

The London School of Economics and Political Science

**The evolving vision of the Olympic legacy:
the development of the mixed-use Olympic Parks of
Sydney and London**

Volume 2: Images

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the London School of Economics for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy,
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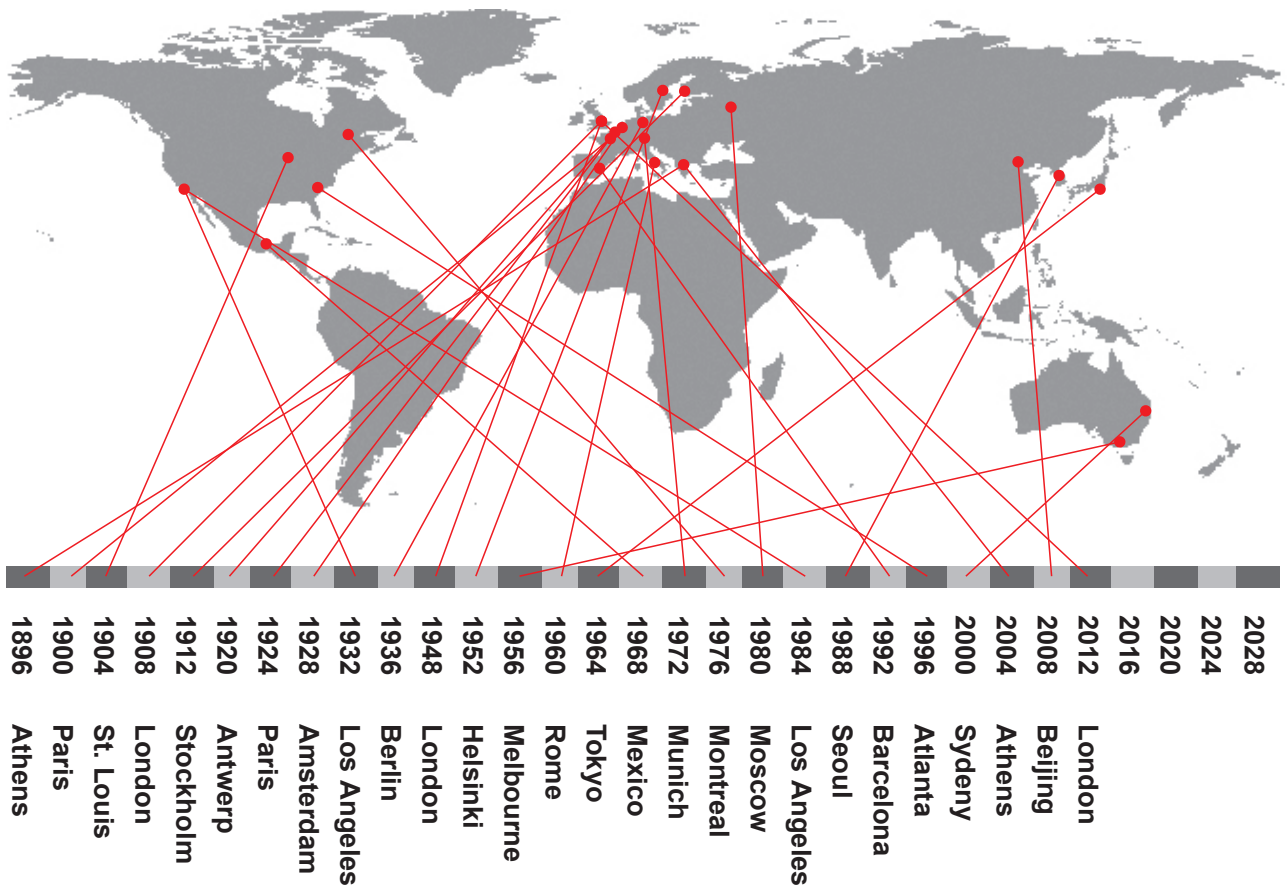


Fig. 1-1: Historical evolution of Olympic urbanisation
(Source: Author)

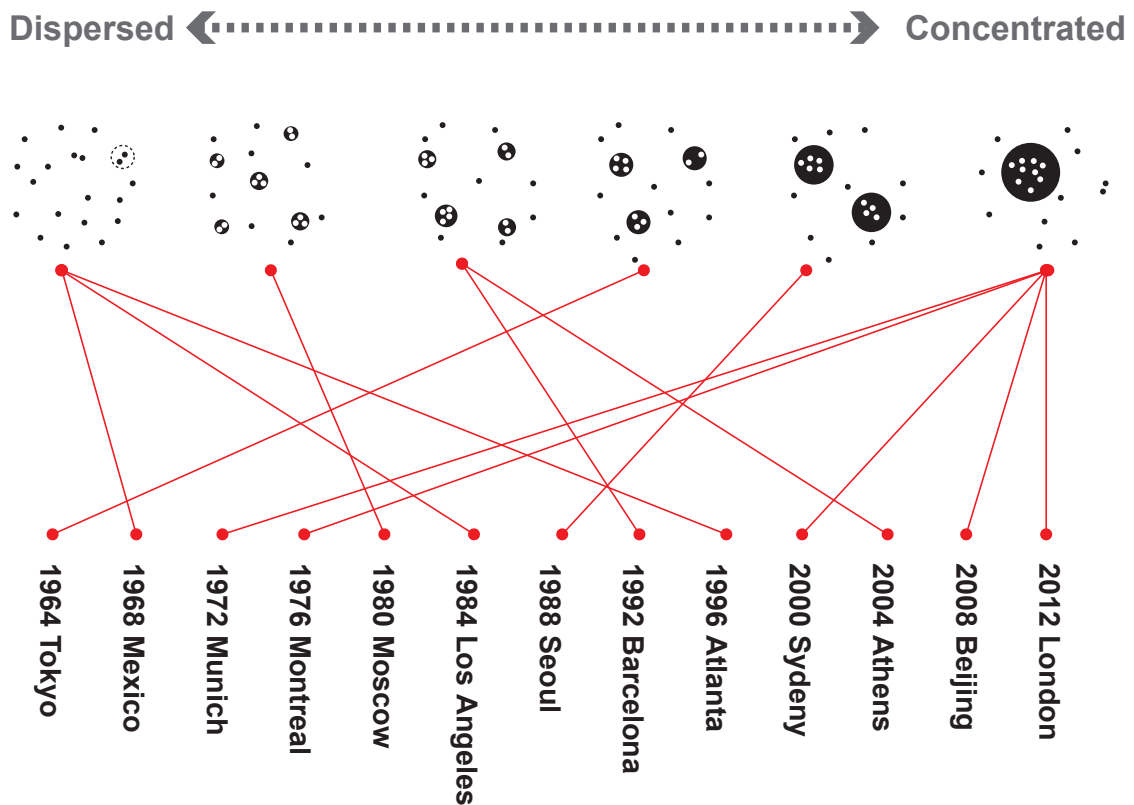


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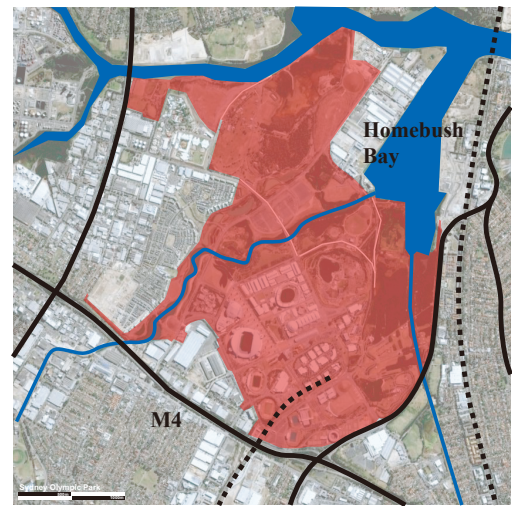
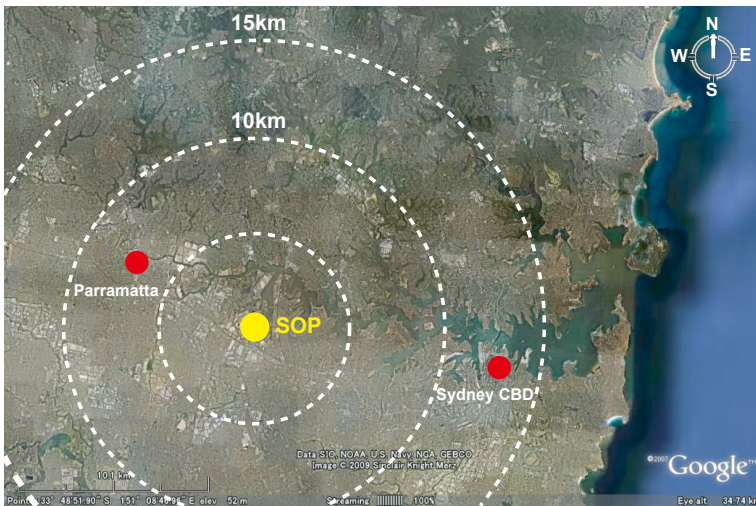


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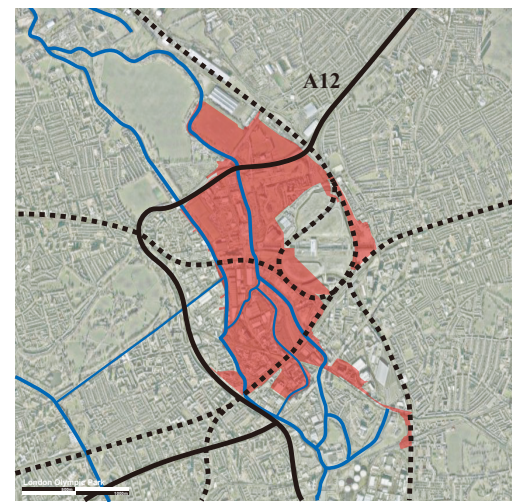
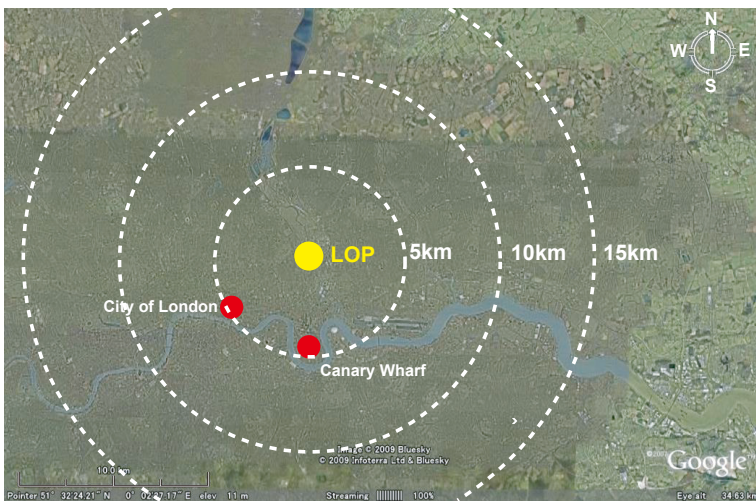


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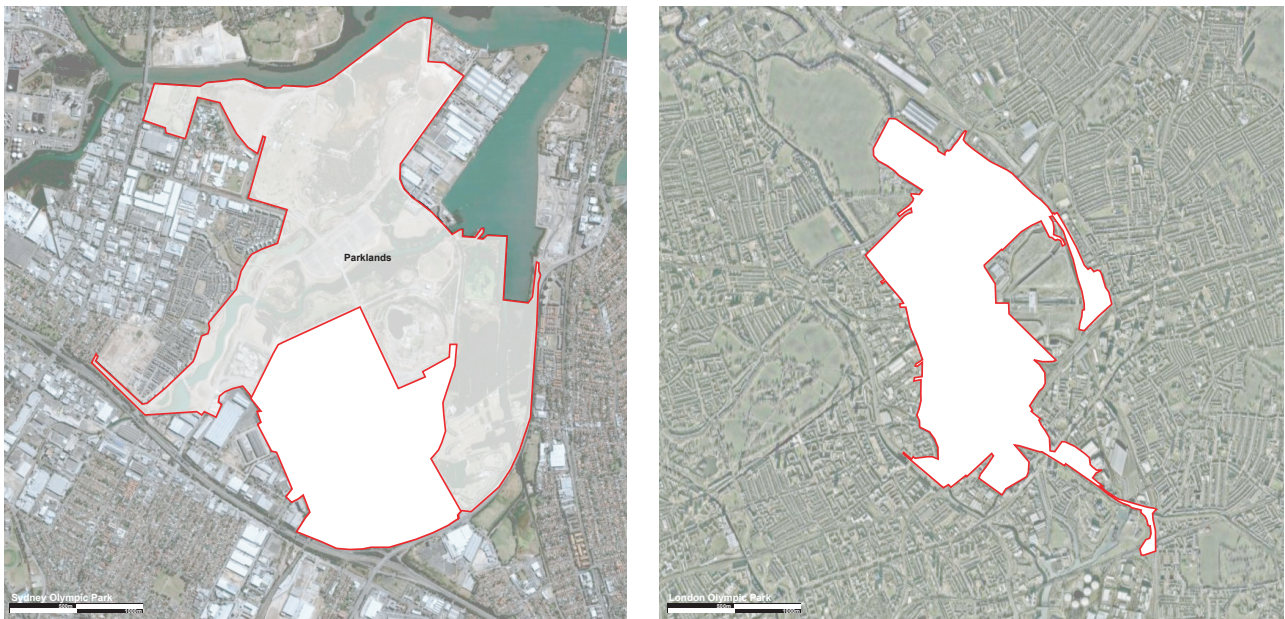
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Fig. 2-2: The Olympic host cities since 1993
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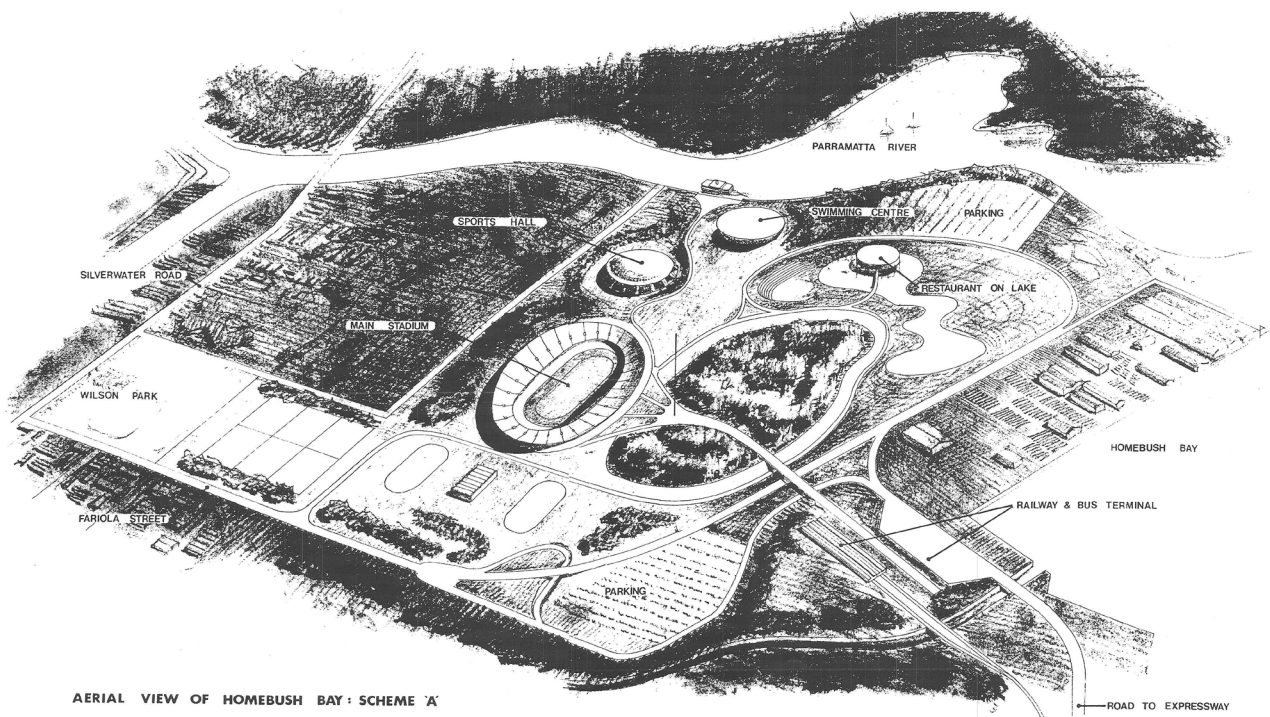


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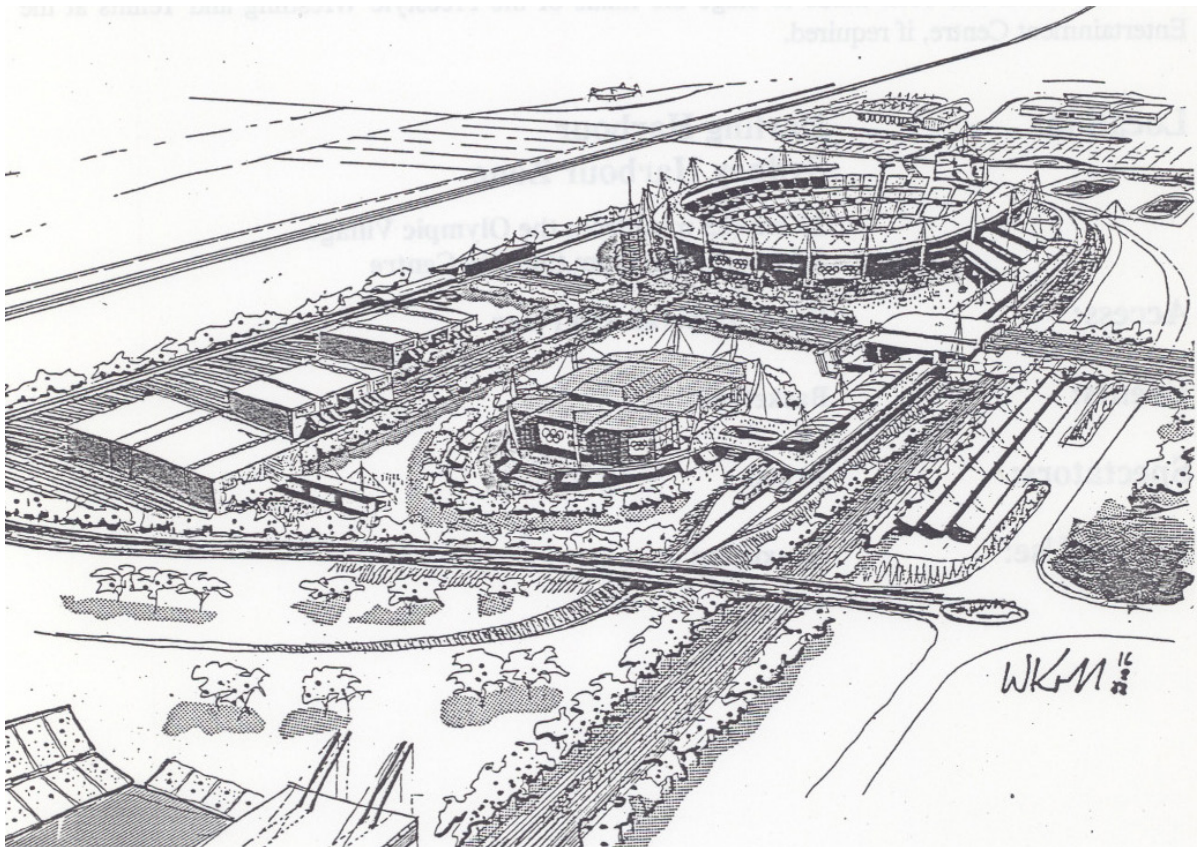


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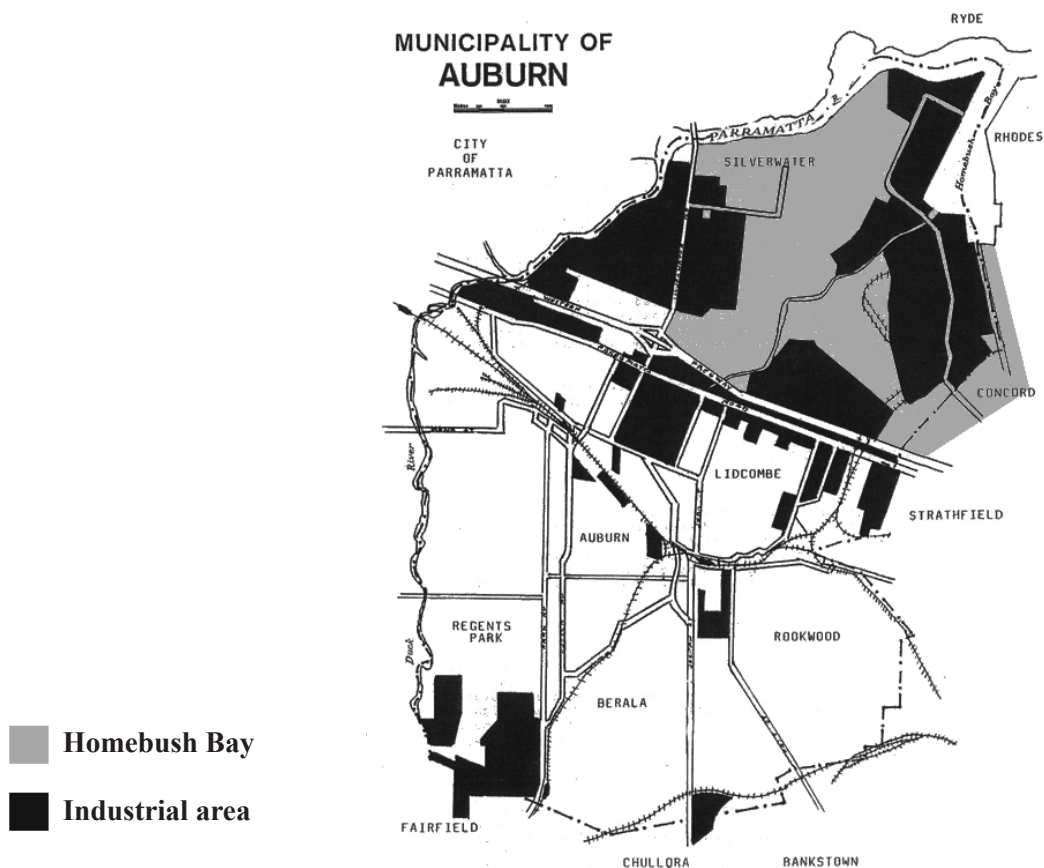


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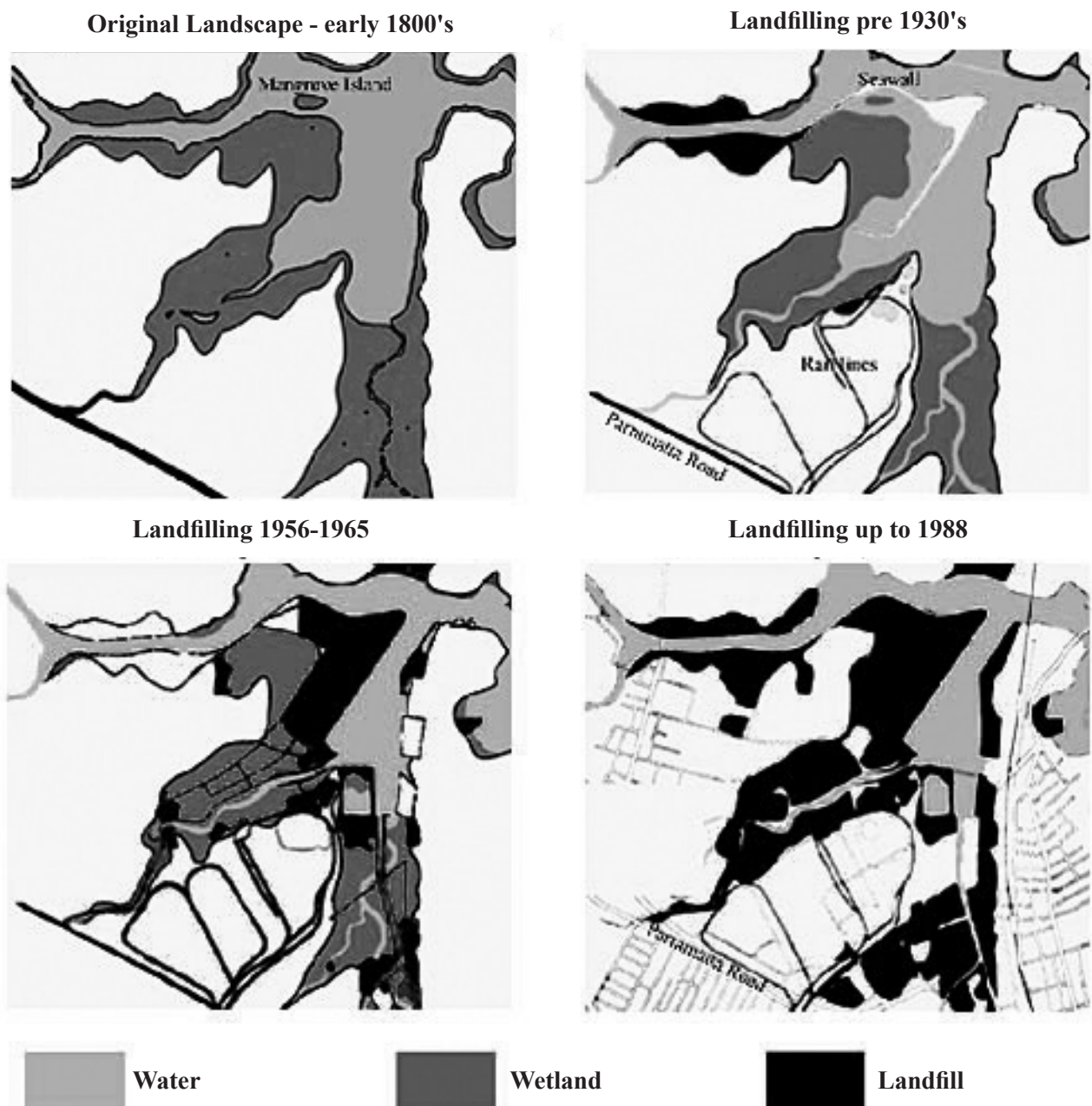


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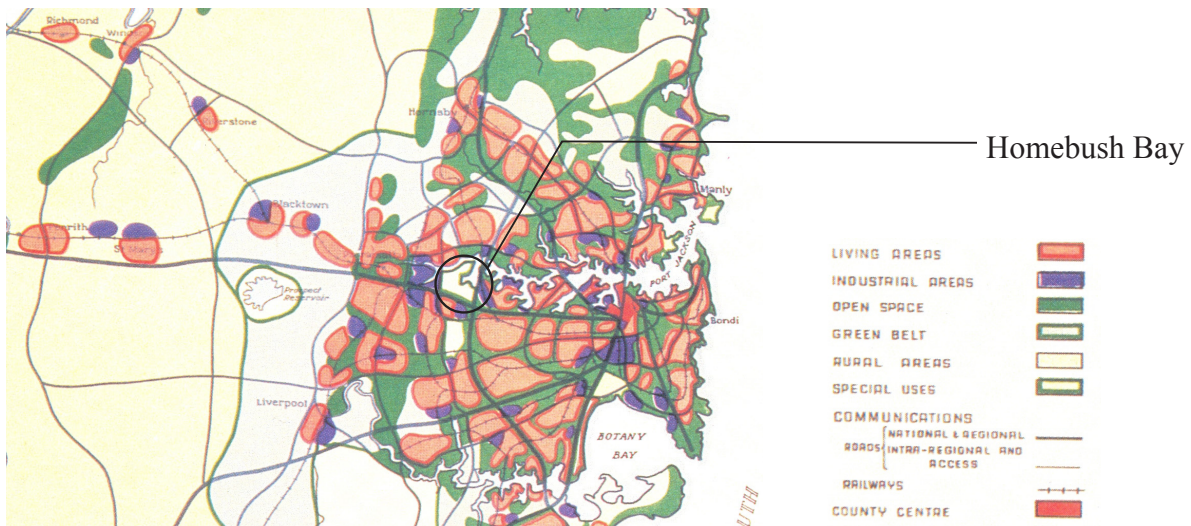


