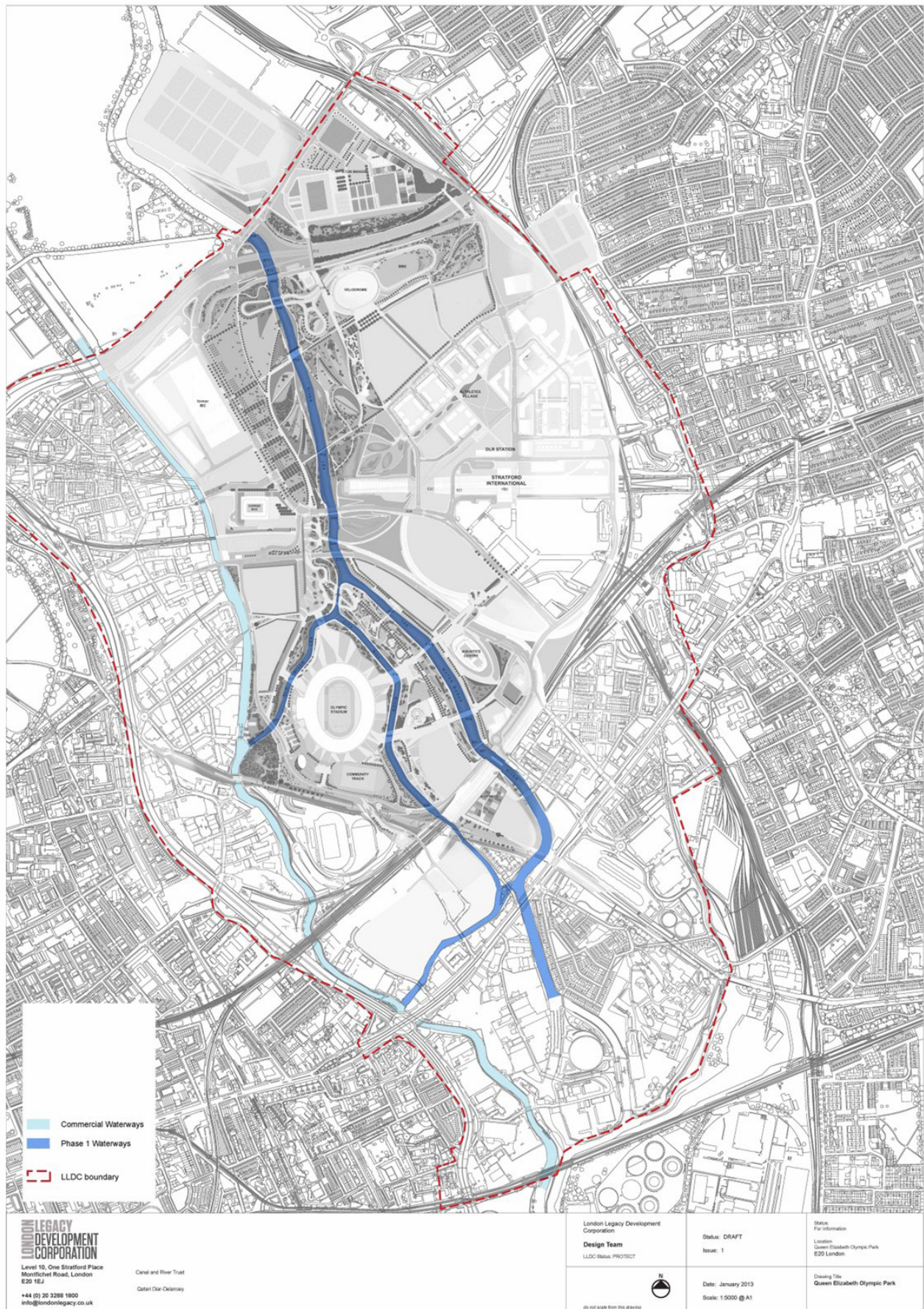
Olympic Park is shown on Plan 10.

6.7 Trees: The Park Tree Matrix

All trees have been given a unique reference number and their locations, species, girth (at planting), outline condition are recorded on the Park Tree Matrix. The matrix also includes records of inspections, works and replacement. Trees are surveyed on an annual basis and this information is recorded in the Park GIS. This provides the basis for a tree management system for the Park, developed by idverde.

6.8 Public Art

Public art created for Games time, through permanent and temporary installations, activities and events, will continue to be one of the defining characteristics of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The Park hosts an internationally significant art collection with over 25 pieces and the Art on the Park Trail describes and locates the permanent art installations across the Park and links to an interactive GIS map³⁰. LLDC monitors all public art pieces on the Park though not all are within LLDC's management responsibility and has developed a policy framework to care for the pieces and evaluate future proposals. LLDC Individual artworks and specific maintenance requirements are detailed in Appendix 5 of this PMP with prescriptions in Section 11.10. Temporary artworks and installations are part of the changing face of the Park.



Plan 10: Canal and Waterways Network

PART 7 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

7.1 The Park Community

Our Parklife Community Interest Company (CIC) was founded on Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park launched in 2014 to connect local people to the Park through employment, training and volunteering. It aims to:

‘create measurable, positive social impact for local people through how the Park is managed and maintained by involving local people in services, activities and events. We do this through employment and training, volunteering programmes and providing services on the Park. The income we receive for the services we provide is reinvested in our social purpose.’

The success of Our Parklife is reflected in the diversity of opportunities, events and activities which engage with people across social, economic and demographic groups. These include:

- providing opportunities in the Park for employment and training, improving skills and knowledge and encouraging entrepreneurship, innovation and business skills
- providing opportunities within the operation of the Company’s founding members across London, for employment and training and improving skills and knowledge
- providing opportunities in the Park for new and existing residents to meet and mix, promoting cohesion and inclusion, and
- providing opportunities in the Park for local people to volunteer, to learn about environmental sustainability and to undertake initiatives in their own neighbourhoods and providing educational opportunities for schools and young people.

There is now undeniable evidence of the social value created through this initiative and Our Parklife report annually on their impact across the local communities³¹. Not only are there clear benefits to people’s wellbeing and physical and mental health but this also translates to significant financial savings, in particular to health services. In Our Parklife’s Impact Report 2023 states that 77% of Park Champion volunteers say that volunteering has improved their wellbeing, and/or their physical health.

The creation of ‘Park Champions’ took forward the extraordinary success of the ‘Games Makers’ volunteer programme created for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The ‘Games Maker’ role has evolved but volunteers continue to provide support for both international and community events taking place in the venues and on the Park. Park Champions are vital to the visitor experience, providing a warm welcome, useful advice and information, directions and assistance to all those who need it by helping support the Park’s Information Point and Park Mobility Services. Our Parklife now has a pool of volunteers from diverse age, cultural and social backgrounds. This is one of the largest volunteer pools associated with any park in the country with around 693 registered volunteers and having managed over 2,300 volunteers in the past 12 years.

Our Parklife also provides an important support role to the HFM Contractor in the delivery of training and skills and employment opportunities in the Park. Our Parklife has played a key role in securing and supporting apprenticeships, internships and work placements and pre-employment training and leads on a whole host of educational and careers visits.

The Mobile Garden project, launched in 2015, created a temporary community garden on the Park’s development sites

aiming to activate and make use of spaces for community benefit before they are developed. The Mobile Garden provides local people with the opportunity to grow, learn and relax. Our Parklife continue to run activities subject to funding, but Hackney Bridge has taken over the management and maintenance of the Garden.

7.2 Community Engagement Programme

Park Champions

Our Parklife continues to be the principal organisation co-ordinating and implementing community engagement across the Park through the 'Park Champion'³² programme. The Park Champions programme offers a range of diverse, meaningful and exciting opportunities including events, conservation and gardening, customer and mobility service, and tour guides. The Our Parklife website promotes opportunities for community engagement across a range of activities and events and currently reports 121,000 volunteer hours delivered with 17,000 being delivered in 2024 alone.

The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park What's On³³ webpage, and the various venue websites, promote events across the Park which now include major exhibitions at the V&A as well as sporting and other cultural and local community events.

Elevate

Elevate is our youth leadership platform informed by a Board made and led by a dedicated group of 17 local young changemakers who bring lived experience into governance, strategy forming and decision-making. Drawn from a unified home from London's host boroughs, Elevate Board provides authentic local insight and a grounded understanding of the communities the programme serves.

Their contribution strengthens the strategic thinking, challenges established systems and supports the delivery of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Strategic Framework to ensure delivery outcomes are equitable and effective. By bridging local knowledge with boardroom and Park grown stakeholders they help ensure the programme remains responsive and impactful for local talent.

The Elevate Board plays a key role in shaping a growing ecosystem characterised by innovation, ambition, and long-term transformational potential. Their leadership empowers the development of stronger communities, uplifting and supporting inclusive talent pipelines, accessible creative spaces, and improved community health to enable cultural, social and knowledge growth.

The yearly programme also delivers a youth-led conference delivered by Elevate held at multiple venues across the Park for local young residents and members of the wider community to connect, explore and empower.

Community Anchor Network

The Community Anchor Network (CAN) is a partnership that brings together both community organisations and Park institutions, to work together to ensure the Park delivers inclusive growth for all.

It functions as:

- A network of trusted community organisations anchored on and around the Park
- A mechanism for embedding community voice into governance, policy, and place-based decision-making
- A platform for collaboration, shared learning, and driving positive change – connecting people, place, and opportunity across East London

The Community Anchor Network (CAN) is an emerging model, but its strength lies in the fact that it has been developed by well-established local organisations, many of which have been active in East London for decades. Collectively, these organisations have deep roots in their neighbourhoods, with trusted relationships and a track record of delivering community-led change.

The CAN has so far engaged with 150 local community organisations and charities within a 1 mile radius around Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park through meetings, workshops and events. Park institutions including East Bank partners, developers and venues on Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park have also been informed and helped shape the conversation along the way.

Digital Engagement Platform

The 'Have Your Say' portal³⁴ provides the principal platform for engagement with the public on initiatives and change with opportunities for the local community and stakeholders to take part in surveys and provide feedback.

Physical Engagement

Leaflet drops, use of local noticeboards and door to door engagement is also carried out to access the local community without access to the internet. Information is provided, and in person engagement events held, at various community facilities across the Park as well as through local community networks to provide as many opportunities as possible for the local community to engage with opportunities and development on the Park.

7.3 Education and Learning

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Education and Learning programme³⁵ delivers a diverse and inspiring offer for local schoolchildren, introducing innovative approaches to learning that enable schools to embed the Park within the curriculum. It creates a clear, single communication channel between schools and on-site opportunities, while opening up exciting and meaningful routes for engagement through careers education. This is delivered through:

Go! Network

The network connects local schools to all the opportunities in the Park through regular communication. Schools situated in the surrounding boroughs are kept up to date with all the Park related educational and learning opportunities. Currently there are 200 schools signed up to the network.

Learning Trails

The Park has a suite of learning resources for schools to bring with them and use within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. These resources have been designed to inspire, raise aspirations and raise educational attainment amongst schoolchildren. Worksheets have been designed to bring the national curriculum to life across a range of subjects and key stages. These resources provide a quality learning experience for students through exploring the past, present and future of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park

through the spectacular parklands, venues and waterways.

East Ed

East Ed brings together Educators CPD, East Summer School and East Careers Week to create a joined-up, place-based approach to careers education on the Park. Teacher CPD equips educators with industry insight, practical tools and confidence to embed creative and emerging career pathways into learning. East Careers Week connects young people to careers on the Park, providing access to employers through industry talks, workshops and site visits. East Summer School builds on this offer each year over 300 12-17 year olds with immersive, hands-on experiences, enabling young people to develop skills, confidence and networks across a range of sectors on the Park.

Gardening Skills programmes

The Park hosted the Green Gardening Skills East programme in 2025 following two successful cohorts of Future Gardeners. The Future Gardeners training and work experience scheme launched in 2023 operated by the Bankside Open Spaces Trust in partnership with Our Parklife and a host of other partners, offers free opportunities for local people to develop the skills to explore a career in horticulture.



PART 8

MARKETING AND

COMMUNICATION

8.1 Marketing and Communication

The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park website³⁶ provides the principal reference point for those wishing to visit or learn more about the Park, attend events and learn about volunteering and employment opportunities. The website is a public facing site with the home page leading on things to do and attend when visiting the Park. Employment opportunities, community engagement and how the Park is changing are also prominent on the home page. The home page provides links to all of the Park venues and specific events, together with links to LLDC publications, including annual reports and policy documents and terms of reference for LLDC and its governance.

The website therefore combines the promotion of the Park with a functional, informative role linked to community engagement, employment opportunities, events and developments, and offers a resource for professionals and members of the public wishing to learn more about the Park and how it was created. The 'Your Say' portal provides a dedicated platform for stakeholder and community engagement in the operation of the Park. The Park also has social media channels such as Instagram³⁷ and Facebook³⁸.

LLDC has dedicated visitor services and events teams, which work with the venues and events organisers and also provide a lead role in identifying opportunities to attract major events to the Park.

LLDC and Our Parklife are also active in the wider community working beyond the Park boundaries to promote and encourage local engagement in the Park.

Independent site and telephone surveys are undertaken quarterly. Mobile phone data is also used to track visitor numbers of use of the park. These analyse visitor profile,

reason for visit and the quality of the visitor experience. Customer satisfaction levels relating to the Park and how it is managed remain high with over 90% of responses identifying maintenance of the Park, litter and cleanliness and personal safety as very good. The findings of these surveys continue to be monitored and feed into the operation and management of the Park.

LLDC will continue to create a strong image and brand for Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park through use of a wide range of media principally the website which provides links to all aspects of the development, operation and management of the LLDC Estate. Marketing continues to promote the Park at a range of levels: as an iconic destination, an opportunity for commercial and capital investment, and as a local park to develop the strong sense of local ownership, which is so critical to the legacy.



PART 9 MANAGEMENT

9.1 Working with Partners

LLDC will continue to work with partner organisations, principally GLA, LVRPA, Canal & River Trust, East Bank and the boroughs, in order to deliver a consistent approach and complementary management regimes and standards across the LLDC Estate to ensure a consistent visitor experience throughout the Park.

9.2 Park Governance

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is operated and managed by LLDC and falls under the overall governance of the LLDC Board supported by the Senior Leadership Team. Current structures and membership of the Board and Senior Leadership Team are detailed on the 'Who we are' page of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park website³⁹. The board includes membership from each of the London boroughs at Councillor or Mayoral level. The Senior Leadership Team comprises the CEO and LLDC Executive Directors and Directors representing all facets of the development, operation and management of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Estate.

The LLDC Estate is large and complex. Co-ordination of operations and management with partners such as LVRPA and Canal & River Trust, with the neighbouring boroughs and other landowners was delivered at a strategic and senior level during transformation through the Park Operational Forum.

Responsibility for the operation and management of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and the venues lies principally with the Executive Director of Estates and Neighbourhoods.

The first Park Services Manager was appointed by LLDC on 1 September 2014 and has responsibility for implementation of the

Park Management Plan and for day to day management and maintenance of the public realm and parklands, working closely with the HFM Contractor.

Park horticulture and facilities management is delivered through the Horticultural Facilities Management (HFM) Contract currently operated by idverde. idverde has been involved in the operation, management and maintenance of the Park since transition in 2012.

The idverde HFM Contract Management Structure is shown on Figure 1. The Park Biodiversity Manager is employed by idverde on a shared contract with RSPB. Tree condition surveys and inspections are currently outsourced to Treework Environmental Practice.

9.3 HFM Community Commitments and Our Parklife

Community benefits are firmly embedded within the HFM Contract. The HFM Contractor is required to meet the following targets⁴⁰:

- At least 45% of active Volunteers from the four Growth Boroughs (Newham, Hackney, Waltham Forest, Tower Hamlets).
- At least 20% of active Volunteers are under 25 years old.
- At least 40% of active Volunteers identify as being from a BAME background.
- At least 5% of active Volunteers identifying as disabled.

Our Parklife enables idverde to undertake a range of functions to maximise community involvement and equality of opportunity throughout its operations including supporting the Green Gardening Skills East programme. In July 2024 the Park hosted a Bioblitz⁴¹ day in association with RSPB, Bumblebee Conservation Trust and Buglife.

idverde also supports the Green Gardening Skills East programme providing horticultural training to residents of the surrounding boroughs.

9.4 Park Headquarters and Depot

The current Park Headquarters are located at Sweetwater with other LLDC staff operating out of Endeavour Square located on Stratford Walk.

The Park Headquarters is a key element of the Park and is essential for day to day operations. It houses a number of services, and HFM Contract staff, including:

- a Park operations office providing the operational and event management capacity for managing the Park on a day to day basis
- facilities for staff welfare including staff canteen, rest rooms, showers, toilets and changing facilities for approximately 100 staff
- an event management space to provide an operational hub for managing events and briefing event stewards
- a security facility for the monitoring of the Park and contact and co-ordination of emergency services
- secure storage space for security equipment
- main equipment room and secondary equipment rooms to house communications equipment and servers to act as the primary data network hub for operations across the Park

A secondary site at Pudding Mill Lane is used to accommodate the waste compound, enabling the efficient and sustainable processing of waste.

9.5 Lee Valley Regional Park Authority

The VeloPark and Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centres are owned by the LVRPA and operated by GLL. The governance and management structures for LVRPA, maintenance procurement, facilities operation and management of associated parkland are described in the Management Plan for these facilities which has been prepared by LVRPA.

LLDC and LVRPA continue to work closely to ensure clarity in management and maintenance responsibilities and consistency in approach to management and operation across the whole of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

9.6 Waterway Management

A coordinated management approach is needed with approximately 6 km of canals and rivers within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park are owned by the Canal & River Trust, specifically, Old River Lea, Waterworks River, City Mill River and Bow Back River. For these waterways, LLDC has entered into an arrangement whereby LLDC maintains them on behalf of the Canal & River Trust.

Part of the River Lea in North Park lies outside of Canal & River Trust's ownership and has shared ownership between LLDC (western bank) and LVRPA (eastern bank).

The canal and river towpaths owned by Canal & River Trust in and around Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park are permissive paths. They are promoted as shared use greenway routes to accommodate walking, cycling, jogging, fishing and boating access. Canal & River Trust has developed a considerate towpath campaign called 'Share the Space, Drop the Pace'. LLDC supports the principles contained in the Code of Conduct associated with this campaign (see Appendix 4).

9.7 Fixed Estate Charge and Park Budget

The Fixed Estate Charge was developed to contribute towards the cost of maintaining Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park's parklands and its facilities as an Estate for the enjoyment of all those living on, working in or visiting the Park. The index linked, fixed charge applies to all commercial and residential occupiers on the Park and provides the principal source of funding to LLDC for the management and maintenance of the Park and its venues.

LLDC produces an annual report summarising expenditure on the Park, venues and other Park related costs (including staffing costs). The report for 2023/24 identifies Estate and facilities management costs (including security) at £7.6 million⁴². Capital and programme budgets for Park operations are stated in the latest LLDC Business Plan.

In addition to annual report outlining expenditure against the Fixed Estate Charge, LLDC also publishes annual accounts and a business plan and strategy and operates a transparency and publication scheme⁴³ detailing salary and other expenditure information.

9.8 Green Flag Action Plan

The annual submission to attain Green Flag provides one of the principal benchmarking mechanisms for LLDC and to inform and guide future management and maintenance. This PMP has been prepared in order to specifically address the Green Flag criteria. A Green Flag Action Plan has been prepared and is included in Appendix 2 of this PMP. The current plan addresses the feedback from the 2024 submission. The Green Flag Action Plan will be updated annually to address feedback from the annual submission and assessment.

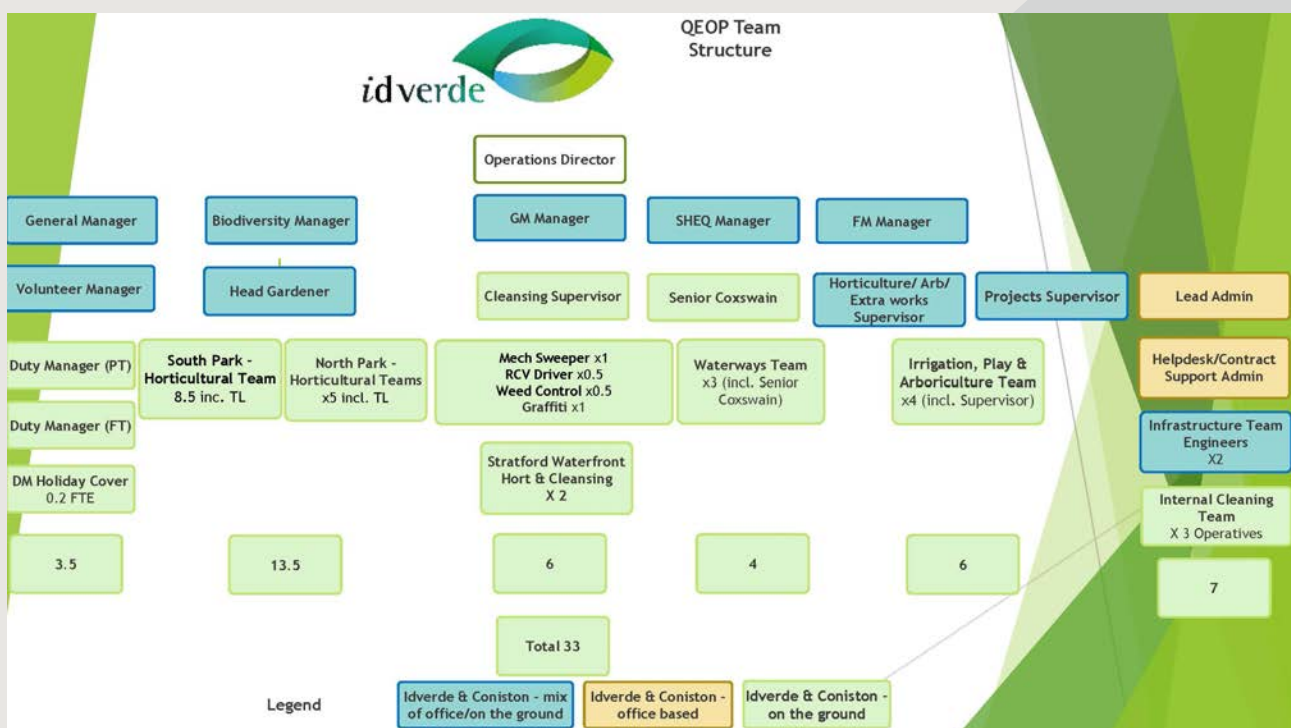


Figure 1: idverde Park Management Team

PART 10 IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Park Management Monitoring and Reporting

Management Prescriptions are set out in Section 11 of this PMP.

Monitoring of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is an essential component of all management and ensures that the Park operates to the highest levels of achievement. This PMP takes account of changes to the area of the Park, as development platforms come forward. Future updates will address, as necessary, modifications to management prescriptions and maintenance regimes.

Landscapes are inherently dynamic; dynamic not only in terms of the biological, ecological and structural development on-going within the Park but also in terms of the Park's social and physical context. During the five year duration of this management plan, we can expect to see significant changes in many aspects ranging, for example, from the economic health of east London to the global impact of climate change.

The HFM Contract provides for regular reporting on all aspects of Park management, maintenance and operation. This system of reporting combined with formal (biannual) inspections and reviews, supplemented by periodic informal inspections, will provide the principal mechanisms for monitoring Park performance and operation. The principal reporting mechanisms under the HFM Contract are:

Annual

- Annual tree surveys and report
- Annual BAP monitoring and reporting in accordance with BAP
- Customer satisfaction surveys

Quarterly

- HFM quarterly report

Monthly

- HFM monthly report

Reports and plans will be reviewed by the LLDC Park Services Manager with the HFM Landscape and Horticultural Contractor (currently idverde) and provide the basis for seasonal and annual work programmes and any modifications to the management and maintenance of the Park.

The 'Your Say' for Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park portal⁴⁴ will provide the principal vehicles for input to Park management by partners and stakeholder groups. Changes to the wider estate and development context for the Park will also impact on future management and maintenance. Feedback from these sources should also feed into future reviews and updates of this Park Management Plan.

Management plans must be flexible documents and should be amended and updated in the light of lessons learned through the above monitoring and feedback. This activity will be an annual operation. The next full review of the PMP will be undertaken in 2029 to ensure that the fourth Park Management Plan, commencing in June 2030, is founded on a sound knowledge base of the Park and its development since 2014.

10.2 Habitat and Species Monitoring

In general, the approach to species management will be to maintain habitats and soil in a condition that will provide the necessary food, shelter and security for the target BAP species and habitats. Regular monitoring is undertaken by the Biodiversity Manager with evidence based input to prescriptions. Adjustments to management regimes or special initiatives (e.g. planting, or new or relocated artificial refuges) may be required if monitoring reveals that target species are not thriving.

BAP monitoring records will be uploaded onto national and regional ecological databases, principally the National Biodiversity Network (NBN), Biodiversity Action Reporting Systems (BARS II) and Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL).

Annual BAP monitoring reports are prepared by the Biodiversity Manager which then inform the five yearly BAP updates.

10.3 Management Plan Review

A full annual review of the Park Management Plan will be undertaken during April of each year. This review meeting will discuss lessons learnt and options to implement change, and will set out:

- options for change in design, management and maintenance and park operation
- define mechanism, methodologies and responsibilities for changes
- and review mechanisms.

10.4 Benchmarking and Third Party Review

The outcomes and commitments described in this Park Management Plan will be subject to benchmarking and review through a variety of mechanisms including:

- Annual Green Flag Accreditation
- Membership of Parks for London
- Monitoring and reporting on BAP targets through GiGL, NBN and BARs and a part of London's Local Nature recovery Strategy (LNRS)
- Compliance with London Plan and other Mayoral commitments and targets
- Compliance with statutory and planning obligations including BNG.



PART 11 MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

The management prescriptions for each landscape typology within the Park are set out in the following way:

- a brief description of the landscape typology, followed by a statement of its management aims, a location plan and photographs to show existing elements
- a table providing specific landscape management objectives and prescriptions for achieving those objectives. KPIs or standards are also set out and monitoring to enable the success of the management regime to be assessed.

Management prescriptions are implemented by the HFM Horticultural Contractor (currently idverde) with the agreement of the LLDC Park Services Manager. Where prescriptions identify options, for instance in relation to frequency, extent or timing of maintenance operations, these shall be agreed between the HFM Horticultural Contractor and the LLDC Park Services Manager. Where appropriate, external advice may be sought, for instance from design team consultants associated with both the Games time and Transformation landscapes in order to inform decisions. The specifications will be amended or updated as part of the Park Management Plan's annual review.

In addition to the Grounds and Horticultural Manager, the key personnel within the current idverde staffing structure who will be involved in management decisions are:

- Biodiversity Manager: BAP habitats and conservation management
- Waterways Team: waterways and wetlands
- Arboricultural advice from annual inspections and surveys

Site walkovers are undertaken involving the LLDC Park Services Manager, LLDC Design Team, Horticultural Facilities Management Team and the authors of this PMP. Notes from these walkover visits have been incorporated into the management prescriptions in this PMP 2025-2030.

The Park Design Guide includes an overview of planting themes and planting designs for the Park, a summary of existing planting in and the associated advantages and disadvantages, and a planting palette for specific landscape types. Management and maintenance of soft landscape areas, especially with reference to overall aims and objectives and to new or replacement planting, should take account of the objectives and design features as set out in the PDG. Choice of species for new or replacement planting should be consistent with the planting palettes or, as appropriate, recommendations made by the original designers.

11.1 NORTH PARK GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

This section details the overarching management principles for the soft landscape of the North Park.

11.1.1 Lawns and Grassland

Species Rich Lawns L1

The species rich lawns are characterised by an open lawn with a low grassy sward and some flowering species that can withstand regular use, but with capacity to cope with periods of higher usage.

