



# **Olympic Games Impact Study – London 2012 Post-Games Report**

**December 2015**



A report compiled for the  
International Olympic Committee by the University of East London,  
funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.



Model of the envisioned, fully developed London 2012 Olympic Park  
courtesy of London Legacy Development Corporation

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## Executive Summary

The Olympic Games Impact (OGI) study was born from the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) desire to develop an objective and scientific analysis of the impact of each edition of the Games. The study provides a record both of the individual nature of each Olympiad and its host context. OGI are mandatory and are carried out by an independent research team.

In this Post-Games Report, the fourth and last report of the OGI study of the London 2012 Games, we have updated, presented and analysed data on 67 indicators. The inclusion of indicators from the IOC Technical Manual is decided by the Host City in discussion with the IOC. The choice of OGI indicators depends on what is deemed to be relevant for the particular Host City.

The data are mostly quantitative secondary data (i.e. data that are already compiled by some government department or organisation), except for some data specific to the Olympic construction and operation which have been collected by ODA and LOCOG and provided to us. For all indicators we have striven to construct a time series from 2003 to the present. For many indicators the time series is presented at Country, Regional and Host City levels where the Region is London and the City is the six Host Boroughs (London Boroughs of Newham, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Greenwich, and Barking & Dagenham). It is fortunate that so much current and historical data about government, local authorities and the public sphere are made available on-line. This is testament to the open data infrastructure that has been created in the UK.

The time series data reflecting changes over the 12 year period, including the run-up to the Games and three years of legacy, need to be analysed and interpreted as to whether the changes reflect a net impact that can be attributed to the Games. In some cases, such as the transformation of the Olympic Park site or improvements in the transport infrastructure, this is straightforward. In others it has been difficult to disentangle regional and national trends and government policy changes and interventions from the effect that the Games have had *per se*. To assist in this, we have adopted a coding scheme (p 18) by which we have recorded our assessment of the *relevance* of the data to distinguishing a Games effect in relation to the six London 2012 Legacy Promises (p 18), a *rating* giving the overall level of impact judged to have taken place, and the level of *confidence* we have felt in coming to this conclusion.

In total 67 indicators (15 environmental, 27 socio-cultural, 25 economic) have been studied in detail. Some of these indicators, such as So09 Health are themselves baskets of indicators on different aspects and measures of health. Indicators are further designated as relating to context activities (40 indicators) or are event indicators (27). Each indicator is presented here in two parts: a narrative sheet which addresses data issues, our analysis and our conclusions regarding impact; a data sheet presenting a summary of the key data extracted from the more voluminous spreadsheets. All the spreadsheets will be made available on-line<sup>1</sup>. Where data are reported at City level as determined by the Host Borough boundaries, there is a tendency towards an East London emphasis centred on the Park as the main focus of public sector investment and Games-time activity. This is not meant to play down important legacy impacts that have occurred at venues outside London such as in Weymouth & Portland and we have referred to them where appropriate.

The results of the 67 indicators (Sections 5 to 7) have been brought together in two ways: an overall sustainability analysis (Section 8) and a narrative synthesis of major themes (collections of indicators, Section 9). The sustainability analysis shows that three years into legacy, on key sustainability measures, the results are strongly positive.

Since this is the last OGI report on the London 2012 Games, a series of themed vignettes or short essays (Section 9) have been commissioned from experienced professionals who worked on aspects of the London 2012 Games and who can provide perceptive, though personal, views

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.uel.ac.uk/geo-information> and <http://data.uel.ac.uk>

based on experience giving the long view of London 2012 and its legacy. The authors had not seen this report at the time of writing and were therefore not influenced by it.

In a report such as this there are as many findings as there are indicators. We recommend that the report be read in full. Nevertheless, presented here is a *selection* of findings from the OGI study:

- The area in and around the Olympic Park has undergone extensive transformation and regeneration, fulfilling a key legacy promise. The Athletes' Village has been converted successfully to residential properties and there is expanding commercial and residential development in and around the Park. The now Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is proving to be a popular recreational amenity, while the ecological and environmental functions of the site are well established.
- Another key Olympic venue at Weymouth and Portland has benefited considerably from infrastructure improvements, increased capacity for tourism and enhanced natural conservation status.
- All permanent, new Olympic venues are in secure ownership, management and popular use.
- The number of men and women who have reached the 'top level' of sporting achievement in the UK has increased. The most significant rise is in elite female Paralympic athletes.
- Overall participation rates in sport from official national surveys do not provide evidence for a step change in participation in London and Host Boroughs as expected of the London 2012 Games. The survey sample is not sufficiently representative of individual sports to draw any firm conclusions on trends.
- Poverty and social exclusion rates have reduced in the six Host Boroughs, in part due to the legacy effect.
- London, especially eastern London, has gained an exemplary rail transport infrastructure and will yield huge benefits through the legacy period.
- Economically active disabled people, as a proportion of all disabled people, has risen markedly in the Host Boroughs over the study period.
- Amongst the volunteer Games Makers, the younger age groups were over-represented providing evidence that the London 2012 Games did inspire a younger generation.
- There are positive scores across all three dimensions of sustainability, indicating that the London 2012 Games achieved its main sustainability objectives.

As with any long term project that is intended to be a catalyst for long term change and transformation, the analysis of three years into legacy that this report presents is only the beginning. That London 2012 has been a catalyst for positive change is not in doubt, but when and where the process ends and what will be the full magnitude of the effect is not yet known. The story of London 2012 will continue to unfold for a long time to come.

## 1. Research Partner study team

The Olympic Games Impact (OGI) study comprises a number of phases (see page 6): the Initial Situation Report (2008), Pre-Games Report (2010), Games-Time Report (2013) and the Post-Games Report (this report). These are commissioned by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Collectively the ESRC and UEL are referred to as the Research Partner. The ESRC is the UK's leading research funding and training agency addressing economic and social concerns. The ESRC is an independent organisation, established by Royal Charter. UEL is a Higher Education Corporation with over 250 full-time and part-time programmes of study. It has an active research community, with two-thirds of its research rated as internationally excellent (REF 2014) and a track-record of delivering research services across the institution.

The Pre-Games and Games-Time reports and all supporting data can be accessed at: [http://www.uel.ac.uk/geo-information/London\\_OGI/index.htm](http://www.uel.ac.uk/geo-information/London_OGI/index.htm) .

This Post-Games report and all supporting data will also be made available on-line at [http://www.uel.ac.uk/geo-information/London\\_OGI/index.htm](http://www.uel.ac.uk/geo-information/London_OGI/index.htm) and for longer term open access will be ported to <http://data.uel.ac.uk> .

The University of East London team for this Report is:

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Alice Sampson

with themed vignette contributions from the London Legacy Group.

### Acknowledgements

The Research Partner would like to thank both LOCOG and the large number of data providers upon which we have drawn for assisting with and freely providing information for this study and the previous studies. We wish to acknowledge their effort and consideration in providing these data and related information. We would particularly like to acknowledge Professor David Stubbs for his support when at LOCOG for guiding us through many of the intricacies that this type of study engenders. A big thank you also to Michelle Lemaitre and her team at the IOC for reviewing and providing feedback on all our OGI reports and to Jan Paterson and Sarah Lamplough at BOA for their support. We also acknowledge the ESRC for their funding of and support for the OGI studies.

## **2. Note on data copyright**

A large proportion of the data used for the Games-time OGI that are recorded in the Excel spreadsheets and summarised in the pages that follow come from publicly accessible Web sites. Nevertheless these data are copyright and we have indicated to the best of our knowledge the copyright holders. Public sector data and Parliamentary data are reproduced here under the following OPSI licences:

Public Sector Information

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Parliamentary Information

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### 3. Background to the Games-times OGI Report

The Olympic Games Impact Study (OGI<sup>2</sup>) was born from the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) desire to develop an objective and scientific analysis of the impact of each edition of the Games. The study provides a record both of the individual nature of each Olympiad and its host context. The IOC receives the OGI reports and by this means the IOC can build up a detailed and tangible information base on the effects and legacy of each Games. In turn this will allow the IOC to fulfil two of its principal objectives as enshrined in the Olympic Charter, to:

- encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport, and require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly;
- promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games for the Host Cities and Host Countries.

To this end, the IOC has worked since 2001 with a network of local universities and experts in order to elaborate a methodological framework and select a set of measurable indicators for the collection of data from each Games.

Based on the analysis of impacts from each OGI study, the IOC will integrate appropriate changes to maintain the long-term viability of the Games in keeping with the ideals of the Olympic Movement. These will be fed into IOC guidelines and processes, thus forming the framework for future Games organisers.

The study was first introduced into the formal Games planning requirements for the Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. London is the first Host City of the Olympiad to be mandated to carry out the study.

In June 2007 the IOC issued the first OGI Technical Manual. This is the governing document for the study; it sets out the rationale, scope and technical requirements, and incorporates material from the International Paralympic Committee (IPC)<sup>3</sup>.

#### Overview of OGI

OGI is based on a set of 120 defined indicators spread across the three internationally recognised areas of sustainable development: economic, socio-cultural, and environmental. This is not a predictive study of potential impacts; the indicators allow the observation of trends and outcomes of hosting the Games. Indicators can be categorised into context and event indicators. An indicator is referred to as a context indicator if what it measures relates more to the environment in which the Games will be staged, the general context, a broader scale or is not directly related to the Games. An indicator is referred to as an event indicator if what it measures is directly related to the Games, or it is highly probable that the staging of the Games will have an impact upon what is to be measured by that indicator.

The indicators draw upon data from a maximum period of 12 years, commencing two years prior to the Host City election, and continuing through to three years after the Games. For London this means 2003 – 2015. It is recognised that longer-term impact evaluations would be valuable but the contractual limit on OGI is three years post-Games.

There are four reporting stages, which for London are scheduled as follows:

1. Initial Situation Report – 2008
2. Pre-Games Report – 2010
3. Games-Time Report – 2013
4. Post-Games Report – 2015

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<sup>2</sup> OGI was initially called Olympic Games Global Impact (OGGI). The title was modified in 2007 following feedback from each of the organising committees.

<sup>3</sup> The OGI Technical Manual was revised in 2012, but for consistency across all reports the London 2012 OGI adheres to the 2007 manual.



The Initial Situation Report was carried out in 2008 by the UK Data Archive. The report provided baseline data for indicators which help to set the scene in the context of the city, region and country prior to becoming a Host City. The final report was submitted to the IOC and IPC on 31 July 2008.

The Pre-Games Report was carried out in 2010 by UEL and UCL collaborative team. The report provided detailed data and assessment for the period 2003 to 2010 which provide an understanding of the trends and any observable impacts for the city, region and country arising from being a Host City. The Pre-Games report superseded the Initial Situation Report.

The Games-Time Report; provided a documentation and evaluation of indicators for the period 2003 to 2012. The Host London Boroughs has expanded from five to six as Barking and Dagenham was officially recognised as a Host Borough in 2011. This report superseded the Pre-Games Report.

This report is the Post-Games Report and is a detailed assessment of indicators for the period 2003 to 2015. It also includes an evaluation of overall sustainability and a series of themed, reflective vignettes written by experts in their respective fields and who have been closely involved in the planning, delivery and legacy of the London 2012 Games. This report supersedes all previous reports in the series.

Responsibility for ensuring OGI studies are carried out rests with the local organising committee: i.e. The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Limited (LOCOG). However, given the extended post-Games period of the study, responsibility for completing the study will pass to the National Olympic Committee (British Olympic Association) following the dissolution of LOCOG after the Games. The OGI studies themselves are to be carried out by an independent Research Partner, free from political and commercial pressure. The Initial Situation Report, the Pre-Games Report and this Post-Games Report were funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

## **Project history and London 2012 approach**

London was elected Host City in July 2005. The IOC provided LOCOG with a draft technical specification for OGI in March 2006.

A London 2012 OGI Working Group was established in April 2006<sup>4</sup>. This was chaired by LOCOG and over time has comprised representatives from:

- Olympic Delivery Authority
- Office for National Statistics
- Economic and Social Research Council
- Greater London Authority
- London Development Agency
- Government Olympic Executive
- Department for Communities and Local Government
- British Olympic Association

The first task was to commission an initial scoping exercise to review the OGI specifications and in particular to assess the proposed indicators against London 2012 programme objectives. This was carried out by Accenture from May – August 2006. The purpose was to establish the feasibility of the study, how well it matched to the specific circumstances of London 2012 and the relevance of each indicator to impact evaluation.

The scoping exercise highlighted that of the original 154 indicators defined in the OGI technical specification, 55 were considered difficult and/or irrelevant in the context of an impacts and benefits evaluation. These findings were presented and discussed at the OGI Seminar in Vancouver in July 2006, attended by the four organising committees of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (OCOGs): Turin, Beijing, Vancouver and London, and the IOC.

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<sup>4</sup> In 2008 the OGI working Group was subsumed within the 2012 Evaluation Steering Group.

During the second half of 2006 the IOC undertook a detailed revision of OGI, taking into account the feedback from the four OCOGs and incorporating elements provided by the IPC. The IOC OGI Project Manager also attended a meeting of the London 2012 OGI Working Group in October 2006. A draft OGI Technical Manual including the revised indicator list was issued by the IOC in December 2006. This comprised a total of 120 indicators overall, of which 73 were mandatory and 47 optional. Several indicators had been grouped or otherwise modified, some had been removed from the study and a number of new ones added. The latter were mostly those covering disability aspects as proposed by the IPC. For each indicator, the IOC provided a description of the indicator requirements and a corresponding datasheet.

The 120 indicators were subsequently included in the first OGI Technical Manual which was issued in June 2007 in time for the election of the 2014 Winter Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (Sochi, Russia).

Sphere	Mandatory indicators	Optional Indicators	Total
Environment	20	14	34
Social	25	18	43
Economic	28	15	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>120</b>

### Establishing the London 2012 OGI study

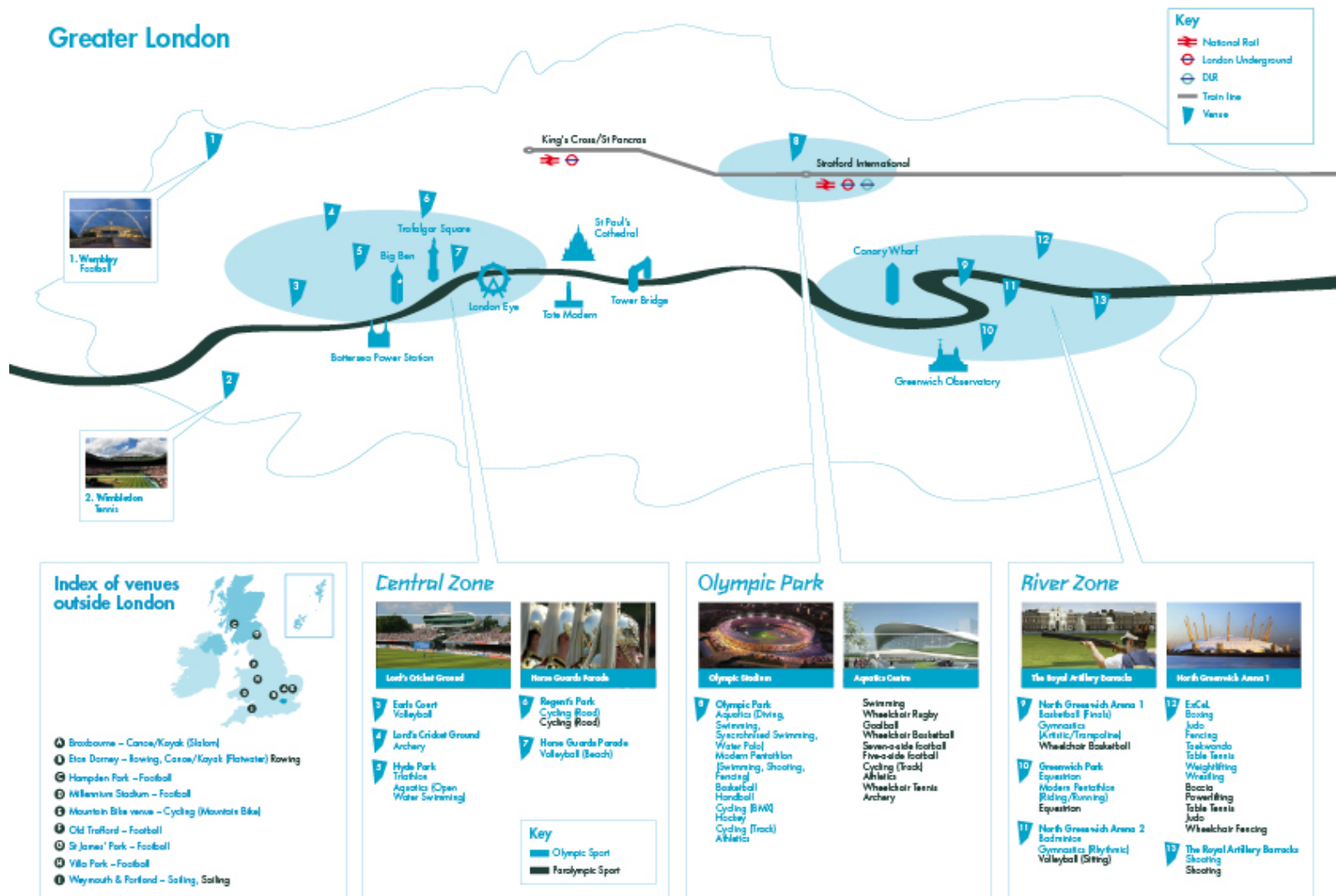
Following the publication of the OGI Technical Manual, the London 2012 OGI Working Group embarked on a detailed examination of each mandatory indicator and those optional indicators that were considered relevant to the study. This exercise considered:

- Definition of geographical coverage
- Potential data sources
- Analytical and data management issues

The OGI Technical Manual allocates each indicator into one of three geographical categories: country, region and city. These have been defined in a London 2012 context as shown in the table below. Additionally, two further categories have been identified for those indicators which do not neatly fit into any of the three standard categories.

Definition of Geographical Area for OGI Indicators		
IOC Technical Manual categories	London 2012 categories	London 2012 interpretation
Country		UK <sup>5</sup>
Region		Greater London – the 32 Boroughs of London plus the City of London.
City	Local	Host Boroughs - comprising the six London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest
	Site	Venues: Olympic and Paralympic competition and non-competition venues. For example, indicator En26 – Capacity of Olympic Facilities
	Programme	Indicators which relate to London 2012 programme as a whole. For example, indicator En20 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games and indicator Ec34 – Structure of OCOG expenditure

<sup>5</sup> See qualifying statement in Section 4, Methods.



Geographical distribution of the London 2012 Games venues

All data for the four OGI reports were assumed to be from existing data sources, which for the most part would be from public bodies. Due to the geographical spread of the study, some indicators involve data being compiled from multiple sources. An added complexity in the UK is that the devolved administrations may collect and record data in different ways.

A joint meeting of the London 2012 OGI Working Group, IOC and IPC was held in November 2007 to discuss and clarify the technical requirements of each indicator and its underlying metrics. This led to further revisions of indicator datasheets and a final project specification was agreed between LOCOG and the IOC in December 2007. The following points were highlighted:

- Data collected should be scaled down to as fine a grade of detail as possible for all indicators;
- Financial data can be provided in pound sterling;
- Carbon footprinting work should be provided in the OGI report – under indicator En20, Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the Games;
- Only context indicators need to be reported in the Initial Situation Report; and
- Further work is required on indicators with a disability / accessibility element.

### **Compilation of the 2008 Initial Situation Report**

Due to the time scale and complexity of the OGI study, the IOC recommends that organising committees contract with an independent Research Partner to carry out the work. Within LOCOG, responsibility for OGI has been handled by the Environment and Sustainable Development team.

In July 2006 LOCOG began discussions with the ESRC on potential collaboration over OGI. The ESRC worked closely with LOCOG over the ensuing period, participating in all OGI Working Group meetings and reviewing the technical scope of the project. ESRC was formally contracted as the London 2012 OGI Research Partner in April 2008, specifically for the collection of data and production of this Initial Situation Report. The ESRC subcontracted the work for the Initial Situation Report to the UK Data Archive (UKDA).

Arrangements for the London 2012 OGI study going forward were reviewed following the official OGI Session of the Beijing De-brief in London in November 2008.

The Initial Situation Report was completed and submitted to IOC in October 2008. Due to the short time frame for its completion, this early stage study was not fully developed and has now been superseded by the Pre-Games Report.

### **Compilation of the 2010 Pre-Games Report**

Following a competitive tender by the ESRC in July 2009, the contract for the Pre-Games Report was awarded to UEL and TGI&S. Work commenced in November 2009.

As determined by LOCOG in discussion with IOC and IPC, the Pre-Games Report would study 10 environmental indicators, 26 socio-cultural indicators and 23 economic indicators. As discussed in Section 4 Methods, some nine indicators proved intractable during the study period. Also, to ensure that the Pre-Games Report fully supersedes the Initial Situation Report, 10 indicators included in the Initial Situation Report but not specified for the Pre-Games Report were considered for updating following the review of the Draft Pre-Games Report. Six of these were updated; the remaining four were reproduced verbatim in Annex 1. Thus the report analysed 11 environmental indicators, 23 socio-cultural indicators and 22 economic indicators – a total of 56 indicators. The Pre-Games Report was built on the baseline provided by the Initial Situation Report. In July 2010 a draft report was submitted to LOCOG, IOC and IPC as well as copies to stakeholders inviting feedback. The final report incorporated this feedback. While the content of the report presented trends for a range of indicators that provide information to stakeholders, no firm conclusions on impacts and legacy could be drawn at that stage.

### **Compilation of the 2013 Games-time Report**

The contract for the Games-time Report was awarded to UEL by LOCOG in March 2012. Work commenced immediately after the Paralympic Games had finished.

As discussed with and determined by LOCOG, the Games-Time Report would cover 40 context indicators (includes 9 environmental indicators, 16 socio-cultural indicators and 15 economic indicators) and 27 event indicators (includes 7 environmental indicators, 10 socio-cultural indicators and 10 economic indicators). Some nine indicators proved intractable during the study period. Thus the report presented in detail a total of 58 indicators (39 context indicators and 19 event indicators). The report covered the period 2003 to 2012, which covers the preparation and staging the event of the London 2012 Games. In 2011, London Borough Barking and Dagenham joined as the member of Host Boroughs, which has required that the back series of data for all Host Borough level indicators be recompiled for the report. This report did not give a re-appraisal of the overall sustainability which appeared in the Pre-Games report which would have been only incremental in the short period that elapsed. Nevertheless, a synthesis of major themes has been provided in Section 8.

### **Compilation of the 2015 Post-Games Report**

The final report in the series is this Post-Games Report. Oversight responsibility for this report passed to the National Olympic Committee (British Olympic Association) after the London 2012 Games and was funded by the ESRC who have again commissioned the UEL team.

As discussed with and determined by LOCOG before being wound-up, this report would cover 40 context indicators (includes 9 environmental indicators, 16 socio-cultural indicators and 15 economic indicators) and 38 event indicators (includes 11 environmental indicators, 14 socio-cultural indicators and 13 economic indicators). As discussed in Section 4 Methods, some 11 event indicators proved intractable for lack of data after LOCOG and ODA were wound-up. Thus presented in detail here are a total of 67 indicators (40 context indicators and 27 event indicators). This report covers the period 2003 to 2015, which spans the preparation and staging the event of the London 2012 Games and three years of legacy. This report gives a re-appraisal of the overall sustainability which appeared first in the Pre-Games report. A synthesis of major themes has been provided in Section 9. A series of themed, reflective vignettes is given in Section 10. These have been commissioned from experts in their respective fields and who have been closely involved in the planning, delivery and legacy of the London 2012 Games.

## 4. Methods

### Data sets

The indicators which are presented in this report are as follows:

#### Environmental Indicators (15)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/ Context
En03	Water Quality	C
En04	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	C
En05	Air Quality	C
En06	Land-Use Changes	C
En07	Protected Areas	C
En10	Public Open-Air Leisure Centres	C
En11	Transport Networks	C
En18	Solid Waste Treatment	C
En20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games	E
En21	Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes	E
En22	Olympic Venues in Protected Sites	E
En24	Olympic Induced Housing	E
En26	Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues	E
En29	Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure	E
En33	New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	C

#### Socio-Cultural Indicators (27)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/ Context
So06	Poverty and Social Exclusion	C
So07	Educational Level	C
So08	Crime Rates	C
So09	Health	C
So10	Nutrition	C
So12	Sport and Physical Activities	C
So13	School Sports	C
So14	Available Sports Facilities	C
So16	Top-Level Sportsmen and Women	C
So18	World and Continental Championships	C
So19	Results at Olympics and World Championships	C
So20	National Anti-Doping Controls	C
So25	Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games	E
So27	Votes Connected with the Olympic Games	E
So28	Consultation with Specific Groups	E
So29	Opinion Polls	E
So30	Participation of Minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games	E
So31	Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing	C
So32	Olympic Educational Activities	E
So34	Cultural Programme	E
So37	National Sport Development	E
So38	Volunteers	E
So39	Spectators	E
So40	Attending events – affordable Games	E
So44	Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society	C
So45	Support Network for People With Disabilities	C
So48	Accessibility of Public Services	C

## Economic Indicators (25)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/ Context
Ec01	Employment by Economic Activity	C
Ec02	Employment Indicators	C
Ec03	Size of Companies	C
Ec06	Public Transport	C
Ec07	Accommodation Infrastructure	C
Ec08	Accommodation Occupancy Rate	C
Ec09	Tourist Nights	C
Ec10	Airport Traffic	C
Ec12	Hosting International Events	C
Ec17	Hotel Price Index	C
Ec18	Real Estate Market	C
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment	C
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending	C
Ec26	Public Debt	C
Ec27	Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities	E
Ec30	Size and Quality Management of Contracted Companies	E
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues	E
Ec34	Structure of OCOG Expenditure	E
Ec35	Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic activities)	E
Ec36	Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic activities)	E
Ec37	Total Capital Expenditure (context activities)	E
Ec38	Total Wages Paid (Olympic activities)	E
Ec41	Public Share of Expenditure (Olympic activities)	E
Ec42	Public Share of Expenditure (context activities)	E
Ec44	Employability of People with Disabilities	C

The study was predicated on the use of accessible secondary data. No primary (survey) data collection was feasible within the available study period and budget. Official statistics in the UK are subject to a Code of Practice published by the UK Statistics Authority<sup>6</sup> to ensure their quality, consistency and usability. The Code is consistent with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics<sup>7</sup> and the European Statistics Code of Practice<sup>8</sup>. Most official statistics are available on the Web as are some nationally compiled administrative data sets. Where data are specific to the work of the ODA and LOCOG, these data were collected directly from LOCOG.

Given that this Post-Games Report has to assess impact for the period 2003-2015, ideally all the data sets collected need to form a consistent time series with which to analyse trends. This has not always been possible due to:

- the introduction of new or alternative data series after 2003;
- changes in definition and/or modified means of compilation during the period leading to incompatibilities in the series;
- some data sets no longer being issued on an annual basis;
- some data set cease to publish after the Pre-Games report.

Some data series are only at national and regional levels and cannot be disaggregated down to the Host Boroughs. On the other hand, where data are available for the 'City' as determined by the Host Borough boundaries, there is an East London emphasis centred on the Park resulting in less emphasis in the report on Games venues outside London such as Weymouth & Portland.

There is also a lag in official statistics of 18 to 24 months (the period required for compilation, quality control, approval and publication) so that for many indicators the effective data range for

<sup>6</sup> UK Statistics Authority (2009) *Code of Practice for Official Statistics*

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Statistics Division (2006) *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics*

<sup>8</sup> Eurostat (2005) *European Statistics Code of Practice: For national and community statistical authorities*

this Report is 2003 to 2014.

An added complexity for 'Country' level data has been the nature of devolved administration in United Kingdom with Scotland having its own Parliament and Northern Ireland and Wales each having their own Assembly. The devolved administrations also have some responsibilities for compiling official statistics in their own areas which may or may not be compatible with other areas. This leads in some cases to a hierarchy in available data at 'County' level as follows:

#### Administrative hierarchy for 'Country' data

England	England and Wales	Great Britain	United Kingdom
Wales			
Scotland	Northern Ireland		
Northern Ireland			

For each indicator that requires 'Country' level data we have sought to use United Kingdom data, but where not available, then we have used the geographical area below that for which the data are consistently available over the time period. However, where some indicators such as So09 Health and So31 Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing which require multiple data sources, then some data from say UK may have to be replaced by data for say England and Wales in order to have consistency and comparability of 'Country' for all parts of an indicator. Problems of local definition and ambiguity between the Technical Manual and UK official statistics also arise. For example, the term 'hospitalisation' in So09 Health has ambiguity in relation to changing models of care where some minor procedures are not necessarily carried out in hospitals but in polyclinics and clinics. Also the term 'ill person' for assessing morbidity is problematic. On occasion we have had to find proxy variables that reflect the nature of the indicator desired in the Technical Manual. Key data issues for each indicator are discussed in Sections 6 to 8.

During the course of the study it has become evident that eleven of the one-off event-related indicators were not going to inform the longer-term impact evaluation and have therefore not been included in this analysis. Those wishing to have data on these should refer to the Learning Legacy website (<http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk>) where all sustainability reports and case studies are lodged.

#### One-off event-related indicators not included in this report (11)

Code	Indicator Name	Event/Context
En23	Food consumption during the Games	E
En28	Operating and maintenance of Olympic facilities	E
En30	Olympic transport impacts	E
En31	Olympic energy consumption	E
En32	Solid waste production of Olympic and Paralympic Games	E
So33	Olympic arts designers and participants	E
So36	Reported complaints about racism, discrimination and violence during the Games	E
So47	Sustainability of accessibility provision in Olympic and Paralympic venues	E
Ec39	Catalyst effect of the Games	E
Ec40	Ratios specific to Olympic activities	E
Ec43	Tax revenues from Olympic activities	E

The one indicator in the above list which is different from the others is Ec39 Catalyst effect of the Games. This is defined in the Technical Manual as a simple calculation of  $Ec37 \div Ec36$ . But the team felt that expenditure towards ensuring the legacy of the Games rests not just with the ODA and LOCOG but were present in many areas of central and local government as well as in third sector (NGO and voluntary) activities and investment in legacy, and thus Ec39 would be misleading. A better measure of this is the economic modelling of the Public Sector Funding Package given in DCMS (2013) *Report 5: Post-Games Evaluation: Meta Evaluation of the Impacts and Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*.



## Team responsibilities

The project staff at UEL was responsible for the data harvesting, preparing the spreadsheets, and summarising the results in the indicator sheets (including the analysis of the data and an assessment of impacts) as presented in Sections 6 to 8. The impact section of the indicator sheets have been coded according to the following scheme:

### Impact coding of indicators for a Games effect

<b>Relevance</b> The considered degree to which the data informs the causality of a Games effect vis-à-vis legacy promises.	<b>H</b>	High
	<b>M</b>	Medium
	<b>L</b>	Low
<b>Rating</b> The level of impact that is judged to have taken place over the data period, given relevant context.	<b>G</b>	Green (positive impact)
	<b>Y</b>	Yellow (small or indeterminate impact)
	<b>R</b>	Red (negative impact)
<b>Confidence</b> The level of confidence with which the conclusions concerning impact can be derived from the data.	<b>H</b>	High
	<b>M</b>	Medium
	<b>L</b>	Low

This assessment of impact is in relation to the legacy promises for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games:

### London 2012 Legacy Promises<sup>9,10</sup>

1. To make the UK a world-class sports nation: elite success, mass participation and school sport.
2. To transform the heart of East London.
3. To inspire a new generation of young people to take part in local volunteering, cultural and physical activity.
4. To make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living.
5. To demonstrate that the UK is a creative, inclusive and welcoming place to live in, to visit and for business.
6. To develop the opportunities and choices for disabled people.

In the remainder of this report, these promises will be referred to simply as the Legacy Promises.

<sup>9</sup> DCMS (2008) *Before, during and after London*: DCMS; with the addition of the sixth promise in December 2009

<sup>10</sup> The Mayor of London has paraphrased the first five as ([www.london.gov.uk/priorities/london-2012/benefits-and-legacy](http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/london-2012/benefits-and-legacy)):

- Increase opportunities for Londoners to become involved in sport.
- Ensure Londoners benefit from new jobs, business and volunteering opportunities.
- Transform the heart of east London.
- Deliver a sustainable Games.
- Showcase London as a diverse, creative and welcoming city.

## Metadata

In order to use or share datasets legally and correctly, it is necessary for users to understand the data content and its provenance through additional information. *Metadata* are information about the content of a dataset, and are provided so that data users can judge the value, reliability and suitability of datasets. Metadata ideally consist of a series of standardized attributes, such as definitions, means of measurement and coding, data sources and data quality by which users can assess fitness for use in a particular application and the conceptual compatibility of the data for integration and use with other data sets.

The data for each indicator, sometimes from more than one source, are stored in spreadsheets and used to produce the results in Sections 5 to 7. We have introduced the recording of a consistent metadata set within the spreadsheets for each indicator. This would allow any user in a subsequent OGI stage to be oriented to a data set and to understand and trace its provenance.

To create useful metadata, it is essential to follow national or international standards so that data users can understand them. There are number of widely used standards including the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (ISO 15836:2009). Compared with other metadata standards, Dublin Core Metadata Element Set is generally applicable and of low implementation cost due to the simplicity of such a light metadata. This study has therefore implemented Dublin Core as the standard to follow in generating metadata for OGI.

The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set is a vocabulary of fifteen properties for use in resource description. The name “Dublin” comes from its original 1995 invitational workshop, which took place in Dublin, Ohio; “core” because its elements are broad and generic, usable for describing a wide range of resources from numerical data to Web content.

The components of Dublin Core are as follows:

Label	Definition
Title	name given to the resource
Creator	entity primarily responsible for making the resource
Subject	topic of the resource
Description	account of the resource
Publisher	entity responsible for making the resource available
Contributor	entity or entities responsible for making contributions to the resource
Date	point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource
Type	nature or genre of the resource
Format	file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource
Identifier	unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context
Source	related resource from which the described resource is derived
Language	language of the resource
Relation	related resource
Coverage	spatial or temporal topic of the resource, the geographical applicability of the resource, or the jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant; the relevant time period
Rights	information about rights held in and over the resource

## 5. Environmental Indicators

Code	Indicator Name	Impact		
		Relevance	Rating	Confidence
En03	Water Quality	H	Y	H
En04	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	M	Y	M
En05	Air Quality	M	Y	M
En06	Land-Use Changes	M	Y	M
En07	Protected Areas	H	G	H
En22	Olympic Venues in Protected Sites	H	G	H
En10	Public Open-Air Leisure Areas	M	G	M
En11	Transport Networks	H	G	H
En18	Solid Waste Treatment	H	G	H
En20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the Games	H	Y	H
En21	Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes	H	G	H
En24	Olympic-Induced Housing	H	G	H
En26	Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues	H	G	H
En29	Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure	H	G	H
En33	New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	H	G	H

## En03 – Water Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

In the pre-Games impact study, this indicator measured bathing quality and eutrophication at sampling sites along River Lee near the Olympic Park. The pre-Games data were sourced from Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA). In this post-Games impact study, continuous monitoring records are provided by Environmental Agency (EA) at three former ODA sampling sites near the Olympic Park. The updated data include a series of water quality variables including temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, PH, ammonium, turbidity and un-ionized ammonia; but not bacteriological pollutants. These three EA monitoring sites are located at Spitalfields (Hackney), Carpenters Road (Tower Hamlets) and Sugar House Lane (Newham) as shown on the attached map. Data from Spitalfields site cover the period of 01/01/2009 – 03/06/2015, data from Carpenters Road site cover the period of 30/08/2007 – 13/08/2015, and data from Sugar House Lane site cover the period of 16/10/2007 – 13/08/2015.

### Presentation

See Table and Map overleaf.

### Analysis

Challenging targets in the Water Framework Directive (WFD)<sup>1</sup> measure the health of the water environment. The water quality data provided constitutes a sample in and near the Olympic Park, aligned along the Lee Valley. The specific locations of three monitoring sites have been provided as British National Grid coordinates.

In overall, all water quality variables are stable, although there are high values occasionally at some time points for all three monitoring sites. Conductivity in water is affected by the presence of inorganic dissolved solids. The surficial geology of the catchment is largely clay and will have a bearing on increasing conductivity. The values here are on the high side for natural streams reflecting the urban/industrial surroundings. pH values though are within normal range. Low concentrations of dissolved oxygen indicate poor water quality and unhealthy ecosystems. The values here, though fluctuating, will support fish life at the water temperatures recorded. The Sugar House Lane sampling site in 2011 did reach the lower threshold for supporting fish life. Turbidity measures the amount of suspended material within the water and can be particularly affected by rainfall events. For this type of catchment, these results are entirely reasonable.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

The Lower Lee river has historically suffered from poor water quality largely as a consequence of urbanisation and misconnected sewage pipes. Its restoration is given as a case study in the new Water Framework Directive. The construction works for the 2012 Olympics and associated legacy developments have provide the single biggest opportunity to improve the lower reaches of the River Lee and its backwaters. Throughout the Olympic Park about 1km of river bank has been converted from vertical sheet piled walls which provided little habitat, to vegetated and reed fringed sloping banks. By delivering the aims of the Water Framework Directive this work will help ensure that the historic fishery of the River Lee will have a better future throughout the Olympic legacy period. Whilst improvements to water quality were a targeted outcome of the London 2012 legacy<sup>2</sup>, the results have been modest and more needs to be done to deal with the urban runoff that feeds into the River Lee.

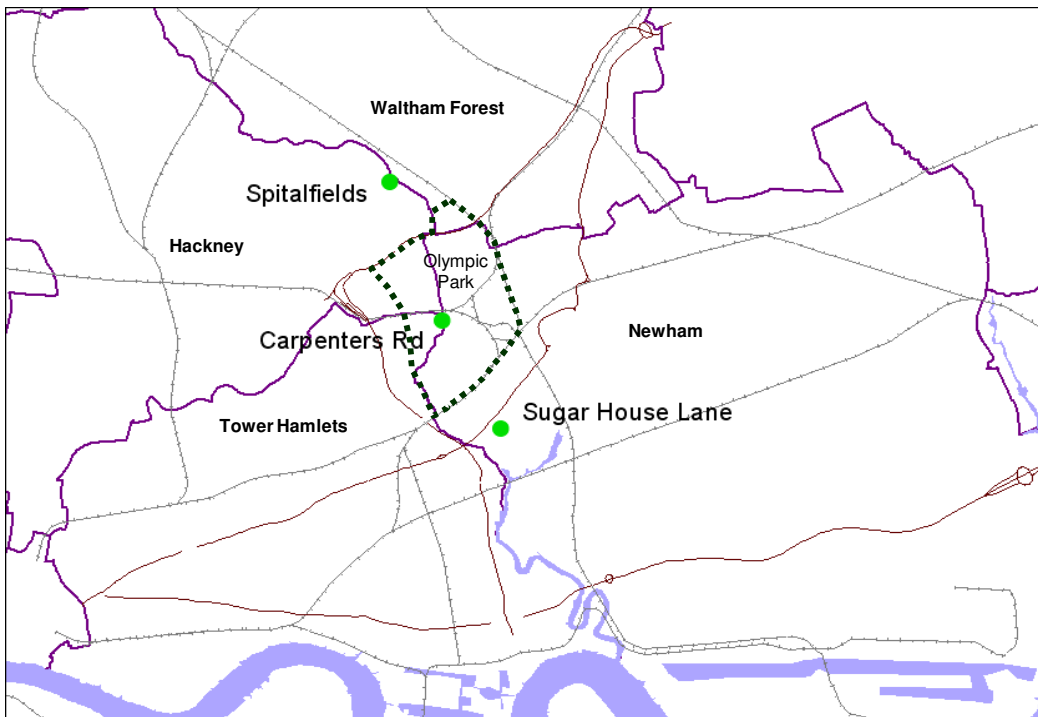
<sup>1</sup> Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy

<sup>2</sup> DCLG (2015) *London 2012 Olympics: Regeneration legacy evaluation framework*

En03 - Water Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Temperature	Conductivity	Disolved Oxygen			pH	Ammonium	Turbidity	Un-ionised Ammonia
	°C		µS	optical	electrochemical				
			% saturation	% saturation	mg/l	mg/l	NTU	NH <sub>3</sub>	
01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009	15.14	919.99	32.49	69.22	7.15	7.63	14.50	18.06	0.02
01/01/2010 - 03/12/2010	13.42	924.17	70.09	70.12	7.53	7.64	0.99	12.24	0.02
01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011	13.70	960.00	60.88	61.77	6.58	7.48	6.92	11.21	0.13
01/01/2012 - 31/12/2012	12.90	905.83	73.44	68.14	7.44	7.53	1.40	22.47	0.01
01/01/2013 - 31/12/2013	12.13	918.23	72.96	78.37	8.70	7.66	1.12	9.79	0.02
01/01/2014 - 31/12/2014	12.95	823.00	72.91	76.71	8.26	7.68	0.82	13.40	0.01
01/01/2015 - 03/06/2015	9.40	659.11	81.00	65.66	7.82	7.73	0.76	10.69	0.01
30/08/2007 - 31/12/2007	13.69	1042.34	-	60.75	6.37	7.59	0.84	20.96	-
01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008	13.71	859.94	-	83.31	8.68	7.83	0.99	9.73	0.01
01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009	15.12	949.29	26.20	74.86	7.70	7.58	1.35	8.90	0.18
01/01/2010 - 31/12/2010	15.10	947.35	64.17	66.48	6.86	7.57	7.78	5.71	0.35
01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011	14.91	961.46	58.08	61.02	6.34	7.43	1.02	6.09	0.01
01/01/2012 - 31/12/2012	14.23	912.37	70.57	74.96	7.78	7.55	10.39	23.71	0.10
01/01/2013 - 31/12/2013	13.78	917.12	70.82	75.97	8.16	7.61	12.01	33.44	-
01/01/2014 - 31/12/2014	14.35	859.44	70.89	74.87	7.85	7.61	1.28	18.46	-
01/01/2015 - 13/08/2015	13.65	936.89	74.46	44.80	5.13	7.58	4.82	24.34	-
16/10/2007 - 31/12/2007	10.01	888.64	-	86.36	9.78	7.86	1.11	28.83	-
01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008	13.52	879.21	-	79.28	8.41	7.79	35.69	15.28	0.01
01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009	14.26	933.97	26.72	67.11	7.09	7.59	1.33	11.45	0.23
01/01/2010 - 31/12/2010	13.58	909.98	69.37	67.65	7.32	7.58	0.78	7.37	0.01
01/01/2011 - 31/12/2011	16.32	940.73	57.82	53.84	5.33	7.42	1.37	59.94	0.01
01/01/2012 - 31/12/2012	13.81	880.28	71.34	68.35	7.18	7.53	1.16	10.95	0.01
01/01/2013 - 22/05/2013	13.37	897.36	73.79	77.33	8.36	7.60	7.85	44.41	-
01/01/2014 - 31/12/2014	14.30	823.60	74.60	77.13	8.09	7.66	1.08	28.99	-
01/01/2015 - 13/08/2015	13.66	914.33	77.87	43.88	5.05	7.69	1.16	19.93	-



Water quality data copyright Environment Agency  
 Map data Crown Copyright

## En04 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Country (UK), Region (London), {City (5 Host Boroughs)}

### **Data issues**

This indicator measures the level of emissions of greenhouse gases that are contributing to climate change. At a UK level, data for the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases are available for the period 1990-2013 both as emissions in tonnes and as tonnes in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalence. The data do not include any adjustment for the effect of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EUETS), which was introduced in 2005.

Data are also available by Local Authority for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by broad end user categories and as per capita emissions for the years 2005-2013. This allows a temporally short analysis of both London and the Host Boroughs though the Technical Manual stipulates for the country and region only.

### **Presentation**

See Tables overleaf.

### **Analysis**

At a national level, emissions of greenhouse gases have fallen over the period 2003-2013, by just over 20% overall in the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases. The highest percentage reductions (in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalence) for the period are: SF<sub>6</sub> (54%), CH<sub>4</sub> (45%), and PFC (29%) though SF<sub>6</sub> and PFC make very small contributions to the Kyoto basket. Net CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have fallen by nearly 17% over the period. The only increase is HFC which have risen by 24%.

In terms of end user categories, 44% of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the UK are derived from industry and commerce. For the period 2005-2013 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita fell by 21% (assisted by the rise in population), down to 7 tonnes per capita.

In London, the percentage contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industry and commerce is similar to the national picture with the main changes being an increased percentage contribution from domestic (at 37% compared to 30% nationally) and a lower percentage contribution from road transport (at 19% compared to 27% nationally). This relatively lower percentage contribution from road transport can be attributed to the dense public transport network and in part to the congestion charge zone in central London. In 2008, much of London was designated a Low Emissions Zone. Per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have fallen by 21% due in part to a 12% rise in the population base.

In the Host Boroughs, the pattern of emissions for end user categories is broadly the same as for London. CO<sub>2</sub> per capita emissions over the period saw an initial rise of 5% but have now fallen overall by 23% aided by a population increase of 20%. This initial rise might be attributed to a background rise in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions since during this period 2005-2007 there were only demolitions and site clearance in preparation for the main construction programme.

See also indicator En05 and En20.

### **Impact**

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

M

Emissions in the UK are falling and this can be attributed to the Kyoto agreement and subsequent initiatives (Climate Change Act, 2008; Carbon Emissions Reduction Targets (CERT), 2008) rather than any discernable Olympic effect. In the Host Boroughs, however, per capita emissions in 2005 were below the London figure, but with total emissions rising by 5% over 3 years, the per capita emissions in 2008 had risen to the level of the rest of London. Also by 2008 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Industry and Commerce had risen by 16%. This cannot be attributed solely to the construction of the Olympic facilities but may be more due to the growth in the number of businesses in Docklands/Canary Wharf which combined probably accounts for Tower Hamlets having comparable industry and commerce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions levels as the City of London. Post-Games, total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have fallen below the 2005 level.

En04 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Country (UK)

UK and Crown Dependencies 1999-2013, MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Net CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (emissions minus removals)	553.0	559.5	568.0	550.4	561.3	561.5	557.8	555.6	546.7	532.9	482.2	500.8	457.5	476.3	467.5
Methane (CH <sub>4</sub> )	118.8	113.9	109.3	107.1	102.1	97.3	92.1	88.2	84.2	78.3	71.9	67.0	64.0	61.2	56.2
Nitrous Oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	37.1	36.6	34.7	32.9	32.7	33.3	32.2	31.2	30.9	30.2	28.5	28.9	27.7	27.7	27.6
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC)	11.9	10.5	11.4	11.8	13.1	12.2	13.1	13.9	14.2	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.2
Perfluorocarbons (PFC)	0.47	0.60	0.49	0.41	0.36	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.29	0.27	0.20	0.29	0.42	0.26	0.25
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF <sub>6</sub> )	1.50	1.82	1.45	1.50	1.32	1.12	1.06	0.82	0.83	0.67	0.65	0.73	0.65	0.63	0.60
Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF <sub>3</sub> )	1.5E-03	1.7E-03	1.0E-03	1.0E-03	9.5E-04	5.9E-04	2.9E-04	2.9E-04	2.8E-04	2.7E-04	2.6E-04	2.7E-04	3.0E-04	3.3E-04	3.6E-04
<b>Total greenhouse gas emissions</b>	<b>722.9</b>	<b>722.8</b>	<b>725.4</b>	<b>704.2</b>	<b>710.9</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>696.6</b>	<b>690.1</b>	<b>677.2</b>	<b>657.1</b>	<b>598.6</b>	<b>613.3</b>	<b>566.2</b>	<b>582.2</b>	<b>568.3</b>

Notes:

1. The entire time series is revised each year to take account of methodological improvements.

Country (UK), Region (London) and City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Year	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by end user categories (kt)					CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (t)		CO <sub>2</sub> emissions by end user categories (kt) - percentage change on 2005					
		Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	LULUCF Net Emissions	Total	ONS MYE <sup>2</sup> Population ('000)	Per Capita Emissions (t)	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	LULUCF Net Emissions	Per Capita Emissions (t)	
UK	2005	244,721	153,713	137,336	-3,822	531,948	60,413.7	8.8						
	2006	244,138	153,927	136,351	-4,373	530,043	60,827.3	8.7	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.7%	14.4%	-1.0%	
	2007	238,950	149,049	137,422	-4,789	520,633	61,319.1	8.5	-2.4%	-3.0%	0.1%	25.3%	-3.6%	
	2008	231,540	149,926	131,400	-4,927	507,938	61,824.5	8.2	-5.4%	-2.5%	-4.3%	28.9%	-6.7%	
	2009	200,118	135,937	127,333	-4,881	458,508	62,260.9	7.4	-18.2%	-11.6%	-7.3%	27.7%	-16.4%	
	2010	209,674	145,948	126,096	-5,071	476,648	62,759.8	7.6	-14.3%	-5.1%	-8.2%	32.7%	-13.7%	
	2011	189,875	127,234	124,009	-5,610	435,508	63,285.3	6.9	-22.4%	-17.2%	-9.7%	46.8%	-21.8%	
	2012	201,351	136,654	123,193	-5,770	455,428	63,705.0	7.1	-17.7%	-11.1%	-10.3%	51.0%	-18.8%	
2013	196,895	133,270	121,752	-5,988	445,929	64,105.7	7.0	-19.5%	-13.3%	-11.3%	56.7%	-21.0%		
London	2005	20,333	17,142	9,016	47	46,538	7,519.0	6.2						
	2006	21,697	17,055	8,893	44	47,689	7,597.8	6.3	6.7%	-0.5%	-1.4%	-7.4%	1.4%	
	2007	20,892	16,642	8,808	41	46,383	7,693.6	6.0	2.8%	-2.9%	-2.3%	-13.3%	-2.6%	
	2008	21,163	16,846	8,333	38	46,379	7,812.4	5.9	4.1%	-1.7%	-7.6%	-19.4%	-4.1%	
	2009	18,727	15,236	8,122	36	42,121	7,942.5	5.3	-7.9%	-11.1%	-9.9%	-22.8%	-14.3%	
	2010	19,883	16,372	8,028	34	44,316	8,061.3	5.5	-2.2%	-4.5%	-11.0%	-28.6%	-11.2%	
	2011	17,630	14,331	7,820	31	39,812	8,204.1	4.9	-13.3%	-16.4%	-13.3%	-34.4%	-21.6%	
	2012	19,426	15,491	7,783	28	42,728	8,308.4	5.1	-4.5%	-9.6%	-13.7%	-40.9%	-16.9%	
2013	18,312	15,184	7,637	26	41,160	8,416.5	4.9	-9.9%	-11.4%	-15.3%	-44.8%	-21.0%		
6 Host Boroughs	2005	3,389	2,609	1,466	6	7,471	1,307.2	5.7						
	2006	3,876	2,597	1,465	5	7,943	1,328.5	6.0	14.4%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-6.9%	4.6%	
	2007	3,791	2,542	1,458	5	7,797	1,357.3	5.7	11.9%	-2.6%	-0.6%	-12.3%	0.5%	
	2008	3,936	2,572	1,371	5	7,884	1,393.7	5.7	16.1%	-1.4%	-6.5%	-18.2%	-1.0%	
	2009	3,486	2,328	1,355	4	7,173	1,432.9	5.0	2.9%	-10.8%	-7.6%	-22.0%	-12.4%	
	2010	3,777	2,503	1,336	4	7,620	1,475.4	5.2	11.5%	-4.1%	-8.9%	-27.7%	-9.6%	
	2011	3,300	2,207	1,298	4	6,809	1,515.9	4.5	-2.6%	-15.4%	-11.5%	-33.1%	-21.4%	
	2012	3,561	2,373	1,283	4	7,221	1,542.4	4.7	5.1%	-9.1%	-12.5%	-38.9%	-18.1%	
2013	3,343	2,311	1,248	3	6,906	1,572.7	4.4	-1.4%	-11.4%	-14.9%	-42.7%	-23.2%		

<sup>1</sup> Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest

<sup>2</sup> Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimates

## En05 – Air Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

In the pre-Games impact study, this indicator measured the quality of outdoor air. Monthly data of PM<sub>10</sub> (suspended particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers) from April 2009 to March 2010 at sampling sites had been provided by the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA). However, with the closure of the ODA, the pre-Games data collection are not continuing. In this post-Games phase, annual data of PM<sub>10</sub> are sourced from the London Air Quality Network. Four sampling sites are selected near the Olympic Park. Cam Road site in Newham has annual data available from 2003 to 2009 and also for 2012. Leyton site in Waltham Forest has annual data available for 2010. Leyton site is near to Cam Road site and can then complement the data from Cam Road site. Wren Close site in Newham has annual data available from 2005 to 2007, 2010 and 2012. Blackwall site in Tower Hamlets has annual data available from 2007 to 2009, 2011 to 2013 and 2015. Blackwall site is near to Wren Close site and can then complement the data from Wren Close site. Locations of all four sites are shown on the attached map.

London Air Quality Network is run by King's College London. Data from this network are open data with certain quality assurance.

### Presentation

See Table and Map overleaf.

### Analysis

With reference to the data supplied the PM<sub>10</sub> levels must not exceed the levels below:

Particles (PM <sub>10</sub> )	50 µ/m <sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean
	40 µ/m <sup>3</sup>	annual mean

London as a whole achieves its annual mean Air Quality standards. However, a number of London boroughs have exceeded their annual permitted amount (Lambeth and City of London). Four operational PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring sites are selected near the Olympic Park in three neighbouring boroughs. The current data for annual mean and daily mean covers the period from 2003 – 2012. With the closure of many of the monitoring sites post-2012, it is less easy to discern a trend. Overall a general improvement in air quality would seem to be indicated. During this period the Blackwall site held the highest annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> at 36 µ/m<sup>3</sup> in 2008, which is still less than 40 µ/m<sup>3</sup>. In 2012, the annual mean PM<sub>10</sub> for all sites being monitored are below 40 µ/m<sup>3</sup> and their own previous average levels. Daily exceedance of the 50 µ/m<sup>3</sup> target occurred at both Cam Road and particularly at Blackwall in the pre-Games period was high but has dropped off considerably since 2009 indicating improving air quality around the Olympic Park as measured by PM<sub>10</sub>. This reflects the introduction of a Low Emission Zone for the whole of Greater London in 2008 aim of reducing the emissions from diesel-engine commercial vehicles.

### Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

M

London does suffer from relatively poor air quality and struggles to meet EU standards. Road and curbside monitoring sites naturally give the highest readings. It continues to be a concern for the Greater London Authority. Nevertheless it would seem evident from these figures that the introduction of a Low Emission Zone in 2008 will have had a beneficial effect around the Olympic Park. Also from the figures, the construction activities at the Olympic Park appear to have had no discernable impact on London air quality due to the scale of the Park relative to London. Whilst improving air quality in the run-up to London 2012 had been a concern, the expensive penalties that can arise from not meeting EU standards has been the dominant driver.



En05 - Air Quality

City (6 Host Boroughs)

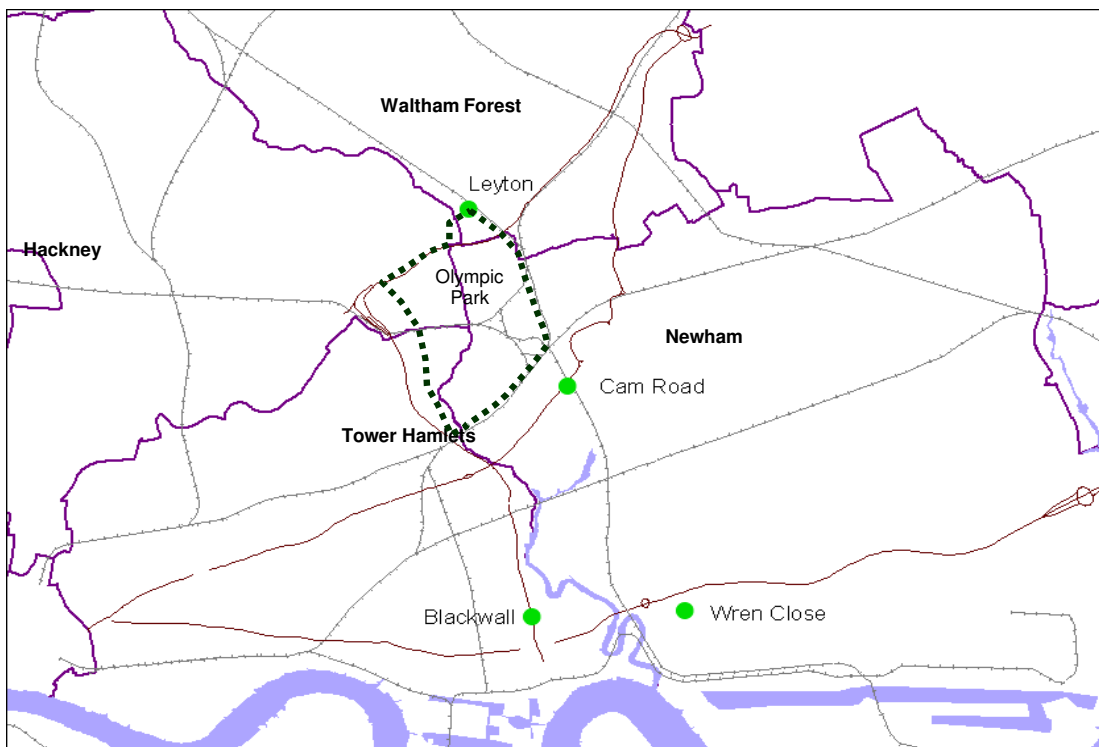
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Newham - Cam Road</b>													
annual mean	35	29	31	30	30	28	27			27	closed	closed	closed
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3	49	22	35	26	38	19	10			11	closed	closed	closed
<b>Waltham Forest - Leyton</b>													
annual mean								25	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3								11	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed
<b>Newham - Wren Close</b>													
annual mean			24	24	25			22		20	closed	closed	closed
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3			19	13	19			3		3	closed	closed	closed
<b>Tower Hamlets - Blackwall</b>													
annual mean					35	36	34		28	26	28		7
No. days 24hr mean >50ug/m3					61	60	43		32	24	24		24

\*2015 (to 8 August)

PM<sub>10</sub> (µ/m<sup>3</sup>)

AQO: PM<sub>10</sub>, 40 µ/m<sup>3</sup> as annual mean

AQO: PM<sub>10</sub>, 50 ug/m3 not be exceeded more than 35 times a year - measured as 24 hour mean



Data and map data Crown Copyright

## En06 – Land Use Changes

Country (England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### **Data issues**

This indicator measures the composition of key classes of land use and their change over time. It also measures vacant and derelict land. The data are from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Data on land in use are issued periodically and are for 2001 and 2005, derived from Ordnance Survey data. This series has not been updated since 2005. The data series for 'previously developed land, suitable for housing' are from live tables which started in 2004 compiled by ONS. There are no data on land changing to residential use at City (Host Borough) level.

Data have also been directly extracted from DCLG live tables, such as 'Land changing to residential'. However, new live tables with variables are created from 2013 while the older live tables have been discontinued.

The National Land Use Database (NLUD) is experiencing low and variable response rates resulting in unreliable statistics for the purposes here.

### **Presentation**

See Tables overleaf.

### **Analysis**

The land use data for 2001 and 2005 really only represent a baseline to be analysed against a re-issue of this data series when updated. The data do throw up some differences between the Host Boroughs and London as a whole. The area devoted to domestic gardens is much lower reflecting high rise and denser housing. Green space is also much lower in proportion though there is more water (the Lea Valley and its reservoirs). This reflects the overall poorer living environment in the Host Boroughs compared with London as a whole in 2005. The reduction in domestic gardens from 2001 reflects a process dubbed 'garden grabbing' in which developers will buy an old house with garden, demolish the house, declare the site brownfield and thereby manage to build several properties on the site usually with little or no garden space remaining.

There has been a general trend to reduce the amount of vacant and derelict land suitable for housing, presumably by bringing the land back into use. The amount of land changing to residential has shown a general slow down particularly in 2008. This reflects a slowdown in house building, particularly of affordable housing which after 2008 will have been further set back by the banking crisis and recession. In London there continues to be a marked shortage of affordable housing with land suitable for housing development remaining vacant.

See also indicator En07.

### **Impact**

Relevance **M** Rating **Y** Confidence **M**

It continues to be hard to determine an impact on land use changes overall from London 2012 at this point. The general land use data are too early, and the more recent data only focus on rather narrow aspects of land use change. The 2012 Games have and continue to transform a substantial brownfield site into housing, parks and amenity spaces, but a lot of the final build is still to occur. This indicator is best determined once the legacy is still further established. However, it is safe to assume that the Olympic Park and the other venues will have had only a minor impact on the national and regional land use changes and once further into the legacy phase we will be better able to determine its overall local effect for the Host Boroughs, particularly if there is a 'ripple' effect of land use change occurring as a consequence of the Park development.