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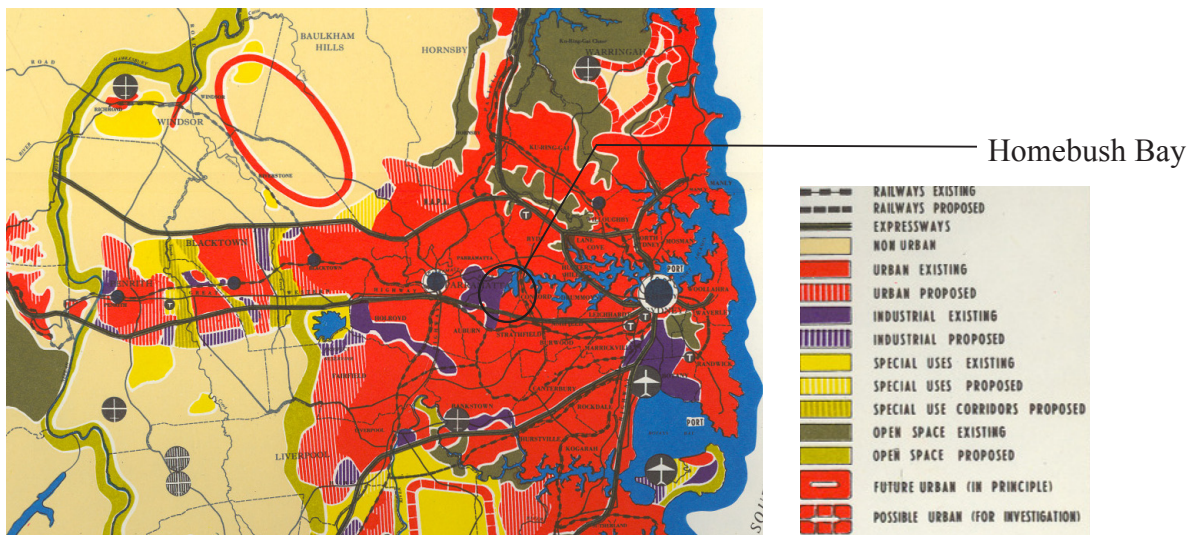


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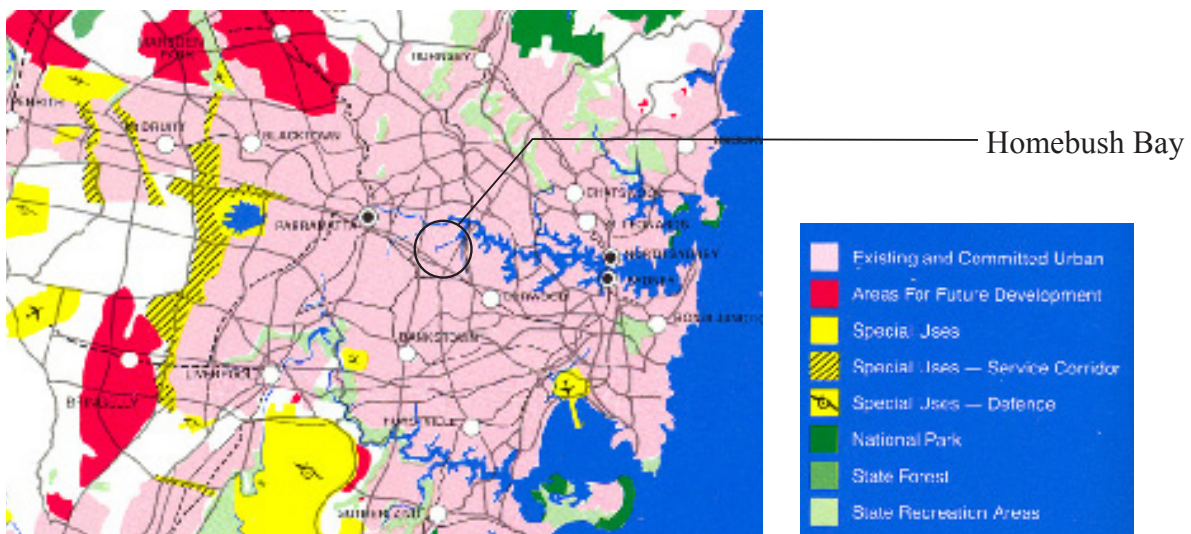


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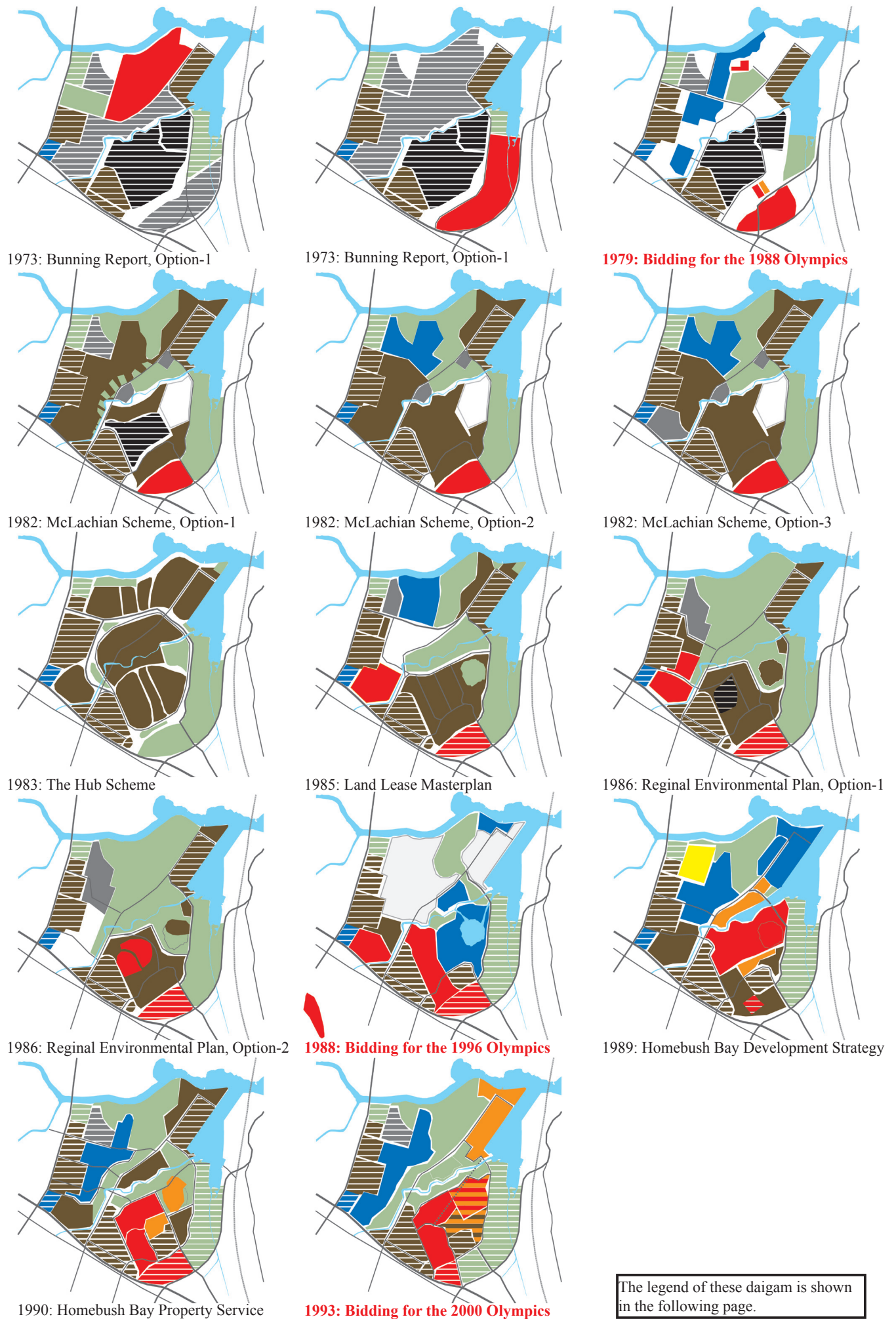
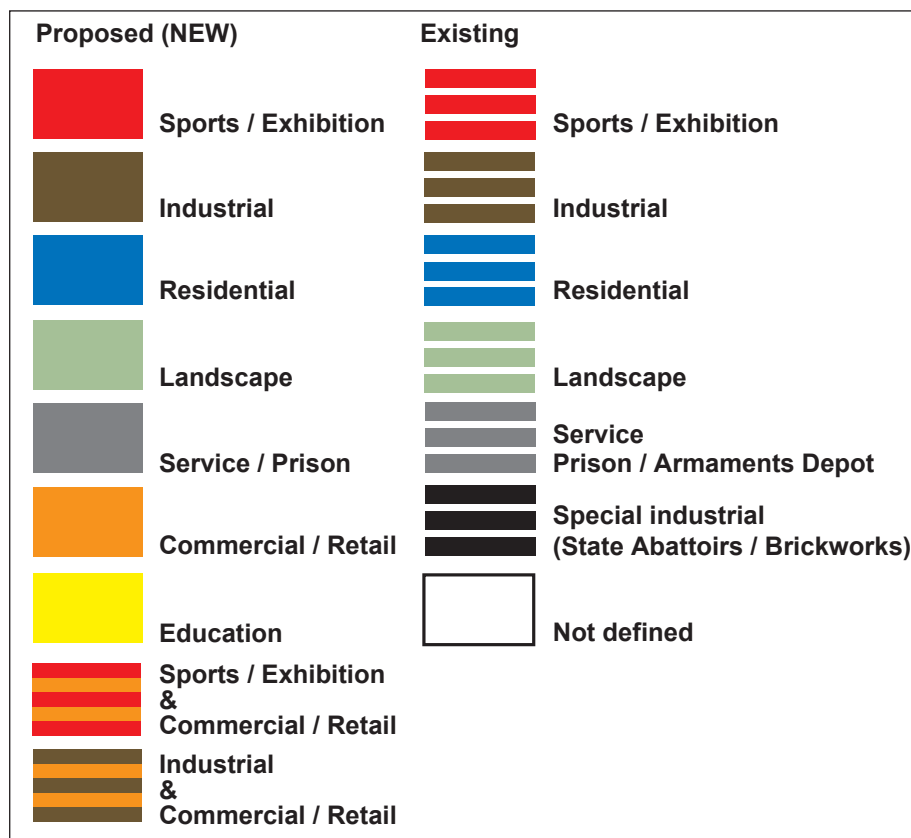


Fig. 3-9: Evolution of the land-use plan of Homebush Bay
(Source: Author)



Legend

The number of Competition Venues in Homebush Bay

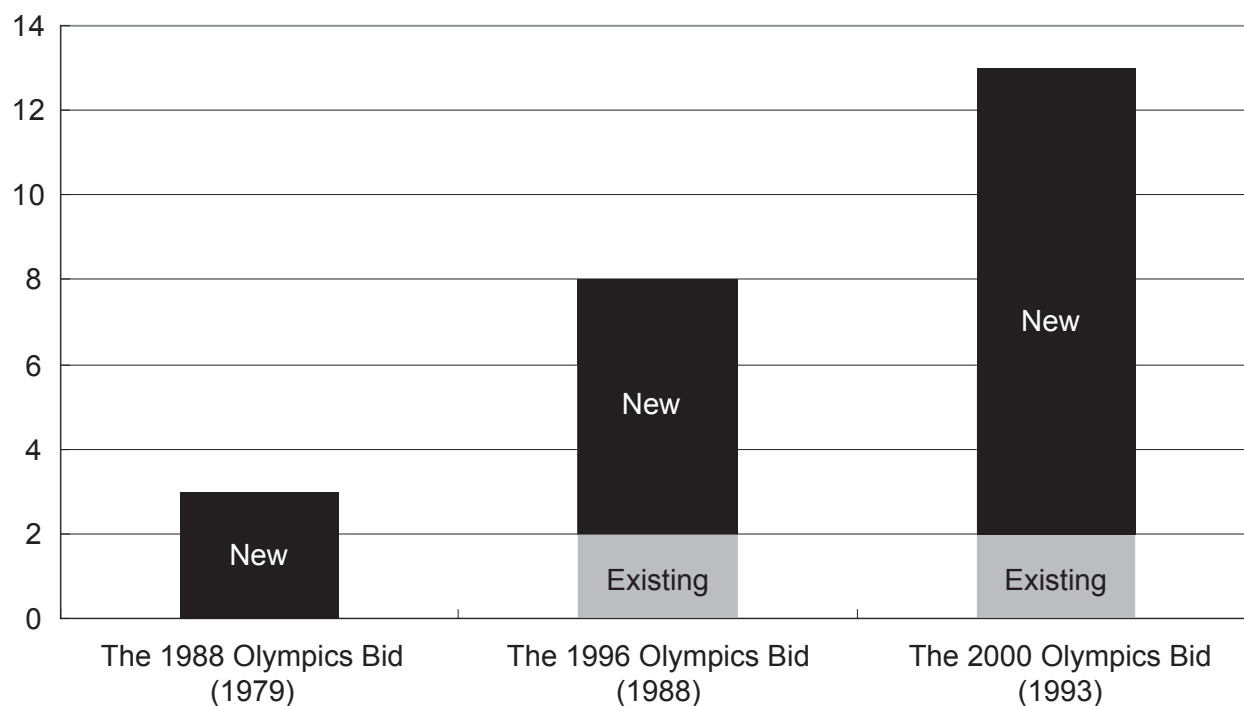


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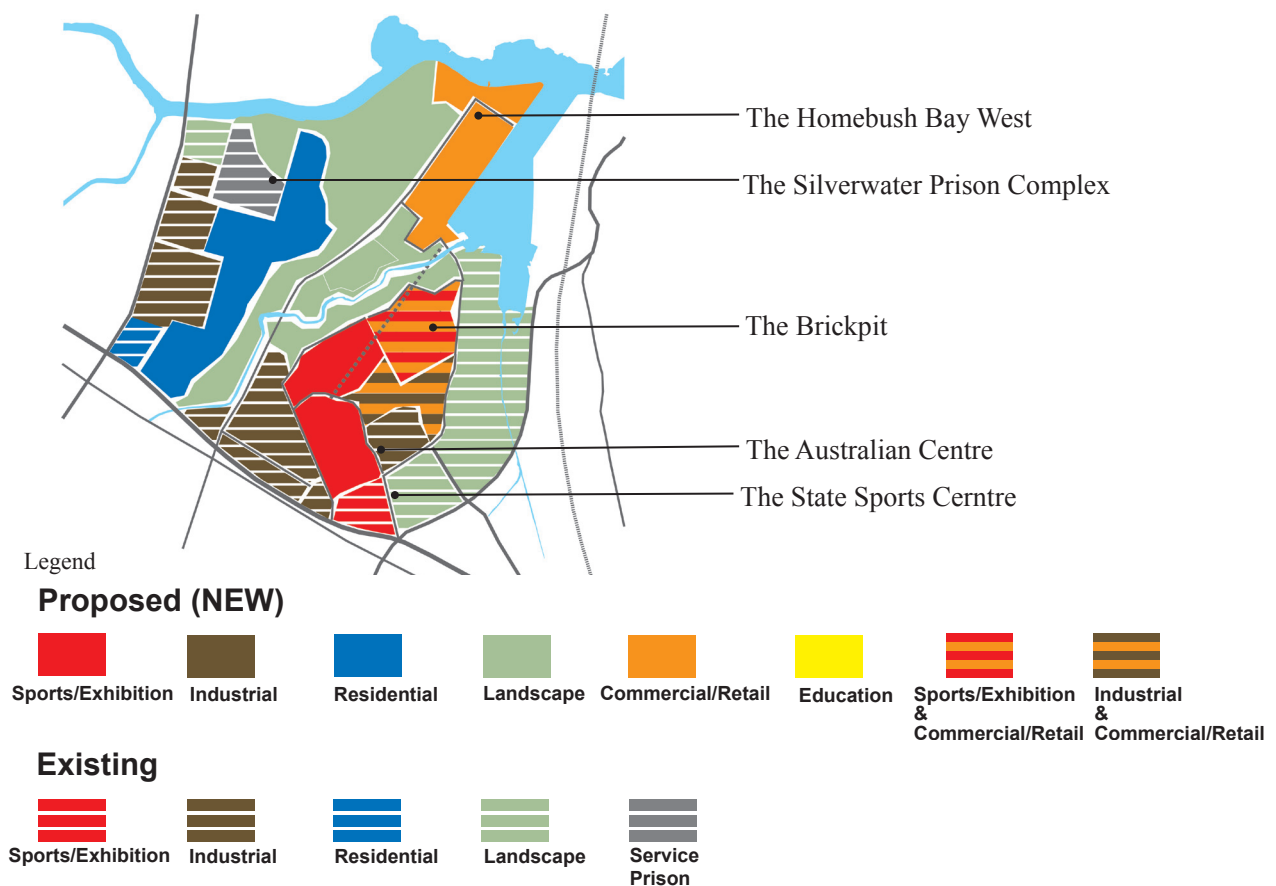


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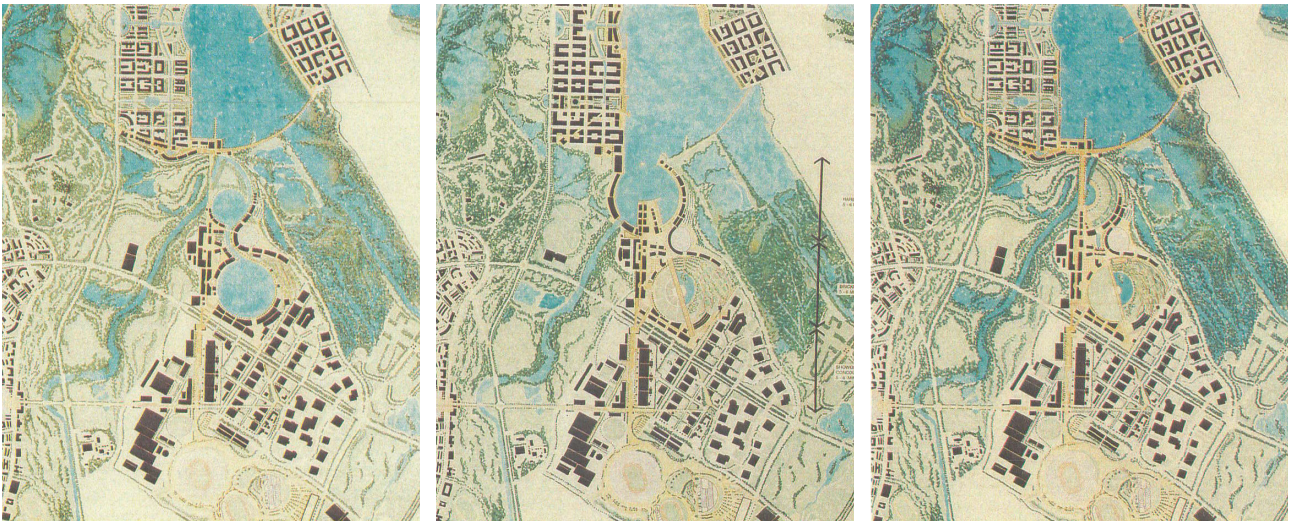


Fig. 3-13: Different visions for utilising the Homebush Bay Brickpit
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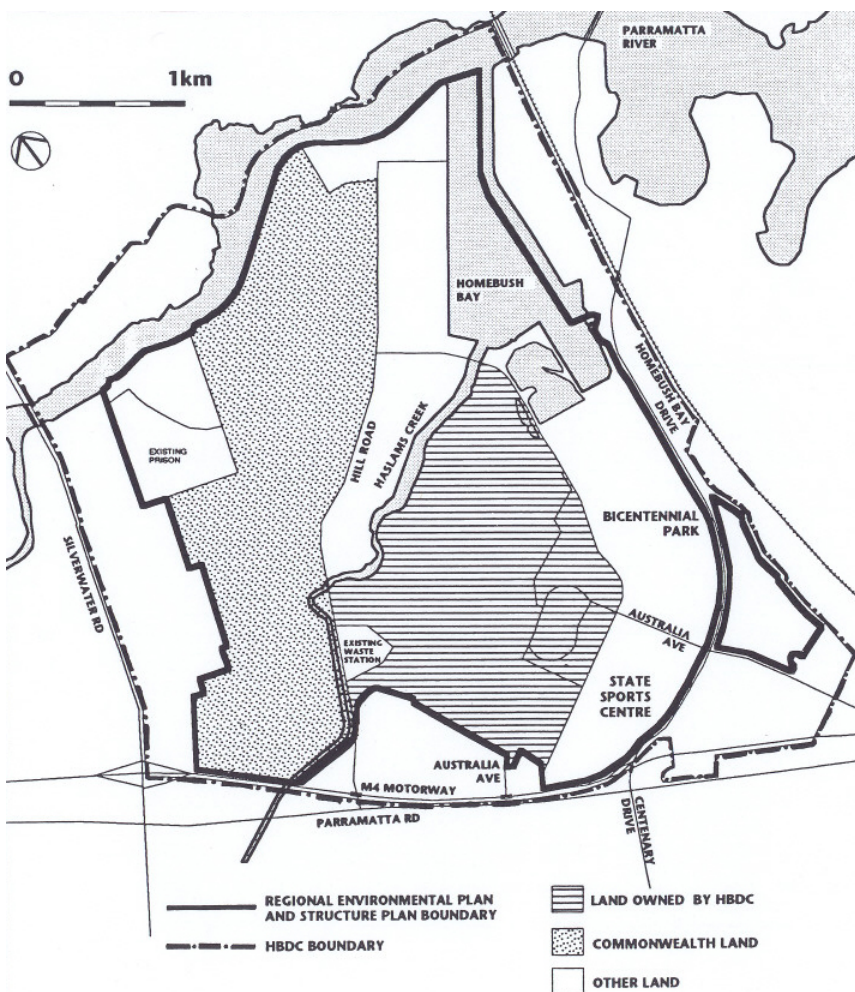


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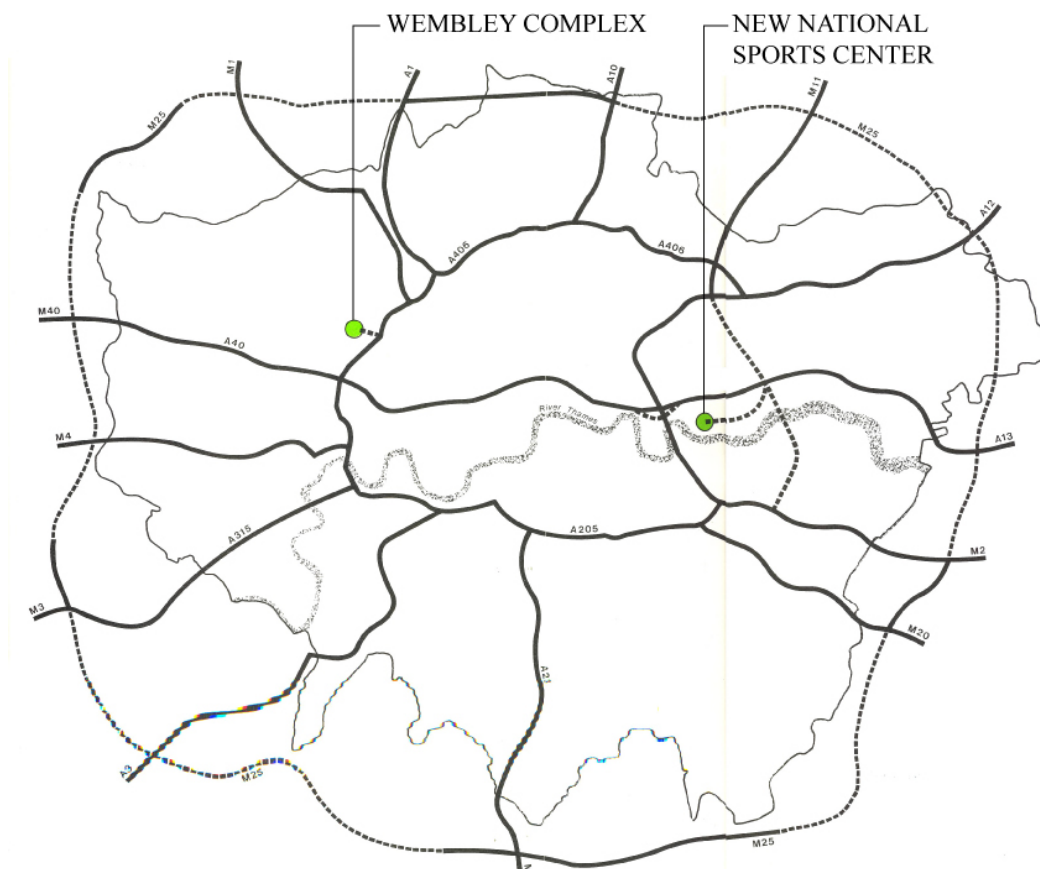


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(Source: GLC, 1979)

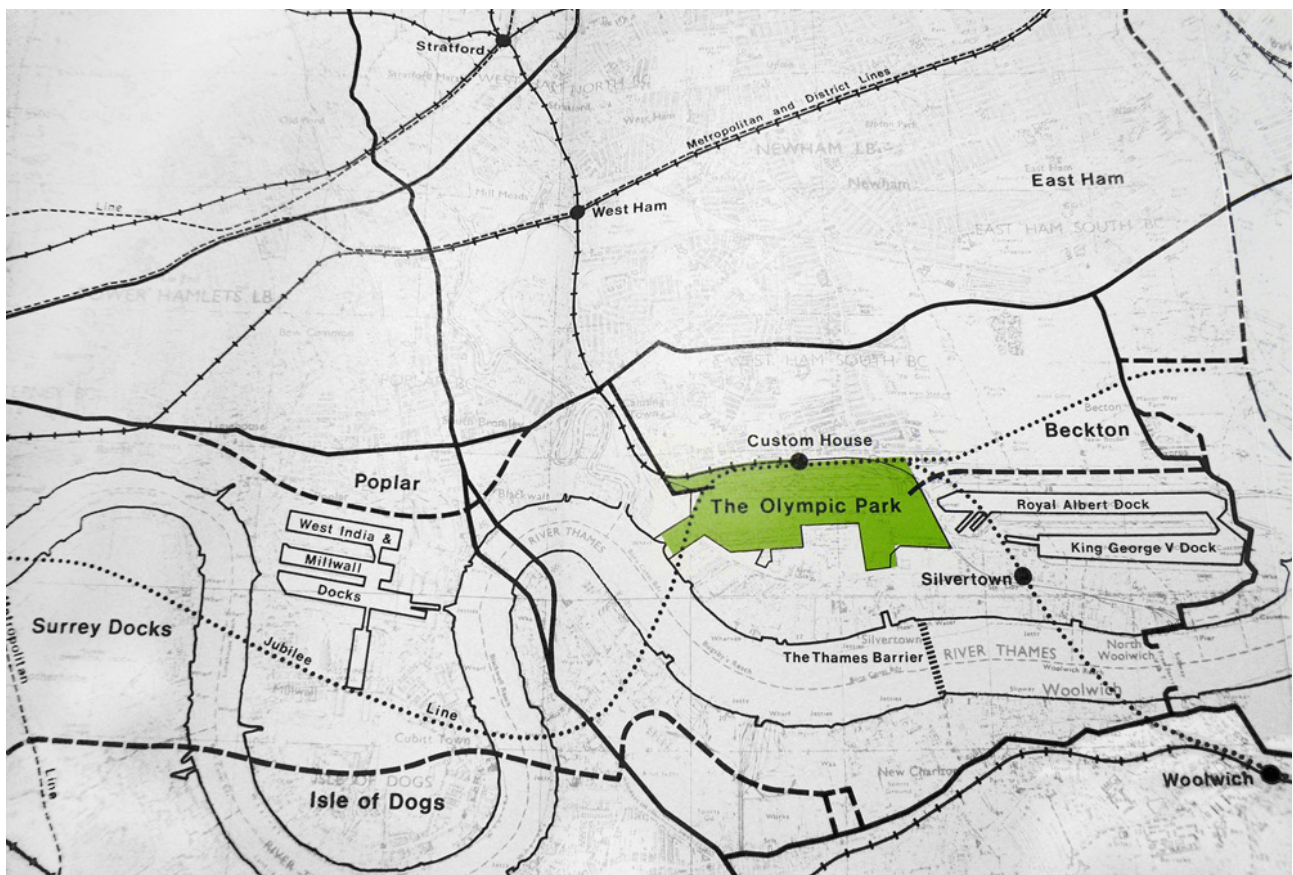


Fig. 4-2: The site of the Docklands-based option
(Source: GLC, 1979)