Management aims

Visual

- to provide medium maintenance lawns within the North Park landforms

Use

- to provide for regular informal recreational use and event related use

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain a species rich sward through incorporating native flowering species (including flowers which attract pollinators) within a matrix of mixed lawn grasses
- to contribute to the 'Lawns' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



L1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain medium maintenance, species rich lawn	Grass cutting: - cut to 50mm when sward reaches height of 100mm (remove arisings) - manipulate cut timing to allow specific species to flower (e.g. delay first spring cut)	vegetation cover threshold 90%	annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Minimise wildfire risk	Cutting: varied mowing regime as agreed with Biodiversity Manager	varied habitat mosaics	annual monitoring by Biodiversity Manager to review fulfilment of management aims and input to prescriptions and cutting regimes

11.1.2 Meadows

Perennial Meadows M1

Designed as visually exciting meadow areas using a mix of ornamental and native species (including grasses) which will increase biodiversity as well as create visual interest.

Management aims

Visual

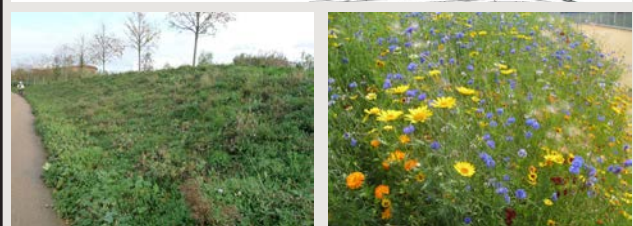
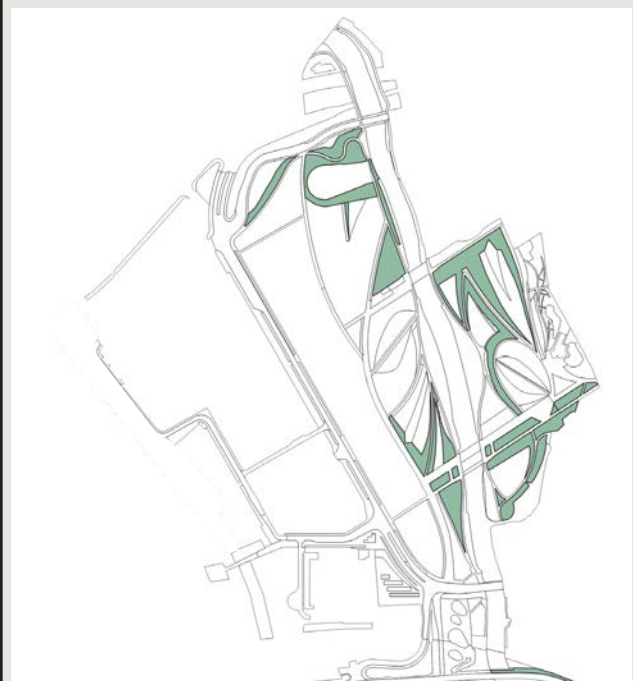
- to provide colour, drama and excitement to the North Park landscape

Use

- as visual components to the landscape including children's play
- key feature in interpretation material
- volunteer options

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species rich swards of differing character, including plants that support invertebrate larvae and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- areas of tall and structurally complex vegetation where invertebrates can overwinter and spiders can build webs
- to contribute to the 'Meadows' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



M1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain as colourful and species rich meadows	Cutting: - cut once to 50mm (or as required to meet BAP targets) in October to February after seed drop - selected areas (including some meadow margins) cut in September on 2 or 3 year rotation to leave over wintering vegetation - cut with forage harvester or brush cutters/trimmers - leave arisings in situ for 48 hours prior to removal - compost arisings	at peak flowering minimum 50% of the surface area in flower not foliage	annual monitoring by Biodiversity Manager to review fulfilment of management aims and input to prescriptions and cutting regimes refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Weeding: patch forming, invasive species to be removed		
	Repair: reseeding/plug planting in autumn as required	create/match desired species mix	
Create and retain path offset	Cutting: 1m offset on path edges where required 4 times per annum from late spring to early autumn 50mm height - arisings to be removed and used as above	crisp path edge full path width accessible	
Minimise wildfire risk	Cutting: varied mowing regime as agreed with Biodiversity Manager	varied habitat mosaics	annual monitoring by Biodiversity Manager to review fulfilment of management aims and input to prescriptions and cutting regimes

11.1.3 Ornamental Planting

F02 Bridge O1

Redesigned during transformation, the F02 bridge supports a series of linear seats and planters set within a broad concourse spanning the river. Planting is largely based on ornamental grass species with some use of colourful perennials at path junctions.

Management aims

Visual

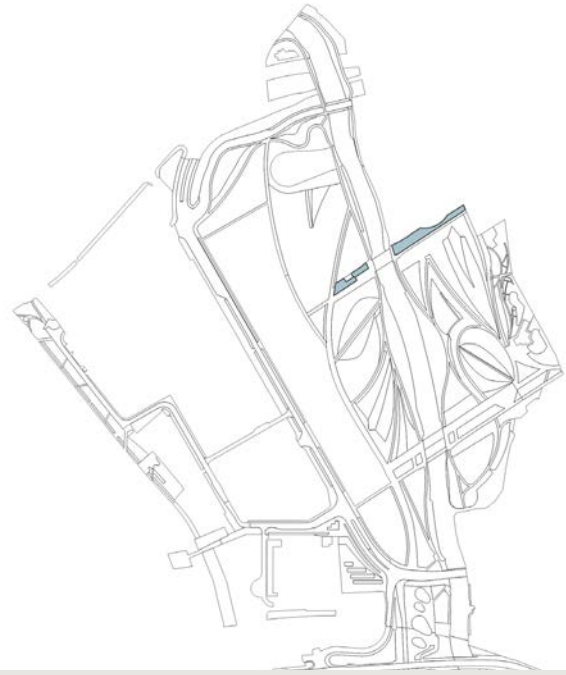
- to create movement, drama and seasonal colour on the approaches to the river crossing
- to enhance views to and from the bridge

Use

- to provide an attractive area for rest and for informal recreation

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain grasses and herbaceous species diversity, including plants that support invertebrate larvae and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- areas of tall vegetation where invertebrates can overwinter and spiders can build webs
- to provide foraging areas for invertebrates
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Parks, Squares and Amenity Space' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



O1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain areas of short grass for seasonal texture and reinforce garden edge	Grass cutting: - cut sward to maintain to a height of between 50-75mm - remove arisings to compost facility	sward maintained at between 50-75mm sward cover maintained at 100%	annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Repair: reseeding/turf in autumn as required	create/match desired species mix	
Maintain areas of long and/or tussock grasses and perennials for visual interest and biodiversity	Grass cutting: - low grass mix - cut sward to maintain to a height of between 50- 75mm - tall grass mixes - cut back annually in February to 75mm - meadow mix - cut back in March/ April and October to 75mm - grass/perennial mix - cut in February or as appropriate to maximise colour and interest - first cut with scythes/strimmers/ hand tools - remove arisings to compost facility	sward cover maintained at 100%	
	Irrigation: minimise but as required to maintain horticultural quality	to prevent moisture stress, wilting and foliage scorch	
	Repair: reseeding/planting in autumn as required	create/match desired species mix	
	Mulching: - top up ornamental grit mulch twice per annum 25-50mm depth Weeding: - weed monthly by hand - remove 95% of weed species	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	

11.1.4 London Blossom Garden BG

The garden features 33 blossom trees planted in three close circles with lawns and beds featuring a range of herbaceous perennials and grasses to attract pollinators. The embankment is managed as rough/tussocky grassland and the garden also includes a swale and path constructed of recycled aggregates and timbers.

Management aims

Visual

- to provide a colourful blossom display in spring
- to create colour and interest in all seasons
- to inspire and excite visitors to the Park

Use

- to commemorate the shared experience of Londoners during the pandemic
- to provide high calibre horticultural interest
- to provide an area for quiet recreation and contemplation

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species-rich planting of differing character, which will support a range of invertebrates and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Parks, Squares and Amenity Space' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



BG Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain attractive biodiverse areas of planting	Cutting back of herbaceous material: • prune back to ground all herbaceous plants and grasses in late winter/spring • remove the seed heads to prevent migration of seed to areas where it is not required	planting fit for purpose and displaying desired horticultural features	annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Mulching: • top up ornamental grit mulch every three years or as required to ensure depth of 25-50mm		
	Weeding: • weed monthly by hand • remove 95% of weed species		

Maintain high maintenance lawn	Grass cutting: • remove surface stones exceeding 25mm in any dimension • cut sward to maintain to a height of between 25 - 40mm • remove arisings to compost facility Other treatments: • scarification in early winter to remove thatch and dead grass in November • aeration (spiking) in spring • edging adjacent to paths, hard surfaces and service inspection covers • Weed control to maintain 95% grass species Repair damage: • scarification and aeration • reseeding/turfing	sward maintained at between 25-40mm sward cover maintained at 100%	annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Maintain health of blossom trees	See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees	annual inspections undertaken	
Effective disease and weed management including injurious and invasive weeds	See Appendix 7 N.B. regular review of ash is of particular importance	records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

11.1.5 Woodlands, Trees and Hedges

Native Woodland Hillock W1

Lowland, mixed, mainly native deciduous woodland with native/commonly naturalised ground flora, shrub edge planting and tall herb edge planting (grass/forb mix). Ground flora designed to provide colourful display and late flowering species typical to urban sites, such as Michaelmas daisy and honesty.

Management aims

Visual

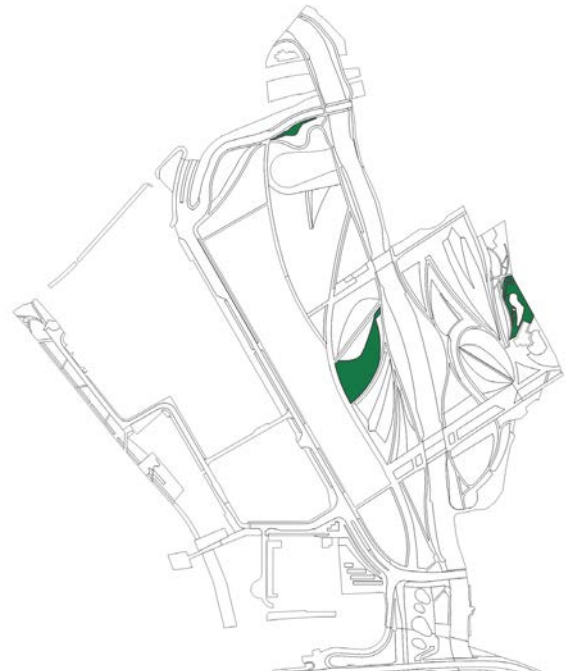
- to create the pattern and form of small native woodlands characteristic of more urban sites in south east England
- to create visual interest and seasonal variety
- to create structure and movement in the landscape

Use

- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to establish characteristics typical of the bioregion including:
- diversity of habitat (age classes, microhabitats, dead wood)
- diversity of species (trees, shrubs, ground flora)
- diversity of structure (canopy, under storey/shrub layer, ground flora)
- comply with the 'Woodland' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates



W1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Create semi-natural woodland with well- spaced canopy trees, varied under storey and ground flora, to fulfil all management aims	Coppicing: - species: hazel, hawthorn, holly, 75% field maple - coppice timings and extent to be instructed by Park Services Manager	create rotation of temporary thickets and glades	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections tree matrix data updated refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Thinning: - tree species i.e. alder, ash, gean, elm plus the 25% of field maple not subject to coppicing - works to be as instructed by Park Services Manager - thin to remove weak specimens, then to retain an even spread and species mix throughout total area - long term aim to achieve 12 to 25 mature standards/ha with understorey of uneven aged replacements (regeneration or under planting)	development of wind firm, well balanced canopy trees – including future veteran trees	
Woodland edge management to create wildlife shelter/ food sources	Edging: - when instructed, cut back of woodland edge planting mix - cut one third of edge in sections of 10 to 25m long	biodiverse woodland edge providing a continuous range of structure, shelter and food sources (nectar, berries etc)	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles (interior of woodland)	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease and weed management including injurious and invasive weeds	See Appendix 7 N.B. regular review of ash is of particular importance	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Birch Stem Woodland W2A

Visually dramatic, single and multi-stemmed birch woodland, under planted with gean and English oak (for long term diversity) and sparse mixed ground flora (including forbs, grasses, ornamental bramble etc).

Management aims

Visual

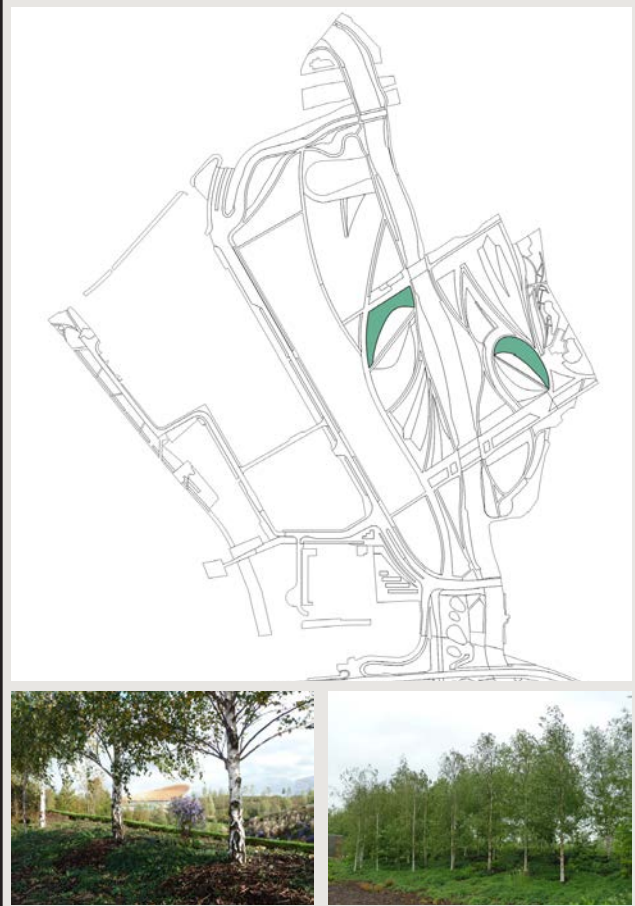
- to create a visually dramatic woodland dominated by the impact of single or multi stemmed birch trees
- to create seasonal variety
- to create structure and movement in the landscape

Use

- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- provide diversity of habitat (age classes, microhabitats)
- provide diversity of species (trees, ground flora)
- provide diversity of structure (canopy, under storey, ground flora)
- comply with the 'Woodland' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates



W2A Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
An open, visually permeable, woodland composed of dramatic multi-stem birch of different canopy heights, with occasional taller oak and wild cherry standards	Annual maintenance: - weed control – bramble control and top up mulch - stake and tie maintenance – spring and autumn - removal of stakes and ties when no longer required - inspection (August) and replacement (dormant season)	competitive weeds kept to less than 10% ground cover	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections tree matrix data updated refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Coppicing and thinning: - coppicing and selective thinning of birch to ensure stability and form of retained stems, increased light levels for ground flora and to create skylights to allow selected oak and gean to grow on for biodiversity as instructed - select oak and gean to grow on favouring strong growing, well-formed specimens; 2 no. oak and 3 no. gean per woodland - excess oak and gean to be removed once they significantly shade out ground flora and/or reduce views into woodland	create uneven aged mix of multi and single stemmed birch trees to provide long term impact create skylights to enable selected oak and gean to grow on	
Woodland edge management to create wildlife shelter/ food sources and retain defined margins adjacent to lawns, meadows and paths	Edging: - trim herbaceous/ground cover edges monthly April – September inclusive - formative pruning of woodland edge to remove actual or potential overhanging branches without damaging integrity of tree form	formal edge throughout summer month	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles (interior of woodland)	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Wooded Gullies W3

Native alder and shrub willows under-planted or seeded with a mix of native ground flora species including grasses and ferns. Landform and planting designed to enable filtered views through the gullies to the wider Park and venues, and to provide strong foliage textures when viewed from the lawns above. Herbaceous vegetation has been chosen for ease of maintenance i.e. to be attractive from spring to autumn without the need for cutting back during the growing season. The drier, upper gulley areas are planted with species of *Deschampsia*, *Festuca* and *Origanum*, while the damper, lower areas support plants with foliage texture or sculptural qualities such as royal fern.

Management aims

Visual

- to provide strong foliage textures when viewed from the lawns above
- attractive ground flora which reflects the gradients between drier banks and wetter gully bottoms
- to enable filtered views through the gullies to the wider park and venues
- create structure and movement in the landscape

Use

- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat, species and structure
- to provide diversity of woodland type
- comply with the 'Woodland' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates



W3 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Manage to create an intermittent tree canopy with alder pre-dominant tree species over the herbaceous layer	Coppicing: - shrub willows; exclude alder - commence cycle when willows reach thicket stage - coppice 20% of each gulley in any one cycle; coppice stems in groups of 3 to 10 to maintain filtered views but create varied structure	create rotation of temporary thickets and glades maintain filtered views maintain herb layer	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections
	Thinning of alders: - monitor canopy development; commence thinning if canopy closes - when canopy closes thin up to 25% of alders to re- create intermittent cover. - all coppicing/thinning as instructed by the Park Services Manager	create intermittent canopy development of wind firm canopy trees	tree matrix data updated refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Maintain ground flora diversity for biodiversity	Coppicing and thinning: Carex species cut to 200mm in spring as instructed	target species and numbers	
Woodland edge management to create wildlife shelter/ food sources and retain defined margins adjacent to lawns or meadows	Woody or herbaceous material overhanging meadow or lawn edges to be cut back 3 times per annum in February, June (herbaceous only) and September	create clear edge between different landscape types	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles (interior of woodland)	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Wet Woodland W4

Mixed, deciduous, native woodland, intended to be typical of poor draining and seasonally wet soils. Canopy mix is dominated by alder, birch and willow species and includes 100 black poplar trees, grown from cuttings taken from the site prior to development. Herbaceous ground layer (Carex with king cups, flag iris and pendulous sedge) aims to provide a long season of visual interest and continuous ground cover in spring and summer. The majority of species are shade tolerant but include some species for edges and woodland glades. *Viburnum opulus* has been included as a woodland edge shrub for its fruiting display in August.

Management aims

Visual

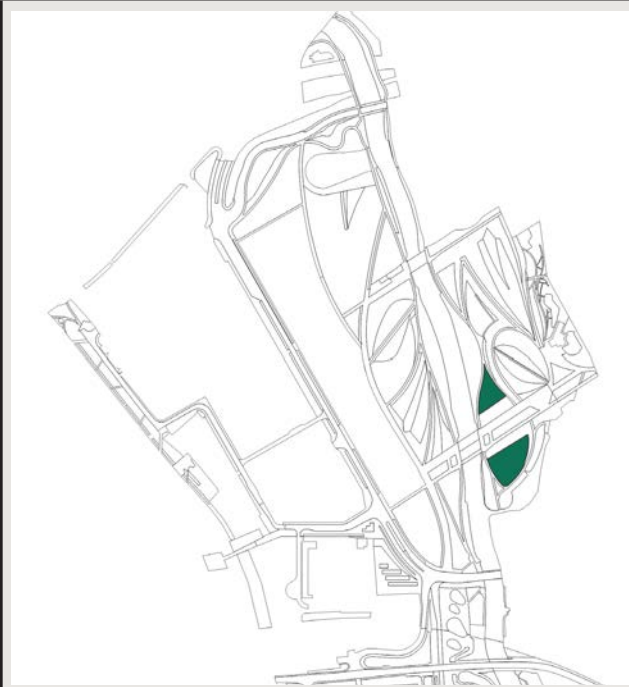
- to create the pattern and form of small native woodlands typical of poor draining and seasonally wet soils, characteristic of southeast England
- maintain key views from higher levels to the stadium and views within the North Park
- vegetation patterns to reflect, visually, the water gradients through the woodland
- create visual interest and seasonal variety in terms of trees, shrubs and ground flora
- create structure and movement in the landscape

Use

- to provide landscape character and diversity
- to provide children's play

Biodiversity

- to establish characteristics typical of the bioregion:
- diversity of habitat, species and structure, reflecting the range of dry, seasonally wet or permanently damp substrates
- comply with 'Wet Woodland' and 'Woodland' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide diversity of habitat for birds (kingfisher), otters, grass snakes and invertebrates
- conservation of black poplars previously growing on the sites



W4 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Create 'semi-natural' woodland structure to fulfil all management aims	Coppicing: - all shrub and understorey species commence cycle when shrub species reach thicket stage - coppice 20 to 25% of each woodland area in any one cycle; range of 'coupe' size to be 5 to 25 stools - all coppicing as instructed by the Park Services Manager	create rotation of temporary thickets and glades, maintain views and retain access to wildlife installations	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections tree matrix data updated
	Thinning – excluding black poplar: - all tree species but excluding black poplar - thin up to 15 to 20% of stems, selecting, weak specimens and aiming to create a spread of species throughout total area - long term aim to achieve 12 to 25 mature standards/ha with understorey of uneven aged replacements (regeneration or under planting)	development of wind firm, well balanced canopy trees create future veteran trees maintain views promote a mosaic of dry and wet woodlands to highlight changes in topography and moisture gradients	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Thinning of black poplar: at canopy close, thin to a maximum of approx. 8 specimens in each woodland area and include both male and female		
	Pruning: formative pruning/removal of epicormic growth on crack and white willows	in accordance with good horticultural/ arboricultural practice	
	Pollarding: - pollard up to 5 willows close to water's edge in each woodland area - commence when stem diameters reach 100-250mm diameter		

Woodland edge management to create wildlife shelter/food sources	Edging: • 3 year rotational cut back of woodland edge (approx. 2m width) (exclude any pollards) • trim or use brushcutter • cut one third of edge per annum in sections of 20 to 30m long	biodiverse woodland edge providing a continuous range of structure, shelter and food sources (nectar, berries etc)	
	Monitor ground flora for biodiversity: • adjust coppicing/thinning regime if ground flora insufficiently diverse • Carex species to be cut back up to one maximum of one third area on 3 year cycle as required, to create mosaic	target species and numbers	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles (interior of woodland) ‘Grass snake compost heaps’ within or near woodland but away from public access Any surplus/small diameter material chipped for composting and re-use on site	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Valley Side Woodland and Woodland Buffer Planting to Road Verges W5

Mixed, deciduous, native woodland of fast growing native species, designed to create a green buffer adjacent to road and rail lines.

Management aims

Visual

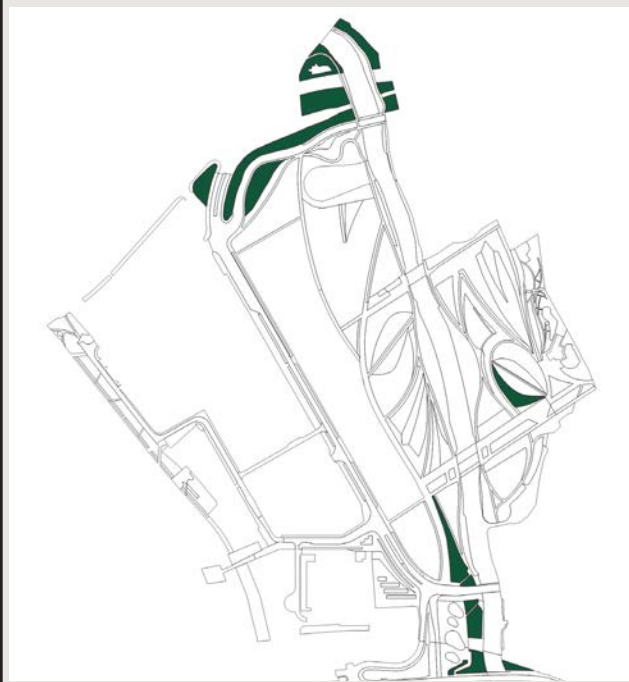
- to create the pattern and form of small native woodlands characteristic of more urban sites in southeast England

Use

- to create a thick woodland screen to roads and related infrastructure
- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat, species and structure
- to provide diversity of woodland type
- comply with the 'Woodland' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates



W5 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Manage to create a permanent, diverse structure of canopy and understorey, whilst maintain dense woodland screen at all times	Coppicing: - all shrub species - commence cycle when shrub species reach thicket stage - coppice 25 % of each woodland area in any one cycle; coppice stems in groups of 3 to 6, evenly distributed throughout each woodland and to ensure screening function is maintained at all times - all coppicing as instructed by the Park Services Manager	create rotation of temporary thickets and glades maintain filtered views maintain herb layer	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections tree matrix data updated refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Thinning: - thin 15 to 20% of stems, selecting, in order of priority, weak specimens, even spread throughout total area - long term aim to achieve 12 to 25 mature standards/ha with understorey of uneven aged replacements (regeneration or under planting)	create intermittent canopy development of wind firm canopy trees	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles (interior of woodland)	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

North Hub Hazel Copse NHHC

Hazel coppice with woodland ground flora located in the North Hub providing an area for play, exploration and education and incorporating feature willow sculptures.

Management aims

Visual

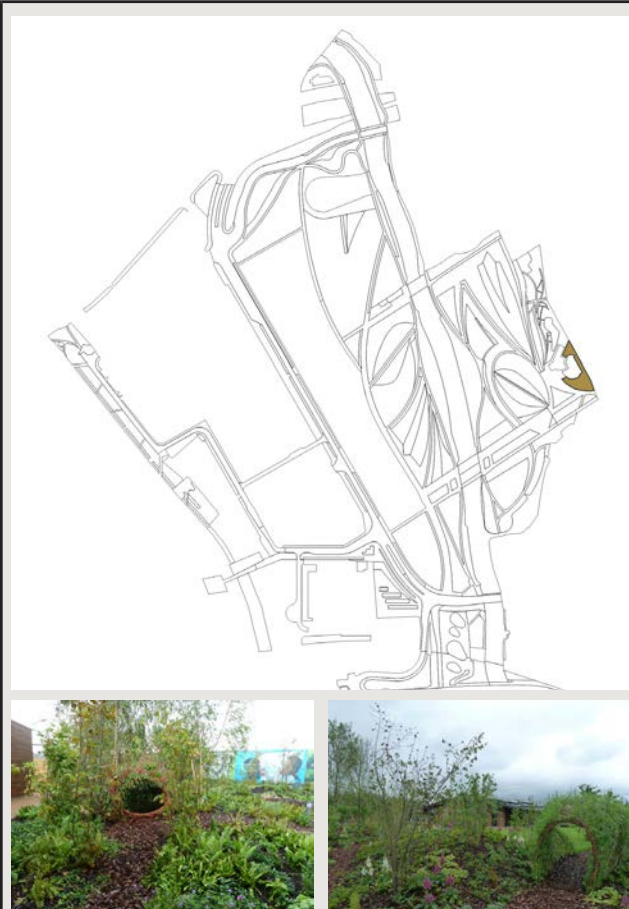
- to create a small hazel coppice woodland managed to incorporate glades, paths, willow pods and tunnels
- to encourage exploration and adventure
- to create visual interest and seasonal variety (trees/shrubs and ground flora)
- to create structure and movement in the landscape

Use

- to provide natural play, exploration and discovery, in particular for younger children
- to provide creative play and exploration with natural dens, willow pods and tunnels as living illustrations of succession
- to create opportunities for education and learning through Forest Schools

Biodiversity

- to provide native coppice woodland habitats with a rich ground flora
- to provide invertebrate habitat 'bug hotels'



NHHC Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Manage coppice woodland to develop a diverse woodland structure through cyclical management	Coppicing: - coppicing with one third of woodland coppiced during each operation - coppiced material to be stacked and stored in a suitable location for use in den building and other activities - All coppicing as instructed by the Park Services Manager	maintain mixed coppice structure with woodland ground flora paths clear and access maintained at all times	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Management of willow pods and tunnels to provide for safe and usable exploratory play	Weave new growth (June) into structures to strengthen appearance and density of walls Prune willow pods and tunnels annually (January/February) to promote new growth and dense cover Top up mulch as instructed	Pods and tunnel maintained in safe and accessible condition dense branch cover and sculptural structure retained at all times 90% mulch cover to be maintained at all times.	
Maintain ground flora diversity for biodiversity	Adjust coppicing/thinning regime if ground flora insufficiently diverse Over seeding of worn areas as required	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Specimen Trees

Specimen trees are located throughout and are an integral part of the landscape structure, reflecting the changing character of the Park and provide seasonal interest and a variety of function including shade trees, avenue trees, riverine trees and boundary trees. Annual Tree Surveys are carried out.