En06 - Land Use Changes

Country (England)

	Land in Use								Previously developed land, suitable for housing				Land changing to residential					
	Domestic Houses		Dom. Gardens		Non-Domestic		Transport		Greenspace		Water		Vacant		Derelict		ha. percent	
	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent
2001	147,286	1.11%	547,182	4.11%	85,906	0.65%	336,640	2.53%	11,604,418	87.23%	293,647	2.21%	-	-	-	-	5,460	0.04%
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,090	0.04%	6,450	0.05%	3,790	0.03%
2005	150,770	1.13%	564,514	4.24%	86,895	0.65%	327,237	2.46%	11,574,163	87.00%	343,620	2.58%	4,950	0.04%	5,960	0.04%	4,270	0.03%
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670	0.04%	5,940	0.04%	4,200	0.03%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,230	0.03%	5,220	0.04%	4,780	0.04%
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,640	0.03%	5,040	0.04%	2,770	0.02%
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,960	0.04%	5,990	0.05%	2,140	0.02%
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,240	0.05%	6,340	0.05%	-	-
2013/14 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,997	0.02%

(1) The value of 'Land changing to residential 2013/14' is from DCLG live table P730.

Region (London)

	Land in Use								Previously developed land, suitable for housing				Land changing to residential					
	Domestic Houses		Dom. Gardens		Non-Domestic		Transport		Greenspace		Water		Vacant		Derelict		ha. percent	
	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent
2001	13,585	8.52%	38,306	24.02%	7,731	4.85%	22,371	14.03%	61,342	38.47%	4,543	2.85%	-	-	-	-	240	0.15%
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	0.13%	180	0.11%	220	0.14%
2005	13,896	8.71%	38,065	23.87%	7,532	4.72%	22,542	14.14%	61,016	38.26%	4,529	2.84%	190	0.12%	110	0.07%	190	0.12%
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	0.10%	120	0.08%	170	0.11%
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	0.08%	130	0.08%	330	0.21%
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0.04%	70	0.04%	160	0.10%
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	0.40%	260	0.16%	170	0.11%
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	0.35%	220	0.14%	-	-

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Land in Use								Previously developed land, suitable for housing				Land changing to residential					
	Domestic Houses		Dom. Gardens		Non-Domestic		Transport		Greenspace		Water		Vacant		Derelict		ha. percent	
	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent	ha.	percent
2001	1,921	9.31%	4,096	19.86%	1,415	6.86%	3,481	16.88%	6,009	29.13%	1,205	5.84%	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0.73%	130	0.63%	-	-
2005	1,999	9.69%	4,059	19.68%	1,365	6.62%	3,553	17.23%	5,807	28.15%	1,192	5.78%	100	0.48%	60	0.29%	-	-
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	0.44%	60	0.29%	-	-
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	0.34%	70	0.34%	-	-
2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0.15%	40	0.19%	-	-
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	2.57%	90	0.44%	-	-
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	2.18%	110	0.53%	-	-

Data Crown Copyright

<b>En07 – Protected Areas</b>	<b>En22 - Olympic Venues in Protected Sites</b>	
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Within 10km of each 2012 Games venue

**Data issues**

This indicator measures protected natural, historical and cultural areas. Data has been sourced from an on-line compendium of environmental data at [www.magic.org.uk](http://www.magic.org.uk). Magic allows summary tables to be collated for an area surrounding a site of interest. A 10km radius has been used. Area measurement of each category of protected area has not been used because the footprint of the categories often overlap (such as, for example, Special Conservation Sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest – see map overleaf) and would lead to spurious results.

**Presentation**

See Table and Maps overleaf.

**Analysis**

There are over 4,000 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in England, covering around 7% of the country's land area. More than 70% of these sites, (by area) are internationally important for their wildlife, and designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) or Ramsar sites (for wetlands). In addition, the UK has a system of listing monuments and buildings that provides them with statutory protection (though not included in this indicator).

Although the 10km radii around the venues in London will tend to overlap, the large number of protected areas near venues shows on the one hand the extent to which habitats and landscapes are protected within the UK, as well as on the other hand the extent to which athletes and visitors to the 2012 Games will be near and have the potential access to wildlife and scenic areas associated with all the venues.

**Impact**

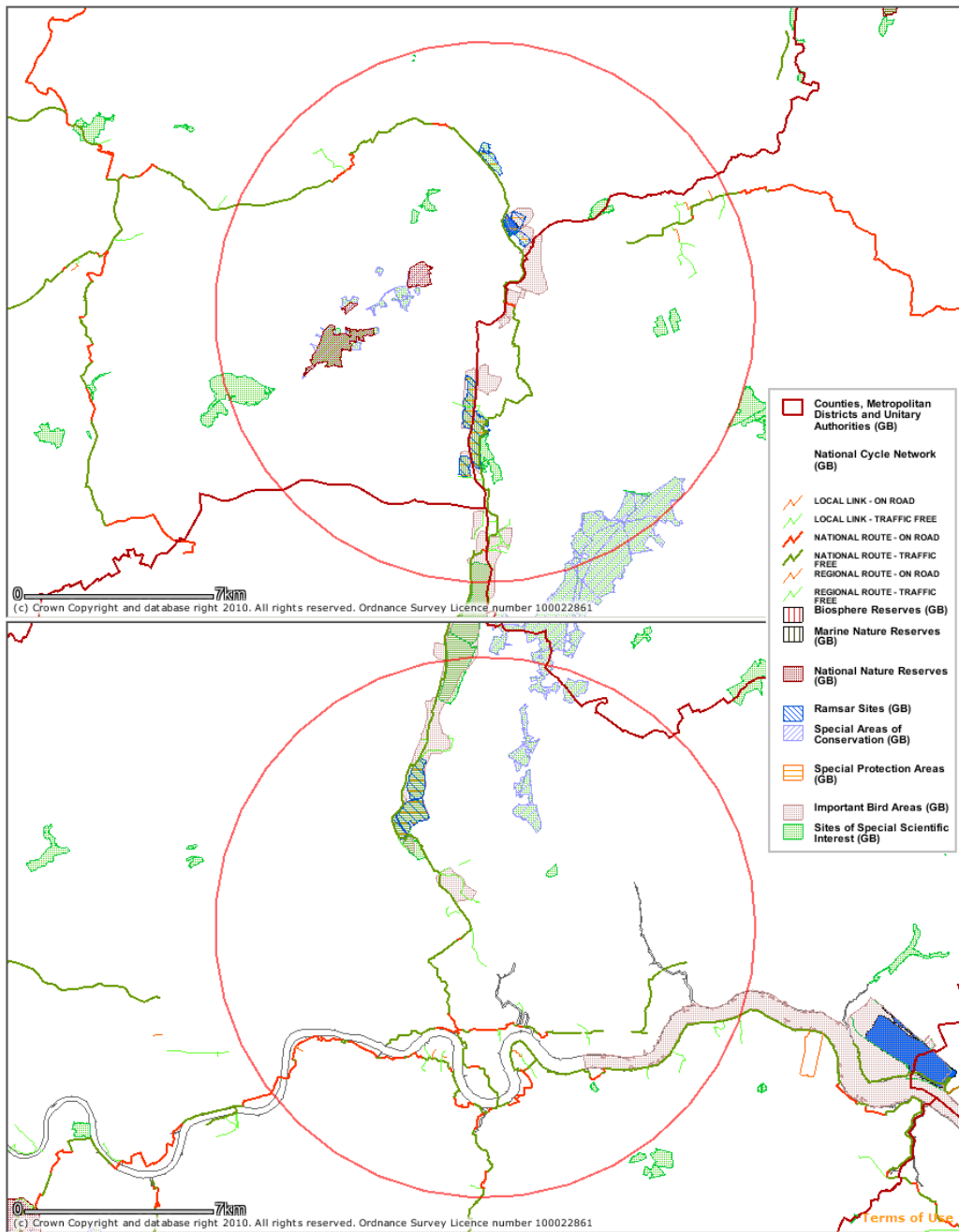
Relevance H      Rating G      Confidence H

None of the permanent venues were constructed in protected areas and many in the list overleaf are existing facilities. The temporary equestrian venue was in a World Heritage site (Greenwich Maritime) and parts of the Road Cycle routes did pass through SSSIs and other protected areas. One of the legacy promises was “to make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living”. It is built on a brown field site and has transformed the area into a public amenity. Its location at the lower end of the Lea Valley (at the centre of the circle on the lower map overleaf) helps better connect the heart of East London with the SSSI's, Ramsar sites and Special Protection Areas that form a scenic corridor of walks, cycle tracks and canals that extend into the Hertford-Essex countryside and Epping Forest to the northeast of London. Also, protected areas near the sailing venues in Weymouth and Portland has improved conservation status as a result of the Games. Thus the London 2012 Games is having a beneficial impact in legacy.

En07 - Protected Areas

Within 10km of 2012 Games Venues

	Biosphere Reserves	Marine Nature Reserves	National Nature Reserves	Ramsar Sites	Special Areas of Conservation	Special Protection Areas	Important Bird Areas	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
Olympic Park	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5
Wimbledon	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	4
Earls Court	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
Greenwich Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Hyde Park	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6
RAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
NGA1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	7
ExCeL	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6
Broxbourne	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	14
Weymouth & Portland	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	13
Eton Dorney	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	18
Lords	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
Hadleigh	0	0	1	3	1	3	3	11
Wembley	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Old Trafford	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hampden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Millennium, Cardiff	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	22



Protected Areas within 10km radius around Olympic Park and Broxbourne - source www.magic.gov.uk  
Data Crown Copyright

## En10 – Public Open-Air Leisure Areas

Region (London), City (Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the amenity areas for open-air leisure activities. The data are derived from successive sets of digital map data (Collins Bartholomew Ltd.) for 2003, 2005 and 2008 classified into three classes of public open-air leisure areas: woodland/forest, park/garden, public open space. There are no data on whether all those mapped are accessible at no charge, though this can generally be assumed to be the case.

Open Street Map is based on crowd sourced data, which is available in the public domain and up to date. However Open Street Map needs to be used with caution because of data quality on spatial attributes and some semantic confusion in labelling.

Ordnance Survey (OS) Master Map provides high quality spatial data and is frequently updated however with limited information of land use, particularly public open space.

Data From Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) offers another alternative with detailed information on public open space across London.

Open Street Map, OS Master Map and GiGL data can be helpful reference data sources to monitor the public open-air leisure areas. When using data from different sources, be aware that there could be semantic confusion due to different definitions and measurement of land use.

### Presentation

See Tables and Map overleaf.

### Analysis

The inconsistencies between the definitions of land use classes relating to open space and what is publically accessible make analysis difficult.

The total figures for open-air leisure areas show that in the Host Boroughs the percentage area given over to such spaces is approximately at the same level compared with London as a whole, but as discussed in En06 there is proportionally more area given over to water which is also an open-air amenity. However, both for London as a whole and for the Host Boroughs there has been a slight decline in the number of hectares in the period 2003 to 2008, though the count of sites has increased. This would seem to imply that some sites are broken up due to construction. In the Host Boroughs some open-air leisure area will have been taken over for the construction of the Olympic Park.

In legacy, the Queen Elizabeth II Park will provide up to 116 ha of new public open space and recreational amenities by 2031.

Interestingly, in 2013 the GiGL data show that in the Host Boroughs the percentage area of open space is less than London as a whole, however the percentage area of public open space in the Host Boroughs is more than London. Meanwhile the percentage area of public open space by all open space in the Host Boroughs is well above London. This implies that there are more private open spaces in the rest of London.

See also indicator En06 and En07.

### Impact

Relevance **M** Rating **G** Confidence **M**

The Olympic Park construction is regenerating a major area of derelict and industrial brownfield, which will have a beneficial effect on the future use of this space for recreation and open-air leisure activity. Since the Games, many of the hard services in the Olympic Park are being converted to grass. The area of open space in Olympic Park is 102 ha. in 2014 and planned to be 116 ha. by 2031. Site observation by the research team would indicate that the Park is well used.

## En10 - Public Open-Air Leisure Areas

### Region (London)

	Woodland/Forest		Park/Garden		Public Open Space		Total Open-Air Leisure		
	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	% Region
2003	926	6,736	1,061	4,787	1,181	5,827	3,168	17,350	10.91%
2005	942	6,776	1,067	4,719	1,185	5,909	3,194	17,404	10.95%
2008	1,054	6,866	1,070	4,360	1,350	6,090	3,474	17,316	10.89%

### City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Woodland/Forest		Park/Garden		Public Open Space		Total Open-Air Leisure		
	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	Count	Area (ha.)	% City
2003	52	531	164	887	171	519	387	1,937	11.53%
2005	52	530	166	884	174	525	392	1,939	11.54%
2008	57	522	159	726	209	549	425	1,796	9.14%

Derived from digital map data copyright Collins Bartholomew Ltd. 2003, 2005, 2008

### Data from Open Street Map (crowd sourced, ha.) 2015

Woodland Park /Forest	Park/Garden	Public Open Space	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park
673	1863	256	132

### Data from London Legacy Development Corporation 2012

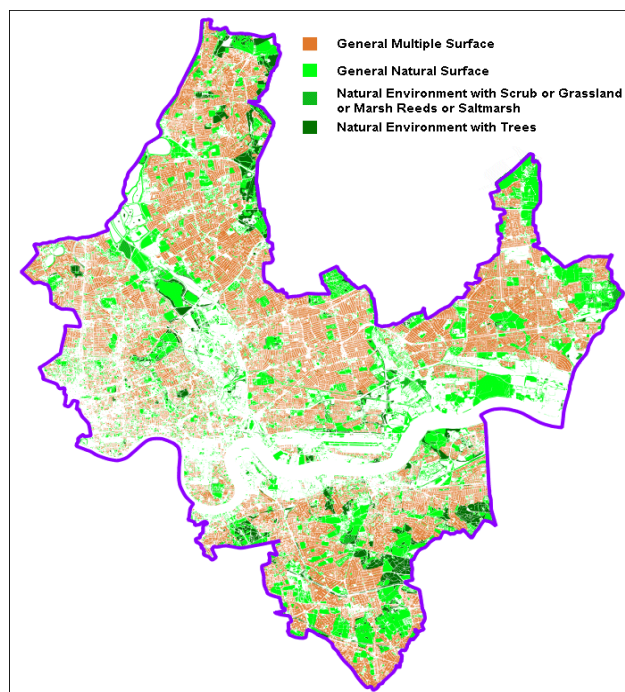
public open space in Olympic Park

2014 102 (ha)

2031 116 (ha)

### Data From OS Master Map 2015 for 6 Host Boroughs (ha.)

General Natural Surface	Natural Environment with Scrub or Grassland or Marsh Reeds or Saltmarsh	Natural Environment with Trees	Other Natural Environment
4,148	144	1,022	4



Open Space in Six Host Boroughs 2015

Digital map data copyright Ordnance Survey; Boundary data Crown Copyright

### Data From Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) for 6 Host Boroughs (2013, ha.)

	Total Area	Open Space	Public Open Space	% of Open Space by total area	% of Public Open Space by total area	% of Public Open Space by total open space
6 H B	20,076	6,681	4,636	33.3%	23.1%	69.4%
London	159,470	62,296	29,958	39.1%	18.8%	48.1%

## En11 – Transport Networks

Country (Great Britain), Region (London), City (Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator measures key elements of the transport network. The data series is from the Department of Transport for 2005 to 2013. The road network is decomposed into four classes of road type. Data on the rail network at all levels are to be found in Ec06 Public Transport.

For the Host Boroughs the percentage change in rural roads is not given because of the small amount.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

### Analysis

There has been little change in the length of the motorway and trunk road – the national fall in trunk km is largely due to upgrading and re-designation as motorway (e.g. A1 to A1(M)). The main growth has been in tertiary roads in urban areas and can be attributed to new housing development.

However, the main policy emphasis here is to get people out of their cars and on to public transport. There has consequently been minimal investment in road infrastructure across the Host Boroughs and the London region resulting in minor changes to the length of road network overall. There has been an improvement for pedestrians and cyclists with investment in the Greenway and surrounding areas. This work is ongoing. The main investment has focused on delivering a public transport system that enabled a smooth movement to and from all Olympic venues and major transport nodes. Stratford International Station provided an excellent link for London 2012 spectators travelling to the Olympic Park from central London and from the Ebbsfleet transport hub in Kent. A new Docklands Light Railway (DLR) link was constructed between Canning town and Stratford. Twenty-two new railcars co-funded by the ODA are in service The new line extension between King George V and Woolwich Arsenal station – DLR’s second crossing under the River Thames – opened in January 2009. There is also easier access for less able passengers at all DLR stations and many Underground stations.

Stratford Regional station has been delivering an improved service through: new lifts and staircases; wider, longer and clearer platforms; a new westbound Central Line platform; a second upper-level entrance and have reopened a subway.

See also indicator Ec06 and En29.

### Impact

Relevance **H** Rating **G** Confidence **H**

DLR passengers are already experiencing the benefits provided by the ODA investment, improved rolling stock and improved stations are already available. “London 2012 committed to be the world’s first public transport summer Games. Despite consistent scepticism in the media, Transport for London is universally acknowledged as having delivered an exemplary service with minimal travel disruptions during the Games...”<sup>1</sup>. 86% of all visitors to the Olympic Park during the Games time travelled there by rail<sup>2</sup>. This led to acceleration in public transport infrastructure which has been estimated to be equivalent to an advance of 13 months over the counterfactual due to hosting London 2012<sup>3</sup>. London, especially eastern London, will have gained an exemplary rail transport infrastructure and will yield huge benefits through the legacy period. At the same time the urban design in and around the park will be promoting walking and particularly cycling which is growing in popularity in London.

<sup>1</sup> CSL (2013) *Making a Difference: Commission for a Sustainable London 2012 Post-Games Report*

<sup>2</sup> ODA (2012) *London 2012 Post Games Sustainability Report – A legacy of change*

<sup>3</sup> SPEAR (2013) *London Legacy Supra Evaluation: Final Report*



En11 - Transport Networks

Country (Great Britain)

	Roads											Rail (Km)				
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary <sup>1</sup>				Tertiary <sup>2</sup>					
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural			
	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent
2005	3,520	0.91%	11,107	2.86%	35,550	9.16%	5,550	1.43%	24,638	6.35%	124,635	32.12%	183,007	47.17%		
2006	3,555	0.90%	11,140	2.82%	35,595	9.03%	5,445	1.38%	24,574	6.23%	125,276	31.77%	188,798	47.87%		
2007	3,559	0.90%	11,139	2.82%	35,603	9.02%	5,470	1.39%	24,795	6.28%	125,466	31.77%	188,845	47.82%		
2008	3,559	0.90%	11,106	2.82%	35,586	9.02%	5,476	1.39%	24,685	6.26%	125,442	31.80%	188,614	47.81%		
2009	3,560	0.90%	11,131	2.82%	35,639	9.04%	5,479	1.39%	24,663	6.25%	125,741	31.88%	188,217	47.72%		
2010	3,558	0.90%	11,111	2.82%	35,596	9.03%	5,484	1.39%	24,708	6.27%	125,798	31.91%	187,999	47.68%		
2011	3,617	0.92%	11,077	2.81%	35,664	9.03%	5,498	1.39%	24,717	6.26%	126,070	31.93%	188,247	47.67%		
2012	3,617	0.92%	11,077	2.81%	35,664	9.03%	5,498	1.39%	24,717	6.26%	126,070	31.93%	188,247	47.67%		
2013	3,641	0.92%	11,084	2.80%	35,666	9.02%	5,498	1.39%	24,719	6.25%	126,313	31.94%	188,540	47.68%		
change	122		-23		116		-52		81		1,678		5,534			
2005-13	3.46%		-0.21%		0.33%		-0.94%		0.33%		1.35%		3.02%			

Region (London)

	Roads											Rail (Km)				
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary <sup>1</sup>				Tertiary <sup>2</sup>					
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural			
	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent
2005	60	0.41%	1,658	11.24%	62	0.42%	486	3.30%	25	0.17%	12,161	82.49%	290	1.97%		
2006	60	0.41%	1,658	11.25%	62	0.42%	473	3.21%	24	0.16%	12,166	82.51%	303	2.05%		
2007	60	0.41%	1,659	11.22%	62	0.42%	474	3.20%	25	0.17%	12,209	82.59%	296	2.00%		
2008	60	0.41%	1,659	11.21%	62	0.42%	479	3.24%	31	0.21%	12,209	82.52%	297	2.00%		
2009	60	0.41%	1,659	11.21%	62	0.42%	480	3.24%	29	0.19%	12,249	82.76%	262	1.77%		
2010	60	0.41%	1,658	11.19%	62	0.42%	479	3.23%	37	0.25%	12,258	82.72%	266	1.80%		
2011	60	0.41%	1,651	11.15%	62	0.42%	478	3.23%	39	0.26%	12,257	82.74%	267	1.80%		
2012	60	0.41%	1,651	11.15%	62	0.42%	478	3.23%	39	0.26%	12,257	82.74%	267	1.80%		
2013	60	0.41%	1,652	11.14%	62	0.41%	478	3.22%	39	0.26%	12,272	82.75%	267	1.80%		
change	0		-6		0		-8		14		111		-23			
2005-13	0.00%		-0.35%		0.00%		-1.69%		55.56%		0.92%		-8.03%			

City (Host Boroughs)

	Roads											Rail (Km)				
	Motorway		Principal/Trunk				Secondary <sup>1</sup>				Tertiary <sup>2</sup>					
			Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural			
	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent	km	percent
2005	0	0.00%	285	12.75%	1	0.05%	80	3.56%	0	0.00%	1,866	83.41%	5	0.22%		
2006	0	0.00%	286	12.65%	1	0.05%	78	3.47%	1	0.03%	1,885	83.41%	9	0.39%		
2007	0	0.00%	286	12.64%	1	0.05%	77	3.42%	1	0.04%	1,888	83.43%	9	0.42%		
2008	0	0.00%	286	12.62%	1	0.05%	79	3.47%	1	0.04%	1,890	83.40%	10	0.43%		
2009	0	0.00%	286	12.63%	1	0.05%	79	3.47%	1	0.04%	1,893	83.61%	5	0.20%		
2010	0	0.00%	286	12.59%	1	0.05%	79	3.47%	7	0.30%	1,887	83.22%	8	0.37%		
2011	0	0.00%	279	12.34%	1	0.05%	78	3.47%	8	0.33%	1,882	83.36%	10	0.44%		
2012	0	0.00%	280	11.98%	1	0.05%	86	3.66%	8	0.32%	1,956	83.63%	8	0.35%		
2013	0	0.00%	278	12.31%	1	0.05%	78	3.46%	8	0.34%	1,887	83.47%	8	0.36%		
change	-		-7		0		-2		8		21		3			
2005-13	-		-2.42%				-1.88%				1.13%					

<sup>1</sup> B roads

<sup>2</sup> C and unclassified roads

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## En18 – Solid Waste Treatment

Region (London)

**Data issues**

This indicator measures solid wastes produced, their treatment and means of disposal up to 2013. The data are sourced from the Environmental Agency. 2005 was a transition year between different reporting systems. No disaggregated data are available for the City (6 Host Boroughs) nor for different sectors (e.g. household vs. commercial).

**Presentation**

See Tables overleaf

**Analysis**

The analysis focuses on the Region due to the disaggregated method of collecting waste data by individual waste authorities. Solid waste treatment is analysed by various sectors but predominantly by disposal mechanism.

At its peak in 2008, London produced 765,873 tonnes of hazardous waste. This is more than double the figure for 2007 and 2009. Most of the excess is from the clean up of the Olympic site in Stratford. It consists of contaminated soil and stones that are a result of onsite treatment that has improved the land. In 2008, 46% was deposited outside the region compared to 64% in 2007. However, the increased amount of waste deposited within London is from the Olympic site in Stratford and the actual tonnage of London’s hazardous waste deposited outside the region has increased since 2005. Therefore the Olympics have had a direct positive action on hazardous waste treatment. But we need to be aware of the underlying trend.

Transfer station waste fluctuates but has declined overall since the early construction phase of the Olympic site. Treatment of waste in London has increased significantly from 2005. This relates to improved mechanical biological treatment (MBT) facilities within London and with additional facilities to become operational, this will improve further.

The increase in metal recycling service (MRS) is most likely a direct effect of the end-of-life vehicle (ELV) legislation. This is also directly affected by the rising sale price that recycled metals can attract.

Landfill - Hazardous reached a high in 2008 and can be attributed to Olympic activity. Subsequently, this category has declined to zero by 2013. Non Inert waste (chemically volatile) has reduced consistently since 2007 and can be directly arising from MBT processes as residual waste streams from the processing. Inert waste (chemically stable) has generally been increasing 2005-2013.

**Impact**

Relevance H      Rating G      Confidence H

London and National commercial waste treatment has benefited from the innovative process for treatment of hazardous wastes that are part of the Olympic developments. However we must be aware of underlying trends in the increase of hazardous waste. The clean-up of the Olympic Park did contribute to a one-off spike in the statistics as now confirmed in this report. However, CSL<sup>1</sup> notes that “Following an exemplary performance by Heathrow Terminal 5 in diverting 80% waste from landfill, the ODA set an ambitious target of 90%....Major contractors...regularly report their overall waste performance and regularly exceed 90%. Although these figures have yet to be achieved across the board there is sufficient evidence for us to conclude that the ODA has helped to inspire a step change in the construction sector”. This now points to a positive legacy from London 2012.

<sup>1</sup> CSL (2013) *Making a Difference: Commission for a Sustainable London 2012 Post-Games Report*

**En18 - Solid Waste Treatment**

**Region (London)**

	' 000 tonnes								
	Hazardous Waste		Waste			Landfill			Incineration
	Produced	Deposited	Transfer	Treatment	MRS <sup>1</sup>	Hazardous	Non-inert	Inert	
2002/03	459	56	6644	454	801	-	1894	654	-
2003/04	286	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	284	44	7171	506	490	-	2104	342	-
2005	-	-	7975	1068	925	39	1855	350	-
2006	289	127	6978	1877	869	41	1796	141	1039
2007	306	140	7735	2674	515	50	1849	63	1046
2008	766	416	7722	2921	1054	151	1793	317	1054
2009	310	150	6905	2492	1109	43	1213	213	896
2010	311	136	7077	2591	1240	33	1151	219	1009
2011	360	116	6762	3171	1229	28	1430	365	1468
2012	355	117	6388	4192	1057	1	1036	320	1794
2013	307	128	7326	4783	1103	0	903	581	1761

	kg per person <sup>2</sup>								
	Hazardous Waste		Waste			Landfill			Incineration
	Produced	Deposited	Transfer	Treatment	MRS <sup>1</sup>	Hazardous	Non-inert	Inert	
2002/03	62	8	901	61	109	-	257	89	-
2003/04	39	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004/05	38	6	965	68	66	-	283	46	-
2005	-	-	1061	142	123	5	247	47	-
2006	38	17	918	247	114	5	236	18	137
2007	40	18	1005	348	67	7	240	8	136
2008	98	53	988	374	135	19	230	41	135
2009	39	19	869	314	140	5	153	27	113
2010	39	17	878	321	154	4	143	27	125
2011	44	14	824	387	150	3	174	44	179
2012	43	14	769	505	127	0	125	39	216
2013	36	15	870	568	131	0	107	69	209

- no data

<sup>1</sup> Metal Recycling Service

<sup>2</sup> Based on ONS mid-year estimates

Data Crown Copyright

## En20 – Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic and Paralympic Games

Region (London)

### **Data issues**

This indicator measures the greenhouse gas emissions as a footprint for the period 2005 to 2012 (7 years). As such they are a prediction against which the actual emissions as calculated post-Games event can be compared. These have been broken down by project elements and expressed as thousands of tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. All figures are given as an overall percentage of the reference footprint as well as a percentage of change. Data source is LOCOG.

### **Presentation**

See Tables overleaf.

### **Analysis**

The analysis refers to the data sourced from LOCOG. The Greenhouse Gas emission (GHG) data are calculated on a forward looking estimate for the seven year life time of the project. This does not include long-term Legacy benefit or challenges. It is evident that the overall construction of the Olympic Park produced the highest percentage of GHG emissions. Construction of Olympic venues resulted in 1442 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (43%), spectator and other associated impacts were 988 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (30%) and transport infrastructure was an additional 18% (588 tCO<sub>2</sub>e) of the actual footprint. It is clear that the overall strategic focus was on reducing embodied impacts given that more than 60% of all GHG produced was through Construction and Infrastructure projects.

The level of ktCO<sub>2</sub>e impact from the spectators represents a significant proportion of the total footprint. It has increased 35% from 2009 reference footprint to 2012 actual footprint.

The calculated actual footprint for staging the Games shows large savings in venue energy use and overlay where there is reduction of 115 tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 52% between 2012 reference footprint and actual footprint). There are also some carbon compensation benefits in technology (237 tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

See also indicator En04, En05 and En20

### **Impact**

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

M

In terms of Greenhouse Gas emissions, the delivery of an Olympic Games would appear to have a negative effect. However, there were successful compensation initiatives such as ODA's ReFit project on housing and schools in East London and BP's Target Neutral. Also uptake of London 2012's carbon footprint methodology and low carbon sourcing policies is likely to have had a wider 'ripple' effect that reflect uncalculated but potentially significant carbon savings.

The staging of any international event (not just the Games) will have a GHG impact and it is inconceivable that the Olympic and Paralympic Games (and all other mega events) should cease in order not to have such an impact. LOCOG achieved 28% savings against its reference footprint, largely through managing embodied carbon in overlay materials, as well as resource efficiencies in energy and fuel consumption. The total calculated actual footprint of 3.3m tCO<sub>2</sub>e represents only about 0.5% of the one year's emissions for the UK (see En04). Long term benefits of the Olympic infrastructure need to be emphasised.

## En20 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic and Paralympic Games

### Region (London)

Breakdown of reference and actual carbon footprint	Reference footprint 2009 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Actual footprint 2012 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	% by actual footprint 2012	% change between 2009 and 2012
Venues (ODA)	1,728	1,442	43%	-17%
Infrastructure (ODA)	161	159	5%	-1%
Infrastructure (non-ODA)	429	429	13%	0%
Operations (LOCOG)	400	311	9%	-22%
Spectators (and other associated impacts)	730	988	30%	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>3329</b>		<b>-3%</b>

LOCOG owned carbon footprint	Original (2009) reference footprint (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Revised (2011) reference footprint (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Revised (2012) reference footprint (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Actual footprint 2012 (ktCO <sub>2</sub> e)	% by actual footprint 2012	% change between 2012 reference & actual footprint
Venue energy use	15	95	91	60	19%	-34%
Overlay	152	131	131	47	15%	-64%
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment (FF&E)	47	40	40	38	12%	-5%
IT services	50	39	39	37	12%	-5%
Transport services	34	11	13	11	4%	-15%
Travel grants	29	29	29	31	10%	7%
Games workforce and athletes	16	16	16	15	5%	-6%
Ceremonies and culture	8	8	8	5	2%	-38%
of which Torch Relay	3.5	3.9	3.5	1	0%	-71%
Other smaller items	51	51	51	51	16%	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>296</b>		
Additional accommodation	-	-	12	12	4%	0%
Hotel ships	-	-	4	4	1%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>311</b>		<b>-28%</b>

Summary of carbon compensation benefits	ktCO <sub>2</sub> e	percentage
Carbon offsetting (BP Target Neutral)	99	42%
IT equipment reuse	4	2%
Temporary venue reuse/recycling	19	8%
End of life management of FF&E etc	35	15%
Renewables systems legacy	78	33%
<b>Total estimated compensation</b>	<b>237</b>	

ktCO<sub>2</sub>e = thousands of tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent

Data copyright LOCOG

<b>En21 - Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes</b>			
<b>En24 - Olympic-Induced Housing</b>			
City (6 Host Boroughs)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>This indicator measures land use change induced by the London 2012 Games, and consequent on that, housing development. These two indicators are focused on the Olympic Park and its surrounding development area as the main site for permanent land use change directly resulting from the London 2012 Games. The data source is the London Legacy Development Corporation <i>Local Plan 2015 to 2031</i> which was adopted on the 21 July 2015.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See Table and Map overleaf.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>The London 2012 Games provided the opportunity and blueprint for achieving the bringing back into productive use and regeneration of a “long neglected brownfield area of the city”<sup>1</sup>. The London 2012 Master-plan was to transform this area into “an urban green space, with lush meadows, lawns, wetlands, woodlands and wildlife habitats alongside sports venues, housing and supporting infrastructure and buildings. Disused buildings were demolished, rivers dredged, and power cables buried in new tunnels, while above ground new roads and bridges were created to link the different parts of the Olympic Park and neighbouring communities”<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Post-Games long term development is now managed by the LLDC and their <i>Local Plan 2015 to 2031</i> sets out the aspiration for the completion of this new city district. It will have: a town centre adjoining the existing Stratford town centre, residential neighbourhoods (24,000 new homes, of which 35% will be affordable) and employment clusters (to include universities and museums) together with the permanent sporting venues. There is also provision for community infrastructure: schools, healthcare, nurseries, community centres, play areas and open space</p> <p>New sporting facilities available for elite and public use that were London 2012 venues are: the Stadium, the Copper Box, the London Aquatics Centre, the Lee Valley Velopark, the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre, Lee Valley White Water centre.</p> <p>See also indicator En06, So14</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	H	Rating
			G
			Confidence
			H
<p>The London 2012 Games has been a catalyst for the transformation of an under used and brownfield site not so far from the centre of London. Dissenters will say that existing communities and business were disrupted, compulsorily purchased and removed to make way for the site preparation and construction. Nevertheless, these are being replaced by many more houses and employment opportunities. A key legacy promise was to transform the heart of East London, an area that needed extensive regeneration. That is being achieved. Some debate continues though as to whether sufficient of the new the homes will be affordable for local residents and that there is a sense that the target of 35% affordable homes is being steadily eroded<sup>3</sup>.</p>			

<sup>1</sup> Poynter & Viehoff (2015) Introduction: Cities and Sports Mega-events. In *Mega-event cities: urban legacies of global sports events* (eds, Viehoff & Poynter), Ashgate.

<sup>2</sup> ODA (2015) *Report and Accounts presented to Parliament pursuant to articles 4(3) and 5(5) of the Olympic Delivery Authority (Dissolution) Order 2014/3184*

<sup>3</sup> House of Lords debate on *Olympics 2012: Regeneration Legacy*, 5 November 2015

## En21 - Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes & En24 - Olympic-Induced Housing

### In relation to land use changes, from 2015 to 2031, London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) has

objective to establish and maintain locally distinctive neighbourhoods which meet housing needs, while providing excellent and easily accessible social infrastructure.

This will mean that development will:

- be designed to respond to context
- utilise heritage assets to shape local identity
- incorporate the highest standards of design and architecture
- contribute to the green infrastructure network
- help meet the targets set out in Biodiversity Action Plans.

strategic policy of integrating the natural, built and historic environment,  
by ensuring development:

1. Gives primary consideration to the creation of 'place'
2. Enhances its built, historic and landscape context
3. Maintains and promotes local distinctiveness
4. Protects biodiversity and provides green infrastructure networks where possible
5. Facilitates safe access for all to waterside and green environments
6. Is at least air quality neutral and minimises impact from noise
7. Supports the delivery of the Sub Area priorities
8. Respects the Legacy Corporation's Design Quality Policy.

### In relation to housing, from 2015 to 2031, LLDC has

objective to create a high-quality built and natural environment that integrates new development with waterways, green space and the historic environment

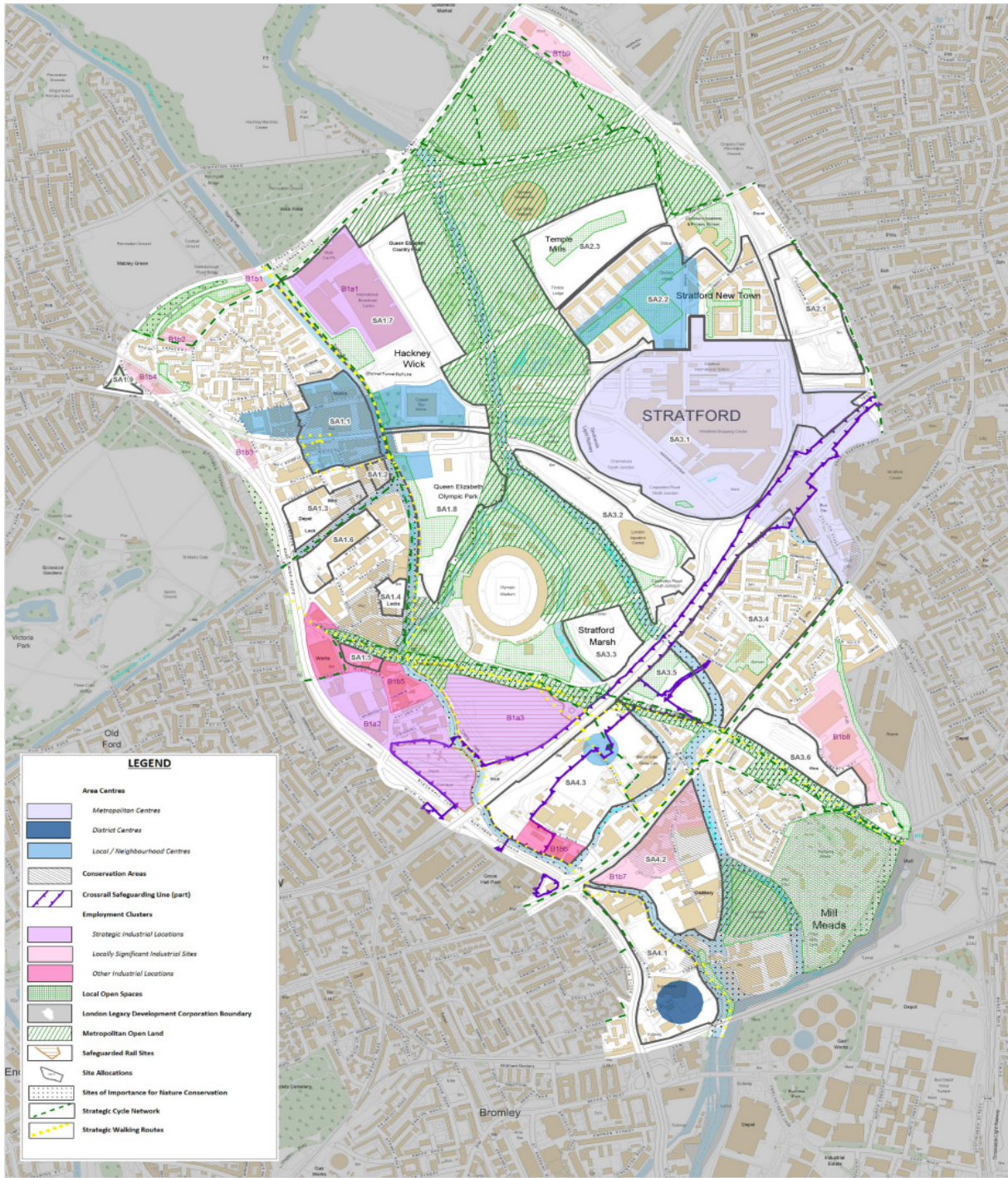
This will mean:

- Delivering more than 24,000 new homes within a range of sizes and tenures
- Ensuring homes are accessible to and affordable for a broad spectrum of the community, and meet specialist accommodation requirements
- The delivery of at least four new primary schools and one new secondary school
- The delivery and maintenance of sufficient new health and general community meeting places, including space suitable for faith use.

strategic policy of maximising housing and infrastructure provision within new neighbourhoods,  
through:

1. Delivering in excess of the London Plan target of 1,471 housing units per annum, of which a minimum of 455 will be affordable
2. Providing for identified size and tenure requirements, particularly family housing in all tenures
3. Providing specialist housing and specific housing products which contribute towards the overall housing mix and meet identified requirements
4. Safeguarding existing residential units and land
5. Retaining existing community infrastructure and requiring the provision of new community infrastructure alongside new development.

## En21 - Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes & En24 - Olympic-Induced Housing



**LONDON LEGACY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

Adopted: 21/7/2015  
Scale: 1:7500  
Scaled at page size: A2

Available from:  
<http://queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/~media/lldc/local-plan/adoption-july-2015/detailed-plan-policies-map-a2p-v29g.pdf>

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**Local Plan Policies Map**

Sign Off:  
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## En26 – Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues

Country (UK)

**Data issues**

This indicator focuses on the total capacity of the venues taking into account pre-existing venues, the Olympic and Paralympic mode and post-Olympic reassignment and redevelopment. The data presented overleaf is sourced from LOCOG and gives Games time spectator capacity for each venue.

**Presentation**

See Table overleaf.

- A Lee Valley White Water Centre – Canoe Slalom
- B Eton Dorney – Rowing, Canoe Sprint, Rowing
- C Hampden Park – Football
- D Millennium Stadium – Football
- E Hadleigh Farm – Cycling (Mountain Bike)
- F Old Trafford – Football
- G St James' Park – Football
- H Weymouth and Portland – Sailing, Sailing
- I City of Coventry Stadium – Football



Venues outside London:

For an interactive guide on venues and their post-Games use, see:  
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/olympics/7908313/London-2012-Olympics-venue-guide.html>

**Analysis**

Thirty-seven venues were used for London 2012. Of these six were existing football stadiums, one was an existing cricket ground (Lords), one was an existing tennis competition venue (Wimbledon), and another was an existing racing track (Brands Hatch). Thirteen of the venues made use of other existing buildings (temporarily transformed into sports venues) and existing parks/open spaces on which temporary structures could be built and allowed for a geographical spread within London. A numbers of the newly built facilities (Eton Manor, Velodrome, BMX, White Water Centre) were built for a specific legacy client – the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority – who have specific legacy and sustainability plans in place for the long-term use of these facilities. The Basketball and Water Polo arenas will be removed and the seating capacity of the Aquatics Centre reduced and will be taken over by Newham. As yet not legacy owner/user of the main stadium has been contracted.

<b>Impact</b>	Relevance <span style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">H</span>	Rating <span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">G</span>	Confidence <span style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">H</span>
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The use of existing structures and temporary sports venues in attractive setting has reduced the possibility of ‘white elephant’ venues in legacy. A number of high profile permanent new venues have ownership by a legacy partner and have been built with their legacy plans in mind. Those permanent venues within the now Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, some of which have required post-Games transformation, have all got primary tenants. The longest and most expensive transformation has been the main stadium which will fully open to the public in 2016 (though some 2015 Rugby World Cup matches were staged there). The former broadcast and media centres have legacy use with IT, media and the creative industries. Of the permanent venues and structures that remain, there are no ‘white elephants’.

En26 - Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues

Country (United Kingdom)

Code	English Name	Type	Olympic Sports	Paralympic Sports	Capacity	Built for Olympics <sup>1</sup>	Remain in Legacy <sup>2</sup>
COV	City of Coventry Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 32,500	No	Yes
WIM	Wimbledon	Competition Venue - OLY	Tennis	N/A	Gross capacity: 30,000	No	Yes
WEA	Wembley Arena	Competition Venue - OLY	Badminton, Rhythmic Gymnastics	N/A	Gross capacity: 6,000	No	Yes
BRH	Brands Hatch	Competition Venue - PAR	N/A	Road Cycling	Gross capacity: 5,000	No	Yes
HAD	Hadleigh Farm	Competition Venue - OLY	Mountain Bike	N/A	Gross capacity: 20,000 (2,000 seated)	Yes	Yes
ETD	Eton Dorney	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Rowing, Flatwater Canoe	Rowing	Gross capacity: 30,000 (20,000 seated)	No	Yes
GRP	Greenwich Park	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Equestrian, Modern Pentathlon (Riding), Combined Event (Shooting & Running))	Equestrian	Gross capacity : 23,000; 75,000 (Cross Country Day only)	Yes	No
HAP	Hampton Court Palace	Competition Venue - OLY	Road Cycling - Time Trial	N/A	No ticketed spectators	-	-
HGP	Horse Guards Parade	Competition Venue - OLY	Beach Volleyball	N/A	Gross capacity : 15,000	Yes	No
HYD	Hyde Park	Competition Venue - OLY	Triathlon; 10km Open Water Swim	N/A	Gross seated capacity: 3,000	Yes	No
HAM	Hampden Park	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity : 52,000	No	Yes
MIL	Millennium Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 74,600	No	Yes
EN1	ExCeL - North Arena 1	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Table Tennis	Table Tennis	Gross capacity: 6,000	No	No
EN2	ExCeL - North Arena 2	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Judo, Wrestling	Wheelchair Fencing, Judo	Gross capacity: 10,000	No	No
ES1	ExCeL - South Arena 1	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Taekwondo, Fencing	Boccia	Gross capacity: 8,000	No	No
ES2	ExCeL - South Arena 2	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Boxing	Sitting Volleyball	Gross capacity: 10,000	No	No
ES3	ExCeL - South Arena 3	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Weightlifting	Power Lifting	Gross capacity: 8,000	No	No
NGA	North Greenwich Arena	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Artistic Gymnastics, Trampoline, Basketball (finals)	WC Basketball	Gross capacity: 20,000 (BBall: 16,500 Gymnastics)	No	No
AQC	Aquatics Centre	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Swimming, Diving, Synchronised Swimming, Modern Pentathlon (swimming), Water Polo (finals)	Swimming	Gross capacity: 17,500	Yes	Yes
AWP	Water Polo Arena	Competition Venue - OLY	Water Polo	N/A	Gross capacity: 5,000	Yes	No
BBA	Basketball Arena	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Basketball, Handball	Wheelchair Rugby; Wheelchair Basketball (Prelims)	Gross capacity: 12,000	Yes	No
BMX	BMX Track	Competition Venue - OLY	BMX	N/A	Gross capacity: 6,000	Yes	Yes
ETM	Eton Manor	Competition Venue - PAR	N/A	Wheelchair Tennis Venue	Gross capacity: 9,000	Yes	Yes
HBA	Copper Box	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Handball, Modern Pentathlon (Fencing)	Goalball	Gross capacity: 7,000	Yes	Yes
HOC	Riverbank Arena	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Hockey	Paralympic 5 a side Football Paralympic 7-a-side Football	Gross capacity: 16,000	Yes	No
STA	Olympic Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Athletics	Athletics	Gross capacity: 80,000	Yes	Yes
VEL	Velodrome	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Cycling (track)	Cycling (track)	Gross capacity: 6,000	Yes	Yes
RAB	Royal Artillery Barracks	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Shooting	Shooting, Archery	Gross capacity: 7,500	Yes	No
OLD	Old Trafford	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 75,000	No	Yes
SJP	St James' Park	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 52,000	No	Yes
LCG	Lord's Cricket Ground	Competition Venue - OLY	Archery	N/A	Gross capacity: 6,500	No	Yes
LVC	Lee Valley White Water Centre	Competition Venue - OLY	Canoe Slalom	N/A	Gross capacity: 12,000	Yes	Yes
BXH	Box Hill	Managed spectator area	Road Cycling - Road Race	N/A	Gross capacity: 20,000	No	No
MLL	The Mall	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Marathon, Race Walk, Road Cycling - Race (TBA)	Marathon (TBA)	Gross capacity: 5,000 (3,000 seated) (Start/Finish)	No	No
EAR	Earls Court	Competition Venue - OLY	Indoor Volleyball	N/A	Gross capacity: 15,000-18,000	No	No
WEM	Wembley Stadium	Competition Venue - OLY	Football	N/A	Gross capacity: 90,000	No	Yes
WAP	Weymouth and Portland	Competition Venue - OLY/PAR	Sailing	Sailing	Gross Capacity of parallel events: Up to 125,000	No	Yes

<sup>1</sup> Where a building pre-exists the London 2012 Olympics then it is classed as not built for the Olympics even though internal spaces may have been temporarily altered to suit the event; where an existing park or open space has been used for the construction of a temporary venue then it is classed as being built for the Olympics

<sup>2</sup> Where an existing building is reverted to its original use and is no longer a competition venue then it does not remain in legacy, this does not mean that the building was demolished

Data Copyright LOCOG

## En29 – Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure

City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator lists the main characteristics of transport infrastructure projects related to the Games and context activities. Data source is ODA. Data covers projects over the period of April 2009 - May 2012 across the 6 host boroughs.

### Presentation

See Table overleaf.

### Analysis

Olympic induced transport infrastructure (£400.7m) carries a mandatory equality (disability access) duty. According to DCMS, transport investment will have impacts on labour markets, businesses and the wider economy plus social impacts and impacts on specific landmark locations too. The projects listed overleaf are those under the responsibility of the ODA. However a large number of other transport projects were being undertaken in preparation for London 2012, the investment estimated between £6.5bn<sup>1</sup> and £7.2bn<sup>2</sup>.

The ten ODA specific projects can be bundled into three groups;

1 – Waterways, 2 - Walking and cycling, 3 - Rail based and sidings

The projects which are rail based consist of either totally new facilities, upgrading of passenger space and comfort or improvement of connected infrastructure. Overall these have provided improvements in quantitative terms of the number of passengers moved, and in qualitative terms of a better experience whilst travelling and will have a positive impact on getting to and from venues. Javlin, Stratford International and North London Overground improvements addressed a historical gap in public transport connecting the five boroughs into the rest of London.

The sustainability improvement projects that promote walking and cycling will both reduce the burden on other means of transport and have a positive health and well being impact on the cyclist and/or walker, and are sustainability benefits. This category of activity needs social support mechanisms to make the experience safe particularly for those with less physical ability and minority ethnic groups who may not have a walking culture particularly in open spaces.

The water based transport projects have the least impact quantitatively but have a heritage and environmental outcome which is important particularly in terms of the Docklands and East of London history

Overall, with the emphasis on means of transport that are group-based or non fuel consumption, these projects will help reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of the Games and will address regeneration in legacy.

See also indicators En11 and Ec06

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The Transport Infrastructure data sourced by the ODA does have relevance to the impact on the Olympic Games only from the indication of investment and the capacity increase of public transport providing the estimate of increased passengers. Although it does not offer a quantitative estimate of CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction per project, overall it is expected to have reduced CO<sub>2</sub> footprint connected with travel to and from the venues. To reiterate En11, London 2012 was committed to being a public transport Games and although much of the new and improved infrastructure was an acceleration of existing plans caused by the Games and it is available in legacy considerably earlier than otherwise would have been the case.

<sup>1</sup> SPEAR (2013) *London Legacy Supra Evaluation: Final Report*

<sup>2</sup> GLA Transport Committee (2013) *London 2012 and the Transport Legacy*

En29 - Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Project 1	Project 2	Project 3	Project 4	Project 5	Project 6	Project 7	Project 8	Project 9	Project 10
Name of the project	Cycling & Walking	Waterborne Passenger Transport	Angel Lane Freight Loop and Platform 10a	Lea Valley Bi-directional Signalling and Platform Extensions	Stratford Regional Station	DLR Infrastructure Works	West Ham Station	North London Line	Javelin Project Development & Infrastructure Works	Orient Way
Location of the project	Greater London Area, particularly around venues	River Thames in: - central London and inner east London - between Windsor and Dorney	Stratford Regional Station	Stratford Regional Station	Stratford Regional Station	DLR Routes	West Ham Station	North London Line Route	Stratford & St Pancras	Stratford Area
Authority/owner	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA	ODA
New or already planned	Already planned	Already planned	Some works already planned	Some works already planned	Some works already planned	Some works already planned	Already planned	Some works already planned	Already Planned	Already planned
Type of project and main characteristics	The project objective is to meet and stimulate demand for walking and cycling trips for spectators and workforce at competition venues within and outside London and during legacy. And also free up public transport capacity. This will be achieved through the delivery of walking and cycling route infrastructure enhancements.	To provide a framework for the operation of waterborne transport services for spectators travelling to the Games.	The project includes a platform re-instatement and extension, associated track works to allow for 12-car passenger trains and for 450m east bound freight trains to be held clear of the main line and junctions.	This project includes the installation of additional signals, a new crossover, the extension of platforms 11 and 12 at Stratford to handle 8 car trains instead of the present 4 car	Capacity enhancement works at Stratford Regional Station for Games and legacy. ODA are funding this project with TfL and Network Rail acting as the transport delivery partners.	Enhancing DLR services and network, including: - Capacity enhancement to allow 3 car trains - Conversion of the North London Line heavy rail services to DLR operation - Increased capacity at stations to meet Games demand at Prince Regent and Custom House for ExCeL - Improved service resilience measures	ODAT are funding and delivering this project. The works are to ensure adequate and safe passage for the volume of spectators expected to use West Ham Station and the Greenway (for access to the southern Olympic Park entrance) during the Games. West Ham will relieve pressure on Stratford Regional Station (SRS) and will provide contingency if SRS is closed.	The North London Line project is being delivered by Network Rail. ODA funding for this project is a capped contribution of £107m. The scope includes a mixture of infrastructure enhancements, planned renewals, and accelerated renewals including; renewal and near-doubling of signalling operations, additional tracks, longer platforms, re-gauged bridges, and enhanced electrical supplies.	Scope includes a contribution to the permanent works at Stratford International which comprise of a lift, stair cases, and a bridge over the railway. Other temporary infrastructure overlays are required at games time and will be funded by ODA.	The primary objectives of the project are: 1) Vacant possession of the existing Thornton's Field sidings to be completed by 30th June 2008 2) To make available new sidings at Orient Way with the equivalent functionality of the existing Thornton's Field sidings
Length of the project	Up to May 2011	Up to Dec 2011	Up to Apr 2011	Up to Apr 2011	Up to Dec 2010	Up to Dec 2010	Up to May 2011	Up to Dec 2011	Up to May 2012	Project completed June 2008
Peak transport capacity	On peak days there will be 14,000 spectators walking and 4,420 spectators cycling to the Olympic Park.	Average of 6,000 additional river passenger trips during the Games	Enables 50% more 12 car operation to Stratford Regional Station during the Games	Allows capacity for an 8 car operation (compared to the current 4 car operation) to Stratford Regional Station during the Games	Games required capacity is 120,000 passengers (peak three hours on the busiest day), vs. current capacity of 37,000 passengers	3 hour peak flow arrivals on DLR to Games venues - 29,900 passengers	Capacity required - 380 eastbound passengers per train, every 2 minutes	The main objective is to run 8 passenger trains per hour, using 4 car sets, providing capacity of approx. 250% over the present operation	Maximum capacity of 12,000 per hour in each direction	n/a
Total investments and funding sources	£11.6m	£0.6m Capex	£19.6m	£14.1m	£125.7m	£80.5m	£11.3m	£107m	£7.1m	£23.2m
Compliance with accessibility criteria for people with disabilities	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

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## En33 – New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities

City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator provides an inventory of new waste and wastewater treatment facilities being built for the Games. Data provided by ODA.

### Presentation

#### City (5 Host Boroughs)

Name of facility	The Old Ford Water Recycling Plant (WRP).
Location of project	Old Ford (south-west corner of the Olympic Park).
Direct relation to	The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) and Thames Water. After the Games the facility will continue to provide recycled water to the venues and infrastructure on the Park for non-potable use.
Type of treatment	Recycle and clean water. It treats wastewater from the Northern Outfall Sewer and feeds in to a non-potable network that connects to the Olympic Park for toilet flushing and irrigation, and to the Energy Centre for cooling water. The Old Ford WRP provides recycled water to the Park for non-potable use.
Project dates	A planning application was submitted to the ODA Planning Decisions Team in early 2010. The planning authority has then consulted with local residents and businesses about the application. It was officially opened on 24 November 2011.
Capacity	Providing 574 cubic metres per day of non-drinkable water for the Olympic Park. This is in excess of the entire Olympic village water consumption by Code for sustainable Homes level 3/4
Total investment	£7m. The project was jointly funded by the ODA and Thames Water Utilities Limited (Thames Water), with the ODA taking delivery responsibility for the distribution network and Thames Water for the WRP.
Recycled water used to irrigate the Parklands	100% of parklands watering demand can be met from the Old Ford Water Recycling Plant ( <i>Your Park, Our Planet</i> , LLDC, Environmental Sustainability Report, 2014)

Data copyright Olympic Delivery Authority

Name of facility	Closed Loop PET Recycling plant
Location of project	Barking & Dagenham
Direct relation to	The plant is managed by Closed Loop Environmental Solutions of London, part of Visy Closed Loop. Sponsors include: London Mayor's Office, London Remade, WRAP, Marks and Spencer
Type of treatment	polyethylene terephthalate (PET) recycling
Project dates	Start 2005, completion June 2008
Capacity	The plant converts 35,000t a year of wastewater, soft drinks and cosmetics PET bottles into food packaging (910 million bottles)
Total investment	£12m of inward investment; further £12m for planned expanded capacity for a further 25,000t PET

Data copyright Kable packaging-gateway.com

### **Analysis**

**Wastewater Treatment:** The Old Ford Water Recycling Plant treats wastewater from the Northern Outfall Sewer and feeds in to a non-potable network that connects to the Olympic Park for toilet flushing and irrigation, and to the Energy Centre for cooling water. The scheme was set up as part of the ODA's Sustainable Water Strategy, which had a target to reduce potable water by 40%. It is possible to imagine that after the Games the total reduction in potable water consumption can hit the 40% reduction target though this will depend on the final population densities and demand from businesses. Currently "The combined effect of all water saving measures achieved 58%, clearly exceeding the target." (<http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk/publications/the-old-ford-water-recycling-plant-and-non-potable-water.php>).

**Waste Treatment:** The Closed Loop PET Recycling plant was the first polyethylene terephthalate recycling plant to be built in the UK. This is not linked to the London 2012 Games but represents a wider opportunity for PET recycling in London and the South East. Plastic drinking bottles are recycled into pellets which are then sold to manufacturers. The plant is estimated to reduce annual carbon emissions by about 52,500 tons.

### **Impact**

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**G**

Confidence

**H**

The Old Ford Water Recycling Plant is an industrial scale experiment in the recycling of black water and by all accounts has been a success. We have not been able to verify the percentage of total non-drinking water the facility provided during Games time but it will continue to have impact in legacy. Water demand in London is increasing annually and the overall Olympic effect will be minimal in real terms. As seen by DCMS, this activity will contribute both to the sustainability and improving living standards targets in East of London. Games-time drinking bottle waste was recycled at a PET plant in Lincolnshire constructed as a joint venture with Coca Cola Enterprises.

## 6. Socio-Cultural Indicators

Code	Indicator Name	Impact		
		Relevance	Rating	Confidence
So06	Poverty and Social Exclusion	H	G	H
So07	Educational Level	H	Y	H
So08	Crime Rates	H	G	H
So09	Health	H	Y	H
So10	Nutrition	H	Y	H
So12	Sport and Physical Activities	H	Y	H
So13	School Sports	H	Y	H
So14	Available Sports Facilities	H	G	H
So16	Top-Level Sportsmen and Women	H	G	H
So18	World and Continental Championships	H	G	H
So19	Results at Olympics and World Championships	H	G	H
So37	National Sport Development	H	G	H
So20	National Anti-Doping Controls	H	G	H
So25	Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games	H	G	H
So27	Votes Connected with the Olympic Games	H	G	H
So28	Consultation with Specific Groups	H	G	H
So29	Opinion Polls	H	G	H
So30	Participation of Minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games	H	G	H
So31	Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing	H	Y	H
So32	Olympic Educational Activities	H	G	H
So34	Cultural Programme	H	G	H
So38	Volunteers	H	G	H
So39	Spectators	H	G	H
So40	Attending events – affordable Games	H	G	H
So44	Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society	H	Y	H
So45	Support Network for People With Disabilities	M	Y	H
So48	Accessibility of Public Services	H	G	H

## So06 – Poverty and Social Exclusion

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

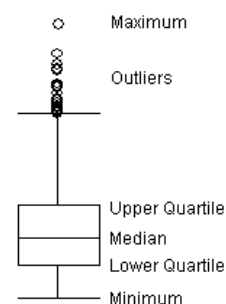
### Data issues

This indicator measures levels of poverty and social exclusion as socially defined by the Host Country. Widely used in England to measure poverty and social exclusion is the Index of Deprivation based on seven domains: income, employment, health and disability, education and skills, barriers to housing and services, crime, living environment. Indices are not disaggregated by BAME communities. The data are from the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Indices are available at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level with average 1,500 residents. Following the 2011 Census, the geography of LSOAs was revised, however the boundaries of the vast majority of LSOAs are unchanged. There are 4,765 LSOAs in London and 823 LSOAs in six host Boroughs for 2004, 2007 and 2010. There are 4642 LSOAs in London and 778 LSOAs in six host Boroughs in 2015. Such minor changes of LSOAs don't have noticeable effects on the boxplots of this indicator.

### Presentation

See Diagrams overleaf. The interpretation of these boxplots is as follows:



### Analysis

There are subtle differences in the way the Index of Deprivation and its domains are calculated in successive editions. This reflects changes in the way administrative data are collected, changes in the benefits system and so on. So the deprivation scores are not strictly comparable over time but nevertheless the boxplots summarise the degree of deprivation. So, also presented here are box plots of the rank of the scores which can better reflect relative change over time. The ranks are for England: 1 is highest ranked deprivation, 32,838 is lowest ranked deprivation. Income deprivation is based on the proportion of the population reliant on means tested benefits. The box plots show the heightened levels of deprivation in the Host Boroughs compared with London as a whole. In both cases, the median rank fell between 2004 and 2007 indicating a worsening situation, but then improved slightly by 2010 but then rose sharply in 2015 though remaining roughly in the lower quartile for London.