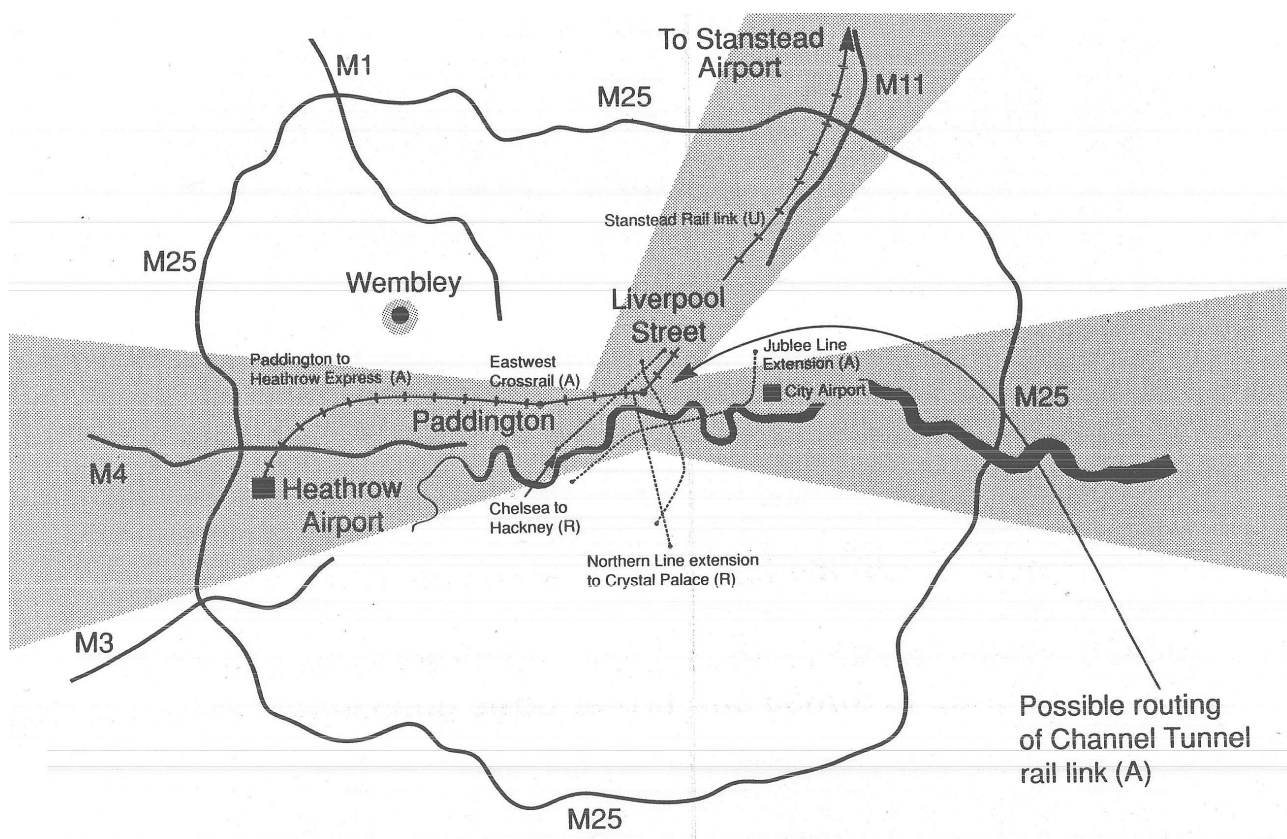


Fig. 4-3: Developing axis and potential Olympic site
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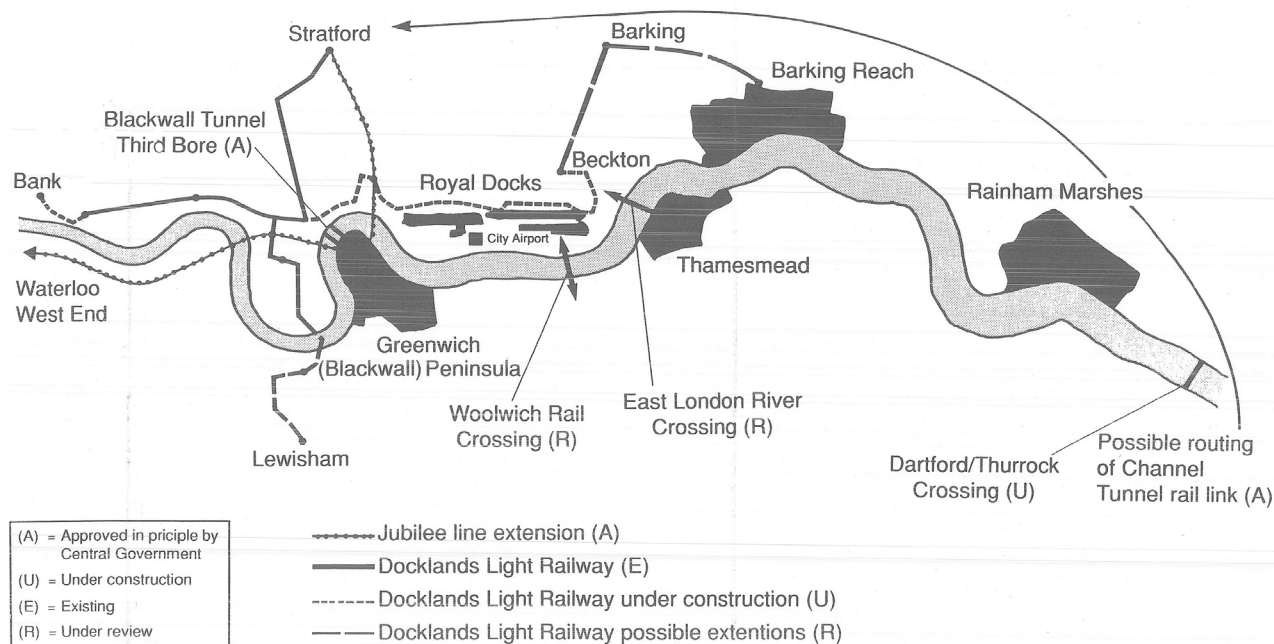


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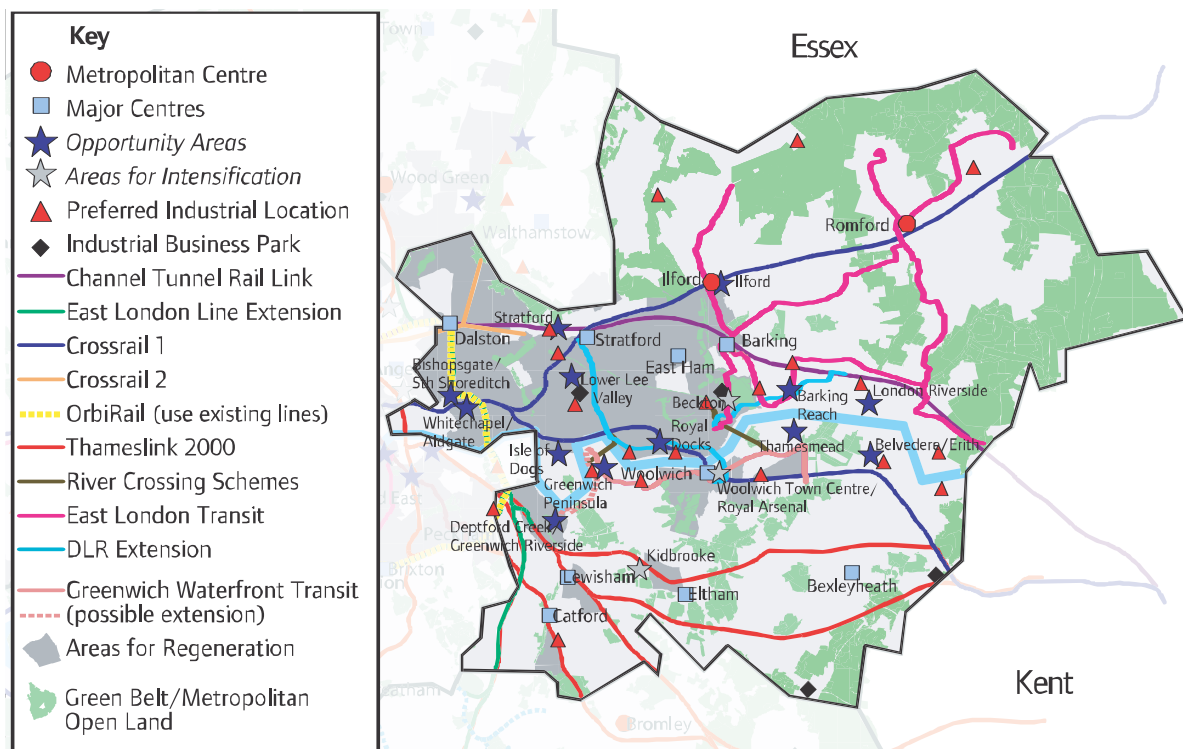


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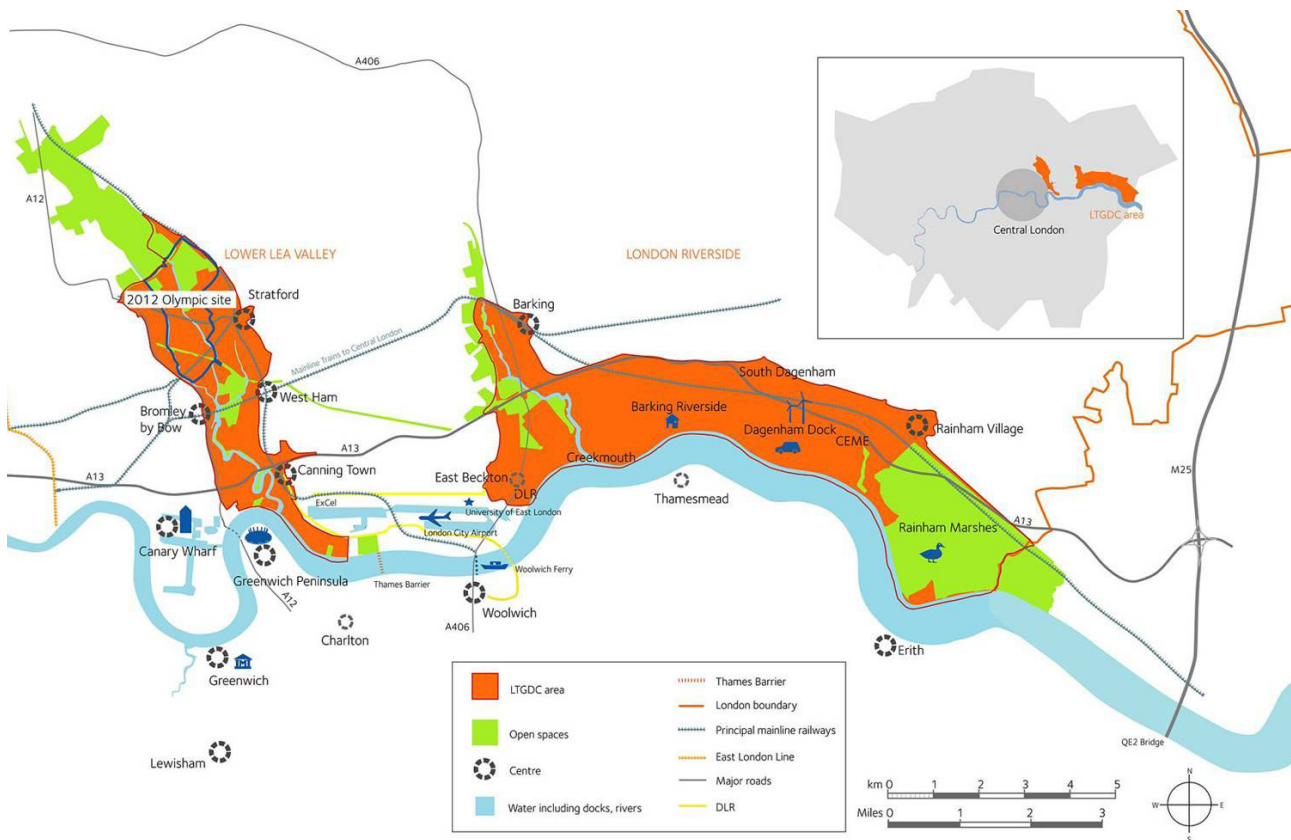


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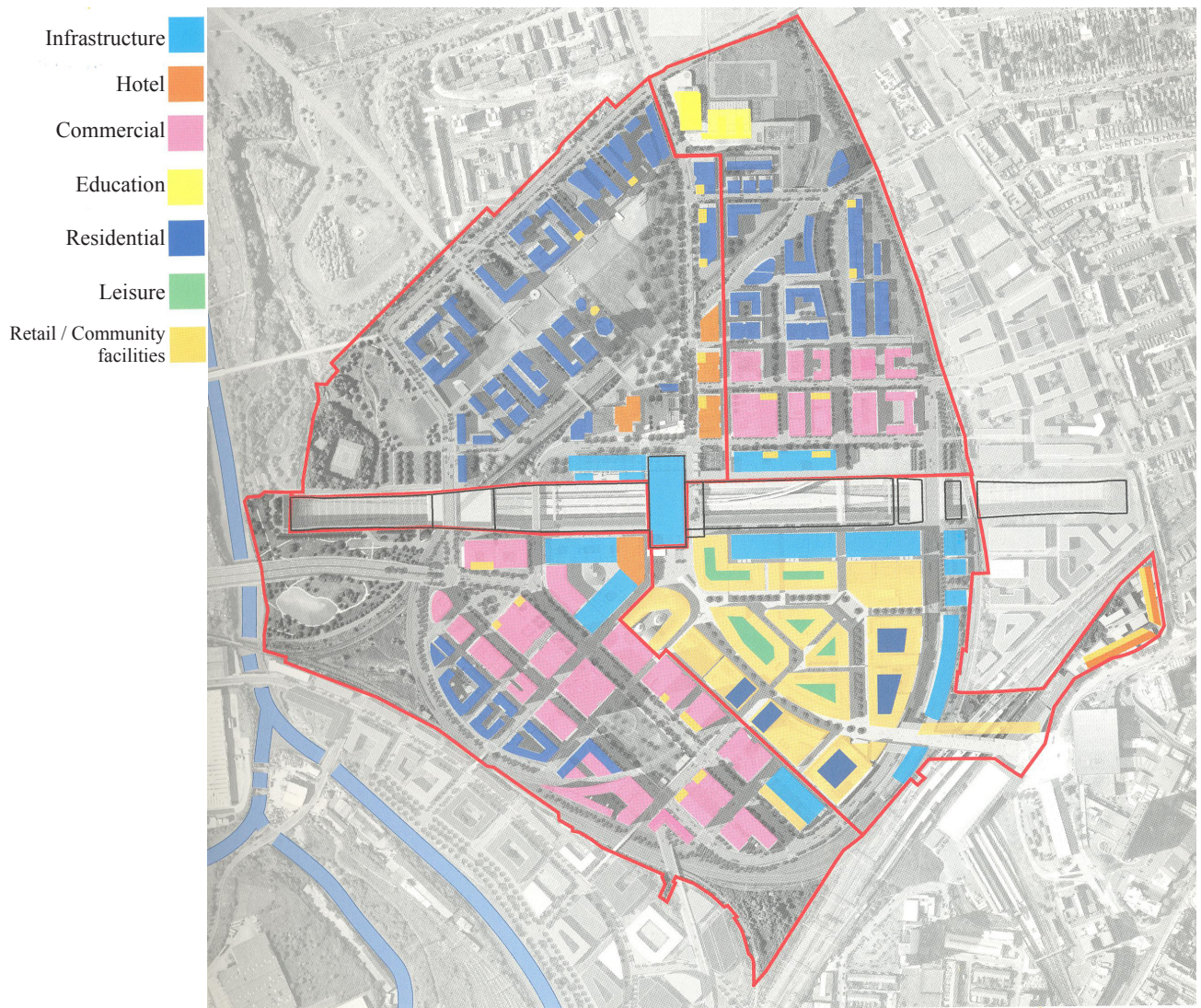


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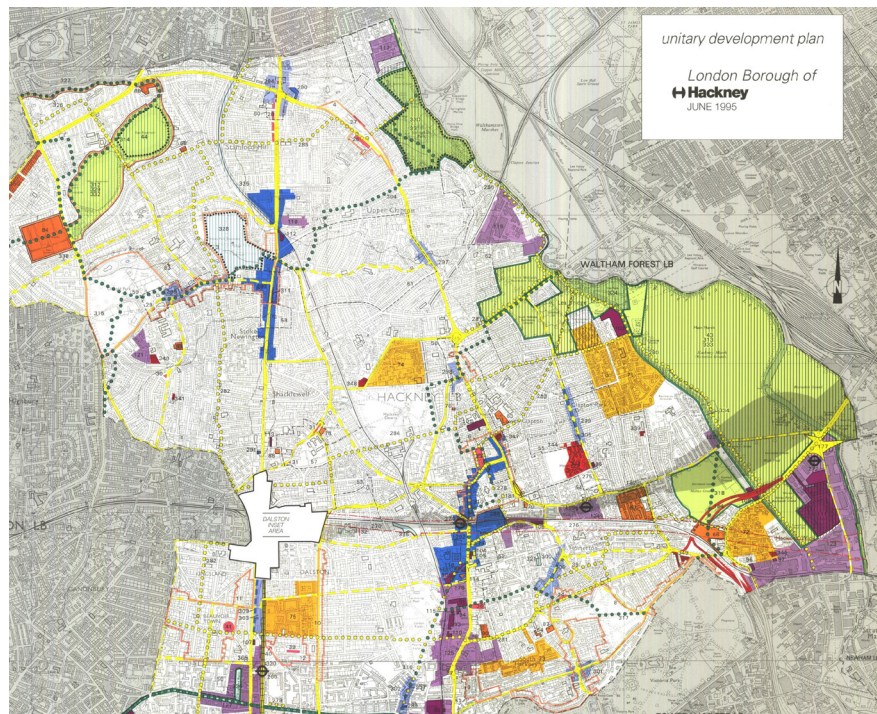
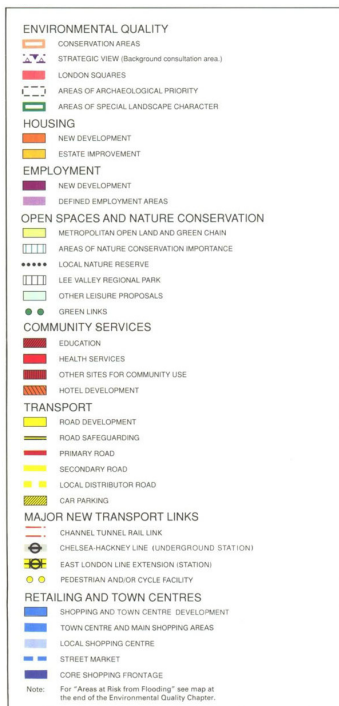


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 (Source: LDA, 2004)

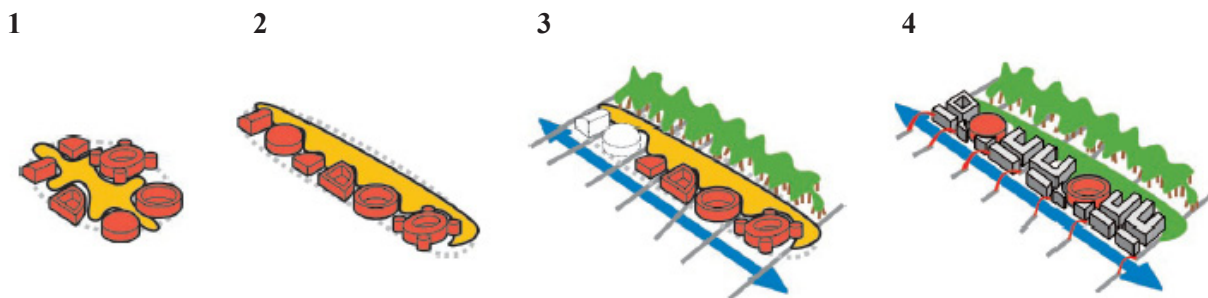


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 (Source: LDA, 2004)

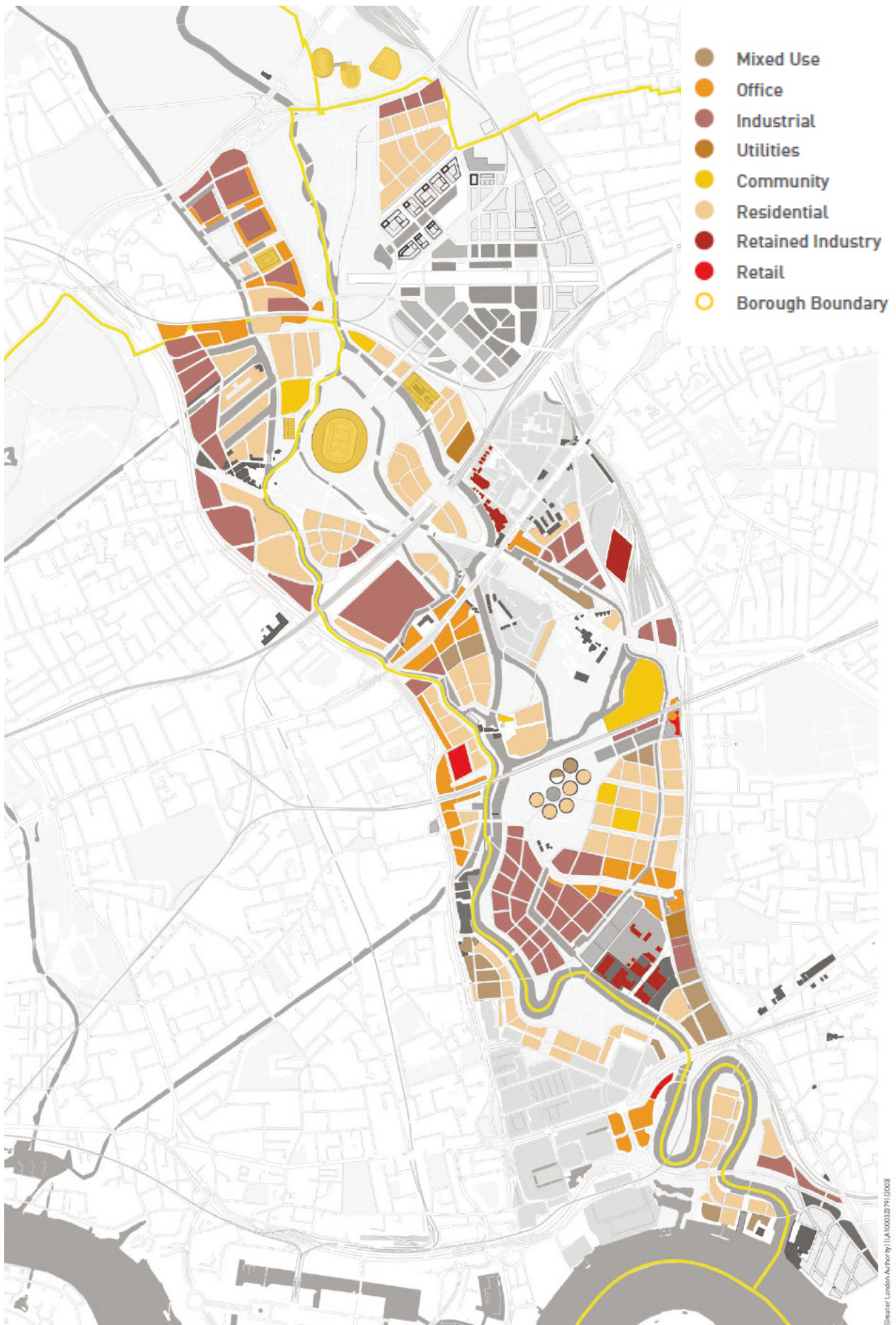


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(Source: LDA, 2004)

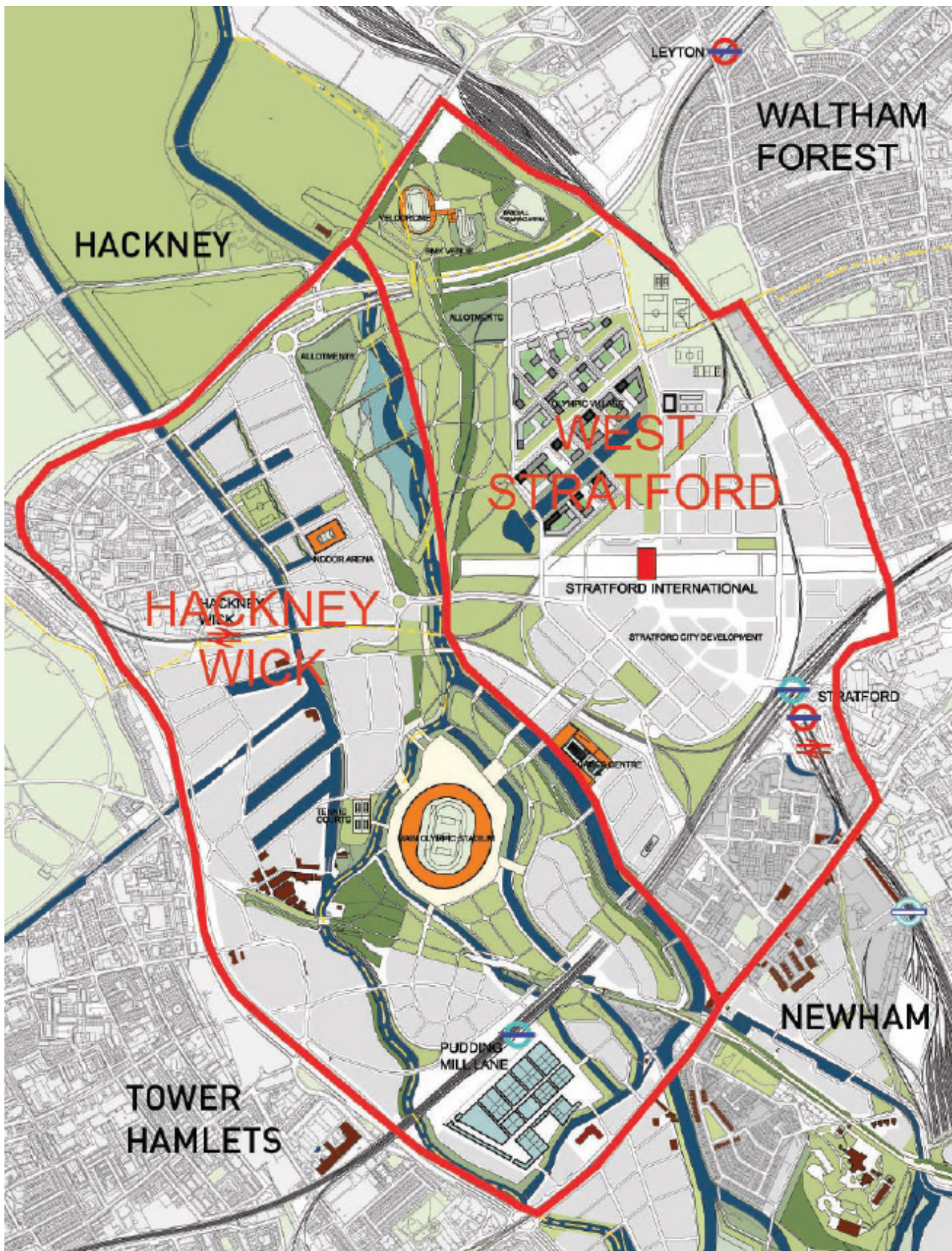


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(Source: LDA, 2004)

Chapter 5

Government Olympic Planning Structure (pre 1995)