Management aims

Visual

- to create visual interest, structure, focal points, movement, seasonal and horticultural interest (e.g. flowers, fruits, texture, shape etc)
- to create and reinforce the character of different areas, park entrances etc

Use

- to provide shade and shelter
- to include art installations
- to provide wayfinding
- to create temporary landscapes prior to development of interim development zones

Biodiversity

- to extend and enhance habitat diversity in a variety of different areas



Specimen Trees Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain health of specimen trees	Pruning: removal of epicormic growth on crack and white willows	in accordance with good arboricultural practice	tree condition to be inspected and recorded annually in late summer/early autumn (before leaf fall); written report with recommendations for actions; particular reference to health and safety, structure and plant health/disease control tree matrix data updated
	Mature tree maintenance: - annual inspections (with report and recommendations) of mature trees, carried out by arboricultural ranger - assess need for removal of branches overhanging water ways, paths and roads - assess bank stability with reference to mature riparian sycamores; action as required - action other recommendations as required	in accordance with good arboricultural practice annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken	
	Surrounding hard surface: - repair and maintain CEDEC/surfacing as required - leaf sweeping	see Section 11.5 Hard Landscape prescriptions see Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing prescriptions	
	Trees in containers and hard surfaces: - feeding: annual application of nitrogen only fertiliser - irrigation: irrigation to field capacity - no irrigation if temperature likely to fall below 4°C - aeration: annually by hand (containers only) - support and stability: inspect in spring and autumn and prune/provide support, as required - maintenance of container bedding: cut back/replace as required	all trees in good condition and fit for purpose	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Native Hedges W6

The beech hedge located in the North Hub area provides containment, wildlife habitat and an ecological corridor.

Management aims

Visual

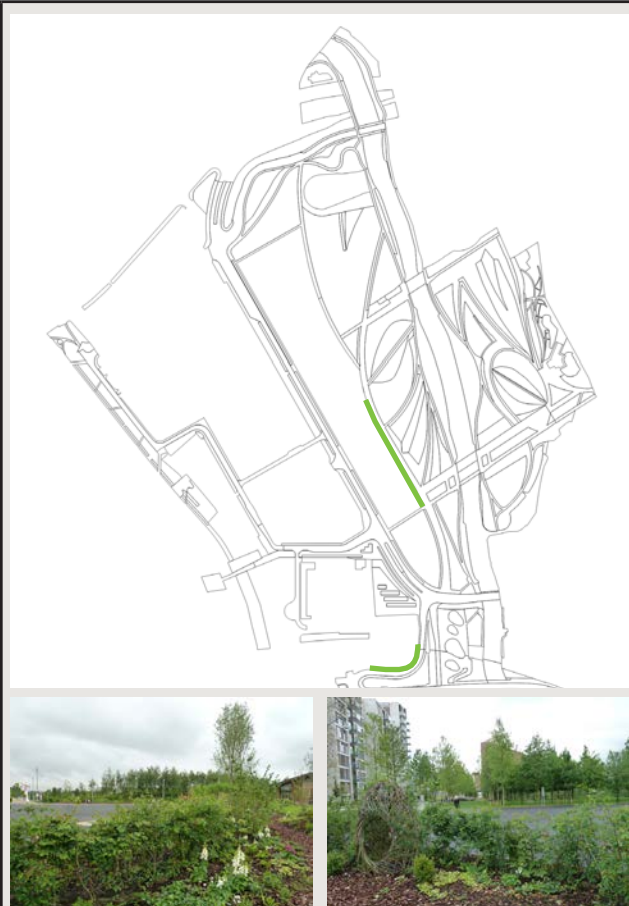
- to create visual interest and seasonal variety
- to create structure in the landscape

Use

- to create enclosure

Biodiversity

- to establish characteristics typical of the bioregion including:
- provision of habitat
- wildlife corridor



W6 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain hedgerows to ensure they fulfil relevant management aims	Weeding: • top up mulch as required • hand weed as required to remove bindweed and other climbers	invasive weeds kept to less than 50% ground cover	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager
	Trimming: • to required height and width annually in winter • shape of hedge – rectangular profile (flat top)	gap up hedges as required fit for purpose	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report

11.1.6 Waterways

River and Canal Network

The River Lea is a defining characteristic of the Park and fulfils important visual, ecological and drainage functions. The section of river which lies within North Park is in shared ownership between LLDC, with responsibility for the western bank, and LVRPA, for the eastern bank.

Management aims

Visual

- to provide colourful strips of taller vegetation through the surrounding wildflower meadows
- to give visual interest and seasonal variety
- to create structure in the landscape

Use

- to provide sustainable drainage
- to control surface water run-off from adjacent areas to the river to maximise infiltration and prevent flooding, erosion, siltation, etc

Biodiversity

- to create diversity of habitats and species
- to create micro habitats through use of different moisture gradients
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Reedbeds' and 'Ponds' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



River and Canal Network Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain sustainable drainage functions	Inspect and retain integrity of check dams and adjacent ground areas: - carry out four times per annum and after heavy rain events - repair as required	retain sufficient vegetation to prevent scour and washout at time of inundation	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager
Manage for biodiversity and visual aims	Cut back vegetation: - cut back invasive or aggressive herbaceous and/or woody growth - cut back no more than 25% of the swale area in any one year - use trimmer or brush cutter - Consider alternating spring/autumn swale cut in consultation with Biodiversity Manager to maximise species diversity; monitor as part of annual BAP monitoring programme Weeding: - check for and remove all non-native species at each maintenance visit - remove using mechanical/biological means including Himalayan balsam	maintain species diversity, vegetation structure, and prevent scrubbing over of swale regular monitoring for presence of invasive weeds control of Himalayan balsam in accordance with agreed method statement (Appendix 5) Biodiversity Manager to advise on ongoing controls	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report

11.1.7 Wetlands, Ponds and Swales

Swales S1

The swales form a network of linear sustainable drainage features, transporting surface water run-off from adjacent areas to the river. The swales form colourful strips of taller vegetation through the surrounding wildflower meadows, and incorporate check dams, constructed from recycled granite stone blocks, to interrupt the flow of water and create different moisture gradients. Planting reflects these changing conditions. Planting reflects these changing conditions.

Management aims

Visual

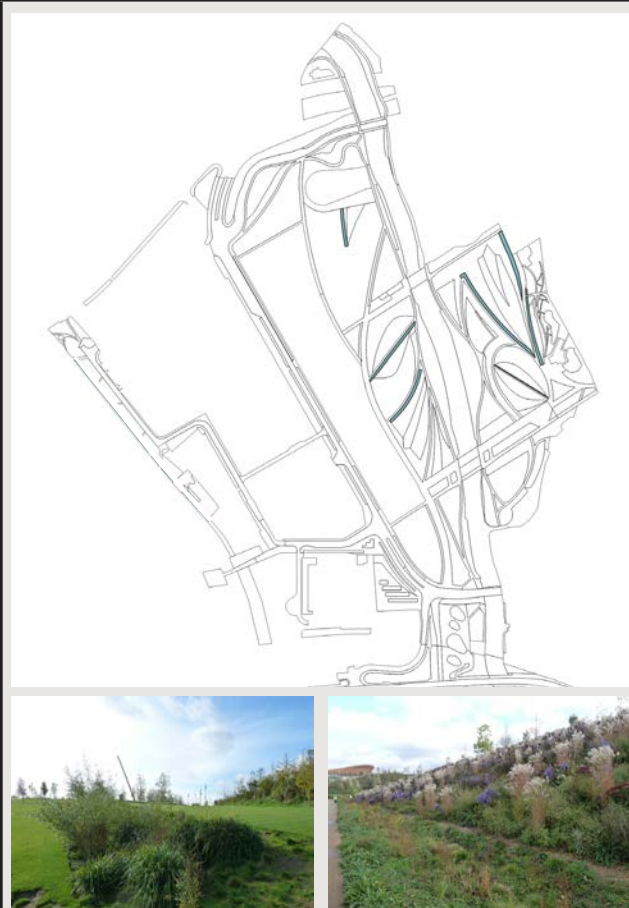
- to provide colourful strips of taller vegetation through the surrounding wildflower meadows
- to give visual interest and seasonal variety
- to create structure in the landscape

Use

- to provide sustainable drainage
- to control surface water run-off from adjacent areas to the river to maximise infiltration and prevent flooding, erosion, siltation, etc

Biodiversity

- to create diversity of habitats and species
- to create micro habitats through use of different moisture gradients
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Reedbeds' and 'Ponds' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



S1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain sustainable drainage functions	Inspect and retain integrity of check dams and adjacent ground areas: - carry out four times per annum and after heavy rain events - repair as required	retain sufficient vegetation to prevent scour and washout at time of inundation	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager
Manage for biodiversity and visual aims	Cut back vegetation: - cut back invasive or aggressive herbaceous and/or woody growth - cut back no more than 25% of the swale area in any one year - use trimmer or brush cutter - Consider alternating spring/autumn swale cut in consultation with Biodiversity Manager to maximise species diversity; monitor as part of annual BAP monitoring programme Weeding: - check for and remove all non-native species at each maintenance visit - remove using mechanical/biological means including Himalayan balsam	maintain species diversity, vegetation structure, and prevent scrubbing over of swale regular monitoring for presence of invasive weeds control of Himalayan balsam in accordance with agreed method statement (Appendix 5) Biodiversity Manager to advise on ongoing controls	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report

Reedbeds WE1

The reedbeds were planted to form a constant and broad swathe of wetlands along the river channel. Volunteers have supplemented the reedbeds with further planting. The aim is to use stands of common reed species to create strong ground patterning when seen from above, with purple loosestrife and iris to provide colour and texture. These patterns will diminish and disappear as the vigorous reed species grow out into other areas.

Management aims

Visual

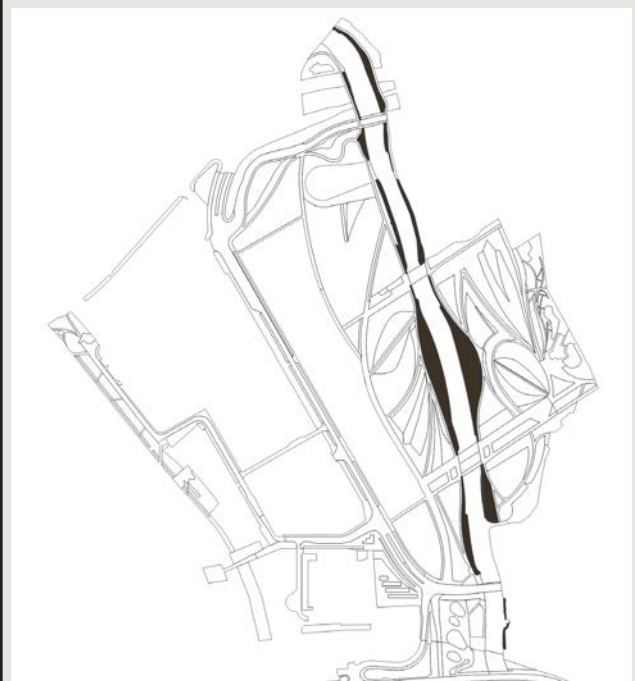
- to reflect typical lowland wetland features important to the character of the Lea valley
- to create visual interest
- to provide landscape diversity

Use

- to soften and green river edges
- to balance capability to assist the control of surface water run-off

Biodiversity

- to extend and diversify the range of wetland habitats
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Reedbeds' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



WE1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain stability and structure of riverbanks	Annual inspection by specialist staff: - check structural conditions of channel banks - requirements for adjustment of vegetation management (area and species mix) - operations as required	banks maintained in a safe and accessible condition	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Maintain cleanliness of river	Removal of wind-blown and waterborne rubbish and debris as required	daily checks	
Vegetation management for river flow and habitat diversity	Reed cutting to maintain water channels if required: - cut back maximum of 25% in any one year - cut areas to be located as required; aim to retain open water channels, create narrow open water channels between stands of reeds, reduce over invasive species, create a patchwork of reeds at different stages of development - control of invasive weeds including Himalayan balsam	compliance with compliance with BAP commitments regular monitoring for presence of invasive weeds control of Himalayan balsam in accordance with agreed method statement (Appendix 5) Biodiversity manager to advise on ongoing controls	

Frog Ponds WE2

One pond is retained and two relocated from previous positions. The ponds provide important habitat features, with a diversity of landform, moisture levels and planting to attract reptiles and provide visual stimulation. The vegetation is dominated by a mix of sedges, with wildflower dominated turf on the drier edges, and a mix of low canopy species, with occasional emergents on wetter edges, to provide a relatively transparent but multi-layered canopy.

Management aims

Visual

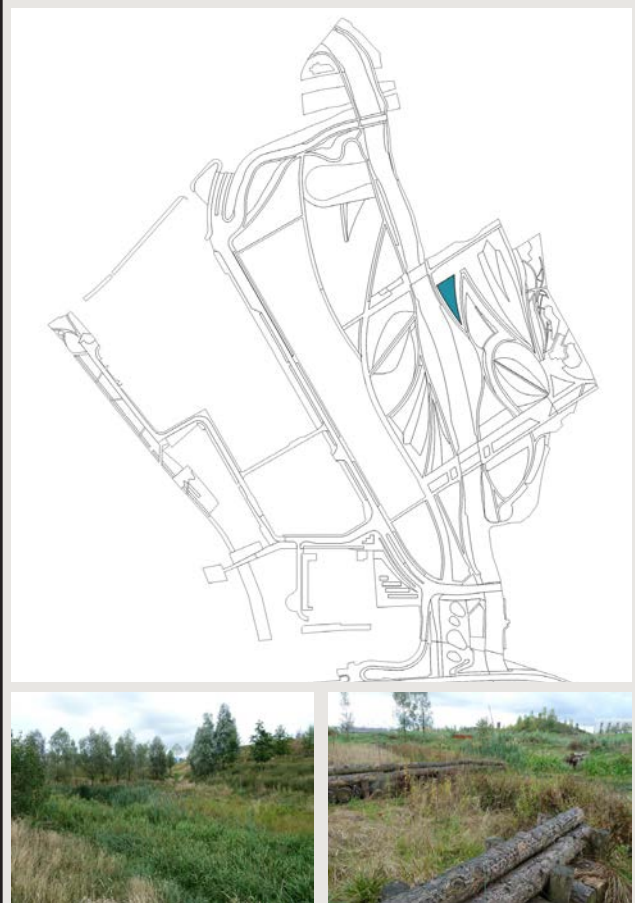
- to create landscape features
- to provide visual interest and seasonal variety
- to provide landscape diversity and character

Use

- to provide sustainable drainage
- to balance capability to assist the control of surface water run-off

Biodiversity

- to extend and diversify the range of wetland habitats
- to diversify landform, moisture levels and planting to attract reptiles and amphibians
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Ponds' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



WE2 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain water levels	Frog ponds 1 and 2: - manage water levels to ensure drying out is restricted to summer months Frog pond 3: - permanent water; operate feed valve (valve chamber located under footpath) to maintain water levels	pond continuously wet from September to May inclusively depth maintained at approx. 2.5m AOD	water levels to be checked weekly annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Management for habitat enhancement; bank management to create 'transparent but multi-layered canopy'	Cut out invasive or excessive vegetation growth on 5 year cycle: - clear no more than 30% of pond in any one year - clear ponds on rotation; no more than one pond in any year - work to be carried out in autumn - and arisings to be left on banks for 72 hours (to allow fauna to return to pond) prior to removal - control invasive and non-native species on annual basis where required including Himalayan balsam - following inundation, inspect and remove excessive vegetation and non-native species Bank vegetation management: - mow 5m buffer zone - mow monthly to 50mm; arisings let fly; no arising in water body Management of log piles and artificial habitat features: - annual maintenance	compliance with BAP commitments regular monitoring for presence of invasive weeds control of Himalayan balsam in accordance with agreed method statement (Appendix 5) Biodiversity Manager to advise on ongoing controls	

11.1.8 North Hub Succession Garden NHSG

The Succession Garden is an attractive element of the play environment and one where children are invited to explore the different plant groups, their colours, smells, sounds, scale and varying forms, giving children a sense of time, seasonality and successional change. The garden demonstrates succession through grassland and meadow, herbaceous, scrub and tree planting.

Management aims

Visual

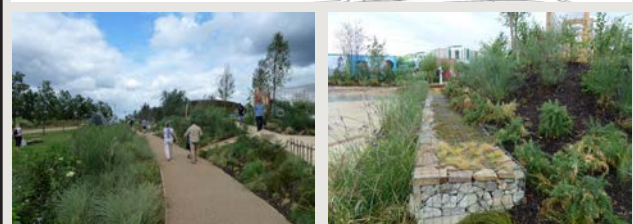
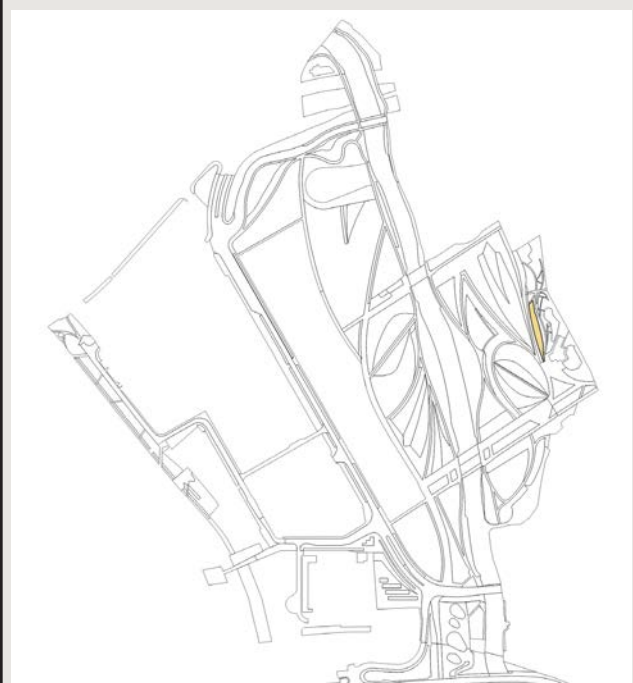
- to provide a transition from grassland through herbaceous to shrubs and scrub and ultimately forest
- to create an exploration of the changing texture, colours, smells and character of the plant succession
- to retain open views of the base of Cross and Cave sculpture

Use

- to provide a landscape framework to the play areas incorporating paths and play features
- to provide learning - a representation and illustration of natural plant succession and seasonality
- to provide natural play and exploration for all with planting designed to stimulate the senses of touch, smell, sight and sound

Biodiversity

- to provide an illustration of the concept of plant succession and an educational resource
- to contribute to and comply with 'Park, Squares and Amenity Spaces' and 'Scrub' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



NHSG Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
To maintain the ornamental grasses and herbaceous plantings to provide transition through the Succession Garden	Cutting: - cut in January - cut with brushcutters - cut to 75–100mm - compost arisings - monitor impact of mollusc pests and review need for biological control or organic slug pellets - cut back margins 4 times per annum to retain crisp edge	retain existing species mix and layout annually or adjust on 3 or 5 year cycle	inspect in spring and autumn to review fulfilment of management aim
	Weeding: - weed monthly by hand - remove 95% of weed species		
	Thinning/lifting/replanting: to retain balance of species and renew as required	maintain designed vegetation cover and species mix	
	Mulching: top up mulch twice per annum to 50mm depth		
To maintain the scrub to provide transition through the Succession Garden	Coppicing: - cyclical coppicing on a 3 to 5 year cycle with one third of scrub coppiced every 3 years - coppiced material to be stacked and stored in a suitable location for use in den building and other activities	maintain mixed coppice structure with woodland ground flora paths clear and access maintained at all times	
To maintain the health of the Scots pine woodland and for biodiversity and amenity value	Mature tree maintenance: - annual inspections (with report and recommendations) of mature trees, carried out by appropriately qualified arborist - assess need for removal of branches overhanging water ways, paths and roads - assess bank stability with reference to mature riparian sycamores; action as required - action other recommendations as required	in accordance with good arboricultural practice annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken	tree condition to be inspected and recorded annually in late summer/early autumn (before leaf fall); written report with recommendations for actions; particular reference to health and safety, structure and plant health/disease control
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

11.1.9 Tumbling Bay Play Areas NHP1 and 2

The play areas provide a range of opportunities for children of all ages to explore, challenge themselves, play and learn and which mirror the succession themes within the landscape.

Sand and Water Play Area (NHP1): the design concept for the sand and water play area has two principal components:

- the source of the river and its naturalised form set within a planted river valley
- the industrial canalisation of the river

Pine Forest Play Area (NHP2): the Pine Forest play area provides a challenging environment for older children with a range of high walks, platforms and climbing equipment set in a pine forest setting.

The play areas provide a bespoke and complicated play environment. The prescriptions below set out the principles and standards to be delivered in the management and maintenance of the play areas. Details and frequencies for checks, tolerance levels and remedial works for the individual structures and equipment are described in Appendix 8.

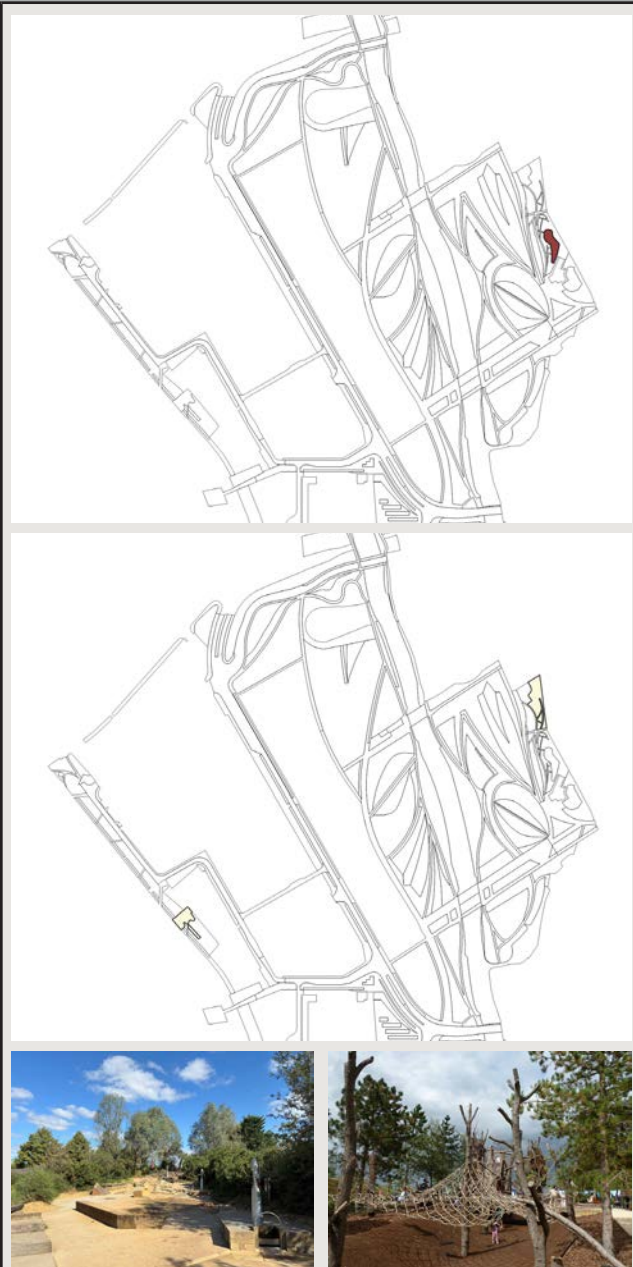
Management aims

Visual

- to provide a transition from grassland through herbaceous to shrubs and scrub and ultimately forest
- to provide an exploration of the changing texture, colours, smells and character of the plant succession

Use

- to provide a landscape framework to the play areas incorporating paths and play features
- to provide learning – a representation and illustration of natural plant succession and seasonality
- to provide natural play and exploration for all with planting designed to stimulate the senses of touch, smell, site and sound



NHP1 and 2 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Ensure play equipment is maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	Inspections: - daily (Mon-Fri) routine visual inspection - to identify various hazards resulting from vandalism, extreme weather etc; inspection carried out through simple tests - monthly operational inspection - more detailed inspection to check the operation and stability of equipment, especially for wear - annual inspection - to establish overall level of safety of equipment, foundations and surfaces; equipment with moving parts checked twice a year - routine maintenance, checks and inspections - to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Joint Assessment included as Appendix 8	equipment and component parts inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's maintenance instructions. equipment is in a safe condition, fit for purpose in accordance with Appendix 8 and agreed Play Risk Assessments	daily, quarterly and annual inspections
Ensure play bark, pine needle and play sand is maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	Inspections: - daily checks to remove any debris, sharps and glass, with regular checks throughout the day during busy periods - top up play bark, pine needle and play sand levels as required	surfaces are maintained in a safe and serviceable condition at all times	
Ensure woven willow fencing is maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	Maintenance: - weave new growth into structures to strengthen appearance and density of walls - prune willow pods and tunnels annually to promote new growth and dense cover	dense branch cover and sculptural structure retained at all times	
Ensure water play feature is maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	Maintenance: - weekly check of functionality of boost-a-break set - monthly checks and adjustment of playground pump units - monthly checks and adjustment of play pump valves - monthly checks of control panel/ water limiter units - water, electrical and drainage service checks - quarterly drain, strip and clean sand traps - cleansing of paved areas - annual strip service of playground pumps	in accordance with Appendix 8 re-test control panel to BS7671	annual servicing of Boost-a- break set

11.2 SOUTH PARK GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

This section details the overarching management principles for the soft landscape of the South Park.

11.2.1 Lawns and Grassland

Amenity Lawn LO

These lawns are designed for regular leisure, recreation and event use and are characterised by a mix of grass species designed to provide a hard wearing, dense grassy sward which can withstand regular use.

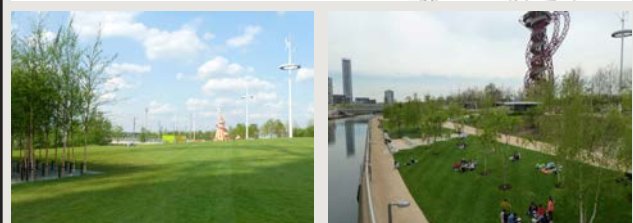
Management aims

Visual

- to provide high maintenance, hard wearing, recreational lawns which complement the ornamental South Park landscape

Use

- to provide for regular informal recreational use and occasional low key event use



LO Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain high maintenance lawn	Grass cutting: - remove surface stones exceeding 25mm in any dimension - cut sward to maintain to a height of between 25-40mm - remove arisings to compost facilit Other treatments: - scarification in early winter to remove thatch and dead grass in November - aeration (spiking) in spring - top dressing following aeration - fertilisation after top dressing, with further applications (up to a maximum of 3 no.) as required through the growing season - edging adjacent to paths, hard surfaces and service inspection covers - weed control to maintain 95% grass species	sward maintained at between 25-40mm sward cover maintained at 100%	inspect in spring and autumn to review fulfilment of management aim
Repair damage from recreation	Treatments:: - scarification and aeration - reseeding/turfing		

11.2.2 Meadows

Perennial Meadows M1

Designed as visually exciting meadow areas using a mix of ornamental and native species (including grasses) which will increase biodiversity as well as create visual interest and echo North Park.