See also indicator So31 and So48.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

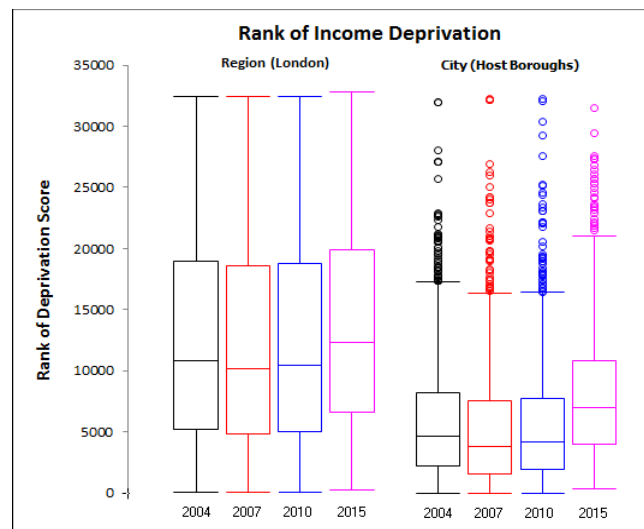
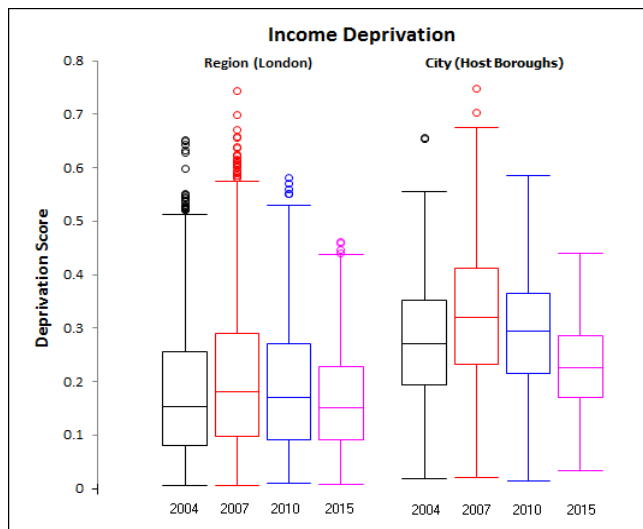
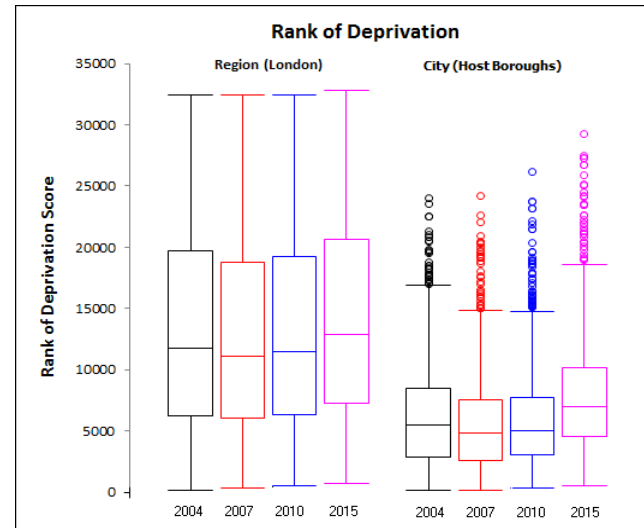
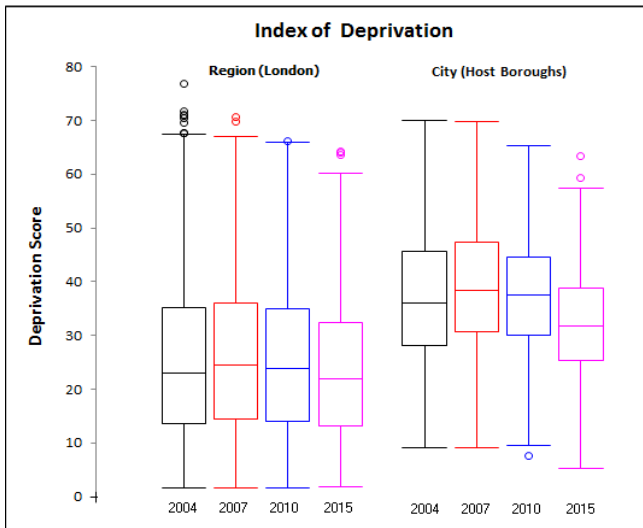
H

In the Games-time report we concluded that it was still too early to be able to discern any Games effect in poverty and social exclusion from the indices of deprivation. The 2015 data now shows a marked improvement over 2010. These ranked indices are important markers in evaluating the transformation of East London as a legacy of the London 2012 Games. We would conclude that the change seen here is part of the legacy effect of London 2012



So06 - Poverty and Social Exclusion

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)



**So07 – Educational Level**

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

**Data issues**

This indicator can be used to assess changes in the educational achievement of the population over the twelve year Games period. The 2003 data set on literacy (used in the Initial Situation Report) has not been repeated. Instead, an annual data series started in 2005 by the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills surveying the educational level of the working age population is now used. It is not possible to separate out primary education as it is assumed that all children in the UK complete primary and secondary education. It is however possible to distinguish by gender those with no formal qualifications, a low qualification from secondary education (Level 1), a good qualification from secondary and post-secondary education (including apprenticeships, Level 2/3), and qualifications from higher education (Level 4/5).

**Presentation**

See Tables and Graphs overleaf.

**Analysis**

For London, the qualifications profile has improved over the period 2005-2014. The percentage of the working age population with no qualifications or Level 1 qualifications has fallen whilst the percentage with higher education qualifications (Level 4/5) has risen to 46%, an increase of 12 percentage points over the period. There is a gender imbalance with a higher proportion of females having no qualifications or Level 1 and which persists. In higher education qualifications an initial gender imbalance righted itself in 2006 and 2007 but initial signs that it may be widening again at the time of the Games seems to have been unfounded with the gap closing again.

For the Host Boroughs, the qualifications profile is generally below that of London with a considerably higher proportion with no qualifications and a lower proportion with higher education qualifications. Nevertheless, the percentages of no qualifications are falling faster than London as a whole (a closing of the gap between Host Boroughs and London as a whole), and similarly for the rise in those with higher education qualifications. In this sense, the Host Boroughs are going in the same direction as London. However, the gap in higher education qualifications has been widening from a low in 2011. If anything, in 2014 female residents of the Host Boroughs seem to have higher educational levels than males.

See also indicator So32.

**Impact**

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**Y**

Confidence

**H**

The rise in educational standards evident in the period 2005-2014 cannot be attributed solely to the Olympic effect as increasing the educational level of the workforce has been a fundamental mantra of governments since 1997. Spending on primary and secondary education has been increased above inflation and has been a safeguarded area of government spending during the recession. Targets for participation rates in higher education of the 18-30 age group were set at 50% for London in the early part of this decade leading to an expansion in university provision. Particular focus of government policy has been on deprived areas such as in East London. That having been said, the new private rental accommodation in and around the Olympic Park will have attracted better qualified residents into the area.

So07 - Education Level (working age population<sup>1</sup>)

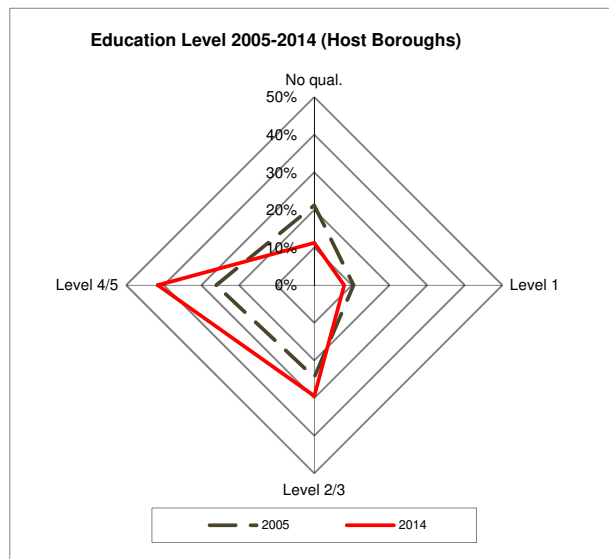
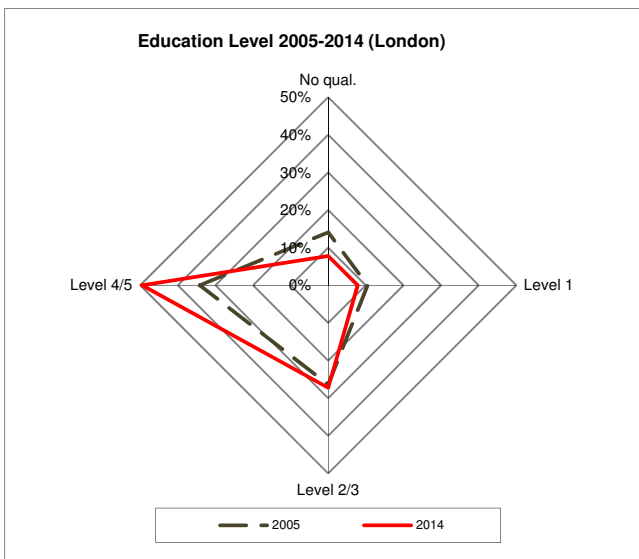
Region (London)

	No qualifications			Level 1			Level 2/3			Level 4/5		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2005	13.15%	15.10%	14.09%	9.41%	11.52%	10.43%	27.07%	25.66%	26.39%	35.13%	33.12%	34.15%
2006	13.13%	14.16%	13.63%	8.84%	10.68%	9.73%	26.49%	25.39%	25.96%	35.67%	35.36%	35.52%
2007	12.59%	13.05%	12.81%	8.60%	10.55%	9.54%	25.95%	25.55%	25.75%	37.96%	37.37%	37.68%
2008	11.72%	12.32%	12.01%	9.34%	10.54%	9.92%	25.13%	25.34%	25.23%	39.41%	38.18%	38.81%
2009	11.11%	12.39%	11.75%	8.61%	10.28%	9.44%	24.62%	25.14%	24.88%	40.89%	39.27%	40.08%
2010	9.34%	10.58%	9.96%	7.76%	10.42%	9.08%	25.60%	25.26%	25.43%	43.07%	41.35%	42.22%
2011	8.84%	9.68%	9.25%	8.96%	10.67%	9.80%	25.57%	25.38%	25.48%	47.04%	45.46%	46.26%
2012	8.57%	8.74%	8.65%	7.94%	9.13%	8.54%	27.78%	27.62%	27.70%	47.79%	46.89%	47.34%
2013	7.83%	8.05%	7.94%	8.45%	8.92%	8.69%	26.71%	27.05%	26.88%	48.71%	48.75%	48.74%
2014	7.40%	8.20%	7.80%	7.88%	7.77%	7.82%	27.05%	27.41%	27.23%	49.24%	49.72%	49.48%

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	No qualifications			Level 1			Level 2/3			Level 4/5		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2005	19.92%	22.62%	21.23%	9.15%	11.87%	10.46%	24.85%	23.70%	24.46%	27.03%	25.03%	26.06%
2006	18.72%	20.19%	19.44%	10.00%	10.87%	10.44%	23.37%	25.44%	24.48%	29.35%	27.86%	28.68%
2007	17.96%	20.93%	19.42%	10.36%	11.81%	11.06%	23.06%	24.31%	23.91%	32.49%	28.85%	30.75%
2008	18.93%	20.06%	18.59%	8.35%	10.43%	9.35%	25.20%	22.76%	24.03%	34.95%	33.52%	34.27%
2009	15.54%	18.72%	17.10%	8.59%	10.77%	9.64%	22.65%	23.80%	23.39%	34.30%	31.06%	32.66%
2010	14.01%	15.05%	14.53%	7.99%	11.64%	9.81%	23.68%	25.26%	24.58%	36.51%	33.31%	34.90%
2011	12.40%	13.02%	12.71%	10.00%	11.26%	10.65%	23.81%	25.02%	24.56%	43.36%	39.62%	41.48%
2012	12.00%	12.60%	12.29%	7.83%	9.72%	8.75%	26.21%	26.97%	26.66%	43.85%	40.38%	42.17%
2013	11.03%	11.98%	11.49%	8.42%	9.44%	8.92%	27.41%	27.90%	26.34%	43.15%	41.64%	42.40%
2014	11.63%	10.88%	11.26%	7.91%	8.03%	7.96%	29.02%	29.68%	29.44%	40.93%	42.20%	41.58%

<sup>1</sup> Working age population is 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men  
 Level 1: NVQ level 1 or GCSE grade D-G as highest qualification  
 Level 2/3: NVQ levels 2 and 3 or GCSE grades A\*-C or GCE A-level as highest qualification  
 Level 4/5: a qualification resulting from higher education as highest qualification



Data Crown Copyright

## So08 – Crime Rates

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the level of crime both for the region and for the city as an important dimension of sustainable communities. Monthly data are now available on-line from the Metropolitan Police by Local Authority giving a breakdown into 32 crime types. Data for financial year (April to March next year) 02/03 to 13/14 are presented. Metropolitan Police data are for the 32 Local Authorities and does not include the City of London which is policed by a separate Force. With regard to the categories specified in the Technical Manual, the following categories are defined as:

*Crimes against persons:* violence against the person + sexual offences + robbery from persons

*Serious crimes against persons:* murder + wounding/GBH + rape + robbery from persons

*Crimes against property:* burglary + theft and handling + fraud or forgery + criminal damage

The definition of serious crime follows official guidance on serious violent crime and serious acquisitive crime (Home Office, Guidance on Statutory Performance Indicators for Policing and Community Safety 2009/10). Population figures are the ONS mid-year estimates for each year.

In 2008/09 there has been a change in the counting rules for violence against the person making data on serious crimes against the person not comparable with earlier data.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

### Analysis

London has the largest number of recorded crimes in the UK and London's Metropolitan Police is the largest police force in the UK. Nationally, crime rates have been falling since 1997 as corroborated by the Crime Survey of England and Wales (Office of National Statistics, Crime in England and Wales, year ending June 2015). In London, total recorded crime has fallen by 35% in the period 2002/03 to 2013/14. The sharpest decline (45%) is in recorded crime against property. However, serious recorded crimes against the person have risen overall by 5.6% and even with the change in counting rules from 2008/09, this category has increased over the last three years by 13%. This is believed to be the result of better recording practices consequent on inspections carried out by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary<sup>1</sup>

In the Host Boroughs the figures per 1,000 population were considerably higher than for London as a whole up to 2008/09, though the trends in crime and their magnitude tracked the rest of London with falling crime rates as a consistent longer term trend. Since 2008/09 the Host Boroughs have seen an accelerated fall in the rate of crime such that total notified offences now equals the rest of London overall with major reductions in the rate of property crimes.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The falling trend in overall crime has stemmed from government policy to be 'tough on crime and tough on the causes of crime' since 1997. New approaches to problem-orientated and evidence-led policing and partnership working, including the creation of local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs, now Community Safety Partnerships (CSP)) in each Local Authority, has led to the implementation of crime reduction strategies that target the specific problems of a local area against centrally agreed performance indicators. Against this background, there was a political will from the Greater London Authority to make London 2012 a safe Games. The CSPs in the Host Boroughs are tied into the governance structures to deliver this and thus there is a discernable Games effect on crime prevention and reduction that have reinforced the trend towards lower crime rates.

<sup>1</sup> HMIC (2014) *Crime Recording: Making the Victim Count*

**So08 - Crime Rates**

**Region (London)**

Year	ONS MYE <sup>1</sup> population	Count				Per 1000 population			
		Recorded crimes against persons <sup>2</sup>	Serious recorded crimes against persons <sup>3,5</sup>	Recorded crimes against property <sup>4</sup>	Total Notifiable Offences	Recorded crimes against persons	Serious recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property	Total Notifiable Offences
2002-2003	7,376,671	228,177	46,803	804,409	1,080,741	30.93	6.34	109.05	146.51
2003-2004	7,394,817	233,864	45,159	779,777	1,060,930	31.63	6.11	105.45	143.47
2004-2005	7,432,730	249,597	44,689	719,566	1,015,121	33.58	6.01	96.81	136.57
2005-2006	7,519,009	250,038	50,484	678,616	984,125	33.25	6.71	90.25	130.88
2006-2007	7,597,825	234,120	50,028	619,337	921,779	30.81	6.58	81.52	121.32
2007-2008	7,693,473	215,154	40,294	561,554	862,032	27.97	5.24	72.99	112.05
2008-2009	7,812,161	212,506	42,879	540,990	845,040	27.20	5.49	69.25	108.17
2009-2010	7,942,594	214,748	43,679	531,770	829,319	27.04	5.50	66.95	104.41
2010-2011	8,061,495	208,924	44,625	535,857	823,419	25.92	5.54	66.47	102.14
2011-2012	8,204,407	200,082	47,372	540,020	814,727	24.39	5.77	65.82	99.30
2012-2013	8,308,369	191,892	43,032	513,550	771,566	23.10	5.18	61.81	92.87
2013-2014	8,416,500	191,678	49,423	444,532	700,805	22.77	5.87	52.82	83.27

**City (6 Host Boroughs)**

Year	ONS MYE <sup>1</sup> population	Count				Per 1000 population			
		Recorded crimes against persons	Serious recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property	Total Notifiable Offences	Recorded crimes against persons	Serious recorded crimes against persons	Recorded crimes against property	Total Notifiable Offences
2002-2003	1,284,883	50,092	10,516	146,473	205,408	38.99	8.18	114.00	159.87
2003-2004	1,291,908	51,971	10,809	142,271	203,241	40.23	8.37	110.12	157.32
2004-2005	1,296,971	53,080	10,250	129,118	191,400	40.93	7.90	99.55	147.57
2005-2006	1,307,208	55,144	11,730	124,403	190,965	42.18	8.97	95.17	146.09
2006-2007	1,328,465	52,713	11,406	113,263	179,524	39.68	8.59	85.26	135.14
2007-2008	1,357,247	48,710	9,359	107,451	174,485	35.89	6.90	79.17	128.56
2008-2009	1,393,710	45,577	9,566	101,019	165,881	32.70	6.86	72.48	119.02
2009-2010	1,432,956	44,200	9,542	93,524	152,353	30.85	6.66	65.27	106.32
2010-2011	1,475,448	42,313	9,746	95,158	151,381	28.68	6.61	64.49	102.60
2011-2012	1,515,908	40,286	9,974	91,652	145,089	26.58	6.58	60.46	95.71
2012-2013	1,542,400	38,726	9,054	87,463	139,386	25.11	5.87	56.71	90.37
2013-2014	1,572,700	41,859	10,460	77,049	131,387	26.62	6.65	48.99	83.54

Figures for London represent the Metropolitan Police area which does not include the City of London

<sup>1</sup> Office of National Statistics Mid-Year Estimate

<sup>2</sup> Violence against the person + sexual offences + Robbery from persons

<sup>3</sup> Murder + Wounding/GBH + Rape + Robbery from persons

<sup>4</sup> Burglary + Theft and handling + Fraud or forgery + Criminal damage

<sup>5</sup> There is a change in counting rules for serious violent crime in 2008/09

Data Crown Copyright

## So09 – Health

Country (UK, England & Wales, England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### **Data issues**

This collection of 8 related sub-indicators provides a measure of the population's health status from country level down to the city. These 8 sub-indicators are General Fertility Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Death Rate, Underlying Cause of Death, Morbidity, Hospital Episodes, Obesity and Life expectancy. At the country level, because of devolved responsibilities for health statistics, not all the indicators are available at the UK level. Thus, for example, the proxy for the morbidity data (see next paragraph) only applies to England and Wales, and the adult obesity data is from a survey for England only.

The morbidity rate is difficult to calculate because 'illness' can be counted as visits to the doctors, visits to accident and emergency departments, as outpatient visits to hospitals and as hospital admissions and are likely to result in repetitive counting of illness occurrences as patients are referred on to different parts of the health system. A proxy for morbidity has therefore been used which is the number of claimants of Incapacity Benefit which reflects the number of people unable to work because of illness or accidents in the working age population.

The categories for causes of death are given as percentages of total deaths and together account for at least 90% of all deaths.

### **Presentation**

See Tables and Diagrams on the following pages.

### **Analysis**

For England and Wales, the General Fertility Rate increased whilst Infant Mortality Rate decreased correspondingly. Compared with England & Wales, General Fertility Rate in London is generally higher and peaked with a mini 'baby boom' in 2010. Similarly, Infant Mortality Rate is generally lower in London and has been decreasing at a similar pace.

Death rate modestly decreased in England and Wales. The rate in London was relatively lower and also decreased. Cancers, circulatory and respiratory diseases together accounted for 75% of the mortality in England and Wales. As a percentage of all death causes cancers have slightly increased, circulatory diseases have slightly decreased and respiratory diseases have remained stable.

Morbidity rates are declining at all geographic levels, with London lower and 6 Host Boroughs figures higher than England & Wales rates. At all levels, the rates are higher for men. Nationally, obesity is on the rise and is likely to be influencing a national decline in healthy life expectancy.

Hospital Episodes have grown noticeably over time at all geographic levels and figures are highest in the 6 Host Boroughs where the rate of increase has also occurred faster than in London and nationally.

Life expectancy reflects a broad range of interacting influences on health that determine the average age of death in the population. At all geographic levels, life expectancy has steadily increased over time with rates higher for women. While the life expectancy for London is modestly higher than the UK average, in the 6 Host Boroughs it is lower.

See also indicator So10

### **Impact**

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**Y**

Confidence

**H**

Although health status in the UK is generally improving, there are still substantial geographical and social variations in health status and people who experience educational, employment and socio-economic disadvantage have higher rates of poor health. Improving life expectancy means that an increasing proportion of deaths will occur in older ages and the population will age generally. At the same time behavioural factors such as smoking, heavy drinking, exercise and rates of obesity and sexually transmitted diseases are not improving, particularly among younger

people and in deprived communities.

While life expectancy is now higher in London than the England average, in other respects health indicators are worse than in the nation as a whole. The pattern of distribution is partly explained by the region having some of the worst areas of social and material deprivation nationally.

There is considerable and sustained attention being given both nationally and in London to tackling these factors, such as the policies and interventions that address the social determinants of health inequalities recommended in the Marmot Review (The Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England, 2010). But some factors are hard to shift and discernable change will take sustained effort and time.

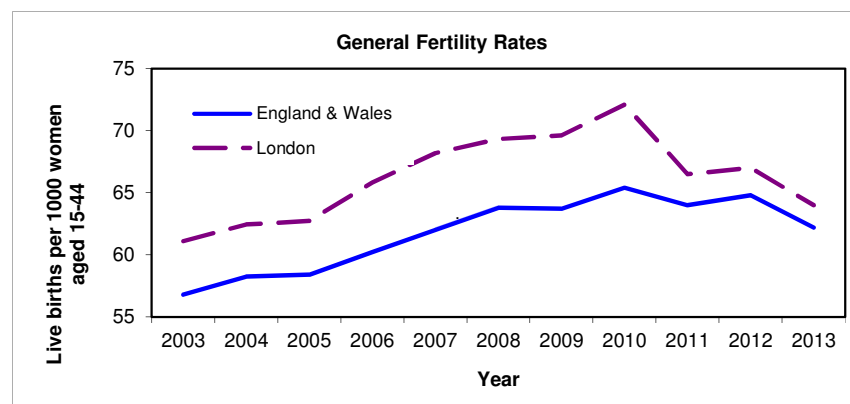
So09 - Health

Country (England & Wales)

	Births			Deaths						
	General Fertility Rate <sup>1</sup>	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>2</sup>	Death Rate <sup>3</sup>	Neoplasms	Mental and behavioural	Nervous system	Circulatory system	Respiratory system	Digestive system	External causes
2003	56.8	5.3	10.2	25.9%	2.8%	2.9%	38.2%	14.0%	4.6%	3.1%
2004	58.2	5.0	9.6	26.9%	2.8%	2.8%	37.2%	13.5%	4.9%	3.2%
2005	58.4	5.0	9.6	27.0%	2.8%	3.0%	35.9%	14.1%	4.9%	3.2%
2006	60.2	5.0	9.3	27.6%	3.0%	3.0%	34.7%	13.6%	5.1%	3.5%
2007	62.0	4.8	9.3	27.8%	3.3%	3.2%	33.8%	13.7%	5.1%	3.5%
2008	63.8	4.8	9.3	27.7%	3.6%	3.4%	33.0%	14.1%	5.1%	3.5%
2009	63.7	4.5	8.9	28.6%	3.7%	3.5%	32.5%	13.7%	5.1%	3.6%
2010	65.4	4.3	8.9	28.7%	4.0%	3.7%	32.0%	13.6%	5.2%	3.5%
2011	64.0	4.2	8.6	29.6%	6.4%	3.8%	28.8%	14.0%	5.1%	3.6%
2012	64.8	4.0	8.8	29.1%	7.2%	4.2%	28.3%	14.2%	4.9%	3.5%
2013	62.2	3.8	8.9	28.7%	7.5%	4.4%	27.7%	14.6%	4.8%	3.7%

Region (London)

	Births	Deaths	
	General Fertility Rate <sup>1</sup>	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>2</sup>	Death Rate <sup>3</sup>
2003	61.1	5.4	7.8
2004	62.5	5.2	7.2
2005	62.7	5.2	7.0
2006	65.8	4.9	6.7
2007	68.2	4.5	6.5
2008	69.3	4.3	6.5
2009	69.6	4.4	6.1
2010	72.1	4.6	6.0
2011	66.5	4.1	5.7
2012	67.0	3.8	5.8
2013	64.0	3.6	5.7



<sup>1</sup> Total live births per 1000 women aged 15-44

<sup>2</sup> Infant deaths under the age of 1 per 1000 live births

<sup>3</sup> Deaths per 1000 population



So09 - Health

Country<sup>a, b, c</sup>

	Morbidity <sup>4, b</sup>			Hospital Episodes <sup>5, c</sup>	Obesity <sup>6, c</sup>			Life expectancy at birth <sup>a</sup>		Healthy life expectancy <sup>a</sup>		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2003	-	-	-	234.3	23.2%	25.8%	24.5%	2001-2003	75.9	80.5	67.1	69.9
2004	-	-	-	240.9	23.6%	25.6%	24.6%	2002-2004	76.2	80.7	67.6	70.1
2005	82.1	63.6	73.2	250.5	23.1%	27.0%	25.1%	2003-2005	76.6	80.9	67.9	70.3
2006	79.7	62.8	71.6	254.6	25.2%	26.9%	26.0%	2004-2006	77.0	81.3	68.2	70.4
2007	77.4	62.0	70.1	262.3	24.9%	26.6%	25.8%	2005-2007	77.3	81.5	68.4	70.4
2008	75.3	60.9	68.4	273.1	25.3%	27.7%	26.5%	2006-2008	77.5	81.7	62.5	64.2
2009	65.4	53.1	59.5	278.5	23.3%	27.4%	25.3%	2007-2009	77.9	82.0	63.0	65.0
2010	58.5	48.4	53.7	282.9	27.9%	29.8%	28.8%	2008-2010	78.1	82.2	63.5	65.7
2011	46.2	37.3	42.0	282.8	25.3%	29.1%	27.2%	2009-2011	78.6	82.6	64.2	66.1
2012	-	-	-	283.1	26.1%	28.2%	27.2%	2010-2012	78.9	82.7	-	-
2013	-	-	-	287.0	27.6%	27.7%	27.6%	2011-2013	79.4	83.1	-	-

<sup>a</sup> United Kingdom

<sup>b</sup> England & Wales

<sup>c</sup> England

<sup>4</sup> Proxy: Incapacity Benefit claimants per thousand working age population (16-64 male; 16-59 female)

<sup>5</sup> All finished hospital Admission episodes per thousand population

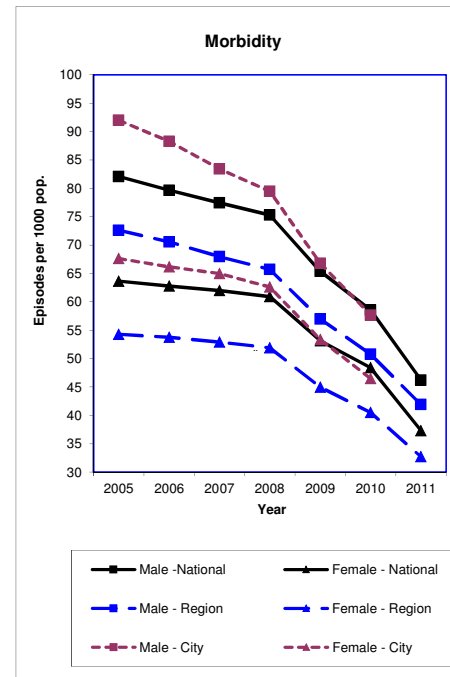
<sup>6</sup> Obese plus morbidly obese (as percentage of population)

Region (London)

	Morbidity <sup>4</sup>			Hospital Episodes <sup>5</sup>	Life expectancy at birth		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	
2003	-	-	-	234.7	2001-2003	76.0	80.8
2004	-	-	-	242.7	2002-2004	76.4	81.1
2005	72.6	54.3	63.7	255.3	2003-2005	76.9	81.4
2006	70.5	53.8	62.4	261.3	2004-2006	77.4	82.0
2007	68.0	52.9	60.6	265.4	2005-2007	77.9	82.4
2008	65.7	51.9	59.0	277.9	2006-2008	78.2	82.7
2009	57.0	45.0	51.1	281.9	2007-2009	78.6	83.1
2010	50.8	40.5	45.8	287.0	2008-2010	78.8	83.6
2011	41.9	32.7	37.4	285.4	2009-2011	79.3	83.6
2012	-	-	-	283.6	2010-2012	79.7	83.8
2013	-	-	-	280.7	2011-2013	80.0	84.1

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Morbidity <sup>4</sup>			Hospital Episodes <sup>5</sup>	Life expectancy at birth		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	
2003	-	-	-	232.1	2001-2003	74.1	79.5
2004	-	-	-	241.3	2002-2004	74.5	79.7
2005	92.0	67.6	80.2	253.5	2003-2005	75.0	80.0
2006	88.2	66.1	77.5	259.4	2004-2006	75.3	80.4
2007	83.4	65.0	74.5	263.1	2005-2007	75.6	80.8
2008	79.5	62.6	71.3	245.5	2006-2008	75.9	81.1
2009	66.8	53.4	60.3	260.0	2007-2009	76.5	81.4
2010	57.7	46.5	52.3	261.7	2008-2010	76.9	81.6
2011	-	-	-	250.1	2009-2011	77.7	82.2
2012	-	-	-	251.8	2010-2012	78.0	82.5
2013	-	-	-	-	2011-2013	78.4	82.9



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<b>So10 – Nutrition</b>			
Country (UK), Region (London, Thames catchment)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>This indicator provides data on the quality of food intake and drinking water supply. Data from food intake comes from the annual UK Expenditure and Food Survey. Data are presented in financial year before 2006 and in calendar year after 2006.</p> <p>Data on the quality of drinking water comes from annual reports by water region and is neither summarised nationally nor can be disaggregated to the London area. Drinking water quality standards are set out in statute in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations 2000 (England) and are in line with WHO standards. From 2004 to 2010, water region is Thames catchment which has discontinued. From 2011 to 2014, water region is London and South East catchment.</p> <p>No aggregate data on the testing of food quality in restaurants has been found.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See Tables overleaf.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>Residents in London on average have lower total energy and nutrient intake than the rest of the country and there has not been any major improvement in the overall quality of food intake at both levels. Nationally, household purchases of fruits and vegetables have declined since 2005 whereas in London, purchases have increased since then. However, consumption of vegetables when eating out has fallen at both geographic levels.</p> <p>See also indicator So09</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	H	Rating
			Y
			Confidence
			H
<p>Unhealthy eating is a key driver for obesity and overweight and the 2007 Foresight report and the 2008 cross-government Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives Strategy attribute the rising national trend in obesity to both wider environmental factors and people’s lifestyles, in particular unhealthy eating habits and low physical activity levels. Left unchecked, the Wanless Report (2004) warned of impacts both in terms of health and cost to the NHS.</p> <p>The Department of Health recommends eating five portions of fruit and vegetable a day to help stay healthy and the message is emphasised in national strategies such as the 5 A Day campaign, Change4Life promotion, School Fruit and Vegetables scheme, and the Healthy Towns programme. These are reflected regionally in the Mayor’s Food Strategy.</p> <p>A range of interventions are therefore needed to tackle obesity through wide ranging action including increasing everyday activity, designing healthy built environments and transport systems, and shifting the drivers of the food chain and consumer purchasing patterns to favour healthier choices. The Games effect on physical activity and regenerating East London is likely to reinforce this emphasis, but changing lifestyles is a big challenge and so the Games effect may not be large. Thus the latest convergence indicator<sup>1</sup> on obesity levels in school children in year 6 shows a widening gap with London with a quarter of these children classed as obese in the 6 Host Boroughs.</p>			

<sup>1</sup> Growth Boroughs Unit (2015) *Convergence Annual Report 2014-2015*, Appendix A

So10 - Nutrition

Country (United Kingdom)

	Total Energy & Nutrient Intakes <sup>1</sup>				Household Purchases <sup>2</sup>							Eating Out <sup>3</sup>		
	Energy (kcal)	Energy (MJ)	Total Protein (g)	Alcohol (g)	Vegetables <sup>4</sup>	Fruit	Cereals	Milk (ml) <sup>5</sup>	Cheese	Meat	Fish	Vegetables <sup>4</sup>	Meat	Fish
2002/03	2410	10.1	82.2	11.0	1101	1206	515	2006	112	1050	155	34	95	14
2003/04	2381	10.0	81.4	11.3	1079	1190	506	2041	113	1061	156	34	97	14
2004/05	2338	9.8	80.7	10.8	1106	1168	498	1996	110	1049	158	33	91	14
2005/06	2362	9.9	81.8	10.7	1156	1292	532	2027	116	1046	167	31	86	14
2006	2351	9.8	81.3	10.6	1142	1313	530	2022	116	1042	170	30	81	14
2007	2320	9.7	80.4	10.5	1140	1281	536	1984	119	1029	165	29	77	13
2008	2276	9.5	78.1	9.4	1118	1199	535	1957	111	998	161	29	78	13
2009	2304	9.6	78.6	10.2	1103	1143	548	2003	116	999	158	28	76	14
2010	2293	9.6	78.6	10.2	1107	1133	556	1897	118	1015	151	26	75	14
2011	2245	9.4	77.2	9.8	1090	1150	547	1904	118	998	147	27	75	13
2012	2209	9.2	75.9	9.4	1086	1107	542	1901	114	989	144	27	76	14
2013	2192	9.2	74.8	8.9	1102	1114	549	1847	118	948	146	25	70	13

Region (London)

	Total Energy & Nutrient Intakes <sup>1</sup>				Household Purchases <sup>2</sup>							Eating Out <sup>3</sup>		
	Energy (kcal)	Energy (MJ)	Total Protein (g)	Alcohol (g)	Vegetables <sup>4</sup>	Fruit	Cereals	Milk (ml) <sup>5</sup>	Cheese	Meat	Fish	Vegetables <sup>4</sup>	Meat	Fish
2002/03	2319	9.7	80.1	9.1	1142	1376	596	1680	105	955	184	35	100	16
2003/04	2224	9.3	76.6	9.6	1081	1242	562	1721	93	926	159	32	101	15
2004/05	2132	8.9	74.8	8.8	1180	1221	511	1679	92	887	170	34	92	15
2005/06	2270	9.5	80.2	8.3	1283	1446	623	1718	93	974	191	31	97	18
2006	2350	9.8	82.2	7.7	1265	1522	621	1801	105	956	210	29	88	16
2007	2220	9.3	76.6	8.2	1201	1464	640	1715	105	835	175	30	81	15
2008	2206	9.2	75.2	7.7	1262	1333	615	1740	92	886	173	31	80	14
2009	2147	9.0	73.0	7.2	1126	1353	605	1666	93	860	189	26	69	19
2010	2159	9.0	76.7	8.5	1177	1326	541	1618	102	949	168	28	80	17
2011	2188	9.2	75.1	6.9	1209	1294	596	1690	105	887	157	28	74	14
2012	2155	9.0	74.0	7.4	1102	1102	606	1558	102	888	167	26	81	20
2013	2157	9.0	74.5	7.4	1173	1282	578	1785	111	869	160	24	72	15

<sup>1</sup> Average intake per person per day (contributions from pharmaceutical sources are not recorded by the survey)

<sup>2</sup> Consumption in grams per person per week unless otherwise stated

<sup>3</sup> Consumption in grams per person per week

<sup>4</sup> Excluding potatoes

<sup>5</sup> Including cream

<sup>6</sup> excluding tests for compliance with future standards (2013)

Region (Thames catchment and London & South East catchment)

		Quality of Drinking Water			
		water supplied (l/day)	number of tests	not meeting standard <sup>6</sup>	percent
Thames catchment	2004	3882000000	669779	117	0.017%
	2005	3862000000	678221	168	0.025%
	2006	3090400000	720791	173	0.024%
	2007	3960000000	704623	139	0.020%
	2008	3901000000	665677	135	0.020%
	2009	3790000000	653214	259	0.040%
London and South East catchment	2010	3825000000	662733	164	0.025%
	2011	4919000000	1191874	249	0.021%
	2012	5029000000	1186538	374	0.032%
	2013	5056000000	1187865	298	0.025%
	2014	4983000000	1150224	190	0.017%

note: 2006 was a drought year with water usage restrictions

## So12 – Sport and Physical Activities

Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator can be used to assess changes in participation of adults in sport and physical activity as part of their general lifestyle. The data come from the five Active People Surveys conducted by Sport England (i.e. ASP1-5). They are sample based, the number of respondents being given in the Tables overleaf. Whilst the sample size appears representative at a regional scale (1.85% sample in 2008/09), the sample for the city (6 Host Boroughs) is smaller at 1.1% and has been decreasing with subsequent surveys. Data on gender split are not available below the national level as the sample would not be representative. Definitions of categories of participation are given in the Tables overleaf.

However, in ASP6 (Oct 2011 - Oct 12) and ASP7 (Oct 2012 - Oct 13), some variables have been discontinued, such as the participation in moderate intensity sport for a minimum of 30 minutes *three times* a week (the original definition of sports participation). Instead, there is a new variable of participation in moderate intensity sport for a minimum of 30 minutes *once* a week.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

### Analysis

There has been no marked change in the levels of the three indicators of sports and physical activity participation at both London and 6 Host Boroughs level, the one exception being club membership which has declined in London. In comparison to London, the 6 Host Boroughs have significantly lower rates of club membership and participation in organised sports but similar rates of participation in moderate intensity sport for a minimum of 30 minutes three times a week. For the new measure of 30 minutes once a week, whilst London has seen a slight increase in participation rates, there is no real change in the 6 Host Boroughs and it is significantly lower than London.

We have not analysed figures for specific sports because the sample is not large enough to give reliable trends and may thus not accord with those from national governing bodies (NGB).

See also indicator So13 and So14.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

Although more men and women in England are achieving physical activity recommendations than ten years ago, levels are still low. Furthermore, there was no clear evidence prior to London 2012 that staging a major sporting event increases participation rates, so an automatic Games effect could not have been assumed. Thus there was a concerted government effort around this and a significant Games effect was expected to be mediated through a range of initiatives such as *Change4Life* and *Be active, be healthy: a plan for getting a nation moving* developed for the period leading up to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and beyond. At the London level, commitment to deliver a sporting legacy from the 2012 Games was outlined in the Mayor of London's strategy *A Sporting Future for London* and in the NHS London strategy *Go London: an active and healthy London for 2012 and beyond*. However, the House of Lords Select Committee<sup>1</sup> in 2013 concluded that: "The UK faces an epidemic of obesity and the promise of inspiring a new sporting generation was a crucial and tantalising part of the legacy aspiration. A post-Games step change in participation across the UK and across different sports did not materialise. We suggest urgent action to put in place clearly defined plans, under the lead of the single Minister for the Games Legacy, to inject more coherence into current efforts."

<sup>1</sup> House of Lords (2013) *Keeping the flame alive: the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy*

**So12 - Sport and Physical Activities**

**Region (London)**

	Club membership <sup>1</sup>		Organised Sport <sup>2</sup>		3x30 participation in sport <sup>3</sup>		1x30 participation in sport <sup>4</sup>		
	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	26.2%	32,746	38.4%	32,750	16.4%	32,750	35.0%	32,750	Oct 2005-Oct 2006
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	25.3%	18,728	38.1%	18,737	16.5%	18,737	35.9%	18,737	Oct 2007-Oct 2008
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	24.9%	19,524	38.0%	19,516	17.2%	19,625	36.7%	19,625	Oct 2008-Oct 2009
Oct 2009-Oct 2010	24.0%	17,708	37.1%	17,686	16.6%	17,977	35.6%	17,977	Oct 2009-Oct 2010
Oct 2010-Oct 2011	22.6%	16,282	35.1%	16,242	16.2%	16,642	35.4%	16,642	Oct 2010-Oct 2011
<i>change 2007/08 to 2010/11</i>	<i>significant decrease <sup>5</sup></i>		<i>significant decrease</i>		<i>no change</i>		36.5%	16,365	Oct 2011-Oct 2012
<i>change 2005/06 to 2010/11</i>							36.0%	16,071	Oct 2012-Oct 2013
							<i>increase</i>		

**City (6 Host Boroughs)**

	Club membership <sup>1</sup>		Organised Sport <sup>2</sup>		3x30 participation in sport <sup>3</sup>		1x30 participation in sport <sup>4</sup>		
	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	20.7%	6,022	32.2%	6,023	14.5%	6,023	30.4%	6,023	Oct 2005-Oct 2006
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	20.2%	4,029	32.5%	4,031	15.0%	4,031	32.3%	4,031	Oct 2007-Oct 2008
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	19.2%	3,032	30.4%	3,031	16.3%	3,052	32.8%	3,052	Oct 2008-Oct 2009
Oct 2009-Oct 2010	18.6%	3,065	31.0%	3,062	15.5%	3,121	31.2%	3,121	Oct 2009-Oct 2010
Oct 2010-Oct 2011	18.5%	2,951	30.5%	2,943	14.3%	3,010	32.6%	3,010	Oct 2010-Oct 2011
<i>change 2007/08 to 2010/11</i>	<i>no change</i>		<i>no change</i>		<i>no change</i>		33.3%	3,136	Oct 2011-Oct 2012
<i>change 2005/06 to 2010/11</i>							31.7%	3,039	Oct 2012-Oct 2013
							<i>no change</i>		
<i>difference City to Region 2008/09</i>	<i>significantly lower</i>		<i>significantly lower</i>		<i>no difference</i>		<i>significantly lower</i>		

<sup>1</sup> defined as 'being a member of a club particularly so that you can participate in sport or recreational activity in the last 4 weeks'.

<sup>2</sup> defined as adults who have done at least one of the following: received tuition in the last 12 months, taken part in organised competition in the last 12 months or been a member of a club to play sport.

<sup>3</sup> defined as taking part on at least 3 sessions a week in moderate intensity sport for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session.

<sup>4</sup> defined as taking part on at least 1 sessions a week in moderate intensity sport for at least 30 minutes continuously in any one session.

<sup>5</sup> at 95% confidence interval

So13 – School Sports			
Country (UK), City (6 Host Boroughs)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>This indicator provides a measure of importance given to sports in the school curriculum and the level of actual activity. In 2008/09 the measure of participation was increased from 2 hrs to 3 hrs a week. Borough level data only came available from 2006/07 but not disaggregated into primary and secondary schools. There has been no update of the data since 2010.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See Tables overleaf			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>Nationally, the amount of time dedicated to sports in the school curriculum has increased since 2003 in primary schools but dropped in secondary schools. On the other hand, participation in school sports has risen at both levels. A change in the measure of participation in 2008/09 from 2 hrs to 3 hrs limits meaningful comparison of this period with earlier periods. Levels of sport participation in the Host Boroughs are below the England average.</p> <p>See also indicator So12 and So14</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	H	Rating
			Y
			Confidence
			H
<p>The mass participation sports legacy promise of London 2012 was to be delivered by Sport England. There are also proposals for structural reform that may see UK Sport, Sport England and Youth Sport Trust brought under one roof while maintaining their separate roles and responsibilities. The 2010 coalition Government's pledge to create an annual school Olympic-style games as part of a drive to bring competitive sport back to the playground was to build on the British Olympic Foundation programme <i>Olympic Day in School</i>. At the 6 Host Boroughs level, Outcome 7 (maximising the sports legacy and raising participation levels) of the Host Boroughs Strategic Regeneration Framework aimed to have approximately 48,000 more children participating in high quality school sport by 2015. This will have required a considerable and sustained effort to change from the historical position, but since the data are no longer collected, the expected Games effect cannot be evidenced.</p> <p>In 2013 a £450m Primary PE and Sport Premium was introduced by the coalition Government. This was three years funding to employ specialist coaches to work alongside teachers to provide continuing professional development. Interim findings<sup>1</sup> "have found that of the 586 schools surveyed 96% reported improvements in pupils' physical fitness, 91% observed an increase in the quality of PE teaching and 93% thought that the funding had led to improved behaviour and confidence across the curriculum. 67% of schools surveyed had increased the number of sports offered during lessons with 77% increasing the number of sports on offer after school". The Prime Minister has pledged to continue funding throughout the 2015-2020 Parliament. The House of Lords<sup>2</sup> has called on the Government "to require Ofsted to inspect and report on the time in the school day spent on PE, including 'out of hours' sport, in all school inspections. This would ensure that school leaders take the development of PE seriously and invest in the professional development of teachers and coaches".</p> <p>The full Games effect as a catalyst on sports participation in schools has not been realised and it seems that continued investment is required to maintain any momentum.</p>			

<sup>1</sup> Cabinet Office (2015) *Inspired by 2012: The legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Third annual report – Summer 2015*

<sup>2</sup> House of Lords (2013) *Keeping the flame alive: the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy*

## So13 - School Sports

### Country (England)

	Curriculum time (minutes) <sup>1</sup>		Participation >= 2 hrs <sup>2</sup>		Participation >= 3 hrs <sup>3</sup>	
	primary	secondary	primary	secondary	primary	secondary
2003/04	96	110	52%	73%	-	-
2005/06	110	126	-	-	-	-
2006/07	117	112	91%	80%	-	-
2007/08	122	114	96%	83%	-	-
2008/09	125	105	-	-	57%	42%
2009/10	127	107	-	-	64%	46%

### Region (London)

	Participation >= 2 hrs <sup>2</sup>	Participation >= 3 hrs <sup>3</sup>
2004/05	67%	-
2005/06	76%	-
2006/07	84%	-
2007/08	89%	-
2008/09	-	49%
2009/10	-	55%

### City (6Host Boroughs)

	Participation >= 2 hrs <sup>2</sup>	Participation >= 3 hrs <sup>3</sup>
2006/07	84%	-
2007/08	88%	-
2008/09	-	47%
2009/10	-	53%

<sup>1</sup> Total curriculum time that all pupils in each year group spend on PE in a typical week

<sup>2</sup> % of pupils with at least two hours of high quality PE/sport in a typical week

<sup>3</sup> % of pupils with at least three hours of high quality PE/sport in a typical week

Data Crown Copyright

So14 – Available Sport Facilities		
Country (England), Region (London), City (5 Host Boroughs)		
<b>Data issues</b>		
<p>This indicator shows the capacity for the population to undertake sporting activities at facilities. Pre-Games data taken from Active Places Database - May 2008 data cut – and are presented for the single year. Post-Games data is taken from Active Places Open Data –December 2015 update.</p>		
<b>Presentation</b>		
See Tables overleaf.		
<b>Analysis</b>		
<p>In 2008, grass pitches are by far the main type of facility available for the public to access sport activities, followed by sports halls, health &amp; fitness suites, and swimming pools. The Host Boroughs have a higher spread of facilities that meet Active Places disability criteria with 100% disability access (8 of the 11 facility types reported) compared to London (4 of 11) and England (2 of 11). Similarly, the boroughs have a higher proportion of facilities available for public use that experience 100% public access, an indication of their availability for community use.</p> <p>Under a strategy announced in 2012<sup>1</sup>, every secondary school in England was set to host a community sports club, with £10 million made available to open up school sport facilities (three-quarters of all sports halls and a third of all swimming pools) for wider public use. Yet at the same time, schools have been allowed to sell off playing fields in order to raise money. In June 2014, Sport England was awarded £18m of National Lottery funding, through the Primary Spaces programme to transform PE and sports facilities in 601 (3.6%) primary schools nationally<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The 2015 data seems to reflect these policies in that whilst the numbers in most categories of sport facilities have noticeably increased for England, London and Host Boroughs (particularly sports halls), the numbers of grass pitches has fallen in excess of 20%.</p> <p>See also indicator So12 and So13.</p>		
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance <b>H</b>	Rating <b>G</b> Confidence <b>H</b>
<p>People access sports facilities in three basic ways (pay and play, registered membership or through membership of a sports club or community association). This has implications for efforts to promote better access to these facilities because the first two ways have a financial implication that can act as barrier where the facility is located in a deprived area. Whilst further investment in sports facilities has been announced, government policy in this area often looks contradictory<sup>3</sup>. London 2012 has nevertheless been a catalyst for expanding sports facilities.</p> <p>New sporting facilities available for elite and public use that were London 2012 venues are: the Stadium, the Copper Box, the London Aquatics Centre, the Lee Valley Velopark, the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre, Lee Valley White Water centre, the Hadleigh Farm Mountain Bike course, Dorney Lake regatta centre.</p>		

<sup>1</sup> DCMS (2012) *Creating a Sporting Habit for Life*

<sup>2</sup> Cabinet Office (2014) *Inspired by 2012: The legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Third annual report – Summer 2014*

<sup>3</sup> See for example House of Lords Library Note (2012) *Debate on 8 November: Olympic and Paralympic Games Legacy*



So14 - Available Sports Facilities

Country (England)

May 2008		All Facilities <sup>1</sup>			Sport for All <sup>2</sup>			
		Total	Dissability access <sup>3</sup>	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access <sup>4</sup>	Dissability access <sup>3</sup>	% Dissability access
Facility Type	Athletics Tracks	338	329	97.3%	329	97.3%	304	92.4%
	Golf	2969	2903	97.8%	2903	97.8%	2888	99.5%
	Grass Pitches	55198	44460	80.5%	44460	80.5%	41355	93.0%
	Health and Fitness Suite	6018	5612	93.3%	5612	93.3%	4695	83.7%
	Ice Rinks	42	42	100.0%	42	100.0%	42	100.0%
	Indoor Bowls	350	346	98.9%	346	98.9%	343	99.1%
	Indoor Tennis Centres	308	299	97.1%	299	97.1%	292	97.7%
	Ski Slopes	153	140	91.5%	140	91.5%	140	100.0%
	Sports Halls	8599	8374	97.4%	8374	97.4%	7303	87.2%
	Swimming Pools	4651	4490	96.5%	4490	96.5%	4241	94.5%
	Synthetic Turf Pitches	1609	1516	94.2%	1516	94.2%	1433	94.5%

Region (London)

May 2008		All Facilities <sup>1</sup>			Sport for All <sup>2</sup>			
		Total	Dissability access <sup>3</sup>	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access <sup>4</sup>	Dissability access <sup>3</sup>	% Dissability access
Facility Type	Athletics Tracks	40	40	100.0%	37	92.5%	37	100.0%
	Golf	155	154	99.4%	155	100.0%	154	99.4%
	Grass Pitches	4665	3239	69.4%	4170	89.4%	2992	71.8%
	Health and Fitness Suite	855	792	92.6%	702	82.1%	655	93.3%
	Ice Rinks	6	6	100.0%	6	100.0%	6	100.0%
	Indoor Bowls	27	27	100.0%	27	100.0%	27	100.0%
	Indoor Tennis Centres	43	41	95.3%	40	93.0%	38	95.0%
	Ski Slopes	2	2	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
	Sports Halls	1078	1044	96.8%	850	78.8%	843	99.2%
	Swimming Pools	551	523	94.9%	513	93.1%	498	97.1%
	Synthetic Turf Pitches	166	157	94.6%	151	91.0%	149	98.7%

City (5 Host Boroughs)

May 2008		All Facilities <sup>1</sup>			Sport for All <sup>2</sup>			
		Total	Dissability access <sup>3</sup>	% Dissability access	Total	% Public access <sup>4</sup>	Dissability access <sup>3</sup>	% Dissability access
Facility Type	Athletics Tracks	5	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%
	Golf	8	8	100.0%	8	100.0%	8	100.0%
	Grass Pitches	588	376	63.9%	537	91.3%	350	65.2%
	Health and Fitness Suite	99	90	90.9%	77	77.8%	72	93.5%
	Ice Rinks	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Indoor Bowls	1	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
	Indoor Tennis Centres	4	4	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%
	Ski Slopes	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Sports Halls	181	175	96.7%	137	75.7%	137	100.0%
	Swimming Pools	60	58	96.7%	55	91.7%	55	100.0%
	Synthetic Turf Pitches	23	22	95.7%	20	87.0%	20	100.0%

<sup>1</sup> All access types, including for private use (e.g. schools, prisons, Ministry of Defence)

<sup>2</sup> Facilities available for public use

<sup>3</sup> Facilities that meet Active Places disability criteria

<sup>4</sup> Percentage of all facilities that are available for community use

Data Copyright Sport England

Active Places Power

Active Places sport facility data (open data), released by Sport England

<https://www.activeplacespower.com/opendata>

December 2015		All Facilities		
		England	London	6 Host Boroughs
Facility Type	Athletics Tracks	396	46	7
	Golf	3139	163	12
	Grass Pitches	42725	2945	351
	Health and Fitness Suite	8777	1245	182
	Ice Rinks	49	8	1
	Indoor Bowls	373	28	2
	Indoor Tennis Centres	379	56	5
	Ski Slopes	160	3	0
	Sports Halls	13289	1808	316
	Swimming Pools	5943	675	90
	Other	16997	2449	330

**So16 – Top-Level Sportsmen and Women**

Country (United Kingdom)

**Data issues**

This indicator shows the number of men and women recognised as having reached the top-level of sporting achievement as recognised by the national federations. These men and women can be viewed as role models within their sport and within society. The indicator covers the period of 2003 – 2014. Data are only available nationally and cannot be further disaggregated. The increase in numbers that appear in 2007 result from the preparations for and competing in the 2008 Beijing Olympics and Paralympics.

**Presentation**

See Tables and diagram overleaf

**Analysis**

From 2003 to 2014 the number of Olympic top-level sportsmen and women has increased, particularly since 2007. 2008 represents a peak which has fallen back even with the coming of the Olympics to London 2012. Nevertheless, over the period 2003-14, male athletes increased by 101% and female athletes by 125%. The number of Paralympic top-level athletes has also increased most dramatically for female athletes – 57% increase in male athletes and 179% increase in female athletes. The data also shows that more top athletes are men and the gender difference was more pronounced among Paralympic athletes, but by 2014 have parity. Thus in 2003, 41% of Olympic athletes were women compared to 30% for Paralympic athletes. In 2014, the figures were 44.2% and 43.5% respectively.

See also indicator So18 and So19.

**Impact**

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**G**

Confidence

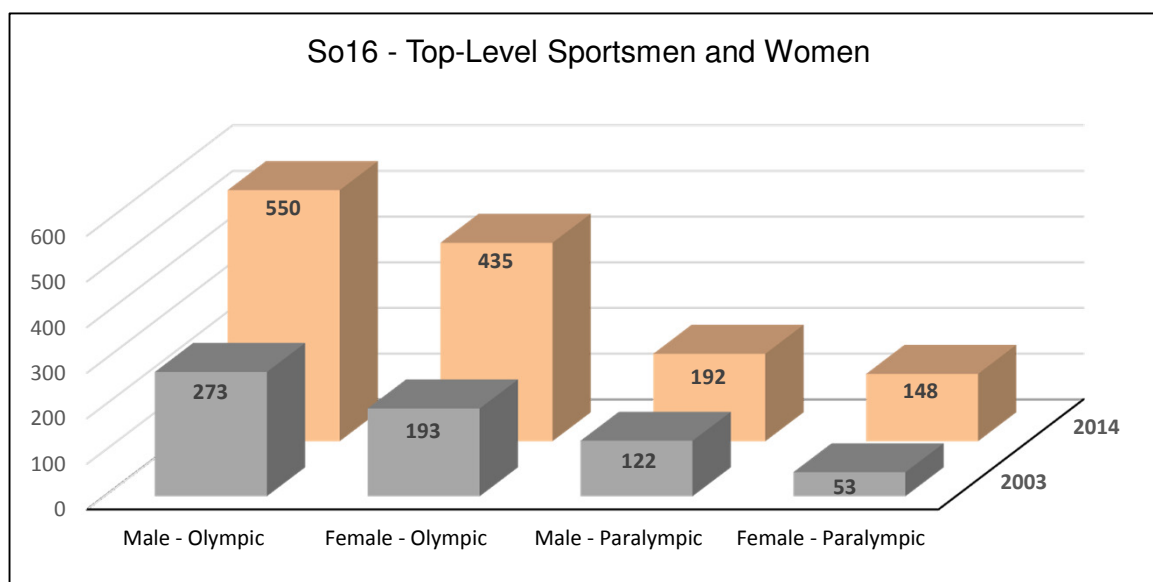
**H**

A direct and substantial Games effect had been expected in this area. The UK Sport World Class Performance Programme has run since 1997 and through targeted investment in a World Class pathway supports (potential) Olympic/Paralympic athletes at 3 levels – Podium, Development and Talent. Some 1,300 of the nation’s leading athletes at the Podium and Development levels alone benefit from an annual investment of around £100 million, with many more involved at the Talent level.

## So16 - Top-Level Sportsmen and Women

### Country (United Kingdom)

	Olympic top-level			Paralympic top-level			Total top-level		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
2003	273	193	466	122	53	175	395	246	641
2004	252	183	435	103	48	151	355	231	586
2005	217	148	365	125	52	177	342	200	542
2006	217	152	369	107	44	151	324	196	520
2007	626	415	1,041	164	84	248	790	499	1,289
2008	705	523	1,228	155	87	242	860	610	1,470
2009	685	523	1,208	145	84	229	830	607	1,437
2010	641	526	1,167	158	99	257	799	625	1,424
2011	633	499	1,132	197	121	318	830	620	1,450
2012	597	448	1,045	172	109	281	769	557	1,326
2013	548	468	1,016	201	142	343	749	610	1,359
2014	550	435	985	192	148	340	742	583	1,325



In 2009, there were 80 top-level athletes from Greater London, with 18 from the 5 Olympic host boroughs.  
 In 2011, there were 132 top-level athletes from Greater London, with 19 from the 5 Olympic host boroughs, additional 2 from Barking & Dagenham.  
 In 2012, there were 166 top-level athletes from Greater London, with 13 from the 5 Olympic host boroughs, additional 3 from Barking & Dagenham.

Data Copyright UK Sport

## So18 – World and Continental Championships

Country (United Kingdom)

### Data issues

This indicator reflects the inclination, effort and investment put into organising large sporting events. Data are provided by UK Sport with good continuity. They do not include the Games themselves.

### Presentation

#### Country (United Kingdom)

	Competition days	Number of events	Number of athletes	Number of organisers	Number of spectators	Athletes per event	Spectators per event
2003	28	91	2,516	2,060	60,000	28	659
2004	29	16	985	380	40,300	62	2,519
2005	31	11	1,475	750	26,700	134	2,427
2006	28	31	2,202	1,600	31,100	71	1,003
2007	59	81	4,430	2,812	141,500	55	1,747
2008	37	75	2,941	1,789	173,672	39	2,316
2009	88	27	4,149	2,142	80,897	154	2,996
2010	137	113	6,906	5,038	172,090	61	1,523
2011	117	131	6,139	5,783	168,772	47	1,288
2012	50	96	3,630	2,371	90,285	38	950
2013	93	128	3,099	2,505	557,359	24	4,354
2014	32	109	1,881	9,737	4,895,381	17	44,912
2015	33	246	1,799	1,245	144,900	7	589

for 2015, to July

Data Copyright UK Sport

### Analysis

The numbers of events/athletes/organisers/spectators in the UK showed a sharp decline from 2003 to 2004. The numbers then recovered reaching a new peak in 2010-11. There is considerable year-on-year variability in the number of events being organised as well as the size of events (athletes per event) and the popularity of events as spectator sports. Thus the high number of spectators in 2014 is due to the Tour de France coming to the UK. The year-on-year variability will be due, in large, to the international calendars of championship events and the cyclical nature of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Nevertheless, there can be discerned a growing momentum in the number of competition days held each year in the UK.

See also indicator So16 and So19.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

A direct and substantial Games effect was expected to drive increased investment in large sporting events and positively impact on all the indicators presented in the data. Outstanding or unexpected sporting achievement is another facilitating factor, for instance interest and participation in cycling is at an all-time high and growing, sparked by the successes of British cycling.

## So19 – Results at Olympic & Paralympic Games and World Championships So37 – National Sports Development

Country (United Kingdom)

### **Data issues**

These indicators show the number of medals which UK athletes won at Olympic and Paralympic Games and at World Championships in the period of 2003-2014. It reflects improvements in athlete performance in the run up to the London 2012 Games and afterwards. Data are provided by UK Sport.

### **Presentation**

See table overleaf.

### **Analysis**

The number of medals won by Team GB at the Olympics has grown substantially over three Games (Athens, Beijing, and London) for both male and female athletes. The Olympic medal numbers increased overall by 56% between 2004 and 2008 and by a further 38% between 2008 and 2012. Compared with the Summer Olympic Games, the performance in Winter Olympic Games is lagging. Paralympic medals have grown by 29% since 2004 but progress has not been so consistent with male paralympians winning less medals in London than in Beijing whilst female paralympians substantially increased their medals.

Progress at World Championships seems to be the least consistent, but this might reflect the calendar of championships events. For example, larger numbers of medals occur in the years when the World Athletics Championships take place (2011, 2013). Largest number of medals in a year was 2013 with 194 medals.