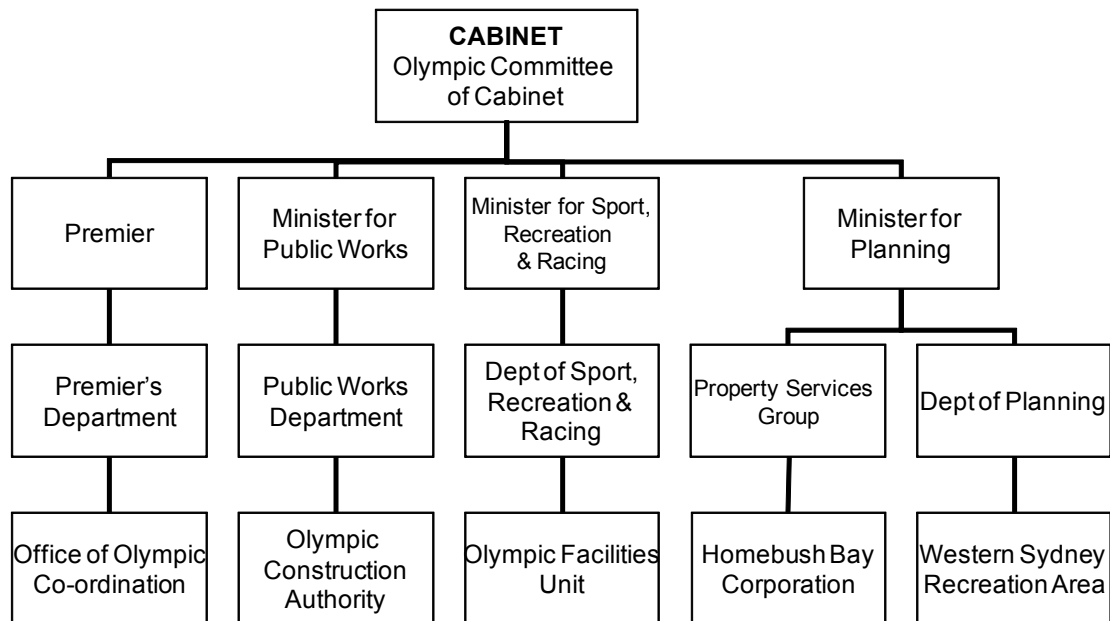


Fig. 5-1: Government Olympic Planning Structure before June 1995
(Source: Kindly provided by Michael Knight)

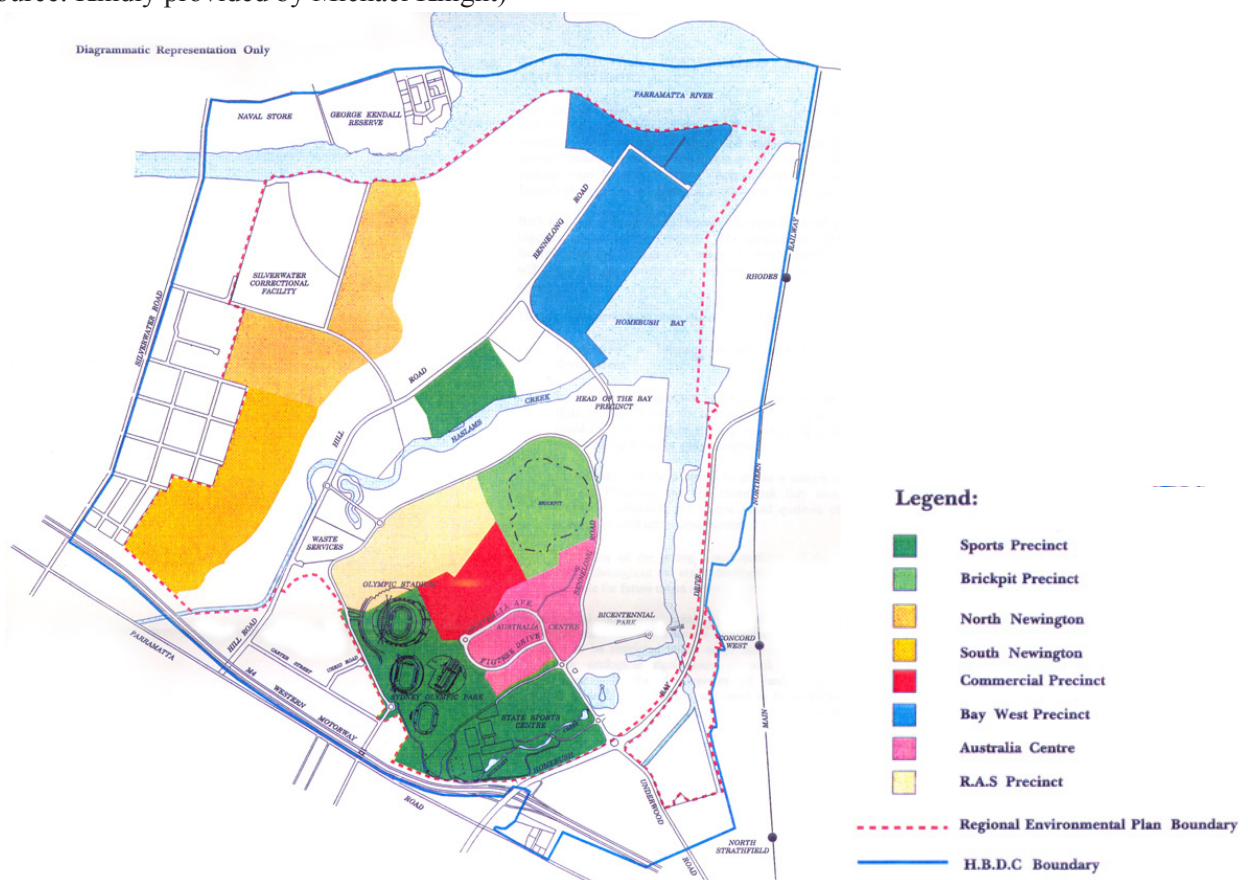


Fig. 5-2 (left): Land-use plan of Homebush Bay proposed in the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan. 24
(Source: Department of Planning, 1994)

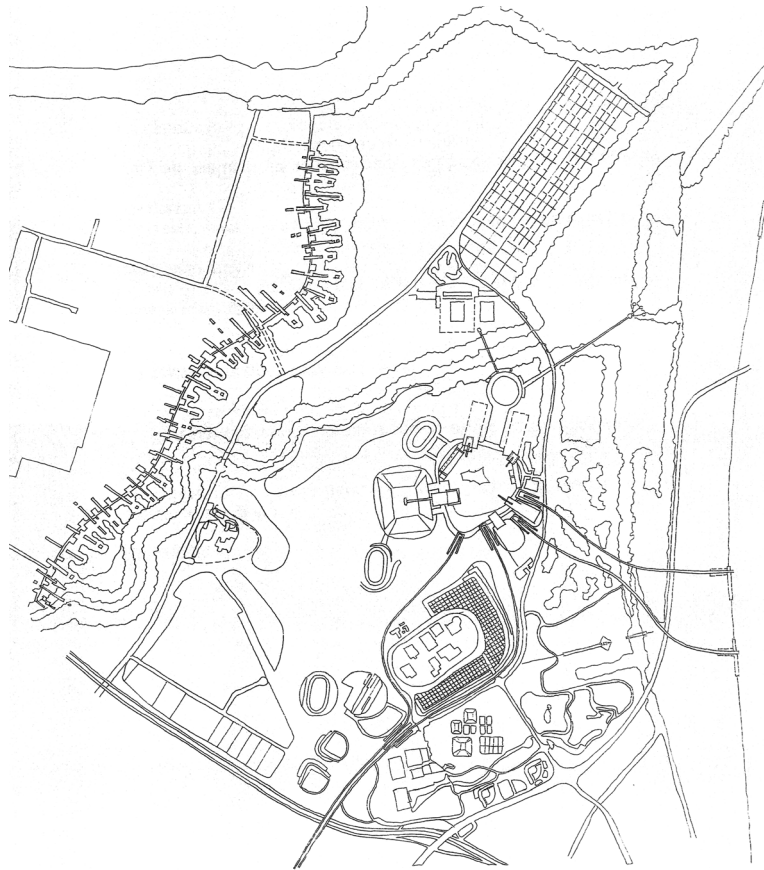


Fig. 5-3 (right): Jean Nouvel's proposed masterplan for Homebush Bay
(Source: Nouvel, 1994)

Government Olympic Planning Structure (from 1995)

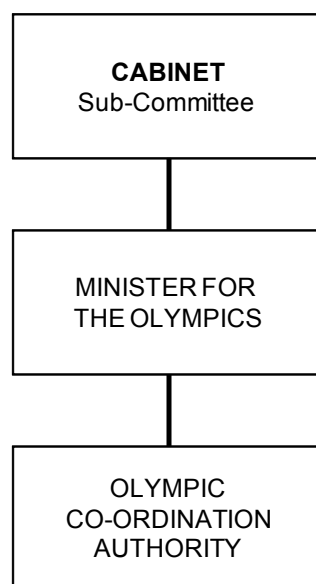


Fig. 5-4: Government Olympic Planning Structure after June 1995
(Source: Kindly provided by Michael Knight)

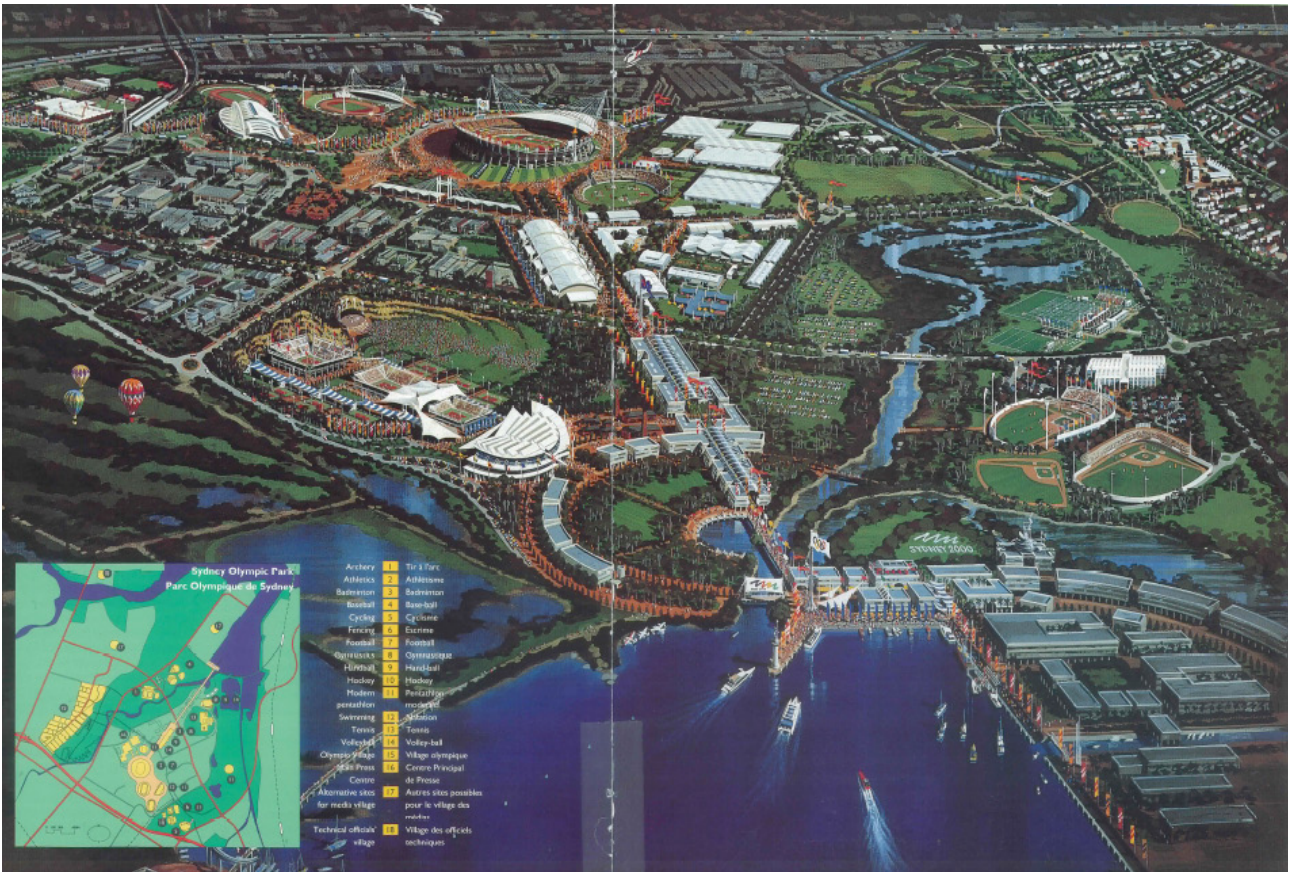


Fig. 5-5: Image of Homebush Bay proposed at the time of bidding
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Fig. 5-6: Design study of the Homebush Bay masterplan by Cox Richardson Architects & Planners
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Fig. 5-7: The image of Homebush Bay presented in the new masterplan in 1995
 (Source: OCA ,1995)

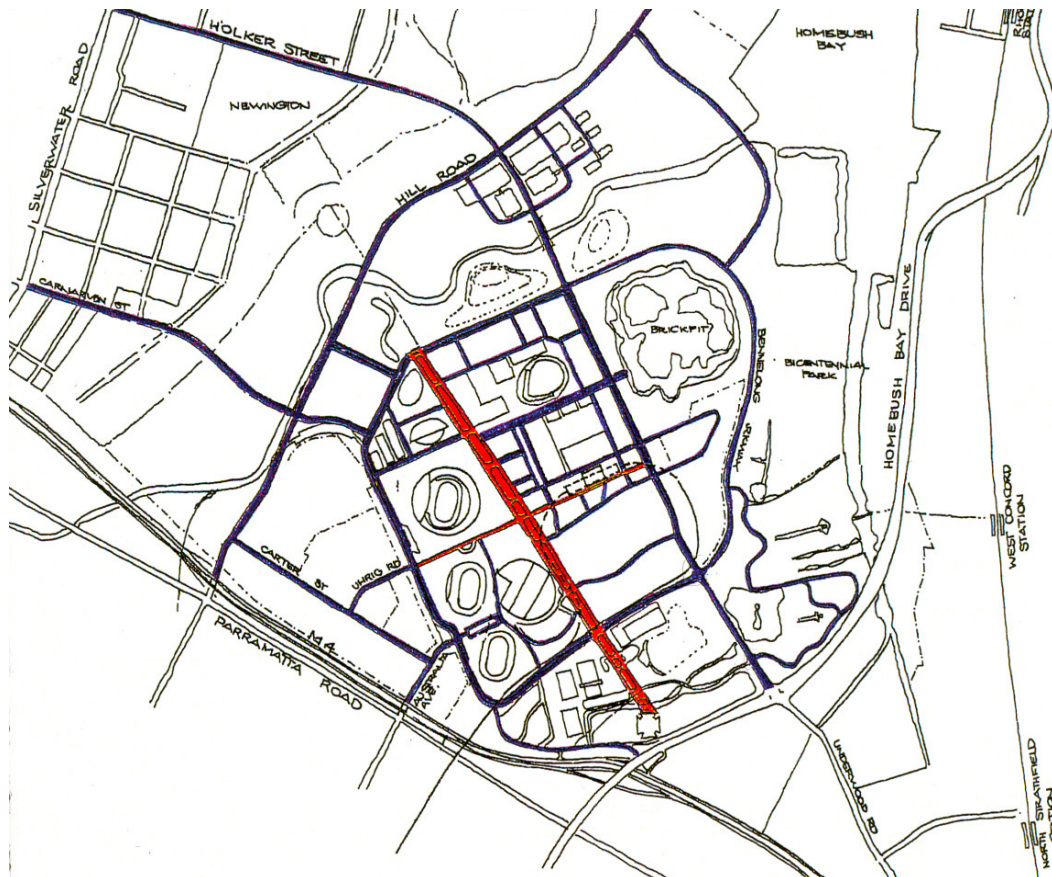


Fig. 5-8 (right): Homebush Bay road network proposed in 1995
 (Source: OCA ,1995)

Post Atlanta Olympics

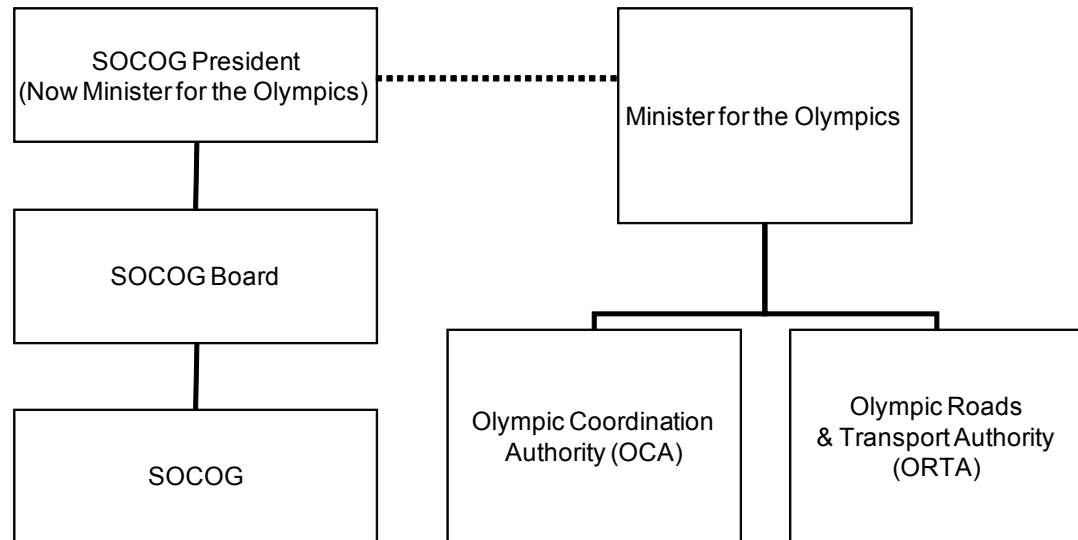


Fig. 5-9: Government Olympic Planning Structure after the Atlanta Games in 1996
(Source: Kindly provided by Michael Knight)



Fig. 5-10: The modified image of Homebush Bay unveiled in 1997 (artist's impression)
(Source: OCA, 1998)



Fig. 5-11: Masterplan for Homebush Bay, Games period, proposed in 1995
(Source: OCA , 1995)



Fig. 5-12: Masterplan for Homebush Bay, legacy period, proposed in 1995
(Source: OCA , 1995)

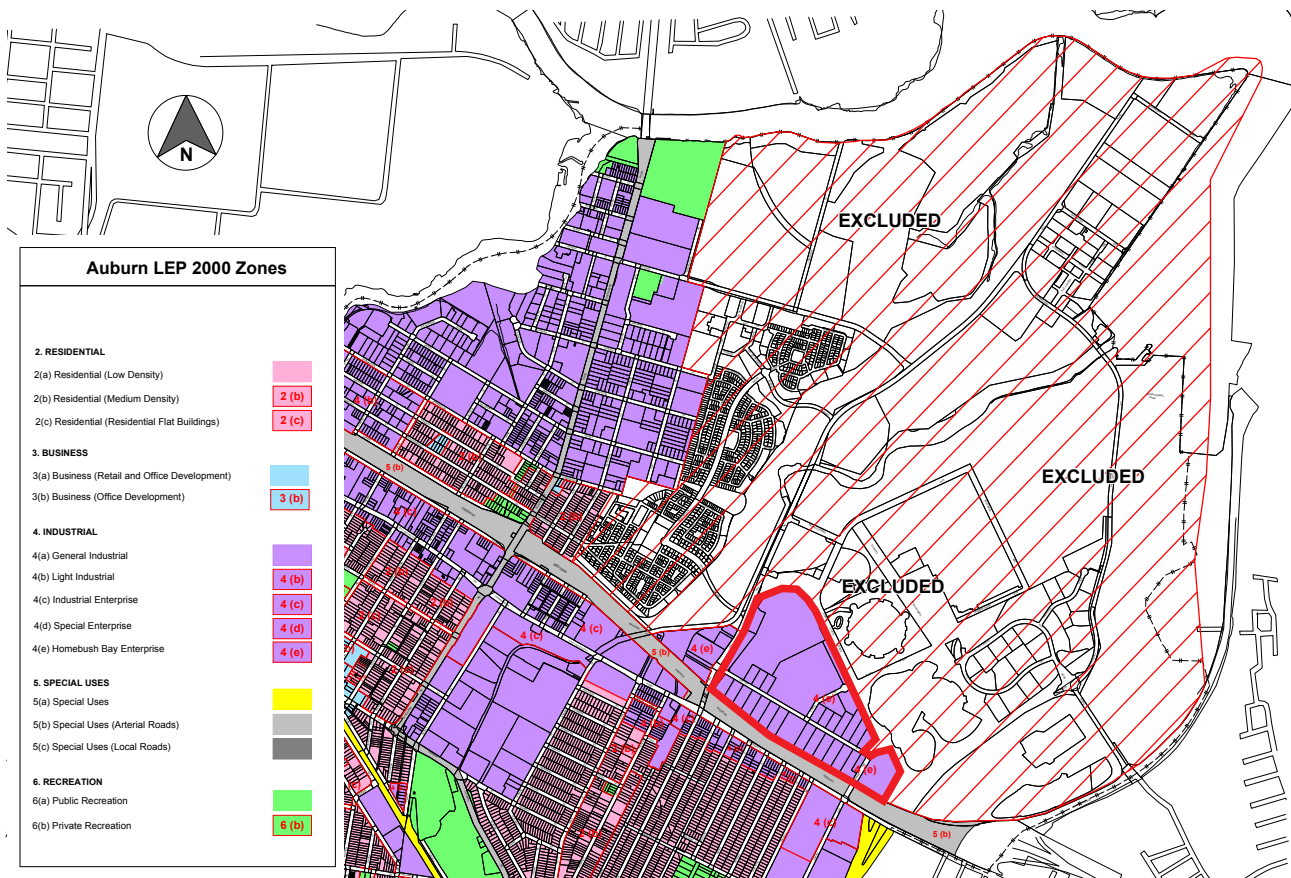


Fig. 5-13 (left): Auburn Council's land-use plan
(Source: Auburn Council, 2000)

Chapter 6

Summary London 2012 structure

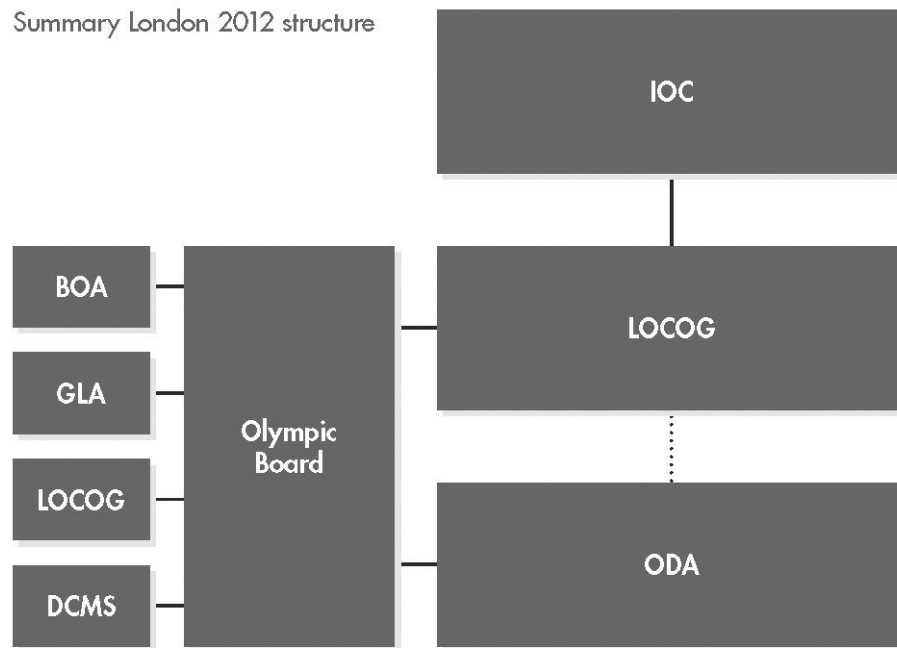


Fig. 6-1: London Olympic planning structure
(Source: ODA, 2007a)

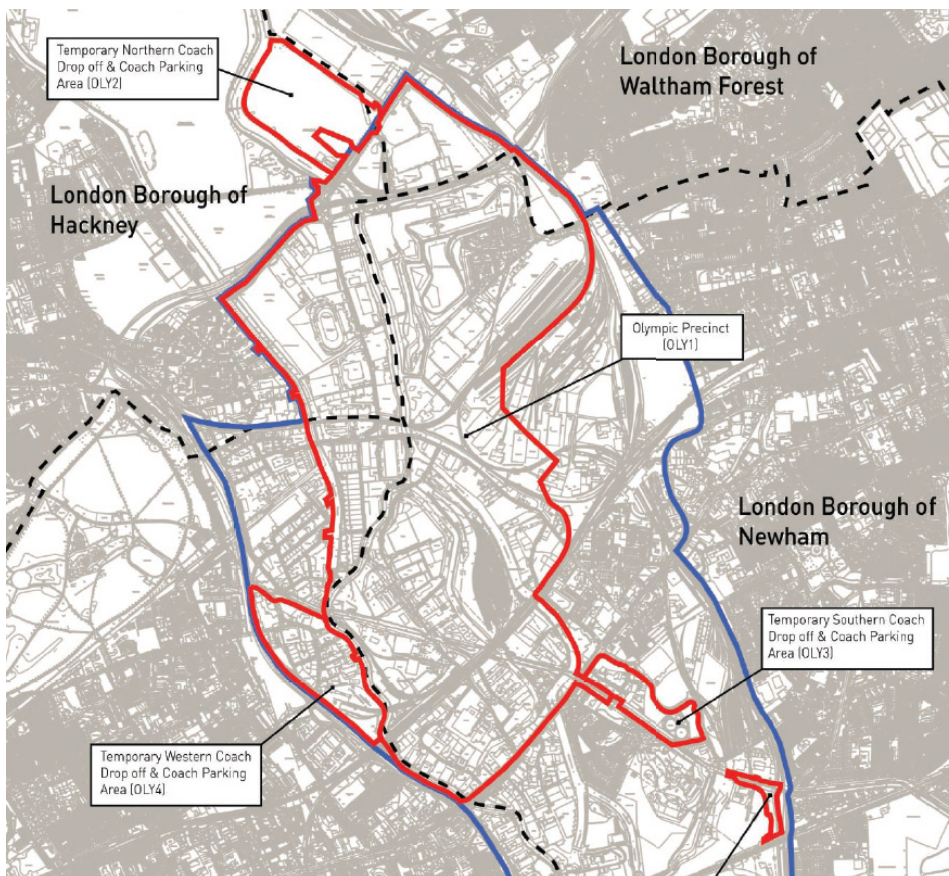


Fig. 6-2: Pre-bid masterplan planning boundary
(Source: ODA, 2007a)

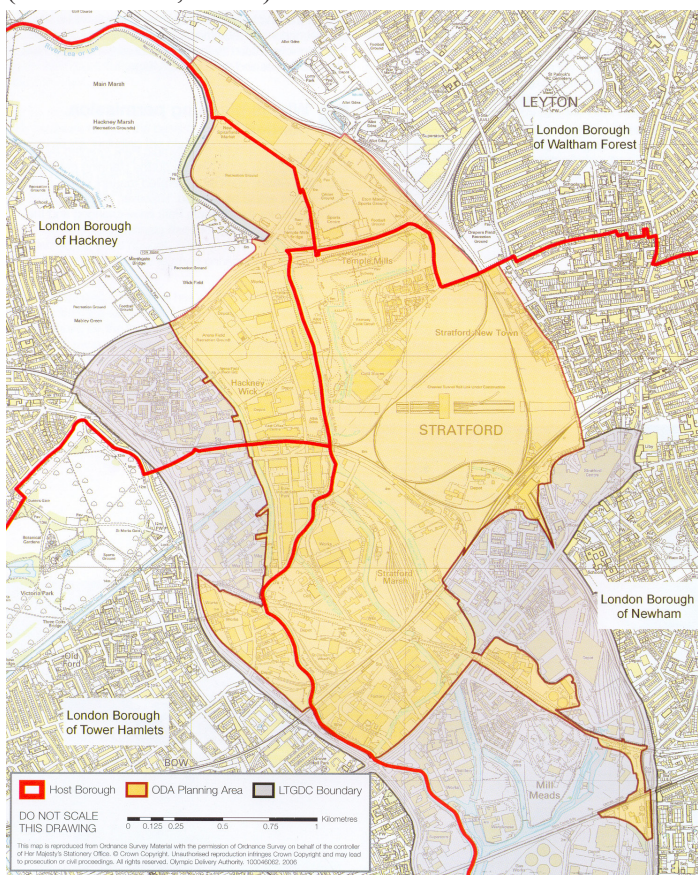


Fig. 6-3: ODA planning boundary (Red lines indicates the local borough's political boundary lines.)
(Source: ODA)