Management aims

Visual

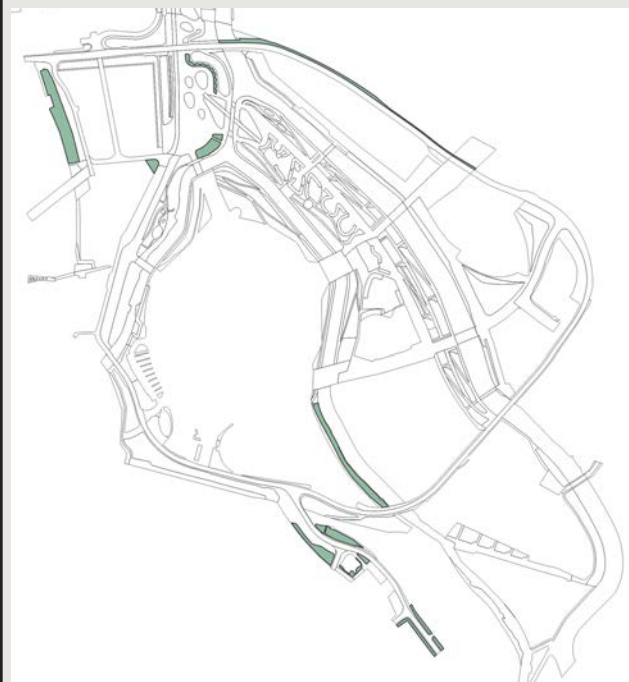
- to provide colour, drama and excitement to the peripheries of the South Park landscape

Use

- as visual components to the landscape
- key feature in interpretation material
- volunteer options

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species-rich swards of differing character, including plants that support invertebrate larvae and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Meadow' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



M1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain as colourful and species rich meadows	Cutting: - cut once to 50mm (or as required to meet BAP targets) in October to February after seed drop - selected areas (including some meadow margins) cut in September on 2 or 3 year rotation to leave over wintering vegetation - cut with forage harvester or brush cutters/trimmers - leave arisings in situ for 48 hours prior to removal - compost arisings	each meadow to support a diverse mix of perennials providing colour and biodiversity benefits at peak flowering minimum 50% of the surface area in flower not foliage	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Weeding: patch forming, invasive species to be removed		
	Repair: reseeding/plug planting in autumn as required	create/match desired species mix	
Create and retain path offset	Cutting: 1m offset on path edges 4 times per annum from late spring to early autumn 50mm height - arisings to be removed and used as above	crisp path edge full path width accessible	
Minimise wildfire risk	Cutting: varied mowing regime as agreed with Biodiversity Manager	varied habitat mosaics	annual monitoring by Biodiversity Manager to review fulfilment of management aims and input to prescriptions and cutting regimes

Verge/Meadow and Native Shrub Planting M2 (The Southern Edges)

Areas of rough/tussocky grassland with clumps of mixed deciduous, mainly native tree and shrub planting designed to create a green buffer along the southern and southwestern boundaries of the Park.

Management aims

Visual

- to create informal meadows
- to create the pattern and form of small native copses characteristic of more urban sites in south east England

Use

- to create green buffers to the Greenway and Park boundaries
- to provide landscape character and diversity
- to create green links to adjacent landscapes and habitats

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat, species and structure
- to provide diversity of woodland type
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Scrub' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates



M2 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain as colourful and species rich meadows	Cutting: - cut once to 50mm in October to February (or as required to meet BAP targets) after seed drop - selected areas (including some meadow margins) cut in September on 2 or 3 year rotation to leave over wintering vegetation - cut with forage harvester or brush cutters/trimmers - leave arisings in situ for 48 hours prior to removal - compost arisings Weeding: - patch forming, invasive species to be removed Repair: - reseeding/plug planting in autumn as required	maintain matrix of rough grassland and scrub create/match desired species mix	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Create and retain path offset	Cutting: 1m offset on path edges 4 times per annum from late spring to early autumn 50mm height - arisings to be removed and used as above	crisp path edge full path width accessible	
Maintain health of specimen trees	See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees	annual inspections undertaken	
Manage tree and shrub planting to create a permanent, diverse structure of canopy and understorey	Coppicing: - shrub species only - commence cycle when shrub species reach thicket stage as instructed - coppice 25 % of each woodland area in any one cycle; coppice stems in groups of 3 to 6, evenly distributed throughout each area	create rotation of temporary thickets and glades	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles	compliance with sustainability and BAP commitments	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Woodland edge management to retain margins adjacent to paths	Woody material overhanging path edges to be cut back as required	maintain path accessibility	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as Appendix 7	

Tussocky Grassland M3

Designed to create all year round structure, colour and variety along the slopes adjacent to City Mill River and along the Greenway in the south of the Park.

Management aims

Visual and Use

- to provide colour, variety, structure and year round interest
- to create landscape interest adjacent to riverside walk and the Greenway

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species-rich swards of differing character, including plants that support invertebrate larvae and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- to maintain areas of tall vegetation where invertebrates can overwinter and spiders can build webs
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Meadows' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



M3 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain as colourful and species rich meadows	Cutting: - cut once to 50mm in October to February (or as required to meet BAP targets) after seed drop - selected areas (including some meadow margins) cut in September on 2 or 3 year rotation to leave over wintering vegetation - remove areas of self sown scrub - cut with scythes or brush cutters - cut to 75mm - remove arisings from tussock grass areas immediately; leave arisings in situ for 48 hours prior to removal - compost arisings or use as fodder/ pet bedding (subject to dog fouling issues) - remove arisings to compost facility Weed control: - remove areas of self sown scrub	maintain cover and habitat value as advised by Biodiversity Manager create/match desired species mix	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Maintain health of specimen trees	See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees	annual inspections undertaken	
Management of shrubs	Coppicing: - shrub species only - commence cycle when shrub species touch crowns as instructed - coppice 1 in 5 stems in any one cycle - coppiced material to be stacked and stored in a suitable locations as habitat piles - all other arisings to be chipped for composting and re-use on site	create structural diversity	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager

11.2.3 Gardens and Ornamental Planting

Carpenter's Lock O2

The dramatic landscape around Carpenter's Lock uses meadows and specimen pine trees to define and enhance the slopes and steps leading down to the two bowls or amphitheatres created around the lock basin. To be replanted winter 2025/26 with a mix of herbaceous perennials

Management aims

Visual

- to enhance and highlight the drama created by slopes, steps and bridge architecture
- to create colour and interest

Use

- to create a dramatic area for picnicking and cultural events
- key feature in interpretation material

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species-rich plantings of differing character, including plants that support invertebrate larvae and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Parks, Squares and Amenity Space' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



O2 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain gardens to high horticultural standards	Cutting back of herbaceous material: • prune back to ground all herbaceous plants and grasses in late winter/spring • remove the seed heads to prevent migration of seed to areas where it is not required Monitor impact of mollusc pests: • review need for biological control or organic slug pellets Irrigation: • minimise but as required to maintain horticultural quality Thinning/lifting/replanting: • to retain balance of species and renew as required Weeding: • weed monthly by hand • remove 95% of weed species	retain existing species mix and layout annually or adjust on 3 or 5 year cycle planting fit for purpose and displaying desired horticultural features to prevent moisture stress, wilting and foliage scorch tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager
Maintain health of specimen trees	See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees	annual inspections undertaken	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	records retained appropriate action taken as set out in Appendix 7	

2012 Gardens 03

The 2012 Gardens contain herbaceous plants grouped to represent different continents and provide magnificent colour, form and interest. Replanting and selected removal of more invasive species has been carried out in Southern Hemisphere Garden. A review is underway of Europe, Asia and North America to increase interest throughout the year and climate resilience.

Management aims

Visual

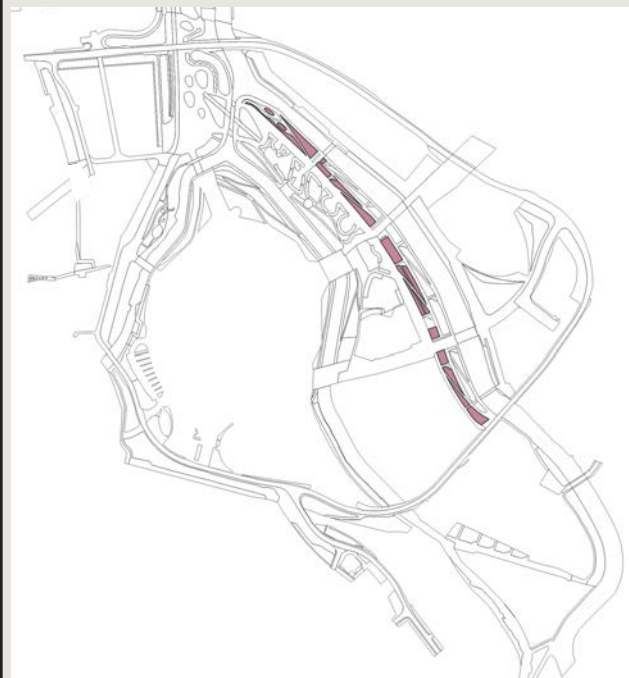
- to provide outstanding gardens on the slopes above the Water Works River
- to create colour and interest in all seasons
- to inspire and excite visitors to the Park

Use

- to provide a riverside walk
- to provide high calibre horticultural interest
- to create a contrast between the social, active and eventful South Park Plaza above and the quieter, lower key lawns along the Water Works River below
- key feature in interpretation material

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species-rich planting of differing character, which will support a range of invertebrates and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Parks, Squares and Amenity Space' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



O3 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain gardens to high horticultural standards	Pruning (shrubs): - prune when required to encourage healthy and bushy growth, desirable ornamental features (flowers, fruit, autumn colour, stem colour etc) and to remove dead/dying/diseased wood - Time of year (principles): - winter flowering shrubs: spring - shrubs flowering in March - July: immediately after the flowering - shrubs flowering in July - October: back to old wood in winter - cut with appropriate hand tools in accordance with good horticultural standards - compost arisings Cutting back of herbaceous material: - prune back herbaceous plants to ground level from early February according to garden and species requirements and remove all arisings - remove the seed heads to prevent migration of seed to areas where not required - grooming or combing of evergreen grasses in early spring - Europe - 'Chelsea Chop' in April/ May has helped to give grasses a finer appearance Thinning/lifting/replanting: - to reduce dominance, in particular of Persicaria (Asia), Giant scabious (Europe) and Asters and Goldenrod (North America) to retain balance of species and renew as required - consider additional planting in accordance with planting palette developed by original designers (see also PDG 2024), taking account of potential extremes of weather and climate resilience in particular drought tolerance Monitor impact of mollusc pests: - review need for biological control or organic slug pellets	retain existing species mix and layout annually or adjust on 3 or 5 year cycle planting fit for purpose and displaying desired horticultural features pruning to be in accordance with an agreed method statement	mollusc monitoring in spring / summer/ wet weather annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims

Maintain gardens to high horticultural standards (contd)	Irrigation: • minimise but as required to maintain horticultural quality	to prevent moisture stress, wilting and foliage scorch	
	Mulching: • top up ornamental grit mulch every three years or as required to ensure depth of 25–50mm	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm	
	Weeding: • weed monthly by hand • remove 95% of weed species • removal of windblown species from adjoining gardens to ensure palette is maintained		
Maintain hedges to ensure they fulfil relevant management aims	Trimming: • to existing height and width three times per annum between May and October • shape of hedge – rectangular profile (flat top)	fit for purpose and as designed	
	Monitor health: • Replacement of some sections of box hedging have been replaced due to disease with yew hedging • Ongoing monitoring of all box hedging		

South Plaza Herbaceous Ribbon O4

The Planting Ribbon is a linear feature which enfolds a series of interconnected rooms intended for events, attractions, play, leisure and socialising. Planting consists of a diverse range of tall grasses and herbaceous perennials to provide drama, colour, texture and horticultural display.

Management aims

Visual

- to provide varied ribbon gardens which provide a sense of drama and excitement in a key area of the Park
- to create colour and interest in all seasons

Use

- to provide a series of rooms for formal and informal events and recreation
- to provide high calibre horticultural interest
- key feature in interpretation material

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species-rich planting of differing character, which will support a range of invertebrates and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Parks, Squares and Amenity Space' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



O4 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain gardens to high horticultural standards	Cutting back of herbaceous material: • prune back to ground all herbaceous plants and grasses in late winter/spring • remove the seed heads to prevent migration of seed to areas where it is not required	retain existing species mix and layout annually or adjust on 3 or 5 year cycle	mollusc monitoring in spring / summer/ wet weather
	Monitor impact of mollusc pests: • review need for biological control or organic slug pellets	planting fit for purpose and displaying desired horticultural features	annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims
	Thinning/lifting/replanting: • to retain balance of species and renew as required		
	Irrigation: • minimise but as required to maintain horticultural quality	to prevent moisture stress, wilting and foliage scorch	
	Weeding: • weed monthly by hand • remove 95% of weed species	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	

Great British Garden GBG

The Great British Garden was an important feature of Games time, and continues to provide an attractive, intimate garden, designed for relaxation, play and nature conservation. The character of the garden has changed over time and is now a more relaxed character with a woodland edge character. Rose garden to be created.

Management aims

Visual

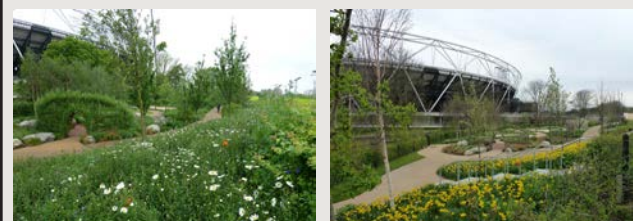
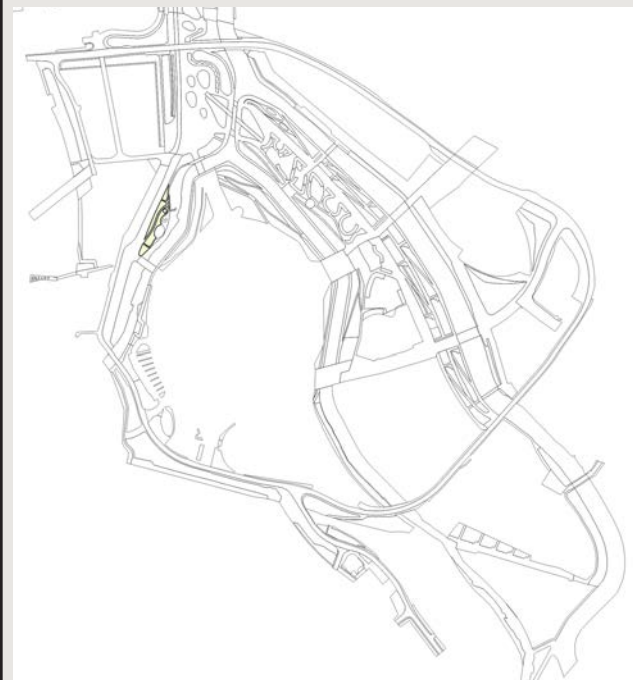
- to provide an intimate, inviting and sheltered, river side garden
- to create sculpture and decorative features including the use of living native plant material

Use

- as a visual component to the riverside landscape
- to provide a demonstration garden for biodiversity and sculptural features
- to create volunteer options

Biodiversity

- to maintain and enhance a biodiverse landscape with a range of native habitats
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Parks, Squares and Amenity Space' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



GBG Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain as varied and biodiverse garden	Pruning (shrubs): - prune, as required, to encourage healthy and bushy growth, desirable ornamental features (flowers, fruit, autumn colour, stem colour etc) and to remove dead/ dying/ diseased wood - Time of year (principles): - winter flowering shrubs: spring - shrubs flowering in March-July: immediately after the flowering - shrubs flowering in July-October: back to old wood in winter - rose bushes: late winter/early spring (February to March) to encourage basal growths and a balanced, compact habit - cut with appropriate hand tools in accordance with good horticultural standards - remove seed heads to prevent migration of seed to areas where it is not required Mulching: - top up mulch twice per annum 50-75mm depth Weeding: - weed monthly by hand - remove 95% of weed species	retain existing species mix and layout annually or adjust on 3 or 5 year cycle planting fit for purpose and displaying desired horticultural features pruning to be in accordance with an agreed method statement tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report

Manage pond for habitat enhancement	Cut out invasive or excessive vegetation growth when instructed: • clear no more than 30% of pond in any one year • work to be carried out in autumn • arisings to be left on banks for 72 hours (to allow fauna to return to pond) prior to removal • control invasive/non-native species on annual basis where required • following inundation, inspect and remove excessive vegetation and non-native species Bank vegetation management: • Assess annually • Remove invasive marginal growth which significantly reduces open water area and or visual access to pond	manage pond for biodiversity maintain BAP compliance	
Maintain hedgerows to ensure they fulfil relevant management aims	Trimming: • to required height and width annually in winter • shape of hedge – rectangular profile (flat top)	fit for design and purpose	
Maintain native shrub planting for health and biodiversity value	Coppicing: • all shrub and understorey species • coppice 15 to 25% of shrubs in any one cycle; coppice stems to be scattered throughout the garden area; avoid creating blocks of coppice • coppiced material to be stacked and stored in a suitable locations as habitat piles	maintain rotation of coppice stems throughout the garden to create a range of light and shade in areas of shrub planting	
Maintain health of specimen trees	See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees		
Maintain swing seat in clean and serviceable condition	Inspections: • in accordance with Play Equipment Maintenance Schedule (Appendix 8)		

11.2.4 Woodlands, Trees and Hedges

Birch Stem Woodland - South Plaza W2B

Mixed deciduous woodland, with dramatic stands of single and multi-stemmed birch, underplanted with a range of native trees and shrubs, including some yew, and a mixed herbaceous ground flora.

Management aims

Visual

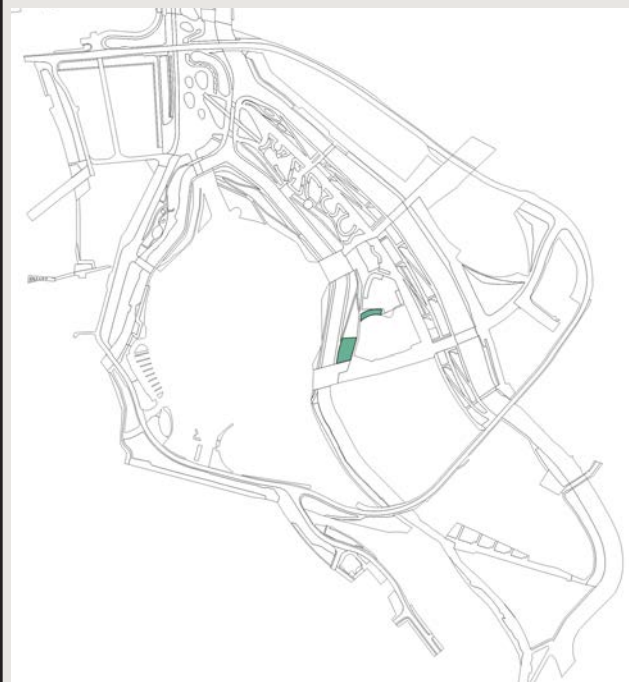
- to create a visually dramatic woodland dominated by the impact of single or multi stemmed birch trees
- to create seasonal variety
- to create structure in the landscape

Use

- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat (age classes, microhabitats)
- to provide diversity of species (trees, ground flora)
- to provide diversity of structure (canopy, understorey, ground flora)



W2B Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Manage for long term dominance of birch through coppicing and thinning	Annual maintenance: - weed control – top up mulch when instructed - stake and tie maintenance – spring and autumn - removal of stakes and ties when no longer required - identify trees on banks/slopes with exposed rootballs and assess needs for stabilisation and soil covering - inspection (August) and replacement (dormant season)	invasive weeds kept to less than 10% ground cover stakes and ties provide support; zero damage to trunk all trees stabilised/soil covered in Year 1	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections tree matrix data updated refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Coppicing and thinning: - shrub/understorey species only: coppice 15 to 25% of shrubs in any one cycle, scattered throughout the woodland garden area - selective thinning of birch tree species to ensure stability and form of retained stems and increased light levels for ground flora	create sufficient light levels at ground level to allow ground flora to flourish	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles (interior of woodland)	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Birch Stem Woodland – London Aquatics Centre W2C

Visually dramatic, single and multi-stemmed birch woodland and sparse mixed ground flora including forbs and grasses etc.

Management aims

Visual

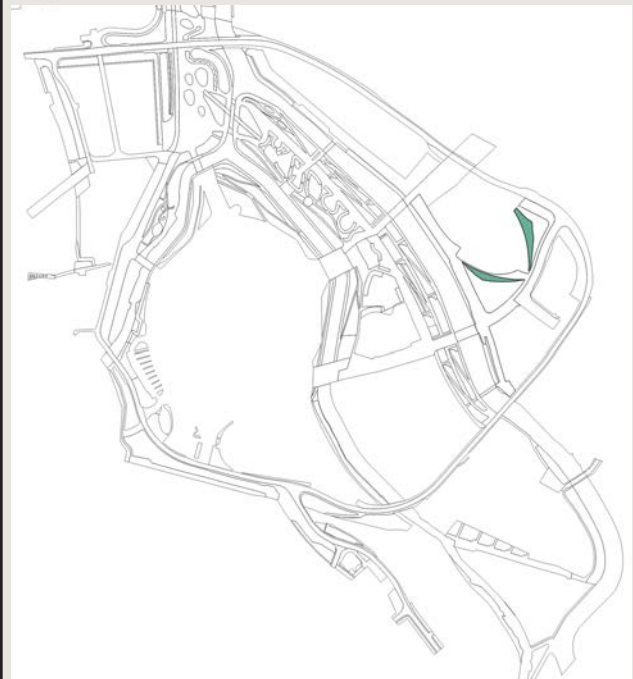
- to create a visually dramatic woodland dominated by the impact of single or multi stemmed birch trees
- to create seasonal variety
- to create structure and movement in the landscape

Use

- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of species and structure (trees, ground flora)
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Woodlands' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



WC2 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Manage for long term birch dominance	Annual maintenance: - weed control – top up mulch when instructed - stake and tie maintenance – spring and autumn - removal of stakes and ties when no longer required - identify trees on banks/slopes with exposed rootballs and assess needs for stabilisation and soil covering - inspection (August) and replacement (dormant season)	competitive weeds kept to less than 10% ground cover stakes and ties provide support; zero damage to trunk all trees stabilised/soil covered in Year 1 losses/replacement: tolerance threshold – 10%: loss of birch	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections tree matrix data updated refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Coppicing and thinning: selective thinning of birch to ensure stability and form of retained stems and increased light levels for ground flora	create uneven aged mix of multi and single stemmed birch trees to provide long term impact	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles (interior of woodland)	compliance with BAP commitments	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Valley Side Woodland and Woodland Buffer Planting to Road Verges W5

Mixed, deciduous, native woodland of fast growing native species, designed to create a green buffer adjacent to road and rail lines.

Management aims

Visual

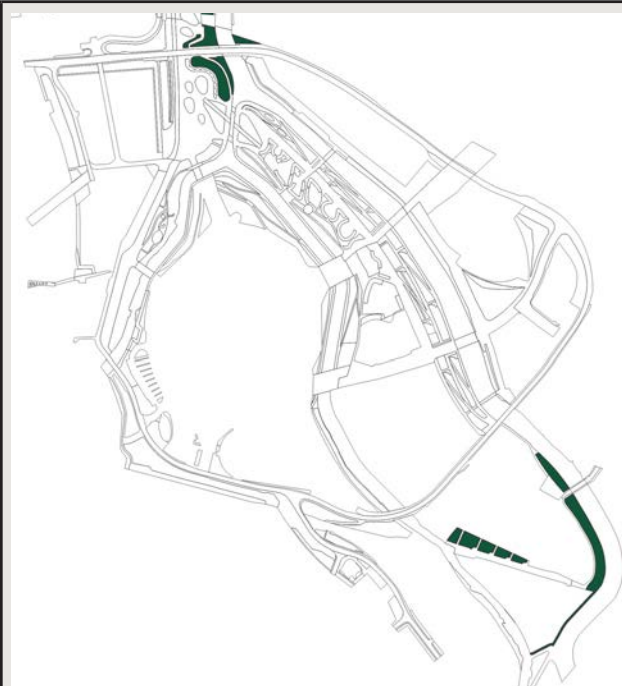
- to create the pattern and form of small native woodlands characteristic of more urban sites in southeast England

Use

- to create a thick woodland screen to roads and related infrastructure
- to create a link between North and South Parks
- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat, species and structure
- to provide diversity of woodland type
- comply with the 'Woodland' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates



W5 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Manage to create a permanent, diverse structure of canopy and understorey	Coppicing: - all shrub species - coppice 25 % of each woodland area in any one cycle; coppice stems in groups of 3 to 6, evenly distributed throughout each woodland and to ensure screening function is maintained at all times	create rotation of temporary thickets and glades maintain filtered views maintain herb layer	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual tree disease management inspections tree matrix data updated refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Thinning: - thin 15 to 20% of stems, selecting, in order of priority, weak specimens, even spread throughout total area when instructed - long term aim to achieve 12 to 25 mature standards/ha with understorey of uneven aged replacements (regeneration or under planting) - control self-sown trees to maintain character and diversity	create intermittent canopy development of wind firm canopy trees compliance with sustainability and BAP commitments	
Efficient treatment of arisings	Limited creation of habitat piles	compliance with sustainability and BAP commitments	
Maintain ground flora diversity for biodiversity	Monitor ground flora for biodiversity and adjust coppicing/thinning regime if ground flora insufficiently diverse	target species and numbers	
Woodland edge management to retain defined margins adjacent to lawns or meadows	Woody or herbaceous material overhanging meadow or lawn edges to be cut back 3 times per annum in February, June (herbaceous only) and September	create clear edge between different landscape types	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	
Manage access	Tolerate informal routes into gullies but use arisings (e.g. dead hedges) to discourage through routes Monitor for inappropriate usage and damage	damage made safe within 24 hours	

Native Hedges W6

Mixed, native species hedges: two short sections located close to the ArcelorMittal Orbit and a longer section along the edge of the Dappled Woodland close to Waterden Road.

Management aims

Visual

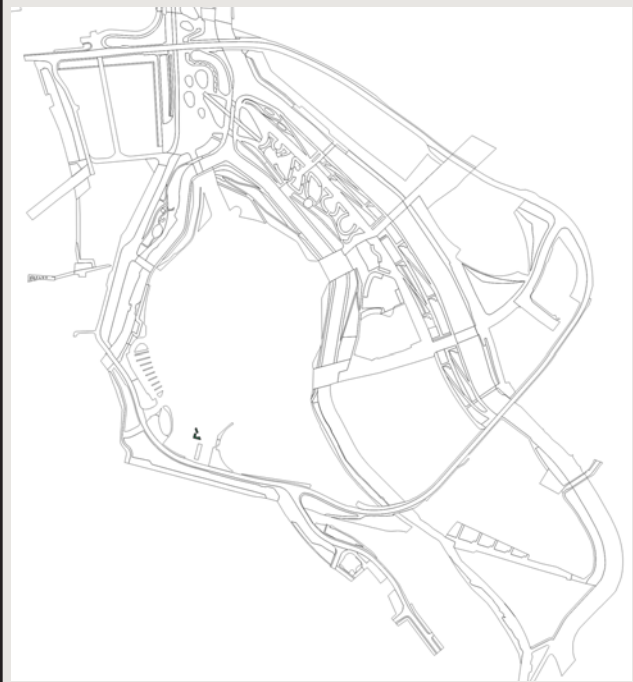
- to create visual interest and seasonal variety
- to create structure in the landscape

Use

- to create enclosure

Biodiversity

- to establish characteristics typical of the bioregion including:
- provision of habitat
- wildlife corridor



W6 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain hedgerows to ensure they fulfil relevant management aims	Mulching: top up ornamental grit mulch when instructed to 50mm depth	invasive weeds kept to less than 20% ground cover losses/ replacement: tolerance threshold - maximum 10% loss	condition to be inspected and recorded annually in late summer/early autumn (before leaf fall); written report with recommendations for ecology, structure and plant health refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Weeding: weed regularly by hand; removal of weeds prior to seeding is critical	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m ²	
	Trimming: - to required height and width annually in autumn - shape of hedge - rectangular profile (flat top) weed regularly by hand; removal of weeds prior to seeding is critical	fit for purpose	

Retained Existing Woodland W7

There are very few areas of retained woodland within the Park and these are, therefore, of great importance to the landscape structure and biodiversity. The areas of retained woodland are principally sycamore with some willow and alder on the river edges and a mixed scrub understorey. There are artificial kingfisher walls and sand martin banks located within the woodland.