See also indicator So16 and So19.

### **Impact**

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

UK Sport 'Mission 2012' programme was operationalised in 2007 to help each Summer Olympic and Paralympic sport understand how it was progressing against three core areas of investment and activity:

- a) athlete success and development;
- b) the Performance system and structures;
- c) governance and leadership.

UK Sport has set medal ranges with individual sports bodies as part of their funding agreement and to benchmark the progress each sport is making on the world stage. Mission 2012 aimed to ensure that Great Britain finished in the top four on the London medal tally surpassing the 47 medal haul, including 19 gold, won at the Beijing Olympics, and indeed this was the case with Great Britain coming third with 29 gold medals.

Whilst strong funding is not a guarantee of medal success, it is a prerequisite and the Lottery funding along with vision and leadership of the BOA has paid medal dividends. Increasing the number of medals at Rio 2016 may not be possible as there will not be the home crowd effect that there was in London. Post London 2012 there has been some disquiet about the 'medals-based, no compromise' to funding as it seems to disadvantage team sports. "Unless it is moderated, and tied more strongly to performance pathways, this approach will fail to foster the long-term development of sports from grassroots level up"<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> House of Lords (2013) *Keeping the Flame Alive: the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy*.

**So19 - Results at Olympic & Paralympic Games and World Championships  
So37 - National Sports Development**

**Country (United Kingdom)**

	Number of Medals																	
	Summer Sports									Winter Sports								
	Olympics			Paralympics			World Championships			Olympics			Paralympics			World Championships		
	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix	M	F	Mix
2003	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
2004	17	11	2	49	43	2	16	16	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1
2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	29	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	107	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
2007	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	72	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
2008	26	18	3	59	31	12	22	31	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
2009	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	0
2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	57	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	67	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
2012	38	21	6	48	50	21	36	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	96	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	0
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	60	23	1	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	0

Data Copyright UK Sport

## So20 – National Anti-Doping Controls

Country (United Kingdom)

### Data issues

This indicator reflects the measures taken for anti-doping control in sport. Where a governing body is responsible for both able-bodied and disabled branches of the sport, the data cannot be disaggregated between the two. Level of sanction is not included with the data provided by UK Anti-Doping (UKAD).

In the pre-Games report, data from UK Sport were used from 2003/04 to 2007/2008. As UK Sport no longer holds the data of anti-doping, data from UK Anti-Doping (UKAD) are used in this report from 2006/07 to 2014/15. UKAD data are in a different format to UK Sport data.

### Presentation

#### Country (United Kingdom)

2006/07 2007/08 2008/09 2009/10 2010/11 2011/12 2012/13 2013/14 2014/15

#### Testing Programme

UK bodies, in-competition	2197	1958	1805	2092	2092	2094	1870	-	-
UK bodies, out-of-competition	3763	3908	4507	4320	4320	4136	3759	-	-
International bodies, in-competition	1087	1016	1071	850	850	855	484	-	-
International bodies, out-of-competition	96	211	162	288	288	325	463	-	-
Total	7143	7093	7545	7550	7550	7410	6576	6023	6351

#### Possible Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Case to answer	27	40	32	23	34	19	26	20	33
No case to answer	24	31	20	8	-	-	-	-	-

% of case to answer over total testing	0.38	0.56	0.43	0.30	0.45	0.26	0.40	0.33	0.52
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Data Copyright UKAD

### Analysis

The amount of sample adverse analytical findings in the UK have fluctuated over the period presented with a peak in 2007/08. As a proportion of the testing though, A-sample adverse analytical findings remains small given the size of the testing programme. From a low in 2011/12 in the run up to the summer Games, the proportion of A-sample adverse analytical findings has risen.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

Over 5,000 doping tests were carried out at the Olympics - 500 more than in Beijing, where 20 positive results were recorded. Another 1,200 tests were carried out during the Paralympics, another increase on Beijing. Growing competitive pressure on athletes has been paralleled by an increase in drug testing - 2,800 tests were performed in 2000 (Sydney), 3,700 in 2004 (Athens), and 4,500 in 2008 (Beijing). With its formation, UK Anti-Doping (UKAD) became tasked with overseeing the doping control programme at the 2012 Games. In the run up to the Games about 7,500 tests were carried out annually with generally less than 0.5% of cases to answer. Some 6,250 samples were analysed during the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, including all medal winners.

## So25 – Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games

Country (GB), Region(London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator reflects the direct involvement of the political system in the organisation of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. The table below shows the number of Ministers, Peers, Mayors and Council Leaders directly involved in the delivery of the London 2012 Games. *This indicator has not been updated since the Pre-Games Report.*

### Presentation

	Number of political figures		
	Women	Men	Total
<b>Country</b>		3	3
<b>Region</b>		1	1
<b>City</b>	2	4	6

Data Copyright LOCOG

### Analysis

The political system of the organisation of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games directly involves six officers from the Host Boroughs, one from London, and three from central government.

See also indicator So27 and So28

### Impact

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**G**

Confidence

**H**

The economic and political climate since London was named as Host City for the 2012 Games has changed considerably. The global banking crisis undermined plans to privately fund the £1bn Olympic Village and prompted a fundamental review of its scale and design. Proposals to scale down some venue plans also occurred on the back of a Mayor-led cost review. Nationally, the country experienced a change in the political landscape following the May 2010 elections and spending cuts in the national budget included a £27m budget cut to London 2012. However, the May 2010 London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games Quarterly Economic Report noted that around £600m in savings were achieved by the ODA since the November 2007 baseline was agreed, and did indeed offset cost increases across the programme, lower levels of contingency and accommodate budget cuts. Overall, cross party political support for the commitments made to the International Olympic Committee remained consistent throughout the entire life-span of the London 2012 project.



**So27 – Votes connected with the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games**

Country (Great Britain)

**Data issues**

This indicator measures the political support for the Olympic and Paralympic Games as well as any tensions that may arise. In addition to the legislation and formal debates set out below, a keyword search of Hansard (which records all questions, speeches and committee deliberations in Parliament) has also been made to see the frequency with which the London 2012 Games are mentioned in debates, written statements and answers, and in committee.

**Presentation**

See Tables overleaf

**Analysis**

The Olympic Games received cross party support, as demonstrated by the inclusion in the candidate file of letters of support from main opposition parties. Two major pieces of primary legislation were passed to facilitate the staging of the Games in 2012. Parliamentary votes on these two Bills – as well as some secondary legislation relating to the Olympic Lottery Distributor - are listed in the table overleaf.

There have been a number of post-Games debates in the House of Lords particularly concerned that the legacy for which the Games were a legacy be achieved. Key concerns have been over the sporting legacy and the regeneration legacy in East London.

From the number of references to the 2012 Games in Hansard (which records all questions, speeches and committee deliberations in Parliament) there was a growing level of reference to the Games by legislators in the period 2003 to 2008, but dropped off from 2009.

See also So28 and So29

**Impact**

Relevance **H**      Rating **G**      Confidence **H**

Cross party support for the Games remained consistent throughout the period, as it is widely recognised by Parliamentarians that the Games themselves were a great success. However, the concern remains that the full potential of the legacy is yet to be achieved. Political pressure on the Government to achieve that legacy continues.

**So27 – Votes connected with the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games**

**Country (Great Britain)**

	Date of vote	Result of vote	Party voting against	Date of Royal Ascent
Horserace Betting and Olympic Lottery Bill	Second reading on 8th Jan 2004	348 in favour, 5 against	Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru	28th October 2004
London Olympic and Paralympic Games Bill	N/A	None called as cross party support given	None	30th March 2006
Payments into the Olympic Lottery Distribution Fund Order	15th Jan 2008	357 in favour 9 against	Scottish National Party, Plaid Cymru	N/A
Opposition Day Debate on the Olympic Legacy	29th Oct 2008	Opposition Ammendment rejected (236 in favour, 283 against)	Labour	N/A

	Date	Motioned by	Motion
Olympic and Paralympic Games 2012	8th Nov 2012	Baroness Doosey	That this House takes note of the long-term legacy for the UK from the Olympic and Paralympic Games
Olympic Games 2012 Legacy	24th Jan 2013	Lord Mawson	To move that this House takes note of the role of communities, the arts and creative
Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Committee	19th Mar 2014	Lord Harris of Haringey	That this House takes note of the Report of the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Committee.
Olympics 2012 Regeneration Legacy	5th Nov 2015	Lord Mawson	That this House takes note of progress made in the regeneration of East London since the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the remaining challenges.

Hansard entry: "Olympic Games 2012"	
2003 (66)   04 (131)   05(223)   06 (295)   07 (375)   08 (420)   09 (340)   10 (115)   11 (208)   12 (117)   13 (338)   14 (95)	

Data Parliamentary Copyright

## So28 – Consultation with Specific Groups

Region(London)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the amount of consultation of the Organising Committee with the public and stakeholders. The figures below are the number of consultations that took place at different types of meetings and events up to May 2010. No breakdown into gender and ethnicity of the attendees is available. With the completion of the Games, *these data have not been updated since the Games-time report.*

### Presentation

#### Region (London)

	Public drop-in sessions	Community meetings & events	Public information displays	Stakeholder meetings & events	Total
Number of consultations	44	38	44	95	<b>221</b>

Data Copyright LOCOG

### Analysis

In terms of the nature of consultation of the Organising Committee, almost half (43%) were stakeholder meetings and events, and roughly two in ten were for each of the other three types of events. Whilst the figures here record formal consultation, there was a much higher volume of stakeholder engagement throughout the preparation for the Games.

See also indicator So25, So27 and So29

### Impact

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**G**

Confidence

**H**

Both the LOCOG and the ODA undertook consultation activities. In the case of planning applications relating to the Olympic Park and other venues, the ODA applied for planning permission from the independent ODA Planning Decisions Team (PDT). LOCOG had to submit planning applications for all of its non-park venues. These involved wide ranging consultations with local communities, statutory authorities and NGOs. The planning process generally involves both pre-application and post-application consultations. Government policy has over the years increasingly favoured citizen, stakeholder and service user involvement in decision making. The requirement for public participation and engagement is reinforced in statutory guidance such as *Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities* and *Duty to Involve*.

**So29 – Opinion Polls**

Region (London)

**Data issues**

This indicator reflects the level of support for the Games by the public. Opinion polls are necessary in series and can be difficult to treat as longitudinal data of changing opinions. Questions asked can change as well as sample size and location of sample. Those collected here are from three companies using a sample size of about 1000 in the London area. Although there are changes in the wording of questions, they can be put together (as overleaf) to form an approximate series prior to the Games. Surveys carried out after the London 2012 Games are more oriented towards perceptions of the legacy benefits.

**Presentation**

See Tables and Maps overleaf.

**Analysis**

The level of support for London to host the 2012 Games increased from 69% in 2003 to 79% in 2005. In 2006 and 2008, three quarters of the public believed that the Olympics were good for London or were pleased that the Games were taking place in London. However, the proportion of positive support declined considerably to 57% in 2009 but picked up to 66% in 2010. Among the positively supportive public, those who were strongly supportive dropped sharply from 49% in 2006 to 18% in 2010. Nevertheless at Games-time, those favourable to the Games rose to 76% with strongest support coming from 16-24 year olds, women and middle class demographic groups.

Polls in 2009 and 2010 elicited views regarding a possible range of longer term benefits for London. The results showed the largest negative swing in response to “more children participating in sport” (-4) and the largest positive swing in response to “attracting more tourists” (+4). Perceptions about the benefits of improved transport and the regeneration of East London remained unchanged.

After the London 2012 Games, public opinion about the Games and the benefits to be derived in legacy remain to be buoyant.

See also So27 and So28

**Impact**

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**G**

Confidence

**H**

For the reasons described above (section on data issues) comparability of public opinion across different time periods needs to be interpreted cautiously. However, escalation of the Games budget from £3.4bn in 2005 to the eventual £8.9bn, coupled with the global economic down turn and a period of austerity with large cuts in government spending were factors that were likely to influence public enthusiasm. Nevertheless, overall the public is pleased that the London 2012 Games took place in London, there was genuine interest in the Games and they were enthusiastically supported at Games-time. Views of the legacy effects remain positive with the least positive response being 59% for the benefits on the economy.

So29 - Opinion Polls

Region (London)

	Support for London to host the 2012 Games				
	Mar 2003 <sup>1</sup>	Feb 2004 <sup>1</sup>	Oct 2004 <sup>1</sup>	Mar 2005 <sup>2</sup>	Apr 2005 <sup>2</sup>
Strongly support	44%	44%	47%	54%	60%
Tend to support	25%	24%	14%	17%	19%
Neither support nor oppose	6%	8%	9%	12%	7%
Tend to oppose	9%	8%	8%	5%	6%
Strongly oppose	12%	14%	21%	11%	7%
Don't know	4%	3%	1%	2%	1%

	That the Olympics are good for London / pleased the Olympics are taking place in London					
	Mar 2006 <sup>1</sup>	Aug 2008 <sup>2</sup>		Jan 2009 <sup>3</sup>	Feb 2010 <sup>3</sup>	
Strongly agree	49%	Very pleased	30%	Strongly agree	20%	18%
Tend to agree	25%	Quite pleased	43%	Tend to agree	37%	48%
Neither agree nor disagree	6%			Neither	14%	14%
Tend to disagree	6%	Not very pleased	9%	Tend to disagree	13%	6%
Strongly disagree	12%	Not pleased at all	15%	Strongly disagree	8%	6%
No opinion	2%	Don't know	3%	No opinion	8%	7%

<sup>1</sup> Ipsos MORI

<sup>2</sup> ICM Research

<sup>3</sup> Bostock Marketing Group Ltd

	Which of the following, if any, do you think are benefits of hosting the Olympics?	
	May 2012	March 2013
Promoting London around the world	61%	66%
Regenerating East London	56%	59%
More jobs and opportunities for Londoners	48%	37%
Great music, festivals, arts and events in London	32%	32%
More chances to get involved in sport	29%	39%
None of these	17%	13%

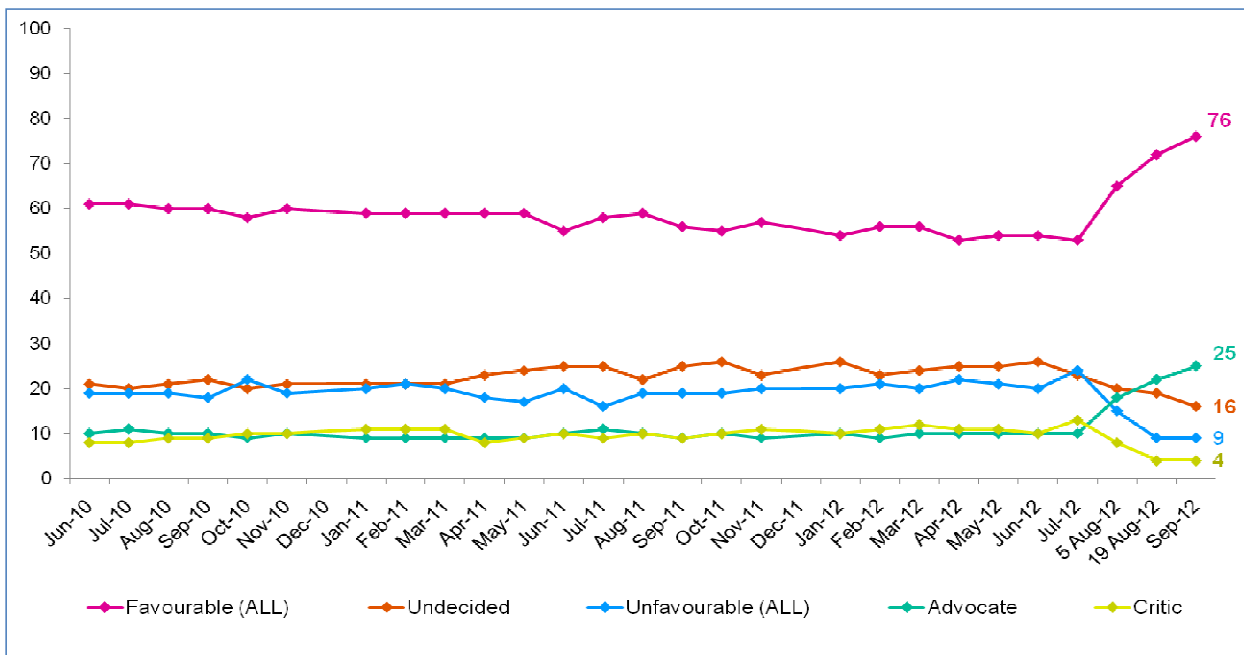
from Ipsos MORI (2013) *Lifting the mood: The Olympic Legacy*

July 2013	Do you think the cost of hosting the 2012 Olympics represents good value for money or not?								
Yes, good value for money	61%								
No, not good value for money	31%								
Don't know	8%								
	What effect, if any, do you think the 2012 Olympics has had on...?								
	Very positive	Slightly positive	No effect either way	Slightly negative	Very negative	Don't know	Positive	Negative	
The mood of the British public	57%	27%	11%	1%	2%	1%	84%	3%	
The mood of the British public now	34%	36%	19%	4%	3%	4%	70%	7%	
The way Britain is viewed by the rest of the world	44%	34%	13%	4%	1%	4%	78%	5%	
Encouraging more people to play sport in Britain	42%	41%	12%	2%	1%	2%	83%	3%	
Britain's chances of future sporting success	49%	35%	12%	1%	1%	3%	84%	2%	
The British economy	16%	43%	21%	9%	4%	7%	59%	13%	

from GLA (2013) *London 2012 Opinion Research*

Data Copyright: poll commissioners

So29 - Opinion Polls  
Country (United Kingdom)



Source: Nielsen/LOCOCG *State of the Nation*

## So30 – Participation of minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games

Region(London)

### **Data issues**

This indicator measures the participation of minority groups within the organisational structures of the London 2012 games. These are both for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. This indicator has not yet been updated with figures for the diversity of the volunteers.

### **Presentation**

See Tables overleaf.

### **Analysis**

The ODA Equality and Inclusion Board had set benchmark targets both for itself and its delivery partners against which progress on delivering the Games equality and inclusiveness legacy can be measured. The targets for the proportion of minority groups employed in the ODA and CLM are BAME people 15%, disabled people 3% and women 11%. Within the ODA and CLM, these targets have been achieved for BAME people and surpassed for women. For the disabled, the ODA has exceeded the target while the CLM has made poor progress. Among the contractor workforce, the target for BAME has been surpassed while that for disabled people is 50% of expected. At the regional level, the London figures for people employed in the target groups were BAME 27%, women 62.5% and the disabled 7.2%.

LOCOG had set the Diversity and Inclusion Strategy in 2008. Three areas were identified to make the biggest impact: LOCOG workforce, contractor workforce and Games Maker Volunteers. As part of this strategy LOCOG was also contributing to two other focus areas: communities and take-up of sport for under-represented groups. All Games time target zones has been achieved through continuing the extensive outreach programme across all diversity strands, Jobcentre Plus and within the six Host Boroughs. Particularly, percentages of BAME are well above target zones of LOCOG and contractor workforces.

The 73,785 Games Maker volunteers are national figures (34% from London). Women make up more than half the volunteers, but BAME and those with disability are under-represented.

See also So38

### **Impact**

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

Certain groups face particular employment challenges and among those with the lowest employment rates are people who are aged 16-24, have a disability, are from BAME groups or are a lone parent. Although these are already target groups nationally, employment rates for them in London are considerably lower than the national averages. This can be largely explained by their higher concentrations in the London population and the higher competition for jobs in London that further disadvantages them. Many often face multiple barriers to finding work.

Promoting equality and inclusiveness is a priority for all public authorities' and is backed by statutory guidance. At the London level, the Mayor's equality framework for London raised the target for BAME employees from 25% to 29% in 2006. Both ODA and LOCOG had well articulated policies towards diversity and inclusion and strove to meet and in some categories exceeded their targets.

Top motivations for volunteering were: an opportunity of a lifetime and wanting to help make the Games a success. The Games Makers were considered to have been an unqualified success.

**So30 - Participation of minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games**

**Region (London)**

	BAME <sup>1</sup>	Disabled	Women
% of jobs inside the OCOG occupied by minorities members <sup>2</sup>	ODA 14% CLM 16.2%	ODA 5% CLM 0.2%	ODA 47.3% CLM 18.1%
% of job created in Olympic activities occupied by minorities members	18.2% Contractor Workforce <sup>3</sup>	1.5% Contractor Workforce <sup>3</sup>	-

March 2010

Data Copyright ODA

<sup>1</sup> Black and minority ethnic

<sup>2</sup> Total CLM staff in post - 493; ODA staff in post - 222

<sup>3</sup> The Contractor Workforce is defined as the workforce of the contractors and their supply chains who spend more than 5 working days in a reported month working on the Olympic Park. This number excludes ODA/CLM.

Diversity & Inclusion strand	BAME <sup>1</sup>	Disabled	Women	LGBT <sup>2</sup>	Age < 30	Age > 50	Host Boroughs	Previously unemployed
Target zones for 2012 (%)	18 - 29%	3 - 6%	46 - 54%	5 - 7%	20 - 30%	10 - 15%	15 - 20%	7 - 12%
% of LOCOG workforce in 2011	17%	7%	48%	6%	29%	10%	20%	13%

April 2012

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Diversity & Inclusion strand	BAME <sup>1</sup>	Disabled	Women	LGBT <sup>2</sup>	Age < 30	Age > 50
% of LOCOG paid Games time workforce	40%	9%	46%	5%	36%	15%
% of London 2012 Games time contractor workforce	50%	9%	41%	3%	63%	8%
% of Games Maker Volunteers	18%	4%	56%	4%	36%	33%

November 2012

Data Copyright LOCOG

<sup>1</sup> Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic

<sup>2</sup> Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender



## So31 – Homeless, Low-Rent Market and Affordable Housing

Country (England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator provides information on level of homelessness, low income support for low wage earners, seniors and those with disabilities as well as the availability of affordable housing for low income families. The data are sourced from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). Most data are from ONS while Homeless data, Dwellings Completed data and part of Dwelling Stock data (2012-2014) are from DCLG.

England has been chosen to provide a common geography and the level of the Country. Standardisation per '000 of the relevant base population uses ONS Mid Year Estimates.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf.

Number of affordable housing units built in the Olympic Village: 1378

### Analysis

Looking at the first set of tables overleaf (mostly financial assistance), the level of homelessness has dramatically declined since 2003 due to government and local authority policy as well as third sector involvement; but has been rising again post-Games. Numbers on income support have been on a downward trend, continued even during the economic downturn due to changes in the benefit system.

Pension credits are a good indicator of economic hardship amongst the elderly. The number of males rose during the recession but have recently declined. The number of females on pension credits has been going down due to the government raising the age at which women can receive pension credits to the same age as men, resulting in a temporary decrease. The numbers of pensioners on pension credit per '000 population is some 50% higher in the 6 Host Boroughs than for London reflecting much higher pensioner poverty levels.

Disability Living Allowance is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced in disability. Such help has been given to increasing numbers of people over the period for which consistent data are available. There is an approximate 50% gender split.

Turning to the second set of tables on dwelling stock and dwelling completions, the figures show the continuing shift away from local authority construction of affordable housing to social landlords, almost exclusively so for new construction in London and the 6 Host Boroughs up to 2010 where local authorities have started building affordable housing again. The largest supplier of new housing is the private sector. Home ownership is high in the UK with nearly 70% of residential dwellings being owner occupied. The series presented here does not differentiate between owner occupied and privately rented. Nevertheless, the percentage of dwelling stock in the this sector for the 6 Host Boroughs is much lower than the average for London or in England with a much heavier reliance on a reducing local authority stock and a growing social landlord stock.

A further phase of house building in the Olympic Park is under way of which 35% is projected to be affordable housing. This will give a significant boost to the provision in the 6 Host Boroughs.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

It is hard to disentangle the longer term catalytic effects of the London 2012 Games from pre-existing policy for the 6 Host Boroughs with regard to levels of Income Support, Pension Credits and Disability Allowances. Social housing does require a boost and the provision from the Olympic Village and other residential developments on the Park will go some way to achieving this.



So31 - Homeless, Low-Rent Market and Affordable Housing

Country (England)

	Dwelling Stock									
	Total		Local Authority		Registered Social Landlord		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied and Private Rented	
	count	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count
2003	21,574,832	2,440,143	11.3%	1,729,332	8.0%	103,923	0.5%	17,301,434	80.2%	
2004	21,723,001	2,318,481	10.7%	1,771,629	8.2%	82,810	0.4%	17,550,081	80.8%	
2005	21,906,172	2,154,210	9.8%	1,873,834	8.6%	82,206	0.4%	17,784,606	81.2%	
2006	22,085,741	2,071,333	9.4%	1,925,519	8.7%	82,457	0.4%	18,006,432	81.5%	
2007	22,279,300	1,987,343	8.9%	2,024,814	9.1%	74,716	0.3%	18,192,427	81.7%	
2008	22,493,857	1,870,365	8.3%	2,142,297	9.5%	74,134	0.3%	18,407,061	81.8%	
2009	22,564,000	1,819,696	8.1%	2,195,195	9.7%	73,698	0.3%	18,476,000	81.9%	
2010	22,693,000	1,785,845	7.9%	2,242,657	9.9%	65,777	0.3%	18,599,000	82.0%	
2011	22,814,000	1,725,905	7.6%	2,319,511	10.2%	63,237	0.3%	18,705,000	82.0%	
2012		1,692,625		2,358,527		75,000				
2013		1,681,782		2,392,124		73,000				
2014		1,668,683		2,407,281						

	Dwellings Completed							
	Total		Private Enterprise		Social Landlords		Local Authority	
	count	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count
2003/04	143,960	130,100	90.4%	13,670	9.5%	190	0.1%	
2004/05	155,890	139,130	89.2%	16,660	10.7%	100	0.1%	
2005/06	163,400	144,940	88.7%	18,160	11.1%	300	0.2%	
2006/07	167,680	145,680	86.9%	21,750	13.0%	250	0.1%	
2007/08	171,180	147,710	86.3%	23,260	13.6%	220	0.1%	
2008/09	141,290	114,100	80.8%	26,690	18.9%	490	0.3%	
2009/10	119,910	93,030	77.6%	26,520	22.1%	370	0.3%	
2010/11	107,870	83,180	77.1%	23,550	21.8%	1,140	1.1%	
2011/12	118,510	89,120	75.2%	27,460	23.2%	1,960	1.7%	
2012/13	107,980	84,550	78.3%	22,060	20.4%	1,360	1.3%	
2013/14	112,400	89,690	79.8%	21,810	19.4%	910	0.8%	
2014/15	125,110	96,870	77.4%	27,010	21.6%	1,230	1.0%	

Region (London)

	Dwelling Stock									
	Total		Local Authority		Registered Social Landlord		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied and Private Rented	
	count	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count
2003	3,144,279	496,587	15.8%	305,804	9.7%	13,700	0.4%	2,328,188	74.0%	
2004	3,159,306	479,195	15.2%	310,433	9.8%	9,904	0.3%	2,359,774	74.7%	
2005	3,191,534	465,908	14.6%	310,806	9.7%	8,973	0.3%	2,403,437	75.3%	
2006	3,215,992	453,705	14.1%	318,940	9.9%	9,204	0.3%	2,434,143	75.7%	
2007	3,249,434	450,881	13.9%	332,365	10.2%	7,197	0.2%	2,458,991	75.7%	
2008	3,281,034	435,542	13.3%	351,983	10.7%	6,815	0.2%	2,486,694	75.8%	
2009	3,276,100	432,937	13.2%	357,743	10.9%	6,769	0.2%	2,478,700	75.7%	
2010	3,300,500	421,645	12.8%	370,300	11.2%	6,337	0.2%	2,502,200	75.8%	
2011	3,318,300	417,715	12.6%	376,799	11.4%	6,381	0.2%	2,517,400	75.9%	
2012		412,822		384,999						
2013		410,011		390,773						
2014		406,387		392,434						

	Dwellings Completed							
	Total		Private Enterprise		Social Landlords		Local Authority	
	count	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count
2003/04	19,390	15,070	77.7%	4,320	22.3%	10	0.1%	
2004/05	24,060	17,890	74.4%	6,180	25.7%	-	-	
2005/06	18,810	13,600	72.3%	5,200	27.6%	-	-	
2006/07	22,760	14,440	63.4%	8,320	36.6%	-	-	
2007/08	22,600	14,820	65.6%	7,750	34.3%	30	0.1%	
2008/09	20,450	13,180	64.4%	7,270	35.6%	10	0.0%	
2009/10	20,370	13,100	64.3%	7,250	35.6%	20	0.1%	
2010/11	15,450	9,360	60.6%	5,780	37.4%	320	2.1%	
2011/12	20,130	11,240	55.8%	8,560	42.5%	340	1.7%	
2012/13	18,380	11,450	62.3%	6,440	35.0%	480	2.6%	
2013/14	17,930	12,210	68.1%	5,660	31.6%	60	0.3%	
2014/15	18,260	12,160	66.6%	5,790	31.7%	310	1.7%	

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Dwelling Stock									
	Total		Local Authority		Registered Social Landlord		Other Public Sector		Owner Occupied and Private Rented	
	count	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count
2003	532,366	130,803	24.6%	74,530	14.0%	1,442	0.3%	325,591	61.2%	
2004	534,398	125,976	23.6%	75,814	14.2%	1,335	0.2%	331,273	62.0%	
2005	540,828	122,028	22.6%	72,679	13.4%	1,383	0.3%	344,535	63.7%	
2006	549,239	114,982	20.9%	76,243	13.9%	1,049	0.2%	356,965	65.0%	
2007	556,860	112,018	20.1%	81,889	14.7%	1,188	0.2%	361,765	65.0%	
2008	563,387	108,749	19.3%	87,596	15.5%	1,149	0.2%	365,893	64.9%	
2009	567,200	107,745	19.0%	86,330	15.2%	1,107	0.2%	372,020	65.6%	
2010	573,660	106,873	18.6%	88,879	15.5%	1,107	0.2%	376,800	65.7%	
2011	577,800	105,763	18.3%	90,133	15.6%	1,107	0.2%	380,780	65.9%	
2012		104,189		94,564						
2013		104,366		95,437						
2014		102,600		96,380						

	Dwellings Completed							
	Total		Private Enterprise		Social Landlords		Local Authority	
	count	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count
2003/04	3,380	2,470	73.1%	910	26.9%	-	-	
2004/05	5,400	4,200	77.8%	1,200	22.2%	-	-	
2005/06	3,720	2,520	67.7%	1,200	32.3%	-	-	
2006/07	4,030	2,800	69.5%	1,250	31.0%	-	-	
2007/08	2,560	2,120	82.8%	440	17.2%	-	-	
2008/09	5,620	4,250	75.6%	1,450	25.8%	-	-	
2009/10	5,330	3,660	68.7%	1,680	31.5%	-	-	
2010/11	3,960	2,190	55.3%	1,670	42.2%	90	2.3%	
2011/12	6,130	3,540	57.7%	2,390	39.0%	200	3.3%	
2012/13	4,550	3,070	67.5%	1,400	30.8%	70	1.5%	
2013/14	5,960	3,860	64.8%	2,090	35.1%	-	-	
2014/15	6,410	4,120	64.3%	2,160	33.7%	140	2.2%	

Data gaps arise from many empty cells for counts in some years / some boroughs.

Data Crown Copyright

## So32 – Olympic and Paralympic Educational Activities

Country (Great Britain), Region (London)

### Data issues

This indicator provides a measure of the level of interest and activity within schools and colleges in the organisation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The measure provided here is the number of schools and colleges registered with 'Get Set'. A more recent breakdown of Get Set figures has not been available.

### Presentation

No. of schools and colleges registered with Get Set

	2008/09		by 2012	2014 <sup>a</sup>
	Schools & Colleges	Percent	Schools & Colleges	Schools & Colleges
Country (UK)	6460	20.7%	> 26000	> 24000
Region (London)	972	30.0%		

Data Copyright LOCOG

<sup>a</sup> data from BOA

From: <http://www.london2012.com/join-in/education/get-set/>:

“The London 2012 bid promised to use the power of the Games to inspire young people to choose sport.”

“Get Set is a flexible cross-curricular programme for three to 19 year olds, offering materials and resources for teachers to use in the classroom, in assembly and in wider activities. More than 80% per cent of the UK’s schools and colleges are registered with the programme and have access to these resources.”

### Analysis

As reported in the Pre-Games Report, between 2008 and 2009, at the start of the Get Set programme, there were 6,402 schools and colleges in UK, of which 15% (972) were from London. The proportion in London (30%) is well above the national level (20.5%). As reported, 80% of schools in the UK came to participate. Whilst also providing teaching material for the London 2012 Games it also now focuses on other Olympic and Paralympic milestones as hooks for engagement, specifically the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. (<http://getset.co.uk/home>).

By 2012, more than 26,000 schools and colleges (The London 2012 education programme by LOCOG in December 2012) were registered for Get Set. As reported, Get Set engaged more than 85 per cent of schools and colleges and nearly seven million young people in the UK. In 2014, more than 24,000 schools (Research conducted by EdComs in autumn 2014) were still registered and actively participating in the programme.

### Impact

Relevance **H**

Rating **G**

Confidence **H**

Across the UK, the number of schools and colleges registered with Get Set in 2014 is reported to be over 24,000. Launched in 2008 by LOCOG, Get Set is the official London 2012 interactive website education programme for schools, colleges and other education providers in the UK. It provides free learning resources for 3-19 year olds to find out more about the Games and explore the Olympic values of friendship, excellence and respect and the Paralympic values of determination, inspiration, courage and equality. When LOCOG was wound up, the Get Set programme was given to the BOA. The BOA, in partnership with the BPA, has continued the Get Set programme into legacy and stands as a positive Games effect.

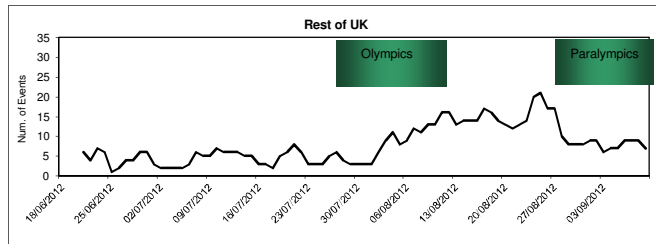
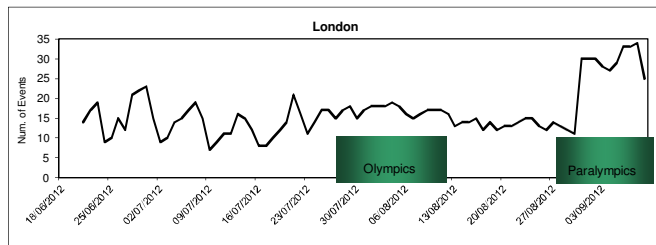
So34 – Cultural Programme		
Country (United Kingdom), Region (London)		
<b>Data issues</b>		
<p>Each Olympic Games is preceded and accompanied by an official cultural programme. The indicator shows the number of events organised.</p> <p>The data for this indicator comes from the official guide to the London 2012 Festival. Attendance figures have not been made available.</p>		
<b>Presentation</b>		
See Table and Graphs overleaf		
<b>Analysis</b>		
<p>The Cultural Olympiad for London 2012 comprised of some 500 events spread over four years and ended with the London 2012 Festival. The cost of the cultural Olympiad was £95m. As part of the cultural Olympiad, twelve major public art projects were funded in each of the 12 regions of the UK, each with a lead artist. New musical works were commissioned from 20 composers.</p> <p>44% of the London 2012 Festival programme took place in London. The graphs for the early part of the programme up to the last week in July gives a ‘saw tooth’ pattern of events reflecting weekend peaks of activity. During the period of the Olympics, events were more evenly spread in London but ramp up over this period in the rest of the UK. The London 2012 Festival reached its peak of events in London during Paralympic Games but trailed off during the Paralympic Games for the rest of the UK.</p>		
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance <b>H</b>	Rating <b>G</b> Confidence <b>H</b>
<p>The Cultural Olympiad was an ambitious programme largely aimed at challenging perceptions of how an extended arts programme could advance social and economic agendas. Gauging the legacy impact was equally challenging. The legacy impact was studied separately by the Institute of Cultural Capital (jointly at the University of Liverpool and Liverpool John Moores University)<sup>1</sup>. “For the UK cultural sector, the evidence to date indicates that the UK population were motivated to extend their engagement in culture as a result of their London 2012 experiences. This motivation was higher for people that took part in the Cultural Olympiad and the London 2012 Festival. The Cultural Olympiad and post--Olympiad activity also raised the profile of the UK’s cultural offer nationally and internationally.....the scale and breadth of London 2012’s cultural achievements and should be seen as a key point of reference for major cultural programming for years to come.”</p>		

<sup>1</sup> Garcia, B. (2013) *London 2012 Cultural Olympiad Evaluation*

So34 - Cultural Programme

Country (United Kingdom)

Date	Number of Events							
	UK wide	London	North of England	England Midlands	South of England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
21/06/12		14	3	9	3	5		1
22/06/12		17	3	8	2	4		
23/06/12	2	19	5	9	7	4	1	
24/06/12	1	9	2	2	2	3		2
25/06/12		10	2	3	1		1	
26/06/12		15	3	3	4		2	
27/06/12		12	4	4	4	2	2	
28/06/12		21	6	5	4	1	2	1
29/06/12	3	22	6	5		1	1	1
30/06/12		23	6	7	7	2	2	2
01/07/12		15	2	3	5	2	1	
02/07/12		9	3	4	4	1	1	
03/07/12		10	3	5	6	1	1	
04/07/12		14	5	5	5	1	1	
05/07/12		15	6	4	6	1	1	
06/07/12		17	7	5	7	1	2	
07/07/12	1	19	7	7	8	1	4	
08/07/12	1	15	3	2	11	1	3	
09/07/12	1	7	2	3	5	1	3	
10/07/12	1	9	2	3	6	2	3	1
11/07/12	1	11	3	5	6	1	3	1
12/07/12	1	11	4	6	8	1	3	1
13/07/12	1	16	7	7	6	1	3	1
14/07/12	1	15	9	7	8		3	1
15/07/12	1	12	10	3	6	1	3	
16/07/12	1	8	4	4	4		2	
17/07/12		8	4	4	6		2	1
18/07/12		10	5	5	4		2	
19/07/12		12	7	6	5	1	3	1
20/07/12		14	7	6	7	1	4	1
21/07/12		21	8	8	8	2	4	2
22/07/12		16	4	4	8	1	3	2
23/07/12		11	6	4	4		2	1
24/07/12		14	6	7	4		2	1
25/07/12		17	6	6	4		2	1
26/07/12		17	5	7	5	1	3	1
27/07/12	1	15	4	5	6	1	3	1
28/07/12		17	6	7	7		3	1
29/07/12		18	2	4	3		2	1
30/07/12		15	2	2	4		3	
31/07/12		17	3	4	4		3	
01/08/12		18	2	4	3		2	3
02/08/12		18	3	4	3	2	4	
03/08/12		18	2	5	3		6	3
04/08/12		19	2	6	4	6	5	
05/08/12		18	3	3	2	6	2	
06/08/12		16	2	5		6	3	
07/08/12		15	2	4	3	7	4	1
08/08/12		16	2	4	4	7	4	
09/08/12		17	3	4	4	8	5	
10/08/12		17	4	5	5	8	5	
11/08/12		17	2	5	6	9	5	2
12/08/12		16	2	2	2	10	4	2
13/08/12		13	2	4	3	9	3	1
14/08/12		14	2	5	4	10	3	1
15/08/12		14	2	5	4	10	3	1
16/08/12		15	2	5	5	10	3	1
17/08/12		12	2	5	6	12	3	2
18/08/12		14	2	5	6	11	3	2
19/08/12		12	1	2	2	10	2	2
20/08/12		13	1	2	5	9	2	2
21/08/12		13	1	4	5	8	2	2
22/08/12		14	3	6	5	9	2	2
23/08/12		15	1	6	5	10	2	2
24/08/12	1	15	2	6	5	11	2	6
25/08/12	1	13	2	7	6	11	2	7
26/08/12	1	12	1	3	3	11	2	3
27/08/12		14	2	4	5	10	3	4
28/08/12		13	1	5	6	6	2	2
29/08/12		12	2	6	5	4	2	2
30/08/12		11	4	6	5	4	2	2
31/08/12		30	3	6	6	4	2	2
01/09/12		30	3	7	7	5	2	2
02/09/12		30	2	2	3	4	2	3
03/09/12		28	1	3	4	2	2	2
04/09/12		27	1	4	4	3	2	2
05/09/12		29	1	5	4	2	3	2
06/09/12		33	4	6	5	3	3	3
07/09/12		33	4	6	5	3	3	3
08/09/12		34	6	5	5	3	3	3
09/09/12	1	25	6	3	3	2	2	2



Data Copyright LOCOG

## So38 – Volunteers

Country (England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator reflects the inclination of the population to volunteer from which volunteer support for London 2012 can be gauged. One source of data is sport specific: “*volunteering to support sport for at least one hour a week*”. The other is survey data for National Indicator 6 (NI6) and relates more broadly to unpaid help: “*given unpaid help at least once per month over the last 12 months*”. No breakdown by gender, age or by people with disabilities is available. Data from a post-Games survey of Games Makers provides a breakdown by age and region.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf

### Analysis

The national trend of volunteering in sport has been relatively stable, even a slight decline up until 2009/10 but was significantly reversed in the run-up to the London 2012 Games, nationally, regionally and at the city level.

There are no updated data on unpaid help, but generally about one fifth of the population gives unpaid help once a month. It is slightly less in the Host Boroughs than for the country as a whole.

A post Games survey of 11,451 Games Makers (16% sample) has provided data broken down by age and so we can gauge the impact of the legacy promise regarding volunteering among young people. 23% of Games Makers were aged 16-25 and 41% were under the age of 35. Compared to their proportion of population (13% and 26% respectively), the younger age groups are over-represented and therefore there is some evidence that London 2012 did inspire younger people.

73,785 volunteers (Games Makers) were recruited for the Games. Whilst the number is less than planned, it has been admitted that too many volunteers were in fact recruited (Evening Standard, 7 Aug 2012). Nevertheless, it has been widely recognised that these volunteers had a considerable impact in making the London 2012 Games a success and augmenting perceptions of the British people.

See also So30.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

While London 2012 depended on 73,785 volunteers to ensure the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games run smoothly and successfully, the aspiration of the legacy promises was to inspire a volunteering spirit beyond the Games themselves, especially among young people. London 2012 had a number of pre-Games volunteer programmes in operation, including Changing Places, which encouraged volunteers to transform their local public spaces, and Trailblazers, an office-based programme which placed volunteers in administrative roles at the London 2012 office. The Mayor of London also ran a Host City Volunteer Programme that involved 6,500 London residents. London 2012 has demonstrated a willingness to volunteer with a successful outcome for the Games. However, post Games the momentum for volunteering was lost. “The Games were an impressive example of what could be done to inspire volunteers... We share the view that the opportunity to create a comprehensive programme, building upon the success of the Games Makers initiative, has been missed. Planning for the volunteering legacy should have started much earlier...”<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> House of Lords (2013) *Keeping the flame alive: the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy*

### So38 - Volunteers

	Volunteering in sport <sup>1</sup>		
	Country (England)	Region (London)	City (6 Host Boroughs)
Oct 2005-Oct 2006	4.7%	3.5%	3.3%
Oct 2007-Oct 2008	4.9%	3.8%	2.9%
Oct 2008-Oct 2009	4.7%	3.3%	3.4%
Oct 2009-Oct 2010	4.5%	2.8%	2.6%
Oct 2010-Oct 2011	7.3%	5.3%	4.8%
Oct 2011-Oct 2012	7.6%	5.2%	3.7%

	Unpaid help at least once a month <sup>2</sup>		
	Country (England)	Region (London)	City (6 Host Boroughs)
2008	23.2%	20.8%	19.5%

<sup>1</sup> Data Copyright Sport Enland

<sup>2</sup> Data Crown Copyright

### Games-time Volunteers <sup>3</sup>

	Planned	Actual
Olympic Games	55,826	50,935
Paralympic Games	26,311	22,850
		<b>73,785</b>

<sup>3</sup> Data Copyright LOCOG

Age Range <sup>4</sup>	Sample n=11,451 %	All Games Makers %
16-24	11%	23%
25-34	13%	18%
35-44	15%	14%
45-54	24%	18%
55-64	27%	19%
65+	11%	8%

Region <sup>4</sup>	Sample n=11,451 %	All Games Makers %
London	29%	34%
SouthEast	29%	21%
East of England	8%	13%
South West	8%	6%
West Midlands	5%	5%
East Midlands	4%	4%
North West	4%	4%
Yorksire & Humber	4%	4%
North East	1%	1%
Wales	2%	2%
Scotland	2%	2%
Northern Ireland	1%	1%
Non-UK	1%	3%

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/london-2012-games-maker-survey>



So39 – Spectators			
So40 – Attending Events - Affordable Games			
City (6 Host Boroughs)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>These two indicators count the number of spectators as quantified by the number of tickets sold, and the price structure of the tickets. There are also accredited people and spectators who are allocated tickets and do not form part of the ticket sales. Data on ticket sales are summarised by the National Audit Office (2012) <i>The London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games: Post-Games Review</i>.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
<p>LOCOG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sold 8.2 million tickets for the Olympic Games and 2.8 million for the Paralympic Games – 97 per cent of the 11.3 million tickets LOCOG had made available;</li> <li>• raised £659 million of revenue from ticket sales;</li> <li>• made 2.5 million Olympics tickets and 2.1 million Paralympics tickets available at £20 or less (in March 2010 LOCOG told the Committee of Public Accounts that there would be tickets available in a price range that allowed a family of four to pay around £100);</li> <li>• was unable to quantify the number of accredited seats for which tickets were not publicly available.</li> </ul>			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>The demand for tickets to see what for many would be a ‘once in a lifetime’ event was very high and the allocation system seemed equitable with oversubscribed events decided by ballot of ticket requests. However, for some of the most popular events only half of those tickets sold went to the British public<sup>1</sup>. There was a strong clamp down on touting – tickets could only be purchased using a visa card due to Visa’s sponsorship of the Games; cash payments could not be made for tickets. Prices ranged from £10 to over £2,000 per ticket.</p> <p>Although the NOA stated that LOCOG was unable to quantify the number of directly allocated tickets, “Of the remaining 2.2 million tickets, roughly half will be issued to National Olympic Committees (NOC) of each country, and half will be split between sponsors, the IOC, guests and hospitality partners” (<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-12741934">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-12741934</a>).</p> <p>“A record 2.7 million tickets were sold for the [Paralympic] Games with most events and sessions selling out” (<a href="http://www.paralympic.org/london-2012">http://www.paralympic.org/london-2012</a>). The IPC were of the opinion that the crowds were a record for the Paralympic Games and that people’s attitudes towards people with disabilities had changed.</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	<b>H</b>	Rating
			<b>G</b>
	Confidence	<b>H</b>	
<p>The take up of available tickets was very high. In addition millions came to the torch relay as it wound its way round the UK and billions watched the Games on television and on-line. Early on though there was controversy when in early heats there appeared to be low attendance in some of the most visible areas of stadia. These were due to accredited allocations not being used. To address the issue a further 90,000 tickets were sold to the UK public and 6,000 tickets allocated free of charge to the volunteers and military security personnel. Overall though, the Games seemed to have inspired a large cross-section of the British public.</p>			

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1011660/london-2012-ticket-sales-record-set-to-leave-politicians-unimpressed>

## So44 – Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society

Country (Great Britain)

### Data issues

This indicator is intended to provide a measure of social attitudes to people with disabilities. The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 protects the rights of disabled peoples and makes discrimination against disabled people an offence. The Disability Discrimination Act 2005 amended the definition in the 1995 Act to include persons with cancer, HIV infection, or Multiple Sclerosis. The first data set presented here is from the perspective of disabled people about the effect of their disability and attitudes and barriers in society towards leading a full life. The data come from a research report of the Office for Disability Issues (ODI) - *Experiences and Expectations of Disabled People*, published in July 2008. The second set of tables from more general surveys on ODI research report of *Public Perceptions of Disabled People*, parts of which have a longer time series. This series has now been discontinued.

In 2013/14 the Office of National Statistics had a one-off focus on disabilities for its Opinions and Lifestyle survey.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf

### Analysis

Many Britons with disability face barriers that prevent them from achieving personal goals and fully participating in their communities. Disability is the main reason individuals cannot lead a full life (55% overall) and increases with age (the proportion among adults aged 16 to 34 is about 39%; rising to 60% among people aged 75 and over). Conversely, the proportion of people considering attitude and barriers in society as the main reason preventing them from leading a full a life decreases with age.

From the second set of tables, the way the population thinks about people with disabilities appears to have changed little since 1998 with a quarter of the sample having a lot of prejudice against disabled people.

However, the 2014 data looks much more positive though the questions asked are different. The percentage of people who think disabled people are the same as anyone else has risen from 77% in 2005 to 92% in 2014 though this latter figure includes those who think so only some of the time.

See also indicator So44, So45 and So46

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

If the same trend continues, the comparative data between 2001 and 2007 at the whole population level suggests that little or no Games effect will be discerned. Age stratified analysis is likely to be more revealing and to reinforce the findings above that disability is experienced more among the older age groups. However, the success of the UK at the Beijing Paralympic Games and the London Paralympic Games may be changing societal perceptions of disability. The House of Lords<sup>1</sup> specifically assessed the effect of the Paralympic Games on attitudes towards and prospects of those with disabilities and concluded:

“The wider claims for the Paralympics having caused a sea change in broad public perceptions of those with disabilities seem to us to be unproven. There is however strong evidence of the effect which the Games, Team GB’s success, and the media coverage have had on broader public perceptions of disability sport. This in itself is important and can have a real benefit in the longer term”.

<sup>1</sup> House of Lords (2013) *Keeping the Flame Alive: the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy*

## So44 - Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society

### Country (Great Britain)

#### Disabled people's view of the impact of their impairment on their day to day life

	2001	2007				
	All	All	Age 16-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-74	Age 75+
I cannot lead a full life because of ...						
My disability	56%	55%	39%	55%	56%	60%
Attitudes and barriers in society	1%	1%	5%	2%	*	1%
My disability and attitudes and barriers	11%	5%	14%	7%	4%	2%
My disability has no impact	31%	36%	40%	35%	38%	33%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	4%
sample size	945	1860	142	417	850	451

\* less than 1%

#### Public perceptions of disabled people

	1998	2000	2005	2009
How much prejudice people feel there is against disabled people				
A lot	25%	35%	25%	26%
A little	51%	51%	50%	53%
Hardly Any	15%	9%	17%	15%
None	6%	3%	8%	5%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%	1%
sample size	3139	3422	3193	2282
Percentage of people who think of disabled people in the following ways some or most of the time				
As getting in the way			9%	7%
With discomfort & awkwardness			22%	17%
As the same as everyone else			77%	85%
Sample Size			2608	1894
Percentage of people who, some or most of the time, think of disabled people as less productive or as needing to be cared for				
as less productive than non-disabled people			not asked	38%
as needing to be cared for			77%	76%
Sample Size			2626	1877

Source: National Centre for Social Research

#### Public attitudes to disabled people

Proportion of people who think disabled people are the same as everyone else	
	Proportion of people
All/most/some of the time	92%

Source: ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2014

#### Employer attitudes to disabled employees

Thinking about the organisation you work for, in general how would you describe your		
	Disabled people	Non-disabled people
Very Supportive	53%	58%
Fairly supportive	35%	35%
Not very supportive	10%	5%
Not at all supportive	2%	2%

Source: ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2014

#### Work colleagues' attitudes to disabled people in your work place

Thinking about the people you work with, in general how would you describe your colleagues'		
	Disabled people	Non-disabled people
Very Supportive	59%	57%
Fairly supportive	33%	39%
Not very supportive	5%	4%
Not at all supportive	2%	1%

Source: ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2014

#### Information and Access

Proportion of disabled people who do not experience difficulties accessing goods or services	
	Proportion of disabled people
No difficulties accessing leisure activities	67%
No difficulties accessing other commercial services	82%
No difficulties accessing public services	86%

Source: ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2014

Data Crown Copyright

## So45 – Support Network for Disabled People

Country (GB), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator provides evidence of support and welfare service for people with disabilities. A number of allowances have been brought together for this indicator as a means of gauging the financial assistance given to the disabled by the relevant authorities. The data are sourced from the Office of National Statistics (ONS), National Online Manpower Information System (NOMIS) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The three allowances are defined as:

*Attendance Allowance* is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced by disabled people (pensionable age).

*Disability Living Allowance* is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced by disabled people (working age).

*Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance* is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.

The counts relate to August of each year whereas the expenditure is for financial years – the per capita calculations therefore need to be treated with caution. No consistent data has been sourced on the count of Attendance Allowance claimants.

Count of claimants for Disability Living Allowance are extracted from ONS tables (2003 – 2012) and NOMIS tables (2013 and 2014); count of claimants for Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement are extracted from NOMIS tables (2003-2014); Benefit Expenditure data are extracted from DWP tables (2003/04 – 2013/14 for Great Britain, 2003/02 – 2011/12 for London and 6 host boroughs).

### Presentation

See tables overleaf.

### Analysis

The number of claimants of Disability Living Allowance has increased over the period with what may be the start of a fallback in 2013/2014 as revised eligibility criteria take effect. London is well below the national rates, with the 6 Host Boroughs between the two. The number of claimants of Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance has been steadily falling since 2005. Total expenditure on the other hand has steadily grown for all three allowances. Looking at the per capita figures (with the caveat above on their calculation), the Disability Living Allowance has risen by about 3% a year for the period 2003 to 2010 and for that period will have kept pace with inflation. Not so the average per capita increase Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance which appears to have been well below inflation rates and in the 6 Host Boroughs negligibly and may represent a reduction in real terms.

### Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

The coalition government post 2010 elections introduced a policy goal to reduce the overall burden of allowances on government borrowing and expenditure with stringent spending reviews and substantial budget cuts. Also a review of eligibility has been occurring. Whilst the Paralympic Games may provide a positive influence on attitudes to disabilities and the need for financial support, the policy sphere is likely to have a much larger influence on availability and amount of such support.

So45 - Support Network for Disabled People

Country (Great Britain)

	Count of Claimants				Benefit Expenditure £million			Per Capita Expenditure £	
	Disability Living Allowance	per '000 population	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	per '000 population	Attendance Allowance	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement
2003	2,590,950	72.3	2,807,290	78.3	3,457.0	7,582.1	7,208.7	2,926	2,568
2004	2,690,470	74.6	2,804,980	77.7	3,673.6	8,079.2	7,195.7	3,003	2,565
2005	2,768,150	75.9	2,755,460	75.6	3,924.1	8,618.3	7,234.8	3,113	2,626
2006	2,833,660	77.1	2,712,850	73.8	4,149.4	9,155.4	7,184.0	3,231	2,648
2007	2,930,030	79.2	2,671,210	72.2	4,444.4	9,867.0	7,306.9	3,368	2,735
2008	3,020,700	81.1	2,620,420	70.3	4,734.6	10,524.1	7,187.9	3,484	2,743
2009	3,119,290	83.4	2,288,680	61.2	5,106.3	11,458.6	6,108.3	3,673	2,669
2010	3,200,540	85.0	2,072,590	55.1	5,227.7	11,917.7	5,555.6	3,724	2,681
2011	3,246,880	85.7	1,878,590	49.6	5,339.4	12,565.7	4,935.3	3,870	2,627
2012	3,296,380	87.0	1,259,230	33.2	5,475.6	13,430.1	3,275.8	4,074	2,601
2013	3,316,700	87.3	599,400	15.8	5,360.1	13,763.2	1,186.6	4,150	1,980
2014	3,233,730	84.8	310,970	8.2					

Region (London)

	Count of Claimants				Benefit Expenditure £million			Per Capita Expenditure £	
	Disability Living Allowance	per '000 population	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	per '000 population	Attendance Allowance	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement
2003	253,460	51.8	314,090	64.2	302.1	747.2	575.0	2,948	1,831
2004	264,640	53.7	319,320	64.8	319.3	797.1	578.0	3,012	1,810
2005	272,920	54.5	318,450	63.6	339.4	848.8	586.9	3,110	1,843
2006	278,920	55.0	316,210	62.4	355.5	902.1	582.1	3,234	1,841
2007	288,660	56.2	311,720	60.7	377.9	970.6	590.4	3,362	1,894
2008	299,480	57.4	307,830	59.0	402.9	1,038.9	580.3	3,469	1,885
2009	310,510	58.5	271,310	51.1	435.9	1,134.5	491.3	3,654	1,811
2010	321,350	59.7	246,210	45.7	451.5	1,188.8	447.6	3,699	1,818
2011	328,350	59.8	226,430	41.3	467.4	1,271.6	403.9	3,873	1,784
2012	334,610	60.5	162,200	29.3					
2013	339,910	60.9	87,890	15.7					
2014	331,380	58.7	48,950	8.7					

City (6 Host Boroughs)

	Count of Claimants				Benefit Expenditure £million			Per Capita Expenditure £	
	Disability Living Allowance	per '000 population	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	per '000 population	Attendance Allowance	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement	Disability Living Allowance	Incapacity Benefit/ Severe Disablement
2003	57,920	68.5	70,290	83.2	61.8	174.9	117.3	3,020	1,669
2004	59,630	69.9	71,130	83.4	64.2	183.5	117.3	3,077	1,649
2005	60,810	70.5	69,070	80.1	66.8	192.9	117.4	3,172	1,700
2006	61,270	69.5	68,360	77.5	67.9	202.4	115.7	3,303	1,693
2007	62,655	69.2	67,470	74.5	70.4	214.2	116.7	3,419	1,730
2008	63,910	68.3	66,730	71.3	73.3	226.2	114.9	3,539	1,722
2009	65,820	68.1	58,330	60.3	77.2	244.1	98.9	3,709	1,695
2010	67,800	67.7	52,300	52.2	78.7	254.7	89.6	3,756	1,713
2011	68,960	66.7	48,080	46.5	80.4	270.9	81.4	3,929	1,692
2012	70,400	67.1	35,710	34.1					
2013	71,670	67.2	19,620	18.4					
2014	69,910	64.2	10,360	9.5					

Notes: *Attendance Allowance* is tax-free cash help towards extra costs faced by disabled people (age 65 or over).  
*Disability Living Allowance* is tax-free cash help towards extra costs you may face if you are disabled (less than age 65).  
*Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance* is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.

## So48 – Accessibility of Public Services

Country (England), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator is intended to provide a measure of accessibility of public buildings which provide essential services to the community. On the one hand is compliance with equality of accessibility to public buildings and essential services, and on the other the general geographical separation from services (the distance that needs to be travelled). Data on the former is from surveys in 2008 and 2014, data on the latter from the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 and 2015; in other words a snapshot before and after the Games. This sub-domain of 'geographical barriers' in the Indices of Deprivation, which relates to the physical proximity of local services, is an index derived from population weighted distances to a doctor (GP), primary school, Post Office and a supermarket or convenience store calculated for small area geographies (Lower Super Output Areas). The two surveys are not strictly comparable as different questions are asked.

### Presentation

See tables and diagrams overleaf. The scores for the 'geographical barriers' sub-domain are presented as boxplots to show the range of scores for country, region and city. The higher the score the less accessibility there is to services.

### Analysis

In the 2008 survey, 53% of disabled respondents found it easy to travel day to day. But it is evident that the older they are, the more likely they will have difficulty travelling day to day (37% compared with 30% overall). In the 2014 survey, 77% said they experienced no difficulty with public transport. Overall in 2014, a clear majority of disabled respondents had no difficulty accessing leisure, commercial and public services though leisure services such as shopping, cinema and eating out (i.e. private sector leisure) as still presenting the greatest difficulty.

In terms of deprivation arising from geographical barriers, urban areas are expected to have less deprivation because of their denser road and public transport networks. The 6 Host Boroughs fare significantly better than London as a whole. Comparing 2007 with 2015, the 6 Host Boroughs have improved further than London as a whole and can be attributed by and large to the context infrastructure developments for the London 2012 Games.

See also indicator So44

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

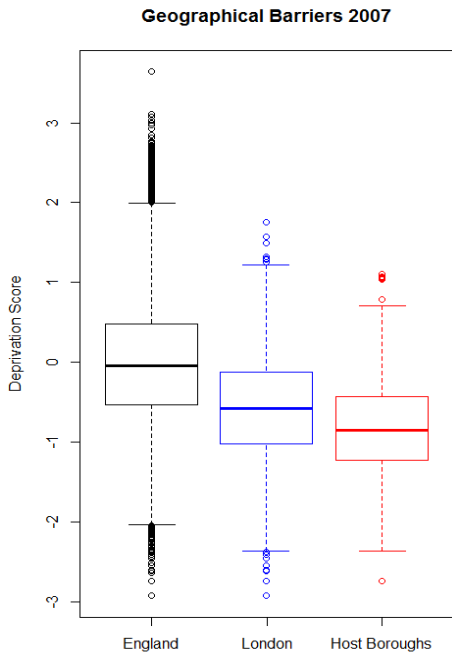
Confidence

H

In terms of access to public buildings, a commitment to using inclusive design to host 'the most accessible Games ever' underpinned the Games bid. Further, London 2012 was the first Olympic Games and Paralympic Games to be planned together from the very start. The ODA's Design Strategy and Inclusive Design Strategy required the planning of the Games physical facilities to adhere to Inclusive Design Standards and explore innovative design principles and procedures to overcome physical, operational and procedural barriers. The Olympic Village, the sporting venues, new transport services, supporting facilities and the Park itself were designed to be accessible to people with a wide range of disabilities both during and after the Games.