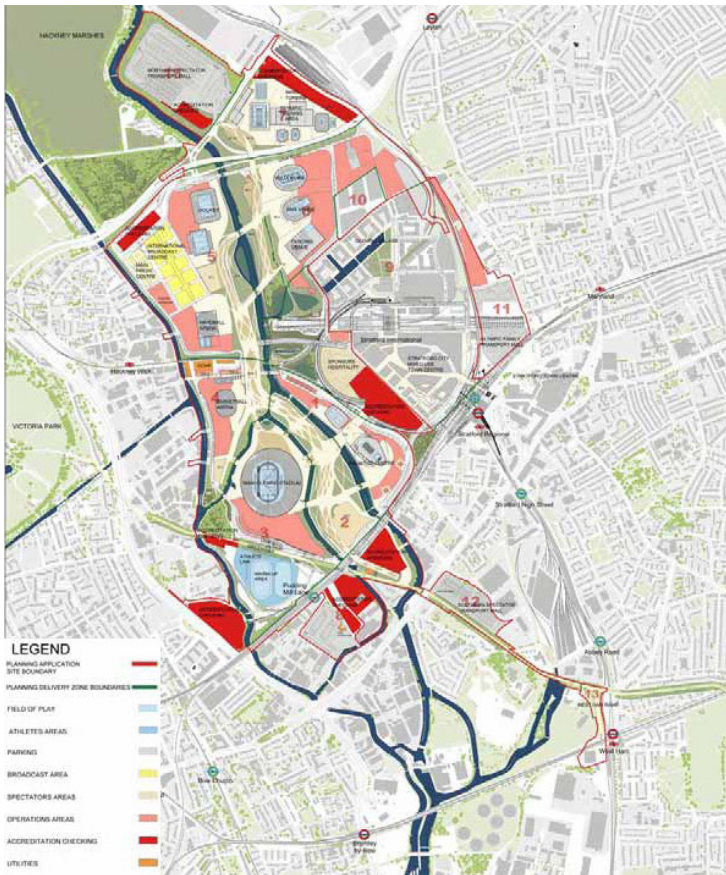


Fig. 6-4: LOP masterplan, Games mode
(Source: ODA , 2007c)

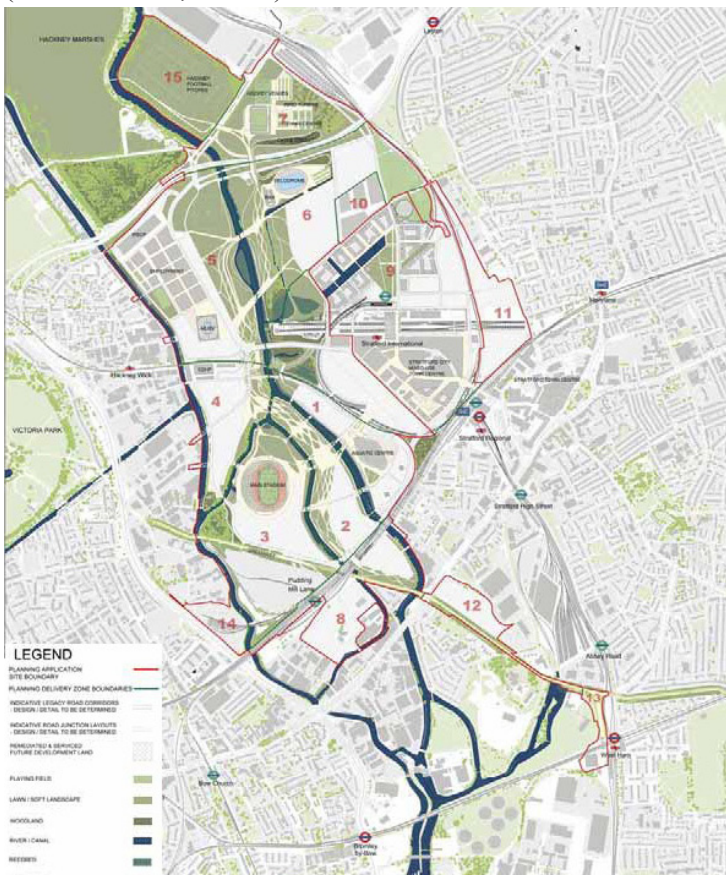


Fig. 6-5: LOP masterplan, legacy transformation mode
(Source: ODA , 2007c)

3.4.6 As noted earlier in this document the development of the site is a phased process that has to accommodate the development of the core site, infrastructure and public realm elements to both short term Olympic and long term Legacy requirements. The phased process of developing the site from the existing water courses and topography through to the Legacy Transformation stage are illustrated by the cartoons in **Figures 3.5.1 to 3.5.6**

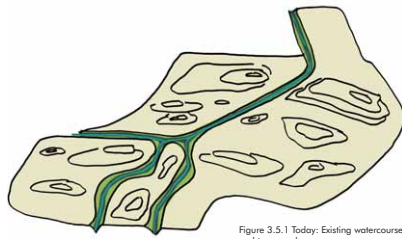


Figure 3.5.1 Today: Existing watercourses and topography

3.4.9 Thirdly, the Games venues will be developed alongside the largely temporary Olympic Concourse on the Upper Plateau with the permanent north-south Promenade (**Figure 3.5.4**)

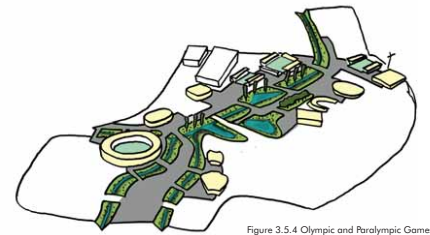


Figure 3.5.4 Olympic and Paralympic Games venues and concourse

3.4.7 Firstly, the creation of the parklands entails improvements to the existing waterways and remodelling the existing topography of the site to create flat development platforms - the Upper Plateau - either side of the River Valleys (**Figure 3.5.2**)

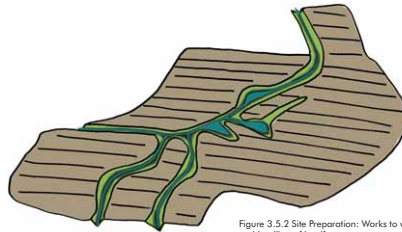


Figure 3.5.2 Site Preparation: Works to waterways and levelling of landforms

3.4.10 Fourthly, after the Games the removal of temporary elements including venues, the opening of the River Valleys as soon as possible after the Games, and the conversion of the Concourse into Legacy parkland (**Figure 3.5.5**)



Figure 3.5.5 Early phases of Legacy Transformation - removal of temporary Olympic facilities.

3.4.8 Secondly, the River Valleys will be landscaped and habitats created prior to the Games, and the junction between the River Valleys and the Upper Plateau called the 'River Valley Rim' will be installed as a permanent feature between the upper and lower levels of the parklands (**Figure 3.5.3**)

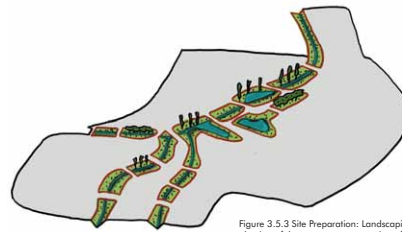


Figure 3.5.3 Site Preparation: Landscaping and planting of the watercourses, creation of Valley 'Rims'

3.4.11 Fifthly, progressive opening of the Legacy parkland as the Concourse and front-of-house areas are re-landscaped (**Figure 3.5.6**)



Figure 3.5.6 Later phases of Legacy Transformation - expansion of permanent parkland and preparation of Legacy development sites.

Fig. 6-6: Diagram showing the transformation of the LOP
(Source: ODA, 2007g)

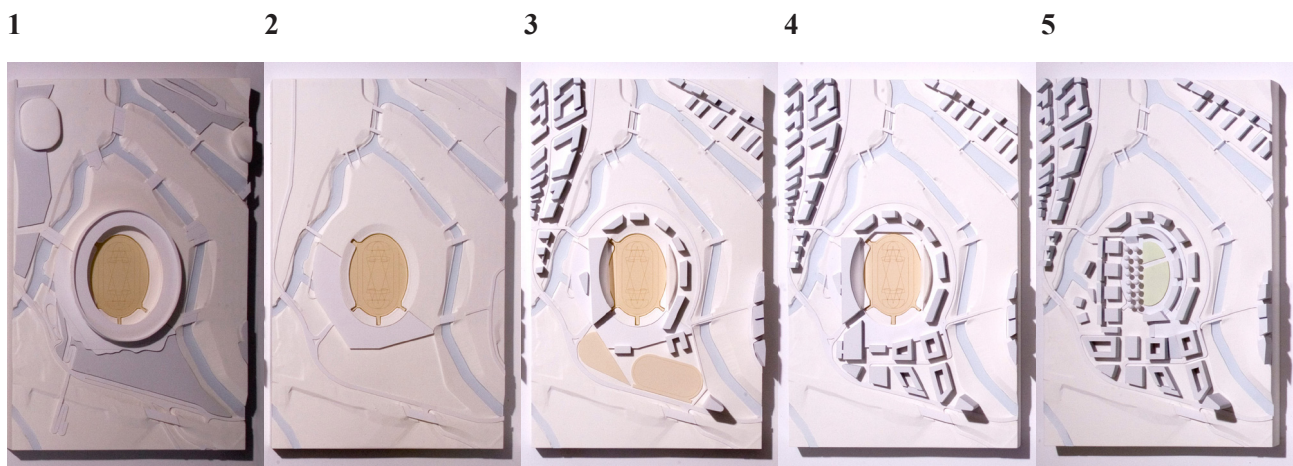


Fig. 6-7: Proposed plan for the evolution of the stadium and the surrounding area
(Source: EDAW Consortium, 2008)

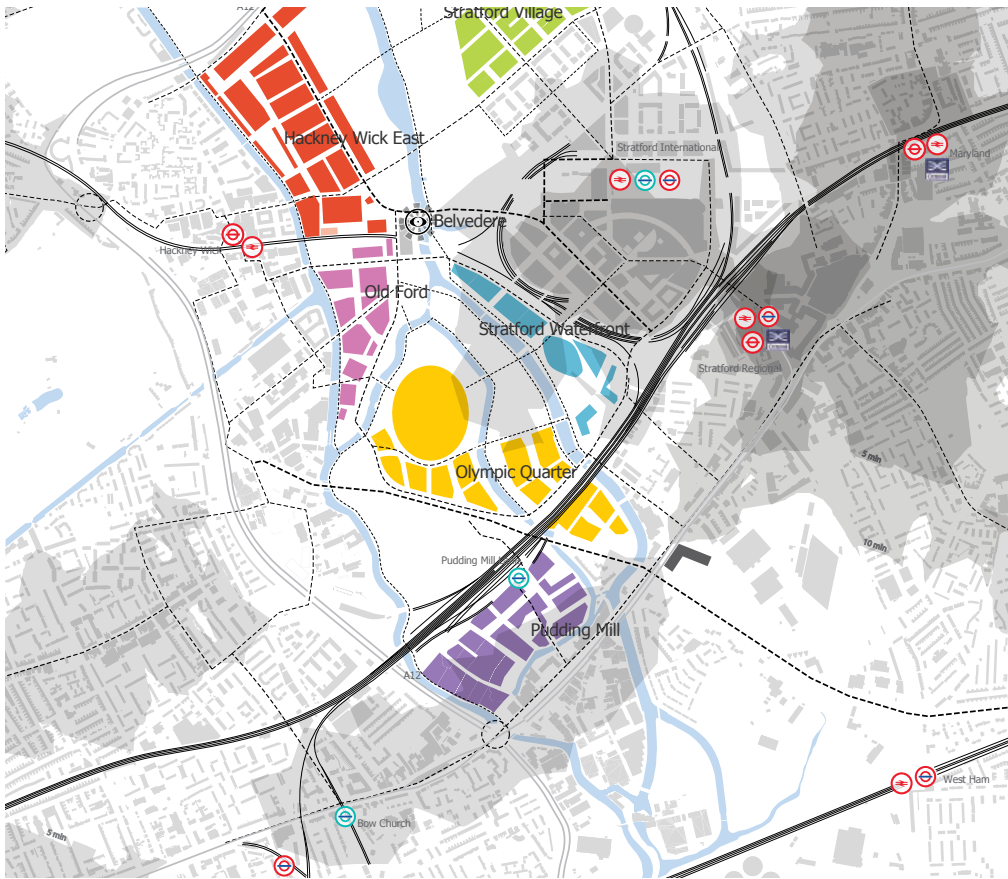


Fig. 6-8: Different areas designated in the LMF masterplan
 (Source: LDA, 2009b)

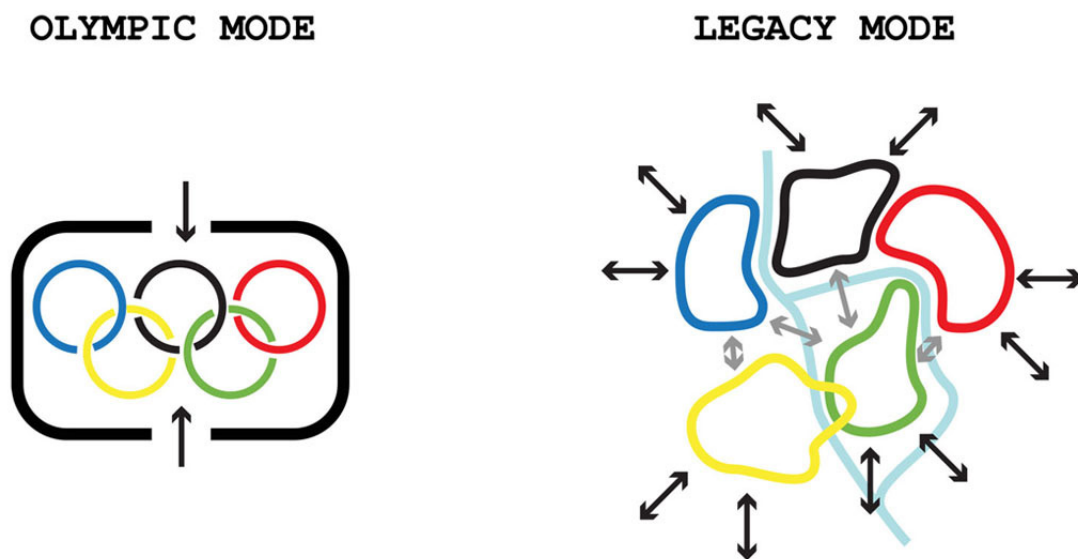


Fig. 6-9: Diagram showing the Olympic Park and the surroundings (Olympic and legacy modes)
 (Source: KCAP)

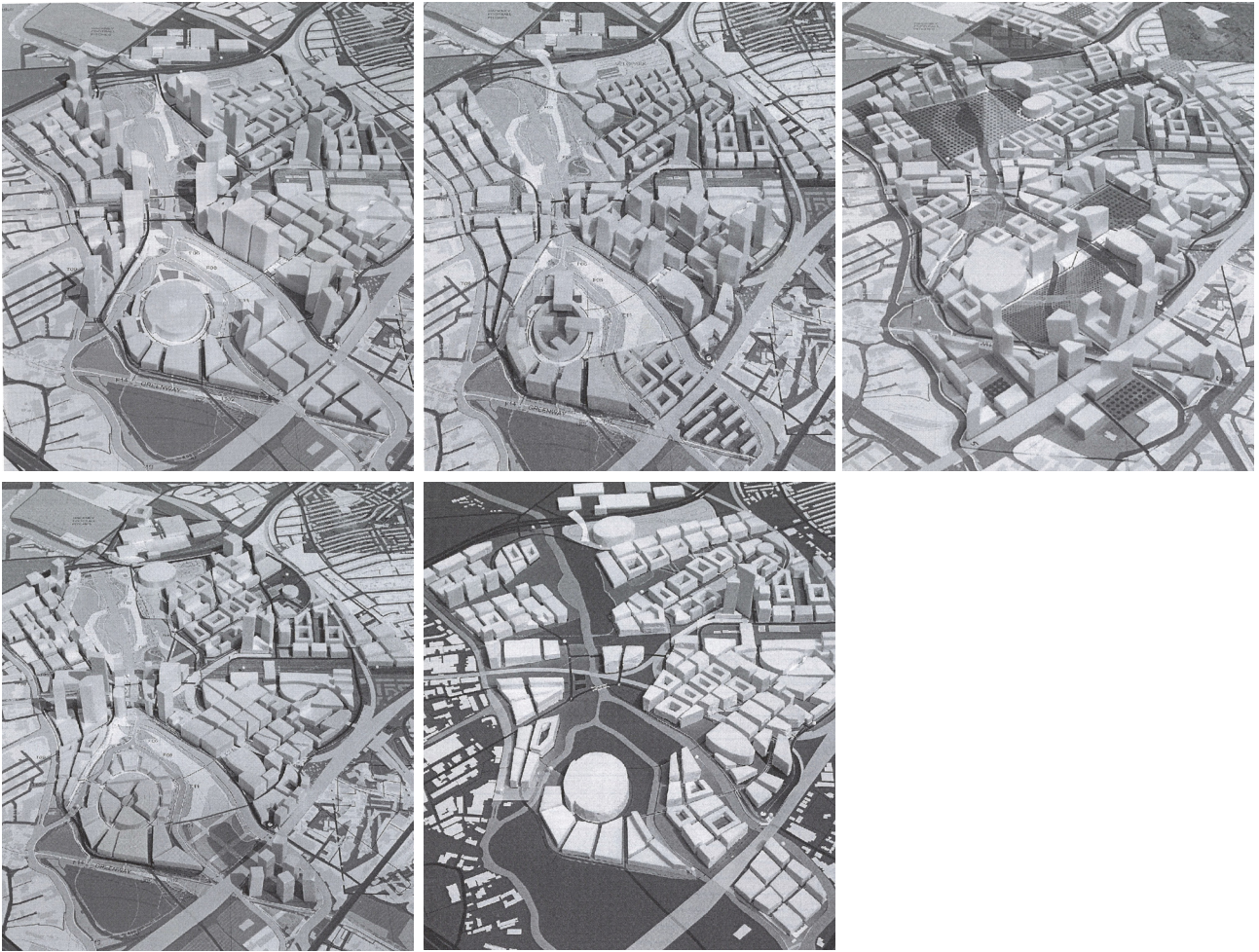


Fig. 6-10: Various options for the post-Olympic Park massing study
(Sources: LMF Design Team, 2008)



Fig. 6-11: Image of the LOP in 2030
(Source: LDA, 2009c)



Fig. 6-12: Illustrative legacy masterplan for public consultation 2008 (Source: OPLC, 2011)



Fig. 6-13: Illustrative legacy masterplan for the LCS (Source: OPLC, 2011)



Fig. 6-14: Olympic village, view from the above
(Source: <http://archboston.org/community/showthread.php?p=150417>)

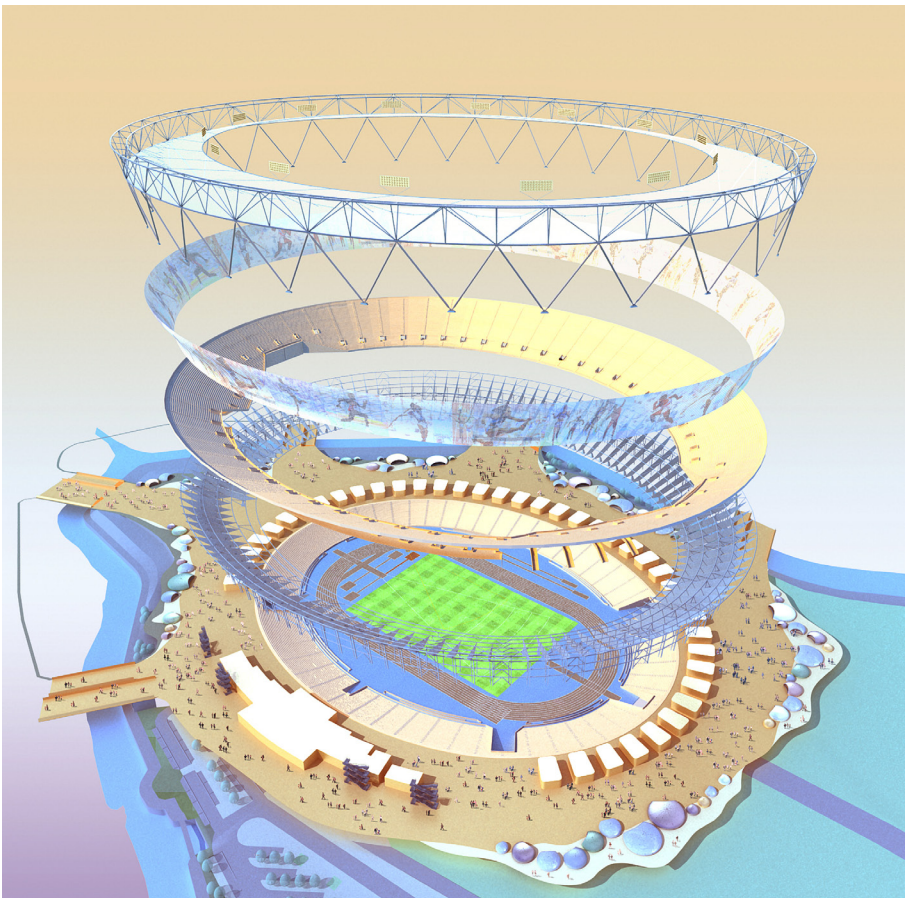


Fig. 6-15: The London Olympic Stadium, the artist's impression and the conceptual drawing
 (Source: London 2012, <http://www.london2012.com/news/image-library/venue-images/index.php>)



London Olympic stadium could be flattened at the end of 2012 Games

Published: 05 September 2008 08:55 | Author: **Angus Montgomery** | [More by this Author](#)
Last Updated: 05 September 2008 10:42 | [Reader Responses](#)

The HOK and Peter Cook-designed London Olympic stadium could be demolished when the 2012 Games are finished.

The *Metro* reports that the London Development Authority (LDA) fears the 80,000-seat venue in Stratford, East London, may be too expensive to subsidise after the event.

Instead, it is looking at the possibility of demolishing the £525 million stadium and, in partnership with a private developer, building a Premier League football ground in its place.

This would scupper the original plan to remove 55,000 seats after the games to turn it into a 25,000-seater athletics venue.

But the LDA said demolition was one of a range of options being looked at for the stadium.

An LDA spokesman said: 'The LDA has left no stone unturned in examining all legacy options for the Olympic venues and is still looking at a range of potential sporting uses including athletics, football and rugby for the Olympic stadium.'

A spokesman for the Mayor of London's office said: 'The London Development Agency has rightly been looking at a range of options but the Mayor has no plans, and is not aware of any plans to demolish the stadium.'



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Fig. 6-16: News articles discussing the legacy of the Olympic stadium in London
(Source: Source: Architects Journal (web) (9 February 2006))

Boris: Olympic Stadium won't host a top-flight football club

DELIVER THE 2012
SPORTING LEGACY
STANDARD CAMPAIGN

MATTHEW BEARD
Sports News Correspondent

BORIS JOHNSON today ruled out a Premiership football club moving to the Olympic Stadium in 2013.

The Mayor said the cost of converting the 80,000-seat venue was too much to bear during the financial crisis.

He told MPs it was too late to reverse plans to reduce the stadium in Stratford to a 25,000-capacity athletics venue.

With the owners of West Ham United — the most likely top-flight club to move there — likely to be caught up in the economic turmoil in their native Iceland, his words appeared to seal the £500 million venue's fate.

In his first appearance as mayor before the Commons culture, media and sports committee, Mr Johnson said the state of the financial markets meant Games organisers were having to "cut their coat according to their cloth".

He said: "We are spending large sums of money on the stadium and we would like to see a proper legacy use to get permanent benefits. But no single deal has emerged although we have to have athletics in the mix."

"The issue is how can we make that happen while satisfying the needs of a Premiership football club. That is extremely difficult and we have not solved it yet. In theory you could do a massive excavation so both [football and athletics] could be viewed but it's extremely expensive and probably more than the budget can bear in the current economic conditions."

The mayor signalled a new era of austerity in planning for 2012: "The whole thing about the Games has changed in the sense that market conditions have changed and we have to cut our clothes to suit our cloth."

He said that economic turmoil meant he could not be bound by the rules of the International Olympic Committee or the commitments of his predecessor Ken Livingstone. Asked if he would scale down the Games, he responded: "I have a desire for the Games to succeed but I have to balance that against cost. Every argument is about how to save the taxpayer costs without jeopardising the Games."

"To be honest I am not so fussed about the strictures of the IOC. My issue is not with previous undertakings. I want a wonderful Games but one that is not



Forward play: students at King's College School in Wimbledon help coach younger pupils who have come from Coombe Boys' School, New Malden, which is in the state sector

Private schools told to play their part

PRIVATE schools were being urged today to open up more of their sports facilities to state schools ahead of the 2012 Games.

An Evening Standard survey of independent schools found some had no arrangements for allowing state-educated children to use their pools, pitches or gyms.

Critics said these institutions — which charge thousands of pounds a term — must do more to help children in their communities and ensure a legacy for grassroots sport from the Olympics.

Private schools also face growing pressure to help poorer children in order to justify the tax breaks that accompany charitable status.

The Standard is campaigning to secure a sports legacy from the 2012 Games through boosting participation and improving community facilities. Children's

TIM ROSS
Education Correspondent

minister Kevin Brennan called on private and state schools to co-operate closely. "All need to work together if we are to create a proper 2012 legacy," he said. "We are doing a huge amount to build links between the state and independent sectors to boost sport standards for all young people."

The Standard contacted the top 20 independent schools in London, ranked by their GCSE results, to examine their arrangements for sharing facilities with the community. Of the 14 that responded, every one said they were in favour of making them available — in principle. Some were hiring out gyms, all-weather pitches and swimming pools to state pupils and community clubs

at very low cost, or even providing them for free. But four had no system for sharing. Others only hired out facilities for one or two hours a week to a local club, and charged high prices.

In the case of City of London School for Girls, no outsiders were using the sports facilities regularly. A spokeswoman said there had not been the demand from comprehensives to use the facilities, which include an indoor pool, all-weather pitch and gym at its Barbican site.

But she stressed that the school worked with local state pupils in a programme designed to help develop their academic potential.

Graham Able, master of Dulwich College, said co-operation with local state schools was a long-standing arrangement: "Letting out the fields to primary schools is

as much a product of long-term self-interest as anything else. Youngsters from primary schools come and see us and some will apply to us in due course."

At King's College School in Wimbledon, pupils have learned to share not just their facilities but their sporting skills.

Every Friday, Year 7 pupils from Coombe Boys' School and Coombe Girls' School in New Malden — both in the state sector — make use of the pitches at KCS. Sixth-formers help coach the 12-year-olds in football, rugby and tennis.

Liam Kane, a former Leicester City footballer who is director of sport at KCS, said: "There is scope for more collaboration."

 www.standard.co.uk
How leading independents compare

too expensive." Mr Johnson also came under pressure over the athletes' village and media centre in the Olympic Park, the two venues reliant upon private sector investment.

He admitted it was "astounding" the

media centre cost £380 million, of which £160 million had been expected from developer Carillion Igloo prior to the credit crunch. He pledged to investigate ways of building a more cost-effective venue for 20,000 journalists. But he

warned: "It's got to deliver a centre which is useful because otherwise they [the media] will attack the London Games as they did in Atlanta."