Management aims

Visual and Use

- important to the landscape infrastructure of the Park, particularly during the early years
- retain views through the woodland to the river

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat, species and structure
- to provide diversity of woodland type – of particular importance as mature woodland
- to comply with the Woodland and Scrub management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates
- to provide a location for kingfisher walls and sand martin banks



W7 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Manage to retain existing tree cover in safe condition	Mature tree maintenance: - annual inspections (with report and recommendations) of mature trees, carried out by arboricultural ranger - assess need for removal of branches overhanging water ways, paths and roads - assess bank stability with reference to mature riparian sycamores; action as required - action other recommendations as required	in accordance with good arboricultural practice annual inspections undertaken records retained and recorded on tree matrix appropriate action taken	annual tree disease management inspections habitat condition survey in 2014 tree matrix data updated
Manage scrub understorey to create a diverse structure	Coppicing: - selective coppicing as required to retain occasional views through to river - coppiced material to be stacked and stored in a suitable location for use in den building and other activities	maintain mixed understorey with woodland ground flora views to river retained	
Maintain kingfisher walls and sand martin banks to encourage colonisation	See Section 11.12 Artificial Wildlife Refuges		

Fast Growing Shrub Mix 1 W8

A mixed shrub and tree belt to create a green buffer adjacent to the development platform hoardings.

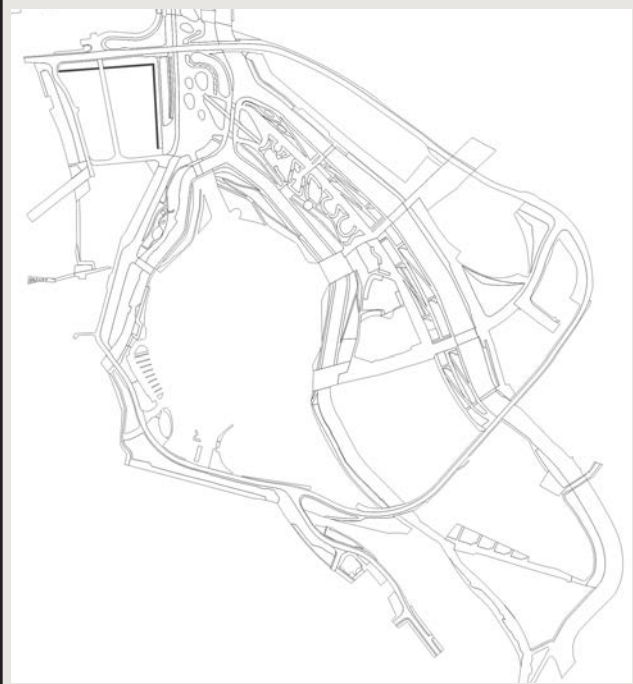
Management aims

Visual and Use

- to enhance areas adjacent to development platform hoardings

Biodiversity

- to create short term native species planting to enhance habitat
- to provide additional structure to adjacent areas
- to create links between green areas



W8 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Shrub management to maintain health, biodiversity and amenity value	Weed control: • top up mulch as required to a depth of 50-75mm	invasive weeds kept to less than 20% ground cover	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager
	Coppicing: • shrub species only • coppice when instructed • coppice 1 in 3 stems in any one cycle • coppiced material to be stacked and stored in suitable locations as habitat piles • all other arisings to be chipped for composting and re-use on site	create structural diversity to maximise screening of hoardings	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report

Native Woodland Shrubs W10

Native shrub planting linking the naturalistic areas of the Great British Garden and adjacent existing woodland to the more formal areas around Carpenters Lock.

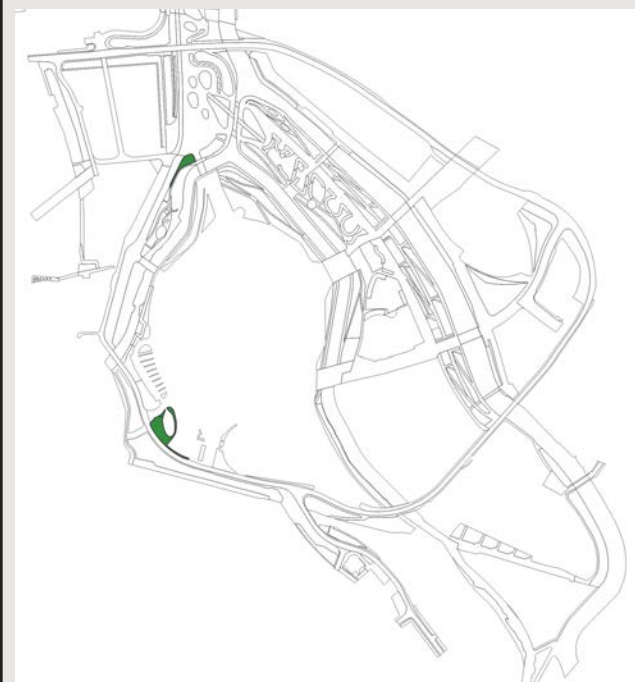
Management aims

Visual and Use

- to enhance transition areas close to the Old River Lea

Biodiversity

- to create native species shrub habitat
- to enhance, extend and link neighbouring wood and shrub areas
- comply with the Woodland management guidelines as defined in the current BAP to provide habitat for birds, bats, small mammals and invertebrates



W10 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Shrub management to maintain health, biodiversity and amenity value	Weed control: • top up mulch as required to a depth of 50-75mm	invasive weeds kept to less than 20% ground cover	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager
	Coppicing: • shrub species only • coppice when instructed • coppice 1 in 3 stems in any one cycle • coppiced material to be stacked and stored in suitable locations as habitat piles • all other arisings to be chipped for composting and re-use on site	create structural diversity to maximise screening of hoardings	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report

Prunus Stem Thicket W11

The ribbons of *Prunus serrula* thickets provide a strong, vertical and sculptural statement within the southern section of the South Plaza.

Management aims

Visual

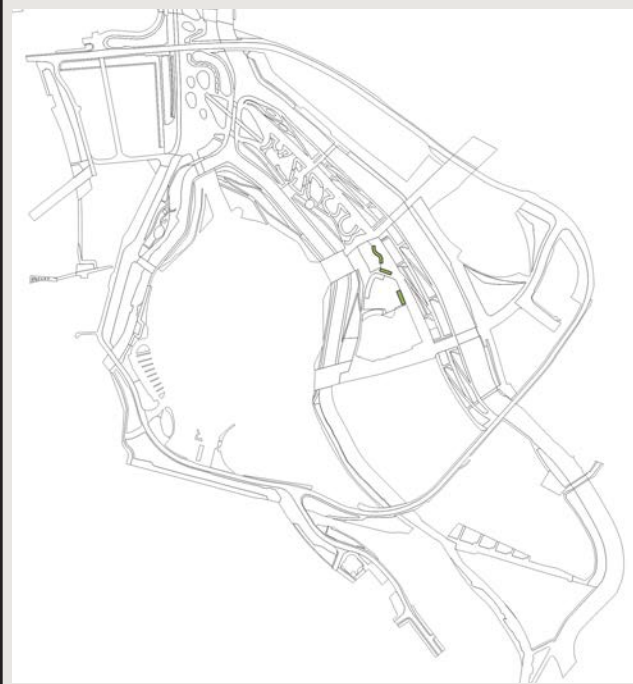
- to create visually striking and sculptural woodland blocks, exploiting the visual drama of the Tibetan cherry
- to create seasonal variety – stems in winter, flowers in spring, dense foliage in summer and autumn leaf colour
- to create additional structure and interest in this designed and well used landscape

Use

- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat (age classes, microhabitats)
- to provide diversity of structure (canopy, understorey, ground flora)



W11 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Management of specimen trees to maintain health, biodiversity and amenity value	• See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees	horticultural excellence for bark and flowering as for Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees	as for Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims
	Pruning – special emphasis on: • formative pruning to retain clean stems and to encourage ornamental bark • formative pruning to maximise flowering • remove ties and supports during this plan period • thinning to remove weaker stems and maintain stem thicket character		
	Mulching: • top up ornamental grit mulch when necessary to maintain 25-50mm depth		
	Weeding: • weed monthly by hand • remove 95% of weed species	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	

Dappled Woodland W13

Areas of light tree cover, planted over species rich meadows which, with the Valley Woodland (W5), provide landscape links and a pleasant transition area between the North and South Parks. Forms part of the Park Centre.

Management aims

Visual

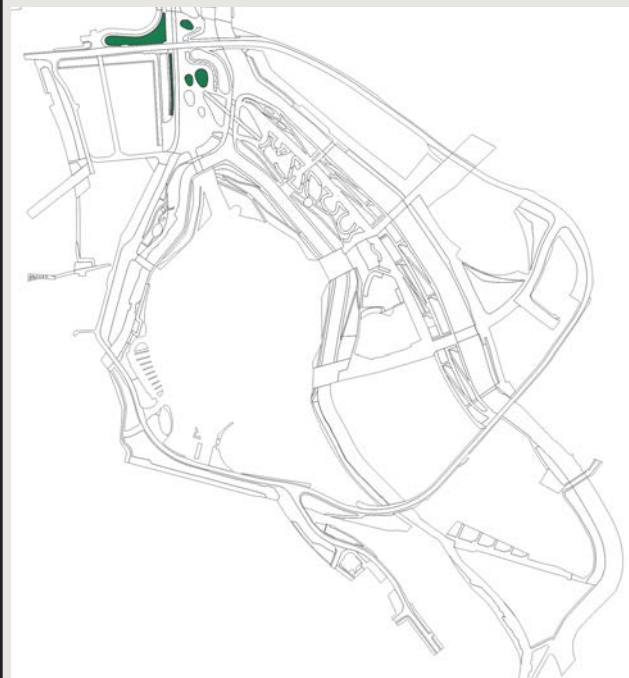
- to create the pattern and form of small native woodlands characteristic of more urban sites in southeast England
- to create movement and contrasts of light and shade

Use

- to create a link between North and South Parks
- to provide landscape character and diversity

Biodiversity

- to provide diversity of habitat, species and structure
- to provide diversity of tree and woodland type
- to contribute to and comply with the 'Parks, Squares and Amenity Space' management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



W13 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain ground flora as colourful and species rich meadows	Cutting: - cut in late January - cut with scythes or brush cutters - cut to 50mm - compost arisings or use as fodder/ pet bedding (subject to dog fouling issues)	create/match desired species mix	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Repair/replace: reseeding/plug planting in autumn as required		
	Weeding: - weed as required by hand - remove 95% of weed species	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	
Create and retain path offset	Grass cutting: 1 m offset on path edges 4 times per annum from late spring to early autumn 50mm height - arisings to be removed and used as above	crisp path edge full path width accessible	
Management of specimen trees to maintain health, biodiversity and amenity value	See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees: orchard trees to be pruned annually to suit individual species	trees continue to blossom in Spring and fruit in Autumn	

Specimen Trees

Specimen trees are located throughout and are an integral part of the landscape structure, reflecting the changing character of the Park and provide seasonal interest and a variety of function including shade trees, avenue trees, riverine trees and boundary trees. Annual Tree Surveys are carried out.

Management aims

Visual

- to create visual interest, structure, focal points, movement, seasonal and horticultural interest (e.g. flowers, fruits, texture, shape etc)
- to create and reinforce the character of different areas, park entrances etc

Use

- to provide shade and shelter
- to include art installations
- to provide wayfinding
- to create temporary landscapes prior to development of interim development zones

Biodiversity

- to extend and enhance habitat diversity in a variety of different areas



Specimen Trees Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain specimen trees to ensure they fulfil relevant management aims including health, biodiversity and amenity value	Pruning: - formative pruning of newly planting specimens as required and as dictated by site and use - removal of epicormic growth on crack and white willows - annual pruning of trees in containers	in accordance with good arboricultural practice	tree condition to be inspected and recorded annually in late summer/early autumn (before leaf fall); written report with recommendations for actions; particular reference to health and safety, structure and plant health/disease control tree matrix data updated
	Mature tree maintenance: - annual inspections (with report and recommendations) of mature trees, carried out by arboricultural ranger - assess need for removal of branches overhanging water ways, paths and roads - action other recommendations as required	in accordance with good arboricultural practice annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken	
	Surrounding hard surface: - repair and maintain CEDEC/ surfacing as required - leaf sweeping	see Section 11.5 Hard Landscape prescriptions see Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing prescriptions	
	Trees in containers and hard surfaces: - feeding: annual application of nitrogen only fertiliser - irrigation: irrigation to field capacity - no irrigation if temperature likely to fall below 4°C - aeration: annually by hand (containers only) - support and stability: inspect in spring and autumn and prune/ provide support, as required - maintenance of container bedding: cut back/replace as required	all trees in good condition and fit for purpose	
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

11.2.5 Wetlands

Reedbeds WE1

The reedbeds were planted to form a constant and broad swathe of wetlands along the river channel. The aim is to use stands of common reed species to create strong ground patterning when seen from above, with purple loosestrife and iris to provide colour and texture. These patterns will diminish and disappear as the vigorous reed species grow out into other areas.

Management aims

Visual

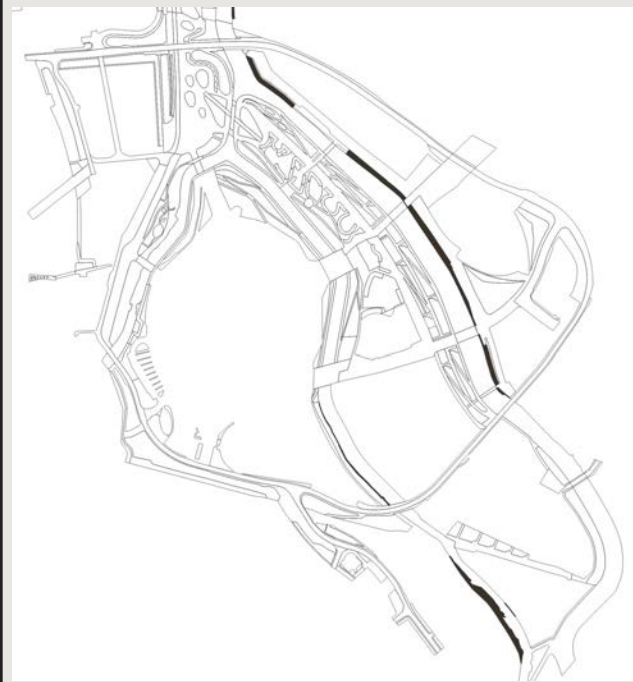
- typical lowland wetland features important to the character of the Lea valley
- visual interest
- landscape diversity

Use

- softening and greening of river edges
- sustainable drainage including balancing and cleansing capability to assist the control and treatment of surface water run-off

Biodiversity

- to extend and diversify the range of wetland habitats
- to contribute to and comply with the Reedbeds management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



WE1 Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain stability and structure of riverbanks	Annual inspection by specialist staff: - check structural conditions of channel banks - requirements for adjustment of vegetation management (area and species mix) - operations as required	banks maintained in a safe and accessible condition	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Maintain cleanliness of river	Removal of wind-blown and waterborne rubbish and debris as required	daily checks	
Vegetation management for river flow and habitat diversity	Reed cutting to maintain water channels if required: - cut back maximum of 25% in any one operation - cut areas to be located as required; aim to retain open water channels, create narrow open water channels between stands of reeds, reduce over invasive species, create a patchwork of reeds at different stages of development - Himalayan balsam now present	compliance with BAP commitments regular monitoring for presence of invasive weeds control of Himalayan balsam in accordance with agreed method statement (Appendix 5) Biodiversity Manager to advise on ongoing controls	

11.2.6 Play Room and Water Labyrinth

The Play Room, located at the northern end of the South Park Plaza, features red safety surfacing which links a range of equipment, including swings, climbing structures, slides and sand and water play. There is also a climbing wall located above City Mill River. Swings and seats are located along the Arc Promenade.

The Water Labyrinth, located in the 'Civic Room', is a sinuous line of water jets and fountains of continuously changing force and height.

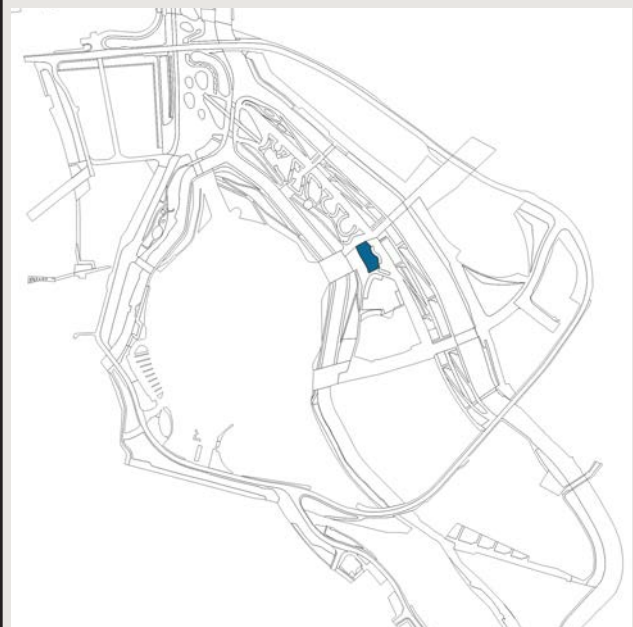
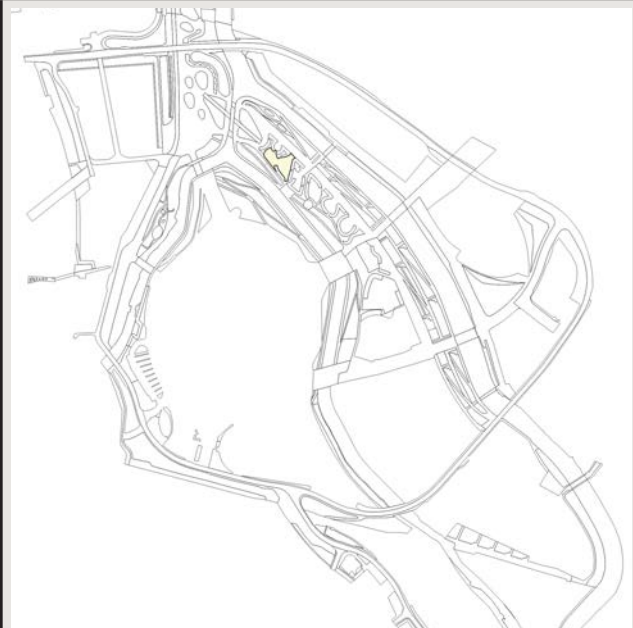
Management aims

Visual

- use of colour and distinctiveness of play equipment creates a dramatic and exiting play area
- the Planting Ribbon, which flows through the area, links the Play Room to the neighbouring Theatre and Music Rooms and provides seasonal colour and textural interest

Use

- one of the focal areas for play and regular activity providing a range of activities and equipment to stimulate and encourage exploration



Play Room and Water Labyrinth Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Implement a schedule of safety inspections to ensure play equipment is maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	Inspections: - daily (Mon-Fri) routine visual inspection - to identify various hazards resulting from vandalism, extreme weather etc; inspection carried out through simple tests - monthly operational inspection - more detailed inspection to check the operation and stability of equipment, especially for wear - annual inspection - to establish overall level of safety of equipment, foundations and surfaces; equipment with moving parts checked twice a year - routine maintenance - to be carried out in accordance with maintenance specification and schedules included as Appendix 8	equipment and component parts inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's maintenance instructions. equipment is in a safe condition, fit for purpose in accordance with Appendix 8 and agreed Play Risk Assessments	daily, quarterly and annual inspections
Sand and Water Play Area	Inspections: - daily checks to remove any debris, sharps and glass, with regular checks throughout the day during busy periods - remove red coloured grit from sand - top up play sand levels as required - water play - see below	surfaces are maintained in a safe and serviceable condition at all times	
Water Labyrinth and Water Play	Maintenance: - weekly check of functionality of water jets, pumps and valves - water, electrical and drainage service checks - quarterly drain, strip and clean catch drains - cleansing of paved areas - annual strip service of water pumps	in accordance with Appendix 8 re-test control panel to BS7671	

11.2.7 Stratford Waterfront and Stratford Walk SW

The planting at Stratford Walk comprises a series of mixed herbaceous and ornamental grass plantings set on a series of stepped terraces with specimen trees and shrubs in the beds towards the water. The planting on Stratford Walk is similar in character and typology to Stratford Waterfront with mixed herbaceous and ornamental grasses with specimen trees set in large planters.

Management aims

Visual

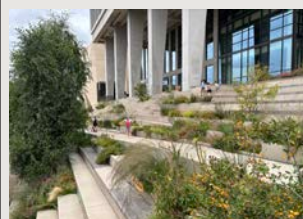
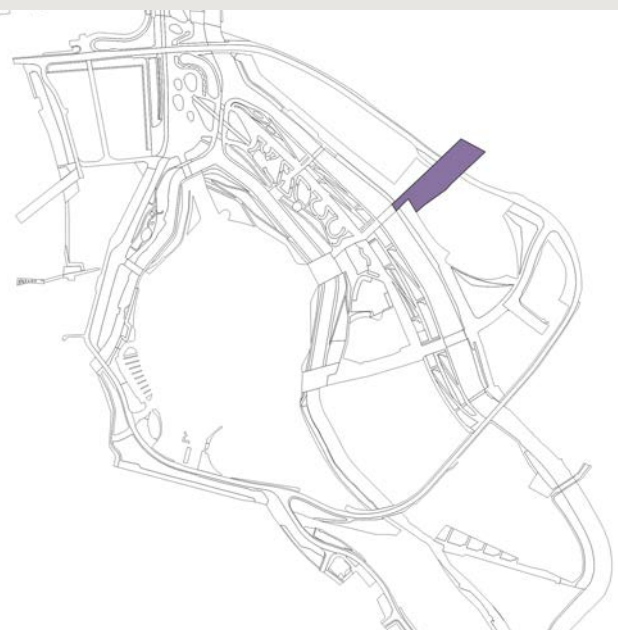
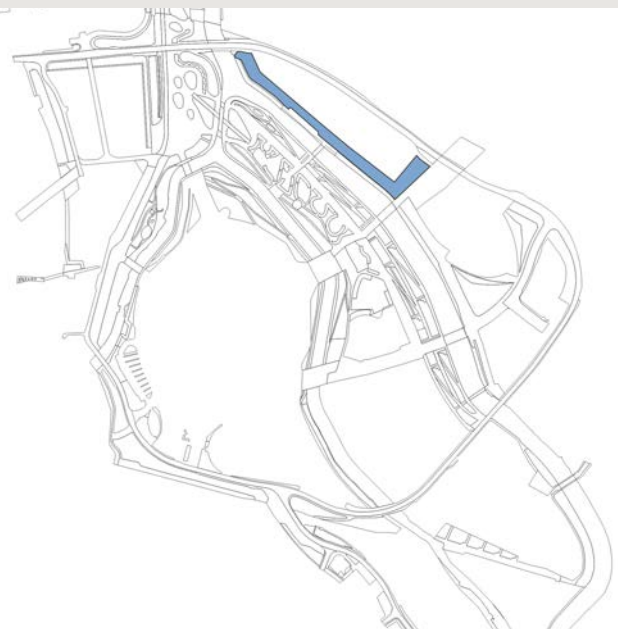
- to provide dramatic, stepped terraces with vegetation reflecting changes in elevation
- to inspire and excite visitors to Stratford Waterfront and on the approaches to the Park

Use

- to provide a vibrant area of public realm attracting visitors to the waterfront and the Park
- to provide high calibre horticultural interest
- to serve and unify the different attractions and facilities on the Waterfront
- to provide opportunities for activities and cultural exchange associated with the different attractions and facilities on the waterfront

Biodiversity

- to establish and maintain species-rich planting of differing character, which will support a range of invertebrates and flowers that attract pollinators at different times of year
- to contribute to and comply with the Parks, Squares and Amenity Space management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



SW Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain gardens to high horticultural standards	Pruning (shrubs): - prune when required to encourage healthy and bushy growth, desirable ornamental features (flowers, fruit, autumn colour, stem colour etc) and to remove dead/ dying/diseased wood - Time of year (principles): - winter flowering shrubs: spring - shrubs flowering in March - July: immediately after the flowering - shrubs flowering in July - October: back to old wood in winter - cut with appropriate hand tools in accordance with good horticultural standards - compost arisings Cutting back of herbaceous material: - prune back herbaceous plants to ground level from early February according to garden and species requirements and remove all arisings - remove the seed heads to prevent migration of seed to areas where not required Monitor impact of mollusc pests: - review need for biological control or organic slug pellets Irrigation: - minimise but as required to maintain horticultural quality Mulching: - top up mulch every three years or as required to ensure depth of 25-50mm Weeding: - weed monthly by hand - remove 95% of weed species	retain existing species mix and layout annually or adjust on 3 or 5 year cycle planting fit for purpose and displaying desired horticultural features pruning to be in accordance with an agreed method statement to prevent moisture stress, wilting and foliage scorch tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	mollusc monitoring in spring / summer/ wet weather annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims
Maintain health of specimen trees	See Section 11.2.4 Specimen Trees		
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken see Appendix 7	

11.3 CANAL PARK GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

A linear community park created along the eastern bank of the Lee Navigation. The mixture of meadows, lawns, herbaceous and woody planting provides attractive links between North and South Parks and local communities as well as a destination in its own right.