Similarly, an Accessible Transport Strategy was aimed to ameliorate the impact of travel through a four-pronged approach: a) investment in public transport infrastructure and improvements being made by transport delivery partners (such as London Buses iBus project; b) maximising existing accessible elements of public transport including upgrades to walking and cycling paths; c) maximising complementary transport modes, such as Community Transport and Dial-a-Ride; and d) provision of a specific Games Network of Accessible Transport. By 2015, around a quarter of Tube stations, half of Overground stations, most piers, all tram stops, the Emirates Air Line and all DLR stations have step-free access ([www.tfl.gov.uk](http://www.tfl.gov.uk)).

**So48 - Accessibility of Public Services**

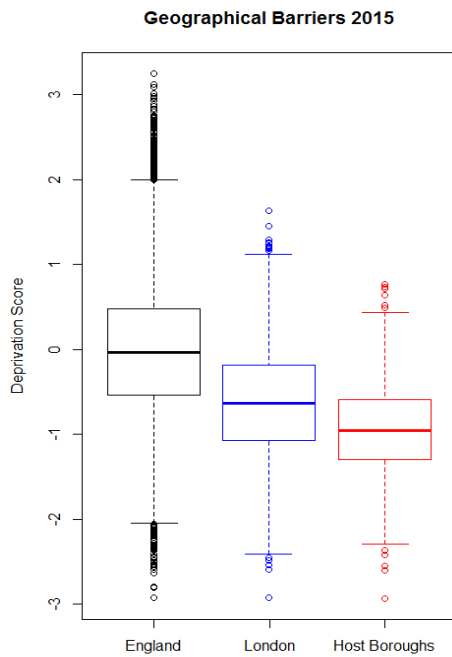


from English Indices of Deprivation 2007

How easy or difficult respondents find it to travel day to day					
	All	Age 16-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-74	Age 75+
Very easy	26%	33%	33%	28%	13%
Quite easy	27%	26%	25%	27%	29%
Neither easy nor difficult	15%	21%	14%	16%	13%
Quite difficult	20%	14%	17%	20%	24%
Very difficult	10%	5%	11%	7%	13%
Do not travel about day to day	3%	1%	*	2%	7%
Base: All respondents	1860	142	417	850	451

Type of problem last time respondent had difficulty accessing goods or services	
Difficulty getting into the premises	49%
Difficulty getting around inside	41%
Lack of facilities (e.g. accessible toilets, disabled parking)	29%
Difficulty getting there	23%
Difficulty understanding or making myself understood	24%
Received a lower level of service than others	16%
Verbal or physical abuse	6%
Refused entry	6%
Lack of privacy	4%
Refused service	3%
Asked to leave	4%
Difficulty getting information in a suitable format (e.g. Braille)	2%
Other difficulties	7%
None of these	3%
Base: All those who had experienced difficulties	118

multiple responses allowed  
from Office for Disability Issues, July 2008



from English Indices of Deprivation 2015

Proportion of those classified as disabled who experienced difficulty	
<b>Leisure activities</b>	
Going shopping	20%
Going to the cinema, theatre or concerts	15%
Eating out in restaurant or drink in a pub	14%
Going to the library, art gallery or museums	9%
Going to a sporting event	9%
Joining and accessing facilities at a private club	8%
Other	6%
None of the above	67%
<b>Commercial Services</b>	
Using a bank / building society	9%
Using a public telephone	5%
Using websites on the internet	5%
Using a hotel / guest house	5%
Using or dealing with insurance company	5%
Other	2%
None of the above	82%
<b>Public services</b>	
Health services	9%
Local authority services	4%
Central government services	4%
Law enforcement (courts, police, prison etc)	2%
Other public services	2%
None of the above	86%

Source: ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2014

Proportion of disabled people not facing difficulties in using transport	
	Proportion of disabled people
No difficulties	77%

Source: ONS Opinions and Lifestyle Survey 2014

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## 7. Economic Indicators

Code	Indicator Name	Impact		
		Relevance	Rating	Confidence
Ec01	Employment by Economic Activity	M	G	H
Ec02	Employment Indicators	H	Y	H
Ec03	Size of Companies	H	G	H
Ec06	Public Transport	H	G	H
Ec07	Accommodation Infrastructure	H	G	H
Ec08	Accommodation Occupancy Rate	M	Y	H
Ec09	Tourist Nights	M	Y	H
Ec10	Airport Traffic	M	Y	H
Ec12	Hosting International Events	H	G	H
Ec17	Hotel Price Index	M	Y	H
Ec18	Real Estate Market	H	Y	H
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment	M	Y	H
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending	H	G	H
Ec26	Public Debt	M	G	H
Ec27	Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities	H	G	H
Ec30	Size and QM of Contracted Companies	H	G	M
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues	H	G	H
Ec34	Structure of OCOG Expenditure	H	G	H
Ec35	Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic activities)	M	G	H
Ec38	Total Wages Paid (Olympic activities)			
Ec36	Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic activities)	H	G	H
Ec37	Total Capital Expenditure (context activities)	H	G	H
Ec41	Public share of expenditure (Olympic activities)	H	G	H
Ec42	Public share of expenditure (context activities)			
Ec44	Employability of People with Disabilities	H	G	H



## Ec01 – Employment by Economic Activity

Country (UK), Region (London)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the number of people employed in each economic sector. This can reflect the structure of the economy. The Technical Manual specifies the unit of measurement as full-time equivalents (FTE); however employment data are only available as person counts (rounded to the nearest hundred).

Data has been reweighed in line with the latest ONS estimates in 2015. The data presented and analysed here is for 2005 to 2014 by calendar years (i.e. from January to December). In updating from the Pre-Games Report, the industry codes have been changed to SIC (2007) in Games-time and Post-Games reports.

### Presentation

See table and graphs overleaf.

### Analysis

During the data period 2005 to 2014 the UK continued to experience population growth and a small rise in the number of people employed (an annualised percentage change of +0.47%). Although there continues to be strong growth in (A) Agriculture and Fishing, and (B,D,E) Energy and Water these represent comparatively small sectors in the economy. The main employment sectors associated with UK employment growth were, in absolute numbers (O-Q) Public administration, education and health, (K-N) Banking, finance and insurance, and (R-U) Other services. The relative size of the sectors remained broadly unchanged. Although (C) Manufacturing appeared to have been in long term decline, the employment numbers have shown an increase since 2011 as the economy returned to growth. The numbers employed in (F) Construction fell during the recession but have started to pick up again since 2013.

Over the same period, London experienced population growth above the UK average and employment growth significantly above the UK average (an annualised growth of +2.25%). Although not all industrial sectors experienced growth in London between 2005 and 2014, the main percentage increases have occurred in (K-N) Banking, finance and insurance, (R-U) Other services, (O-Q) Public administration, education and health, and (F) Construction. One of the largest increase has been in (B,D,E) Energy and Water, but this is a relatively small employment sector, but clearly of growing importance. The relative size of the employment sectors remains broadly unchanged.

See also indicators Ec27, Ec29

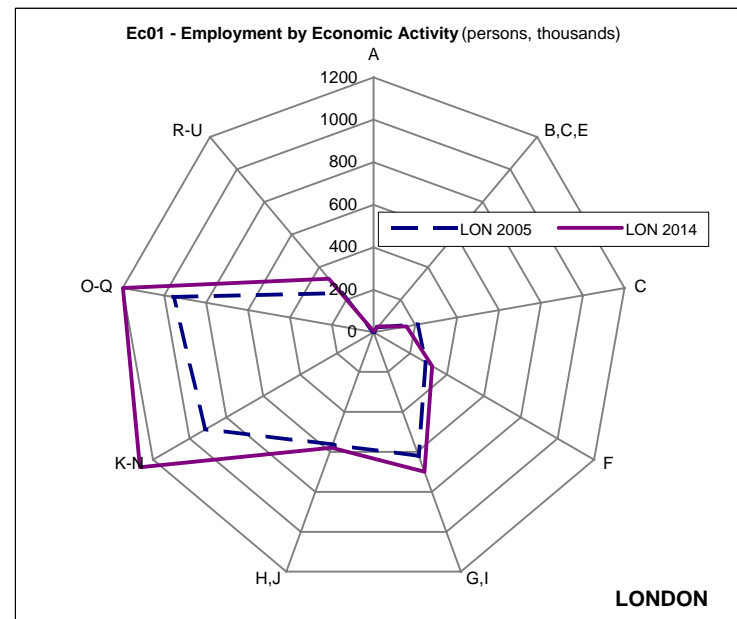
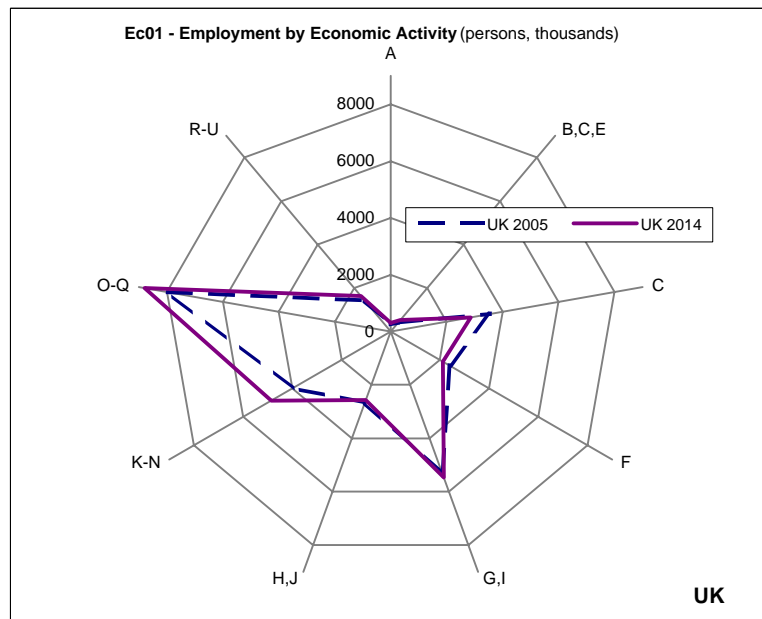
### Impact

Relevance **M** Rating **G** Confidence **H**

The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games impact is likely to have been relatively small within the UK over this timeframe though the distribution of Olympic-related contracts may have modestly reduced the rate of decline in manufacturing employment over the period (See Ec27) in some regions. In London the possible exception in terms of impact may relate to context (infrastructure) activities in East London, in particular construction and possibly in energy and water. Whilst Construction employment in the UK fell by -2.3% per annum over the period, it grew by +1.5% per annum in London. This growth may be attributable to major infrastructure construction projects taking place in the city (such as Heathrow Terminal Five and the high speed rail link to Europe) and the development of the Olympic Park at Stratford. The catalytic effect of London 2012 and the regeneration of East London is leading to extensive building projects and should boost jobs locally.

**Ec01 - Employment by Economic Activity**  
2005 and 2014 (persons, thousands)

ISIC (SIC 2007)	Country (UK)					Region (London)				
	2005		2014		annualised	2005		2014		annualised
	persons	percent	persons	percent	% change	persons	percent	persons	percent	% change
A Agriculture & fishing	249.7	0.89%	309.4	1.06%	2.66%	1.8	0.05%	4.5	0.10%	16.67%
B,D,E Energy & water	410.7	1.47%	524.1	1.80%	3.07%	30.3	0.79%	36.2	0.79%	2.16%
C Manufacturing	3,543.8	12.68%	2,862.9	9.83%	-2.13%	209.4	5.49%	158.7	3.46%	-2.69%
F Construction	2,391.4	8.56%	2,113.2	7.26%	-1.29%	282.5	7.40%	317.5	6.92%	1.38%
G,I Distribution, hotels & restaurants	5,324.2	19.06%	5,458.0	18.74%	0.28%	619.7	16.24%	698.2	15.22%	1.41%
H,J Transport & Communication	2,659.8	9.52%	2,568.6	8.82%	-0.38%	562.5	14.74%	578.5	12.61%	0.32%
K-N Banking finance & insurance etc.	3,975.5	14.23%	4,851.6	16.66%	2.45%	912.8	23.93%	1,269.0	27.66%	4.34%
O-Q Public admin education & health	7,960.6	28.49%	8,794.4	30.20%	1.16%	956.2	25.06%	1,197.4	26.10%	2.80%
R-U Other services	1,423.3	5.09%	1,638.0	5.62%	1.68%	240.0	6.29%	327.5	7.14%	4.05%
G-Q Total Services	21,343.3	76.39%	23,310.6	80.05%	1.02%	3,291.2	86.27%	4,070.6	88.73%	2.63%
<b>All employment</b>	<b>27,939.0</b>		<b>29,120.2</b>		<b>0.47%</b>	<b>3,815.2</b>		<b>4,587.5</b>		<b>2.25%</b>



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<b>Ec02 – Employment Indicators</b>			
Country (UK), Region (London)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>This indicator measures the level of economic activity and unemployment rates for the population as a whole and for women. Net international migration rates are also specified. This can reflect changes in the socio-economic profile of the host region in relation to the rest of the country.</p> <p>All data in the time series are for calendar years. Economic activity focuses on age group 16-64 for 2004 - 2014, except working age group of 16-59/64 for 2003. The net international migration rates (long term) for UK are available up to 2014, where figures for quarters ending in 2014 are provisional. Net international migration estimates up to 2011 have been revised in light of the 2011 Census. Migration data for London up to 2013 is for inter-regional migration (within England) and does not include any international migration figures.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See Tables and Graph overleaf.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The global activity rate (the ratio between the number of active persons and the permanent resident population of working age) rose slightly in the UK over the period 2004-2014. Economically active numbers in the UK rose by a little over 2.2 million whilst the working age population rose by about the same amount. The percentage of economically active, therefore, increased over the period (76.12% to 77.18%), whilst the global activity rate for London rose slightly over the period (73.51% to 76.70%).</li> <li>2. The total of women in the active working population in the UK rose each year over the period 2004-2014 (by 2.2 million) with women as a percentage of the total active working population in the UK rising slightly (45.8% to 46.8%). This overall trend is reflected in London where the percentage of economically active women has also risen.</li> <li>3. Over the period 2004-2011 the unemployment rate rose in the UK from 4.82% to 8.16%, with the largest rise occurring in 2008-2009 (5.76% to 7.76%), reflecting the onset of the global recession. In London, the unemployment rate remained higher than for the UK as a whole throughout the period.</li> <li>4. Net international migration, the difference between immigration and emigration, peaked in 2004 (0.41%) and has declined in subsequent years as rising numbers of people emigrated from the UK for a period of 12 months or more (many of these were non-UK citizens). In 2010 though the rate increased again to 0.4%. London's net outflow of internal migration for the period 2004-2013 witnessed a decline in each year from a peak of -1.55% to -0.65%. The outflow probably arises from people moving outside of London into neighbouring regions such as the South East and East of England, but is declining because annual inflow into London has increased by 19% over the period. Overall, London will have experienced the largest overall net international migration within the UK, thus 'compensating' for the net internal migration outflow (see ONS <i>UK Population Trends</i> 134, 2008).</li> </ol>			
See also indicator Ec27.			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	Rating	Confidence
	<b>H</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>H</b>
<p>The trends in total economically active in London over the period 2004-2014 cannot be attributed directly to an Olympic effect. The net outflow of internal migration from London has been more than made up by inward international migration into London resulting in overall population growth of 15% 2003-2014. Thus there may have been a modest Olympic effect for London as a consequence of the large scale infrastructure projects undertaken for the 2012 Games.</p>			

Ec02 - Employment Indicators

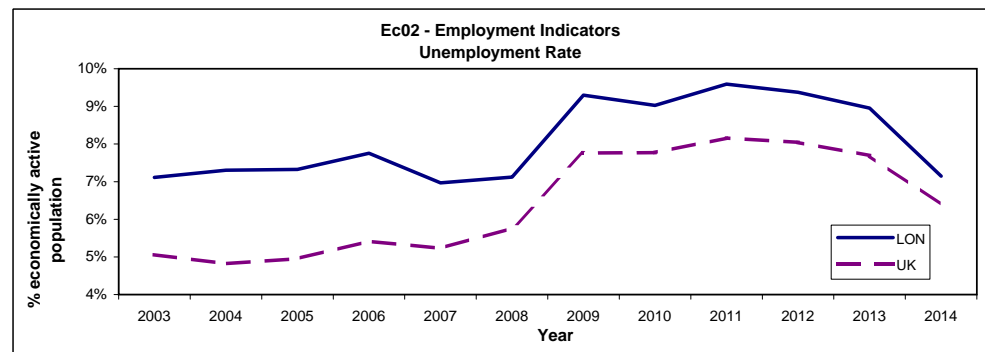
Country (UK)

Date	Economic activity rate: all			Unemployment rate: all			Economic activity rate: females			Migration
	economically active	working age population	percent	unemployed	economically active	percent	economically active, female	economically active, all	percent	Net international migration rate
Jan 2003-Dec 2003	28,254,000	36,201,000	78.05%	1,429,000	28,254,000	5.06%	12,779,000	28,254,000	45.23%	0.25%
Jan 2004-Dec 2004	29,185,100	38,339,700	76.12%	1,407,000	29,185,100	4.82%	13,368,400	29,185,100	45.81%	0.41%
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	29,570,500	38,753,100	76.30%	1,464,900	29,570,500	4.95%	13,603,200	29,570,500	46.00%	0.34%
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	29,965,000	39,139,600	76.56%	1,623,500	29,965,000	5.42%	13,802,800	29,965,000	46.06%	0.33%
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	30,207,500	39,530,400	76.42%	1,579,700	30,207,500	5.23%	13,928,500	30,207,500	46.11%	0.38%
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	30,493,100	39,844,500	76.53%	1,757,400	30,493,100	5.76%	14,082,100	30,493,100	46.18%	0.26%
Jan 2009-Dec 2009	30,637,600	40,051,700	76.50%	2,378,400	30,637,600	7.76%	14,190,100	30,637,600	46.32%	0.32%
Jan 2010-Dec 2010	30,626,500	40,302,300	75.99%	2,380,600	30,626,500	7.77%	14,176,100	30,626,500	46.29%	0.40%
Jan 2011-Dec 2011	30,839,800	40,559,000	76.04%	2,515,500	30,839,800	8.16%	14,303,200	30,839,800	46.38%	0.34%
Jan 2012-Dec 2012	31,031,400	40,496,800	76.63%	2,495,900	31,031,400	8.04%	14,433,700	31,031,400	46.51%	0.28%
Jan 2013-Dec 2013	31,255,300	40,543,800	77.09%	2,404,400	31,255,300	7.69%	14,566,400	31,255,300	46.60%	0.33%
Jan 2014-Dec 2014	31,355,000	40,626,600	77.18%	2,002,800	31,355,000	6.39%	14,678,000	31,355,000	46.81%	

Region (London)

Date	Economic activity rate: all			Unemployment rate: all			Economic activity rate: females			Migration
	economically active	working age population	percent	unemployed	economically active	percent	economically active, female	economically active, all	percent	Net internal migration rate <sup>1</sup>
Jan 2003-Dec 2003	3,542,000	4,748,000	74.60%	252,000	3,542,000	7.11%	1,549,000	3,542,000	43.73%	-1.55%
Jan 2004-Dec 2004	3,704,300	5,039,000	73.51%	270,500	3,704,300	7.30%	1,651,100	3,704,300	44.57%	-1.41%
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	3,751,200	5,112,400	73.37%	274,800	3,751,200	7.33%	1,684,700	3,751,200	44.91%	-1.09%
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	3,825,100	5,183,500	73.79%	296,700	3,825,100	7.76%	1,716,800	3,825,100	44.88%	-1.04%
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	3,878,600	5,262,000	73.71%	270,200	3,878,600	6.97%	1,743,100	3,878,600	44.94%	-1.07%
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	3,983,000	5,351,500	74.43%	283,600	3,983,000	7.12%	1,784,400	3,983,000	44.80%	-0.58%
Jan 2009-Dec 2009	4,074,500	5,443,400	74.85%	378,900	4,074,500	9.30%	1,846,800	4,074,500	45.33%	-0.48%
Jan 2010-Dec 2010	4,088,200	5,524,000	74.01%	369,000	4,088,200	9.03%	1,839,600	4,088,200	45.00%	-0.55%
Jan 2011-Dec 2011	4,189,800	5,630,500	74.41%	401,800	4,189,800	9.59%	1,897,500	4,189,800	45.29%	-0.49%
Jan 2012-Dec 2012	4,267,000	5,669,600	75.26%	400,000	4,267,000	9.37%	1,923,700	4,267,000	45.08%	-0.62%
Jan 2013-Dec 2013	4,362,600	5,721,500	76.25%	390,600	4,362,600	8.95%	1,978,800	4,362,600	45.36%	-0.65%
Jan 2014-Dec 2014	4,429,900	5,775,700	76.70%	316,600	4,429,900	7.15%	2,005,700	4,429,900	45.28%	

<sup>1</sup> Net migration with the rest of England; does not include international migration



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<b>Ec03 – Size of Companies</b>			
Country (UK), Region (London)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>Size of enterprises is given as counts in four employee size bands: micro (1-9); small (10-49); medium (50-249); large (250 plus). No FTE data are available. Two counts of enterprise are made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local units which are individual sites (for example a factory or shop) in an enterprise, where an enterprise is a legal entity based on Value Added Tax (VAT) registration.</li> <li>2. The number of enterprises that are VAT registered.</li> </ol> <p>Enterprises that have a turnover of less than £80k p.a. need not register for VAT. In 2008 the counts were changed to include both VAT registered enterprise and/or those with Pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) registration. PAYE is the method by which income tax is deducted by an employer from an employee's salary and paid directly to the government.</p> <p>Figures for 2003-2007 and for 2008-2013 are therefore not directly comparable. The later figures represent nearly 99 per cent of UK economic activity.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See table and graphs overleaf.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>The figures divide into two periods 2003-2007 and 2008-2013 because of changes to the exclusion/inclusion of VAT and/or PAYE registration, the latter period being the period of inclusion thus covering virtually all of UK economic activity. Broadly, the distribution across categories and the percentage of micro-, small, medium-sized and large companies in the UK is also reflected in London.</p> <p>The data for 2008-2014, however, does reveal a growth in London of micro-sized companies (VAT-PAYE based) of 9% while this category experienced a slight decline in the UK. For small to large size companies growth has been more buoyant in London. For Local Units, there has been growth in London for micro- and small units up to 49 employees whereas there has been a fall in the UK overall. Large units (250+ employees) have seen a slight decline in UK and London.</p> <p>See also indicator Ec29.</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	Rating	Confidence
	<b>H</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
<p>It is recognised that opportunities for micro-, small and medium sized companies rose in the latter stages of preparing for the London 2012 Games. First phase Olympic development (first tier contracts) typically engage larger scale companies. ODA and LOCOG made a real attempts to achieve supplier diversity within the context of UK and EU law which inhibit action to favour small firms, local firms and those form specific target groups<sup>1</sup>. The CompeteFor portal and brokerage (<a href="http://www.competefor.com">www.competefor.com</a>) was set up in order to open up opportunities for SMEs to be part of the supply chain. CompeteFor has continued into the legacy period. According to ODA data published September 2009, of 1036 suppliers of total contracts worth £5 billion: 98% were UK based; 68% small and medium sized (where company size is known); 46% were based outside London; 10% were based in one of the five Host London Boroughs.</p> <p>It is not possible to assess the direct impact of the Olympic-related supply activity upon the UK and London for the period 2007-2012 since the £5 billion represents a small proportion of the total economic activity engendered by businesses across the UK. It is possible to suggest, however, that UK based companies have captured virtually all supply activity and this may have contributed modestly to offsetting some of the effects of the economic recession.</p>			

<sup>1</sup> see Equality and Human Rights Commission (2008) *Procurement and Supplier Diversity in the 2012 Olympics*, Kingston University Research Report 6

Ec03 - Size of Companies

Country (UK)

Year	Local Units <sup>1</sup> (counts)					Local Units (percent)				VAT-PAYE <sup>2</sup> based (counts)					VAT-PAYE based (percent)			
	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+
2003	2,057,390	1,682,610	302,320	62,730	9,730	81.8%	14.7%	3.0%	0.5%	1,620,195	1,419,810	164,105	28,490	7,790	87.6%	10.1%	1.8%	0.5%
2004	2,042,140	1,675,090	294,945	62,305	9,800	82.0%	14.4%	3.1%	0.5%	1,607,680	1,416,380	156,480	27,125	7,695	88.1%	9.7%	1.7%	0.5%
2005	2,063,680	1,692,980	296,980	63,795	9,925	82.0%	14.4%	3.1%	0.5%	1,627,645	1,438,215	154,590	27,145	7,695	88.4%	9.5%	1.7%	0.5%
2006	2,084,495	1,709,705	299,690	65,005	10,095	82.0%	14.4%	3.1%	0.5%	1,641,890	1,451,845	154,380	27,970	7,695	88.4%	9.4%	1.7%	0.5%
2007	2,119,850	1,735,475	308,405	65,835	10,135	81.9%	14.5%	3.1%	0.5%	1,669,740	1,474,030	160,115	27,885	7,710	88.3%	9.6%	1.7%	0.5%
2008	2,643,215	2,193,575	362,340	75,385	11,915	83.0%	13.7%	2.9%	0.5%	2,161,555	1,924,155	195,700	32,990	8,710	89.0%	9.1%	1.5%	0.4%
2009	2,634,795	2,184,585	362,150	76,035	12,025	82.9%	13.7%	2.9%	0.5%	2,152,400	1,909,445	200,775	33,345	8,835	88.7%	9.3%	1.5%	0.4%
2010	2,574,225	2,129,675	357,285	75,450	11,815	82.7%	13.9%	2.9%	0.5%	2,100,370	1,861,590	196,525	33,605	8,650	88.6%	9.4%	1.6%	0.4%
2011	2,547,840	2,109,590	350,845	75,740	11,665	82.8%	13.8%	3.0%	0.5%	2,080,860	1,847,790	190,885	33,555	8,630	88.8%	9.2%	1.6%	0.4%
2012	2,610,535	2,163,610	359,505	75,795	11,625	82.9%	13.8%	2.9%	0.4%	2,149,190	1,905,255	200,200	34,960	8,775	88.6%	9.3%	1.6%	0.4%
2013	2,625,490	2,170,080	367,055	76,635	11,720	82.7%	14.0%	2.9%	0.4%	2,167,580	1,912,450	209,710	36,505	8,915	88.2%	9.7%	1.7%	0.4%

Region (London)

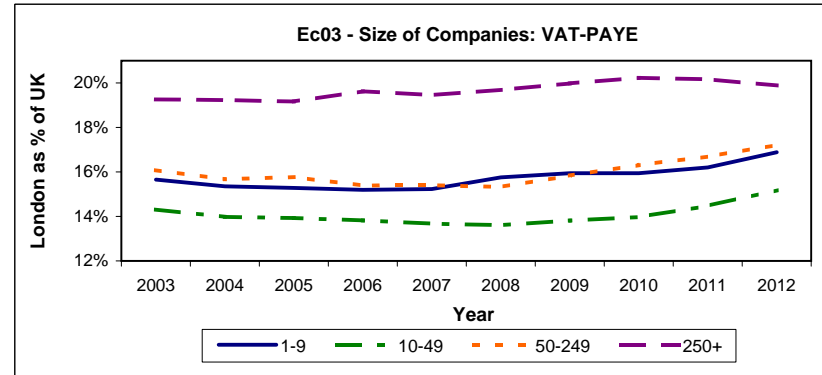
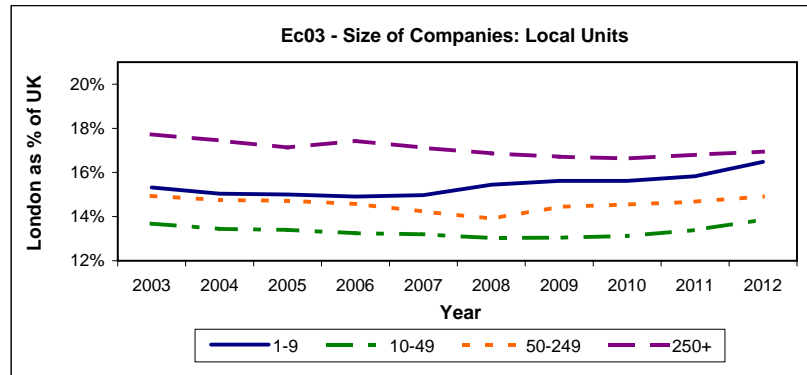
Year	Local Units (counts)					Local Units (percent)				VAT-PAYE based (counts)					VAT-PAYE based (percent)			
	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+	1-9	10-49	50-249	250+
2003	310,295	257,825	41,375	9,370	1,725	83.1%	13.3%	3.0%	0.6%	251,815	222,250	23,485	4,580	1,500	88.3%	9.3%	1.8%	0.6%
2004	302,420	251,860	39,660	9,190	1,710	83.3%	13.1%	3.0%	0.6%	245,090	217,490	21,870	4,250	1,480	88.7%	8.9%	1.7%	0.6%
2005	304,835	253,955	39,790	9,390	1,700	83.3%	13.1%	3.1%	0.6%	247,100	219,815	21,530	4,280	1,475	89.0%	8.7%	1.7%	0.6%
2006	305,850	254,910	39,705	9,475	1,760	83.3%	13.0%	3.1%	0.6%	247,790	220,635	21,340	4,305	1,510	89.0%	8.6%	1.7%	0.6%
2007	311,675	259,865	40,705	9,370	1,735	83.4%	13.1%	3.0%	0.6%	252,235	224,545	21,895	4,295	1,500	89.0%	8.7%	1.7%	0.6%
2008	398,430	338,720	47,215	10,485	2,010	85.0%	11.9%	2.6%	0.5%	336,510	303,110	26,630	5,055	1,715	90.1%	7.9%	1.5%	0.5%
2009	401,445	341,205	47,250	10,980	2,010	85.0%	11.8%	2.7%	0.5%	339,185	304,405	27,735	5,280	1,765	89.7%	8.2%	1.6%	0.5%
2010	392,540	332,700	46,900	10,975	1,965	84.8%	11.9%	2.8%	0.5%	331,535	296,845	27,460	5,480	1,750	89.5%	8.3%	1.7%	0.5%
2011	394,055	333,985	46,995	11,115	1,960	84.8%	11.9%	2.8%	0.5%	334,395	299,425	27,630	5,600	1,740	89.5%	8.3%	1.7%	0.5%
2012	419,750	356,635	49,840	11,305	1,970	85.0%	11.9%	2.7%	0.5%	359,885	321,730	30,395	6,015	1,745	89.4%	8.4%	1.7%	0.5%
2013	432,100	366,610	51,945	11,480	2,065	84.8%	12.0%	2.7%	0.5%	372,375	331,890	32,430	6,265	1,790	89.1%	8.7%	1.7%	0.5%

0.094949

<sup>1</sup> Local unit = an individual site of an enterprise

<sup>2</sup> VAT = Value Added Tax; PAYE = Pay-as-you-earn (employee income tax)

**Note:** There is a change in the method of counting for both measures of enterprises from 2008



Data Crown Copyright

<b>Ec06 – Public Transport</b>			
Country (Great Britain), Region (London)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>This indicator describes the public transport infrastructure and passenger demand up to 2013/14. There are no disaggregated data for the City (Host Boroughs) given its integration within London. The very extensive commuting patterns in and out of London are only partially captured in the data sources as well as data for London Overground for which a matching time series of data is not available.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See table overleaf.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>Over the period 2002/3 to 2013/14 the increase in Bus and Coach passenger journeys in London rose by 56% compared to an average rise of 15% for Britain. Passenger journeys by rail rose by 39% in London and 49% for Britain as a whole. Both nationally and in London the passenger kilometres by rail rose faster than the number of passenger journeys suggesting that passengers are taking longer journeys. In London, bus services (millions vehicle km) rose significantly by 30% compared to a fall of -3.4% for the country as a whole. This growth in London reflects the rise in commuting/passenger journeys over the review period in response to population growth, rise in employment and improvements that have been made to the transport network. For London Underground in 2013/14 there were 11.12 billion passenger kilometres and nearly 1.4 billion passenger journeys. Commuting journeys into London from the South East are indicated to have increased by 35% for passenger numbers and by 26% for passenger kilometres over the reporting period.</p> <p>A series of policy documents on Transport were produced in the pre-Games phase. An infrastructure development budget estimated at £17 billion was established to contribute to transport improvements for the city and its region London 2012 published its Olympic Transport Plan in 2006 ( see <a href="http://www.parliament.uk/briefingpapers/commons/lib/research/briefings/snbt-03722.pdf">http://www.parliament.uk/briefingpapers/commons/lib/research/briefings/snbt-03722.pdf</a>) and its Accessible Transport Strategy in May 2008 (see <a href="http://www.london2012.com/documents/oda-transport/accessible-transport-strategy-accessible-pdf.pdf">http://www.london2012.com/documents/oda-transport/accessible-transport-strategy-accessible-pdf.pdf</a>). The development and implementation of these policies must be analysed in the context of severe under-investment in transport in the city and Britain over the decade preceding the pre-Games phase.</p> <p>See also indicators En11 and En29.</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	<b>H</b>	Rating <b>G</b> Confidence <b>H</b>
<p>Although there are no separate figures for Host Boroughs, the rail network connectivity into East London has considerably improved (Stratford International, upgrading of Stratford station, new DLR links to City Airport/Woolwich, the opening of the new East London line), and upgrading of key underground lines has been brought forward. These transport improvements have been accelerated or catalysed by the hosting of the Games in East London. The investment in transport has been event and legacy focused. An examination of the policy documents above and their implementation to date suggests that London's transport network has benefitted from the upgrades and improvements of infrastructure in the context of London 2012 and through, for example, the increased popularity and improved infrastructure for cycling, the emphasis on improving accessibility and through the development of plans and proposals for the more effective use of London's rivers/waterways.</p>			

Ec06 - Public Transport

Country (Great Britain)

	Bus and Coach				Rail			
	Vehicle stock <sup>(1)</sup> (thousands)	Local Vehicle stock <sup>(2)</sup> (thousands)	Local bus services (millions vehicle km)	Local Passenger journeys (millions)	Passenger routes (km)	Passenger stations	Passenger km (millions)	Passenger journeys (millions)
2002/03	78.8		2619	4550	15701	3097	48006	2072
2003/04	80.1		2590	4681	15555	3119	49235	2120
2004/05	79.3	52.2	2611	4631	15000	3120	50389	2188
2005/06	79.3	52.2	2623	4721	15032	3128	51832	2223
2006/07	80.3	53.0	2630	4914	15029	3132	55278	2377
2007/08	80.1	53.4	2650	5164	15160	3128	58526	2515
2008/09	80.7	53.5	2651	5270	15171	3132	60509	2558
2009/10	81.1	53.0	2620	5212	15151	3130	61151	2518
2010/11	81.4	52.8	2592	5190	15177	3147	64661	2672
2011/12		52.8	2559	5217	15172	3131	68197	2850
2012/13		52.0	2535	5129	15207	3157	69970	2967
2013/14		52.2	2529	5233	15217	3187	72094	3094

(1) local and non local bus operators

(2) local bus operators only

<i>Percent change 2002/03 to 2013/14</i>	3.3%	0.0%	-3.4%	15.0%	-3.1%	1.1%	50.2%	49.3%
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Region (London)

	Bus and Coach				Rail <sup>(1)</sup>			
	Vehicle stock (thousands)	Local Vehicle stock (thousands)	Local bus services (millions vehicle km)	Local Passenger journeys (millions)	Passenger routes (km)	Passenger stations	Passenger km (millions)	Passenger journeys (millions)
2002/03	-	-	404	1527	475	346	7699	1006
2003/04	-	-	444	1692	475	346	7680	1016
2004/05	-	-	470	1802	475	346	7964	1048
2005/06	-	-	461	1881	478	351	7960	1046
2006/07	-	-	465	1993	476	346	8376	1129
2007/08	-	-	465	2160	478	345	8820	1190
2008/09	-	-	474	2228	480	349	9107	1184
2009/10	-	-	479	2238	472	349	8956	1154
2010/11	-	-	481	2269	472	349	9434	1213
2011/12	-	-	485	2324	476	354	10123	1286
2012/13	-	-	486	2315	476	354	10765	1359
2013/14	-	-	486	2384	476	354	11121	1398

<i>Percent change 2002/03 to 2013/14</i>			20.3%	56.1%	0.2%	2.3%	44.5%	38.9%
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(1) London Underground, Docklands Light Railway and Croydon Tramlink

Data Crown Copyright



## Ec07 – Accommodation Infrastructure

Country (UK), Region (London)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the capacity of guest accommodation up to 2013. No breakdown by star rating is available. Based on classification in Eurostat and Visit Britain, accommodation establishments are categorised as follows:

*Hotels and similar:* hotels, apartment hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs, rooming and boarding houses, tourist residences and similar accommodation.

*Other accommodation:* holiday and other short-stay accommodation (including youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, school dormitories, serviced apartments, timeshare units), camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks.

Data relating to the proportion of establishments that are accessible for people with disabilities has only been collected for 2006. A figure for the total UK of 0.51% comes from a voluntary scheme, administered by Visit England, and an accommodation provider needs to have only one accessible room to qualify. In addition to this, the scheme identifies how accessible the accommodation is in three categories: for mobility impairments, for visual impairments, and for hearing impairments. Currently it is estimated that 2% of hotels in the UK, and 5 hotels in London are signed up to this scheme. However, in an audit of 194 hotels in London conducted by Direct Enquiries, revealed 1,349 rooms in London as accessible. This audit was commissioned by Visit London and the LDA.<sup>1</sup>

### Presentation

See table overleaf.

### Analysis

The 35% drop in the number of establishments in London between 2004 and 2005 and subsequent near doubling by 2006 appears spurious. Despite the figures showing a fall of 11.75% in hotels and similar accommodation to 2011 in the UK, total bed spaces have continued to rise almost year on year since 2003. There was a sharp increase in other collective accommodation establishments from 2003 to 2006 with some further increase to a maximum of 55,671 in 2009 which has then fallen back. Bed places in this category have tripled over the reporting period. London based providers have doubled since 2003 with a corresponding substantial increase in bed places.

See also indicator Ec08 and Ec09

### Impact

Relevance **H**      Rating **G**      Confidence **H**

Impacts due to the Olympic effect can be seen in the rise in numbers of establishments built in East London since the announcement in 2005 of London's successful bid for the Games. Specific numbers of establishments built due to the Olympic effect will nevertheless be difficult to disaggregate from more general regeneration imperatives in the area, but the London 2012 Games did have an important catalytic effect.

<sup>1</sup> Mayor of London (2010) *Accessible Hotels in London* London:GLA

### Ec07 - Accommodation Infrastructure

	Country (UK)				Region (London)			
	Hotels and similar		Other accommodation		Hotels and similar		Other accommodation	
	Count	Bed places	Count	Bed places	Count	Bed places	Count	Bed places
2003	44126	1203701	37604	603365	1250	148542	328	35943
2004	44625	1223047	45133	811775	1134	160171	334	36397
2005	32926	1062342	35395	1161461	735	155466	188	33745
2006	39107	1255693	40276	1773989	1353	172599	283	46635
2007	39860	1245064	41988	1801078	1353	172599	283	46635
2008	39024	1238660	47857	1672192	1353	172599	283	46635
2009	40415	1410834	55671	1814147	2142	249580	490	21764
2010	40184	1416177	55605	1795446	2142	249580	490	21764
2011	38939	1410580	46738	1861181	2142	249580	490	21764
2012 <sup>a</sup>	38996	1571120	47601	1893303	2172	307546	505	38966
2013	40272	2018172	46807	1982847	2970	495109	505	33893

<sup>a</sup> change in definition resulting in break in time series

*Percent change 2003-2011*    -11.75%    17.19%    24.29%    208.47%    71.36%    68.02%    49.39%    -39.45%

*Percent change 2003-2013*    -8.73%    67.66%    24.47%    228.63%    137.60%    233.31%    53.96%    -5.70%

Note: in 2006 establishments accessible for people with disabilities = 0.5%

Data copyright Eurostat

## Ec08 – Accommodation Occupancy Rates

Country (UK)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the occupation rate of hotels and other establishments offering accommodation. It reflects how well the accommodation structure is able to meet demand. Data are from TNS UK Ltd. through the VisitBritain web site. The available data are not disaggregated to the Region (London), or City (Host Boroughs).

The difference between bedroom and bedspace occupancy is explained by single occupancy of double/twin rooms or, in some cases, empty beds in family rooms. A double room occupied by one person has 100 per cent room occupancy but only 50% bedspace occupancy.

As per the EU directive, the types of accommodation in the survey are those defined as tourist accommodation arranged in rooms in which bed-making and cleaning services are provided. This includes hotels, motels, lodges, inns, and various bed & breakfast establishments (including private houses and farmhouses). Youth hostels and university accommodations are excluded. However, these distinctions are not always clear as they rely on the accommodation owner's definitions from a questionnaire and therefore there might be some slippage between categories.

Data are collected via invitation to establishments who then provide monthly occupancy data. Occupancy figures are calculated on accommodation that is available each month to avoid discrepancies for closed accommodations that are more seasonal in nature. As the sample is, therefore, self selecting, it is not possible to calculate robust statistical margins of error. For 2008 between 1,595 and 2,090 establishments returned survey data.

### Presentation

See Table overleaf

### Analysis

Broadly speaking the trends in bedroom occupancy mirror the trends in bed space occupancy. The difference between bedroom occupancy rates and bed space occupancy rates is due to single occupancy in a double, twin, or family room. For example, a twin room with a single person occupying it would count as 100% room occupancy, but only 50% bed space occupancy.

There had been an overall increase in occupancy rates since 2001, when the terrorist attack on the US adversely affected international tourism. However, the figures, since 2003 have been increasing, although the decrease in 2005 possibly due to the terrorist bombings in London in July of that year, particularly affecting the England statistics. The period from July to October 2005 showed the largest decline.<sup>1</sup> The dip to 2009 is accounted for by the global economic downturn though the rates have been increasing through to 2011. Bedroom and bedspace occupancy rates for the 2012 Olympic period are high, though these would need to be compared with summer figures for other years.

See also indicator Ec07 and Ec09

### Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

It is not possible to attribute these trends in either bedroom or bed space occupancy rates to the Olympic Games as they are not disaggregated below Country level. However, for the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012, the bedroom occupancy rate in England reached a record 72% with a bedspace occupancy rate at 58%. This is likely to be due to the Games and associated tourism.

<sup>1</sup> TNS Travel and Tourism (2005) *UK Occupancy Survey for Serviced Accommodation 2005 Summary* VisitBritain

### Ec08 - Accommodation Occupancy Rate

#### Country (UK)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bedroom Occupancy Rate	59%	61%	59%	61%	62%	60%	58%	61%	64%	64%	68%
Bedspace Occupancy Rate	44%	45%	44%	47%	48%	44%	43%	45%	48%	48%	59%

#### England

2012 Olympic period

Bedroom Occupancy Rate	72%
Bedspace Occupancy Rate	58%

## Ec09 – Tourist Nights

Country (UK), Region (London)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the number of bed nights stayed by overseas and domestic visitors to the UK who travel for the purposes of any type of tourism, including business trips. Bed nights are counted as the number of nights stayed by adults and accompanying children. The data are mainly collected through the United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS), Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS), and the International Passenger Survey (IPS). Overseas visitors' bed nights have been collected since 2002. Domestic tourist nights were collected before 2005 however in this year the survey underwent a significant change in methodology from a phone based survey to a face to face survey, due to doubts about the reliability of the pre-2005 data. The other problem for domestic figures is that UKTS was discontinued after 2010 while GBTS started from 2010. The domestic figures are kept separate from the non-domestic due to differences in collection. Domestic figures have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

The IPS is conducted by the ONS, and is based on a sample of departing visitors. In general, approximately 0.2% of travellers (approximately 50,000) are surveyed at main airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel as they depart the UK. The overall response rate in 2005 was 89%. The UKTS is a national survey measuring the volume and value of tourism trips taken by residents of the United Kingdom and covers trips away from home lasting one night or more taken by UK residents for any purpose. Correspondingly, the GBTS is residents of Great Britain.

The LDA collects and calculates the number of overnight visits to London boroughs using the IPS and UKTS. However these figures are not comparable as they are based on visits (where visitors stayed overnight) rather than total numbers of bed nights. These figures are only available for 2007 currently while 2009 figures will be published.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf

### Analysis

The UK figures show a decrease in both the number of trips and number of nights stayed both for domestic tourism and for visits from outside the EU in the period 2005 to 2010. The number of domestic nights is down 15.6% and number of nights for visitors from outside EU is down 21.7% for the period 2005 to 2010. On the other hand visits from EU have risen by 7.5% with their number of nights rising 10.8%. The rise in visits from EU is not sufficient to offset the decline in the other two categories. Whilst the length of an average stay for domestic tourism has remained about the same, the average length of stay by visitors from EU has risen slightly (3%). However, the average length of stay for visitors from outside the UK has fallen by 9.5% staying on average one day less. After 2010 to 2013 under the new survey, domestic and international tourism has started to rise again, no doubt due to the improving economic situation.

The London figures 2010 to 2013 show a rise in both domestic tourism (trips up 8.3%), visitors from EU (trips up 12%) and an increase in visitors from outside EU (trips down 17.3%). The same pattern for the average length of stay can be seen in London as for UK as a whole.

See also indicator Ec07 and Ec08

### Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

Visits to London from domestic tourism and from EU continue to grow though the number of nights per visit has been falling. Visits from the rest of the world, that is, from outside the EU, are increasing again towards pre-recession levels; with shortening average length of stay the number of nights is holding up. Visits to UK as a whole from EU have seen substantial growth. Influences on these trends are more likely to be the global economy and the position of sterling vis-à-vis other major currencies rather than any discernible Games effect.

Ec09 - Tourist Nights

Country (UK/GB)

	Number of trips/visits						Number of nights						Average nights per visit		
	Domestic Tourism		Visits from Europe		Visits not from Europe		Domestic Tourism		Visits from Europe		Visits not from Europe		Domestic	from Europe	not from Europe
	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent			
2003	151,000,000	86%	17,207,180	10%	7,507,970	4%	490,500,000	71%	104,663,860	15%	98,768,524	14%	3.2	6.1	13.2
2004	126,600,000	82%	19,424,342	13%	8,330,476	5%	408,900,000	64%	121,390,875	19%	106,015,236	17%	3.2	6.2	12.7
2005	138,650,000	82%	21,565,075	13%	8,404,562	5%	442,300,000	64%	145,331,052	21%	103,849,801	15%	3.2	6.7	12.4
2006	126,293,000	79%	23,377,294	15%	9,335,626	6%	400,073,000	59%	160,060,468	24%	113,356,182	17%	3.2	6.8	12.1
2007	123,458,000	79%	23,887,101	15%	8,890,999	6%	394,413,000	61%	145,284,422	22%	106,235,686	16%	3.2	6.1	11.9
2008	117,715,000	79%	23,665,916	16%	8,222,205	5%	378,388,000	61%	144,854,760	23%	100,920,017	16%	3.2	6.1	12.3
2009	126,006,000	81%	22,083,156	14%	7,805,921	5%	398,749,000	63%	131,887,670	21%	97,499,440	16%	3.2	6.0	12.5
2010	119,434,000	80%	22,046,410	15%	7,756,997	5%	373,321,000	62%	130,986,497	22%	96,859,365	16%	3.1	5.9	12.5
2010	115,710,000	80%	22,046,410	15%	7,756,997	5%	361,400,000	61%	130,986,497	22%	96,859,365	16%	3.1	5.9	12.5
2011	126,635,000	80%	22,438,076	14%	8,359,480	5%	387,329,000	62%	136,305,108	22%	98,891,436	16%	3.1	6.1	11.8
2012	126,019,000	80%	22,796,197	15%	8,287,888	5%	388,240,000	63%	131,975,656	21%	98,214,963	16%	3.1	5.8	11.9
2013	122,905,000	79%	24,094,595	15%	8,718,643	6%	373,607,000	60%	142,485,186	23%	102,810,927	17%	3.0	5.9	11.8

Region (London)

	Number of trips/visits						Number of nights						Average nights per visit		
	Domestic Tourism		Visits from Europe		Visits not from Europe		Domestic Tourism		Visits from Europe		Visits not from Europe		Domestic	from Europe	not from Europe
	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent	count	percent			
2003	14,300,000	55%	6,042,159	23%	5,653,591	22%	32,800,000	29%	28,238,769	25%	50,707,938	45%	2.3	4.7	9.0
2004	12,800,000	49%	6,888,133	26%	6,501,197	25%	29,700,000	25%	31,776,245	26%	58,461,076	49%	2.3	4.6	9.0
2005	10,680,000	43%	7,186,552	29%	6,706,018	27%	2,420,000	3%	32,472,370	34%	59,370,894	63%	0.2	4.5	8.9
2006	10,960,000	41%	7,957,879	30%	7,634,767	29%	24,600,000	20%	36,530,243	29%	64,537,394	51%	2.2	4.6	8.5
2007	10,140,000	40%	8,491,044	33%	6,848,727	27%	23,360,000	20%	40,840,151	34%	55,005,992	46%	2.3	4.8	8.0
2008	11,320,000	43%	8,385,045	32%	6,367,949	24%	27,400,000	23%	40,260,317	34%	50,554,604	43%	2.4	4.8	7.9
2009	10,800,000	43%	8,271,084	33%	5,940,214	24%	23,800,000	22%	37,401,795	34%	48,283,937	44%	2.2	4.5	8.1
2010	11,580,000	44%	8,775,446	33%	5,930,096	23%	24,800,000	22%	40,993,526	36%	49,324,389	43%	2.1	4.7	8.3
2010	11,370,000	44%	8,775,446	34%	5,930,096	23%	24,320,000	21%	40,993,526	36%	49,324,389	43%	2.1	4.7	8.3
2011	11,093,000	42%	8,911,311	34%	6,378,182	24%	27,060,000	23%	41,928,773	35%	49,569,649	42%	2.4	4.7	7.8
2012	12,152,000	44%	8,982,032	33%	6,478,832	23%	27,687,000	23%	42,687,132	35%	51,612,612	42%	2.3	4.8	8.0
2013	12,310,000	42%	9,829,170	34%	6,954,978	24%	27,437,000	22%	45,015,709	36%	52,423,455	42%	2.2	4.6	7.5

**Note:** For Domestic Tourism, United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS) are from 2003 to 2010, Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS) are from 2010 to 2013  
For Oversea visits, numbers continue to be counted as visits to UK

Data copyright VisitBritain and Crown Copyright

## Ec10 – Airport Traffic

Region (London)

### **Data issues**

This indicator measures the size and change in airport traffic up to 2014. Data are sourced from the UK Civil Aviation Authority. Airports serving London are defined as: Gatwick, Heathrow, London City, Luton, Southend and Stansted. The summary tables do not distinguish between those arriving and those departing and there are no figures for disabled passengers. No figures are provided on private flights. For air freight, the data are not broken down into “set down” or “pick up”, so includes all tonnage of air freight both into and out of London

### **Presentation**

See Table and Graph overleaf

### **Analysis**

It is clear that charter flights have been in decline, both in actual numbers (since 2007) and passenger numbers (since 2003). This may well be due to the fact that many international tour operators cut their package holiday offers (many of which relied on charter flights) in the light of 9/11, which led to an increase in independent travelling from 2002.<sup>1</sup> In conjunction with this, the introduction of low-cost airlines (and online travel booking) has further increased the trend toward independent travel. Scheduled aircraft movements, however, had been on the increase since 2003, with a dip from 2008 to 2010, presumably due to the economic downturn, which has now picked up again. It would be useful to know if this dip was mainly composed of arrival or departure flights; unfortunately the data do not differentiate between these. Air freight in tonnes showed a decline from 2004 to 2009 but picked up again through to 2014 but are still not back to their pre-recession values. Again, as the data do not break down to tonnage coming into London and tonnage leaving London, it is not possible to interpret these trends based on these figures.

See also indicator Ec09

### **Impact**

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

It would have seemed likely that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games in London would have had an impact on aircraft movements, numbers of passengers, and air freight into and out of London. However, the number of total flights fell in 2012 though passenger numbers were up on the previous year as part of an upward trajectory. Fewer flights may have positively impacted the carbon footprint of the Games.

Freight tonnage was slightly up in 2012 on the previous year, fell back in 2013 but reached its highest level in a decade in 2014. For the period of 2003-2014 there is little in trends that can be attributed to a Games effect and seem correlate with the effects of the recession.

<sup>1</sup> University of Surrey (2005) *European Charter Airlines and In-Flight Catering Provision*

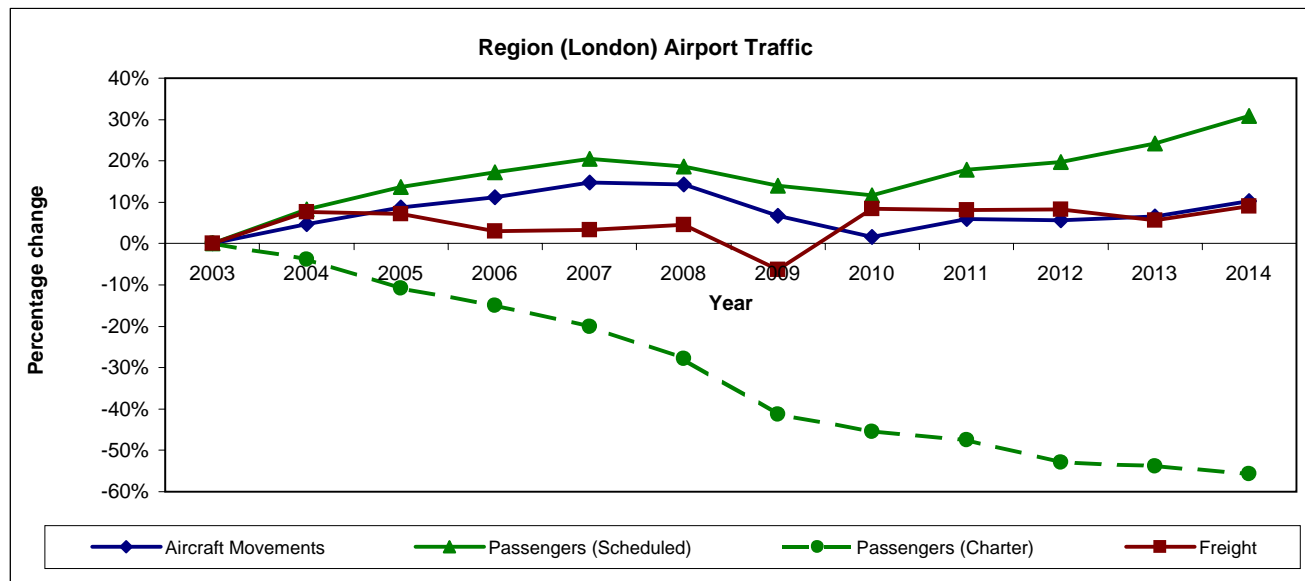
## Ec10 - Airport Traffic

### Region (London)<sup>1</sup>

	Aircraft Movements			Passengers						Freight (tonnes)
	Scheduled	Charter	Total	Scheduled			Charter			
				transit	terminal	total	transit	terminal	total	
2003	891,926	75,344	967,270	310,251	107,445,799	107,756,050	106,383	12,630,806	12,737,189	1,667,803
2004	933,481	71,775	1,005,256	251,095	116,430,610	116,681,705	76,858	12,175,437	12,252,295	1,795,326
2005	970,299	67,942	1,038,241	249,371	122,224,800	122,474,171	83,258	11,279,398	11,362,656	1,788,671
2006	992,294	68,537	1,060,831	205,547	126,148,481	126,354,028	84,277	10,754,653	10,838,930	1,717,360
2007	1,023,088	64,615	1,087,703	241,354	129,528,400	129,769,754	51,403	10,129,436	10,180,839	1,724,040
2008	1,019,377	58,071	1,077,448	175,158	127,732,725	127,907,883	43,338	9,154,820	9,198,158	1,743,028
2009	952,260	51,356	1,003,616	148,797	122,668,695	122,817,492	25,873	7,464,573	7,490,446	1,563,783
2010	906,811	47,560	954,371	166,238	120,240,939	120,407,177	20,068	6,926,174	6,946,242	1,808,005
2011	944,606	47,620	992,226	57,639	126,966,767	127,024,406	24,504	6,660,417	6,684,921	1,802,939
2012	942,333	44,096	986,429	73,880	128,917,183	128,991,063	9,194	5,997,229	6,006,423	1,805,761
2013	950,705	43,568	994,273	49,992	133,774,918	133,824,910	9,009	5,877,343	5,886,352	1,760,690
2014	983,941	41,827	1,025,768	48,042	141,018,451	141,066,493	6,510	5,636,207	5,642,717	1,819,587

<sup>1</sup> London area airports: Gatwick, Heathrow, London City, Luton, Southend and Stansted

Data copyright UK Civil Aviation Authority





## Ec12 – Hosting of international events

Country (United Kingdom)

### Data issues

At the meeting of 29th November 2012, LOCOG agreed that this indicator would only focus on the international *sport* events. Therefore data of So08 (World and Continental Championships) are referred to for this indicator, which are up to July 2015. Data have also been collected from the London Legacy Development Corporation for international sport events held or planned in the Olympic venues after London 2012 Games.

### Presentation

International sport events held or planned in Olympic venues after the London 2012 Games

2013	2
2014	1
2015	5
2016	3
2017	2

Data Copyright LLDC

### Analysis

After the London 2012 Games, there have already been a number of international sport events held with more agreed for Olympic venues. It reflects one important legacy of London 2012 Games.

See also indicator So16 and So19.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

A direct and substantial Games effect has helped attract large international sporting events.

## Ec17 – Hotel Price Index

Country (UK), Region (London)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the average price paid for a hotel room in the UK and London. The Hotel Price Index (HPI)<sup>1</sup> measures the actual prices paid per hotel room per night by consumers (rather than advertised prices of rooms), based on 78,000 hotels in 13,000 locations world wide. Hotels.com have been collecting the Hotel Price Index since 2004, however the data are only publicly available at city and country level from 2006. The data behind the HPI is from Hotels.com proprietary database, and is focussed solely on the individual traveller. Corporate rates are not included in the survey as they vary significantly. The data incorporates both chain accommodation providers, as well as independent hotels. The prices are not adjusted for inflation, and show the average across the year of actual prices paid by tourists.

Although the data are drawn from an extensive database, the data are not disaggregated to the City (6 Host Boroughs) level. Neither are the data disaggregated for different types of hotel accommodation, so five star hotels, and two star hotels are treated in the same manner. Therefore the type of hotel provision on offer in a location can affect the HPI. This was the case for the rise in London prices in 2007. Also, other types of accommodation provision (Camping Grounds, Self catering accommodation, etc) are not included in the data set.

### Presentation

	Hotel Price Index (£)								
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Country (UK)	95	106	97	84	83	104	100	101	104
Region (London)	100	115	114	106	114	129	126	133	136

Data copyright Hotels.com

### Analysis

The figures for London and the UK follow the global trend in the HPI. In 2007 there was a 15% increase in price year-on-year in London. In that year London became the 5<sup>th</sup> most expensive of the world's major tourist destinations. This was due to the type of accommodation provision in London, with a reported lack of cheaper hotel rooms in the city.<sup>2</sup>

The results of the economic downturn can be seen in the fall in hotel prices in 2008 and 2009. While London was the 5<sup>th</sup> most expensive destination in 2007, by 2009 it was no longer even in the top 10 most expensive cities. The weakened pound sterling was certainly a contributing factor to the fall in prices, although hotel occupancy rates did not alter significantly.<sup>3</sup> Whilst London, as a world tourist destination has seen its HPI recover to its 2007 peak, the rest of the UK has not. In 2011 to 2014 the HPI rose worldwide at an annual rate of 4% and is interpreted as the start of a global recovery in the hotel industry, but UK has only risen by about a few percentage points.

### Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

It was expected that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games would have had a significant impact on hotel prices in response to a likely peak in demand couple with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Other Olympic cities have experienced a significant rise in hotel prices during Games time.

<sup>1</sup> Hotel Price Index and HPI are registered trademarks of Hotels.com

<sup>2</sup> Hotel Price Index 2008

<sup>3</sup> Hotel Price Index 2009 h1

## Ec18 – Real Estate Market

Country (England & Wales), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the median price of residential properties based on transactions completed in the relevant year. Data are sourced from the Department of Communities and Local Government and are based on data from the Land Registry. There are no comparable figures for the value of the rental market. DCLG hasn't published new data after 2012.

### Presentation

	Median House Price (£)			
	Country (England & Wales)	Region		City (6 Host Boroughs)
		(Inner London)	(Outer London)	
2003	130,000	225,000	190,000	176,333
2004	150,000	240,000	210,000	193,000
2005	157,500	250,000	218,000	202,424
2006	166,500	275,000	230,000	216,583
2007	175,950	312,500	249,000	239,000
2008	170,048	314,000	248,000	241,333
2009	169,000	323,226	235,000	225,500
2010	182,000	350,000	250,000	243,917
2011	176,000	360,000	250,000	247,158
2012	180,000	370,000	265,000	251,583

Note: Excluded from the above figures are sales at less than market price, sales below £1,000 and sales above £20m.