On the cash crisis affecting the £1 billion athletes' village, he said he would

try to delay a raid on the contingency fund within the existing £9.3 billion Games budget. Ministers could move to help village developer Lendlease next week, when Games chiefs are expected to request a 250million bail-out.

Fig. 6-17: News articles discussing the legacy of the Olympic stadium in London
(Source: Evening Standard (7 October 2008))

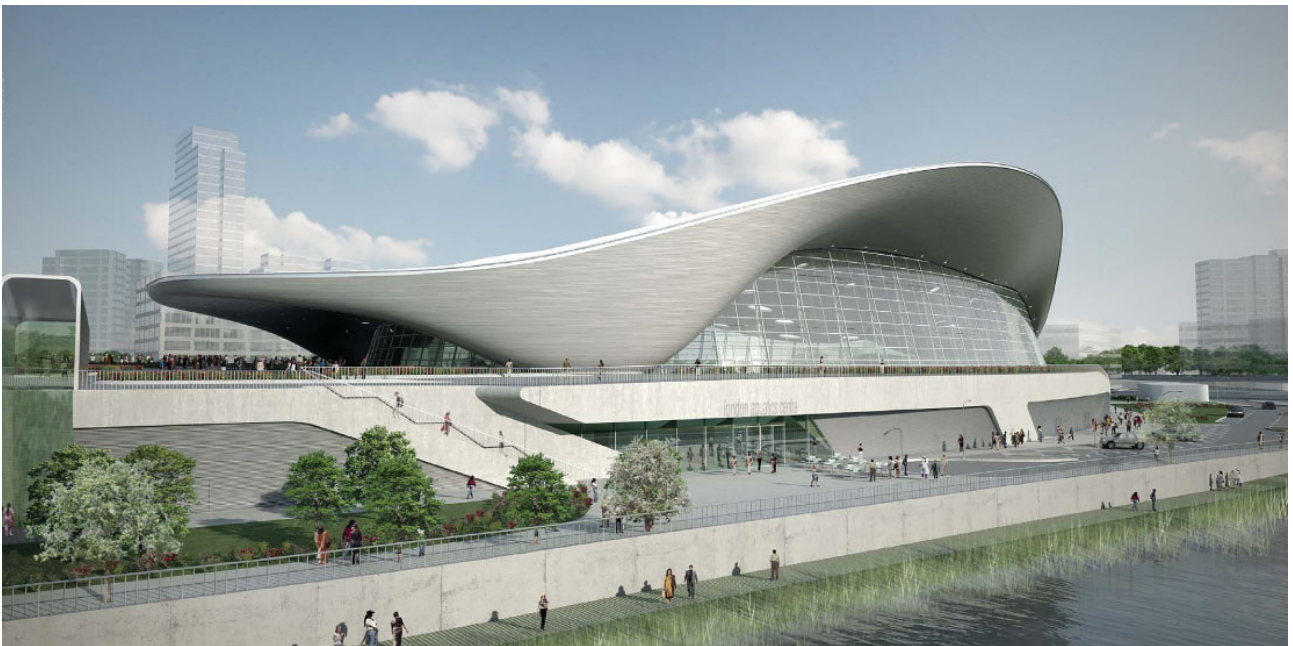
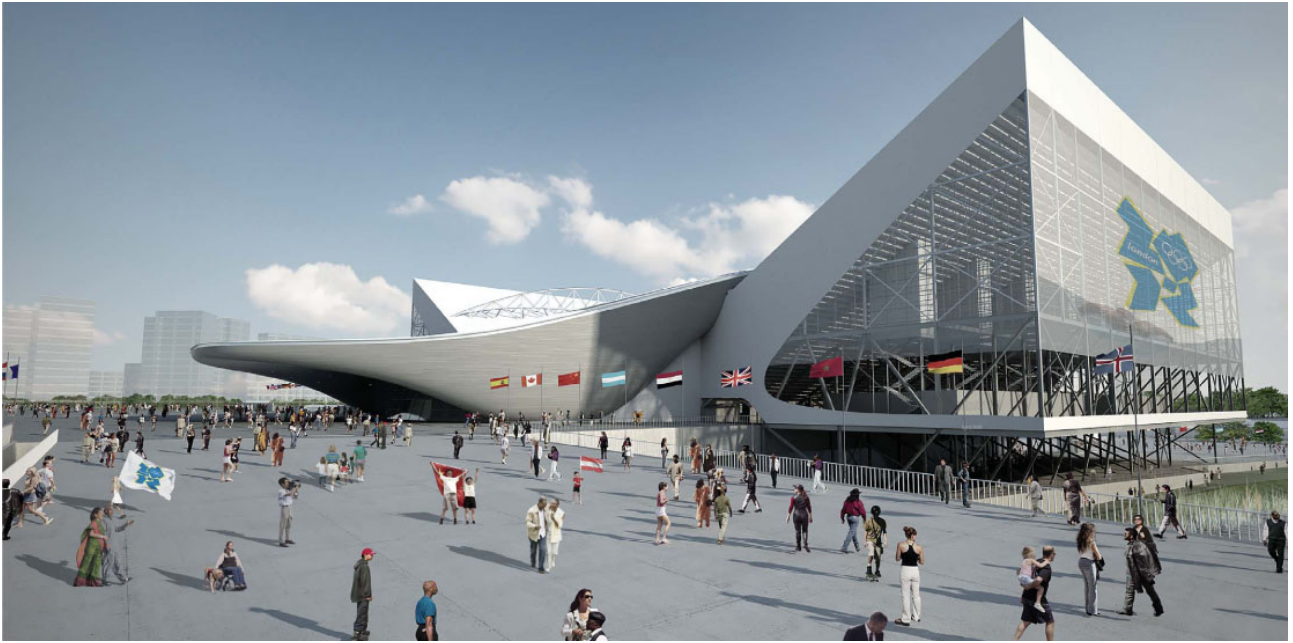


Fig. 6-18: The London aquatic centre, the artist's impression during (above) and after the Games (below)
 (Source: London 2012, <http://www.london2012.com/news/image-library/venue-images/index.php>)

£40m leisure pool for Olympic site to be axed



MATTHEW BEARD
Sports News Correspondent

PLANS for a £40million leisure pool and fitness centre to be built in the Olympic Park are set to be scrapped due to financial pressures, the Evening Standard can reveal.

The complex was intended to deliver a lasting sports legacy for East End boroughs, whose residents are among the most inactive in Britain.

It was to have been built after 2012 as an extension to the aquatics centre, which has been designed by architect Zaha Hadid and will cost around £300million.

Local councils Newham and Tower Hamlets agreed to contribute £5.5million and £1.5million respectively to the cost of building the leisure facilities.

The pool was to have featured slides, flumes and wave machines and council chiefs hoped it would be a stepping stone to more serious swimming in the adjacent aquatics centre, which will have two Olympic-sized pools. But New-



Cash squeeze: the leisure complex, to be linked to the Olympic Park aquatics centre, left, was to be part of a lasting sports legacy for boroughs which are among the most inactive in Britain

ham has mothballed the cash and frozen plans to commission architects' drawings because it fears that the majority of the funding from private developers may not materialise.

Changes to the pool plans come after it emerged last week that the legacy plans for the Olympic media centre have been drastically reduced.

With the pool, much of the estimated cost — £26million for the leisure facility and £14million for the fitness centre — was to have come from the private developers of a residential and retail scheme in the park.

But council chiefs are concerned that this "section 106" cash — a developers'

contribution as part of planning consent — may go instead towards a number of diverse projects such as a new bridge or school to convert the park after the Games.

Latest designs for the leisure facility came from a feasibility study of "Legacy Plus" options completed by the Olympic Delivery Authority six months ago. The leisure pool would have been linked to the aquatics centre with a shared entrance and changing areas.

Originally, the scheme was to have been housed within the aquatics centre site at a cost of up to £10million. But this was squeezed out when a cost review by the ODA scaled back the site

of the aquatics centre. The aquatics centre itself will not be entirely for the elite as booms and moveable floors will be added after 2012 for nursery use.

Paul Brickell, Newham's executive member for the Olympics, said: "We were not keen to commit the money and order the designs because we can't be sure the extra funds will be forthcoming. The problem is that nobody knows how much it will cost to decommission the Olympic venues and turn the area into a park after the Games."

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Games 'could leave no sporting legacy'

PIPPA CRERAR
City Hall Editor

THE 2012 Olympic Games could leave little or no sporting legacy unless major investment is put into grassroots organisations now, an influential committee warned today.

The London Assembly's Economic Development, Culture and Sport committee said Boris Johnson's plans were at risk of failure.

Chairman Dee Doocey told the Standard: "I have concerns about delivery. I

■ CONFECTIONERY giant Cadbury is in talks to become an official sponsor of the London Games. It may be poised to spend £20m as a "tier two" partner of organising committee Locog. Organisers could face a health campaign backlash over the proposed endorsement.

have no doubt he wants to have a sporting legacy but unless somebody starts putting some money in very quickly I can't see how it can be done." Ms Doocey was speaking ahead of an evidence ses-

sion today with Kate Hoey, the Mayor's Commissioner for Sport. The former sports minister, will be under pressure to explain how she will boost participation in sport in the capital without substantial extra funds.

The Mayor is expected to announce additional money when he unveils his sporting legacy strategy next month but there are fears it will not be enough.

Assembly members are worried gaps in the provision of sports facilities are unlikely to be tackled by 2012 and if new facilities open, there will not be enough

cash to guarantee their future public use. Ms Doocey said: "Sports clubs are losing money through movement of Lottery funds to the Olympics. My concern is there's nobody making any provision at all. There are just little pockets of things happening. Kate is desperate to do something but even she will eventually concede there isn't enough money."

Ms Doocey warned Mr Johnson unless he could guarantee a significant sporting legacy he should be careful about making the promise. "If he can't deliver he must be honest about it," she said.

Fig. 6-19: News article on the cancellation of the leisure water facility
(Source: Evening Standard, 13 October 2008)

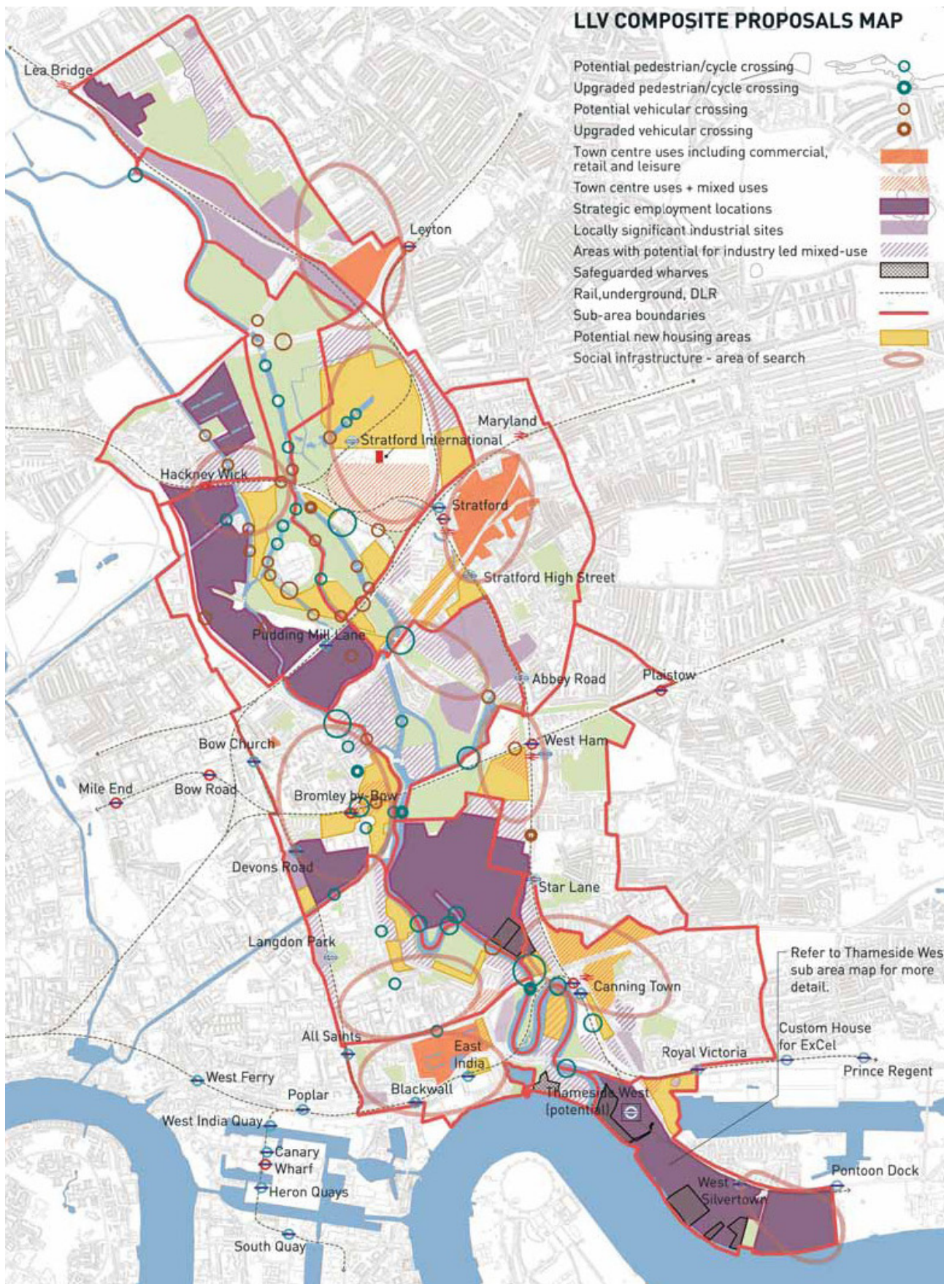


Fig. 6-20: Land-use strategy proposed in "the LLV Opportunity Area Planning Framework" in 2007
(Source: Mayor of London, 2007a)

Chapter 7

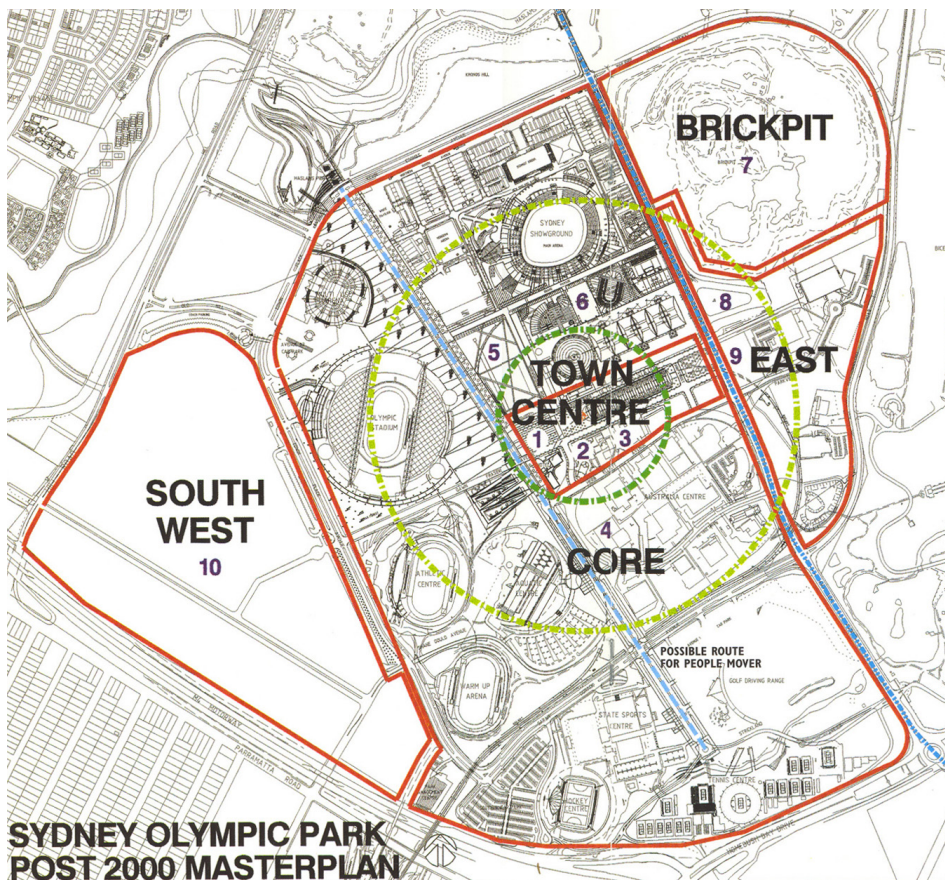


Fig. 7-1: The precinct plan of the SOP
(Source: OCA , 2000)



Fig. 7-2: Urban grain proposed
by Tony Caro Architects (Source: OCA , 2001)

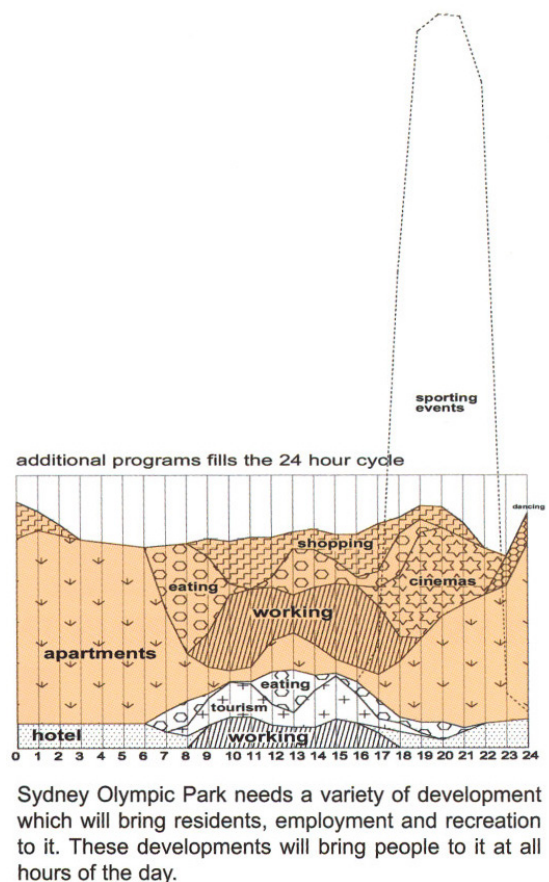
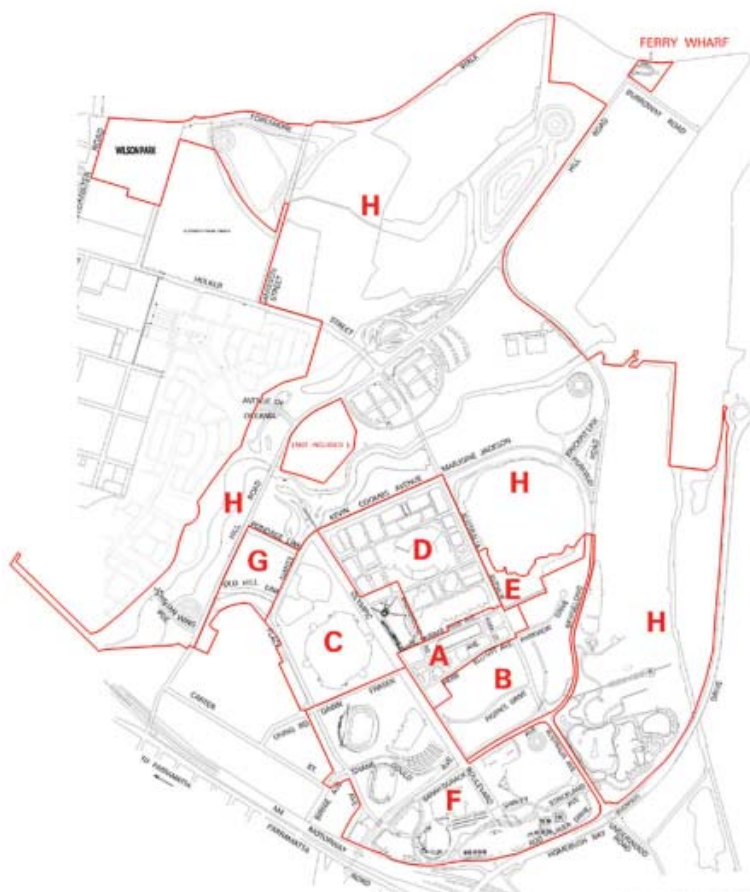


Fig. 7-3: Urban rhythm proposed
by Lacoste + Stevenson (Source: OCA , 2001)



- A Town Centre
- B Australia Centre
- C Northern Events
- D Sydney Showground
- E Brickpit Edge
- F Southern Events
- G Waste Service NSW,
- H Parklands & Ferry Wharf

Fig. 7-4: The 2002 masterplan, overall precinct map
(Source: SOPA, 2002)



- Sport/Leisure/Entertainment/
Minor Retail
- Commercial/Business
- Residential
- Special
- Final building use to be
determined in conjunction
with the Carter Street
Precinct Development
Framework

Fig. 7-5: The 2002 masterplan, land-use plan
(Source: SOPA, 2002)

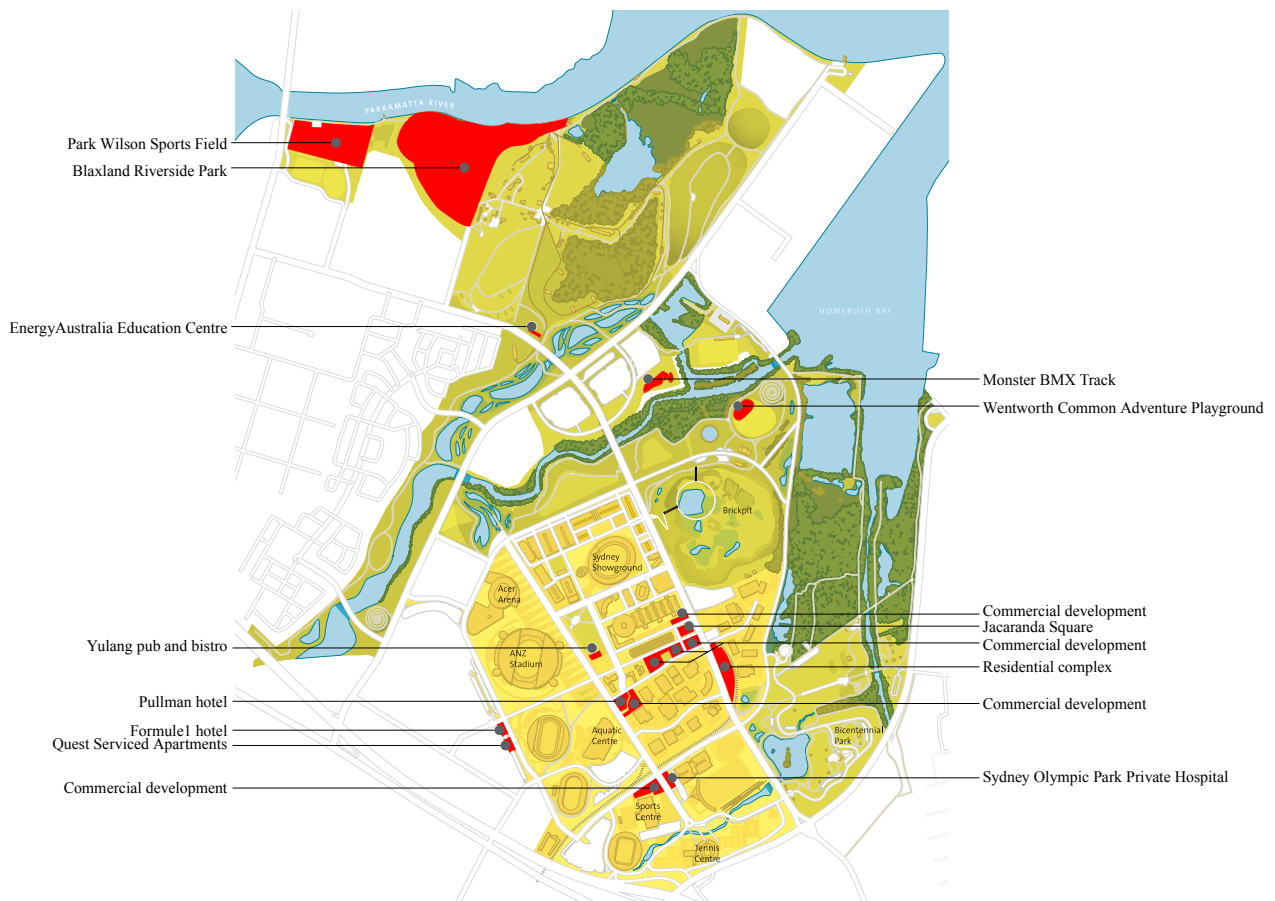


Fig. 7-6: Proposed development in the post-Olympic site during 2007-2008
(Source: SOPA, 2008)



Fig. 7-7: Four-stage development of the QUAD Business Park
(Source: <http://www.commercialview.com.au/quad-2-8-parkview-drive-sydney-olympic-park/commercial-lease-detail>)



Fig. 7-8: Series of hotel developments in the SOP
(Source: http://accortrade.info/Pullman_SydneyOlympicPark)



Fig. 7-9: Different uses of the stadia in the SOP after the Games
 (Source: Shirai, 2009)



Fig. 7-10: Various spaces used for business events at the ANZ Stadium (Stadium Australia)
 (Source: Author (photo taken in 2008))

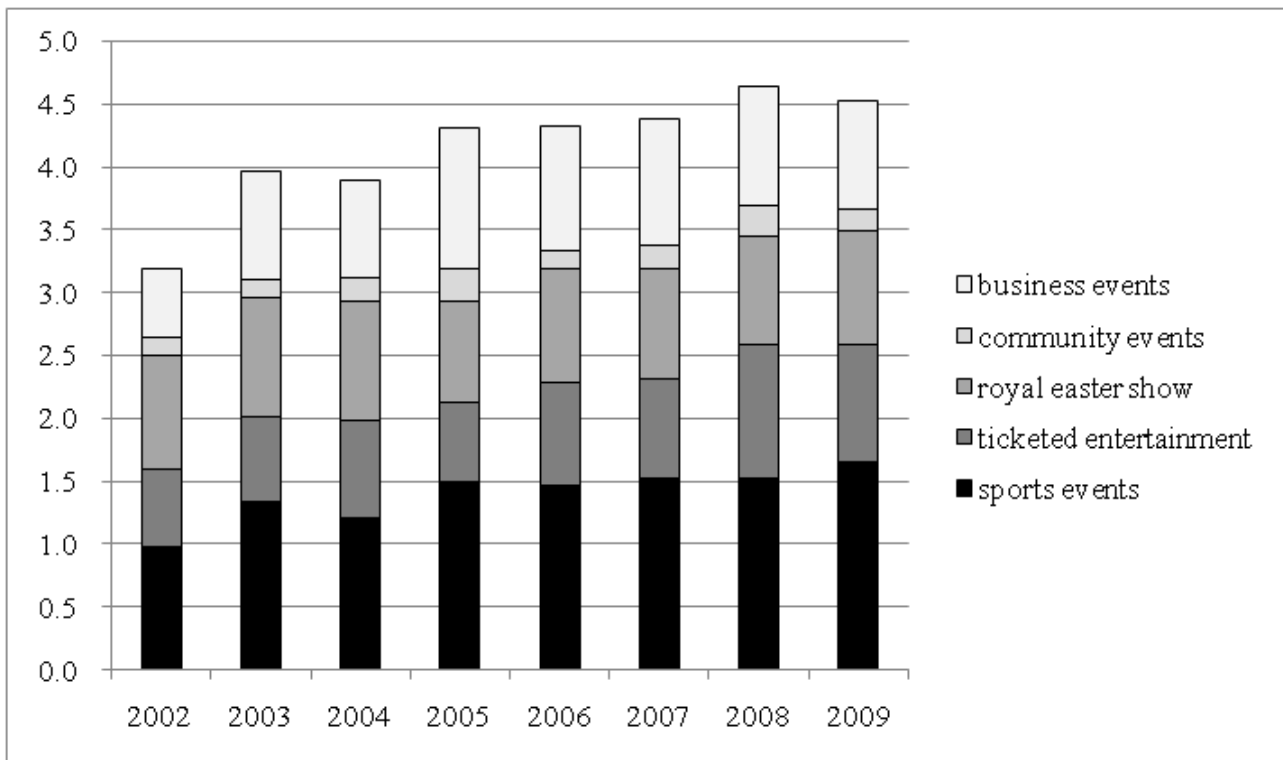


Fig. 7-11: The number of visitors coming to various events in the SOP
(Source: SOPA, data obtained from Cashman, 2011)