Management aims

Visual

- to provide a visually stimulating, colourful and inviting canal side garden
- to create an attractive, traffic free link for walkers and cyclists, mirroring and complementing the adjacent canal and tow path
- to create seasonal variety, structure and interest

Use

- a pedestrian and cycle corridor
- a destination for informal use, particularly relating to adjacent cafes
- an informal area for play with a range of equipment, built from natural materials, set within and enhancing the form of the Park landscape
- integrated sustainable drainage and improved surface water management

Biodiversity

- to extend and enhance biodiversity with a range of habitats and structure
- to contribute to and comply with the Meadows, Lawns, Parks, Squares and Amenity Space, and Reedbeds management guidelines as defined in the current BAP



Grassland Management Objectives and Prescriptions

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain meadows as colourful and species rich	Cutting: - cut once in late summer to 50mm - leave arisings in situ for 48 hours in stacks or windrows prior to removal - compost arisings Repair: - reseeding/plug planting in autumn as required	create/match desired species mix	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims
Create and retain path offset	Grass cutting: 1 m offset on path edges where required 4 times per annum from late spring to early autumn to 50mm - compost arisings	crisp path edge full path width accessible	refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Maintain medium maintenance, species rich lawn	Grass cutting: - cut to 50mm when sward reaches height of 100mm (remove arisings) - manipulate cut timing to allow specific species to flower (e.g. delay first spring cut)	vegetation cover threshold 90%	annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
Maintain sustainable drainage functions of swales	Inspect and retain integrity of swale and adjacent ground areas: - carry out four times per annum and after heavy rain events - repair as required	retain sufficient vegetation to prevent scour and washout at time of inundation	retain sufficient vegetation to prevent scour and washout at time of inundation
Manage swales for biodiversity and visual aims	Cut back vegetation: - cut back invasive or aggressive herbaceous and/or woody growth - cut back no more than 25% of the swale area in any one year - use strimmer or brush cutter Weeding: - check for and remove all non-native species at each maintenance visit	maintain species diversity, vegetation structure, and prevent scrubbing over of swale zero tolerance of non-native species	

Specimen Trees and Shrubs Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain specimen trees and shrubs to ensure they fulfil relevant management aims including health, biodiversity and amenity value	Pruning: - ornamental shrubs/ multi stemmed trees: to encourage horticultural features, to remove dead or diseased wood and remove vegetation overhanging paths - pollarding and removal of epicormic growth as required	in accordance with good arboricultural practice	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager
	Mature tree maintenance: - annual inspections (with report and recommendations) of mature trees, carried out by arboricultural ranger - assess need for removal of branches overhanging water ways, paths and roads - action other recommendations as required	all trees in good condition and fit for purpose in accordance with good arboricultural practice annual inspections undertaken	tree condition to be inspected and recorded annually in late summer/early autumn (before leaf fall); written report with recommendations for actions; particular reference to health and safety, structure and plant health/ disease control
	Pollarding: - pollard willows - commence when stem diameters reach 100-250mm diameter and repeat as instructed	records retained appropriate action taken	tree matrix data updated
	Mulching: top up mulch twice per annum to 50-75mm depth		
	Weeding: - weed monthly by hand - remove 95% of weed species	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	
Maintain health of trees in hard surfaces	Feeding: annual application of nitrogen only fertiliser	see Section 11.5 Paths	
	Irrigation: irrigation to field capacity - no irrigation if temperature likely to fall below 4°C	see Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing	
	Support and stability: inspect in spring and autumn and prune/provide support, as required		
Effective disease management	See Appendix 7	annual inspections undertaken records retained appropriate action taken as per Appendix 7	

Herbaceous Planting Management Objectives and Prescriptions

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain mixed herbaceous plantings as varied, colourful garden areas	Cutting back of herbaceous material: • Heavily prune back to ground all herbaceous plants and grasses in autumn/winter • Remove seed heads to prevent migration of seed to areas where it is not required • Cut bed margins adjacent to footpaths/hard surfaces 4 times per annum to retain crisp edge • Monitor impact of mollusc pests and review need for biological control	retain existing species mix and layout annually or adjust on 3 or 5 year cycle planting fit for purpose and displaying desired horticultural features cutting back to be in accordance with an agreed method statement	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual monitoring to review fulfilment of management aims refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report
	Thinning/lifting/replanting: • to retain balance of species and renew as required		
	Irrigation: • minimise but as required to maintain horticultural quality	to prevent moisture stress, wilting and foliage scorch	
	Mulching: • top up mulch every three years or as required to ensure depth of 25-50mm		
	Weeding: • weed monthly by hand • remove 95% of weed species	tolerance thresholds: single plants with leaf spread of <50mm and groups of no more than 3 plants /m2	

Play Equipment Management Objectives and Prescriptions

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Ensure play equipment is maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	Inspections: - daily Monday to Friday routine visual inspection - to identify various hazards resulting from vandalism, extreme weather etc; inspection carried out through simple tests - monthly operational inspection - more detailed inspection to check the operation and stability of equipment, especially for wear - annual inspection - to establish overall level of safety of equipment, foundations and surfaces; equipment with moving parts checked twice a year - routine maintenance, checks and inspections - to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Joint Assessment included at Appendix 8	equipment and component parts inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's maintenance instructions equipment is in a safe condition, fit for purpose in accordance with Appendix 8 and agreed Play Risk Assessments	daily, quarterly and annual inspections
Ensure play surfaces are maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	Inspections: - daily checks to remove any debris, sharps and glass, with regular checks throughout the day during busy periods - top up loose surfaces as required	surfaces are maintained in a safe and serviceable condition at all times	

11.4 PARK LITTER MANAGEMENT AND CLEANSING

Park Litter and Cleansing Management Objectives and Prescriptions

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
To maintain the Park as a clean and safe and predominantly litter free environment	- Daily litter picks and inspections of all hard and soft landscape areas and public realm - Sweeping of paths, roads and other hard surfaces with appropriate mechanical sweepers as required, to ensure sweeping does not result in damage to path services - Wind-blown litter in ponds and watercourses to be removed as part of daily litter picks - Additional checks and cleansing to be carried out following all flood events - Checks and actions to remove fly posting - Ensure any arisings from maintenance operations are removed on completion of each activity	The Park is to be brought up to Coplar Grade A on a daily basis, then litter picking undertaken on a reactionary basis within one hour in the summer and 3 hours in the winter. The park is expected to drop to Coplar Grade B/C in between cleansing operations	daily checks and inspections
Ensure that litter bins are regularly emptied and do not overflow	- Litter bins shall be emptied as required to ensure they are not overflowing - Litter bins to be inspected on a regular basis and maintained in a clean and serviceable condition - Any bin in a poor state of repair to be replaced - Currently replacing bins to ensure higher bin capacity with introduction of 1100 litre bins in highest profile areas and increased capacity throughout the Park	Litter bins are in a clean and serviceable condition at all times and not overflowing	daily checks and inspections
Park to be maintained free of graffiti	- Daily Park inspections and rapid response to any identification of graffiti - Methods and products to be used shall be non-toxic and biodegradable	Offensive graffiti removed within 1 hour Other graffiti removed within 24 hours	daily checks and inspections

Ensure Park remains in a largely leaf clear condition during autumn and winter months	• Leaf clearance to all paths and hard surfaces and events lawns to be undertaken to ensure these remain in a predominantly leaf free condition • Higher tolerance on other landscape typologies; clearance must ensure leaf fall does not hinder plant growth	Paths and events lawns kept in predominantly leaf free condition during periods of leaf fall	weekly checks and inspections during autumn months
Park furniture including signage to be maintained in a clean and serviceable conditions	• Daily inspections of all signage and furniture • Minor repairs and cleansing to be carried out in situ as required • Damaged items of furniture to be removed and replaced • All furniture in flood zones to be checked following flood events and cleansing carried out as required to ensure maintained in a serviceable condition	Furniture is maintained in a clean and serviceable condition	daily checks and inspections
Ensure that highways and paths remain in a clean and accessible condition	• Inspections to identify defects and repairs in accordance with service level standards • Regular sweeping of carriageways and paths • Flushing of main carriageways to be carried out during April and September • Flushing to utilise non potable water	All paths and roads remain accessible to all and in a safe and serviceable condition	daily safety inspections and monthly detailed inspections
Ensure that gullies remain fully operational	• Gullies to be cleared twice a year at intervals of roughly six months • Additional checks and cleansing to be carried out following all flood events	All gullies to be maintained in a serviceable condition largely free of debris	routine checks and inspections

11.5 PARK PATHS, ROADS, BRIDGES AND UNDERPASSES

The network of paths and roads through the Park provide access for visitors and are a vital part of the objective to connect communities with the bridges over the River Lea and the Lee Navigation providing east/west links across the Park. There are four principal underpasses located at the southern end of the Park. Surfaces and finishes are designed to reflect anticipated use and the parkland character. Routine maintenance for all bridges will be carried out in accordance with the approved O&M Manuals. A full list of park surfaces and finishes is included in the Park Design Guide 2024.

Management aims

Accessibility and inclusion

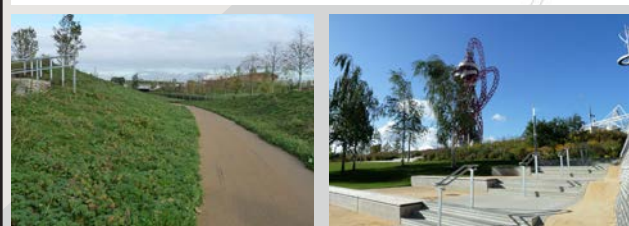
- provision of safe access for all throughout the Park

Function and purpose

- to maintain the continuing function of the roads, paths and bridges in accordance with their original design

Visual

- road and path finishes will reflect the parkland character and anticipated levels of use
- roads and paths to be litter and pothole free



Park Paths, Roads and Bridges Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain asphalt, resin bound and chipping surfaces in a safe and accessible condition	Inspections: - daily inspections to identify defects Sweeping and cleansing: - in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing Routine repairs: - repair or re-instate surface dressing where loss of aggregate has occurred - repair surface where damage has occurred	roads and paths in a safe and serviceable condition	inspections and repairs to comply with contract, DMRB and requirements of New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and other relevant Highways Agency Standards in accordance with routine inspection requirements for all structures as set out in this PMP and O&M Manuals
Maintain CEDEC paths and other crushed aggregate paths	Inspections: - daily inspections and repairs as required Sweeping and cleansing: - in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing Routine repairs: - infill of any potholes greater than 20mm depth	CEDEC paths maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	
Maintain timber boardwalks	Inspections: - daily inspections to identify any defects and minor repairs as required - cleansing to remove debris following flooding and extreme weather events Sweeping and cleansing: - in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing	timber boardwalks maintained in a safe and serviceable condition	
Maintain rubber safety surfacing in play areas	Inspections: - daily inspections to identify defects Sweeping and cleansing - in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing Routine repairs: - replacement of surfacing where excessive wear has occurred which may result in risk to safety of users	inspections in accordance with schedule in Appendix 8	in accordance with routine inspection requirements for all structures as set out in this PMP and O&M Manuals

Manholes and inspection covers	Inspections: - weekly inspections to ensure covers and grates remain flush and stable with no evidence of excessive wear or rocking Routine repairs: - replacement and or re-setting of grates and manhole covers as required	manhole and inspection covers remain in serviceable condition and do not present a trip or safety hazard	in accordance with routine inspection requirements for all structures as set out in this PMP and O&M Manuals	
Underpasses	Sweeping and cleansing: - sweeping and cleansing in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing - cleansing to remove debris following flooding and extreme weather events Fencing and barriers: - maintenance in accordance with Section 11.6 Fencing, Gates and Railings Lighting: - maintenance in accordance with 11.8 Lighting	maintenance to Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) guidance and standards, Vols 3, 4 and 7 refer to individual bridge or structure O&M Manual		
	Bridges - general	Parapet inspections: - routine checks for absence or looseness of bolt; absence or damage to grout pads; build up of debris and adequate attachment of mesh infills - accident damage inspections to include integrity of welds and damage to attachment cleats Parapet routine cleaning: - polyester powder coated and stainless steel surfaces to be washed down as required with mild detergent – at least 6 monthly - rodding and jet cleansing as required to ensure no blockages or build up of material Paintwork: - minor works as required to year 20 - year 20+ full re-painting of surfaces Pavix: - re-application every 20 years Anti-skid: - re-application after 15 years or after physical or chemical damage Waterproofing: - anti-skid re-application after physical or chemical damage		inspections in accordance with Highways Agency Standard BD 63/07 maintenance to Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) guidance and standards, Vols 3, 4 and 7 refer to individual bridge O&M Manual

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Bridges - bearings	Annual Inspections: • ensure all fixings are secured • check general alignment of the top surface to the base surface of the bearing (ensure that the movement is within the specified maximum requirements) • check the parallelism of the top surface to the base surface of the bearing (refer to the maximum design rotation) • remove any debris from around the bearings and ensure that there is adequate drainage around the bearings • check that the corrosion protection system applied has not been compromised (mechanical bearings) or that the cover layer is intact (elastomeric bearings). Detailed inspections: • Undertake every 6 years as for annual inspection, with inclusion of parameters established through risk analysis; • detailed inspection to be carried out as above to coincide with minor maintenance to paintwork Manufacturer inspection: • every 12 years	Inspections in accordance with: Highways Agency Standard BD 63/07 maintenance to Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) guidance and standards, Vols 3, 4 and 7 individual O&M Manuals Note - under no circumstances must the bearings be partly or wholly disassembled as they are assembled as sealed units to prevent ingress of dust or other foreign bodies.	in accordance with routine inspection requirements for all structures as set out in this PMP and O&M Manuals
Bridges - expansion joints	Annual inspection: • expansion joint screws to be checked for appropriate tightness		
Bridge Mirrors - Carpenters Lock	Sweeping and cleansing: • in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing		
Gabion baskets	Inspection and maintenance: • annual inspection • remove any vegetation growing within baskets	maintained in weed free condition	

11.6 PARK FENCING, GATES AND RAILINGS

Mild steel railings and gates are used in North Park to create a secure boundary at all times. Guardrails are provided at key locations and on bridge parapets in order to provide safe access for Park users.

Management aims

Safety and security

- maintain Integrity of the boundary railings at all times
- gates locked and secure outside of Park opening hours

Visual

- railings are of a design and style which reflects and emphasises the parkland character



Park Fencing, Gates and Railings Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain fencing, gates and guardrails in a safe and secure condition	Inspections: • frequent inspections to identify potential defects • checks on gate locking mechanisms • cleansing in accordance with regimes set out in Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing as required with mild detergent Repairs: • any temporary measures implemented to secure the Park boundary or guardrails to be replaced with replacement fencing/ railings Weed control: • control of weed growth along fence lines, monthly	the Park remains secure at all times monthly removal of weed growth	weekly inspections

11.7 PARK FURNITURE AND SIGNAGE

Park furniture has been designed to be robust and to meet the LLDC Inclusive Design Standards. Seats are timber based with metal fixings and sited along the main routes, generally at spacings of no more than fifty metres. Cycle stands, bollards and litter bins are of metal fabrication. Signage and information boards are located throughout the Park to provide clear and informed guidance to visitors. A full list of park furniture and signage is included in the Park Design Guide 2024.

Management aims

Visual and use

- benches, other Park furniture and signage to be maintained in a clean and serviceable condition at all times



Park Furniture and Signage Management Objectives and Prescription

Structure	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Timber seating and benches	Cleansing: - cleansing in accordance with cleansing regimes set out in Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing Treatment: - no timber treatment required Repairs: - minor repairs to be carried out as required	all park furniture and signage remains fit for purpose including visual standards and, where relevant, legible	weekly inspections -checks for surface cracking, scaling, flaking, splintering, spalling and shrinkage as signs of stress and wear and tear
Insitu concrete substrate timber slats	Cleansing: - cleansing in accordance with cleansing regimes set out in Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing Treatment: - no timber treatment required Repairs: - minor repairs to be carried out as required Weed control: - hand weed control to remove weed growth between slats - strimming grass edges	refer to Manufacturer's maintenance requirements	
StreetlifeType Picnic Tables	Cleansing: - cleansing in accordance with cleansing regimes set out in Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing Treatment: - no timber treatment required Repairs: - minor repairs to be carried out as required.	H&S compliant	
Litter and dog bins, bollards and cycle racks	Cleansing: cleansing in accordance with cleansing regimes set out in Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing	bins emptied daily in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing	
Signage and information boards	Cleansing: cleansing in accordance with cleansing regimes set out in Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing		

11.8 LIGHTING AND HALO TURBINES

Appropriate styles and levels of lighting are used in South Park and along the 24 hour access route in North Park as these are open 24 hours a day. In addition to the essential requirements of safety and security, lighting is also used to create character and identity in South Park. Lighting combines concourse lighting with spot lighting and up lighting to illuminate individual features and elements. A full list of lighting elements is set out in the Park Design Guide 2024 and reference should be made to the QEOP Lighting Strategy (currently being updated). The Halo Turbines generate electricity and provide a dramatic structural element flowing through South Park.

Management aims

Operational

- appropriate illumination to site requirements
- South Park and 24 hour access route in North Park are lit at all times
- compliance with Health & Safety good practice

Sustainability

- efficient use of resources (energy, infrastructure, replacement lamps, maintenance)



Lighting and Halo Turbines Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintenance to keep lighting system within technically and economically acceptable limits	Full periodic testing and inspections: • in accordance with BS 7671 Routine maintenance: • cleaning of lamp columns and luminaires • checking of inspection covers and repair/replacement as required • lamp replacement (consider bulk lamp changes) as required	system maintained to BS 7671 lamps changed within 2 days of failure luminaires cleaned to ensure required light output maintained at minimum of 80% of output	weekly inspection
Effective disposal of waste	All redundant lighting equipment, lamps, luminaires, and control systems are deemed as hazardous waste and should be disposed of in accordance with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) regulations	compliance with WEEE regulations	
Effective maintenance of Halo Turbines	Inspections and operational maintenance requirements for the Halo Turbines are set out in Connected Maintenance Service Definition document dated March 2012. The Schedule of Activity is included in Appendix 9.	See Appendix 9	See Appendix 9

11.9 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Irrigation systems across the Park combine 'pop up' systems, located within the lawns and grassed areas, with drip systems within the planting beds. Much of the drainage across the Park is delivered through a sustainable drainage system based on a system of swales.

Management aims

Operational

- to ensure the drainage systems remain operational and sustainable at all times
- to retain only essential irrigation systems e.g. event areas, trees in containers, establishment of new planting and remove non-essential systems within two years
- review alternatives to mains fed irrigation

Visual and Biodiversity

- to maintain and enhance the semi natural character and biodiversity value of drainage related landscape features such as the swales (see also Section 11.1.7 Swales and 11.1.5 Wooded Gullies)



Irrigation and Drainage Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Irrigate planting vulnerable to drought	See 'Irrigation' requirements within Part 7, 11.1 and 11.2 North and South Park Management Prescriptions	planting fit for purpose	weekly inspection
Ensure irrigation and drainage systems remain operational at all times	Inspections: • regular checking and monitoring of essential irrigation systems to ensure efficient operation	drainage system operating in accordance with good SuDS practice	irrigation - twice yearly drainage – see relevant landscape typology and Cleansing flood events: within 24 hours of event
	Repairs and replacement: • minor repairs and replacement of pumps, pop up heads and pipework as required	irrigation system operating efficiently and without water wastage	
	Removal: • removal of non-essential irrigation systems following establishment of relevant landscape features		
Maintain and enhance the semi natural character and biodiversity value of the swales	Litter and cleansing: • see Section 11.1.7 Swales	as for Section 11.1.7 Swales	
	Vegetation management: • see Section 11.1.7 Swales		

Ensure the continued operation of surface water drainage systems	Cleansing: gullies and surface water drains to be cleaned weekly and after severe weather events	fit for purpose	irrigation - twice yearly drainage – see relevant landscape typology and Cleansing
Investigate options for long term irrigation needs	Monitor and review irrigation water supplies and methods of delivery to enhance/ensure security of supply only where necessary and to reduce volumes required for irrigation overall	irrigation supplies maintained for planting areas	flood events: within 24 hours of event
Ensure drainage outfalls and weirs are maintained in a fully operational condition	Inspections: - regular checking and monitoring of all outfalls and weirs, in particular grills, and removal of accumulations of litter, vegetation and silt as required - additional inspections to be carried out after flood events	drainage outfalls and weirs fully operational	weekly inspections
Ensure petrol interceptors remain fully operational	Inspections: - regular checking and monitoring of all petrol interceptors and removal of accumulations of litter, vegetation and silt as required - additional inspections to be carried out after flood events	petrol interceptors remain fully operational	weekly inspections

11.10 PUBLIC ART

Public art created for Games time, through permanent and temporary installations, activities and events, will continue to be one of the defining characteristics of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The locations of all permanent artworks across the Park are shown on Appendix 6. There will also be occasional temporary installations. The locations for all temporary installations will be agreed with the Park Services Manager.

Management aims

Visual

- public art will continue as one of the defining characteristics of the Park
- art will stimulate, delight and inspire
- art will form an element in interpretation materials



Public Art Management Objectives and Prescription

Artwork	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
“Fantastic Factology” - 57 stainless steel plaques for benches, routing and resin bonded in to resist theft	• no special maintenance requirements • any graffiti to be cleaned in line with other cleaning regimes	fit for purpose and in good repair	monthly inspection
Winning Words poetry - poems etched into 4 wooden transformer enclosures	• regular cleaning in line with other wooden structures in the Park	cleaning schedules have been agreed by PPDT as part of the planning condition for the artwork	
“RUN” - flagship light piece to aid wayfinding and security, made from stainless steel, mirrored glass and LEDs	• regular cleaning every 3 months in line with other window cleaning schedules • regular inspection of sealed joints during cleaning • LEDs to be visually inspected every 6 months (LEDs warranty 5 years, due to last in excess of 10 years)		

“Entrance Markers” - entry points, marked by semi mature deciduous trees with metal rings suspended in the crown	• see 11.11 below	fit for purpose and in good repair cleaning schedules have been agreed by PPDT as part of the planning condition for the artwork	monthly inspection
“Cross & Cave” - two cast concrete structures set into the landscape, to provide shelter, meeting and play space	• no special maintenance requirements • any graffiti to be cleaned in line with other cleaning regimes	fit for purpose and in good repair cleaning schedules have been agreed by PPDT as part of the planning condition for the artwork	monthly inspection
“Open Folds” DJ Simpson “Carpenters Curve” and “Brick Fields” Clare Woods	• annual inspections to check fixings (special fixing tools have been supplied) • graffiti removal in line with other cleaning regimes		
“Fast, Faster, Fastest” and “Streamline” “One Whirl” and Underwhirl”	• cleansing in line with bridge and underpass regimes		
“Steles”	• regular checks in line with other waterway materials such as markers and pontoons; can be cleaned using jet wash		
“Inter Alia”	• annual inspection of fixings/ bolts, in line with other Park wide inspections of bridges and underpasses • no cleaning required		
“Ifo spectrum”	• responsibility lies with UKPN (formerly EDF) to maintain and replace artwork every 10 years		

11.11 HISTORY TREES

The Entrance Markers or History Trees are located at the principal entrances to the Park. Each tree contains a bronze or stainless steel ring, 5 or 6m dia, fixed to the trunk at a height in excess of 4m above ground level, using bolts and adjustable tension wires. Tree A2 also has a bronze 'reflection' ring fixed flush to the ground within the hard surfacing.

Management aims

Visual

- to ensure that the trees remain in good health
- to ensure trees form one of the defining characteristics of the Park
- to ensure the marker rings remain clean at all times



History Trees Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain health of History Trees	Maintenance: • in line with Section 11.1.5/11.2.4 Specimen Trees prescriptions Biannual inspections: • to be carried out by arboricultural ranger • check for signs of longitudinal cracks above and below each fixing, development of fungal fruit bodies indicative of wood decay, callus development around the attachment points, abrasion of parts of the structure on the tree, and vice versa • preparation of report and recommendations • implement report as required Pruning: • in accordance with general pruning requirements for Specimen Trees and additionally: • trim back branches that may interfere with cables • provide abrasion protection or remove any branches that are being chaffed by the ring • prune to keep the natural habit or shape of the tree	trees maintained in accordance with good arboricultural practice and standards set out in this PMP with reference to Section 11.1.5/11.2.4 Specimen Trees ring should not be visible through foliage during spring summer months	tree condition to be inspected and recorded annually in late summer/early autumn (before leaf fall); written report with recommendations for actions; particular reference to health and safety, structure and plant health/disease control

Ensure marker rings remain clean at all times	Inspections and checks: • check fixings of each tree ring to ensure security • adjust ring as necessary to maintain ring position and health of tree • check A2 Bronze ground 'shadow' ring to ensure fixing is stable • remove all weeds and debris Cleansing: • clean the bronze shadow ring with mild detergent and a stiff nylon brush to remove superficial dirt • clean metal ring set in each tree with mild detergent to remove dirt deposits and staining or other marks • after cleaning bronze rings: dry, apply coconut oil, polish, allow to dry, apply layer of glass wax with a soft cloth and buff to restore finish	marker rings remain in clean and serviceable conditions and fit for purpose trees remain healthy	monthly checks on marker rings
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11.12 ARTIFICIAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Artificial wildlife refuges are located beneath bridges and other structures throughout North and South Park and include artificial otter holts, kingfisher walls, sand martin banks, bird and bat boxes. These installations will encourage colonisation of the Park by BAP target species and other wildlife.

Management aims

Biodiversity

- to encourage colonisation of the Park by key BAP target species and other wildlife
- to provide an educational resource



Artificial Wildlife Refuges Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain artificial wildlife habitats to encourage colonisation and monitor use	Bird boxes: • clean out in November/December • minor repairs during course of inspections Bat boxes: • clean out in late summer (outside hibernation season) • minor repairs during course of inspections Kingfisher walls and sand martin banks: • monthly checks to ensure openings have not become blocked • check structures are not being used by vermin • check the door hinges and security bolts or fastenings for wear and operation • clean out holes and access pipes in November/December	habitat colonisation to meet BAP targets in relation to target species	annual evidence based review by Biodiversity Manager annual monitoring to review colonisation and use refer to BAP Annual Monitoring Report

11.13 H10 BRIDGE LIFT

The H10 Bridge Lift is located at the western end of the H10 Bridge and provides access to the H10 bridge and to the Park over the Lea Navigation.

Management aims

Safety and security

- maintain the lift in a clean, safe and operational condition

Access

- ensure the lift provides access for all to the Park via the H10 bridge



H10 Bridge Lift Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Ensure lift environment is maintained in a clean and secure conditions	Inspections: • daily security checks as part of routine security patrols Cleansing: • Routine cleansing in accordance with Section 11.4 Litter and Cleansing • Additional cleansing of lift interior and exterior as required	lift is maintained in a clean, safe and operational condition	daily inspections
Ensure lift is maintained in a safe and operational condition	Inspections: • schedule of inspections, operational checks and maintenance for the lift car, lift shaft and pit, operating mechanisms and emergency communication systems are set out in the Lift Maintenance Schedules included in Appendix 10	lift is maintained in a clean, safe and operational condition	inspections in accordance with Lift Maintenance Schedules included in Appendix 10

11.14 TEMPORARY HOARDINGS

Temporary hoardings are constructed along development platform frontages to provide safe and secure construction areas for construction works as part of the LCS. Location of hoardings, material and treatment is shown on QEOP's GIS.