Data Crown Copyright

### Analysis

Nationally, some 70% of residential dwellings are owner occupied and therefore the prices of residential properties are of keen public interest and are on the policy agenda with regard to the need for more affordable housing especially for key workers. Median house prices reached a peak in 2007 and tailed off with the start of the recession. They have only recently begun to consistently rise again with 2010 overtaking the 2007 peak. The volume of transactions for the period 2008 to 2009 was relatively low with a recent upsurge in properties on the market following the cancellation of the Home Information Packs (HIPs) by the coalition government. Median house prices rose 38% nationally for the period 2003 to 2012 with corresponding figures for inner London (64%), outer London (40%) and the 6 Host Boroughs (43%). Whilst the market in the 6 Host Boroughs may seem less buoyant than inner London in general, median house prices in Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Greenwich have seen increases that are higher than the London-wide increases with the 2012 Median house price in Tower Hamlets reaching £305,000.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

Whilst the construction of the Olympic Village has an immediate contribution of 1378 units of affordable housing (see indicator So31), it may well be that the growing buoyancy of the housing market in the Host Boroughs will see this negated by the market prices that are emerging for the properties (as say happened in Greenwich Millennium Village) due to their proximity to greatly improved transport, shopping facilities and other social infrastructure. This indicator is somewhat perverse because house price increases due to the infrastructure development of the Olympics will benefit current house owners but will tend to drive up the rental market and make housing less affordable for those seeking to purchase homes.

## Ec22 – Foreign Direct Investment

Country (UK)

### Data issues

Foreign Direct Investment measures the investment of an enterprise that operates in an economy other than that which is its home base. UK FDI (inward) relates to investment that serves to add, deduct or acquire a lasting interest in the management of the overseas enterprise (10 percent or more of equity share capital). The UK source of data is the ONS. FDI may be measured by the book value of net assets, earnings and the net flow of capital (that which is invested in the enterprise with the enterprise having discretion over how it is spent). From 2005 cross-border investments by public corporations and private property investments were included in FDI figures. Post-2005 cannot be directly compared to pre-2005 performance though an adjustment is estimated in UK data<sup>1</sup>.

The figures overleaf refer to foreign direct investment flows into the UK by foreign companies (inward). Two sources are provided: ONS in £ sterling and OECD in US\$. Conversions between the two currencies are based on historic rates. ONS data and OECD are different, due to slightly different compilations. ONS counts Foreign Direct Investment Flows into the UK by foreign companies (inward) involving UK companies while OECD counts FDI financial flows (FDI Liabilities and Inward FDI flows). However both used the same scale and had a similar trend.

### Presentation

See Table overleaf

### Analysis

The largest investors in the UK in 2008 were American companies (representing 41% of the world total). There was, however, a significant decrease in investment flows into the UK economy in that year, especially from European investors. The data show a prolonged decrease in FDI from a peak in 2007 and reflect the downturn in the international economy and, specifically, the impact of the early phase of the recession on international perceptions of the performance of the UK economy. FDI is now running at about a third of what it was in 2005-07.

See also indicators Ec24 and Ec26.

### Impact

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

H

There is little evidence in these figures of an Olympics-related impact in relation to the attractiveness of the UK as place for inward investment. It would seem that the main factor influencing inward FDI relates to the international impact of the recession commencing in 2008; prior to this there is no statistically significant evidence of a positive Olympic-effect. That said, there is some evidence that London 2012 enhanced the UK's attractiveness as a place to invest. UK Trade & Industry (UKTI) reported in 2013<sup>2</sup> £2.5bn of additional inward investment into the UK since the Games. London & Partners – London's promotional agency – which led promotional efforts at the time of the London 2012 Games reported<sup>3</sup> that London won 38 inward investment projects with 29 investor companies active.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_economy/MA42008.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/MA42008.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> UKTI (2013) *London 2012: Delivering the Economic Impact*

<sup>3</sup> Cabinet Office (2015) *Inspired by London 2012: the Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games*

## Ec22 - Foreign Direct Investment

### Country (UK)

	ONS <sup>1</sup>		OECD <sup>2</sup>	
	£ million	\$ million	£ million	\$ million
2003	10,276	17,087	10,092	16,782
2004	30,566	55,508	30,838	56,002
2005	96,803	175,973	101,102	183,788
2006	84,855	156,155	80,838	148,763
2007	93,148	186,408	90,789	181,687
2008	48,875	89,498	50,787	92,999
2009	48,986	76,385	58,152	90,678
2010	32,106	49,592	38,154	58,934
2011	28,883	46,272	26,091	41,799
2012	44,596	70,675	37,587	59,567
2013	43,723	68,349	30,496	47,672
2014			43,903	72,280

<sup>1</sup> Office of National Statistics; data Crown Copyright

<sup>2</sup> Data copyright OECD

## Ec24 – Structure of Public Spending

Country (UK), Region (London)

### Data issues

This indicator shows the amount and change in public spending on key services. The spreadsheet overleaf provides the Tables for Total Expenditure on Services by sub-function in the Public Expenditure Statistics Analyses (PESA) for the period 2003-4 to 2013-14. PESA figures are corrected annually. The data provided is based upon the most recently published figures rather than on those published in the first year after reporting. There is not a straight mapping of PESA sub-functions with the breakdown indicated in the Technical Manual. Those categories that do correspond are presented here.

There are two tables. The first records total expenditure on services by sub-function for the UK, the second is Total Expenditure on Services for London. This second table (for London) was not included in the Initial Situation Report but it is recommended for inclusion in successive reports for reasons outlined in the Analysis and Impact sections below.

### Presentation

See tables and graph overleaf.

### Analysis

The data on public spending provide a breakdown of expenditure by fields of activity (sub-function). The distribution by sub-function indicates the relative priorities of government spending over time. For the period 2003-4 to 2013-14, government priority spending areas by function reveal a larger than average rise for areas such as health, education, environment and housing (particularly the former two in relative and absolute terms). Spending on Recreation and Sporting Services rose by approximately the same level as the average of all sub-functions for the UK as a whole. Nevertheless in 2011-12 and in subsequent spending reviews, sub-functions except health and education have seen cuts in spending as the Government drives through savings in order to reduce Government borrowing.

In relation to regional data; London secured a higher proportion of public spending in specific areas over the timeframe. These areas included General Public Services, Public Order, Housing, Recreation and Sport Services and, particularly, Transport.

See also indicators Ec22 and Ec26

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The data suggests that government expenditure priorities were consistently applied in relation to those policy commitments designed to achieve a positive social legacy for the UK and London resulting from hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. In particular the regional data suggests that London has benefited from what might be called the context activities associated with hosting the event. These context activities include investment above the UK average in transport infrastructure and, more modestly, housing and recreation and sport activities.

**Ec24 - Structure of Public Spending**

**Country (UK)**

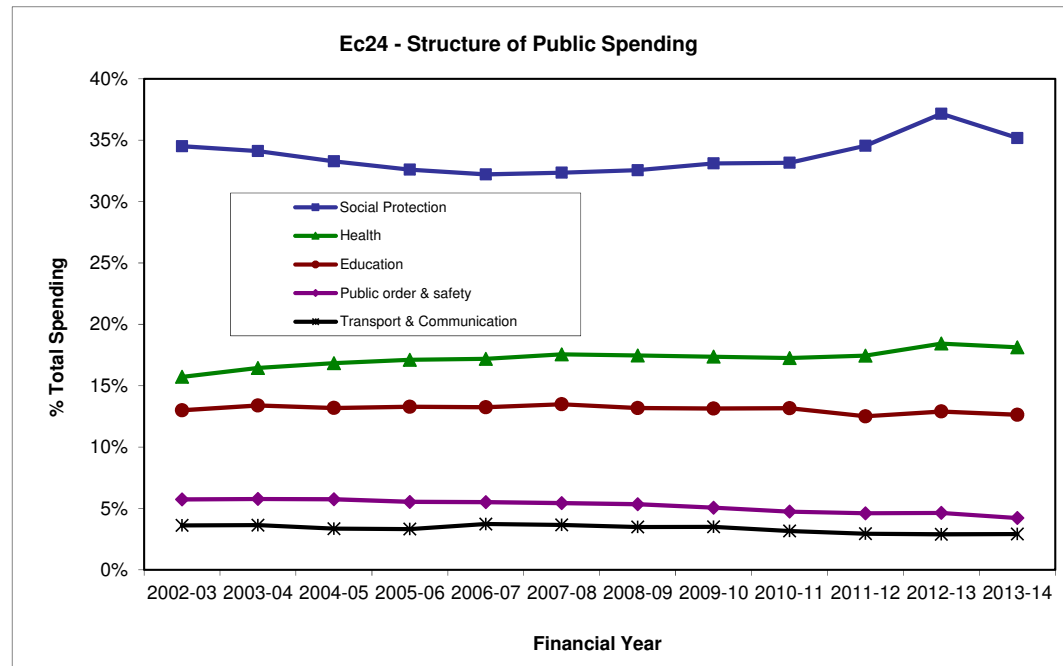
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Public order &amp; safety</b>		<b>Education</b>		<b>Cultural Services</b>		<b>Health</b>		<b>Social Protection</b>		<b>Transport &amp; Communication</b>		<b>Environment Protection</b>		<b>Recreation &amp; Sport</b>	
	£ million	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent	£ million	percent
2002-03	421,042	24,182	5.7%	54,745	13.0%	3,224	0.8%	66,199	15.7%	145,293	34.5%	15,249	3.6%	6,055	1.4%	2,766	0.7%
2003-04	455,498	26,295	5.8%	61,004	13.4%	3,535	0.8%	74,915	16.4%	155,410	34.1%	16,614	3.6%	6,260	1.4%	2,811	0.6%
2004-05	492,638	28,333	5.8%	64,981	13.2%	3,618	0.7%	82,936	16.8%	163,951	33.3%	16,540	3.4%	6,954	1.4%	2,969	0.6%
2005-06	524,259	29,031	5.5%	69,636	13.3%	3,918	0.7%	89,680	17.1%	170,926	32.6%	17,430	3.3%	8,412	1.6%	3,162	0.6%
2006-07	549,725	30,323	5.5%	72,839	13.3%	3,974	0.7%	94,452	17.2%	177,098	32.2%	20,547	3.7%	9,232	1.7%	3,425	0.6%
2007-08	582,937	31,692	5.4%	78,654	13.5%	4,162	0.7%	102,337	17.6%	188,607	32.4%	21,388	3.7%	9,584	1.6%	3,744	0.6%
2008-09	629,745	33,663	5.3%	82,986	13.2%	4,242	0.7%	109,970	17.5%	205,037	32.6%	22,013	3.5%	9,746	1.5%	4,184	0.7%
2009-10	673,402	34,118	5.1%	88,484	13.1%	4,320	0.6%	116,917	17.4%	223,001	33.1%	23,659	3.5%	10,397	1.5%	4,671	0.7%
2010-11	694,705	33,015	4.8%	91,499	13.2%	4,186	0.6%	119,826	17.2%	230,398	33.2%	22,004	3.2%	10,929	1.6%	4,388	0.6%
2011-12	694,705	32,035	4.6%	86,897	12.5%	4,082	0.6%	121,236	17.5%	239,996	34.5%	20,462	2.9%	10,462	1.5%	4,419	0.6%
2012-13	674,156	31,300	4.6%	86,990	12.9%	4,115	0.6%	124,273	18.4%	250,474	37.2%	19,529	2.9%	10,604	1.6%	4,701	0.7%
2013-14	714,256	30,164	4.2%	90,218	12.6%	3,987	0.6%	129,451	18.1%	251,272	35.2%	20,849	2.9%	11,372	1.6%	3,646	0.5%

% change 2002-03 to 2013-14      69.6%      24.7%      64.8%      23.7%      95.5%      72.9%      36.7%      87.8%      31.8%

**Region (London)**

	<b>Total</b>
	£ million
2002-03 outturn	48,357
2003-04 outturn	54,062
2004-05 outturn	57,224
2005-06 outturn	61,624
2006-07 outturn	63,027
2007-08 outturn	66,945
2008-09 outturn	71,064
2009-10 outturn	78,439
2010-11 outturn	79,072
2011-12 outturn	77,441
2012-13 outturn	78,391

% change 2002-03 to 2012-13      62.1%



<b>Ec26 – Public Debt</b>			
Country (United Kingdom)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>This indicator measures the size of the public debt as gross, net, as a percentage of GDP and gross debt per inhabitant. The data by financial year are sourced from Her Majesty's Treasury. No disaggregation to Region (London) is available.</p> <p>The data records Public Debt (public sector net debt and general government gross debt) and Public Debt as a percentage of GDP for the period 2002/3 to 2011/12; including estimates for each of these to 2016/17. The inclusion of future estimated public debt is designed to demonstrate the projected impacts of the global economic recession on UK performance as revealed by the projected rise in public debt.</p> <p>The UK population data is extracted from ONS Mid Year Estimates and this provides the basis for the calculation of the Ratio of Public Sector Net Debt per Person in UK. This ratio represents the 'gross debt of a public administration per inhabitant of the administrative unit concerned', as required by IOC Technical Manual.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See table and graph overleaf			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>The net public sector debt increased throughout the period and has continued rising in the post-2012 period. Gross debt per inhabitant rose continuously throughout the period 2003/4 to 2008/9 with significant rises occurring in the period 2005/6 to 2011/12. The global recession has affected all advanced industrial countries with each, by mid-2010, taking steps to reduce the public debt burden. In this sense, the UK is not exceptional. However, the UK public debt burden was rising before the recession (partly because tax receipts were weaker than UK government forecasts) and the recession itself was long in duration. The economy contracted by approximately 6 percent over six successive quarters. It is assumed that public debt will fall as the economy's performance strengthens (the cyclical component of the debt) with the structural element being reduced by government deficit reduction programmes.</p> <p>See also indicator Ec22 and Ec24</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	Rating	Confidence
	<b>M</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
<p>The continuous rise in net public sector debt could not be foreseen at the bid phase by those cities competing to host the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The international recession, and its domestic effects upon the UK economy, is considerable and overshadows the public subsidy for the Olympic-related and wider infrastructural costs.</p> <p>It should be noted, however, that there was a significant difference between the costs identified in London's Candidate File and the actual budget required. Also, anticipated private sector finance to meet Olympic infrastructure and regeneration costs (£738m) was not forthcoming; hence, this gave rise to an increase in the public sector contribution.</p> <p>The international economic recession generated the main burden of public debt whilst it may be argued that the hosting of the Games has contributed relatively modestly to that burden. Equally, a proportion of the public debt has arisen from mitigating the effects of recession; public investment in London 2012 may be interpreted as contributing to this programme of mitigation and preparing East London, in particular, to be well placed to achieve economic development and expansion in the post-2012 period. For a discussion of the financing of the games, see House of Commons Library Standard Note SN/SG/3790, 'Financing the London 2012 Olympic Games'. A study by the OGI team at UEL showed that the public investment in London 2012 will have resulted in a net contribution to GDP. A similar conclusion was reached by the DCMS meta evaluation study: <i>Report 5: Post-Games Evaluation</i> (2013, p5).</p>			



## Ec26 - Public Debt

### Country (United Kingdom)

	Public Debt (£ billion)			Public Debt (% GDP)				General government gross debt <sup>1</sup> per inhabitant <sup>5</sup>
	General government gross debt <sup>1</sup>	Public sector net debt <sup>2</sup>	Public sector net worth <sup>3</sup>	General government gross debt <sup>1</sup>	Public sector net debt <sup>4</sup>	Public sector net worth <sup>3</sup>	Core debt <sup>4</sup>	
2002-03	400.5	354.9	312.2	36.7%	30.8%	28.2%	30.9%	6,747
2003-04	448.4	393.6	334.7	38.9%	32.1%	28.5%	31.9%	7,518
2004-05	503.0	448.1	351.2	40.1%	34.0%	28.6%	33.7%	8,390
2005-06	553.8	490.2	368.9	42.1%	35.3%	28.7%	34.8%	9,167
2006-07	596.5	526.7	394.1	42.9%	36.0%	28.9%	35.5%	9,807
2007-08	640.7	558.2	414.0	43.7%	36.5%	28.9%	36.2%	10,449
2008-09	823.3	724.4	317.4	56.4%	44.5%	22.4%	42.5%	13,317
2009-10	1073.8	956.4	324.2	71.2%	53.1%	18.0%	49.5%	17,247
2010-11	1212.1	1101.1	134.9	76.4%	60.4%	7.4%	55.4%	19,314
2011-12	1345.2	1191.0	32.4	83.3%	66.2%	1.8%	58.5%	21,256
2012-13	1420.6	1299.1	-28.9	89.0%	71.9%	-1.6%	60.0%	22,300
2013-14	1521.2	1402.1	-76.6	91.9%	75.0%	-4.1%	60.3%	23,729
2014-15	1600.0	1485.6	-97.4	92.7%	76.3%	-5.0%	60.0%	24,769

<sup>1</sup> General government gross debt on a Maastricht basis.

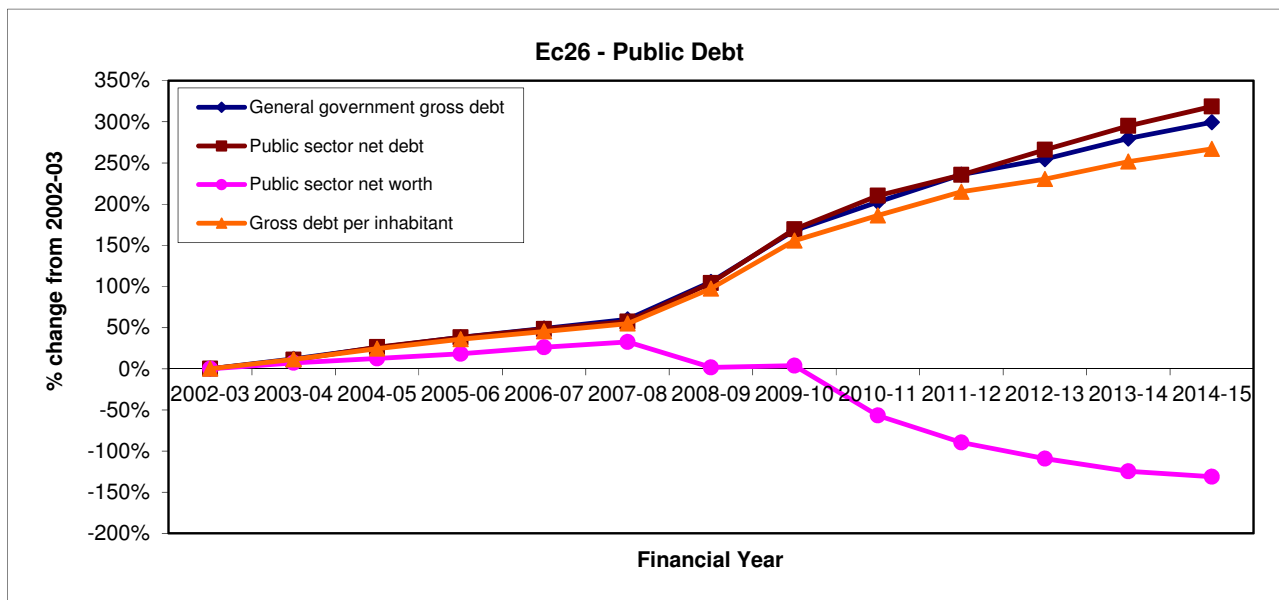
<sup>2</sup> Net debt, excluding public sector banks.

<sup>3</sup> Net worth at December; GDP centred on end December - figures projected for 2009-10 onwards.

<sup>4</sup> Debt at end March; GDP centred on end March, excluding temporary effects of financial interventions - figures of core debt projected for 2009-10 onwards.

<sup>5</sup> Population from ONS mid-year estimates.

Data Crown Copyright



## Ec27 – Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities

City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the jobs created by the Olympic and context activities. Annual time series is not available, but a snapshot at 31 March 2010 and a cumulative figure for April 2008 to March 2010 have been supplied by ODA. Information about the Games-time workforce are also published by LOCOG. For a breakdown of the workforce into minority groups, see indicator So30. There are difficulties to identify jobs created by sponsors or new businesses related to the Games.

### Presentation

See Tables overleaf

### Analysis

In 2010, the 6,422 workforce consists of staff employed by contractors and their supply chains, with each worker spending 5 or more days per month on the Olympic site. The 243 Rest of UK workforce is engaged at the Broxbourne and Eton Dorney sites. 20% of the Olympic site workforce is resident in the five London host boroughs and 12% of the workforce was unemployed prior to commencing work on the Olympic site<sup>1</sup>. The snapshot provides evidence of the ODA achieving its targets in terms of job creation and, specifically, the employment of local residents, including those who were previously unemployed. The cumulative figure of 16,837 for the period 2008-2010 is set to rise significantly as the peak phase for employment on the Olympic site occurs between 2010 and the end of 2011. It should be noted that job creation programmes have incorporated specific schemes aimed at women joining the construction industry (160 employed as at May 2010) and has also focussed upon the provision of apprenticeships and training qualifications.

During the Games-time of 2012, there were about 8000 staff directly employed by LOCOG (23.5% were resident in the six Host Boroughs, 39% were previously workless prior to their employment with LOCOG.) and a further 100,000 by contractors (21% were resident in the six Host Boroughs, 34% were previously workless prior to their employment.).

See also So30

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The main impact on employment is at the regional (city) and, particularly, the sub-regional level of the Olympic Host Boroughs. The boroughs have unemployment levels above the average for London as a whole<sup>2</sup>. The available evidence suggests that unemployment rates in Newham, Greenwich and Hackney fell modestly in this period and the number of apprenticeships provided in all Host Boroughs rose; with the training programmes associated with the Olympic Park development contributing to this improvement. The development of the Olympic Park may be considered, therefore, as assisting in counteracting some of the effects of the wider economic recession on the regional economy. The main employment impact has been in the construction industry with some positive benefits accruing outside of East London from supply chain effects. In summary, the Olympic project has softened the impact of the wider recession on unemployment levels in the region, particularly when wider context activities are taken into consideration.

<sup>1</sup> See: [http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/publications/DCMS\\_GOE\\_QuarterlyReturnsMay\\_2010.pdf](http://www.culture.gov.uk/images/publications/DCMS_GOE_QuarterlyReturnsMay_2010.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> See: Government Office for London <http://www.go-london.gov.uk/tools/toolsindex.htm>

**Ec27 - Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities**

Workforce on Olympic and Context Activities <sup>1</sup>		
City (5 Host Boroughs)		Rest of UK <sup>2</sup>
at 31 March 2010	cumulative April 2008 - March 2010	at 31 March 2010
6,422	16,837	243

<sup>1</sup> Contractors and their supply chains who spend more than 5 working days in a reported month working on the Olympic Park. Excludes ODA/CLM staff.

<sup>2</sup> Broxbourne and Eton Dorney workforce

Data copyright ODA

Games-time workforce		
	resident from 6 Host Boroughs	Total
employed by LOCOG	1,880	8,000
employed by contractors	21,000	100,000

Published December 2012

Data copyright LOCOG

## Ec30 – Size and Quality Management of Contracted Companies

Country (UK), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator measures the number of companies (by size) working on Olympic/Paralympic and context activities that comply with international standards of quality management. Data on companies working on Olympic/Paralympic activities as of March 2010 by size were supplied by ODA. Systematic quality management data for these companies were not available and there were some gaps in recording and reporting company size. LOCOG summary data is from *Sustainable procurement – the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games (2012)*.

The Learning Legacy website (<http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk/>) contains largely qualitative information on sustainability within the procurement and contract management processes.

### Presentation

	Companies on Olympic activities by no. of employees					Total
	1 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 249	>= 250	Unknown	
<b>City</b> (6 Host Boroughs)	26	28	22	14	106	196
<b>Region</b> (rest of London)	81	74	57	91	185	488
<b>Country</b> (rest of UK)	69	83	66	120	290	628
<b>Total</b>	176	185	145	225	581	1312

Data copyright ODA

LOCOG had approximately 880 supply contracts of which 70% were Micro, Small and Medium-sized enterprises, 20% employing less than 10 people.

### Analysis

The companies working on Olympic activities were contracted according to the terms of an procurement policy and managed through the CompeteFor website: <https://www.competefor.com>. "CompeteFor strives to be the national supply chain development service, matching buyers and suppliers. It focuses on opportunities in the supply chains of major capital infrastructure project".

The data are a snapshot, but nevertheless expected to be representative. For the ODA, of the 1312 companies recorded on the database, 45% (581) of these were of 'unknown' size. This lack of reporting makes it difficult to offer analysis. Where there were recorded data on company size the following patterns are indicated.

In total 196 companies from with the Host Boroughs were working on Olympic/Paralympic and context activities. This represents 15% of the total. 37% (488) were based in the region (London) with the remaining and majority of contracts going to 628 companies nationwide (48%).

The data on size of company was not comprehensively available in the majority of cases (at City/Regional and National levels). However, where this information was provided, it is notable that proportionally fewer of the companies from the local (6 Host Borough) are of large scale (i.e. bigger than 249 employees). This was a consequence of the composition of the local '6-borough' economy; i.e. that in the six boroughs there were proportionally and actually fewer large companies capable of bidding for, winning and undertaking (for instance) large scale building projects – as awarded by ODA.

Thus the breakdown and distribution of large scale projects shows that 7% of 'local' companies

working on Olympic activities were large scale, whereas of the companies classified as 'regional' and working on Olympic projects, 19% were bigger than 249 employees. At national level the same proportion of companies (19%) were larger than 249 employees.

The bid for the London 2012 Games made commitments to sustainability. This extended to the procurement and supply chain processes. "To achieve its sustainability goals, the ODA set itself and its contractors working on the Park a comprehensive range of targets that were embedded in systems, processes, tools and the culture of the project."<sup>1</sup> A Sustainability Guidance Pack for Suppliers was produced so that all potential suppliers could understand the sustainability objectives. LOCOG set key sustainability targets and both ODA and LOCOG ensured that they were embedded in the procurement contracts (design, materials, transport and so on) and which were then audited.

See also indicator Ec03

**Impact**

Relevance

M

Rating

Y

Confidence

M

Whilst there is confidence in the data on company size that has been recorded, the incomplete recording of company size for many of the contractors (in 45% of cases) makes it difficult to draw any conclusions about company size and Olympic activities. However, CompeteFor does continue into legacy with 185,000 businesses registered on the website with 75% of awarded contracts going to small or medium-sized enterprises allowing them to bid for supply-chain work on infrastructure projects. This is an important legacy contribution. ODA and LOCOG have provided the learning for sustainable procurement and supply chain processes which again is another important contribution in legacy.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk/themes/sustainability/index.php>

## Ec33 – Structure of OCOG Revenues

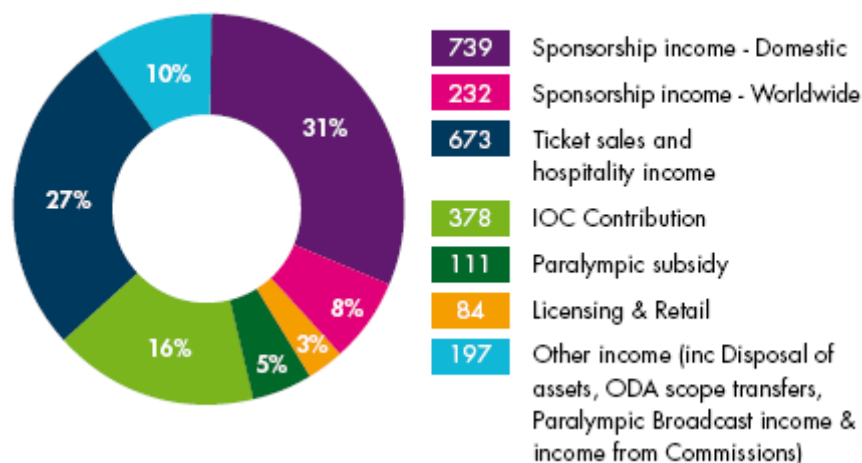
Country (UK)

### Data issues

This indicator provides information on the principal financial sources of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Given here is the anticipated lifetime revenue after the Games. No further update post-Games.

### Presentation

LOCOG Anticipated Lifetime Revenue breakdown (£millions)



from: LOCOG Report and Accounts for the 18 month period ended 30 September 2012

### Analysis

The IOC contribution to the 2012 Games comes from income generated, and from projected income - raised by the Olympic movement – primarily from the sale of television and related broadcast image rights. The IOC, working with LOCOG and LOCOG's sponsoring partners, distributed contributions from sponsors via TOP (the worldwide partners scheme) and from the largest sources. Nearly 40% was from local and national sponsorship. These revenues come from the sale of marketing rights, and are paid for in return for exclusive marketing communications and advertising rights in relation to the 2012 Games (and within the 'quadrennium' that included the Vancouver 2010 Winter Games). Official suppliers' income is not recorded here, but numerous service providers make contributions as official suppliers of services. Some of this is 'in kind', as is the work contributed by the large numbers of volunteers – upon whom the Games depended.

Not shown here are transfers from the Public Sector Funding Package (PSFP) particularly to cover Games-time security costs. The main recipient of the PSFP funding was the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) rather than LOCOG.

The income generated through these various sources above (OCOg income) were assigned to staging the games; LOCOG did not fund the capital costs of venues or other permanent infrastructure.

See also indicators Ec34 to Ec38, Ec41, Ec42

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The OCOG income is central to evaluating the success of the Games event and some aspects of the Legacy though the funding recipient of the public sector capital expenditure for creating the infrastructure and facilities is the ODA.

## Ec34 – Structure of OCOG Expenditure

Country (UK)

### Data issues

This indicator provides information on the principal financial expenditure of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The data sourced is for the operations forward budget of LOCOG. Not included here is capital expenditure which is part of the ODA budget and is presented in indicators Ec36 and Ec37. Presented overleaf is the operating expenditure for the 18 months up to September 2012 compared with the preceding financial year to March 2011 as this represents the period of largest expenditure by LOCOG. Final accounts for the 6 months to March 2013 were published<sup>1</sup>, after which LOCOG was wound-up.

### Presentation

See table overleaf.

### Analysis

The higher items of expenditure in this 18 month period were the Sports Venues, Games-time contractors, and technology costs. This is consistent with the experience of expenditure estimates and patterns of previous host cities. The LOCOG budget did not include contingency, and there was therefore a risk of overspend as highlighted in March 2010 by the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts<sup>2</sup>. The September 2012 accounts<sup>3</sup> show an operating loss of £53m, though there were deferred revenues of £75m which should result in a profit position overall.

The area that came in for the greatest criticism is the venue security at Games time<sup>4</sup>. It was only realised in 2011 that the number of guards would need to double to 20,000 and at the last moment the contractor G4S could not meet its full obligations. Additional police and military personnel were deployed to fill the gap though through a settlement with G4S this did not impact on LOCOG's financial position.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38, Ec41, Ec42

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The estimation of the impact of LOCOG meeting income/expenditure targets relate specifically to the success or otherwise of hosting the event. The event's legacy is a matter for the London Legacy Development Corporation and other stakeholders. The structure of LOCOG revenues and expenditure together with additional inputs from the Public Sector Funding Package resulted in a successful Games and can be taken as an organisational success. The areas of public concern in relation to the structure of expenditure related to the lack of contingency and, more specifically, the capacity to manage venue and security costs. However "...the lifetime financial position of the project as per the final audited financial statements is break-even. The results for the period [ 6 months to March 2013] show a net profit of £52.8m which matches brought forward losses therefore bringing the cumulative financial position of the Company [LOCOG] to £nil"<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> LOCOG (2013) *Report and Accounts 6 month period ended 31 3 2013*

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200910/cmselect/cmpubacc/443/443.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> LOCOG (2012) *Report and accounts for the 18 month period ended 30 September 2012*

<sup>4</sup> National Audit Office (2012) *The London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games: post-Games review*

## Ec34 - Structure of OCOG Expenditure

LOCOG expenditure for 18 months ended 30 September 2012

	18 months ended 30 September 2012 £'000	Year ended 31 March 2011 £'000
Venues expenditure	918,133	27,192
Games time contractors	334,945	–
Technology costs	324,061	45,334
Games services costs	182,468	–
Staff costs	177,980	56,090
Games time accredited accommodation	149,016	–
Events & production management	130,798	4,340
Catering, cleaning & waste	116,280	–
Games equipment	108,847	–
Royalties & license fees	79,113	12,071
Professional costs	69,145	15,666
Business support costs	57,488	14,606
Marketing	31,707	7,873
Rental payments – net of amounts due under license agreement	11,545	4,198
Donations to UK Sport	1,501	2,400
Staff travel and accommodation	40,812	1,635
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	53,867	4,850
Amortisation of intangible assets	12,297	7,308
Other costs	51,107	23,343
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(1,330)	1,174
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,466)	110
Recharge income credited against expenditure	(142,107)	–
Grant and funding credited against expenditure	(808,288)	(19,659)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>1,896,919</b>	<b>208,531</b>

### Operating activities expenditure 2006 - 2012

Year	Millions
2006	8.8
2007	23.7
2008	45.4
2009	74.1
2010	129.4
2011	209.1
2012	1,887.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,377.6</b>

Tables from LOCOG (2012) Report and accounts for the 18 month period ended 30 September 2012  
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**Ec35 – Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic Activities)****Ec38 – Total Wages Paid (Olympic Activities)**

Country (UK)

**Data issues**

Ec35 provides information on the operating expenditure of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Ec38 is a sub-set of Ec35 being that part of operating expenditure that contribute to earnings. Data are sourced from LOCOG annual reports and accounts. The data cannot be disaggregated by Region or City. LOCOG was wound-up in 2013.

**Presentation****Country (UK)**

	Amount £,000						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	to Sept 2012	to Mar 2013
Wages <sup>1</sup>	9,848	13,374	18,788	31,269	56,090	177,980	9,461
Goods and services	11,982	29,245	53,127	96,957	152,441	1,718,939	19,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,830</b>	<b>42,619</b>	<b>71,915</b>	<b>128,226</b>	<b>208,531</b>	<b>1,896,919</b>	<b>28,817</b>
<b>% Wages</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>32.8%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total staff cost (salaries + social security + pension) excluding directors' remuneration

Data copyright LOCOG

**Analysis**

These large operating expenditures – broken down to indicate the proportions spent on goods and services (overall 87%) and wages (overall 13%) – represent a large amount of economic activity around London 2012. It is possible to render these as economic 'impact' by the application of multipliers derived from appropriate input output tables (derived from models of the economy – local and national). The time series is interesting in that it shows the changing balance between wages (personnel inputs) and spending on goods and services from the initial planning stages to the staging of the Games where the bulk of the spending on both categories comes in the last 18 months, and then it's closure as an organisation having been a special purpose vehicle solely for staging the London 2012 Games.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec37, Ec41, Ec42

**Impact**

Relevance

**M**

Rating

**G**

Confidence

**H**

The impact of these expenditures on the economy represents a significant but short term stimulus – distributed locally, regionally and nationally. All the more important in a period of economic recession.

## Ec36 – Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities)

City (6 Host Boroughs)

### **Data issues**

This indicator refers to the extent to which regions benefit from capital expenditure on Olympic activities. The Technical Manual requires the expenditure to be divided into costs by type including wages, purchasing of goods and services and other expenses. Costs by type data are not available, nor is information about the location where the money is spent. The data used here is derived from the DCMS/Government Olympics Executive Quarterly Economic Bulletin (October 2012). The main source is Table 3 Anticipated Final Cost.

The table provides information on Total Capital Expenditure for Olympic and Context Activities. Here, the assumption is that Context Activities refer primarily to Transport/Infrastructure costs largely outside the Olympic Park (an estimated £848 million as of September 2012). All other costs relate to the Olympic Park site with the exception of the Non-Olympic Park venues (located in different parts of the UK and amounting to a cost of £102 million). If the assumption that Olympic Activities refer to all sections of the table excepting Transport, the estimated total capital expenditure is £6,714 - £848 = £5,866 million.

### **Presentation**

See table overleaf.

### **Analysis**

The main beneficiaries of the Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities) are the city of London and, in particular, the 6 Host Boroughs located in East London. The Olympic project involved extensive land remediation and infrastructure development (£1,824 m) and the creation of new housing, sport and other park-wide projects. It is estimated that, of the capital expenditure on Olympic activities, site preparation and infrastructure constituted 31.1%, construction of venues 18%, Media Centre and Olympic Village 21.4% and other park wide projects 15%. Other costs attributed to this indicator are Programme Delivery 12.4% and the remaining Contingency of 1.2%.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38, Ec41, Ec42

### **Impact**

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

The sub-region consisting of the six Olympic Host Boroughs are the main beneficiaries of Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities) with, in particular, the boroughs of Newham, Waltham Forest and Hackney being the sites of focussed investment. It should be noted that the Olympic Park's location has had an indirect impact in the sub-region through associated developments such as Westfield, a retail, office and homes development that is adjacent to the Olympic Park site and plans exist for the development of further locations within the vicinity of the Olympic Park. It should be noted that the total cost for this area of expenditure is 5% less than the Public Sector Funding Package agreed by Parliament in 2007.

Ec36 - Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic Activities)

City (6 Host Boroughs)

Anticipated Final Cost (AFC)		Nov 07 ODA	31 May 2012	30 September	Variance from 31
		Baseline Budget	forecast	2012 forecast	May 2012 forecast
		£m	£m	£m	£m
Site preparation and infrastructure	Powerlines	282	287	287	0
	Utilities	256	235	227	-8
	Enabling works	364	386	386	0
	F10 Bridge	89	55	55	0
	Other Structures, Bridges and Highways	740	565	575	10
	South Park site preparation	116	82	81	-1
	Prescott Lock	5	5	5	0
	Other infrastructure (landscaping)	243	207	208	1
<b>Total site preparation and infrastructure</b>		<b>2,095</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>2</b>
Venues	Stadium	496	428	429	1
	Aquatics	214	251	251	0
	Velopark	72	87	88	1
	Handball	55	41	41	0
	Basketball	58	40	40	0
	Other Olympic Park venues	59	101	102	1
	Non-Olympic Park venues	84	103	102	-1
<b>Total venues</b>		<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>2</b>
Parkwide projects	Logistics for site construction	337	239	238	-1
	Security for park construction	354	228	224	-4
	Section 106 and masterplanning	127	94	94	0
	Insurance	50	50	50	0
	Parkwide Operations	0	209	204	-5
	Security screening and operational areas	0	49	48	-1
	Other Parkwide Projects	0	27	24	-3
<b>Total Parkwide Projects</b>		<b>868</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>-14</b>
Media Centre & Olympic Village	Stratford City Land and Infrastructure	522	618	608	-10
	Stratford City Development Plots	-250	-71	-71	0
	Village Construction – public sector funding	0	712	748	36
	Village Receipt	0	-324	-324	0
	IBC/MPC	220	295	297	2
<b>Total Media Centre and Olympic Village</b>		<b>492</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Total Transport Projects (see Ec37)</b>		<b>897</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>-46</b>
Programme Delivery		647	729	725	-4
Taxation and Interest		73	-4	-4	0
<b>Total AFC Before Programme Contingency</b>		<b>6,127</b>	<b>6,673</b>	<b>6,641</b>	<b>-32</b>
Assessed Risk Programme Contingency		968	88	73	-15
<b>Total Potential AFC</b>		<b>7,095</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>6,714</b>	<b>-47</b>
<b>Total less Transport Projects</b>		<b>6,198</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>5,866</b>	<b>-1</b>

London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games Quarterly Report October 2012  
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## Ec37 – Total Capital Expenditure (Context Activities)

Region (London)

### Data issues

This indicator refers to Olympic-induced infrastructure projects. The data used here is derived from the DCMS/Government Olympics Executive Quarterly Economic Bulletin (October 2012). The main source is Table 3 Anticipated Final Cost.

The table provides information on Total Capital Expenditure for Olympic and Context Activities. Here, the assumption is that Context Activities refer primarily to Transport/Infrastructure costs that are largely outside the Olympic Park (an estimated £848 million as of September 2012).

All other costs relate to the Olympic Park site with the exception of the Non-Olympic Park venues (located in different parts of the UK and amounting to a cost of £102 million but these are not itemised).

### Presentation

#### Region (London)

		Nov 07 ODA Baseline Budget	31 May 2012 forecast	30 September 2012 forecast	Variance from 31 May 2012 forecast
		£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Transport</b>	Stratford Regional Station	119	120	120	0
	Docklands Light Railway	86	80	80	0
	Thornton's Field	47	23	23	0
	North London Line	110	107	107	0
	Other transport capital projects	178	99	92	-7
	Other transport operating expenditure	357	465	426	-39
	<b>Total transport projects</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>-46</b>

Data copyright ODA

### Analysis

The main beneficiaries of the Total Capital Expenditure (Context Activities) are the city of London and, in particular, the Olympic Host Boroughs located in East London. The context activities relating to the Games have facilitated the development of bridges and other transport links between East London and the rest of the city, reducing the 'barrier' of the Lea River valley and providing the capacity for population growth and 'city building' in an area previously characterised as a 'brownfield' site<sup>1</sup>. The new transport links have resulted in the Stratford area becoming one of the best connected places in London after Kings Cross/St Pancras.

See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38, Ec41, Ec42

### Impact

Relevance

**H**

Rating

**G**

Confidence

**H**

The sub-region consisting of the six Olympic Host Boroughs are the main beneficiaries of Capital Expenditure (Context Activities) with, in particular, the boroughs of Newham, Waltham Forest and Hackney being the sites of focussed investment. The context activities have taken place within a wider policy framework of urban regeneration, which includes other major infrastructural projects, such as the creation of Stratford International Station and the construction of 'Crossrail', a railway linking east and west London via existing major rail termini<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See: Olympic Delivery Authority/London Development Agency (2007) *Commitment to Sustainable Regeneration*, Volume 3, February 2007

<sup>2</sup> See, for example, DCMS (2008) *'Before, During and After: making the most of the London 2012 Games'*

<b>Ec41 – Public share of expenditure (Olympic activities)</b>			
<b>Ec42 – Public share of expenditure (context activities)</b>			
Country (UK), Region (London)			
<b>Data issues</b>			
<p>These indicators measures the public share of operating and capital expenditure spent on Olympic and context activities. The main source for the data is the Government Olympic Executive (GOE) quarterly reports on expenditure, the last one being September 2012. 'Public expenditure' is taken to be the Public Sector Funding Package (PSFP) which is a discrete package of funding agreed by Parliament. Other public funds, such as the £6bn acceleration of improvements by Transport for London is not included in the PSFP, have not been quantified because to arrive at a definitive list of costed projects, though a representative list is given in National Audit Office (2011) <i>Preparations for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games: Progress report December 2011</i>, p22.</p> <p>Separating expenditure on Olympic activities and the context activities is quite tricky as the published accounts are not set out in this way. So, for example, it is not possible to apportion security costs between the two.</p> <p>The flow chart overleaf gives a value effects model of the PSFP prepared in 2012 for LOCOG based on the budget estimates of PSFP at the time and is proportionally indicative of the spending and the anticipated trickledown effect in legacy.</p>			
<b>Presentation</b>			
See tables and flow chart overleaf.			
<b>Analysis</b>			
<p>The PSFP increased from £2.4bn in 2005 to £9.3bn. This wasn't some gross initial underestimate. The assumption had been that private sector investment of about £5-7bn would be raised, but this did not material. The Government therefore decided to carry out the preparation for the Games from public finances. This seems a large amount of public funding, but spread over the period 2005/06 to 2016/17, the largest annual spend (in 2009/10) was 0.29% of all UK public spending. 62% of the PSFP went to investment expenditure such as the construction of venues, improvement of transport infrastructure and so on. The remaining 38% has been attributed to consumption costs such as salaries and wages of staff, management costs and services such as insurance.</p> <p>The value effects model not only shows the amount of public spending on each aspect of the London 2012 Games and its timing (construction, Games-Time and Post-Games) it also shows the trickledown into those areas of regeneration and economic activity for which the public sector spending is a catalyst.</p> <p>See also indicators Ec33 to Ec38</p>			
<b>Impact</b>	Relevance	<b>H</b>	Rating <b>G</b> Confidence <b>H</b>
<p>It is widely agreed the London 2012 Games were successful both from a medals perspective and also that it was an organisational success. The Games could not have happened without a substantial input of public funding. The dominant element was investment expenditure which should act as a catalyst to regeneration and economic development as well as creating a new residential, cultural and commercial district that is not far from the centre of London. The model adopted of strong governance with private sector delivery (ODA) using public sector funding was successful in delivering the Games and is now part of policy towards sustainable development<sup>1</sup>.</p>			

<sup>1</sup> Raco (2015) Sustainable city-building and the new politics of the possible: reflections on the governance of the London Olympics 2012. *Area 47*: 124-131

**Ec41 - Public share of expenditure (Olympic activities)**

**Ec42 - Public share of expenditure (context activities)**

Financing of the Public Sector Funding Package (£ million)

	July 2005	February 2006	March 2007	May 2010
National Lottery	1,500	1,500	2,175	2,175
GLA Olympic precept	625	625	625	625
GLA other	-	-	300	-
LDA	250	250	250	250
Central Government	-	1,044	5,975	6,248
	<b>2,375</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>9,298</b>

from Berman (2010) *Financing the London 2012 Olympics*. House of Commons Library

<b>Public Sector Funding Package</b>	<b>Sept 2012 (£m)</b>
ODA	6,641
ODA programme contingency	73
Park transformation	296
Policing and wider security	455
Elite and community sports	290
Venue security	514
Paralympic Games	111
LOCOG Park Operations	78
Funding available to LOCOG	224
Contingency for LOCOG post-Games risks	30
Operational provisions	137
'Look' of London and wider UK	32
City operations	23
Domestic and International tourism campaigns	4
GLA Olympic and Paralympic programmes	13
PSFP contingency and other savings remaining	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,298</b>

<b>ODA Anticipated Final Cost</b>	<b>Sept 2012 (£m)</b>
Site Preparation and Infrastructure	1,824
Venues	1,053
Venues Operations	55
Transport Projects	848
Parkwide Projects	882
Media Centre and Olympic Village	1,258
Programme Delivery	725
Taxation and Interest	-4
Total AFC Before Contingency	6,641
Assessed Risk programme contingency	73
<b>Total Potential Anticipated Final Cost</b>	<b>6,641</b>

from GOE (2012) *London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games Quarterly Report September 2012*

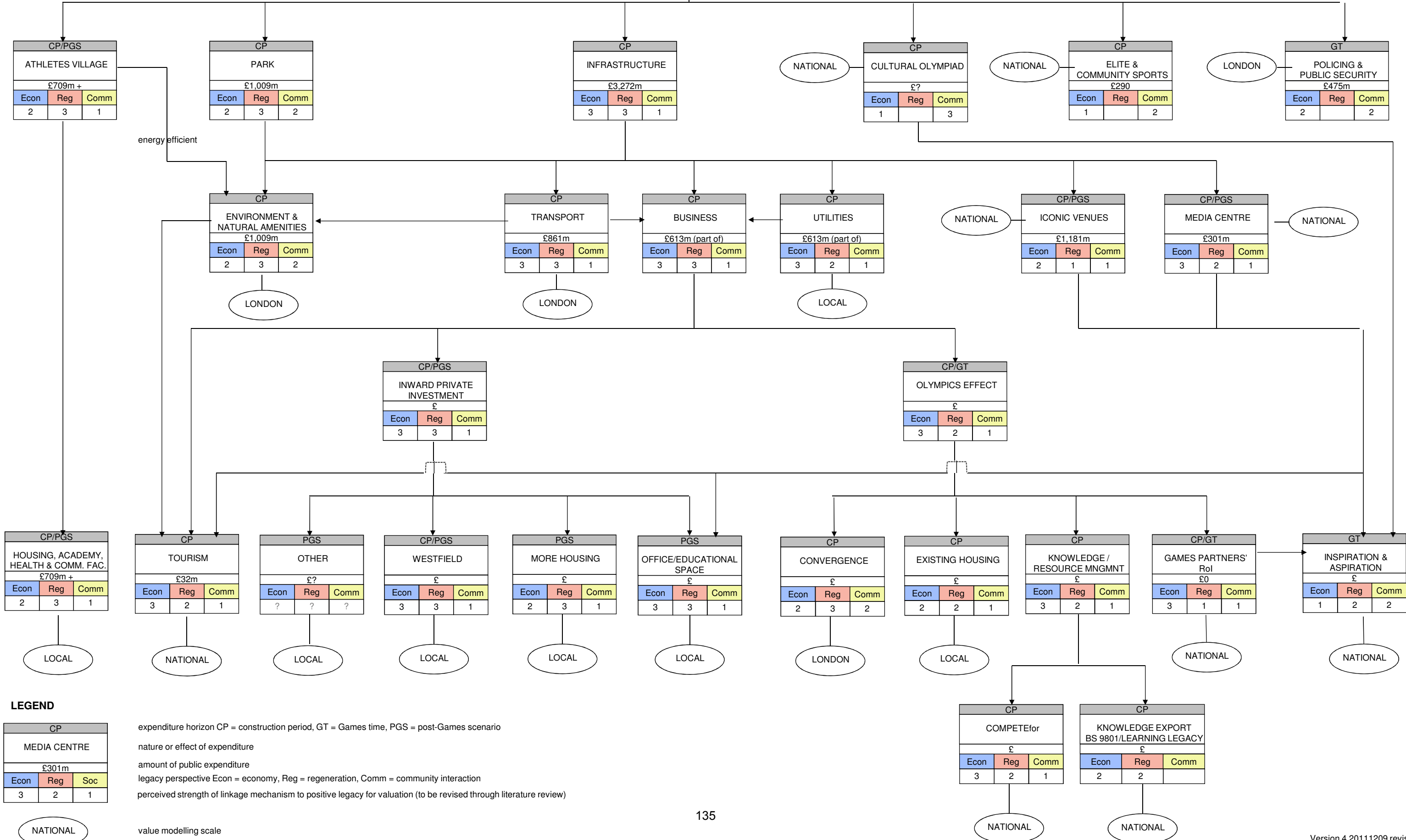
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# Assessing the Public Expenditure Value of the London 2012 Games



MEGA-EVENT		
London 2012		
£9.3bn		
Econ	Reg	Comm

Core generative linkages



## Ec44 – Employability of People with Disabilities

Country (UK), Region (London), City (6 Host Boroughs)

### Data issues

This indicator focuses on the position of disabled people within the labour market. Data on wages of disabled people are not available. The method of calculation has changed slightly since the Initial Situation Report with the base population being aged 16 to 64 (after 2003) rather than working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men, 2003), as this is the way these official statistics are now being calculated. The 2004 to 2014 data are for calendar years whilst the 2003 data (Mar 2003-Feb 2004) overlaps with 2004.

DDA (Disabled Discrimination Act) was up to 2012 and superseded. 2013 data are not available, due to changes in the health questions on the Annual Population Survey, which will become available again as new variables. EA (Equality Act) is effective from 2014. These changes have an affect the continuity of this indicator.

### Presentation

See table overleaf.

### Analysis

Economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population has risen very slightly (~2%) over the period 2003 to 2012 in the UK and the region. Economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people has risen in the region (London) a little more rapidly than it has for the UK. In the Olympic Host Boroughs there has been a significant change over the period. Within the Olympic Host Boroughs, economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people fell between 2003 and 2005 but has risen substantially by 2012 though this has not yet reached the level of the wider region. In the Host Boroughs, unemployed disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people has oscillated between 2004 and 2012 and is currently up by less than 2% over the 2004 figure.

The ODA established a benchmark of 3 percent of the total workforce on the Olympic Park being disabled. By July 2011, the percentage of disabled workers as a percentage of the total workforce in the Olympic Park was 1.2 percent (see ODA Employment and Skills update, January 2010, <http://www.london2012.com/documents/oda-publications/jobs-skills-futures/jsf-bulletin-july-11-stats.pdf> )

See also indicators So 44.

### Impact

Relevance

H

Rating

G

Confidence

H

It would appear that London 2012 had a significant impact on the economic activity of disabled people in the host boroughs over the period 2003-12. However, the ODA has not met its target for employing disabled people. There may nevertheless be indirect affects arising from the Olympics from, for example, the launch of the London 2012 Disability Arts Programme in October 2009 (see <http://www.london2012.com/news/2009/10/london-2012-launches-uk-s-largest-disability-arts-programme.php>) and the implementation of the London 2012: A Legacy for Disabled People, published in March 2010 (see <http://www.bhfederation.org.uk/federation-news/item/550-london-2012-government-sets-out-plans-for-a-disability-legacy.html>). Also, indirect improvements in the employability of disabled people in London and in the host Olympic boroughs may arise from the investment in accessibility that is on-going in the city's transport provision.



## Ec44 - Employability of People with Disabilities

### Country (UK)

	economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population <sup>1</sup>	economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people <sup>1</sup>	unemployed disabled people as a percentage of all employed disabled people <sup>1</sup>
2003	12.7%	52.0%	- <sup>4</sup>
2004 <sup>2</sup>	12.7%	50.4%	7.5%
2005 <sup>2</sup>	12.9%	51.5%	8.3%
2006 <sup>2</sup>	12.8%	52.0%	9.2%
2007 <sup>2</sup>	12.7%	52.0%	9.2%
2008 <sup>2</sup>	12.9%	52.7%	9.9%
2009 <sup>2</sup>	13.0%	53.0%	12.1%
2010 <sup>2</sup>	14.6%	54.2%	12.4%
2011 <sup>2</sup>	14.9%	53.9%	13.0%
2012 <sup>2</sup>	15.0%	55.3%	13.7%
2013 <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>
2014 <sup>2</sup>	13.4%	54.1%	13.2%

### Region (London)

	economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population <sup>1</sup>	economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people <sup>1</sup>	unemployed disabled people as a percentage of all employed disabled people <sup>1</sup>
2003	10.7%	48.5%	- <sup>4</sup>
2004 <sup>2</sup>	10.6%	48.2%	14.0%
2005 <sup>2</sup>	10.4%	49.0%	12.0%
2006 <sup>2</sup>	11.2%	50.9%	14.7%
2007 <sup>2</sup>	10.3%	50.1%	14.4%
2008 <sup>2</sup>	10.5%	49.4%	13.2%
2009 <sup>2</sup>	10.7%	51.6%	16.2%
2010 <sup>2</sup>	12.0%	52.5%	14.9%
2011 <sup>2</sup>	12.0%	52.6%	16.9%
2012 <sup>2</sup>	12.3%	54.7%	16.2%
2013 <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>
2014 <sup>2</sup>	11.7%	56.1%	14.3%

### City (Host Boroughs)

	economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population <sup>1</sup>	economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people <sup>1</sup>	unemployed disabled people as a percentage of all employed disabled people <sup>1</sup>
2003	11.0%	39.1%	- <sup>4</sup>
2004 <sup>2</sup>	10.6%	38.7%	20.4%
2005 <sup>2</sup>	9.2%	35.1%	19.4%
2006 <sup>2</sup>	10.2%	39.2%	18.3%
2007 <sup>2</sup>	11.2%	45.1%	20.4%
2008 <sup>2</sup>	10.1%	41.1%	20.1%
2009 <sup>2</sup>	9.5%	42.2%	19.6%
2010 <sup>2</sup>	12.1%	47.3%	19.1%
2011 <sup>2</sup>	12.0%	47.3%	23.5%
2012 <sup>2</sup>	13.3%	49.8%	21.2%
2013 <sup>2</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>	- <sup>3</sup>
2014 <sup>2</sup>	12.2%	51.0%	22.1%

<sup>1</sup> aged 16-64

<sup>2</sup> Calendar year

<sup>3</sup> Due to changes in the health questions on the Annual Population Survey, there is quite a large discontinuity. These will become available again as new variables.

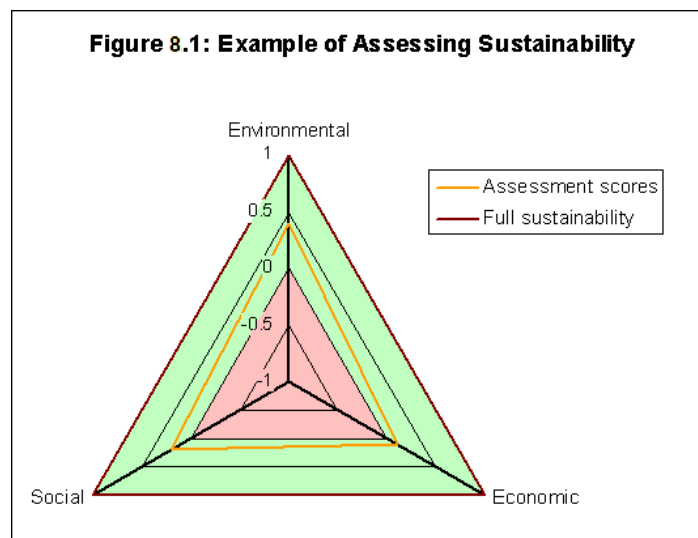
Further information is available at <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/783.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> Data not comparable with subsequent years, due to a lot of missing data for 'unemployed disabled people'.

## 8. Assessing sustainability using an indicator set

The use of an indicator set, particularly an extensive one, raises the question of how to synthesise this mass of data and how to assess performance overall in terms of sustainability. In particular it raises the question of how the balance of achievement on these three fronts – economic, socio-cultural and environmental – is to be judged. There are two perspectives on this question.

One perspective is less forgiving of the difficult choices that sometimes have to be made and argues that performance on all three fronts is necessary for an activity to be contributing to sustainable development. This is sometimes represented as the area of overlap between environmental, socio-cultural and economic domains in a Venn diagram. Another way to illustrate this idea is to argue that the sustainability of a project should be measured in terms of the area of the sustainability triangle that is covered by an assessment of that project (see Figure 8.1 – here this would be the extent to which the orange triangle reaches the outer maroon one; the green zone being positive scores, pink zone being negative scores, and a score of zero being the status quo). A fully sustainable project would achieve 100% coverage. The product of the distance that the vertices of the orange triangle extend is an acceptable proxy for area coverage.



The alternative perspective is to argue that a degree of substitution should be allowed for, so that achievement in terms of environmental benefits, say, could compensate for lack of achievement in terms of economic outcomes (or vice versa). In terms of Figure 8.1, the coverage of the whole triangle would be ideal but, in a second-best world, the average distance of the vertices of the orange triangle will be an acceptable measure of sustainability. Thus if the orange triangle extends well out along the environmental scale this will compensate for the poor performance along the other scales (or again vice versa).

While in principle, any form of compensation – economic for environmental, social for economic, and so on – could be acceptable in the second perspective, in practice there tend to different views. For those convinced of the foundational importance of economic activity in driving sustainable development forward, compensating for poor environment and social performance by strong economic performance will be entirely acceptable. However, environmentalists will argue that economic performance ultimately depends on environmental services and assets and thus it is unacceptable to compensate for environmental loss in many cases. Similarly those concerned with social cohesion will argue that equality concerns cannot be ignored by good performance on other criteria.

### Scoring performance on the indicator set

Within the defined methodology as laid out in the Technical Manual, the data collected for the indicators provide a wealth of detail on the current state of and trends in economic, environmental and socio-cultural aspects of the context for the London 2012 Games and its locality. However to

provide an overall assessment and analysis of sustainability performance, this wealth of detail needs to be transformed into standardised scores.

The data sheets for each indicator provide a ranking of three characteristics of each indicator (relevance, rating and confidence) as detailed in the previous Section 4: Methods.

Following the model established by the Vancouver 2010 Pre-Games Impact Study, scores have been assigned to these rankings. The scoring system is as follows:

Table 8.1 Scoring System

Indicator characteristic	Scoring		Rationale and comments
Relevance	High Medium Low	1 0.5 0	This weights the final indicator score so as to take account of the possibility to discern a Games effect from the data and to reduce the score of indicators where, from the data, there is little likelihood of discernible causality.
Rating	Green Yellow Red	+1 0 -1	This weights the final indicator score in terms of the direction of impact and excludes indicators where there seems to be no significant impact. Summing indicator scores will mean that the balance of positive and negative impacts will determine the sign of the final sustainability score.
Confidence	High Medium Low	1 0.5 0	This weights the final indicator score to take account of the reliability of the data in determining impact and to reduce the rating score of indicators where there is low confidence in the rating.

On the basis of this scoring system, the indicators were each assessed as shown in Table 8.2. The scorings were averaged for each subset of economic, socio-cultural and environmental indicators as well as across the whole indicator set. To achieve a sustainability score for each indicator the product of the relevance, rating and confidence scores was calculated. This is also shown in Table 8.2. A positive sustainability score derives from a positive rating score, indicating a positive impact. The closer the score is to +/-1, the greater the relevance and confidence scoring for the indicator. Thus the composite sustainability score provides a robust assessment of the use of this data to derive the likely impact of the Games on an aspect of sustainability.