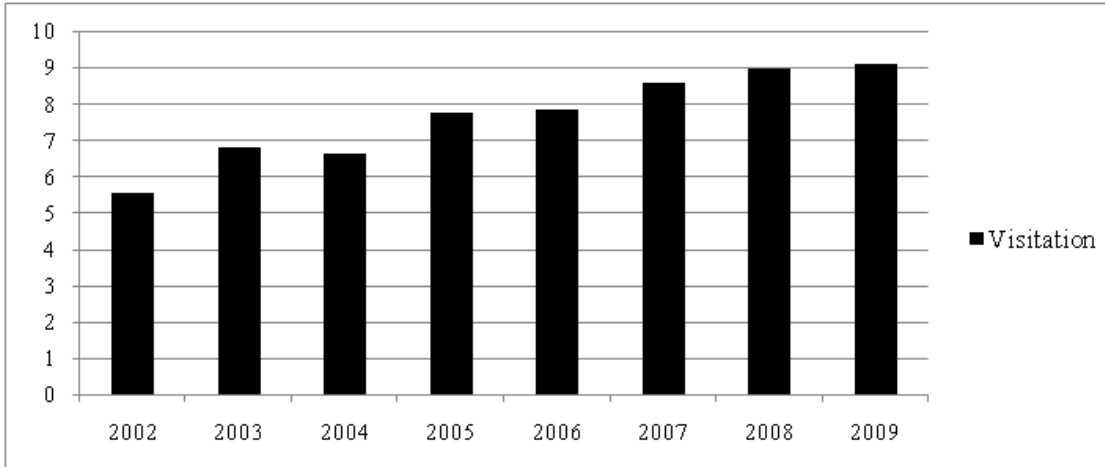


Fig. 7-12: Annual visitation of the SOP from 2002 to 2009
(Source: SOPA, data obtained from Cashman, 2011)

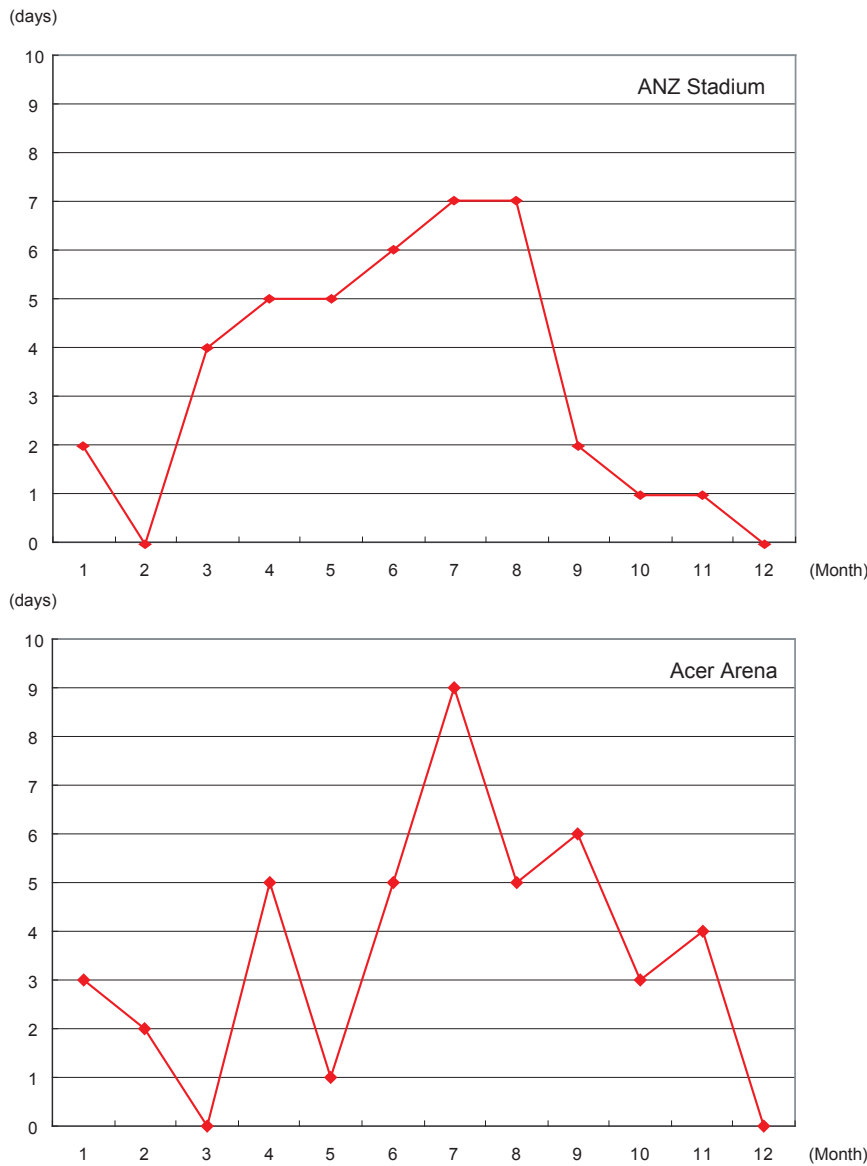


Fig. 7-13: The number of event days in each month at the ANZ Stadium (above) and Acer Arena (below) in 2007

(Source: Author, 2009, based on the events calendar of the stadium, <http://www.anzstadium.com.au/Events/PastEvents.aspx>.)



Fig. 7-14 (left): Olympic Boulevard on a day without a major event

(Source: Photo taken by the author in 2009)

Fig. 7-15 (right): The Commonwealth Bank office in the Town Centre, morning

(Source: Photo taken by the author in 2009)

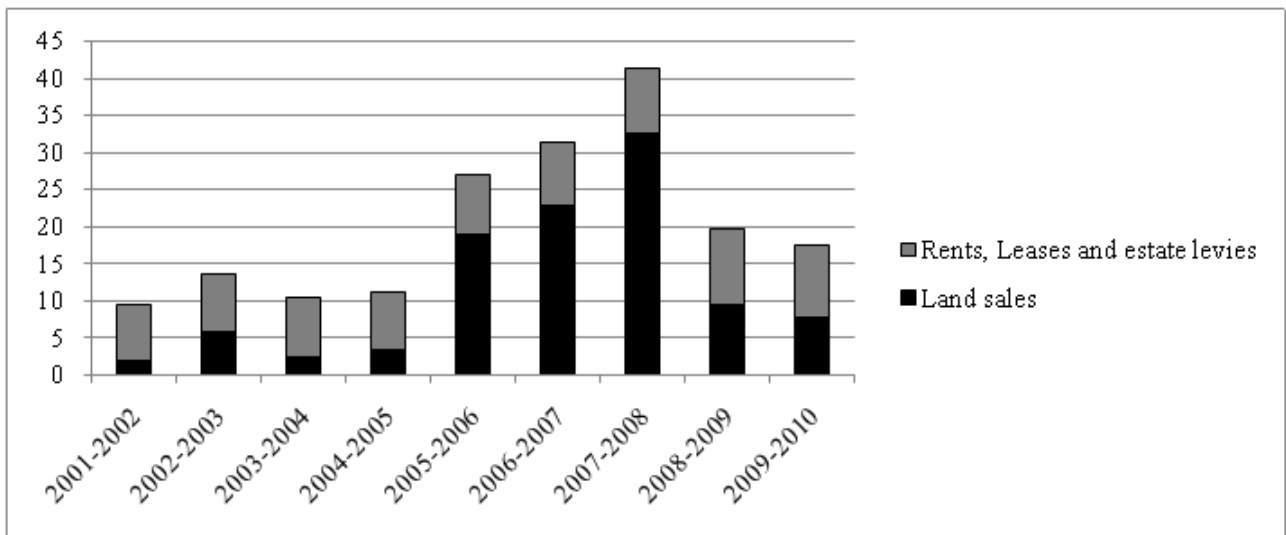


Fig. 7-16: Annual revenue from the land assets
 (Source: SOPA, data obtained from Cashman, 2011)

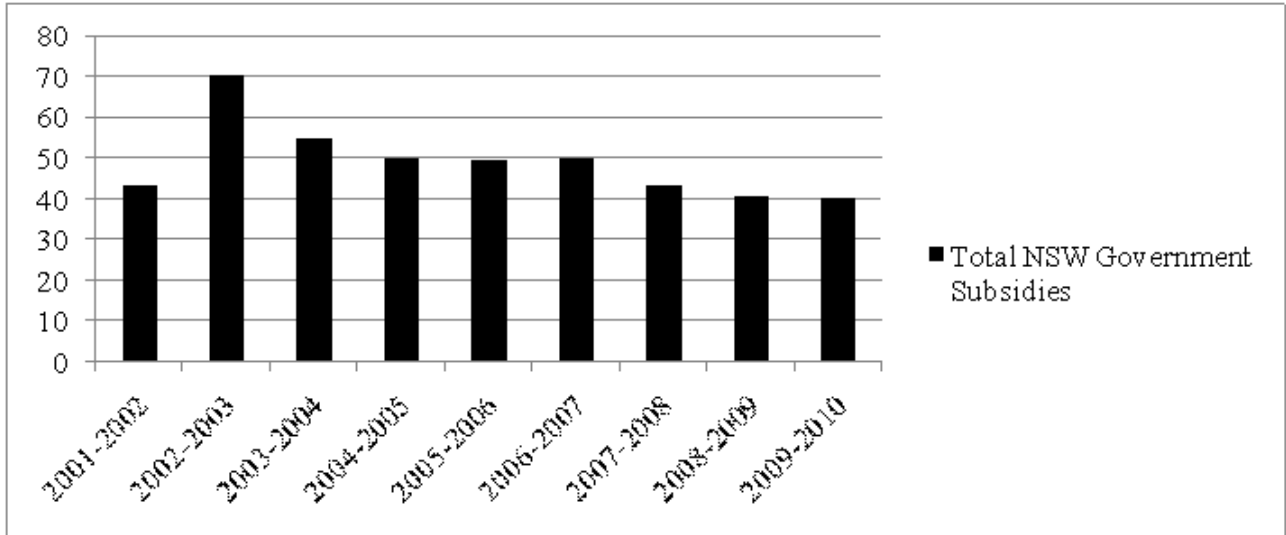


Fig. 7-17: The NSW Government subsidies to the SOPA
 (Source: SOPA, data obtained from Cashman, 2011)



Fig. 7-18: The future image of the SOP
(Source: SOPA, 2004c)

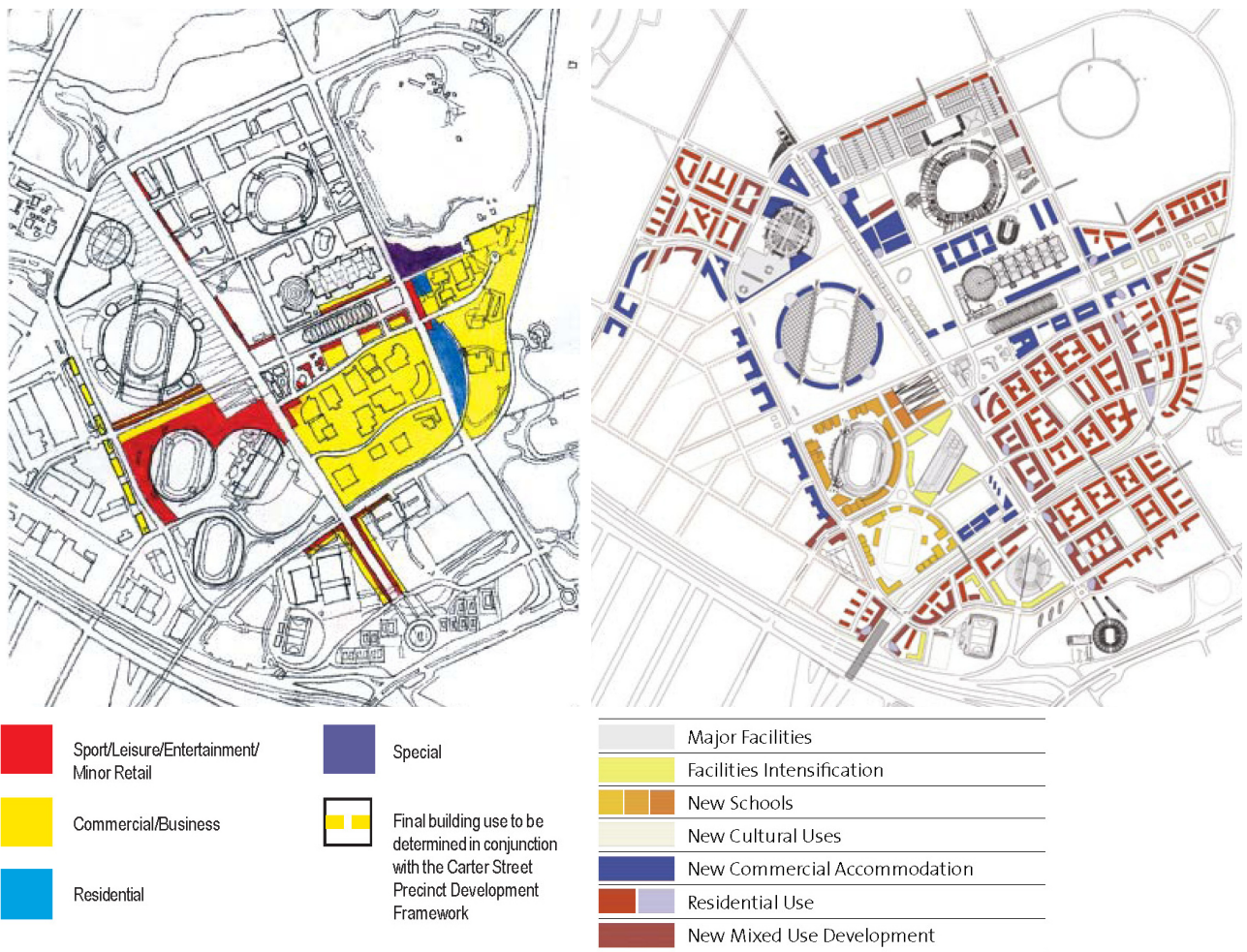
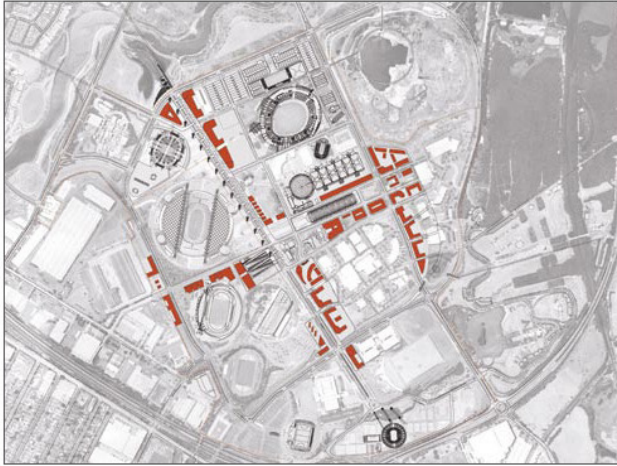


Fig. 7-19: The land-use plan (Comparison between the 2002 post-Olympic masterplan (left) and the Vision 2025 (right))
(Source: SOPA, 2002 and SOPA, 2004)

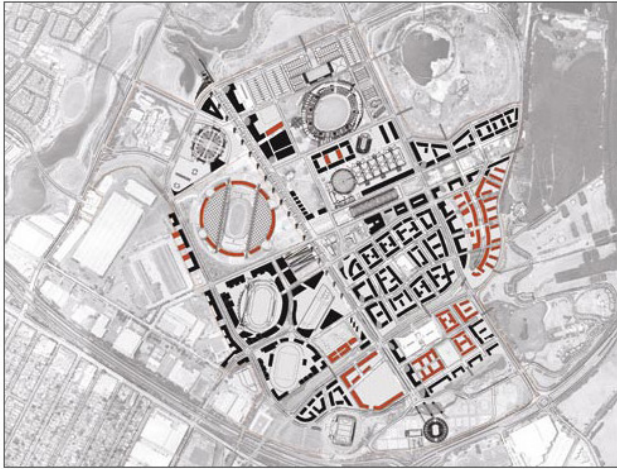
SOPA Vision 2005 – 2010



SOPA Vision 2010 – 2015



SOPA Vision 2015 – 2020



SOPA Vision 2020 – 2025



Fig. 7-20: The proposed evolution of the SOP (2005–2025)
(Source: SOPA, 2004c)



Fig. 7-21: The SOP in 2006
(Source: SOPA, 2010)



Fig. 7-22: Future image of the SOP in 2030
(Source: SOPA, 2010)

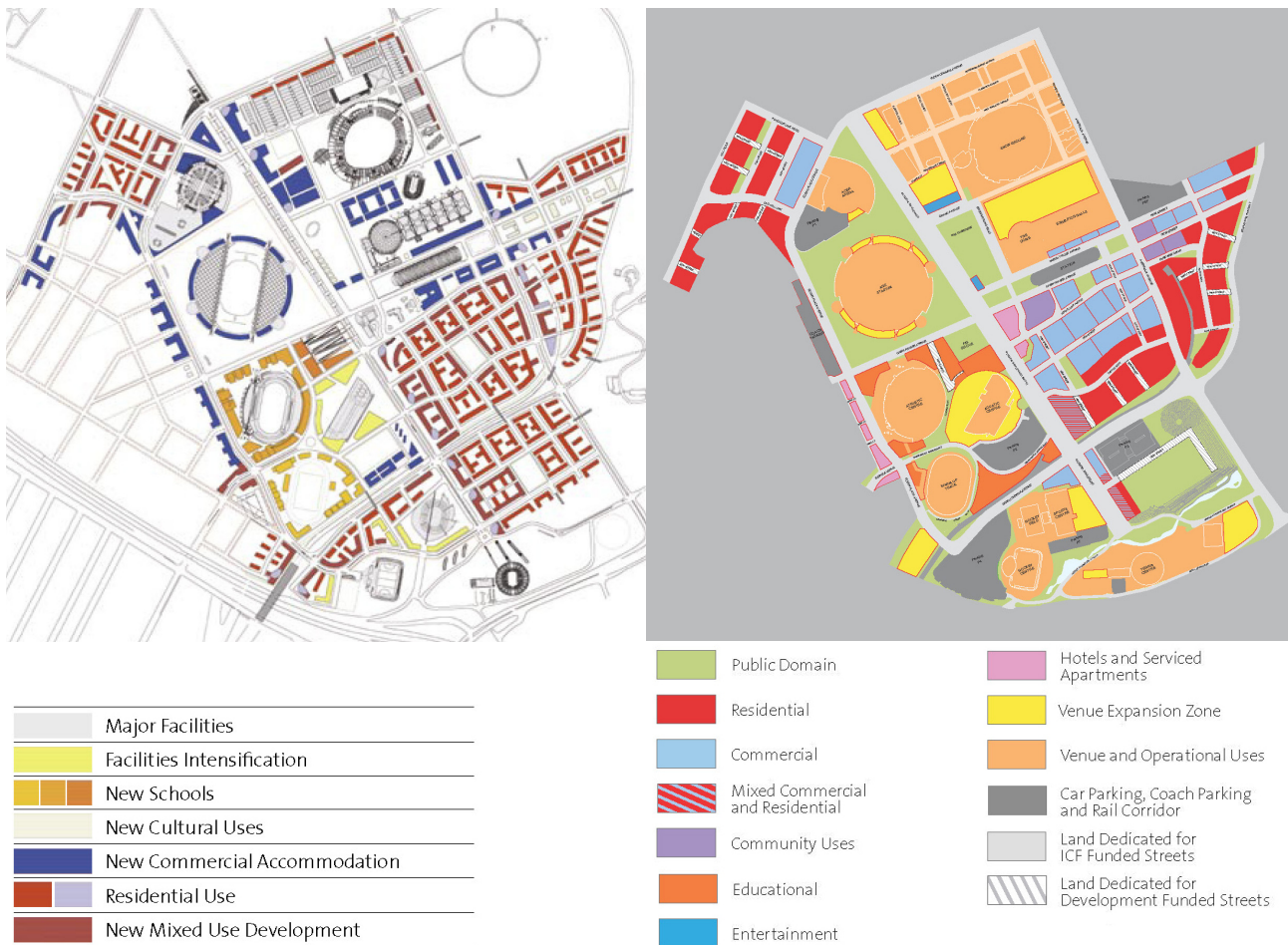


Fig. 7-23: The land-use plan (Comparison between the Vision 2025 (left) and the Masterplan 2030 (right))
(Source: SOPA, 2004c and SOPA, 2010)

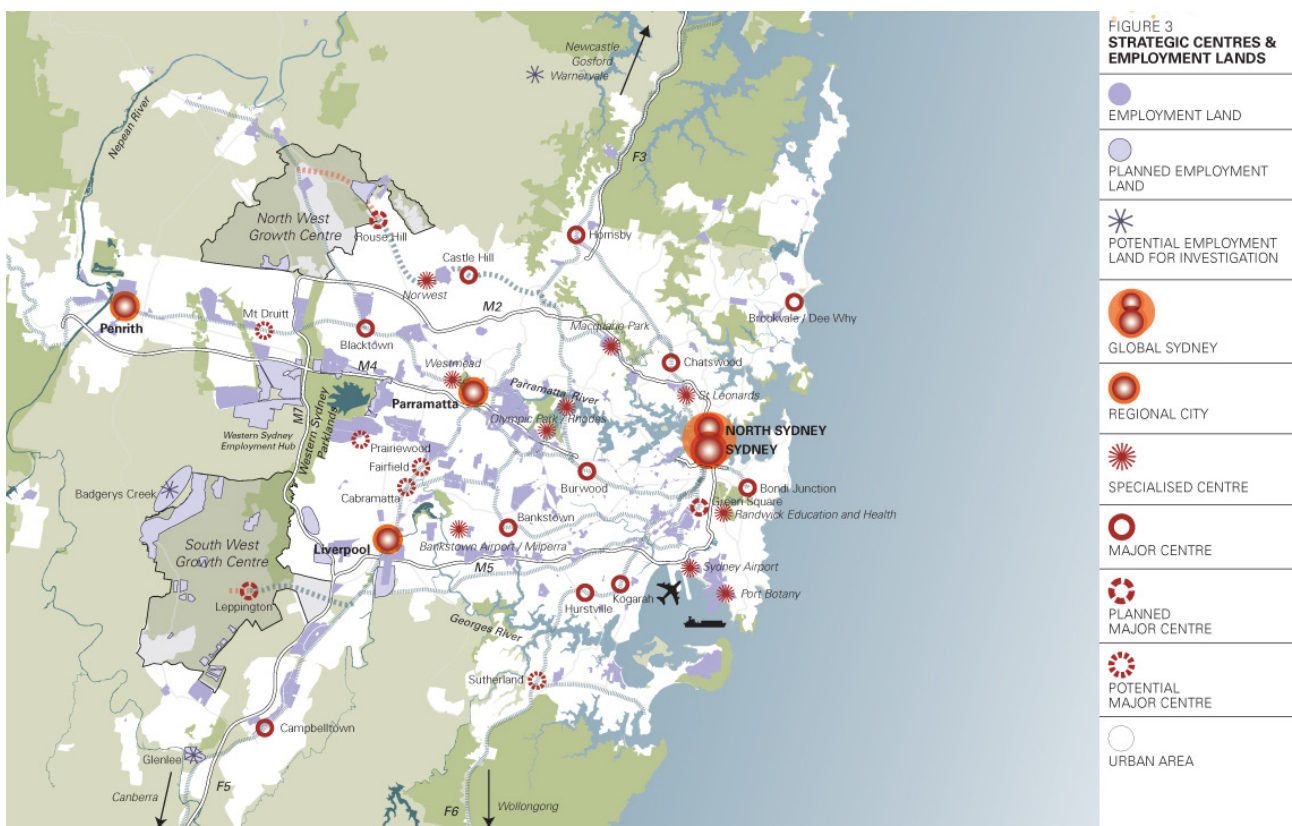


Fig. 7-24: Cities in city concept diagram in the Sydney region
(Source: NSW Government, 2005)

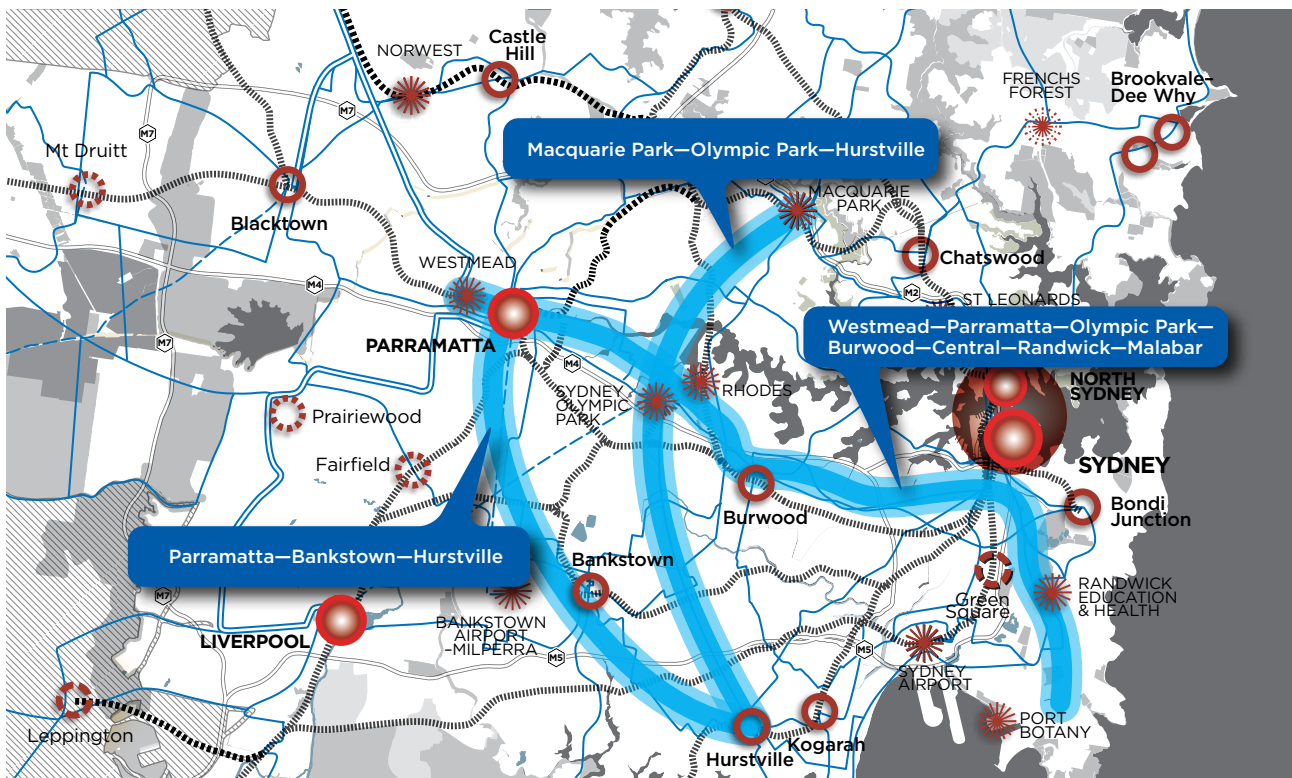


Fig. 7-25: West Metro proposal by the Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government

(Source: http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2008/August/AA100_2008.aspx)