Management aims

Safety and security

- maintain Integrity of the temporary hoardings at all times

Visual

- hoardings painted and used for temporary art installations
- planting used to soften appearance of temporary hoardings



Artificial Wildlife Refuges Management Objectives and Prescription

Objective	Prescription	KPI/Standard	Monitoring
Maintain temporary hoardings in a safe and secure condition	Inspections: • frequent inspections to identify potential defects or damage Repairs: • minor repairs as required • re-painting every 3 years or more frequently if required • inspections after removal of temporary artworks and repair as require	development platforms remain secure at all times	weekly inspections

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Bibliography

Planning Policy

All London Green Grid SPG
All London Green Grid (ELGG) Area Framework
Fish Island Area Action Plan
Hackney Wick Area Action Plan
Lee Valley Regional Park Plan (2000)
Lee Valley Park Development Framework (2011)
London Borough of Hackney Core Strategy (adopted 2010)
London Borough of Newham Local Plan 2018 (adopted December 2018)
London Borough of Tower Hamlets Core Strategy (adopted 2010)
London Borough of Waltham Forest Core Strategy (adopted March 2012)
The London Plan (2016)
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Northern Olympic Fringe Draft Area Action Plan
Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance
Water Framework Directive (2000)

LLDC Policy Documents and Strategies

Art in the Park (undated)
Car Parking Management Scheme (February 2013)
Community Engagement Policy (January 2012)
Community Participation Strategy (June 2013)
Design Quality Policy (April 2012)
Equality and Inclusion Policy (May 2012)
Events Management Co-ordination Framework
'Eyes and minds and dreams and tongues' Arts and Culture Strategy (2014)
Health, Safety and Environment Standard (undated)
Inclusive Design Strategy (September 2012)
Inclusive Design Standards (undated)
Interim Uses Strategy (Version 04 September 2011)
LCS Green Infrastructure Strategy (February 2012)
Legacy Communities Scheme Participation Strategy (June 2013)
Marketing Strategy (April 2012)
Park Design Guide (2018)
Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Flood Plan (Draft June 2013)
Security Plan (September 2012)
Security Strategy (Draft May 2012)
Socio Economic Policy (January 2012)
Sport and Healthy Living Policy (March 2012)

Travel Plan Framework (February 2013)
Waterways Strategy (Draft January 2012) and updates
Waste Streams Strategy (undated)
Your Sustainability Guide to Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park 2030 (April 2012)

Biodiversity Action Plans

Olympic Park Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)
Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Biodiversity Action Plan 2014-19 (August 2013)

Design and Access Statements and Design Reports

New Northern Parklands Design and Access Statement Update (November 2011)
North Park Hub Planning Statement Revision PO1 (May 2011)
North Park Hub Stage D Design Report (June 2012)
Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park South Park Landscape and Hub Stage D Design Report (July 2012)
Olympic Parklands and Public Realm Stage D Design Report (September 2008)
Legacy Communities Scheme Revised Design and Access Statement (February 2012)
Olympic Transformation – Olympic Parklands and Public Realm Design and Access Statement Rev PO1
The Olympic Park – Towards a Ten Year Management and Maintenance Plan (February 2010)

Glossary

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
C&RT	Canals and Rivers Trust
DCO	Dog Control Order
EMCF	Events Management Co-ordination Framework
GiGL	Greenspace Information for Greater London
GLA	Greater London Authority
GLL	Greenwich Leisure Ltd
HFM	Horticultural Facilities Management
IDS	Inclusive Design Standards
LCS	Legacy Communities Scheme
LLDC	London Legacy Development Corporation
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery Strategy
LVRPA	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
LWT	London Wildlife Trust
MOL	Metropolitan Open Land
ODA	Olympic Delivery Authority
OPLC	Olympic Park Legacy Company
RoSPA	Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
PDG	Park Design Guide
PMP	Park Management Plan
SINC	Site of Interest for Nature Conservation
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths
TPF	Travel Plan Framework

Appendix 2: Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Green Flag Action

Plan Desk Assessment

Criteria	Strengths	GF Recommendations	LLDC Response/Action	Timeframe
Presentation	Main management plan is extremely thorough, as you would expect for such a large, well-used and well known site.	Full management plan needs to be included with application rather than the executive summary. Main plan is not that easy to navigate. Even if plan cannot be written using the Green Flag headings for structure it could be cross-referenced to allow easier navigation by future judges. Include Appendix headings on every page. Maps need to be clearer to make them usable. Maybe put all maps as A4 sized Appendices and fully reference.	2025 to 2030 PMP has a more concise structure to remove need for Executive Summary. 2025 to 2030 PMP follows Green Flag Criteria Structure. Assume this relates to Appendices – amended. New maps prepared for 2025-2030 PMP	All Actions 2025
Health, Safety & Security	Fully covered.	Examples of risk assessments and safe systems of work could be provided as Appendices.	Suggest risk assessments are submitted under separate cover as part of 2026 submission.	2025
Maintenance of Equipment, Buildings & Landscape	Fully covered.	Most recent inspections and schedules could be provided as Appendices.	Records of inspections and surveys updated in 2025-2030 PMP	2025
Litter, Cleanliness, Vandalism	Fully covered.	Nothing to add.		Ongoing

Criteria	Strengths	GF Recommendations	LLDC Response/Action	Timeframe
Environmental Management	Fully covered.	Nothing to add.	Changes to site practice – see Field Assessment	Ongoing
Biodiversity, Landscape & Heritage	Separate Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) shows the LLDC holds this as an important factor within the long-term management of the site. History fully included.	BAP was referenced as being renewed in May 2023 but was still not available in April 2025. Hopefully will be available for next years application. Move bulk of history and strategic framework to Appendices.	2025-2030 BAP Issued and has informed preparation of PMP. Biodiversity Manager has reviewed PMP History section is reduced in current PMP	All actions 2025
Community Involvement	Park Champion volunteers help with the overall running of the park.	Opportunities to increase community involvement with new local residential developments and increase in student numbers.	PMP provides an update on community involvement. LLDC to continue to explore opportunities to engage more with resident student population.	2025 On going
Marketing & Communication	Reference in previous years to the e-mail database and the sending out of e-mail newsletters shows some strong data and communication in place.	Ensure website and marketing material continues to be kept up-to-date.	Website and related pages eg Our Parklife are continually updated	On going

Criteria	Strengths	GF Recommendations	LLDC Response/Action	Timeframe
Overall Management	Clear that the management plan provides a wide range of information for the management of all facets of the Park.	Provide a list of potential ongoing projects as Appendices.	Built into main body of text.	2025

Field Assessment

Criteria	Strengths	GF Recommendations	LLDC Response/Action	
A Welcoming Place	Good sight-lines throughout park. Clear directional signage to Olympic Park present from train station.	Standardising of signage across both parks if continued joint application for Green Flag.	To review with Lea Valley Regional Park Authority	2026
Healthy, Safe & Secure	Overall maintenance of infrastructure is to a high standard. Extensive CCTV coverage. Stadium is surrounded by a 'ring of steel' due to being a high value target. Uniformed security were visible throughout visit.	Strengths only apply to Olympic Park and Lea Valley Park definitely has a different feel, with no visible security.	No change to present situation. It is recognised that LVRPA has a very different structure and resource to LLDC.	Ongoing
Well Maintained & Clean	No litter visible on Olympic Park during visit but several items in Lea	Some of the water ways required cleaning. Apparently a significant lock was not operational and requires maintenance.	Ongoing liaison with Canal and Rivers Trust on waterways management as set out in	Ongoing

Criteria	Strengths	GF Recommendations	LLDC Response/Action	
	Valley. Seating and play areas are well maintained with impressive natural play equipment. Several signs and wooden posts were decayed and broken on the Lea Valley park.		PMP. Actions have been passed on to LVRPA for action	
Environmental Management	Overall design and maintenance of park takes account of SuDs. Irrigation infrastructure has been installed and regularly used which helps to ensure that water is used efficiently.	From an environmental point of view the sheer quantity of water used for irrigation should be reviewed.	On going review. New planting is adapted to changing climate conditions. LLDC Climate Action Strategy places specific obligations on the management of the Park. Incorporated in 2025-2030 PMP.	On going
Biodiversity Landscape & Heritage	Good efforts made to integrate different habitats throughout areas of the park. Impressively low failure rate of semi-mature trees across the Olympic Park.	More interpretation and information could be provided regarding the long and short-term history of the park and why it even exists. Dead trees visible on Lea Valley Park.	Noted. Interpretation and information is constantly under review.	On going
Community Involvement	Nothing obvious on the day, but reference to the Park Champion volunteers was made.	Disappointed with the lack of engagement with West Ham FC as they are the tenants of the stadium and given the amount of money that is involved with the Premiership. Not criticising	Noted.	On going

Criteria	Strengths	GF Recommendations	LLDC Response/Action	
		the LLDC, but would hope that there are continuous attempts to engage with them. Particularly as access to the stadium is completely dependent upon use of the Park.		
Marketing and Communication	Good use of technology.	Ensure website and marketing material continues to be kept up-to-date.	Website and related pages eg Our Parklife are continually updated	On going
Management	Overall the Olympic Park is extremely well-managed. Lea Valley Park is clearly not as well resourced, both with direct budgets and personnel.	Split the current joint application. Agree with comments from 2023 judges about continuing to look forward and not standing still.	This has been reviewed by LLDC and LVRPA. The feeling remains that the two parts of the Park are so closely integrated that the application should address the LLDC and LVRPA areas.	

Appendix 3

Elements of Key Significance (Valuing Landscape)

3.2 Table of landscape elements of key significance

This table sets out what is significant in landscape design terms, threats to those significant elements of the Park landscape, and what needs to be done in order to protect and retain them. These key qualities could be lost or gradually eroded if not considered as part of the integral, day-to-day management and decision making.

What is important	Threats	What must be done to protect it: 2020-2030
Overall Design Quality		
The '21st Century Picturesque' landscape design	The design of the Park is not recognised in terms of its views, landform and focus on the river. As a result, its landscape quality, planting and views are compromised and it becomes a less attractive place to visit.	Recognition of the various aspects of the 21st Century Picturesque by those who manage it will enable this new style of Park design be maintained for future generations of visitors.
Planting & Gardens		
2012 Gardens: the diversity of plants, representative of Asia, Europe, Southern Hemisphere and Americas, and their horticultural and aesthetic delight.	Loss of the diversity of plants in these beds due to lack of budget for replacement plants, or through lack of horticultural skills.	Planting areas need to have vigorous plants thinned and supplemented with new plants to restore and maintain horticultural quality and variety of plants.
South Plaza Play Area planting: The diversity of plants, which define the play 'rooms' (not separated by railings), and their associated horticultural and aesthetic delight.	Loss of the diversity of plants in these beds due to lack of budget for replacement plants, or through lack of horticultural skills.	Planting areas need to have vigorous plants thinned and supplemented with new plants to restore and maintain horticultural quality and variety of plants.
Link between North and South Parks		
The link, including Mandeville Place and its surrounding	This link currently does not connect the two halves of the Park well. Mandeville Place Orchard is not well integrated into its paved surroundings, which are rather bleak and windswept.	The design of the development must provide a better integrated link with Park character for North and South Parks, and improve integration of the Mandeville Place installation.
The Park's character areas and river setting		
Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is defined by its design as a River Park. Access to the water needs to be maintained and enhanced. Key character areas have special qualities that should be retained or enhanced.	New development or additions which compromises riverine character or access. Interventions that are not designed to be in keeping with the character of the area or the Park.	Ensure all new additions enhance or do not compromise the character or views especially the open river setting.

What is important	Threat	What must be done to protect it: 2020-2030
The welcoming, open character of the Park and permeability of entrances		
Open, accessible character and circular routes	Growth of vegetation starts to make some routes dark and uninviting, and a risk to safety.	Ensure all woodland and scrub understory is cut sufficiently far back, to retain an open feel.
Permeability of entrances and routes	Permeability of the Park compromised by adjacent, new developments.	New adjacent development must have open, visible and permeable entrances with clear sight lines and visibility within the Park.
Key views and vistas		
Key vistas towards Games and Transformation buildings, and views within the Park landscape, shown in the diagram on page 14	Designed views become compromised by overgrown vegetation.	Ensure trees and shrubs are maintained and cut back sufficiently to protect these open or designed views.
	Objects such as kiosks or semi-permanent attractions or facilities may be installed to enhance visitor services, but may unintentionally block or hinder views	Views must be considered when installing new attractions and services, to fully understand the impact on the quality of the landscape and sense of place that people value when they visit.
	Advertising wraps gradually erode the quality of landscape and environment.	A consistent approach to branding should be implemented throughout
Experience of staff and understanding of management and maintenance		
It's important that managers understand the intent and rationale behind the original Park design, so they can balance this with economic constraints and revenue generation.	Managers don't recognise key significant landscape elements of the Park, which leads to ad hoc and ill-considered additions, or commercialization (including advertising) could erode the landscape quality and enjoyment of the Park.	An induction of all managers and site staff to include the various landscape elements of the Park. It should point out what the key significance elements are in landscape design terms and how best to protect and enhance them.

Appendix 4

Canal & River Trust Cycling Code of Conduct

‘Share the space drop your pace’ on Canal & River Trust Greenways

1. Share the space

consider other people and the local environment whenever you're on a Greenway. Remember some people may move less predictably, for example young children or those with visual or mobility impairments.

2. Drop your pace

considerate sharing of the limited towpath space is the key. Jogging and cycling are welcome, but drop your pace in good time and let people know you are approaching by ringing a bell or politely calling out before waiting to pass slowly.

3. Pedestrians have priority

towpaths are 'Greenways' or shared use routes where pedestrians have priority and vehicles are generally excluded.

4. Be courteous to others

a smile can go a long way. Abusive or threatening behaviour is not acceptable and should be reported to the Police.

5. Follow signs

they are there for the safety of everyone. Cyclists should dismount where required and use common sense in busy or restricted areas, recognising that pedestrians have priority.

6. Give way to oncoming people

beneath bridges whether they are on foot or bike and be extra careful at bends and entrances where visibility is limited.

7. When travelling in large groups,

especially if you are running or cycling, please use common sense and give way to others.

8. Try to avoid wearing headphones

as this makes you less aware of your surroundings, possible hazards and others sharing the same space.

9. Keep dogs on a short lead

and clean-up after them. Dog fouling is very unpleasant and is a health hazard.

10. At all times, keep children close to you

and encourage them to learn and follow the Greenway Code for Towpaths.

Appendix 5

Control of Himalayan Balsam

Method Statement

Prepared by Tom Bellamy QEOP Biodiversity Manager

Legal Requirement

Himalayan Balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) is an invasive species covered under Schedule 9 of the Countryside and Wildlife Act 1981, making it an offence to release or allow to establish in the wild.

Consideration of Nesting Birds

The reedbeds in North Park are where the majority of the Himalayan Balsam is found on the Park, with the Waterworks River in South Park being the other hotspot on the Park. The reedbed habitat is where the Park's Reed Warblers (*Arcrocephalus scirpaceus*), Sedge Warblers (*Arcrocephalus schoenobaenus*) and Cetti's Warblers (*Cettia cettia*) come to breed each year, and it is imperative these species are not disturbed by premature Balsam removal. All birds, their nests and their eggs are protected under the Countryside and Wildlife Act 1981, and Cetti's Warbler is afforded further protection under Schedule 1 of this act. The Reed Warblers are present in the reedbed between late April and August and are known to have 2 broods per year and therefore access to the reedbed is not permitted during this time period.

Method and Timeline for Removal

Himalayan Balsam must be removed before the plant has gone to seed to prevent further dispersal of the seed and potential biosecurity issues. The plants normally go to seed in August, but in particularly dry summers such as in 2024, they can go to seed in late July. Plants should be removed by hand, which is easily achieved due to the plant's shallow roots. The removed plants should be completely removed from site and disposed of in an invasive species skip.

The reedbed should be surveyed prior to any clearance works to prevent the disturbance of breeding birds. If birds are found to still be nesting, the reedbeds cannot be entered.

This year (2025) the Reed Warblers finished breeding in early August and as such the Balsam will be removed over the next 2 weeks to prevent further spreading of their seed.

In the future, early clearance of Balsam may be possible when the plants are seedlings. This will be very labour intensive and may only be possible in areas cleared during the winter reedbed cutdown.

Limitations to successful Balsam eradication

Successful removal of invasive species in a river system requires a top-down approach, diligently removing all traces of the invasive plant from the source of the river, down to the mouth. As Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is at the southern end of the River Lea, it is subject to receive any invasive species that may come down river. There are several coordinated efforts to remove invasive species from stretches of the Lea in sections North of the Park, which may help limit further colonisation in the future.

The seed of Himalayan Balsam is viable for up to 7 years and it is probable there is a strong seedbank in the wetland habitats. Continued removal efforts will seek to weaken this seedbank and prevent

further spreading in the future. The plants are allelopathic, meaning they can kill plants in close proximity to them by releasing chemicals from their roots. Cleared areas should be reseeded with *Phragmites australis* seeds in an attempt to re-establish the reedbed.

Appendix 6

Art Installations Maintenance Requirements

Project description	Location	Maintenance information, materials and fixings	Maintenance information status	LLDC maintenance requirements	Intended lifespan
"Inter Alia" - ideas from creative workshop translated by Grenville Davey into 'finger print' pattern across wall in cast bronze.	F06 retaining wall Aluminium bronze forms run length of wall along 2012 Gardens	61 cast aluminium bronze forms of varying sizes. Smallest 5mm diameter, largest 50mm diameter. Fixings designed by Atkins and designed to take 200kg weight. No cleaning or maintenance required.	Warantees with ODA LPR to be transferred over.	Expected annual inspection of fixings/bolts, in line with other Park wide inspections of bridges and underpasses. No cleaning required.	25 years
"lfo spectrum" - A security fence on the PLUG utility structure where the artwork was applied using digital sublimation technology.	Northern headhouse EDF3 (UKPN)	Artwork is digitally printed on security fence.	Maintenance information with LLDC Arts & Culture and UKPN.	None. Responsibility lies with UKPN (formerly EDF) to maintain and replace artwork every 10 years. ODA commuted sum to UKPN to ensure this.	25 years
"Open Folds" DJ Simpson "Carpenters Curve" and "Brick Fields" Clare Woods - Two commissions on two head houses structures including tiled artwork and aluminium sheets	Southern Head houses EDF2 (UKPN) NG2 <u>NOTE: Each Headhouse has 2 artworks on it:</u> South facing: Clare Woods (tiles) North facing: DJ Simpson (aluminium)	Punched sheets of aluminium fixed to concrete walls. Holes not large enough to facilitate any climbing and tests have been undertaken. Gap between aluminium sheets and wall to allow any rubbish to fall through. Annual inspections to check fixings - special fixing tools have been supplied. Graffiti can be cleaned with detergent or wax based polish. No other special maintenance required.	Maintenance information with LLDC Arts & Culture and UKPN.	EDF2 (UKPN) None. Responsibility lies with UKPN (formerly EDF) to maintain and replace artwork every 25 years and clean every 3 months. ODA commuted sum to UKPN to ensure this.	25 years for all 4 artworks

Project description	Location	Maintenance information, materials and fixings	Maintenance information status	LLDC maintenance requirements	Intended lifespan
		Tiles applied to walls and guaranteed for 25 years. Graffiti can be removed through warm water and neutral detergent. No jet sprays to be used.	Maintenance information with LLDC Arts & Culture.	NG2 Inspection every 3 months and cleaning as required. Both treated with anti-graffiti and guarantees to last 25 years.	
"Fast, Faster, Fastest" and "Streamline" Jason Bruges F11 and U03: animated light treatments for both "One Whirl" and Underwhirl" Martin Richman F03 and U01: F03 - recycled glass U01 - glass beats in plaster	F11 - Stadium Island F03 - Central Park U03 - Southern access along Waterworks U01 - Northern Access into Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centres	Detailed maintenance information outstanding from ODA SBH	Outstanding from SBH	Regular cleaning in line with other bridge and underpass cleaning F11 - contains electrical components and LED lights. LEDs to last in excess of 10 years. Electrical components to be regularly checked.	25 years
"Fantasticology wildflower meadows" Perennial meadows	Stadium Island	Details outstanding from ODA LPR. Perennial meadows with no specific maintenance required that differs from other perennial meadows.	Outstanding from LPR	Maintenance in line with other planting in South Park.	5 years
"Fantastic Factology" 57 stainless steel plaques for benches, routing and resin bonded in to resist theft	Throughout park	Stainless steel plaques secured with resin and screws flush with wood.	Maintenance information with LLDC Arts & Culture.	No special maintenance requirements. Any graffiti to be cleaned in line with other cleaning regimes.	25 years

Project description	Location	Maintenance information, materials and fixings	Maintenance information status	LLDC maintenance requirements	Intended lifespan
"Steles" by Keith Wilson	Waterworks River from H05 - E31	Polyelastomer sleeves (hard wearing and designed for water) placed over existing steel piles by BW	O&M manual with ODA Arts & Culture and British Waterways	Canal & River Trust own and will maintain <u>steel piles</u> underneath artworks. <u>Artworks are LLDC assets</u> and require regular checks in line with other waterway materials such as markers and pontoons. Can be cleaned using jet wash.	25 years
Winning Words poetry - 4 poems etched into wooden transformer enclosures: 2 in South Park, 2 in North Park	2 North and 2 South Park: 1. Aquatics by NG2 2. Orbit plaza 3. Next to F02 West side 4. BMX track (to be relocated)	Poems etched into wooden enclosures surrounding transformers. Enclosures treated with anti-fire and anti-graffiti treatment.	Outstanding from LPR	Regular cleaning in line with other wooden structures in the Park.	25 years
"RUN" - one flagship Light piece to aid wayfinding and security, made from stainless steel, mirrored glass and LEDs	Handball Plaza	Steel structures bolted onto concrete foundations. Clad in mirrored stainless steel and mirrored glass. Internal system of curved aludibond mirrors and LEDs in strips of housing.	"Maintenance information with LLDC Arts & Culture. Maintenance plan agreed by PPDT as planning condition for the artwork."	"Regular cleaning every 3 months in line with other window cleaning schedules, and regular inspection of sealed joints during cleaning. LEDs to be visually inspected every 6 months. These cleaning schedules have been agreed by PPDT as part of the planning condition for the artwork. LEDs warrantee for 5 years, due to last in excess of 10 years.	25 years

Project description	Location	Maintenance information, materials and fixings	Maintenance information status	LLDC maintenance requirements	Intended lifespan
"Entrance Markers" - a set of 10 mature trees, each with a denoting key entry points to the OP, marked by 10 semi mature deciduous trees with metal rings securely suspended in the crown	Series of 10 locations around entrances to Park	"10 mature trees with suspended rings in each crown. 5 rings of stainless steel 5 rings of bronze Each ring supported by reinforced cables with bolts through tree trunk. No bolt lower than 3 metres from ground level across all locations."	Maintenance information with LLDC Arts & Culture.	Maintenance to be provided by EFM in line with other trees in the Park. Inspections every 3 months to check health of tree and stability of rings. LLDC to ensure that other landowners maintain the health of the trees in line with the O&M Manual.	50 years
"Cross & Cave" – two cast concrete structures set into the landscape, to provide shelter, meeting and play spaces.	Tumbling Bay playground	Reinforced cast concrete structures with concrete foundations. Surfaces covered in anti-graffiti coating	Maintenance information with LLDC Arts & Culture.	No special maintenance requirements. Any graffiti to be cleaned in line with other cleaning regimes.	25 years

Appendix 7

Trees Disease Management, Phyto-sanitary Precautions and Management of Injurious and Invasive Weeds

Tree Disease Management

Tree disease management will be carried out in accordance with current advice and best practice issued by the Forestry Commission, DEFRA and other central advisory bodies and institutions.

The table below sets out current procedures to be implemented across the park. These will be subject to review by the EFM Contractor and revision, where appropriate, with the agreement of LLDC. Further details will be set out in the Operational Plan.

Disease	Target Species	Action
All		➤ keep up to date with current Government and other best practice guidance and recommended good practice and adapt procedures as appropriate
<i>Chalara fraxinea</i>	Ash	At time of writing: ➤ regular monitoring of ash stocks, particularly in June and July; keep records; report findings of <i>C. fraxinea</i> ➤ do not replace with ash species ➤ leave infected material in situ unless removal is essential ➤ where removal is required, collect infected leaf litter and, by preference, take directly to ON SITE incinerator (to minimise leaf movement) and burn ➤ ensure operatives observe phyto-sanitary requirements re washing of clothing, boots, tools, hands ➤ address seasonal management of visitors in areas of ash growth
<i>Phytophthora</i>	All	➤ inspect annually and keep records ➤ remove infected stock and incinerate ➤ replace with resistant stock
<i>Phytophthora alni</i>	Alders	➤ as above and ➤ replace with less susceptible stock
Dutch elm disease	Elms	➤ coppice when stems reach approx 100mm diameter
<i>Splanchnonema platani</i> (<i>Masaria platani</i>); <i>Ceratocystis platani</i>	Plane	➤ regular monitoring of plane stocks; keep records; report findings
Oak processionary moth (<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i>)	Oak	➤ regular monitoring of oak stocks; keep records; report findings
Sudden oak death	Oak	➤ regular monitoring of oak stocks; keep records; report findings

Phyto-sanitary Precautions

Fungal diseases, which use leaves as a food source, can be readily spread by the transportation of leaf litter and other plant material. Some simple phyto-sanitary precautions can reduce the potential for the spreading of a disease.

The following steps and precautions are suggested:

1. Inspect the condition of trees and shrubs regularly, generally shortly following leaf emergence.
2. Where a fungal disorder is discovered, advise the interested parties of its presence. Some diseases are 'notifiable' and the authorities are to be advised:

Forest Research Disease Diagnostic Advisory Service
T: 01420 23000; E: ddas.ah@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Forestry Commission Plant Health Service
T: 0131 314 6414; E: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Fera Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate
T: 01904 465625; E: planthealth.info@fera.gsi.gov.uk

3. Where movement of plant material is essential, it should be contained with as little disturbance as possible. Gather infected material (leaf litter, trees, shrubs) and place into a small bags or boxes, and retain the material within the site (i.e. do not transport by road, river or rail to another collection site).
4. Take the material to a designated incineration post and dispose of the material accordingly.
5. Continue to regularly clear debris from known potential vectors (disease carriers) and continue to be vigilant though regular inspection and monitoring.

Management of Injurious and Invasive Weeds

Management and control of injurious and invasive weeds shall comply with:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – sets out requirements for treatment of a number of weed species including Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed
- Weeds Act 1959 – applies to common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), creeping or field thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), broad-leaved dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*) and curled dock (*Rumex Crispus*) and amended by
- Ragwort Control Act 2003

Management and control of injurious and invasive weeds should also comply with

- Code of Practice on How to Prevent the Spread of Ragwort 2007
- Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park Biodiversity Action Plan 2013

Management and control of injurious and invasive weeds should be undertaken in the first instance by prevention, for instance through appropriate weed control measures such as regular mowing, mulching or managing for non-invasive ground flora.

Should injurious or invasive weeds become established, the risk posed by the weed should be assessed and, where control is deemed necessary, mechanical and biological means should normally be used. Such means include raking off and appropriate disposal of invasive weed blankets on water ways, use of barley straw at inlet points on ponds, pulling and appropriate disposal of ragwort. Chemical controls, such as herbicides, should only be considered where risks are deemed to be high or intolerable and other means are not providing satisfactory control within an appropriate time scale.

Working in partnership with adjacent landowners and managers is also strongly recommended to prevent weeds spreading across management/ownership boundaries, to establish strategic management of injurious and invasive weeds and to maximise potentially scarce weed control resources.

Rivers and Watercourses

The management of watercourses and ponds will control invasive species, in particular floating pennywort and duck weed. These will be controlled through regular monitoring of the waterways and physical removal and disposal in accordance with current best practice and legislation.

All ponds and other internal water networks such as the swales and wet woodlands should be regularly monitored for the presence of invasive species following any inundation or flood event, and control measures undertaken in accordance with the prescriptions set out in this Park Management Plan and the Operational Plan.

Appendix 8

The Landscape Group

London Legacy Development Corporation

REPORT OF A JOINT ASSESSMENT

Tumbling Bay Playground **Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park**

The area was assessed on 4 February 2014
by Rob Wheway of Children's Play Advisory Service and
David Yearley of RoSPA

Introduction

This assessment was carried out by David Yearley of RoSPA and Rob Wheway of Children's Play Advisory Service. The aim was to see if apparent differences in their previous risk assessments could be resolved.

This report is limited to a discussion and recommendations on those differences and does not constitute an inspection for wear and deterioration.

This is a particularly innovative playground. This innovation means that the assessment of risk is much more difficult than for a conventional playground. Both David Yearley and Rob Wheway welcome this opportunity to work together on this assessment.

Natural Play

In the last few years there has been a movement to create play equipment which is more "natural" than the standard equipment which is made of uniform metal or wooden parts.

This movement has been based on the knowledge that humans in general benefit from the natural environment (trees, flowers, etc) and that children value trees, hummocky bumpy ground, etc (see "Talking about Play" publication at the CPAS website).

Unfortunately there has been insufficient thought given to how risks may be reduced to a reasonable level when "natural" materials are used. There has been a feeling that because it is "natural" then the risk is less. This assumption is incorrect. If a child falls head first on to a natural stone they are injured just as much as if they fall on to manufactured concrete. A child is as much at risk of strangulation from a natural rope loop as they are from a nylon or similar rope. If a child's body falls

through a gap through which their head cannot follow then the risk of hanging is the same whether the gap is created by a natural or a manufactured material.

