



Department for Culture Media & Sport

Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport
4th Floor
100 Parliament Street
London SW1A 2BQ

020 7211 6000

www.gov.uk/dcms

Lord Sewel CBE
Chairman of Committees
House of Lords
LONDON SW1A 0PW

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20th July 2015

Dear Lord Sewel,

Thank you for your letter of 9 June 2015 regarding the legacy from London 2012. Government has always said that legacy is a long-term programme and the continued interest of the House of Lords in this area is most welcome.

I believe that three years after London 2012 we are in a strong position and continue to build upon what the International Olympic Committee called a “blueprint for future hosts”. There are many achievements of which we can be proud. For example, the UK has benefitted from £14.2 billion in trade and investment off the back of the Games, there are 1.4 million more people taking part in sport now than when we won the bid in 2005, and there has been an astonishing transformation in east London, with Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park re-opening to the public and the permanent venues proving so popular with both elite athletes and the local community.

We are aware that in some areas there is more to do, such as in continuing our work to increase the number of people participating in sport. As I hope you are aware, the Minister for Sport will shortly be announcing a consultation on a new sport strategy, one of the central aims of which will be to look at how we can help and encourage more people to take part in sport. Your input into this consultation, and that of members of the former ad hoc select committee on Olympic and Paralympic legacy, would be most welcome. The Minister for Sport will be writing to peers shortly with more details. The strategy itself, which we are aiming to publish in the autumn, is likely to have an impact on the work we are doing to take forward a number of the committee’s recommendations relating to the sporting legacy.

Your letter asked a number of questions about legacy and our response, which contains information from government departments, the Greater London Authority, the London Legacy Development Corporation, Get Living London, and the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, is enclosed with this letter.



You may also find this year's annual legacy report of interest. The report brings together information about legacy activities over the course of the past twelve months from a range of organisations, and is being published later this week to coincide with the anniversary of London 2012 and the Anniversary Games on Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

I hope that the information enclosed with this letter addresses your questions fully but I would be happy to follow-up if further information is needed.

Yours sincerely
John Whittingdale

Rt Hon John Whittingdale OBE MP
Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

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**House of Lords Liaison Committee:
Questions on London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Legacy
(Summer 2015)**

Government and Mayor of London Response

1. How is the £1bn of youth and community sport strategy funding being allocated?

The strategy is set out in the DCMS and Sport England document, 'A Sporting Habit For Life – a New Sport Strategy'. There is well over £1bn of youth and community sport strategy funding over the 5-year period 2012-2017, allocated as follows. The figures in brackets are the sums quoted in the strategy document.

Whole Sport Plans (National Governing Bodies of Sport): 2013 – 17
£525m (£450m), comprising:

- Whole Sport Plans: £427m
- Rewards: £12m
- Governance: £4m
- NGB Satellite Clubs: £9m
- National Partners: £37m
- Talent: £14m
- Football Facilities Fund: £20m

Local investment: £337m (over £250 million)

- County Sports Partnerships: £86m
- Coaching (Sportivate): £48m
- Volunteering (Sport Makers): £5m
- Door Step Clubs and Get On Track: £27m
- Health: £23m
- Market Development: £13m
- Core Cities: £4m
- Community Sport Activation Fund: £58m
- Further Education: £29m
- Higher Education: £12m
- Satellite Clubs: £22m
- Sport for Development: £10m

Disability Sport: £24m

Facilities: £262m (up to £250 million)

- Iconic: £28m

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- Inspired: £111m
- Playing fields: £23m
- Improvement fund: £45 million eg pools/artificial pitches
- Strategic Facilities: £30m
- Emergency Flood Fund: £1m
- Legacy Facility Programmes: £23m

Schools and School Games: £143m (up to £150 million) - including education and health funding

- Access to School Sites: £3m
- School Games: £97m
- Youth Sport Trust: £19m
- Primary Spaces: £17m
- Primary Link Funding: £7m

Women's Sport: £18m

Total: £1.31bn

2. **What are the participation levels in each Olympic and Paralympic sport?**

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The figures in the table below are from the most recent Active People Survey statistics, which were published in June 2015. They show figures for adults in England participating in the sports for at least 30 minutes, once a week, and relate to the 12-month period starting April 2014.