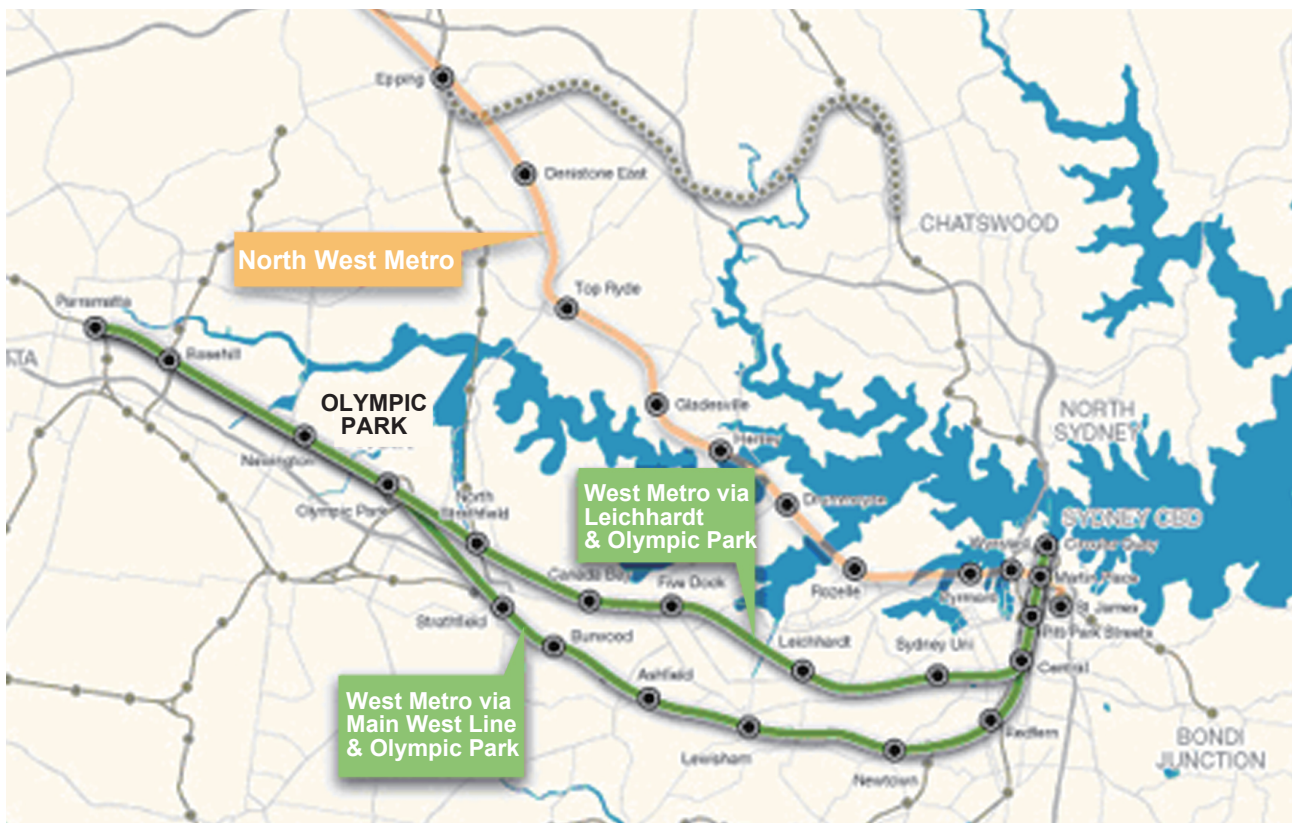


Fig. 7-26: Proposed Western Metro Link

(Source: Minister for Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, http://www.minister.infrastructure.gov.au/aa/releases/2008/August/AA100_2008.aspx)

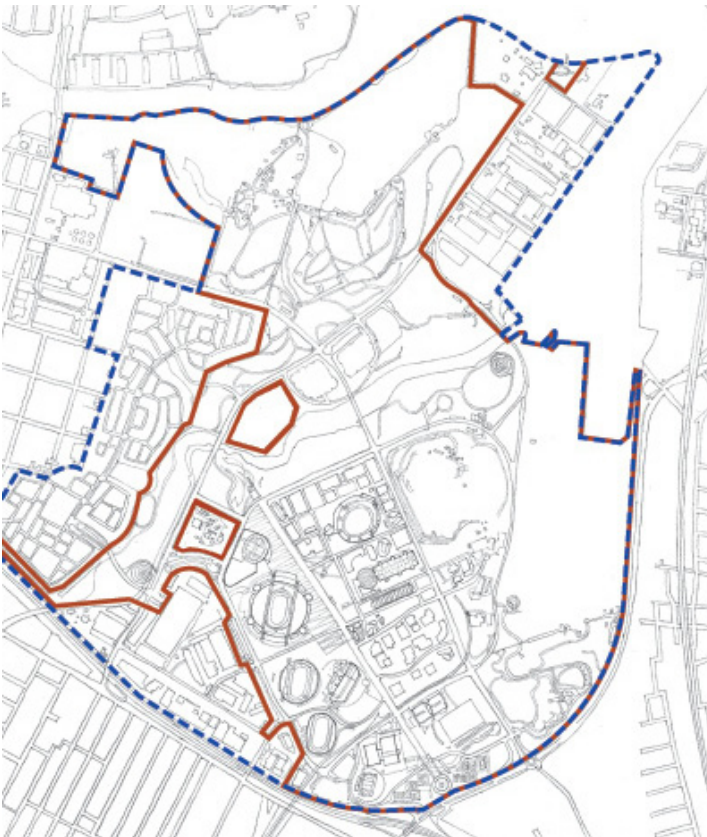


Fig. 7-27: The planning boundaries of the OCA (blue) and the SOPA (red)
(Source: SOPA, 2002)



Fig. 7-28: The SOP within the urban context
(Source: Author, 2009)

Chapter 8

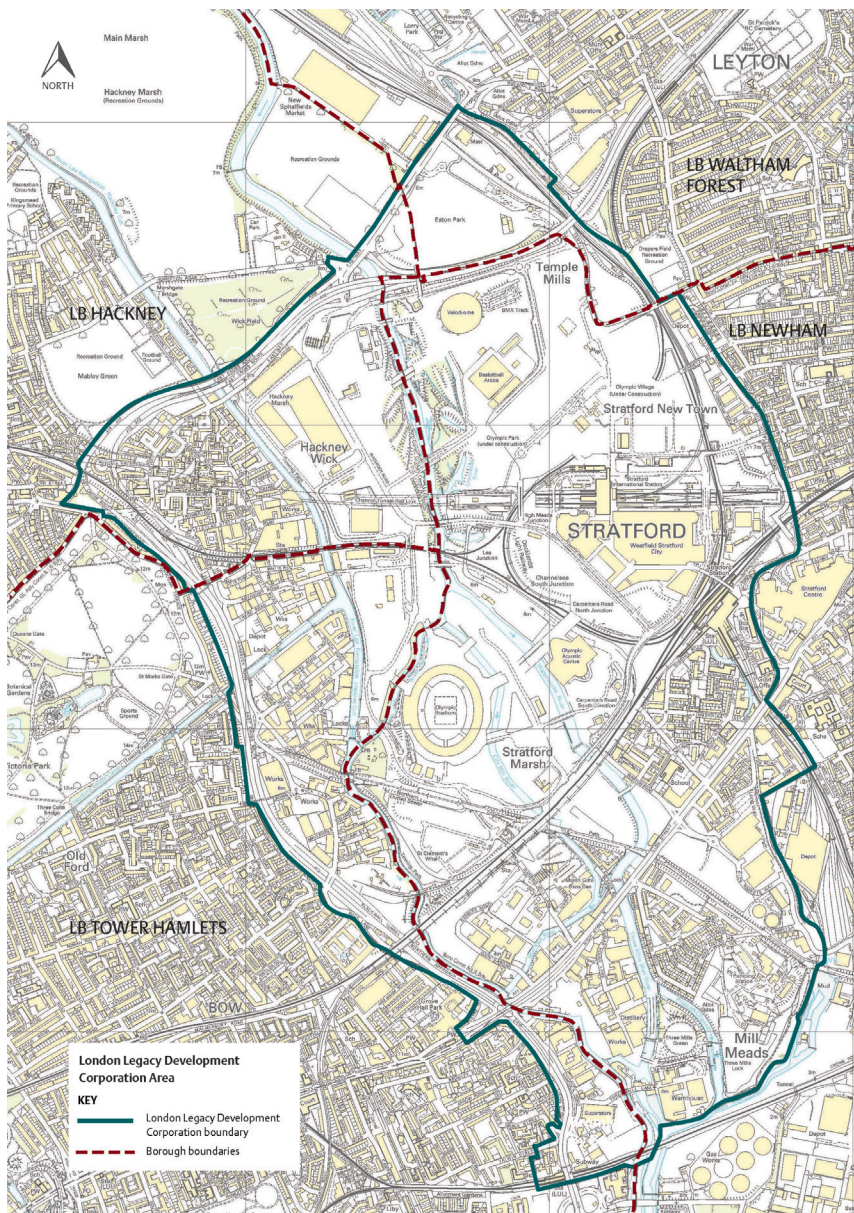


Fig. 8-1: LLDC Planning boundary
(Source: GLA, 2012)

Planning hierarchy

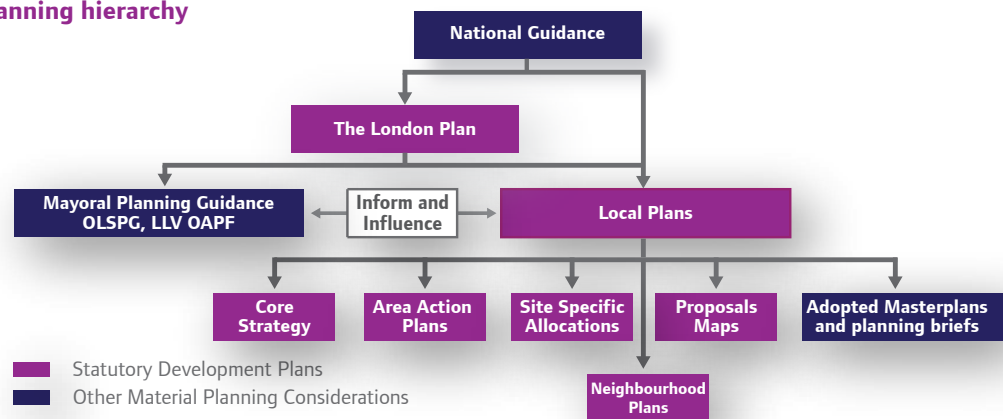


Fig. 8-2: Structure of the planning policies
(Source: GLA, 2012)

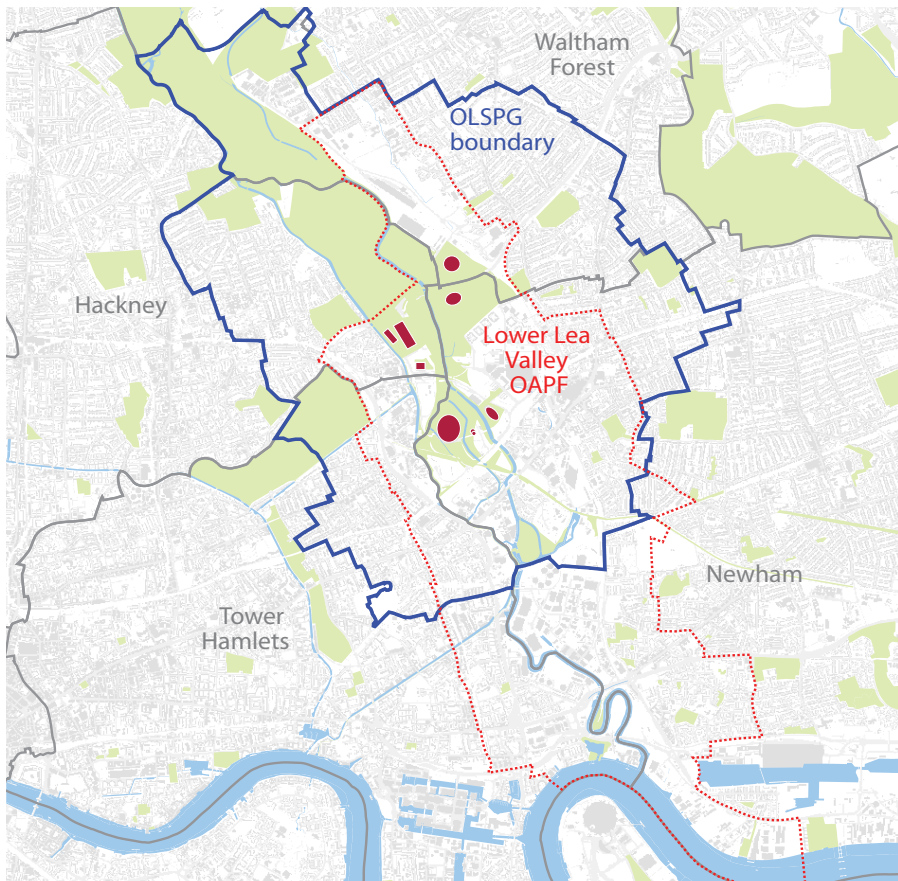


Fig. 8-3: Difference between the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (blue) and the LLV Opportunity Area Planning Framework (red) boundaries
(Source: GLA, 2012)

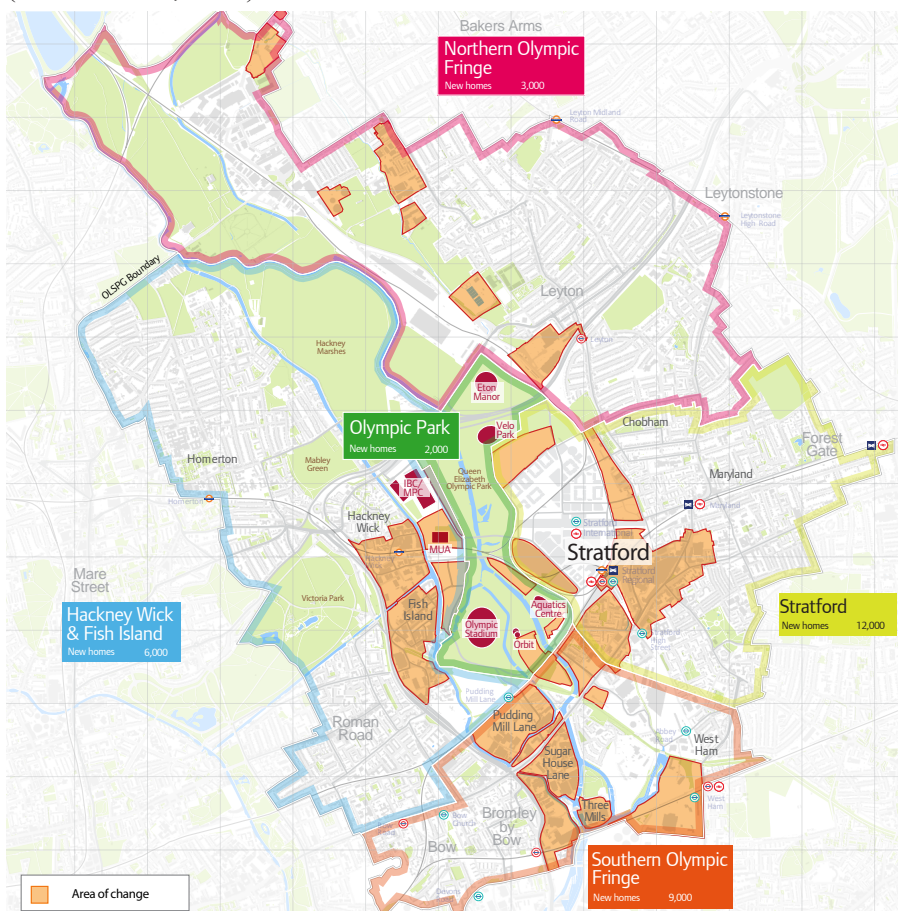


Fig. 8-4: Five Olympic Fringe areas defined in the Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance
(Source: GLA, 2012)

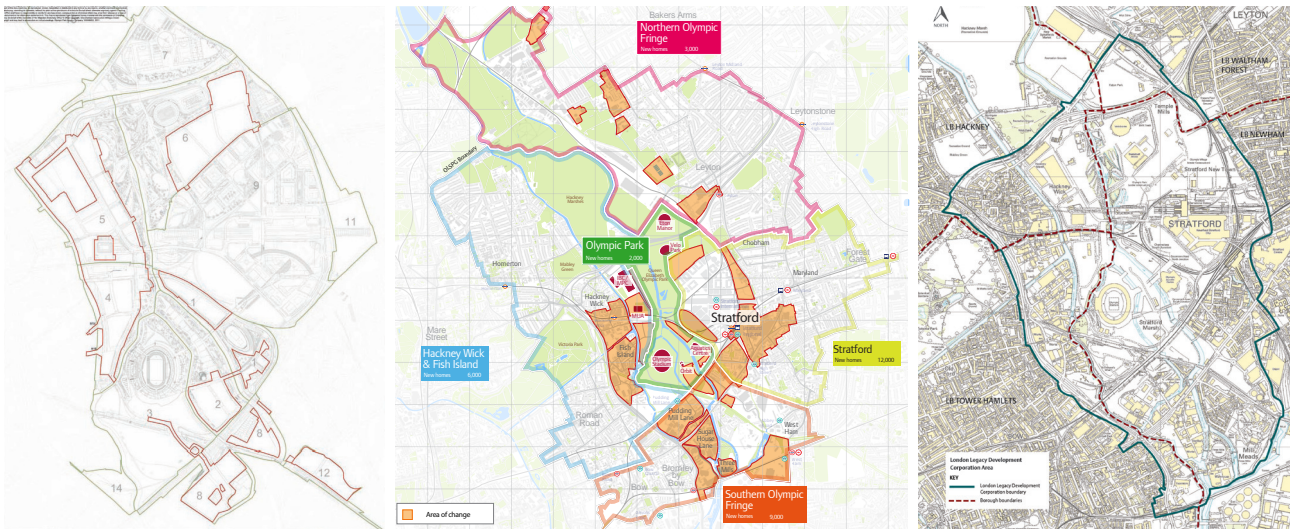


Fig. 8-5 (left): Different planning responsibility area: LCS area
(Source: OPLC, 2011)

Fig. 8-6 (middle): Different planning responsibility area: Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance boundary
(Source: GLA, 2012)

Fig. 8-7 (right): Different planning responsibility area: LLDC planning boundary
(Source: GLA, 2012)

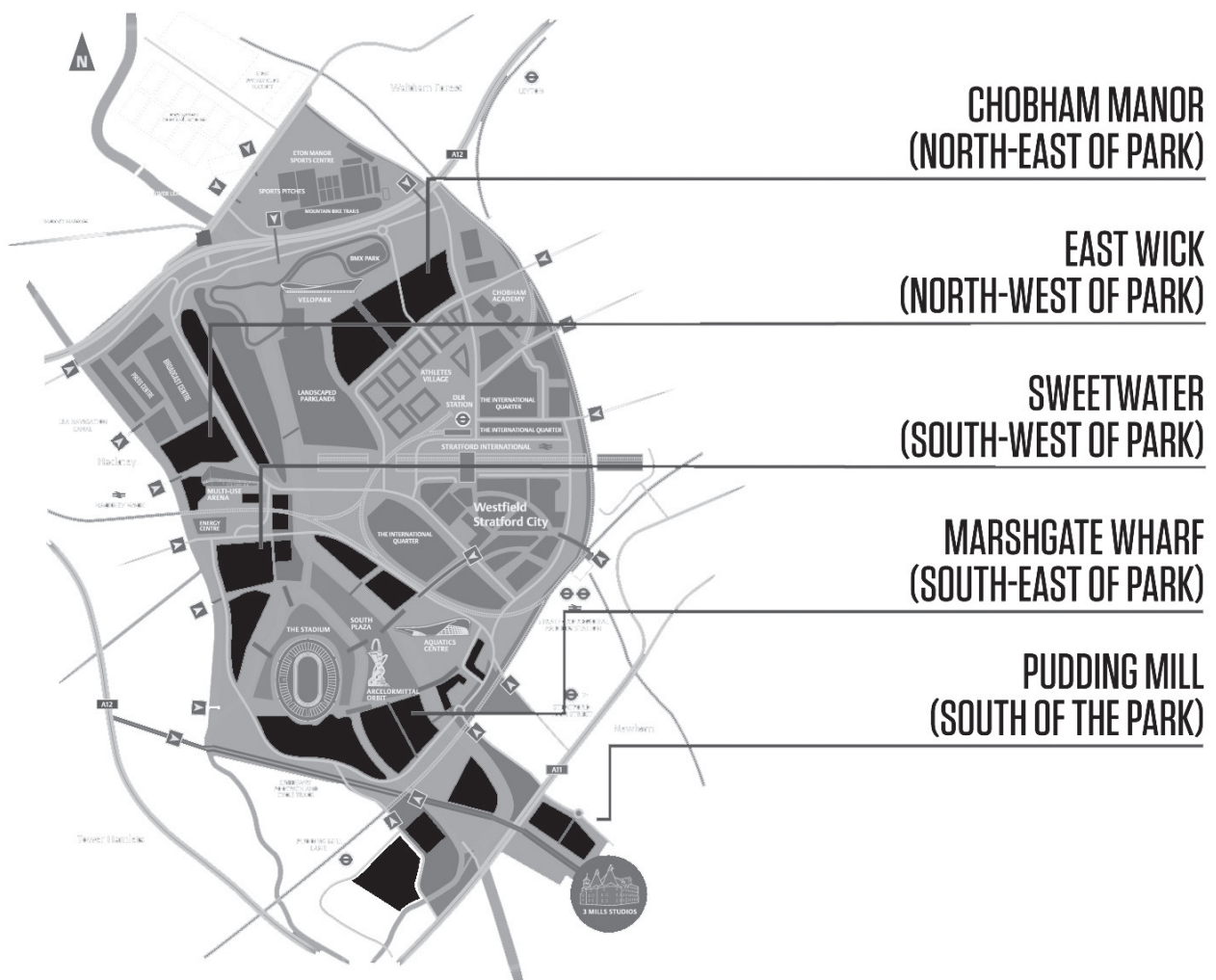


Fig. 8-8: New “neighbourhood” created in the LOP
(Source: LLDC, 2012e)



Inside iCITY

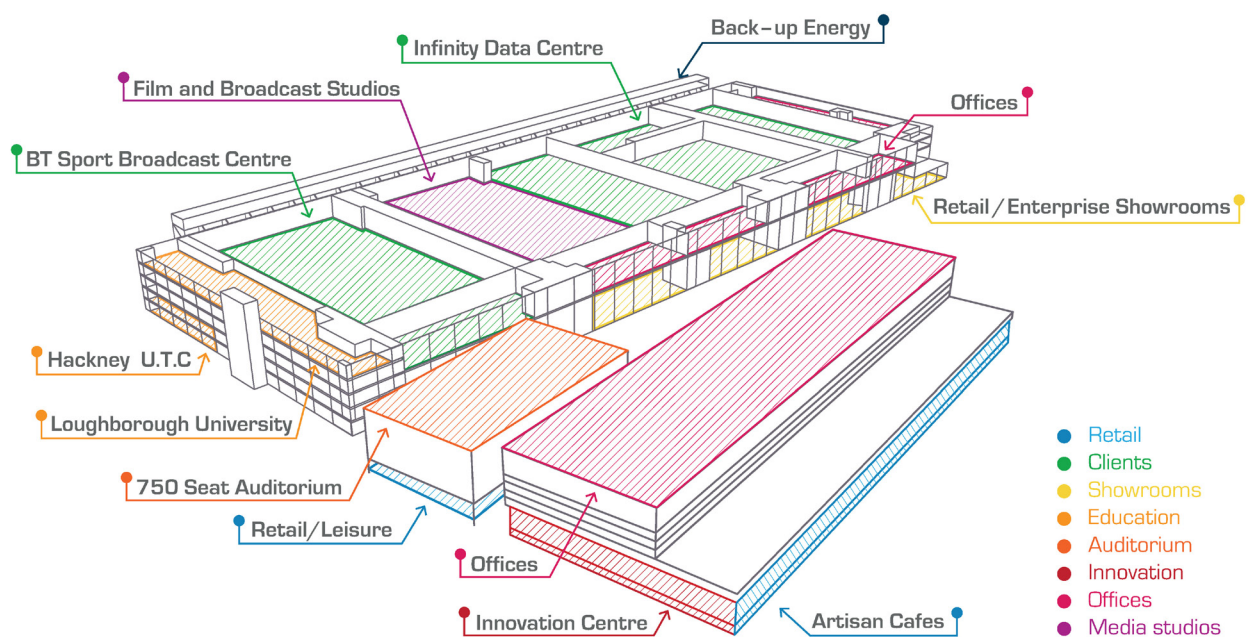


Fig. 8-9: iCity location and proposed uses
(Source: iCity, 2012)



Fig. 8-10: The Hackney Wick Area Action Plan area and the Olympic Park
(Source: London Borough of Hackney, 2012)



Fig. 8-11: Proposed different characteristics in Hackney Wick
(Source: London Borough of Hackney, 2012)

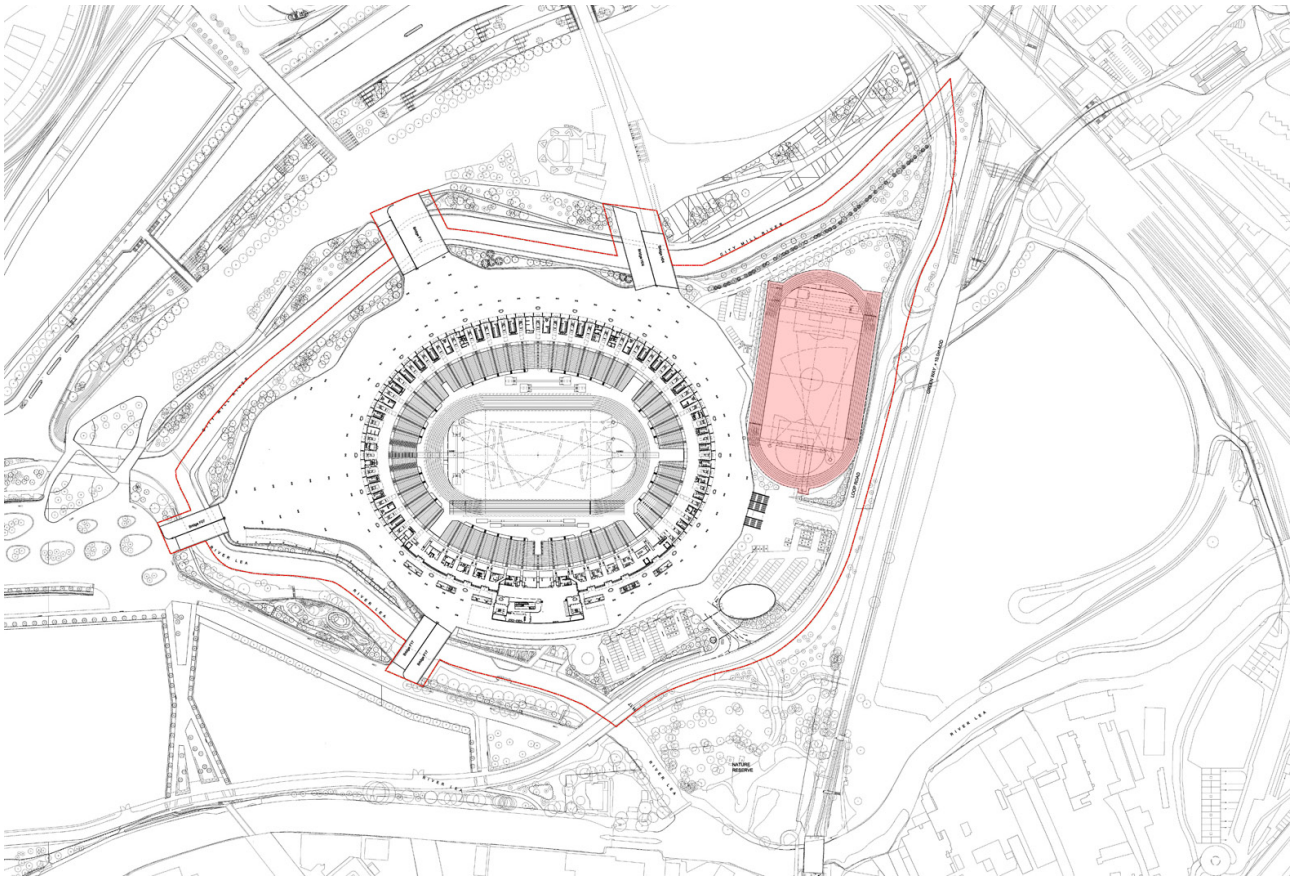


Fig. 8-12: Post-Olympic stadium and the community track (indicated in red)
(Source: LLDC, 2012b)