Having said that and from the consultants' experience of traversing many bespoke "natural" items, the uneven gaps and dimensions do encourage a user to hold on more carefully and move more slowly than between evenly spaced parts of similar dimensions.

Risk

There has in recent years been a move away from playground equipment that is safe and boring to ones that offer more "risk".

There has been a feeling that local authority and other playground managers have been too risk-averse.

There has been a misunderstanding between "risk" and "challenge/excitement". A death-defying ride at a theme park requires courage to go on it and gives much excitement. It can, however, be used because it is safe, i.e. low risk. Children have more excitement in roads where traffic cannot go through fast as they can play out than they do on roads where the traffic is too fast for play. There is therefore no direct correlation between challenge/excitement and increasing risk.

Risk cannot, however, be eliminated and children do value equipment that gives them challenge and excitement and the play world has long recognised as do most parents that bumps and scrapes are a natural part of childhood and that trying to eliminate them would do damage to children's overall health and well-being.

The risks that needed to be avoided are the ones that are likely to result in death or permanent disablement.

Risk Benefit Analysis

Risk benefit analysis is a recently devised process which explicitly advocates that the need to take measures to reduce the level of risk should be balanced against the play benefits which can be derived from allowing the risk.

This has been an implicit part of British Standards since 1959 where play experts and representatives from industry have devised recommendations which have permitted exciting play opportunities even though those opportunities will occasionally give rise to accidents.

This has been a developing process and it has been unacknowledged that the European Standard EN 1176 was more permissive of adventurous and exciting activities than the previous British Standard.

It is a fact that the Standard for skateboard facilities is more permissive of challenging and exciting equipment than would have been permitted in previous

generations. It is also almost certain that without a Standard local authorities and other providers would have been unlikely to have installed unsupervised skateboard areas in their parks. The fact that most local authorities now have unsupervised skateboard areas is a demonstration that the Standards do implicitly balance benefit and risk.

Experienced playground inspectors have therefore been used to the concept of balancing risk and benefit and can assess children's playgrounds accordingly.

The current risk benefit analysis recommendations are, however, largely theoretical. Those that have developed them are understood to have very limited experience of actually assessing playgrounds for risk and the recommendations do not give any way of quantifying the level of play value so that the benefits can be assessed, nor does it give any new "reasonably practicable" solutions to existing risks.

Adventure in this Playground

This particular playground is of a very challenging and innovative design. It is obviously, from comments made to both consultants, very popular with both children and parents. They value the fact that it does appear more exciting and challenging than conventional equipment.

The recommendations in this report and future modifications arising from them should be used to maintain the feeling of excitement and challenge whilst reducing unnecessary risks.

Head and Wedge Traps

There are various points where structures fail the head and wedge trap tests. The following outlines the procedures we believe should be adopted in deciding whether a failure to meet these entrapment tests is of sufficient risk to require modification to the item.



Entrapment in a sideways direction



Entrapments in a downwards direction

As there are many head and wedge entrapments this section describes a process to adopt to reduce the risks in a “reasonably practicable” manner.

The “Frankenstein” structure is deliberately designed to have a rustic feel and therefore it is difficult for the gaps between the uprights to comply with EN 1176. Indeed, as part of the design brief it is understood that strict compliance with these requirements was likely to lead to a structure that was too enclosed and without sufficient sight lines inwards. We would suggest that where the gaps are no more than 100mm (or only marginally over) then this complies with building regulations and therefore on a risk assessment basis could be accepted.

Where the gaps are in a downward direction so children are more likely to slip down then they should be infilled to meet EN 1176.

Where a gap is between the uprights and in a position that it would be difficult for a child to slip their body through then on a risk assessment basis we would suggest that these gaps do not need to be infilled.

Wood – Rot and Deterioration

The wood used in the construction is “natural” and therefore mostly untreated. The rate at which it will begin to rot and deteriorate is less easy to predict than with conventional equipment. Joints and fixings may or may not be prone to becoming loose.

The operational and annual inspectors will need to be aware of this and be particularly vigilant in poking and prodding for potential rot or other deterioration.

Scots Pine Area:

Item 1	Balance Trail
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Both David Yearley (DY) and Rob Wheway (RW) agreed that their previous assessment of this as a satisfactory item should stand.

Item 2	Large Net Structure and Walkway
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STANDARD:

There are failures to meet EN 1176 recommendations:

- Wedge traps formed when weight applied to net. Rescuers traversing the net would exacerbate the situation. As children visiting this site are likely to be accompanied by parents and as they could be lifted from below then the risks are relatively low. No simple remedy is available. DY and RW agreed that this was an acceptable level of risk.



- The rope guardrail is 550mm high and reduces when weight is applied. This already appears to have stretched further. Experience has shown that this item is likely to be heavily used so the potential for children jostling each other and therefore one falling over the guardrail has increased. *Modify so that the guardrail is not less than 600mm and not more than 850mm when measured from the deck. This could be achieved by either tightening the rope or replacing it with a wooden pole/branch.*

For strict compliance it should be a barrier rather than a guardrail as the deck is easily accessible and the fall height at maximum is 1.75m. However, given the location we believe the risk is of an acceptable level.



- The swings are fixed to the net so give incorrect clearance when sat on or when people are walking on the net. This is inevitable with this design and we believe the risk is of an acceptable level.

CONDITION:

Supports sway when there are people on the nets. This may increase ingress of water increasing rot potential reducing life expectancy (M)

Periscopes – The mirrors have been taken away – *Replace* (no increased risk in present state)

Rope slip through will give increased wear (M)



Top of swing suspensions are webbing straps not cables – *Monitor carefully for vandalism and wear*

As parents will bring younger children and may want to use the swings you may wish to consider having 1 or 2 of the swings as cradle seats at this point if there appears to be a demand from visiting parents.

**SURFACING:**

Wet-Pour/Bark

STANDARD:

Failure to meet dimensions required of EN 1176

- 1.4m fall height to log steps from bridge. This is an intentional design feature to enable flow through. The risk is sufficiently low to be acceptable.



- Rubber strip edge – see comments at “Frankenstein” structure

Item 3 Frankenstein Structure**STANDARD:**

There are failures to meet EN 1176 recommendations:

- Fails “grip/grasp” requirements. This is an inevitable consequence of large log constructions and the consultants believe the risk is acceptable.
- Fall height is 1.60m to logs (45°) at entrance bridge (850mm max desirable). Infilling would give compliance, however it would reduce sightlines through the area. *We recommend that the guardrail either be lowered to EN recommendations or that a further guardrail be fitted under the existing one (at more than 25mm gap to avoid finger entrapment). This will reduce the gap under thus reducing the risk to toddlers who may be crossing.*



- Gaps at upright in bridge to net area and bridge to high tower exceed 89mm. As they generally do not exceed 100mm then the risk is acceptable. Putting them closer together would reduce sightlines through the item which would limit parents' ability to supervise their children.



- The logs are deliberately high to avoid neck entrapments and are thus acceptable.
- Fails head entrapment requirements at upright logs at rope climb (at least 6 instances). In accordance with the introduction we believe these are not sufficiently accessible to create a significant risk and so are acceptable.



- Fails head entrapment requirements at top deck at 3 places. These are in a downwards direction and so should be infilled to avoid the entrapment. The risk is considered to be low, but it is considered that the remedial action is simple to avoid this non-compliance.



3 bolt threads project at top den of lower high tower – *Trim and smooth – Low Risk*



- Drop from top to bottom deck – *Guardrail across recommended (this could be done without any diminution of the feeling of adventure)*



- Wedge trap and head trap at top den. These are not sufficiently accessible to create a significant risk and therefore are acceptable.



DRAFT

- Head/wedge entrapments at various points in uprights at lower deck and narrow to wedge. *Whilst the possibility of slipping through these while climbing down is relatively low, we believe it is sufficient that they should be infilled to avoid.*



- Unguarded hole at lower deck – *Fit guardrail to avoid a child unintentionally slipping into the hole*



- Fails head probe at various points on net bridge. Given the likely presence of parents the risk is relatively low and therefore we believe the risk is acceptable.



- Bolt thread projects at end of log bridge – *Trim and smooth*



- Fails wedge probe at end of log/net bridge in downward direction – *Fit crosspiece to avoid*



- Wood is hard edge in fall area – This was considered, at the design stage, to be a reasonably practicable way of maintaining the slope. *Consider modification to avoid (the rubber significantly reduces risk but creates risk itself – see below)*



- Top of log net bridge is easily climbable and gives a fall height of 3.6m – *Modify to avoid*

- Wedge traps at main support – *Fit crosspieces to avoid*



CONDITION:

Top of swing suspensions are webbing straps not cables –
Monitor carefully for vandalism and wear

They may be vulnerable to malicious vandalism with potential for unexpected and serious failure. The secondary chains would reduce risk but the sudden jerk would be very likely to dislodge a child sitting on the seat – *Monitor carefully, i.e. daily, before the item is likely to be used*



Excess links at secondary chains at top of rope swing cables –
Remove excess

Staples, nails, thin branches may not be particularly durable (M)



Screw point projects at branch by projecting bolts – *Trim and smooth*



Once logs become debarked they may become slippery when wet (M), *Modify if they become hazardous*

A manager has reported that screws at log/net bridge were shearing. A further one broke during our inspection where the bridge net is retained at its lower part against the log. It may be there is too much leverage for the screws to cope or that some of the screw is not fully screwed into hard timber, thus leaving a portion that is subject to excessive flexure – *Refer to installer for remedial action. A different type of fixing may be necessary.*

SURFACING:

Bark

STANDARD:

Failures to meet dimensions required of EN 1176

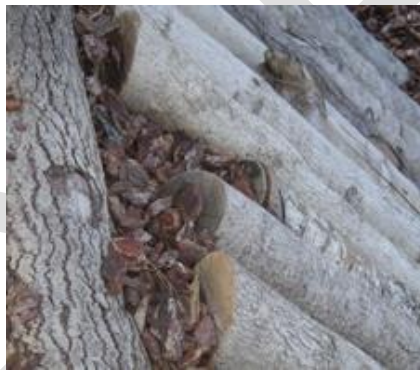
- Wood edge is in falling space at low deck at highest tower (fall height is 1.7m as logs induce children to climb however they are more likely to fall from the lower cross rail which gives a fall height of around 1.3-1.4m) – *Extend impact absorbing surface area to at least 1.5m distance from points immediately below the outermost logs (the area wraps around the item so IAS extension will be needed on more than 1 side)*



- Barriers give clear inducement to climb giving fall heights, in excess of 3m at some parts and over 2m at others, to sloping logs under – *We recommend that the horizontal barriers are replaced or supplemented with verticals so that climbing is not induced and climbing is not reasonably possible (avoid wedge and head traps)*



- Angular edges in falling space are hazardous – *Modify to give a much more rounded profile to the top of the logs*



- Fails head entrapment in downward direction. This can be corrected when the barriers are modified (see above).



- Logs and edge logs are in falling space of swing in expected use. Children will tend to get on the swing from the high level bark meaning travel is in an arc and wood is in the falling space. The wood edging has impact absorbing strip which reduces the risk and the wooden logs are sloping which means any impact is likely to be glancing. Younger children will not be able to get on to the swing without close adult assistance. This is an exciting item and within this particular location we believe the risk is acceptable.



- Log edging in falling space. Rubber strip reduces risk from impact but gives unsure footing as it appears solid but bends when trodden on by an adult giving risk of twisted ankle and similar. With children being lighter the bending may probably be less pronounced – *Review in light of experience*



Item 4	Mound Slide with Balance Logs	Massey & Harris
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DY and RW agreed that their previous assessment of this as a satisfactory item should stand.

Item 5	Cave
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Not intended as a climbable structure but managers have reported that children are regularly climbing on the top. There is therefore a fall height of 2m to a concrete surface. A good depth of wet-pour impact absorbing surface has been installed on the concrete. In addition the ground has settled a little which has made climbing on to the item more difficult.

The surrounding surface is either bark or earth.

We believe the risk is now acceptable without further modification.

The Swale Area:

Both DY and RW agreed that their previous assessments of the following items as satisfactory should stand.

Item 6	Stepping Stones (2 sets) and Logs (3 sets)
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Item 7	Rotating Balance Log	Richter
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Item 8	Spring Discs (x 2)
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Item 9	Spring Discs (x 3)
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Sand and Water Play Area:

Sand play, tunnel slide, enclosed bridge, water play

Item 10	Sand Play Area	Richter
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Both DY and RW agreed that their previous assessment of this as a satisfactory item should stand. The following comment is added for information:

CONDITION: The sand is of a coarse grit type and may not be good for sandcastles. A coarse sand was chosen as this will allow filtration without clogging up the drainage.

Item 11	Water Play Area	Richter
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Both DY and RW agreed that their previous assessment of this as a satisfactory item should stand. The following comment is added for information:

CONDITION: The channels are not very visible particularly to someone with a sight impairment. *Consider highlighting them to reduce the risk of tripping, ankle twisting, etc. This should be discussed with the designer to see if there is an appropriate and attractive way to do this.*



Both DY and RW agreed that their previous assessment of the following items as satisfactory should stand.

Item 12	Enclosed Net Bridge
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Item 13	Tunnel Slide	Richter
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Balance and Swing Area:

Item 14	Parallel Balance Ropes	Richter
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Item 15	Rotating Wobble Log
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STANDARD: Generally meets EN 1176 and is suitable for use

SURFACING: Bark

STANDARD: Minor failure to meet dimensions required of EN 1176 (*F*)

- This is deliberately intended to offer a challenge which will result in users falling off awkwardly. Therefore the bark should extend a minimum 1.5m. It only extends 1.4m to one side. This is sufficiently low risk to be acceptable, particularly if the edging is kept flush with the bark. However it should be modified when significant future works are taking place.



Item 16	Spring Discs (x 3)
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Both DY and RW agreed that their previous assessment of this as a satisfactory item should stand.

Item 17	Balance Block	Richter
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STANDARD: Generally meets EN 1176 and is suitable for use

SURFACING: Bark

STANDARD: Failure to meet dimensions required of EN 1176

- This is deliberately intended to offer a challenge which will result in users falling off awkwardly. Therefore the bark should extend a minimum 1.5m. It only extends less than 1m to one side – *Keep bark topped up to give flush surface with edging and modify when significant future works are being undertaken*



Item 18	Cantilever Swing	Richter
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STANDARD: Generally meets EN 1176 and is suitable for use

SURFACING: Bark

STANDARD: Failure to meet dimensions required of EN 1176

- The sloping sides and planting give an insufficient area of impact absorbing surface as loose fill should extend an extra 500mm. However as children cannot jump off this type of pommel seat as easily as a standard seat we believe the extent of the area is acceptable.
- Trees have been planted and as they grow they will become more rigid and if they get broken off will give projections capable of inflicting puncture wounds. We recommend that the trees be removed. If edging planting is desired then this should be of a type which does not create stiff twigs/branches.
- The above recommendation is likely to apply to other items as planting grows and extends.

Item 19	Balance Stepping Log
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Both DY and RW agreed that their previous assessment of this as a satisfactory item should stand.

Rob Wheway MSc. MEd. MCIMSPA. MCMI. FRSA
David Yearley, RPII
5 February 2014

Children's Play Advisory Service
8 Carthusian Road, Coventry, CV3 6HA
t 024 7650 3540 e rob@wheway.demon.co.uk w www.childrensplayadvisoryservice.org.uk

RoSPA
Playsafety Ltd, The Old Barn, Wicklesham Lodge, Faringdon, SN7 7PN
t 01367 244600 e dyearley@rospaplaysafety.co.uk w www.rospa.com/playsafety

Appendix 9

Halo Turbines Schedule of Activity

Client: ODA
Location File: 7170-LPR-SPK-P-HSF-0115
Project File: 7170-LPR-SPK-P-HSP-0115- 003
O & M MANUAL

Document Ref: 7170-LPR-SPK-W-OAM-0003 Rev:C02
Date: 23/05/2012

3.6.3 Schedule of activity

NOTE : QR will conduct maintenance and inspection of the turbines for 24 months following the Commissioning in accordance with the warranty and the current contract with ODA.

After the 24 month period the maintenance and inspection of the turbines will be the owners responsibility.

Covering the full lifetime of the product, the table below is a guide to the anticipated schedule of work required. The first section details the work to be carried out at every visit. The sections thereafter detail what is done at each specific visit.

Year	Section	Part	Title
Yearly Visit	Actions	Anemometer & decorative light	Clean sensors, reseal unit if required. Check integrity of lightening cage.
		Backboard power	Inspect all terminations and cable strain relief, replace if required
		Blades	Check for rattle, corrosion check, tap testing, surface damage, bond lines.
		Brake - Warner	Remove shroud and check for corrosion on brake disc. Open brake controller check for corrosion. Replace any damaged components. Clean inside air gap.
		Cabling - data	Inspect all terminations, replace if required. Check strain relief.
		Comms unit	Inspect GPRS antenna. Replace as required.
		Drive ACS M1	Check power cable terminations, re-tighten as required. Check airflow and fan.
		Farrings	Inspect for damage / wear. Replace or reseal as required
		Isolator plates	Visually inspect for degradation.
		ITX with hard drive	Extract HR log data and send to QR. Check cable terminations.
		Mast interface	Check mast connection bolt torque seals. Inspect for wear, corrosion, cracks on fillet welds .
		Mast Junction Box	Inspect for water ingress and component integrity.
		Mech stack + static tube	Check bolt torque seals.. Check for corrosion.
		Meter	Read the meter & check correlation with remote monitoring.
		Relay	Check compliance with standards - check recovery time and programme settings
		SeTAC	Check maps, download logs and send to QR. Confirm balance and operation.
		Spokes	Check torque seals, check for rattle, corrosion check, tap testing, surface damage, bond lines.
		Trim	Check all trim for impacts / cracks
		Generator MPC	Check for corrosion, clean outside.

Code 11 Accepted by
Project Manager/
Employer's Agent

Year	Section	Part	Title
		Top mechanicals	Grease bearing. Remove anemometer tube & corrosion check. Check & re-seal anemometer tube & faring.
		Callipers	Check for signs of corrosion or environmental damage (don't remove farings - use endoscope / visual inspection)
March 2012 Commissioning (Works by QR)	Actions	System	Complete commissioning process. Fully test and hand over to operational monitoring.
		Drive ACS M1	Check power cable terminations, re-tighten as required. Check airflow and fan.
		Relay	Check compliance with standards - check recovery time and programme settings
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product per product.
Year 01: (Works by QR)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Callipers	Full set of new callipers – new upgraded version – only if not already installed.
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
	Actions	Callipers	Replace callipers if required.
		Pre-games operational monitoring	Operating range monitoring. Brake tests. Vibration map review. Operational readiness test of response times and process.
Year 02 (Works by QR)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 03 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Farings 1.3	Farings set of 6
		ITX with hard drive v1.4	Replace or upgrade ITX with drive if required.
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
	Actions	Farings 1.3	Replace
		ITX with hard drive v1.4	Replace
Year 04 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 05 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Brake - warner	Brake connectors
		Isolator plates v1.2	Isolator plates v1.2
		Trim	Trim paint for maintenance
		Generator MPC	Generator grease
	Labour	All	Site labour - 3 person days per product
	Actions	Brake - warner	Replace connectors. Dismantle and clean inside brake air gap
		Isolator plates v1.2	Replace vibration isolation plates.
		Mech stack + static tube	Check for corrosion inside static tube (remove from mast)
		Trim	Re-paint external surfaces.

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Year	Section	Part	Title
		Generator MPC	clean inside, grease bearings
Year 06 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Farings 1.3	Farings set of 6
		Labour	Site labour - 2 person days per product
	Actions	Farings 1.3	Replace
	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
Year 07 (Works by others)	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 08 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 09 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Farings 1.3	Farings set of 6
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
	Actions	Farings 1.3	Replace
Year 10 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Drive ACS M1	Cooling fans on MCU ISU Filter
		Mech stack + static tube	Collet bolts Flexible coupling Isolator plates v1.2
		SeTAC	SeTAC
		Trim	Trim
		Generator MPC	Generator grease
	Labour	All	Site labour - 3 person days per product
	Actions	Brake - warner	Replace springs. Replace connectors. Dismantle and clean inside brake air gap
		Drive ACS M1	Replace cooling fans
		Isolator plates v1.2	Replace vib iso plates.
		ITX with hard drive v1.4	Replace
		Mast - phosco	Replace collet bolts
		Mech stack + static tube	Full strip down including full replacement of all fasteners. Check for corrosion inside static tube. Replace flex coupling
		Trim	Replace trim
		Generator MPC	clean inside, grease bearings
Year 11 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 12 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Farings 1.3	Farings set of 6
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
	Actions	Farings 1.3	Replace
Year 13 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product

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Year	Section	Part	Title
others)			
Year 14 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 15 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Farings 1.3	Farings set of 6
		Foundation ancillaries	Foundation ancillaries
		Mast - phosco	Mast fastners
		Mech stack + static tube	Flexible coupling
		Trim	Full rotor paint
		Generator MPC	Generator grease
	Labour	All	Site labour - 3 person days per product
	Actions	Brake - warner	Re-paint external surfaces. Replace connectors. Dismantle and clean inside brake air gap
		Farings 1.3	Replace
		Foundation ancillaries	Change AV washers
		Mast - phosco	Re-paint external surfaces. Change flange nuts and bolts
		Mech stack + static tube	Re-paint external surfaces. Check for corrosion inside static tube
		Trim	Re-paint external surfaces.
		Generator MPC	clean inside, grease bearings
		Top mechancials v1.3	Re-paint external surfaces. Full strip down - Replace bearing seal. Change bolts. Regrease bearing.
Year 16 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 17 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 18 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
		Farings 1.3	Farings set of 6
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product
Year 19 (Works by others)	Parts	All	Yearly maintenance consumables
	Labour	All	Site labour - 2 person days per product

3.6.4 Olympic Park site specific requirements

Covering the full lifetime of the product, the table below is a guide to the anticipated additional requirements to manage maintenance for the products installed at this particular site.

Olympic Park site specialist requirements are derived from the use of fixed, non-tilt, 25m masts and integrated lighting units. This means that the turbines cannot be

maintained using the standard tilt-mast access method. Plant, suitable to access and remove the turbines will need to be brought to site.

Year	Requirement	Duration
March 2012 Commissioning	40m cherry picker – Z135	5 wk days
Yearly	40m cherry picker – Z135 Additional 2 man days for site access.	8 wk days
Year 05	40m cherry picker. Crane, Turbine working frame, Herris fencing & ground space to carry out maintenance works. Additional 2 man days per turbine. Additional 2 man days for site access.	10 wk days
Year 10	40m cherry picker. Crane, Turbine working frame, Herris fencing & ground space to carry out maintenance works. Additional 2 man days per turbine Additional 2 man days for site access.	10 wk days
Year 15	40m cherry picker. Crane, Turbine working frame, Herris fencing & ground space to carry out maintenance works. Additional 2 man days per turbine Additional 2 man days for site access.	10 wk days

3.7 Downtime recovery: Fault resolution

3.7.1 Purpose

When a product performance degrades or ceases unexpectedly, this service includes the parts and labour required to restore full performance.

3.7.2 Remote support

The product is equipped with the monitoring and performance tracking system and is centrally monitored by quiet revolution. If the operation of the product is stopped, quiet revolution is alerted and a fault ticket is generated. The customer support team will respond to the alert either by resolving the fault remotely or by deciding on an intervention and assigning a site visit to attempt to resolve the fault.

Customer assistance may be requested during remote interventions to visually confirm the operation and status of the product, or to momentarily cycle the power supply to the product.

If the product is not able to operate at maximum performance levels prior to the site visit it can be disabled remotely or its configuration limited to allow it to continue to operate with reduced functionality.

3.7.3 Fault resolution

The product is considered to be faulty if it is no longer operating or is unable to operate at normal performance levels. If a fault occurs, quiet revolution customer

Appendix 10

Lift Maintenance Schedules

1 Maintenance operations on each floor

Components	Maintenance operations	Notes
Landing doors (Automatic)	• clean out landing door tracks (top and bottom) • check condition, smooth operation of doors • check safe operation of door lock • check function and condition of the landing door locks	clean and adjust as required and if necessary replace
Emergency Recall	• check emergency recall feature if fitted and the lift's response to same	
Landing call station	• check operation of landing features (push buttons, position indicators, direction arrows and gongs)	clean or replace as necessary

2 Maintenance operations in the car

Components	Maintenance operations	Notes
General	• check the smooth and quiet running of the lift by making one or more trips in both directions	
Levelling	• check accuracy of floor levelling (car to each landing)	adjust as required
Car entrance	• check that the door edge protection is operating correctly and within the limits defined in BS / EN 81 1998	adjust as required
Car doors	• clean out car door track • check condition of doors and smooth opening and closing of the doors • check function and condition of the landing door locks where fitted. • check that the door edge protection is operating correctly and within the limits defined in BS / EN 81 1998	clean and adjust as required and if necessary replace adjust as required
Car operating panel	• check operation of all push buttons and indicators including the alarm button and call to the 24 hr rescue service also operational.	clean or replace as necessary if the call to the 24 hr service does not function building owner to be advised immediately
Car interior	• check all appropriate labels are fitted • check interior lighting is functioning fully including the emergency lighting. • check condition of car finishes	fit new labels if required replace as necessary report to building owner any potential problems
Car floor	• check condition of floor	report to building owner any potential problems

3 Maintenance operations on top of the car

Components	Maintenance operations	Notes
General	• clean top of car. • check all wiring connections and tighten retaining screws if necessary. • check condition of all diverter pulleys in shaft.	
Safety systems	• check functions of maintenance control and of emergency stop.	replace components if necessary
Car door drive	• check tension of drive belts. • check operation of band brake or holding brake. • check for wear or damage to all electrical wiring. • check lock roller to car door pick-up clearances.	adjust as appropriate adjust as appropriate replace as necessary adjust as necessary

4 Maintenance operations in the pit

Components	Maintenance operations	Notes
General	• clean out pit. • report any ingress of water. • check all flexible hoses for ageing, abrasions, blistering or bulging	replace if necessary
Pit equipment	• check all pit equipment is fixed in position and functioning.	
Buffers (Car and Counterweight)	• check condition of buffers	
Pulleys	• check condition of all diverter pulleys in shaft.	

5 Maintenance operations on Controller

Components	Maintenance operations	Notes
Controller	• check function and condition of controller	clean controller if necessary

6 Maintenance operations in the shaft

Components	Maintenance operations	Notes
Shaft wall	• check condition of shaft walls.	report to building owner any potential problems
Shaft equipment	• check operation of all switches in shaft, limit switches, stop switches etc. • check condition of travelling cables • check shaft lighting is fully operational • check function and condition of over speed governor	adjust if necessary. replace lamps if necessary
Car / Counterweight safety and frame	• check the correct operation of car safety gear, linkages and switches also counterweight safety gear if fitted. • check operation of all safety switches on car, slack rope or STM, trapdoor, yoke etc. • guide lubrication, top up oil reservoirs as required • check car and ram guide shoe inserts for wear, if excessive i.e. the material thickness reduced by 50% or more.	adjust if found necessary. guide shoes must not run dry. replace guide shoes.
Information system	• check all shaft information is set correctly	adjust if necessary.
Suspension Traction Media	• check STM for equal tension. • check and clean STM if found necessary. • check the STM Lifetime limit. • Visual and Function maintenance checks • The STM must be replaced if any of the following are found: ♦ Wire Breaks on the STM ♦ Coat damage or longitudinal cracks ♦ More than 5 transverse cracks are found per meter of STM ♦ The internal cord has broken out of the STM ♦ Coat damage due to piercing by a foreign object ♦ The STM are fretting or Corroded ♦ The out core of the STM is visible or damaged to the Vee which affects the profile or exposes a cord	advise building owner that the Suspension Traction Media needs replacing.

ENDNOTES

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- 2 Canal and Rivers Trust 'Keeping our Canals open and alive' Ten Year Strategy (2025)
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July 2026

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