Table 8.2 Scoring the Sustainability Indicators

Code	Name	Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
En03	Water Quality	1	0	1	0
En04	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	0.5	0	0.5	0
En05	Air Quality	0.5	0	0	0
En06	Land-Use Changes	0.5	0	0.5	0
En07	Protected Areas	1	1	1	1
En22	Olympic Venues in Protected Sites	1	1	1	1
En10	Public Open-Air Leisure Centres	0.5	1	0.5	0.25
En11	Transport Networks	1	1	1	1
En18	Solid Waste Treatment	1	1	1	1
En20	Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games	1	0	1	0
En21	Olympic-Induced Land Use Changes	1	1	1	1
En24	Olympic-Induced Housing	1	1	1	1
En26	Capacity of Olympic and Paralympic Venues	1	1	1	1
En29	Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure	1	1	1	1
En33	New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities	1	1	1	1
	<b>AVERAGE for environmental indicators</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.56</b>

Code	Name	Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
So06	Poverty and Social Exclusion	1	1	1	1
So07	Educational Level	1	0	1	0
So08	Crime Rates	1	1	1	1
So09	Health	1	0	1	0
So10	Nutrition	1	0	1	0
So12	Sport and Physical Activities	1	0	1	0
So13	School Sports	1	0	1	0
So14	Available Sports Facilities	1	1	1	1
So16	Top-Level Sportsmen and Women	1	1	1	1
So18	World and Continental Championships	1	1	1	1
So19	Results at Olympics and World Championships	1	1	1	1
So37	National Sport Development	1	1	1	1
So20	National Anti-Doping Controls	1	1	1	1
So25	Political Involvement in the Organisation of the Games	1	1	1	1
So27	Votes Connected with the Olympic Games	1	1	1	1
So28	Consultation with Specific Groups	1	1	1	1
So29	Opinion Polls	1	1	1	1
So30	Participation of Minorities in Olympic Games and Paralympic Games	1	1	1	1
So31	Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing	1	0	1	0
So32	Olympic Educational Activities	1	1	1	1
So34	Cultural Programme	1	1	1	1
So38	Volunteers	1	1	1	1
So39	Spectators	1	1	1	1
So40	Attending Events – Affordable Games	1	1	1	1
S044	Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society	1	0	1	0
So45	Support Network for People With Disabilities	0.5	0	1	0
So48	Accessibility of Public Services	1	1	1	1
	<b>AVERAGE for socio-cultural indicators</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.68</b>

Code	Name	Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
Ec01	Employment by Economic Activity	0.5	1	1	0.5
Ec02	Employment Indicators	1	0	1	0
Ec03	Size of Companies	1	1	1	1
Ec06	Public Transport	1	1	1	1
Ec07	Accommodation Infrastructure	1	1	1	1
Ec08	Accommodation Occupancy Rate	0.5	0	0.5	0
Ec09	Tourist Nights	0.5	0	1	0
Ec10	Airport Traffic	0.5	0	1	0
Ec12	Hosting International Events	1	1	1	1
Ec17	Hotel price index	0.5	0	1	0
Ec18	Real Estate Market	1	0	1	0
Ec22	Foreign Direct Investment	0.5	0	1	0
Ec24	Structure of Public Spending	1	1	1	1
Ec26	Public Debt	0.5	1	1	0.5
Ec27	Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities	1	1	1	1

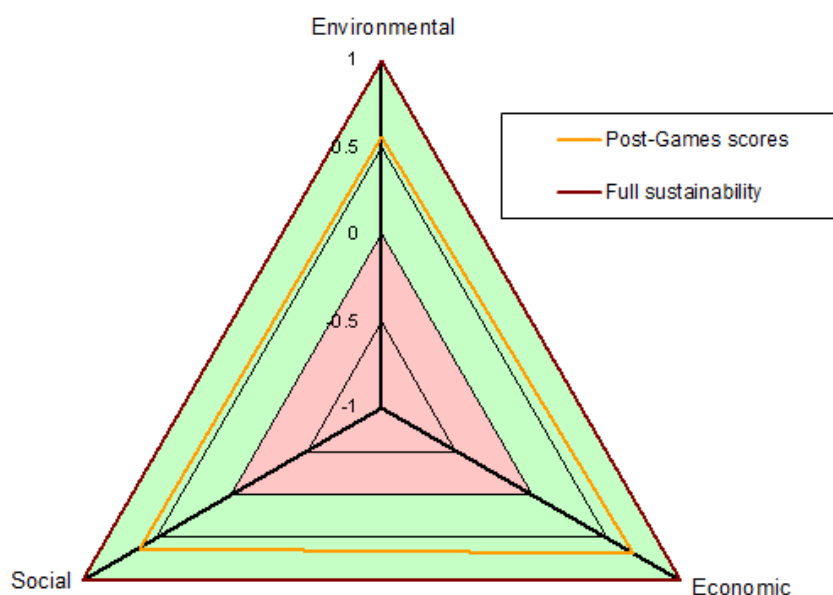
Ec30	Size and QM of Contracted Companies	0.5	0	0.5	0
Ec33	Structure of OCOG Revenues	1	1	1	1
Ec34	Structure of OCOG Expenditure	1	1	1	1
Ec35	Total Operating Expenditure (Olympic activities)	0.5	1	1	0.5
Ec38	Total Wages Spent (Olympic activities)				
Ec36	Total Capital Expenditure (Olympic activities)	1	1	1	1
Ec37	Total Capital Expenditure (context activities)	1	1	1	1
Ec41	Public share of expenditure (Olympic activities)	1	1	1	1
Ec42	Public share of expenditure (context activities)				
Ec44	Employability of People with Disabilities	1	1	1	1
	<b>AVERAGE for economic indicators</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.61</b>

		Relevance	Rating	Confidence	Sustainability
	<b>AVERAGE FOR ALL INDICATORS</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.63</b>

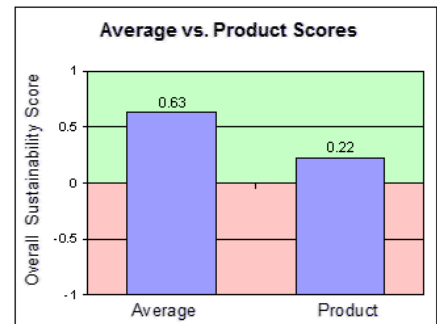
A number of conclusions can be drawn from this table. First, the indicator set is a strong one overall in that the scoring for both relevance and confidence are high at 0.89 and 0.96 respectively. The socio-cultural indicator data is particularly strong with scores of 0.98 and 1.00. The economic indicator data set also performs well on confidence (with a score of 0.98) but less well on relevance (with a score of only 0.83). Conversely the environmental indicator set does well on relevance (score of 0.85) and equally well on confidence (with a score of 0.85).

The raw rating or impacts scores are higher than the Pre-Games assessment, as might perhaps be expected as more certainty appears in the legacy period. Overall for the indicator set the rating scores average at 0.67 (where +1 is the maximum possible score, -1 is the minimum possible score, zero is the status quo). The encouraging aspect is that the score is positive rather than negative indicating that the indicators are registering a movement towards improvement. Taking the average sustainability score for the indicator set as a whole gives a score of 0.63, reducing the raw impact score slightly to allow for less than perfect relevance and confidence. The post-Games sustainability is illustrated in Figure 8.2.

**Figure 8.2: Post-Games Sustainability**



The average score of 0.603 given above implicitly assumes that trade-offs are permissible between different dimensions. As discussed above this is only one perspective on how to judge overall sustainability. An alternative method is to calculate the product of the sustainability scores for the environmental, socio-cultural and economic dimensions. This produces a lower score of 0.22 (with a theoretical maximum score of 1 and with zero representing the status quo).



### Conclusions of the sustainability analysis

The main conclusions to be drawn from this sustainability analysis are as follows:

1. Overall, the indicator set scores well in terms of relevance to identifying causalities and confidence in the data. It is more difficult to determine causality with confidence in the case of economic indicators and there are some problems in the confidence of drawing conclusions from the available data with the environmental data sets.
2. The overall sustainability score for the entire indicator set is 0.63 on an additive basis (which reflects the possibility of substitution between different aspects of sustainability); using the product method (which denies this possibility) the score is 0.22. Both figures are well above zero and provide for a positive outcome Post-Games as measured by this specific set of indicators.
3. Remaining with the additive method for assessing sustainability, the greatest contribution to the overall score comes from the environmental indicators, followed by socio-cultural and then economic indicators.

## 9. Synthesis of Major Themes

### Physical Environment

*En06: Land-Use Changes*

*En07: Protected Areas*

*En10: Public Open-Air Leisure Centres*

*En21: Olympic-induced Land Use Changes*

*En22: Olympic Venues in Protected Sites*

*En24: Olympic Induced Housing*

These indicators reflect changes in land use and urban outdoor areas for the Games period 2003-2015. Promotion of sustainable land use and public open spaces should contribute towards an enhancement of community well-being; it is also a catalyst for the regeneration of East London.

The 2012 Games have transformed what was a substantial brownfield site close to the commercial centre of London into housing, parks, sports venues and amenity spaces. After the London 2012 Games finished, a process of on-going process of transformation continued with post-Games refit of, for example, the Olympic Village, finding legacy tenants for all the venues and the leasing of land for new housing and other developments. The post-Games refit is by and large finished and legacy tenants have been found for all the permanent venues and the broadcast and media centre. There are no white elephants though the maintenance costs for some of them may remain a challenge. The Olympic Park area is adjacent to a public transport hub (Stratford) that now has some of the best connectivity in London and adjacent to the Westfield shopping mall. The flood risk in the lower Lea Valley has been substantially reduced.

From a national and even regional perspective, however, the Olympic Park and the other venues will have only a minor impact on land use change. Nevertheless, the transformation of the Park has created an urban district in its own right with more housing, commercial and cultural developments already planned for<sup>11</sup>. This is proving a catalyst for investor confidence in the (re)development of other vacant sites particularly along the lower Lee Valley and in the eastern Docklands area.

None of the permanent venues were constructed in protected areas and many are existing facilities. The temporary equestrian venue was in a World Heritage site (Greenwich Maritime) and parts of the Road Cycle routes did pass through SSSIs and other protected areas. Also, protected areas near the sailing venues in Weymouth and Portland have improved conservation status as a result of the Games.

One of the legacy promises was “to make the Olympic Park a blueprint for sustainable living”. Its location at the lower end of the Lea Valley is better connected to the heart of East London with the SSSI's, Ramsar sites and Special Protection Areas that form a scenic corridor of walks, cycle tracks and canals that extend into the Hertford-Essex countryside and Epping Forest to the northeast of London. Thus the 2012 Games is having a beneficial impact in legacy.

The green spaces of the Olympic Park, now named the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park were reopened to the public in July 2013. Post-Games, many of the hard services in the Olympic Park have been converted to grass. The Park is well used by the public and has enhanced recreation and open-air leisure activity in this part of London.

*En03: Water Quality*

*En04: Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

*En05: Air Quality*

*En18: Solid Waste Treatment*

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<sup>11</sup> London Legacy Development Corporation (2015) *Local Plan 2015 to 2031*

*En20: Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Olympic Games*  
*En33: New Waste and Wastewater Treatment Facilities*

These indicators provide a view of key environmental issues that might be impacted by the London 2012 Games. Air quality, water quality and solid waste are core elements of environmental assessment. The role of greenhouse gases in climate change is arguably the dominant environmental issue facing the world.

The lower Lee Valley in which the Olympic Park is situated has historically suffered from poor water quality largely as a consequence of urbanisation and misconnected sewage pipes. The construction works for the London 2012 Olympics and associated legacy developments have provided the single biggest opportunity to improve the lower reaches of the River Lee and its backwaters. It will help ensure that the historic fishery of the River Lee will have a good future throughout the Olympic legacy period.

London does suffer from relatively poor air quality and struggles to meet EU standards. Nevertheless it would seem that the introduction of a Low Emission Zone in 2008 has had a beneficial effect, though not directly related to London 2012. Nevertheless, the construction activities at the Olympic Park have themselves had no discernable impact on London air quality.

London and national commercial waste treatment has benefited from the innovative process for treatment of hazardous wastes that were part of the Olympic Park site preparation. This is in the context of underlying trends in the increase of hazardous wastes. The clean-up of the Olympic Park did nevertheless contribute to a one-off spike in the statistics. Innovative approaches to solid waste treatment as evidenced in the construction phase present a significant opportunity if adopted elsewhere for legacy impact.

The Old Ford Water Recycling Plant is a wastewater treatment facility built for the Games. This is an industrial scale experiment in the recycling of black water and by all accounts has been a success. Water demand in London is increasing annually and the overall Olympic effect on this will be minimal in real terms. However, as seen by DCMS, this activity will contribute both to the sustainability and improving living standards in East of London. It will continue to have impact in legacy.

The Closed Loop PET Recycling plant built in one of the Host Boroughs (Barking & Dagenham) and completed in 2008 was the first polyethylene terephthalate recycling plant to be built in the UK. Games-time drinking bottle waste was recycled at a PET plant in Lincolnshire constructed as a joint venture with Coca Cola Enterprises, the plant being a legacy at a national level.

Emissions in the UK are falling and this can be attributed to the Kyoto agreement and subsequent initiatives rather than any discernable Olympic effect. In the Host Boroughs, the rise in per capita emissions cannot be attributed solely to the construction of the Olympic facilities but may be more due to construction and growth in the number of businesses in Docklands/Canary Wharf area.

In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, the delivery of an Olympic Games would appear to have had a negative effect. However, the estimated actual footprint for staging the Games is much lower than the reference footprint whilst the total reference footprint represents only 0.5% of the one year's emissions for the UK. Long term benefits of the Olympic infrastructure need to be emphasised.

## **Transport**

*En11: Transport Networks*  
*En29: Olympic Induced Transport Infrastructure*  
*Ec06: Public Transport*  
*Ec10: Airport Traffic*



These indicators provide an insight into one of the key issues in the region in the lead up to the London 2012 Games. Transport is an obvious determinant of well-being for local residents. It has both environmental and economic impacts.

The rail network connectivity into East London has considerably improved, and upgrading of key London underground and overground lines was brought forward. These transport improvements have been accelerated or catalysed by the hosting of the Games in East London. The investment in transport has been both event and legacy focused. London, and especially East London, will have gained an improved transport infrastructure and should yield considerable benefits through the legacy period.

London's transport network has also benefited through, for example, the increased popularity and improved infrastructure for cycling, the emphasis on improving accessibility and through the development of plans and proposals for the more effective use of London's rivers/waterways.

Overall it is expected that the above improvements to the transport infrastructure will have reduced CO<sub>2</sub> footprint connected with travel to and from the venues.

A summary of the Games-time impact on Transport has now been published<sup>12</sup>. In the Games period in comparison with the previous year there was a 2% reduction in air passengers with the number of air transport movements correspondingly lower. The government's International Passenger Survey indicated that there were 8.8 million overseas residents visited UK in July to September 2012 (not all of these are necessarily for the purposes of the Games). This was four per cent lower than the previous year. Average speeds on the main roads in the Host Boroughs were slightly slower during the Games period although this varied at times of day. Some 21 million additional journeys were made by rail compared with the previous year, 93% of which were journeys in London and the South East of England.

## **Employment**

*Ec01: Employment by Economic Activity*

*Ec02: Employment Indicators*

*Ec03: Size of Companies*

*Ec27: Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities*

*Ec44: Employability of People with Disabilities*

These indicators reflect different aspects of employment in the Games period 2003-2015. The Games' benefit and legacy on employment is a key focus for UK government policy.

The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games impact is likely to have been relatively small within the UK over this timeframe though the distribution of Olympic-related contracts may have modestly reduced the rate of decline in manufacturing employment over the period in some regions. In London the possible exception in terms of impact may relate to context (infrastructure) activities in East London, in particular construction and possibly in energy and water.

However, the growth in total economically active population in London over the period 2003-2013/14 cannot be attributed directly to an Olympic effect. There may be a modest Olympic effect related to the large scale infrastructure projects.

The main impact on employment is at the regional and, particularly, the sub-regional level of the six Host Boroughs. The boroughs have unemployment levels above the average for London as a whole. The Olympic project should have softened the impact of the wider recession on unemployment levels in the region, particularly when wider context activities are taken into consideration. It is recognised that opportunities for micro-, small and medium sized companies

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<sup>12</sup> Department for Transport (2013) *Transport Statistics Great Britain 2012: Spotlight on Transport Statistics during the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympics*

were more likely to rise as the preparation phase moved closer to 2012. It is possible to suggest that UK based companies captured virtually all supply activity and this may have contributed modestly to offsetting some of the effects of the economic downturn in 2008-9.

It would appear that London 2012 had a significant impact on the economic activity of disabled people in the host boroughs over the period 2003-12. 6% of the LOCOG paid workforce was disabled. However, the ODA did not meet its target for employing disabled people. There may nevertheless be indirect effects arising from some Olympic programmes related to disability and from the investment in accessibility currently being undertaken in the city's transport provision. A further driver at national, regional and local levels will be the Government's reform of welfare payments since 2010 aimed at cutting the overall welfare bill.

A report published by DCMS in July 2013<sup>13</sup> reports that "the Games also represented a one-off opportunity to provide workless people with a pathway to sustainable employment. An estimated 62,000 to 76,000 workless Londoners secured temporary or permanent employment as a result of the Games, and there are clearly some potentially significant longer-term impacts still to emerge from effectively reengaging previously workless people within the labour force".

## **Tourism**

*So34: Cultural Programme*

*Ec07: Accommodation Infrastructure*

*Ec08: Accommodation Occupancy Rate*

*Ec09: Tourist Nights*

*Ec17: Hotel Price Index*

Impacts due to an Olympic effect can be seen in the rise in numbers of establishments built in East London since the announcement in 2005 of London's successful bid. Specific numbers of establishments built due to the Olympic effect in the Host Boroughs will be difficult to disaggregate from more general regeneration imperatives in the area.

Visits to London from domestic tourism and from EU continue to grow though the number of nights per visit has been falling. Visits from the rest of the world (outside the EU) were substantially down after an initial rise in 2006 and 2007 have started to rise again from 2011 though not yet reached the pre-recession levels. Visits to UK as a whole from EU has seen substantial growth. Influences on these trends are more likely to be the global economy and the strength of sterling rather than any discernible Games effect. Indeed as reported above under Transport, overseas visitor numbers were 2% down during the Games themselves. However, during the first nine months of 2012, which included the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, tourist spend was up 5% on the previous year.<sup>14</sup>

The DCMS meta-evaluation<sup>12</sup> reports that over 800,000 overseas visitors attended the Games and although total visitor numbers were down, the high level of spend by these visitors resulted in a net boost to the economy. The London 2012 Games appears to have had a positive effect on perceptions of the UK and particularly London as a tourist destination.

## **Progress in Elite and Amateur Sport in UK**

*So16: Top-Level Sportsmen and Women*

*So18: World and Continental Championships*

*So19: Results at Olympics and World Championships*

*So20: National Anti-Doping Controls*

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<sup>13</sup> DCMS (2013) *Report 5: Post-Games Evaluation. Meta-Evaluation of the Impacts and Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.*

<sup>14</sup> House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts (2013) *The London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games: post-Games review*

*So37: National Sport Development*  
*Ec12: Hosting International Events*

These indicators used to assess progress in elite amateur sport in UK, show the national changes in athletic performance and events, and also reflect initiatives implemented during the Games period 2003-2012 that favour top level sport.

The UK Sport World Class Performance Programme has run since 1997 and through targeted investment in a World Class pathway supports (potential) Olympic/Paralympic athletes at 3 levels: Podium, Development and Talent. Some 1,200 of the nation's leading athletes at the Podium and Development levels benefit from an annual investment of around £100 million, with many more involved at the Talent level.

The numbers of events/athletes/organisers/spectators in the UK showed a sharp decline from 2003 to 2004. The numbers then recovered reaching a new peak in 2010-11. There is considerable year-on-year variability in the number of events being organised as well as the size of events (athletes per event) and the popularity of events as spectator sports. This will be due, in large, to the international calendars of championship events and the cyclical nature of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Nevertheless, there can be discerned a growing momentum in the number of competition days held each year in the UK.

UK Sport 'Mission 2012' programme was operationalised in 2007 to help each Summer Olympic and Paralympic sport understand how it was progressing against three core areas of investment and activity: a) athlete success and development; b) the Performance system and structures; c) governance and leadership. UK Sport had set medal ranges with individual sports bodies as part of their funding agreement and to benchmark the progress each sport was making on the world stage. It was a successful with Great Britain coming third with 29 gold medals at London 2012.

More than 5,000 doping tests were carried out at the Olympics - considerably more than in Beijing where 20 positive results were recorded. A further 1,200 tests were carried out during the Paralympics, another increase on Beijing. Growing competitive pressure on athletes has been paralleled by an increase in drug testing - 2,800 tests were performed in 2000 (Sydney), 3,700 in 2004 (Athens), and 4,500 in 2008 (Beijing). The number of tests planned for London 2012 represented a 10% increase on the Beijing Olympic figures and matches an increase in country level testing. In the run up to the Games about 7,500 tests were carried out annually with generally less than 0.5% of cases to answer.

## **Health and Physical Activity**

- So09: Health*
- So10: Nutrition*
- So12: Sport and Physical Activities*
- So13: School Sports*
- So14: Available Sports Facilities*

These indicators provide a snapshot of the health and wellbeing status of the Host Boroughs, London and UK in the run up to the London 2012 Games and in response to government investment in this area.

Although health status in the UK is generally improving, there are still substantial geographical and social variations in health status and people who experience educational, employment and socio-economic disadvantage have higher rates of poor health. At the same time behavioural factors such as smoking, heavy drinking, low exercise and rates of obesity and sexually transmitted diseases are not improving, particularly among younger people and in deprived communities. While life expectancy is now higher in London than the England average, in other respects health indicators are worse than in the nation as a whole. There is considerable and sustained attention

being given both nationally and in London to tackling these factors. But some factors are hard to shift and discernable change will take sustained effort and time.

Unhealthy eating is a key driver for obesity and overweight and some government reports attribute the rising national trend in obesity to both wider environmental factors and people's lifestyles. A range of interventions are therefore needed to tackle obesity through wide ranging action. The Games effect on physical activity and regenerating East London is likely to reinforce this emphasis but the challenge of changing lifestyles will make it hard to promote healthy eating in general and improve fruit and vegetable intake in particular, so the effect may not be large. Thus the latest convergence indicator on obesity levels in school children in year 6 shows a widening gap with London with a quarter of these children classed as obese in the 6 Host Boroughs.

Although more men and women in England are achieving physical activity recommendations than ten years ago, levels remain low. Furthermore, there is no evidence that staging a major sporting event increases participation rates, so an automatic Games effect should not have been assumed. But there was a concerted government effort to tackle this and a significant Games effect was expected to be mediated through a range of sports and healthy lifestyle initiatives that were developed in the period leading up to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. However, the House of Lords Select Committee<sup>15</sup> concluded that: "The UK faces an epidemic of obesity and the promise of inspiring a new sporting generation was a crucial and tantalising part of the legacy aspiration. A post-Games step change in participation across the UK and across different sports did not materialise".

In 2013 a £450m Primary PE and Sport Premium was introduced by the coalition Government. This is three years funding to employ specialist coaches to work alongside teachers to provide continuing professional development. Interim findings<sup>16</sup> "have found that of the 586 schools surveyed 96% reported improvements in pupils' physical fitness, 91% observed an increase in the quality of PE teaching and 93% thought that the funding had led to improved behaviour and confidence across the curriculum. 67% of schools surveyed had increased the number of sports offered during lessons with 77% increasing the number of sports on offer after school". The Prime Minister has pledged to continue funding throughout the 2015-2020 Parliament. At the 6 Host Boroughs level, the Host Boroughs Strategic Regeneration Framework aimed to have approximately 48,000 more children participating in high quality school sport by 2015. However, the percentage with no sport or activity is increasing and will require considerable and sustained effort to change.

New sporting facilities available for elite and public use that were London 2012 venues are: the Stadium, the Copper Box, the London Aquatics Centre, the Lee Valley Velopark, the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre, Lee Valley White Water centre, the Hadleigh Farm Mountain Bike course, Dorney Lake regatta centre. However, the full Games effect as a catalyst on expanding sports facilities nationally not yet been achieved and continued investment is required to create and maintain momentum.

## **Regeneration**

*So06: Poverty and Social Exclusion*

*So07: Educational Level*

*So08: Crime Rates*

*So31: Homelessness, Low Rent Market and Affordable Housing*

*En24: Olympic-Induced Housing*

*Ec18: Real Estate Market*

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<sup>15</sup> House of Lords (2013) *Keeping the flame alive: the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy*

<sup>16</sup> Cabinet Office (2015) *Inspired by 2012: The legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Third annual report – Summer 2015*

These indicators provide a snapshot of regeneration and ‘the transformation of the heart of East London’. Other indicators already mentioned above include So09 Health and Ec27: Jobs Created in Olympic and Context Activities. Regeneration focuses on the 6 Host Boroughs.

Poverty and social exclusion are captured in the England Index of Deprivation which can be tracked from 2004 through to 2015. On the basis of the overall index of deprivation and the sub-index of income deprivation, there is evidence for a marked improvement at the 6 Host Borough since 2010. Whilst still significantly worse than London as a whole, the 2015 data now shows a marked improvement over 2010. The indices of deprivation are important markers in evaluating the transformation of East London as a legacy of the London 2012 Games and we would conclude that the change seen here is part of the legacy effect of London 2012.

For the Host Boroughs, the qualifications profile is generally below that of London with a considerably higher proportion with no qualifications and a lower proportion with higher education qualifications. Nevertheless, the percentages of no qualifications are falling faster than London as a whole (a closing of the gap between Host Boroughs and London as a whole), and similarly for the rise in those with higher education qualifications. In this sense, the Host Boroughs are going in the same direction as London. However, the gap in higher education qualifications has been widening from a low in 2011. If anything, in 2014 female residents of the Host Boroughs seem to have higher educational levels than males. The rise in educational standards evident in the period 2005-2014 cannot be attributed solely to the Olympic effect as increasing the educational level of the workforce has been a fundamental mantra of governments since 1997. Spending on primary and secondary education has been increased above inflation and has been a safeguarded area of government spending during the recession.

In the Host Boroughs the crime figures per 1,000 population were considerably higher than for London as a whole up to 2008/09, though the trends in crime and their magnitude tracked the rest of London with falling crime rates as a consistent longer term trend. Since 2008/09 the Host Boroughs have seen an accelerated fall in the rate of crime such that it now equals the rest of London overall with major reductions in the rate of property crimes. There was a political will from the Greater London Authority to make London 2012 a safe Games. The Community Safety Partnerships in the Host Boroughs are tied into the governance structures to deliver this and thus there is a discernable Games effect on crime prevention and reduction that have reinforced the trend towards lower crime rates.

Homelessness per thousand population, having consistently fallen in the 6 Host Boroughs from 2003 to 2011 has steadily risen since 2012. There is generally a shortage of affordable housing in London and the 6 Host Boroughs. Social landlord housing has been increasing with about 2,000 new units completed each year. A small amount of Local Authority building has started up again since 2010/11. The Post-Games long term development of the Olympic Park site will see 24,000 new homes built by 2030 of which 35% are pledged to be affordable. This will be a key legacy of London 2012. House prices in London have been rising rapidly; median house price increased 43% in the 6 Host Boroughs from 2003 to 2012. House prices are likely to further increase due to the infrastructure development of the Olympics. Whilst this will benefit current house owners it will tend to drive up the rental market and make housing less affordable for those seeking to purchase homes.

## **Disabilities**

*So44: Perceptions about People with Disabilities in Society*

*S045 Support Network for People with Disabilities*

*So48: Accessibility of Public Services*

*Ec44: Employability of People with Disabilities*

The sixth legacy promise was to develop the opportunities and choices for disabled people. Many Britons with disabilities face barriers that prevent them from achieving personal goals and fully participating in their communities. The overall percentage of disabled people who felt they couldn't

lead a full life due to disability (55%) hardly changed between 2001 and 2007. The percentage of people who consider that disabled people are the same as everyone else has risen from 77% in 2005 to 92% in 2014. UK success in the Beijing and London Paralympic Games may have had some influence on changing societal perceptions of disability.

The number of claimants of Disability Living Allowance has increased over the period with what may be the start of a fall back in 2013/2014 as revised eligibility criteria take effect. London is well below the national rates, with the 6 Host Boroughs between the two. The number of claimants of Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance has been steadily falling since 2005. Total expenditure on the other hand has steadily grown for all three allowances. The coalition Government post 2010 elections have as a policy goal to reduce the overall burden of benefits and allowances on government borrowing and expenditure with stringent spending reviews and substantial budget cuts.

In the 2008 survey, 53% of disabled respondents find it easy to travel day to day. But it is evident that the older they are, the more likely they will have difficulty travelling day to day (37% compared with 30% overall). In the 2014 survey, 77% said they experienced no difficulty with public transport. Overall in 2014, a clear majority of disabled respondents have no difficulty accessing leisure, commercial and public services though leisure services such as shopping, cinema and eating out (i.e. private sector leisure) as still presenting the greatest difficulty.

Economically active disabled people as a percentage of the economically active population has risen very slightly (~2%) over the period 2003 to 2012 in the UK and the region. Economically active disabled people as a percentage of all disabled people has risen in the region (London) a little more rapidly than it has for the UK. In the Olympic Host Boroughs there has been a significant change over the period, though this has not yet reached the level of the wider region.

## **10. Themed Vignettes**

This is the final OGI report for London 2012. The Research Partner considered it would be informative to commission a set of short essays that provide the long view of London 2012 from the perspective of a selection of experienced professional who worked on aspects of the London 2012 Games and have come together as the London Legacy Group to promote seminars and other activities around the legacy to the London 2012 Games. These short essays provide personal perspectives based on experience and their views are their own; the authors' short biographical background is given at the end of the essays. The authors has not seen this report at the time of writing and have therefore not been influenced by it, The essays are presented in no particular order as each is self-contained.

### **The London Games: a milestone in making sense of east London's regeneration**

John Lock

### **The Regeneration Games**

Ralph Ward

### **Looking back.....London 2012**

Mark Bostock

### **Employment lessons from the 2012 Games**

Vicky Clark

### **London's Health Legacy**

Jane Connor, John Lock, Hilary Ross

### **To Complete a Legacy**

Liz Fenton

### **Reconnections: London and Olympic Urbanism**

Gavin Poynter

### **London 2012: A Sports Legacy?**

John Lock, Karen West

### **Culture**

David Powell

### **Delivering the Olympics, and Afterwards : Special Purpose Vehicles**

Eric Sorensen

### **Sustainability legacy from London 2012**

David Stubbs

### **The Volunteering Legacy**

Richard Sumray

### **The legacy of the Olympic Park**

Dr. Valerie Viehoff

## The London Games: a milestone in making sense of east London's regeneration

John Lock

Over the 20th century, changing global economic patterns created huge upheavals in east London. Mechanisation then automation of industrial production eroded blue collar work. Containerisation and control technologies enabled manufacture and distribution to shed labour or shift to low-labour cost countries. Downstream, downwind, 'dirty' east London lost ground to white collar London and other centres of economic organisation. Historic factors such as the need for physical separation from mainstream London life or proximity to water for docks and industry ceased to spatialise work. Quality of place and connectivity for people, goods and data supervened. The result in east London, as in many places, was massive loss of economic rationale for place and population.

A serious focus on and investment in east London's regeneration began in the 1970s. From the outset, though, policy was challenged to strategise and bring about investment at the scale of the problem. The view from the top of Ernő Goldfinger's famous Brutalist tower block, Balfron Tower<sup>17</sup>, which stands in the middle of London's east, is tutelary [serving as a guardian]. Post-war rebuilding broke up many streetscapes. Major road schemes such as the Blackwall Tunnel approach road and Aspen Way cut off areas and communities from another, the latter notoriously enshrining the divide between the Canary Wharf finance district and the poor residential area to the north: old work watched new work arrive from elsewhere using new transport to commute. There were few attempts to overcome other separations caused by railways, rivers and canals. Rising land value displaced old business further, with attempts to secure replacement economic activity often poorly-strategised and uncoordinated.

The big (unplanned) outlier, Canary Wharf, a huge office development of a kind completely new to the area, was attracted by tax subsidy actually aimed at small business. House builders filled up ex-industrial space and drained marshland for developments varying from outstanding to appalling; the planning system proved incapable of imposing consistent quality of design. Post-dock closure, the view from Balfron Tower could reasonably be described as an emerging urban mess whose long-term pattern of underlying viability remained obscure. And through all this, immigration was radically changing the demography of the local population which nonetheless was still seen from mainstream London as 'east' and outside.

Roll this story forward to 2013 and something interesting happens. Despite the inconsistencies of development, and through the barrage of public policy targeting the area within a five kilometre radius of Balfron Tower, arguably three factors have combined to create an increasingly-legible urban pattern with a prospect of sustainability. First, a 'regeneration ratchet' began to operate: albeit this was unplanned, each major development made the next possible. For example, Canary Wharf pulled in the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) enabling growth which justified the heavy Jubilee line and more DLR investment. Secondly, it became clear that London as a world city was growing not from regional centres as policy had previously planned for, but from its centre outwards (agglomeration). That growth was most powerfully moving east, not least because the east had most raw capacity - the most land and the most investment in infrastructure. Thirdly, these two factors made the London 2012 Games possible, physically and conceptually. The principle rationale of the Games was Legacy defined as east London's regeneration.

The Games neither created nor planned this, but rather advanced an entire new phase at Stratford in tandem with the Westfield Stratford City shopping centre development. The Games acted as a global marketing opportunity for London's expansion as a world city, pointing particularly to Stratford and the Olympic Park as development opportunities that were now seen as 'in London' and not 'out east'. Although the 2008 credit crunch slowed development, it did not sterilise it as the 1990s recession had. By 2013 the build out of London's east was no longer happening in series, as one-by-one initiatives occurring slowly, but in parallel as wide-area developments supported by investment from all over the world.

The post-Games pattern has two structural characteristics which add to the east, unambiguously now as an emerging district of mainstream London, becoming a 'go to' and not a 'go through'

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<sup>17</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balfron\\_Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balfron_Tower)



place. Firstly, it has a clear knowledge economy focus, integrated with London's global economic functions in sectors like finance and business services, higher education and health. Secondly, it is now securing advantage which it lacked for most of the 20th century. The east invariably came last in terms of UK public infrastructure investment whether road, inter-city rail or airport. Government research centres ranged round the western arc of London as did industries such as pharmaceuticals and television which benefited enormously from public expenditure. When housing loans used to attract tax subsidy, the west benefit more because it was wealthier with more private residence. The symbolic shift of London's Games from west (1948) to east (2012) highlights the rebalancing of the city in the post-industrial era. It also frames the 2012 Games as an active constituent part of that change.

East London has historically hosted remarkably few civic, cultural and other institutions of national and international standing. This has been another signifier of its status as physically within Greater London, but in many other ways excluded from the capital's wealth and power. Now, University College London, Sadlers Wells, London College of Fashion and the Victoria & Albert Museum are planning major presences in Stratford. Transport for London, part of London's government, will be headquartered in Stratford. Other similar moves and developments can be expected. This speaks volumes for the kind of transformation in status and prospects that London 2012 has contributed to. The Games have helped change London by contributing to a shift, in effect, of the concept of 'central London' changing from the essentially Victorian delineation of within the Circle tube line to a new definition of Stratford to Shepherds Bush (in west London). They have also helped build the asset base within that area which should enable the regeneration ratchet to keep going.

This is by no means a finished story or a proven success. Big questions remain: will the health, employment and housing of east Londoners improve to the point where there is simply no visible disparity any longer? There are significant learning points: it took the market and local, regional and national policy decades, and a lot of disarray, to reach a point of relatively convergent - and therefore more powerful - behaviours. That could, arguably, have happened better and quicker. It is nonetheless undoubtedly the case that London has demonstrated how urban change, in this case at world city scale, can harness the development momentum which hosting the Olympics and Paralympics, in principle, makes possible. Barcelona has been the archetype of that proposition. London has restated it.

## **The Regeneration Games**

Ralph Ward

Hosting an Olympic Games offers bidding cities a tantalising opportunity to reshape their city, and create new directions for urban development and growth. Most cities would claim to have derived value from their experience. However, in the worldwide public mind, legacies have tended not to live up to the dream, with the axiomatic exception of Barcelona. Images of underused mega event infrastructure recur.

London's bid not only drew on these Olympic urban ambitions, but took them to a new level. Locating the Games in the heart of the most deprived part of the city, the Games sought to help to rekindle its economy and create better living conditions for its communities. This 'regeneration legacy', as it was called, was placed at the centre of the bid. And some of this dream at least, appears already to be becoming a reality. Alongside the successful recycling of the village, the media centre and stadia, plans are well advanced for the development in the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (as it is now called) of new high status educational and cultural institutions, which hitherto would not have contemplated an east London location. Sites in the wider Olympic hinterland which have lain dormant for decades are attracting new housing and business investment. East London is finally becoming competitive, even fashionable.

How is London achieving what past Games did not, and can we learn lessons from it?

London embedded legacy from the start. Its key decision was to select a location driven by legacy considerations. Stratford certainly worked well as the site for the event, with its established easy access to central London, but it presented a time-sensitive project with very high risks. Massive land purchase, industrial relocation, undergrounding of power lines, and land decontamination were all required before any building was even possible. Potentially less problematic sites lay elsewhere, but these were more remote with more modest regeneration value and a more uncertain commercial future after the Games. And perhaps most significantly Stratford already had the transport links in place or under construction required to mount the event. Risks were under the control of the Olympic Delivery Authority.

The site at Stratford may have been largely unknown to the public but was in no way remote. Stratford had been an established strategic focus in London for regeneration investment for over two decades. It offered a convincing location for growth in a global city increasingly desperate for space. In the late 1990's the Jubilee line extension to Stratford had been constructed (opening in 1999), linking it to Canary Wharf, and the line of the Channel Tunnel high speed rail link had been rerouted specifically to allow an international station to be constructed at Stratford which offers a direct link to Europe (once this becomes commercially viable). Plans for a privately funded giant new shopping and business centre were already taking shape when the bid was prepared.

Olympic legacy was therefore not expected to shoulder the whole burden of changing the character and direction of the area. But its contribution was essential. It consolidated what the private sector (then facing a period of global austerity), had already put in place or was planning. It provided the public money and muscle required to massively expand the scope and scale of development possible. And it presented this neglected part of London in a wholly, new positive and contemporary light to an international market. Fundamentally it provided a much sharper focus to both the private and public sectors' engagement with east London. Post 2012 further major public investment is now underway, notably the new fast Crossrail line, opening in 2018, linking it to Central London and Heathrow. The site will be 'work in progress' with construction underway for many years to come, but this will resolve over time. The sense that this is a reenergised, coming place, is clear. A powerful legacy body directly accountable to the Mayor has been given responsibility for managing and developing the site. It has a sensibly flexible approach to development strategy and has retained the sense of 2012 excitement by sponsoring regular sports and public events. Stratford continues to benefit from its feel-good Olympic association.

The legacy however was not thought of purely as a development project. In the words of the Prime Minister in 2010: "Let's make sure that the Olympic legacy lifts east London from being one of the poorest parts of the country to one that shares in the capital's growth and prosperity." It was never clear how an Olympic Games could or would address inequalities which derive from relative

poverty, however there is no doubt that the radically improved environment and the quality and range of facilities now available to local residents is welcome and making it a better place to live. Recruitment and training initiatives derived from the Olympics are helping to bring substantial numbers of local people into work for the first time. But market led physical development of the kind now underway cannot address core areas of need, and runs the risk of excluding or even displacing those with little market power. Better places to live tend to become more popular places to live and then more expensive places to live. New house building is taking place but London's dysfunctional housing market is increasingly failing to meet the high demand from the predominantly low wage economy for subsidised housing.

Faced with this, the 'Host Boroughs' (the local authorities in east London in which Games facilities were located), sought to use the Games to inspire a public urban management response in the form of coordination and investment. Christened 'Convergence', its goal was to raise local social conditions (unemployment, overcrowding, health, educational attainment and the like) which are currently statistically well below the London average, to the London average over time. The Boroughs continue to monitor relevant indicators, and some appear to be demonstrating a degree of convergence, notably in educational achievement. But at the same time the Government's austerity policies and programme since 2012 has bitten deeply into the very services on which these communities rely, ironically imposing some of the deepest funding cuts on east London boroughs.

The world judges Olympic legacy very simply: by the long term quality and vibrancy of the place it leaves behind, and its value to the city as a whole. As such, Stratford will be a singular success and a credit to the Games. Stratford is becoming an authentic part of metropolitan London, to the benefit both of itself and the city as a whole. London's task now is to retain its focus on the local population, and ensure that this growth really does bring the benefits to 'all the communities of east London' that was promised in the bid.

## Looking back.....London 2012

Mark Bostock

The identification and subsequent delivery of the alignment for the UK's first high speed railway connecting the Channel Tunnel portal with London and beyond was a good example of private sector initiative and risk-taking that challenged a Government scheme that did not include any intermediate stations. In October 1991 the Government declared its acceptance of the proposed alignment entering London from the east via Stratford. It was planned that Stratford should be a major East London transport hub thereby helping to be a catalyst for the regeneration of this part of London.

As a consequence of this decision by Government to operate high speed passenger rail services with continental Europe, and also linking regional and domestic services, Stratford became an obvious location for any major national or international event in the UK. A successful Olympic Games is all about transport and pedestrian movements so making available good and efficient transport by all modes is clearly a critical factor in any competitive assessment. Transport is obviously one of the key themes which the International Olympic Committee use to initially select their list of Candidate Cities and finally the Host City. With the completion of the rail infrastructure, now called High Speed 1, Stratford had very significant transport connections. Thus, together with the case for using the hosting as a catalyst for regenerating a central urban quarter in one of the world's great cities, it was an obvious choice when the London 2012 case was developed and put forward for final selection.

As an Applicant City for the 2012 Games there was initial astonishment that the IOC evaluation team marked London down for its lack of a suitable transport system. The 12 March 2004 Report by the IOC Candidate Acceptance Working Group stated 'Whilst East London transport operations appear to be manageable, connections to other venues will be challenging for Olympic and spectator transport' and overall was ranked fourth in the long list of nine cities.

This was a wake-up call. The Arup London Olympics 2012 Costs and Benefits study undertaken for Government, the British Olympic Association and the London Mayor had reported in May 2002 that there was 'an immense transport congestion problem on London's road and rail networks'. This complacency was reversed in London's Bid Book which clearly demonstrated that there was scope to deliver a public transport based Games and introduce travel demand management, also active travel management through the City's innovative intelligent transport systems and its control centre under the management of experienced transport operators. This meant that this initial negativity was reversed and further helped when in 2007 the IOC technical team were able to travel by car between the new St Pancras and Stratford International stations through the recently bored train tunnel due to be commissioned five years ahead of the Games. The travel time between these stations would be six minutes by high speed Javelin domestic train services.

The London 2012 bid was all about legacy and its implied need to ensure that short and long-term benefits should far exceed the attributable Olympic overlay costs. With this in mind at the outset of Government's support for the London bid there was little attention given to establishing a legacy masterplan covering both the subsequent development of the Olympic Project itself and the wider catalytic impact that such a major sporting event could provide. In other words the legacy thinking was not really embedded into the thinking of Government and the London Mayor. This was clearly reflected in the way that the costs associated with hosting were presented during the build up to the 2012 Games. At no stage was there an attempt to list the benefits and costings. On the contrary, the stated £9.3 billion cost was wrapped up in a time and delivery package of the Olympic infrastructure with a legacy strategy limited for after use of the Olympic venues and the Olympic Park itself. There was a Government suggestion that 15% of this total cost was directly attributable to the Olympics (£1.4 billion) with the balance being spent on regenerating the area broadly covered by what is now called the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

This clearly demonstrates that from the start of the Olympic Project there was a need for a senior Government appointed cabinet minister to be charged with securing the long term benefits of the Games, not just project championing the performance of the two specially designed Olympic delivery vehicles. One was charged with delivery of the Olympic infrastructure on time and within

budget and the other with hosting the event according to the requirements and specification of the IOC, who was effectively the franchisee.

Of course the success of London 2012 was unprecedented, much to the surprise of its citizens, and this in itself has created a sense of pride and confidence in that the capital can really cope! The hosting demonstrated the City's amazing assets that are second to none in the world. Also the value of hosting the Games to the UK lies in the confidence that this has created. Despite the failure to have legacy embedded into Government thinking from the start, hosting a very successful Games was a good outcome and the non-quantifiable benefits are difficult to fully evaluate set against the apparent attributable costs of £1.4 billion. This leads to the conclusion that in the end the benefits will have far exceeded the level of attributable costs even if in the final analysis these are increased. Transport is one area that has benefitted from the many infrastructure upgrades during London's preparation for the Games. In order to keep London moving active travel management is one of the primary legacy benefits of the Games along with information sharing with businesses and London communities.

## Employment lessons from the 2012 Games<sup>18</sup>

Vicky Clark

Despite London meeting its target for 70,000 previously unemployed Londoners to find work as a result of the Games<sup>19</sup>, employment legacy is one of the most contested areas of the London 2012 Olympics and Paralympics. Debate is highly subjective with activities and outcomes from different phases of the Games frequently conflated, confusing the picture further.

For example an oft-levied criticism was that 'local' employees were instead East European migrant workers putting up at local bed and breakfast hotels. Leaving aside the vexed question of how 'local' should be defined in an area with as diverse and transient population as East London, this comment probably has some limited validity when applied to the Olympic Delivery Authority's construction programme, but far less to LOCOG and its contractors' Games-time workforce, or to the London Legacy Development Corporation's work in transforming the Park and delivering legacy uses. This difference is explained in part by LOCOG and LLDC's commitment to learning from previous phases and in part because longer lead times and the greater range of entry level roles in the latter phases allowed the opportunity to develop closer working with the Growth Boroughs<sup>20</sup> own employment brokerage services, who tended to prioritise longer term residents and/or those who had been out of work for an extended period.

Similarly many residents and politicians commented that they had seen no direct employment benefit from the Games, or cited examples of people who had unsuccessfully sought work or secured only a short stint. These remarks are neither surprising nor an indictment of local recruitment efforts. At their peak the Games were employing around 114,000 people, against a working age Growth Borough population of around 1.6million. And a good proportion of those 114,000 were necessarily specialists, a travelling workforce essential to the safe and successful operation which is any Organising Committee's primary responsibility.

Those of us most closely involved in London 2012's employment legacy always understood that the Games could not hope to solve the long term labour market challenges of one of Britain's most deprived areas nor, being time-limited, provide sustained employment. But they could provide exciting short term opportunities for lots of local people, help develop good practice for future Games, provide a start or a boost for local people's careers, and further propel the transformation of the area, giving future generations access to more interesting and better paid jobs. How did we do in those regards?

Performance on local opportunities was strong: more than 25,000 residents of the six Olympic Boroughs (Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest) were employed during Games-time, 3,300 for LOCOG and 22,300 for its contractors. All told LOCOG estimate that 20,000 previously workless Londoners secured 2012 Games employment, there being considerable overlap between this and the Growth Borough resident cohort.

On Games-time recruitment practice lessons are many and varied. Most important is that disadvantage, inexperience and diversity are so far from being problems for an Olympic workforce that they could be seen as assets. A catering contractor who had worked on ten successive Games spoke movingly about how East and South East Londoners had confounded her and partners' expectations with their appetite for work, willingness to learn and sheer joy at welcoming the world to their part of town.

Second, LOCOG and stakeholders challenged Games-time contractors to recruit locally and pay fairly, and then made it simple to meet that challenge. Preparation and coordination were key, for example:

- ensuring people's identify papers were in order so that they could pass security checks (complex in such a diverse community);

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<sup>18</sup> All of the data in this article are drawn from the *Olympic Jobs Evaluation final report*, May 2013 (SQW).

<sup>19</sup> DCMS has estimated that 62,000 to 76,000 workless Londoners secured temporary or permanent employment as a result of the Games

<sup>20</sup> The Host Boroughs have been redesignated, post-London 2012, as the Growth Boroughs

- rationalising and streamlining job and person specifications within and between contractors – making it straightforward for people to apply to a number of employers and maximise their chances of success;
- ‘embedding’ borough representatives with key contractors to deepen the understanding of their culture and opportunities;
- preparing people thoroughly and only putting strong candidates in front of employers;
- anticipating and planning for challenges – for example the long gap between recruitment and starting work necessitated by security accreditation, managed through a ‘keep warm’ communications programme.

This perhaps is the greatest lesson for day to day employment support practice outside of major event recruitment. That, with the appropriate preparation, it is neither necessary nor desirable for employers to compromise their standards in order to meet local recruitment targets.

It is harder to say how effectively the Games boosted individuals’ careers. Certainly post-Games evaluation uncovered a number of positive case studies. These included people for whom the Games had built their confidence and competence in areas like team-leading, and others who had discovered an interest in a new employment sector, or who had reinvested some of their Games-time earnings to further develop their skills. We also know that job centres did not experience the ‘on-flow’ of claimants anticipated post-Games, suggesting that many people coming off unemployment benefit to work on the Olympics had progressed to further employment or study. And finally we can point to the 100 employers and 4,500 Games-time workers who attended three post-Games recruitment events held across the Growth Boroughs in autumn 2012. Many of the jobs on offer here were at entry level in sectors such as hospitality, not always celebrated for their pay and working conditions. However such sectors are apt to promote from within, and workers proved in the challenging environment of the Games will likely display the application and resilience to progress.

For the future, the area is undoubtedly transforming. Other contributors highlight the advent of the Victoria & Albert Museum and possibly the Smithsonian on the Park, and of major international investors further South in the Royal Docks. All of these investments will create jobs, but what is far less certain is how many and what kind of these will go to ‘real’ East Londoners. By which contentious term I mean here both new migrants from poor or troubled countries moving here in search of a secure future, their descendants and, crucially, the families of London’s former industrial workers who have struggled to find an economic foothold today.

Cities and labour markets differ, but London demonstrates that the most challenging circumstances (in this case low skills and historic labour market disadvantage) can be combatted through ambitious targets, committed contractors and sound organisation. The level of legacy investment and the calibre of new institutions coming to East London also speak to the Games’ capacity to stimulate enduring change.

It remains to be seen whether London can harness these achievements and drive onward to deliver lasting economic benefit for generations of East Londoners – seeing them join the Victoria and Albert not only as cleaners or caterers but as curators. To this end partners such as the London Legacy Development Corporation are pioneering exciting projects designed to expand horizons, raise aspirations and enable people to make good on their potential. It is by sustaining these projects and tracking their success that we will truly consolidate the 2012 Games’ employment legacy.

## London's Health Legacy

Jane Connor, John Lock, Hilary Ross

The six local authority areas in London's east where most 2012 Olympic and Paralympic events took place have a combined population of some 1.5m. That population has some of the worst health in the UK across the spectrum of heart disease, obesity, levels of physical activity, child poverty, mental illness, worklessness and smoking. If the areas comprised a city in their own right, it would be one of the poorest and unhealthiest in the developed world.

The London 2012 promise was that the Olympic and Paralympic Games would make a positive impact on the regeneration of the east of London. With some caveats, that seems to be coming true in terms of physical impact. The Games drove transport improvements, secured the comprehensive improvement of a 5.5 square kilometre area around Stratford in London and profiled development opportunities which are coming to fruition. But did the Games achieve any population health impacts?

By common consent, no Games to date have been proven to have delivered substantive health benefits. Unlike, say, the London Marathon which is both elite and participatory, the Games are exclusive; for attendees and TV watchers alike, they encourage passive spectatorship. There is little evidence that they stimulate sustained mass take-up of sport.

However, there is evidence that in London's case health benefits accrued as a result of policy interventions.

Firstly, winning the Games acted as a wake-up call for policy makers to recognise just how big the health challenge was and how much more needed to be done. New partnership and fresh planning with a focus on public health resulted. The local authorities with the Mayor of London and national Government created a Strategic Regeneration Framework whose key principle was 'convergence' - the idea that over time the difference in economic and social condition of London and east London should cease to be extreme. Health was one key intervention point. Together, the National Health Service - celebrated in the 2012 Opening Ceremony - local authorities, sports bodies, education institutions and others created programmes which aimed to impact on health and wellbeing.

That collaboration was local, pan-London and beyond. The 'Go London' campaign helped generate hundreds of public health initiatives. These included a national workplace health scheme which hundreds of NHS organisations signed up to, a major mental health initiative which saw all London's psychological therapies staff trained in the benefits of physical activity, a national schools programme supported by various Olympic sponsors which had a health strand, and a campaign with Olympic sponsors GSK and patient groups encouraging people with long term conditions to take up physical activity. London 2012's non-commercial Inspire brand, which made the 'gold dust' of the Olympic brand available to community-based initiatives for the first time, was awarded to many health projects and conferred recognition that was an important spur to become engaged.

Neither this concerted and proactive approach to a health legacy nor the scale of the initiatives generated have occurred previously. The impact of the programme on better understanding of public health issues and the need to act in partnership at scale has undoubtedly been real.

Local joint authority-NHS statutory health and wellbeing plans all now exhibit greater public health focus and a much clearer relationship to the main determinants of health (see Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991). A joint programme on child health continues. UCL Partners, one of the UK's biggest academic health science partnerships, is running research programmes jointly with local agencies targeting action on key health challenges. That is a direct legacy of the Games as is the the Sir Ludwig Gutmann Health & Wellbeing Centre - the former Games-time polyclinic - which is now a community health facility with a strong focus on wellbeing and partnership offering a bigger array of local services than is usually found in British primary care centres. The NHS put £16m into ensuring it would be a permanent new facility for the community. Non-clinical partners, such as



Active Newham which is a local leisure charity, are being commissioned by the NHS and local government to operate programmes aimed at local health improvement. All of this represents substantive development since the London bid was submitted to the IOC.

Secondly, the physical and social environment improved. Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park is a success in terms of accessible design and public use. Reopening in mid-2013, it had three million visits by the end of 2014. It has programmes aimed at disability sport and encouraging the inactive to become active. The London Legacy Development Corporation is working closely with Park venue operators and national sports bodies to ensure that there are regular public participation opportunities around major international sports events, e.g. cycling.

Thirdly, there has been a sustained effort, which continues, to get unemployed local residents into work. Improved economic status correlates strongly with better mental and physical health. That effort began out of desire to ensure that east Londoners benefited from economic opportunities created by the Games and Legacy. For example, the Westfield Shopping Centre at Stratford, the largest in Europe when opened, is immediately adjacent to the Olympic Park and shared some development costs with it. Some 3,000 of the 10,000 jobs it created went to workless local residents through the operation of a highly effective partnership agreement and jobs brokerage scheme. The volunteering efforts stimulated by the Games had similarly had positive effects. The default position would have been much less opportunity. Arguably, too, these impacts will have offset some negative effects of the post-2008 economic downturn in one of the UK's poorest areas, though evidence now suggests the scale of impact is reducing.

The evidence shows limited short-term impacts from these three forms of intervention. Levels of physical activity increased in the six boroughs, but mainly among those already active. There was improvement in male and female life expectancy. Cardio-vascular mortality rates improved; those for child obesity did not. It cannot be demonstrated, therefore, that the London Games brought about large-scale, direct improvements in population health.

However, it is the case that winning the right to host the Games brought about a focus, collaboration and scale of effort which would otherwise not have occurred and which is unprecedented. There have been tangible benefits and further benefit can occur over the longer term. In the long run, therefore, the Games can have a real health and wellbeing Legacy.

Future host cities will organise differently to London. What can be learnt from London is that the Games can stimulate more effective organisation aimed at long-term public health improvement provided policy acts on opportunity and there is an explicit commitment to improving health outcomes. London's approach, adapted to context, is replicable by any Host City.

## To Complete a Legacy

Liz Fenton

The UK's London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Bid and the Host City Contract included an ambition to secure a lasting legacy benefit for the host communities.

*"The most enduring legacy of the Olympics will be the regeneration of an entire community for the direct benefit of everyone who lives there."*

To achieve a lasting legacy, the local boroughs, collectively called the Host Boroughs, lobbied to become a direct part of Games and legacy planning and with the Mayor of London and the Government developed, agreed and adopted the Olympic Legacy Strategic Regeneration Framework in 2009 and with it, the commitment to secure Convergence for the people of the Host Boroughs within 20 years.

This ambition of Convergence is for the communities who hosted the 2012 Games to have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London. This aim was and is an ambition of Olympic proportions, aiming to overturn more than a century of poverty. In the 19th Century the East End became synonymous with poverty, overcrowding, disease and criminality and interchangeably as the haven of the poor. A hundred years later it still had the greatest concentration of deprivation in England. The six Host Boroughs (now called Growth Boroughs) hold 20% of London's population but 62% of the small geographic areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with the highest deprivation<sup>21</sup>.

Given this, aiming to reach the London average on a range of measures including education, skills, employment, income and health is a colossal task. Inevitably it has its fair share of detractors who have suggested that it is impossible, that "the poor you will always have with you," and that they will always live in the east of London. Their arguments are similar to those given against the establishment of the welfare state or against any idealistic attempt to bring social justice a step nearer.

The aim of Convergence is a mammoth task but is it the right task and is it achievable by 2030? It is true that the recession and the austerity that followed have made it far harder as growth slowed and government cuts disproportionately affected the Growth Boroughs and also that social justice is not as high on the national political agenda as it once was. However the Growth Boroughs also offer huge opportunities; hectares of land are ready for development and forecasted job growth is twice as high in the Growth Boroughs as the average for London. Standards in schools have also risen greatly with the qualification gap at 16 and 18 rapidly closing meaning that the future supply side of the labour market will be far better qualified.

From this it could be taken that the key economic factors of land and labour are aligning and a brighter future for east London is within reach if a great enough injection of capital is made. The rewards for this injection of capital could be great, for the Growth Boroughs, for London and for the UK. In 2011 Oxford Economics estimated the output gap of the Growth Boroughs, compared with average London employment and productivity rates in 2030 to be nearly £11bn in the baseline. Oxford Economics also projected that an additional 190,400 jobs above base could be created in the sub-region by 2030 generating an additional £36bn in Gross Value Added (GVA) and that higher employment levels would generate an additional £20bn in workplace earnings or £15bn in resident terms. This is dependent both on increasing the percentage of jobs being filled by growth borough residents and on engaging lower skilled people across the Boroughs to support the attainment of new skills and increased employability.

The Olympics catalysed both a movement eastwards to London's centre of gravity and a greater scale of work to increase skills and employment levels. In relation to the latter major successes

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<sup>21</sup> Measured in terms of the 2010 index of multiple deprivation (IMD) the Host Boroughs have 69 of 112 of London's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's) in the bottom 5%

were achieved in the years 2009 to 2013. During this period over 12,000 residents from the boroughs were supported into jobs through Games related programmes delivered by the six Growth Boroughs and gaps on key Convergence indicators such as employment rates were narrowing. Investment from the public sector diminished after the Games, the success was not sustained and in 2013/14 the employment gap grew. Other indicators for Convergence show a mixed picture summarised in the table below:

Convergence Indicator	Status against 2014/15 targets
Proportion of children in working age families receiving key benefits <sup>9</sup> Percentage of working age population with no qualifications Life expectancy (male and female) <sup>9</sup> Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 Mortality rates from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 <sup>9</sup> Violent crime levels (Violence against the person, per 1,000 population ) Additional housing units (and percentage of affordable units)	Achieved
Pupils achieving at least Level 4 in English & Maths at Key Stage 2 Pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades A* - C (including Maths & English) 19 year olds achieving level 2 threshold 19 year olds achieving Level 3 threshold	On track
Employment rate – aged 16-64 Working age population qualified to at least Level 4 Mortality rates from all cancers at ages under 75 No Sport or Activity (0 times 30 mins per week)	Gap reduced slightly – but short term target not met.
Unemployment rate 16+ Median earnings for full time workers living in the area Obesity levels in school children in yr 6 Recommended Adult Activity (3 times 30 mins per week) Overcrowding measure	Gap increased

This basket of indicators are a very useful tool in measuring a lasting impact on the communities that hosted the Games, and together with periodic reviews of the economic output gap provide a robust evidence base of the impact that hosting an Olympics can make on a local community if the endeavour is sustained after the excitement of the Games has left town. Some of these indicators might not be measurable for future Olympics, but the output gap can be.

In conclusion, progress has been made on many indicators, physical development in the Park is making rapid progress, private sector investment is increasing in adjacent areas such as the Royal Docks and the trajectory is especially good for indicators concerning young people’s educational achievement, but much remains to be done. The key economic factors of land and labour are coalescing but a significant injection of capital needs to be made to increase employment rates and upskill the current labour force if we are to complete the Olympic Legacy.

## Reconnections: London and Olympic Urbanism

Gavin Poynter

*Introduction:* In the early 1990s, East London's renewal was perceived as integral to its role in the development of the Thames Gateway, the expansive corridor that stretches eastwards along the Thames estuary from London Docklands to the Essex and north Kent coastlines. Two decades later the sub-region looks to the west rather than the east. It has been re-connected to the city that historically had kept it, literally and figuratively, at arms-length. Literally, by the barrier provided by the River Lea and the noxious industries that were established along its banks and, figuratively, because in contrast to the rich west-side of the city, it housed London's working class. Re-connection has arisen from state-led interventions that created the major international financial services centre at Canary Wharf and, most recently, the construction of a new area of the city that is emerging from London's hosting of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The dynamics of re-connection may be illustrated by the increased flows of capital, institutions and people into and between the new Olympic inspired urban area, the city and the wider global economy.

*Capital Flows: Foreign Direct Investment:* The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) recorded for the year following the Games, the raising of £2.5 billion of inward investment into the UK and the creation of 31,000 jobs arising from hosting the Games. Of the £2.5 billion, £1 billion was invested directly in London bringing around 2,000 jobs via 24 projects that added an estimated £535 million in Gross Value Added (GVA) to the city's economy (HMG/ Mayor of London 2013). By the end of 2014, foreign direct investment (FDI) had risen to £4.72 billion with just over half of the projects located outside London. Two years on from the Games, the evidence suggested that the legacy strategy was on track to achieve government targets for attracting inward investment into the UK and, especially, London (UK Government/Mayor of London 2014: 47).

In the pre-event phase, from 2005 to 2012, FDI in East London focussed upon three main dimensions – mixed developments of housing, retail and office space; the exhibition and events industry and the creative industries, particularly the high tech sector. These developments were not all directly 'Olympics Inspired' projects but many investors cited proximity to the Olympic Park at Stratford and the infrastructure improvements that accompanied it as reasons that contributed to their location decisions. In particular, the guarantee of continued state support for the Olympic project and the £6.5 billion associated package of infrastructure investment, reduced the perceived risks facing private capital in investing in East London. The Olympic Village and Westfield's Shopping Mall development, illustrate the ways in which the Olympic project played a significant part in securing FDI, particularly in Stratford, in the pre-event phase.

Since 2012, government has made a concerted effort to promote London, and particularly East London, as a location for FDI. London has attracted several inward investment projects, mainly in the sectors that were strongly represented in the pre-2012 period. Public attention, however, since 2012 has mainly focussed on FDI in the property sector. The consequence of a heated property market has been a ripple effect across all property price bands. Housing costs have risen in London at levels much higher than the rest of the UK. Prime locations in inner and central London have been especially sought after. In 2013, some 70 percent of the higher cost new property sales went to investor purchasers, many from overseas (British Property Federation 2013:2).

The ripple effect of this boom across East London has been variable but three Games 'inspired' dimensions have emerged. First, some local regeneration areas, such as Dalston, have experienced sustained increases in house prices due in large part to the accelerated infrastructure improvements arising from the preparation for the 2012 Games. Second, some areas of the east-side have become an attractive location for overseas buyers seeking new build purchases and, lastly, the enhanced image of destinations in and close to the Olympic Park, and the development opportunities on its borders, have attracted foreign investors to engage in innovative private rental property schemes, such as the Olympic Village. The promotion of East London to overseas investors by politicians in the wake of the afterglow of the Games has not been confined to the property market. The positive image of the Games' 'legacy', for example, was evoked by London's Mayor, Boris Johnson when he approved planning permission in 2013 for a Chinese company to

develop a business port for Chinese and Asian businesses in the Royal Docks. The GLA-owned land was sold to enable the phased development of the Park with the Chinese holding company, ABP, promising an initial £1 billion investment that could rise to £6 billion over future years.

*Institutional Flows:* The attraction of institutions to East London – corporate, cultural and educational – has been an important dimension of the integration of the Olympic site into the city. The International Quarter, Olympicopolis and the former Games time Press and Broadcast Centre site illustrate these institutional flows.

The International Quarter divides into two locations and a number of plots within ‘Stratford City’ the high density development area close to Stratford International Station and the Westfield Shopping Mall. The land is owned by London and Continental Railways (LCR), which, in turn, is wholly owned by the Department of Transport. LCR leased the land on which the International Quarter is being constructed to the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) until the end of the 2012 Games. A joint venture company was established between LCR and Lend Lease for the development of the area post-Games with a large office development preceding a planned residential development. An important impetus for the major office development was the announcement that the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) will be moving its 3,000 staff to the International Quarter by 2017, taking up about 10 percent of the available office space. The FCA argued that the move made economic sense since office space in the City cost an annual average of £65 per square foot, Canary Wharf £45 and Stratford an estimated £30 (Allen and Shafer: 2014)

The museum quarter (sometimes referred to as Albertopolis in recognition of the role of Prince Albert in its creation) founded in mid-Victorian West London, provides, it is claimed, the inspiration behind the Olympicopolis project to be developed in the Olympic Park in East London. The land is assembled, central government has allocated £141 million to support construction and several cultural and higher education institutions are committed to moving onto the site including the Victoria and Albert Museum, University College London, Sadler’s Wells, the University of the Arts and the Smithsonian Institute. An international competition for the design of the site had realized, by early, 2015, a shortlist of five consortia, one of which will be chosen to plan and develop the site on behalf the institutions seeking to move into it. Finally, ‘Here East’, the former Press and Broadcasting Centre in the Olympic Park, is establishing itself as a location for digital industries with a data centre, BT Sport, educational institutions (Loughborough University and Hackney Community College) and spaces for start-up companies provided.

The encouragement, from government and state agencies, for institutions to co- and relocate, has been recognised as an effective way of enhancing the status of East London within the city, particularly as a location for the creative and knowledge-based industries. It represents an important modification to initial plans for the Olympic Park and its borders that gave prominence to residential development.

*People Flows:* East London has always been a location for inward and outward migration arising from its proximity to the city’s docks. Despite the closure of the docks in the period 1960-80, a key feature of the sub-region has continued to be its population growth and ethnic diversity. In 2013, the Growth (previously Olympic) boroughs had a combined population of 1.57 million, a rise of one third since 1992 compared to a population growth for London as a whole of about one fifth over the same period. Clearly the level of growth cannot be attributed directly to the Olympics but the capacity to manage the people flows arising from such growth has an Olympic-inspired dimension particularly arising from improvements in the transport infrastructure. The main example perhaps is Stratford. The rail station has risen to seventh in the ranking of English stations (542 stations) based on interchanges made in 2012-13. The number of interchanges by passengers rose by 36 percent on the previous year to a total of 26.4 million, a significant growth rate especially when compared to the 7.7 million achieved in the year in 2004-5 when London won the bid to host the Games.

East London’s Olympic host boroughs have also witnessed growth in the total numbers of residents in employment. Whilst the total number of residents commuting to work within the

boroughs in which they live has remained relatively stable, the numbers commuting to work outside their borough of residence has grown significantly. There are several insights and issues suggested by these figures. Three may be mentioned here. First, the rate of growth of employment opportunities within the boroughs has not kept pace with the growth in the sub-region's residents in employment- a challenge perhaps for the longer term legacy of the Games in seeking to develop the Olympic Park and its borders as a location for new industries and employment opportunities for local residents; second, the flows of workers between the East and the rest of the city has increased significantly over recent years and, finally, this growth in daily commuting to work from east to west combined with the huge increase in the numbers commuting from other areas of the city into Canary Wharf is, perhaps, a most telling illustration of East London's recent (re)integration into the global city.

*Conclusion:* This brief analysis of the flows of capital, institutions and labour into and out of East London in the period of the pre- to post-event phase suggests some insights of possible relevance to future mega-event host cities. First, public investment over a sustained period is required to lay the infrastructural foundations for an 'Olympic village' to become an integral part or 'natural continuation' of the city in which the Games take place (Abad 1996:15). Second, integration may be usefully analysed by studying the flows of capital, institutions and people between the local, city and national levels (the levels deployed by the OGI analysis) and, finally, mega-event inspired urban development is most likely to succeed when it complements or supports the longer term 'organic' growth patterns of the host city.

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## London 2012: A Sports Legacy?

John Lock, Karen West

The Olympic and Paralympic Games have left variable sporting legacies in host cities and nations. Usually venues, sometimes educational developments, sometimes new organisations or programmes of events. Probably none though have transformed sport and sports participation on a large or national scale. In one sense, this isn't surprising: this isn't the prime purpose of the Games. The assumed power of the Games to create lasting inspiration does raise though the question as to whether transformative impacts are just the inevitable rhetoric of the moment or achievable in practice. By setting out to "Inspire a generation" the London 2012 Games posed the question emphatically.

The UK is famously a country which invented many sports, plays many sports, enjoys hosting events and loves watching sport. Participation in sport though is very variable and the responsibility for sport organisation is distributed through a range of national governing bodies (small and large with variable resources), local authorities, national, regional and local public agencies, educational institutions, charities and private bodies. It is arguable that this plethora of responsibilities often gets in the way of a concerted, coherent approach to improving participation including organising long-term strategic use of cyclical public funding. The ability to participate in many sports is linked to opportunities afforded by personal background and access to opportunity; participation is not evenly spread across communities. Inspiring a generation can be seen, in one light, as the ambition to change such patterns.

Winning the London Games undoubtedly stimulated innovative programmes of activity all over the UK, generated both spontaneously and prompted by Sport England and other funding streams and campaigns. Much organisation took place through the 'nations and regions' of the UK under the aegis of the Government's Department for Culture, Media & Sport and the London Organising Committee. Many of these were however time-limited. They capitalised on the countdown to the Games and hoped to stimulate lasting engagement though didn't always in themselves provide lasting routes to participation.

However, given that sport in general was in the public and political mind as never before, all this activity did not self-evidently add up to grasping a 'once in a lifetime opportunity'. There was without doubt a very strong sense of 'organise more sport'. It is less clear that there was an equivalent drive to 'organise change in sport'. Firstly, it is arguable that there was no concerted attempt to consider if the traditional UK model of sport development was fit for purpose given the scale of the 'participation challenge'. Secondly, there was similarly no conscious assessment of how (and whether) the Games had sufficient power and resources to catalyse lasting strategic improvements in the London and UK contexts. Thirdly, it is doubtful whether the investment that took place amounted to sufficient structured capacity building, particularly in coaching to support growth in participation. Fourthly, there was only limited investment in new means to capture the interest that 2012 generated and convert spectators to participators whether for 'returners to sport' or first-time participants. That said, it was perhaps only after the evident success of the summer of 2012 that the motivational potential of successful Games was really understood.

There is a paradox here that in order to grasp fully how to harness the Games, you have to have organised the Games - and then of course they have moved on. It is a very big challenge at the point of submitting the candidate file for a 'novice city', as it were, to grasp just how much momentum there may be to propel planned change. The contingent challenge is to plan early enough and at a big enough scale to make most use of that momentum rather than playing catch-up at Games-time and after. Ideally, one body with end-to-end responsibility would own that challenge.

That said, there is nonetheless a set of areas where successful sports Legacy can be discerned in London and the UK:

1. The broad profile of sport, not least prompted by the very successful Torch Relay and Team GB's record medal haul, undoubtedly went up greatly.

2. A lot of organisations raised their game and invested in both facilities and in their organisations. Universities associated with sport (e.g. Loughborough and St Mary's) and those not (e.g. Kent and East London) made considerable investments which are bearing long-term benefits for both students and local communities. Around the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, local authorities upgraded facilities and created ongoing programmes to develop youth and talent. They continue to open new and refurbished venues which are attracting public use. Similar initiatives occurred elsewhere in the UK with likewise ongoing impacts.
3. Certain sports have clearly experienced gains in participation both generally and in competition. Cycling is a good example, attributable to the UK's strength in the sport, but also to relative ease of participation, the social nature of much participation and the strength of the governing body and commercial partnerships. In other sports there have been evident falls in participation nationally since 2012. So there is a mixed picture with increased participation in some areas and losses in others. This has prompted policy concern which only now is beginning to consider whether a more fundamental rethink of the organisation of sport is necessary to generate and sustain concerted increases in participation. It should be added that the evidence base for understanding the actual picture of participation is not as robust as it could be.
4. In the Olympic Park and its venues, and in other sites such as Weymouth (sailing), the UK gained high class infrastructure which has been converted directly into public and competition use faster than after any previous Games. That speed of transition has resulted in quick uptake, evidenced high levels of attendance and clear public support.
5. Although some national governing bodies did not initially commit to support the development of their sports in the legacy venues, the emergence of a broad, rolling programme of international sports events in London has now engaged over 15 NGBs. The London Legacy Development Corporation, London & Partners, the Greater London Authority (all responsibilities of the Mayor of London) and UK Sport's Gold Series programme have jointly driven this.
6. These bodies are working with other partners, notably London Sport and Sport England, to realise the potential of these events to drive up participation levels. Together they are wrapping new community sports activation programmes around the events to stimulate participation. This model of Park and venue operation has developed alongside LLDC's coordinated approach to the Legacy operation of the Park in partnership with the venue operators. Activation specifically includes a strong disability strand, building on the most successful Paralympics ever. The result is a scale of area-based activity which is greater than was anticipated in 2005 encompassing a spectrum of opportunity from local to international, in particular across diving, swimming, hockey, cycling and wheelchair tennis.
7. It can be anticipated that the combination of this activity will produce further sporting success and further improvements in participation, provided that both accountable public bodies and independent self-directed organisations such as universities and colleges continue to operate at an enhanced level. There are threats to this, e.g. large cuts in local authority budgets and ageing public sector facility stock. However, the impetus has been sufficiently strong for the positives still to show through clearly.
8. Lastly, in further support of those positives, new organisations such as Join In have sprung up, new funds exist, e.g. Spirit of 2012, and new thinking is evident. 'Legacy' is a concept which is being embraced by other events, for the example the 2015 Rugby Union World Cup which England and Wales is hosting. Engagement and activation are two key themes and the programme has Government-level support. So, although not planned at the outset, whole sport change is on the agenda in ways that did not exist a decade ago.

Sport is organised differently across the world. Looking at the London experience, it is possible to see that where clear ownership of development is secured, then potential can be achieved at scale. In retrospect, it is probable that more could have been done to organise systematic improvement in development capacity; however, real and substantial gains were made across the country in general and specifically around the Games sites where organisations with the responsibility for legacy assurance were created or in place. Key elements of the London and UK experience are more emergent than planned and the potential of the Games was under-estimated. On the other hand, the commitment to there being a tangible Legacy (and the fear of public backlash against a white elephant) allied to the widespread desire to see real on-the-ground



benefit has resulted in a visible sports legacy that is more substantive three years beyond the Games than has probably ever occurred before. There is a real sense that the challenge to harness the Games is being met. Following their own needs and models, future bid and host cities can be assured that with the right organisation, inspiration can genuinely be more than just rhetoric.

## Culture

David Powell

As the Olympic agenda continues to expand from its early, purely sporting focus to require the substantial and long term improvement of host cities, so the role of arts and culture within the Olympic project has grown and changed in four yearly leaps and bounds. The IOC has always had an eye to the celebration of sporting values and achievements through the arts, in the opening and closing events, Olympic Park design, iconography and sculpture and as well as to its own memorialisation in the Olympic Museum in Lausanne. Some select arts – architecture, painting, sculpture, music and literature – were included in the Olympic Games programme, with medals at stake, from 1912 until London's 1948 Games.

Over the last 40 years, as regeneration and city making has featured more centrally in cities' bids to host the Olympic Games, artists and cultural practitioners and cultural policy makers have become increasingly exercised with the task of harnessing the benefits of the arts and culture to improve the lives of ordinary people. In the UK, as in many other countries, artists and cultural institutions contribute to social, education, wellbeing and health, regeneration and place making as well as to local, city and national economies. The evidence for such contributions is increasingly well researched, and has become important in national policy formulation and in bidding for and hosting the Olympic Games and other mega events. As well as large scale festivals and ceremonies, the role of locally based, accessible and affordable cultural programmes and activities are widely recognised as integral to this, sometimes supported by national policy and institutional frameworks.

From the late 1990s, the UK had been talking up its arts, heritage and creative industries, both in terms of their excellence and their importance to the national economy and –rather less consistently – the social agenda. A very large proportion of national employment and GVA in the arts and creative sector is generated by London based companies. In this context, London's bid to host the games in the east of the city, and the successful delivery of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games offered major opportunities and challenges to London's Olympic project teams and its arts and cultural communities.

The chapter on Culture (Theme 17) in the London 2012 Candidate File set out an ambitious role for a national cultural programme which would reach across the UK and internationally, based on the vitality of the country's heritage and contemporary visual and performing arts building. At the same time, the host boroughs commissioned a parallel process which produced a formal cultural agreement which sat alongside the substantive planning and development agreements that paved the way for successful Olympic delivery. This reflected East London's capability to host large scale events and also the long experience of locally active arts companies in working with young people, with local communities, with people with disabilities and in neighbourhoods with high levels of economic and social deprivation.

The arts and cultural programmes proposed for the 2012 Olympic Games saw East London as a blank canvas, a place with little substantial cultural value or infrastructure and so ready for invigoration and investment. It would 'inaugurate the East London renaissance'. The reality was strikingly different. East London's arts, culture and heritage were, then as now, complex, many layered, vigorous, and endlessly changing and churning. By the 1930s, local government, businessmen, philanthropists and autonomous local groups had built cinemas, theatres, music venues, libraries, museums and places of worship and community centres across East London. With the demise of the commercial docks economy in the 1960s, a potent mix of empty buildings and political purpose attracted large numbers of artists and cultural groups to East London. By 2000, London's claim was that the 10,000 artists living and working in the host boroughs formed the world's largest arts and creative cluster alongside internationally recognised artists and institutions such as Whitechapel Art Gallery and Theatre Royal Stratford East, and several hundred smaller professionally led arts organisations.

However, East London's arts have always been markedly poorer, less healthy and less well capitalised compared to the UK average. They are part of the historic, relative disadvantage which London's host boroughs and their residents experience compared to the rest of London and with

the national average. East London's share of the available arts cake has always been meagre compared to more affluent areas of London, notwithstanding the growth of public arts funding available nationally from 1999 and the advent of £3 billion of National Lottery funds for the arts UK wide after 1995. With the arrival of austere economic policies after 2008 and further cumulative reductions in the power and remit of local government from 2010 onwards, local arts budgets – which had supported a wide range of learning, social, employment and place making opportunities – have been substantially reduced, while national arts funding budgets remain imbalanced to East London's disadvantage.

London's Theme 17 responsibilities resulted in the national cultural Olympiad, the national festival which ran from 2008-2012 under LOCOG's Cultural Olympiad Board, which also commissioned the cultural and ceremonial components of the games and their opening and closing events. Separately, and focussed on the Olympic Park and its legacy, ODA and LOCOG agreed to host a small team of senior Arts Council England officers to develop strategies, plans and then deliver programmes of arts commissions on and around the emerging Olympic Park. This team ran programmes until 2012, delivering a wide variety of visual art works and events, mostly successfully embedded into the park and its immediate environs.

In 2012, LOCOG's arts and culture team transferred into an independent foundation, The Legacy List, which merged in 2015 with the Foundation for Future London to help realise the ambition of a new cultural and university district on the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. Responsibility for the art works in the park, and for developing an events programme post Games, sits with the London Legacy Development Corporation. The Park itself is part of the Game's arts, design and cultural legacy and early indication show that a large number of east Londoners across a wide demographic spread make use of it on a regular basis.

The Host Boroughs' joint cultural initiative before, during and after 2012 was delivered through Create London which commissioned festivals and artist led projects. A small number of host borough based arts and cultural groups have also found ways to take advantage of Olympic related commissions and grew in expertise and confidence to build sustainable relationships with national companies. Others were disadvantaged as arts budgets were diverted towards the more established and already well-funded national cultural institutions which were asked to deliver the largest part of the Olympic arts programme. This pattern appears to be the broad experience in the arts across the UK.

It is too early to tell whether the advent of the Olympic Park and the imminent arrival of a number of world cultural brands (the Smithsonian, Victoria and Albert Museum, University College London, University of the Arts London and Sadler's Wells Theatre) will help or further disadvantage locally based cultural bodies. Prima facie, institutions like these should increase local cultural and related employment and volunteering opportunities and should widen the cultural offer available to East London's residential and working communities. London has had time to reflect on the lessons from developing legacy and its museum quarter from the Great Exhibition of 1851 onwards and the Festival of Britain inspired South Bank arts quarter since 1951: experience from both these world class developments can be applied to London's 2012 Olympic legacy project and will be available for future Olympic cities.

Patience and persistence is required in building equitable governance and delivery arrangements for the long term. The scale of the Games delivery project and budget and the non-negotiable timetable required of Olympic host cities will always tend to mean that local and indigenous cultural interests find themselves valued more highly in bid time than in build and delivery time. London's experience shows how difficult it is to avoid a pattern of early embrace and subsequent marginalisation. It may be inevitable that mega-events and the extensive developments associated with them lead to the small, the local and the authentic being unseen, ignored, and disadvantaged. The Olympic family might profitably request future host cities to host magnificent games events which serially and substantially enrich and are enriched by investing wisely in local cultural engagement.

## **Delivering the Olympics, and Afterwards : Special Purpose Vehicles**

Eric Sorensen

Preparing for the London Olympics, and managing and presenting the Games themselves, were well done. The ODA and LOCOG structures had precedents, but by no means universal, from international experience and worked well both individually and as a team.

The ODA was set up as a special purpose vehicle (SPV), working with other organisations but with specific arrangements giving it authority, powers and funding. Other London organisations could have been joined (incongruously) together, such as the London Development Agency (LDA), Transport for London (TfL) and local authorities, to prepare and deliver the site adjoining Stratford, and build the venues. This ignores however what SPVs are: to give the Government assurance on effective planning and delivery, to provide clear control mechanisms, and to manage spending. LOCOG was responsible for planning and staging the Games themselves using the platform created by the ODA and was set up as a private company limited by guarantee. Broadcasting, sponsorship, branding and retail rights, and ticket sales were the main sources of LOCOG income, enough to make a small overall surplus.

The model for SPVs in Britain is the New Town Corporation with Stevenage as the first New Town and started in 1947. Such corporations were semi-autonomous agents of central Government. The model was designed to fulfil Government intentions and smooth the path for, and promote, development particularly housing, business premises and local town centres. Though the objective was to create a new community the Corporation did not have the full range of powers to do this. The local authorities associated with the new town designated area remained in business with their education, social services, environmental services and so on, continuing and expanding as the community grew. Needless to say, success required good cooperation between the various authorities and the Corporation.

At its core therefore the SPV structure was and is a body led by a Board appointed by Government to provide governance and oversight; with a designated area within which it has powers to operate; with powers to purchase land and carry out enabling infrastructure works and to develop on its own account; with development control powers to manage permission to build; and with funding direct from Government. The Government exercises control through examination of the Board's investment plans and through allocation of funds, with limited spending discretion being given to the Board.

The Urban Development Corporation (UDC) on which the ODA was modelled was a modest adaptation of the New Town structure but for a different purpose, urban regeneration rather than promoting new settlements and population relocation. UDC experience suggests that land ownership and purchase are key to promoting local regeneration. Where the UDC can only act as one of several local stakeholders with no significant asset base in land holdings and albeit with local funding capacity, progress is likely to be much slower. UDC-type SPVs have been used for a variety of purposes notably promoting the re-use of redundant dockland in East London, Liverpool and Newcastle; promoting the re-use of city centre brownfield land; and in the longer term task of developing a large number of sites in the Thames Gateway.

Cities (and countries) bid for the Olympics with different impacts on their cities in mind from building a new cluster of venues, taking the opportunity to remodel their cities, and /or making good use of what is already there. For London, Stratford was an inspired location for the bid. Though large parts of the Stratford/Lower Lee area were inaccessible and criss-crossed with waterways its general location made it an obvious target for the next stage of the Stratford area regeneration. It was also clear that in the longer term the wider area could provide continuing opportunities for development. The risk of the Games ending and the site then becoming underused and unloved were substantially less here.

The main local authority, Newham, was proactive and strongly committed to regeneration. Newham had already signed a development deal with major retail developer Westfield and

development of one of London's largest retail centres was underway when the Olympics were won in July 2005. The Stratford transport hub was also well developed and the EuroTunnel station was being completed. The Mayoral agency, London Development Agency, had already done a great deal of work on business relocations, land assembly, and powerlines undergrounding for what was to become the venues cluster and Olympic Park. So though the task facing the ODA (set up by the Olympic Games Act 2006) was very considerable their work to regenerate the area began from a good base. Further, as part of the bidding process a great deal of work had been done in planning the area and to demonstrate to the IOC how the Olympics could be successfully staged.

There were costs in selecting this area, notably the disturbance and relocation of many businesses which specifically benefitted from the area's low values and costs, and start-up and creative businesses also benefitted from the area's ambience and cheaper space. It is one of the paradoxes of regeneration that areas to be regenerated often provide premises for a myriad of businesses and activity but which cannot be sustained as values rise. Indeed a measure of successful regeneration is that property values rise.

The ODA closed in 2014 as it completed its part in the transformation of the venues and Park to post-Olympic uses. A Mayoral development corporation, London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC), is now responsible for the onward development of the area including new homes, a range of supporting amenities, a new cultural hub, the use of the remaining sporting venues, and the enhancement of the Park itself. This corporation is barely distinguishable from a UDC except that the Mayor appoints the Board and the Board is responsible to the Mayor.

Though the LLDC has a key role in guiding the next stages of development and regeneration much of the task of most UDC SPVs – to create value, encourage investment and development – has been done. Key tasks now include guiding development, promoting businesses and job creation, helping create a good mix of uses, and encouraging extensive and intensive use of the venues.

## Sustainability legacy from London 2012

David Stubbs

*Introduction:* Most people think of the sustainability legacy of the Games in terms of the after-use of venues and the development of infrastructure and services providing for long-term needs. Few appreciate the 'soft' legacy of new methods, systems, processes and standards that can arise from the Games, and which can have far reaching applications.

Over recent editions of the Games, the International Olympic Committee has developed increasingly sophisticated knowledge transfer services, through its Olympic Games Knowledge Management programme. However, that is essentially an internal system for future bidding and host cities.

London 2012 sought to go beyond just the Olympic and Paralympic circle and establish new approaches to sustainability management of major events that would have implications across the domestic and global event sector.

*The importance of starting early:* London 2012 was unique in one particular respect concerning sustainability: it was the only time in Olympic history so far that a sustainability specialist was engaged early in the bid phase and continued seamlessly into and throughout the delivery phase. The significance is in terms of continuity of purpose.

By establishing a strong sustainability theme in the bid phase and then keeping the initiative alive through the transition to the Organising Committee (LOCOG) and wider delivery bodies, London 2012 managed to set a strong basis for sustainability right from the start.

Typically when a city is elected to host the Games, the first couple of years is a period of considerable readjustment as the personnel change and the realities of delivery kick in. In such situations it is easy for sustainability to drop off the radar.

In London's case there were a number of critical factors that enabled the sustainability theme to ride through this difficult period:

- Strong commitment to the theme from the then Mayor of London.
- Active support/lobbying by NGOs who had supported the bid and were insistent on the commitments being seen through.
- A bid commitment to establish an independent assurance body that would provide publicly available reports and commentary on the progress towards delivering of the sustainability programme.
- Active political scrutiny from the Greater London Assembly.
- Early interest in sustainability programme from potential London 2012 domestic sponsors.

All this meant that London 2012 (both the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) and LOCOG) were under strong pressure to fulfil their sustainability commitments. Equally, however, there was a strong willingness from within, which was linked to the core vision: "to use the power of the Games to inspire lasting change", and the continued presence of several personnel from the bid who felt strong ownership of this vision.

*Defining the architecture of sustainable events:* Once it was clear that sustainability would be a strong element of the London 2012 story, the next step was to define a clear strategy and objectives for delivering the commitments. In this respect the ODA focused on the built environment and fed into the wider programme of regeneration of East London.

The broader context of sustainability as an event management theme was the purview of LOCOG. Much emphasis was placed on process and management systems, as these would underpin all the specific technical sustainability initiatives. Another consequence of this approach was the ability to produce generic tools that could serve a wider, long-term purpose.

The particular features of LOCOG's sustainability programme were centred on:

- Sustainability Management Systems approach.
- Sustainable sourcing and supply chain management.
- Workforce education and training.
- Sustainability reporting.
- Independent assurance.

These were the building blocks of the programme that enabled LOCOG to achieve the vast majority of its targets and which in their own right established new ways of working applicable across the global event industry.

*Legacy outcomes:* The following sustainability instruments were initiated either wholly or in part by London 2012:

- ISO 20121 Event Sustainability Management Systems: ISO 20121 (2012) was the first certifiable international sustainability management system standard. It has been adopted widely across the world. It is integral to future Olympic Organising Committees, as well as having been adopted by World Expos (e.g. Milan 2015, Dubai 2020), other major sporting venues and events (e.g. Roland Garros, France; Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games) and numerous event suppliers, festivals and conference centres. The Mayor of Paris, France has committed to apply ISO 20121 to all sports events hosted by the city.
- Sustainable Sourcing Code: LOCOG introduced a comprehensive Sustainable Sourcing Code that was applied across all major supply, licensing and domestic sponsorship deals. It was complemented by an innovative Complaints and Dispute Resolution Mechanism, an approach subsequently adopted by adidas (<http://www.triplepundit.com/2014/11/adidas-announces-human-rights-complaint-process/>), while many other elements of the Code have been taken forward by future Olympic organising committees and large corporations.
- Carbon Footprint Methodology: London 2012 pioneered a Carbon Footprinting Methodology for major events that turned classic carbon footprint studies from retrospective reporting to a forward looking impact assessment tool. This methodology has since been taken forward and adapted by future Olympic Organising Committees and other events (UEFA's European Championships 2016) and major businesses (BT, Coca Cola, Dow Chemical).
- Food Vision: An innovative sustainable Food Vision was applied across all Games-time catering. In legacy this has been taken forward by Sustain primarily in the form of the "Sustainable Fish Cities" initiative.
- Zero Waste Vision: All Games-time waste was diverted from landfill and 62% was reused, recycled or composted. The balance was sent for energy recovery. Underpinning this was the "Zero Waste Games Vision" an initiative supported and taken forward by the UK's Waste Resource Action Programme (<http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/zero-waste-events>).
- Global Reporting Initiative Event Organisers Sector Supplement: GRI is an internationally recognised non-financial reporting system, widely used by major corporations and institutions throughout the world. Until London 2012 there had been no such standardised guidelines for the event sector. This was an important development, aimed at improving transparency and accountability in the world of major events.
- Learning Legacy: This is a web-based archive platform hosting a wide range of papers, case studies and original documents that provide highly detailed insights into many technical aspects of delivering the Games: <http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk>. The overarching principle of the Learning Legacy programme was to set out how things were done and the challenges encountered, not simply factual descriptions of what was done. The target audiences are construction and event industries.

Many of these papers are now also available on the IOC's Games Sustainability Compass: <http://extrassets.olympic.org/OGKM/2013/Sustainability/index.html>

*Conclusion:* A major feature of London 2012's sustainability programme has been the extended use of many of its innovative processes and management tools. The quantum of such impact is immeasurable but qualitatively it is clear that the London 2012 Games have had a significant

influence on the status and application of sustainability in the wider event world, as well as within future editions of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In contrast, however, this recognition and uptake has been lacking within UK Government and London Government circles and many opportunities to introduce sustainability management to major events in the capital and countrywide have been missed. Another case of: “Made in Britain; exploited overseas”.

While London 2012 did well to ensure sustainability sequenced seamlessly from bid to Organising Committee, there was no such continuity into legacy structures. A wider learning here is that host cities may actually have more legacy potential than they realise.



## **The Volunteering Legacy**

Richard Sumray

Until London 2012, the most successful volunteering programme for an Olympic Games and Paralympic Games was generally agreed to be the Sydney Games in 2000. Volunteers of all ages and backgrounds were taken on and they gave the Games and the city a warm, welcoming, helpful and friendly image. The London Games intended to replicate that and was seen to do so. It was one of the most successful aspects of the 2012 Games and the Games Makers, as they were called, were supplemented by the London Ambassador programme, local authority volunteers and those involved with the 'blue light' services.

One interesting aspect noted early on when London was developing its bid was that Sydney, other than an annual volunteers' reunion, did not create a strong volunteering legacy. A major inhibitor was the control of the database because of data protection issues. This was never effectively resolved.

Between 2004 and 2006 I chaired a group for the bid team and then LOCOG tasked with developing a volunteering strategy for the Games. The group was deliberately orientated towards a legacy strategy in which 2012 would be the most important but not the only milestone. When the strategy was completed it was presented to the directors of LOCOG after which it became their responsibility to develop further. There was an immediate problem. LOCOG's responsibility was only to create a successful volunteering programme for the Games in 2012, not to develop an enduring legacy by focussing on pre-Games programmes or how to ensure a significantly strengthened national and international volunteering ethos both inside and outside sport post Games using the momentum and profile secured by the Games.

It was decided after extensive deliberations by the UK government, the London Mayor and other key parties that responsibility for legacy, recognised as being an integral part of the successful bid, should essentially be carved up between the Mayor, inside London, and the government, outside London. Splitting by geography might work for some important issues such as the regeneration of East London, but for others such as sports participation and volunteering, it proved much more problematic. Although the tasks for any OGOG and Olympic Delivery Authority are extremely onerous, there is a case for them to take on the lead role for some if not all aspects of legacy. In my experience, those working in both organisations considered legacy innately if not explicitly but they had no responsibility for it. It is also the case that for legacy to be successful in many areas, decisions need to be made early, I would suggest, often within a couple of years of winning a bid.

More by chance than by design, it was discovered in 2011 that the government had made no plans for a volunteering legacy. They had simply made no progress and a major opportunity had been lost. Moreover, the problem that could have been resolved following the experience of Sydney, that of control of the database, had not been sorted out. Responsibility for it was held by the marketing department of LOCOG, hardly the most appropriate location from which to create an enduring volunteering legacy.

As a consequence of this, a paper was written in the early autumn of 2011 proposing the creation of an Alumni of 2012 volunteers who would become 'The Class of 2012'. They would, with initial support, set up their own membership organisation before the Games began and the idea would be that, through it, requests for volunteers or volunteering programmes both in sport and in local communities could be responded to. The camaraderie from 2012 could potentially endure because they would create their own legacy. Moreover, given the riots of 2011, it would be beneficial for some of those interested in volunteering for the 2012 Games to work as volunteers in communities affected by those riots to give them really useful experience for 2012 and afterwards returning to those communities. Instead contact with Games Makers was not sustained coherently after the Games and opportunities to utilise their enthusiasm and experience were lost.

The proposal to establish the 'Class of 2012' gained little traction because the marketing department of LOCOG and the Government Olympic Executive were working on the setting up of

what became an organisation called 'Join In'. This was essentially to promote local sports volunteering in clubs and in its first couple of years concentrated on particular weeks in the year. In its own terms, with government financial support, it has had successes but the much larger opportunities have disappeared. (In London, though, a smaller Ambassador programme continues.) It was not anywhere near ambitious enough and it was started far too late in the day. It is, in the context of where general responsibility for legacy lay, interesting that the marketing department of LOCOG became involved at all but it was inevitably connected with who had control of the database.

There is no doubt, in my view, that there could have been an extremely strong volunteering legacy from London 2012. This should be good news for future bidding cities but the lessons from London need to be learnt, some of them applicable to more than just the volunteering legacy. The key ones are:

- Determining before the bid is won where responsibility should lie and in particular how the database issues are resolved
- Giving detailed consideration to the OCOG (and ODA) as the main or one of the principal leaders of legacy and sorting out at the same time how that is taken forward post Games
- Ensuring that the volunteering legacy is determined within a couple of years of the successful bid
- Developing a pre-Games as well as a post Games legacy
- Ensuring the 'gold dust' from the Games is not dissipated so the legacy programmes commence literally the day after the Games have finished and continue from those started before the Games.
- Enabling the volunteers themselves to have a voice in the organisation of the legacy post Games

The Games Maker programme in London was one of the greatest successes of the 2012 games. It could have been so much more

## The legacy of the Olympic Park

Dr. Valerie Viehoff

*“By staging the Games in this part of the city, the most enduring legacy of the Olympics will be the regeneration of an entire community for the direct benefit of everyone who lives there.”* London’s Olympic Bid File, 2005

The creation of a new park in East London is one of the physical and most visible legacies of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. During the Olympic Games the parklands, and especially the flower beds with their perfectly timed spray of colour just in time for the Games, provided the background and stunning setting for many of the iconic (temporary and permanent) sport venues of the London 2012 Games. Transformation works in the park started immediately after the end of the Paralympic Games in September 2012 and as soon as July 2013 the first areas (North Park) were re-opened to the public.

Criss-crossed by a network of waterways, including the river Lea, the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park - as the Olympic Park in its post-Games transformed state has been christened - consists of two parts, distinctly different in their design and feel. The North Park is dominated by the river valley landscapes and re-naturalised wetlands, featuring open grasslands, the new *Tumbling Bay* children playground and a café. In the future this part of the park will be partly filled with and surrounded by new residential neighbourhoods (Chobham Manor in the East and East Wick in the North-West). The South Park is designed as a less “natural” landscape, and instead is intended to become a “festival space”. It features wide open promenades, tree-lined alleys, playspaces for children, the most famous iconic Olympic venues (Aquatics Centre and Olympic stadium) and the ArcelorMittal Orbit. The new park will provide: 6.5 kilometres of improved waterways, walkways, towpaths, and cycle paths along the River Lea, over 100 hectares of metropolitan open space, about 45 hectares of Biodiversity Action Plan area, over 6 hectares of woodlands, hedgerows and wildlife habitat, as well as children’s play areas, festival plazas, neighbourhood squares and private/communal gardens (see: LLDC, 2012: 36). And as one of the paralympic legacies, the park also provides outstanding accessibility for visitors with reduced mobility, e.g. step-free access and reserved “blue badge” parking spaces at all venues.

Yet, reviews of the park have been mixed. Some visitors were enthusiastic, impressed and very positive about the new park, raving about the wonderful memories it brought back of the “Golden summer of 2012”:

The queen Elizabeth Olympic park is an amazing place to visit. We live only a few miles away so go on a fairly regular basis. (...) There are wide open, car free spaces, great for adults and children to ride their bikes.

What a gem in Londons crown. We were visiting London and decided to look and we were amazed. Lovely day out, (...) Lots of clean facilities, plenty of places for snacks and drinks and lots of toilets. Lovely play areas n lots of places for us mums to sit. So close to Westfield shopping centre that kids had KFC on the way home. We will be back!!

Walking around the park brought back such amazing memories of when the Olympics were here and it's amazing how they've preserved this park in such a way to be used for the future. (...) Amazing place with everlasting memories from the truly incredible Summer of 2012!

It is a Legacy. A wonderful park, and transformed into something that anyone can enjoy, from sporty to a rambling oldie like me. Cafes, childrens play areas, quiet seating, space for bikes to pass pedestrians. The ranks of silver birch. Loved it. Especially because it is devoid of tourist tatt.

Well done to the people of London who initiated the creation of such a beautiful park around the stadium. (...) Very nostalgic to remember the great games. The intention to 'Inspire a generation' was magnificently executed and it worked.

At the same time, the park also recived some rather negative comments, of visitors – both from London and further afield – who were disappointed and frustrated by their experience:

Not a real park. Concrete walkways with a few buildings of note due to the Olympics. Better to be further down the canal with more green and less crowds.

Very disappointing. Do not bother. (...) The landscaping makes this place look like an out of town shopping centre or light industrial estate. No Olympic legacy obvious here.

Oh is that it? - We went on a Bank holiday weekend. The facilities for children are small. Ok there's a sand pit, a fair few climbing frames and slides and a good water play area, but most local big parks have this. (...) Only a small green area. It's more of a busy walkway like the South Bank but without any art or a river. Wouldn't recommend.

Grim Wasteland - Went there with a walking group recently and found it sprawling, ugly and depressing. (...) so soulless and unwelcoming. Concrete everywhere, the river looking like a flooded motorway, little paths and roads that go nowhere, a few children's playgrounds dotted around, and absolutely no sense of community.

Depressing, infuriating – (...) Arriving at Stratford station, you have to walk through the Westfield shopping centre, a truly nasty space (...) to the park itself. I say 'park', but it aint a park. Hyde, Green, Regents, Victoria, Brockwell, Holland - London has plenty of fantastic parks...this is a series of leisure centres dotted amongst some pretty planted beds and wide pavements, designed for the Olympic crowds but now out of proportion and lacking anything you'd want from a proper park.

Not worth the long trip - Was a poor shadow of its day in the limelight (...) Would not recommend unless you really are an Olympic fan.<sup>22</sup>

Reviews in the national newspapers were equally divided. The journalist and critique of the year 2014, Rowan Moore, in *The Observer* praised the “more serene north park”, this “big space, with the sporting monuments around it”, which gives it “something noble”. Yet, he strongly disliked the southern part of the park:

In the Queen Elizabeth Park we get a Disneyfied version. There is a frenzy of wacky light fittings, of playground installations, of seats, tree species, sculptural lumps of granite, kiosks, railings and coloured surfaces. (...) the visual equivalent of several mobile ringtones going off at once. (Moore, 2014)

Of course, we could simply “agree to disagree” and put it down to a matter of taste, especially as, unfortunately, research regarding the park and its users and uses is still very scarce. Yet, the problem is that these differences in taste matter, because they influence the usage of the park as one of the few in-depth empirical studies of the park has shown. The study was produced by the landscape architect and designer Bridget Snaith (Snaith 2015) and employed a mixed methods approach, including visitor counts, participant observation, questionnaires, focus group interviews and expert interviews.

Snaith's study shows that the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, and especially the North Park with its imitation of “natural” landscapes, is significantly less frequented by visitors from Black and Asian ethnic groups (BME) than this should be the case if visitor numbers were representative of the local population in the park's catchment areas. Snaith demonstrates how the specific values, preferences and “tastes” of the designers and other experts shaped the creation of the park (i.e. fashions in park design and landscaping). These preferences and “tastes” are, however, not neutral or universal, but the result of a learning and socialisation process during which cultural capital is accumulated (Bourdieu 1999). The values and preferences embedded in the design of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, especially the desire to (re)create “natural, wild landscapes” like the new North Park, are not shared by all socio-ethnic groups. The result is, that despite the best intentions for creating an inclusive environment, the park predominantly reflects the tastes of the - white, male, British and university educated – experts, which are not shared by many of the minorities living near the park, hence creating exclusionary rather than inclusive landscapes.

To find out more about differences in “taste” with regards to parks, Snaith showed a series of photos of different landscapes and parks to her study participants, asking them which park they would most likely visit if all of the shown parks and green spaces were all within 10 minutes walking distance. One of the pictures showed Richmond Park. Its atmosphere was reminiscent of a “classic ‘picturesque’ parkland landscape image” with uncut grass and mature trees, but very few or no formalised design elements or structures (e.g. flower beds, fences, etc.), taken on a bleak wintery day. The picture was purposefully chosen for its more “romantic and sublime aesthetic which relishes untamed nature, and a level of threat from its powerful forces” (Snaith, 2015: 215). The preferences during this selection test were clearly divided along ethnic lines:

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<sup>22</sup> Quotes from [www.tripadvisor.co.uk](http://www.tripadvisor.co.uk), between May 2014 and June 2015.

Richmond Park was the most popular selection for university attendees/graduates claiming white British ethnicity, and second most popular selection for all white British respondents. It was among the least popular images selected by almost all other groups, and particularly among Bangladeshis. The likelihood that this association would not be found in the wider population is less than 1 in a million. (Snaith 2015: 215)

Different ethnic groups did not only have different aesthetic preferences concerning the park design, their opinions also differed when it came to their ideas of what parks are their for and what they should be used for. Most participants shared the feeling that “being outdoors” or “being somewhere green” or “getting some fresh air” could provide relaxation and revitalisation, but this was not a universally shared perception. And not everyone enjoyed nature simply for the visual pleasure of “looking at it”.

The research showed, however, some issues of high priority shared by all user groups: Firstly, the desire for “safe spaces”, this was especially important for park visitors with children, and was expressed, for instance, in a desire for more order, more park wardens patrolling the park, clearly demarcated and protected (e.g. with a fence) play area for children, offering seating for parents and a good view of the children at all times and - most importantly – stricter regulation and control of dogs. Even though the regulations of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic park state that dogs are only permitted on a lead and not at all in the children play area, this does not seem to be known and is not being enforced. This is particularly problematic with regards to Muslim park visitors, for whom dogs are “unclean” and any contact with dogs requires careful ablutions before the next prayer.

Snaith argues, referring to Dorren Massey’s concept of “relational space“ that public parks – like all public spaces, are never neutral, but shaped through social relations and interactions taking place in these spaces. The right to use public spaces, including parks, is hence permanently contested:

‘public’ space unregulated leaves a heterogeneous urban population to work out for itself who really is going to have the right to be there. All spaces are socially regulated in some way (...) ‘Open Space’ in that particular sense is a dubious concept. (Massey 2005: 152)

The preferences and “tastes” of the ethnic groups living in East London in many cases stood in clear opposition to the following recommendation which is currently accepted as “best practice” amongst the leading experts, park designers and landscape architects interviewed by Snaith( 2015: 222):

(...) the most valorised landscape spaces

- are extensive, expansive, with picturesque views and not too much other ‘stuff’ in them,
- are neither over wrought nor ostentatious, tasteless qualities associated with foreign and undemocratic societies
- create a ‘simple’ unified setting, and use subtle, unobtrusive materials (...)
- emulate / focus on visual aspects of romanticised nature, and are managed to an ecological or naturalistic aesthetic,
- demonstrate technical / scientific prowess
- do not require much public funding for the long term.

The North Park, coming pretty close to these design ideals of a natural park landscape were subject to much more positive reviews in the media, whereas the South Park, conformed much less to these normative landscape ideals and attracted harsh criticism (Moore, 2014). Eventhough, based on Snaith visitor counts and the feedback from her participants, the South Park attracted, in fact, more visitors from BME groups and more visitors in total and should therefore actually be considered the more successful park if the criterium was the creation of inclusive public spaces. The exclusionary effects of park design are not only an issue of social injustice, but could also have very negative consequences given the empirically proven positive effects of public parks on public health:

The implications for social justice are not minor. With health and mortality linked to having access to parks and green spaces, this could clearly be a matter of significant consequence (...) in the increasingly multicultural context of our cities, cultural consciousness in production of urban park

space really matters. If access to green space can have the profound impacts on urban lives that have been claimed, it could even be a matter of life and death. (Snaith 2015: 237)

In the current climate of diminishing funding for public parks and green spaces putting many local authorities and public parks under severe pressure (Heritage Lottery Fund, 2014), the creation of such a sizeable and high-profile new park in the form of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park still merit applause, but also closer scrutiny when it come to judging whether it should be considered a success in the long term.

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## Themed Vignette Authors

**Mark Bostock** FICE worked for thirty years with Arup, the independent firm of designers, planners, engineers and business consultants. His first assessment of the potential economic benefits from a major event was his involvement in formulating Birmingham's bid for the 1992 Olympic Games. From this he understood fully the dangers of creating white elephants, the potential catalytic regeneration impact if thought through from the beginning and the importance of transport in any Olympic project. He headed up the Arup team working on the costs and benefits of a possible London 2012 bid for the British Government, the London Mayor and the British Olympic Association. Subsequently he was retained by the BBC to evaluate both the London and Paris bids prior to the IOC technical teams' evaluation primarily to establish the technical strength of the London Bid.

**Vicky Clark** has spent the last fifteen years working in economic development and regeneration across London and the Thames Gateway. As a Newham resident and as the senior manager responsible for the GLA's Olympic Employment and Skills programme she has a particular interest in the long term economic legacy from the Games. She is currently Head of Economic Development and Growth at the London Borough of Haringey, with a continued focus on trying to enhance the prosperity of more disadvantaged communities through investment in business growth, employment support and skills development

**Jane Connor** has spent the last decade and more involving the NHS in "things Olympic", representing London's Primary Care Trusts in bid development and then legacy planning, working for LB Newham, NHS North East London and the City, LB Hackney and as a member of the NHS London legacy team to 2013. From 2008 she co-ordinated the NHS (and now Public Health) contribution to the Olympic and Paralympic Host Borough's Strategic Regeneration Framework and focus on "convergence" of health outcomes between these Boroughs and London. Building on this collaboration across several East London Boroughs, from 2013 she led the development of Healthier Children, Healthier Place, a multi-agency partnership which fosters a whole system approach to shifting the cultural and environmental drivers of obesity.

**Liz Fenton** has worked in social and economic regeneration in east London for over 20 years. When London was developing its bid for the Olympics she worked on the London Borough of Hackney's input into the bid as the Head of Policy and Regeneration. Since 2008 she has worked as an independent consultant carrying out assignments' including: co-locating employment support services, developing labour market forecasts for Games time jobs and drafting the Convergence Strategy and annual reports for the Growth Boroughs Unit.

**John Lock** HonMFPH has been involved in east London's regeneration for 30 years, working on both capital schemes and community-oriented programmes. He ran the 2012 Office at the University of East London, 2007-13, with foci on sport, volunteering and research. He was a non-executive director with responsibility for the Olympics, Paralympics and Legacy on the board of an east London National Health Service primary care trust, 2000-13. John currently chairs the Partnership Board of the Sir Ludwig Guttmann Health & Wellbeing Centre, the former polyclinic on the Olympic Park, and the board of ActiveNewham, a local trust delivering recreation, sport, health & leisure services in east London.

**Hilary Ross** was the 2012 Programme Director at NHS London where she was responsible for the NHS preparations for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games from 2008 until after the Games. Hilary has continued her links with East London and her support for the health legacy in her subsequent role as Director of Strategic Development at UCLPartners. UCLPartners is the academic health science partnership serving East London and beyond, working in partnership to improve health outcomes for patients and our 6 million population. Our work includes an innovative health legacy programme in collaboration with Newham Clinical Commissioning Group. Hilary's personal legacy from the Games was to become a Trustee of Interactive, the London-based charity driving disability equality in sport.

**David Powell** FRSA has been active in East London's regeneration since the mid 1980s, initially with London Docklands Development Corporation. From 2000-2010 he was Strategic Advisor on Culture and Creative Industries to Thames Gateway London Partnership, the consortium of boroughs, universities and others promoting East London's regeneration. He was an advisor to London 2012's arts and culture team and devised the host boroughs' Joint Cultural Manifesto in support of London's bid and Games and the Thames Gateway Cultural Consortium. A strategist, researcher and commentator specialising in culture and the creative economy, he is a Visiting Professor with London East Research Institute (University of East London) and joint founder of GPS Culture and co-author of 'Rebalancing our Cultural Capital' (2014) and three subsequent reports.

**Gavin Poynter** is Professor (Emeritus), School of Social Sciences, University of East London. His publications on Olympic themes include: Poynter G and V. Viehoff (eds) (2014) *Mega-event Cities: urban legacies of global sports events*, Ashgate, (Forthcoming 2015); Gavin Poynter, Yang Li and Valerie Viehoff (eds) (forthcoming 2015), *The London Olympics and Urban Development* Routledge; Poynter G. and I. MacRury (eds) (2009) *Olympic Cities and the remaking of London*, Ashgate; and a number of reports, including, Poynter G. and I. Macrury (2010) *OECD/Department of Communities and Local Government, 'Thinkpiece on London 2012 and its Legacy'*, London: Department of Communities and Local Government/OECD; Poynter G. (2009) *Olympic Host Cities Governance Arrangements*, Greater London Assembly, November 2009.

**Eric Sorensen** has worked on regeneration policy as a civil servant and then on regeneration practice as CEO of the London Docklands Development Corporation, and as Director of the London Thames Gateway Partnership. With the local authorities he set up the initial planning arrangements to help guide the development of the Olympics site. He is on the Board of the Mayoral Old Oak Development Corporation, and helps to manage community based Trusts in East London.

**David Stubbs** FCIEEM is an internationally recognised leader in sustainability, environmental management and conservation biology. He is a Visiting Professor at the University of East London. Much of his career has centred on sustainability management in sport and major events. David led the award-winning sustainability programme of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, widely recognised as the most sustainable Games in modern Olympic history. In 2013 he was the recipient of the CIEEM Medal the highest honour bestowed by the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management.

**Richard Sumray** chaired the London 2012 Forum for the London Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. He started the work on a bid over twenty years ago, led for London for many years, until handing over that role to London's Mayor and remained heavily involved throughout the period leading up to the actual Games. His involvement in sport and the arts, from the mid 1980s, led him to be the lead local authority member in London for both for some years and later he became a member of the Mayor's Cultural Strategy Group. A non-executive director in health from the mid 1980s, he is currently the Chair of the Hillingdon Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and is also Chair of Health Education South London which has responsibility for the commissioning of all medical and health education training in that area. In the third sector he chairs the Board of Alcohol Concern, is treasurer of International Broadcasting Trust and a director of the Lee Valley Leisure Trust. He served for eight years as a member of the Metropolitan Police Authority and was a member of the London Criminal Justice Board and the National Criminal Justice Board. Richard is a Visiting Professor at the University of East London.

**Valerie Viehoff** is a Research Fellow in the Geography Department at the University of Bonn, Germany, and a visiting researcher at the University of Sheffield, UK. She has a PhD from University College London (UK). Her research focuses on sustainability and social and environmental justice in a variety of contexts, including, for instance, work on the creation of urban water supply systems in Morocco, the role of urban gardening in creating more sustainable urban futures, the (un)sustainability of consuming convenience food in Germany and the UK and planning sustainable urban legacies of Olympic Games and other Mega-events. Her recent publications include 'Mega-event Cities: Urban Legacies of Global Sports Events' (Ashgate, 2015), co-edited with Gavin Poynter and co-edited with Gavin Poynter and Yang Li: 'The London Olympics and Urban Development. The Mega-Event City' (Routledge, 2015).

**Ralph Ward** has worked at a senior level on strategic development projects in London, and in East London in particular, for over 20 years. During the early 1990's he led the Isle of Dogs planning and design team for LDDC. He then joined the London Development Unit of the Government's London Office, working amongst other things on the initial planning of Stratford International station and Stratford City. From 2002 to 2011 he worked for the Government, initially as lead planner for the Thames Gateway project, and latterly as planning and regeneration advisor for Olympics and Olympic legacy. Now retired, he is a Visiting Professor at the East London Research Institute, University of East London.

**Karen West** has worked as a senior executive in the UK sports and leisure industry for 25 years across the profit, not-for-profit and public sectors. She has held senior posts in national and regional sports bodies. She worked on the London Games and their Legacy from the pre-bid stage including roles at Sport England, London Development Agency, Olympic Park Legacy Company and London Legacy Development Corporation. Karen had leading roles in the delivery of the Olympic Park Aquatics Centre and the post-Games roll out of events, activation and participation programmes.



## 11. Conclusions

The analysis of change and assessment of any impact in terms of a discernable Games effect are based on the IOC definition of indicators in the Technical Manual, the available data to match that specification and their interpretation of a Games-effect based on our collective research backgrounds. The impact assessments are not driven by formulae but are reasoned judgements. No negative impacts were found as a result of preparing for the London 2012 Games, many positive impacts were found but some indicators were inconclusive. Such inconclusiveness is not a criticism; it may stem from data issues, but also from the diverse policy landscape of the UK, London and East London. East London has been the beneficiary of regeneration from European Regional Development Funds and government investment in the development of Thames Gateway. The public investment in London 2012 complements and adds significantly to the programme of urban renewal and development that has taken place over recent decades. In this context, disaggregating the primary and secondary effects of the Games' impact from those of other regeneration projects is a complex affair. In relation to data issues, crime rates for example, reported in the British Crime Survey and police reported crime, have been falling consistently since 1997 and this national trend is overlaid by Host Borough, Metropolitan Police and Home Office efforts to make the 2012 Games a "safe and secure Games for all". This reporting period has also seen the banking crisis and a full-blown recession with a period of austerity now upon us.

Whilst this study has updated and analysed 67 indicators across the environmental, socio-cultural and economic spheres, there are some good news aspects of delivering the London 2012 Games which are not captured through any of the indicators in the Technical Manual. For example, not adequately captured are the innovations that have been made in procurement and supply change management in the construction of the venues, Olympic Village, the Olympic Park and by LOCOG in staging the Games. However, these have captured through the London 2012 Learning Legacy website at <http://learninglegacy.independent.gov.uk/>.

With the structure of the reporting of indicators by City, Region and Country, with many Games-time indicators focusing on the City (the six Host Boroughs), this report has had a main focus on the Olympic Park which was the hub of the pre-Games construction, the Games-time events (including Athletes' Village, opening and closing ceremonies) and the focus of the greatest investment in venues and infrastructure. This report therefore comes across as having an East London flavour, and whilst many of the other venues were temporary or made use of existing stadiums (for the football), this is not meant to downplay, for example, the legacy benefits that have accrued to Weymouth and Portland (the sailing venue) which has benefited considerably from infrastructure improvements, increased capacity for tourism and enhanced natural conservation status.

With regards to overall sustainability, it is worth considering the current reported situation with that of the 2010 Pre-Games report. These are shown in Figure 11.1 below. By which ever measure there has been a marked improvement over the intervening five years with the environmental, social and economic spheres now all above 0.5 whereas back in 2010 they were below 0.5. Also the overall average and product scores have much improved. The more stringent product score is now well above the zero line whereas before it was only just positive, so that even allowing for some subjective uncertainty in the scoring the current situation shows good levels of sustainability. London 2012 was therefore a Games event that is now meeting its sustainability aspirations. The reason for the improved score is that in legacy there is greater certainty in recognising positive Games effects in the data.

As with any long term project that is intended to be a catalyst for long term change and transformation, the analysis of three years into legacy that this report presents is only the beginning. The urban transformation of the Olympic Park is not expected to be complete before 2030. As we have noted, cultural changes towards, say, more healthy and active lifestyles can take a long time, may even be generational. That London 2012 has been a catalyst for positive change is not in doubt, but when and where the process ends and what will be the full magnitude of the effect is not yet known. The story of London 2012 will continue to unfold for a long time to come.

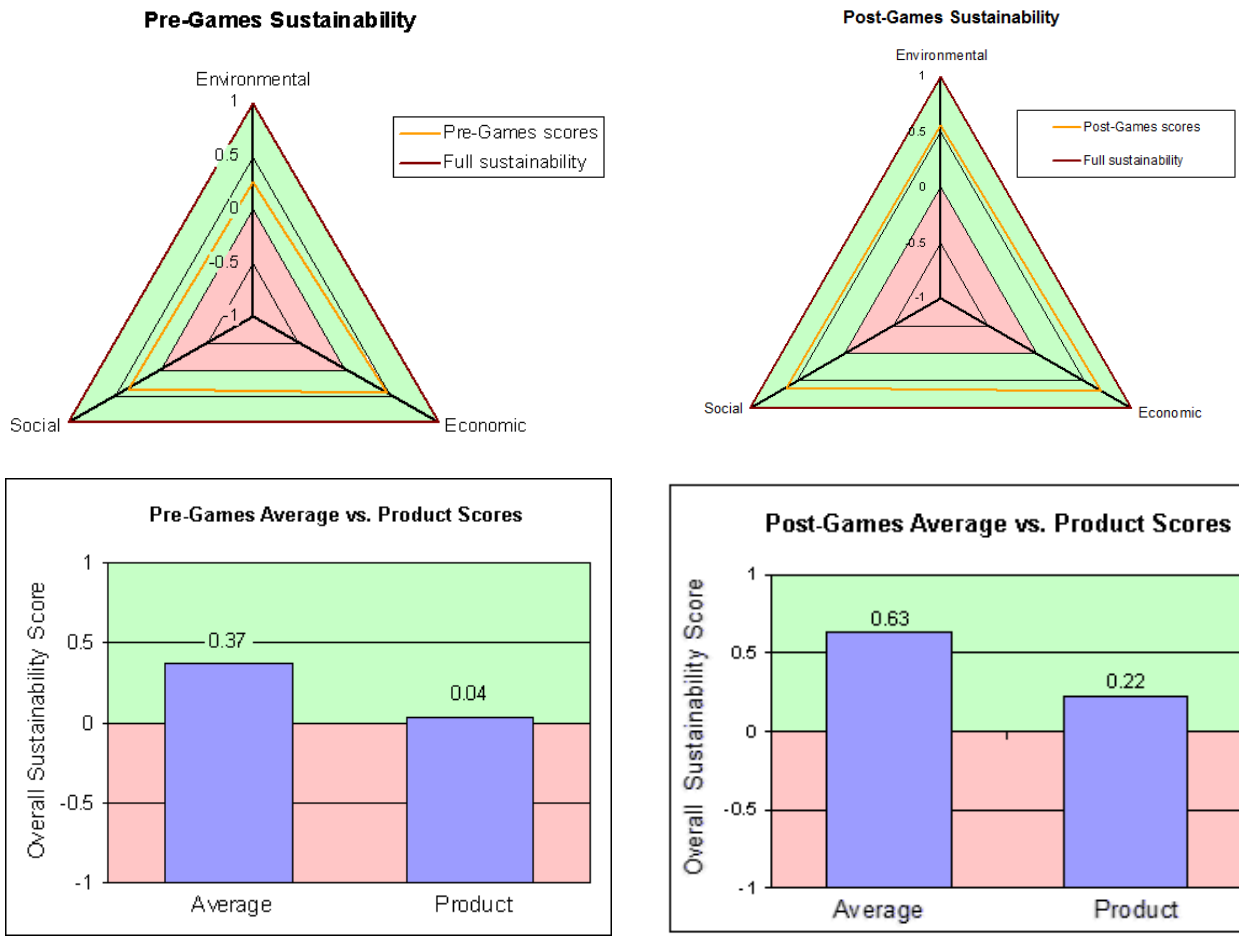


Figure 11.1 Comparison of sustainability measure from the Pre-Games report with this report.

## Annex 1: Abbreviations

BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
BOA	British Olympic Association
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
COFOG	UN Classification of the Functions of Government
DCLG	Communities and Local Government
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DIUS	Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills (now BIS – Department for Business, Innovation and Skills)
DRC	Disability Rights Commission
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EA	Environment Agency
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council
FSA	Food Standards Agency
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas emissions
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOE	Government Olympic Executive
HO	Home Office
IAAF	International Association of Athletics Federations
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAQN	London Air Quality Network
LDA	London Development Agency
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
LOCOG	The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Limited
MPS	Metropolitan Police Service
NGB	National Governing Body
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHS	National Health Service
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information System; NOMIS is a web-service provided by the ONS giving access to UK labour market statistics
OCOG	Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games
ODA	Olympic Delivery Authority
ODI	Office for Disability Issues
OGI	Olympic Games Impact Study
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SME	Small or Medium-sized Enterprise
SMINC	Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
TfL	Transport for London
UKAD	UK Anti-Doping
UEL	University of East London
VAT	Value Added Tax
WADA	World Anti-Doping Authority
WHO	World Health Organisation