	APS 9 - Apr 14/15	
	Number	% Pop
Archery	33,400	0.1%
Athletics	2,227,500	5.1%
Badminton	449,900	1.0%
Basketball	152,900	0.4%
Boccia	*	*
Boxing	136,700	0.3%
Canoeing	47,000	0.1%
Cycling	2,059,800	4.7%
Equestrian	279,300	0.6%
Fencing	22,000	0.1%
Football	1,881,600	4.3%
Goalball	*	*
Golf**	727,700	1.7%
Gymnastics	44,300	0.1%
Handball	*	*
Hockey	84,300	0.2%
Judo	16,900	0.0%
Modern Pentathlon	*	*
Rowing	75,300	0.2%
Rugby Union**	173,900	0.4%
Sailing	65,100	0.1%
Shooting	41,700	0.1%
Snowsport	102,300	0.2%
Swimming	2,545,000	5.8%
Table Tennis	101,000	0.2%
Taekwondo	21,000	0.0%
Tennis	422,400	1.0%
Triathlon	*	*
Volleyball	26,600	0.1%
Weightlifting	109,100	0.2%
Wheelchair Basketball	*	*
Wheelchair Rugby	*	*
Wrestling	*	*

*Data not available for these sports due to their relatively small size

**New inclusions for Rio 2016 Games

3. What is the overall level of participation, as a percentage of the population, every year since 2005?

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The figures in the table below show adult participation in moderate intensity sport in England for at least 30 minutes, once a week, by key demographic subgroups. The source is Active People Surveys dating back to 2005/06.

1 session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)	APS1 (Oct 2005-Oct 2006)	APS2 (Oct 2007-Oct 2008)	APS3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009)	APS4 (Oct 2009-Oct 2010)	APS5 (Oct 2010 - Oct 2011)	APS6 (Oct 2011 - Oct 2012)	APS7 (Oct 2012 - Oct 2013)	APS8 (Oct 2013 - Oct 2014)	APS8 Q3 - APS9 Q2 (Apr 2014 - Mar 2015)
National overall	34.6%	36.6%	36.5%	36.2%	35.6%	36.9%	36.6%	36.1%	35.5%
16 to 25	56.2%	57.7%	56.5%	56.0%	54.5%	54.6%	54.5%	55.0%	54.8%
26 and over	30.6%	32.5%	32.7%	32.4%	31.9%	33.4%	33.2%	32.5%	31.9%
Limiting disability - Yes	15.3%	17.2%	16.7%	16.8%	18.3%	19.0%	19.1%	17.6%	17.2%
Limiting disability - No	38.2%	40.2%	40.1%	39.8%	38.6%	40.3%	40.1%	39.8%	39.3%
MALE	39.4%	41.4%	41.8%	41.5%	41.3%	41.7%	41.4%	41.2%	40.6%
FEMALE	30.1%	32.1%	31.5%	31.1%	30.1%	32.3%	31.9%	31.2%	30.7%
WHITE - BRITISH	34.4%	36.7%	36.5%	36.1%	35.6%	36.9%	36.2%	35.9%	35.1%
BME	35.9%	35.7%	37.4%	37.2%	36.4%	37.6%	38.2%	37.6%	37.9%
Zero sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National overall	57.4%	55.0%	54.9%	55.4%	55.7%	55.4%	55.9%	56.7%	57.7%
Less than one session a week (1 to 3 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National overall	8.1%	8.4%	8.5%	8.4%	8.7%	7.8%	7.6%	7.2%	6.7%

Source: Sport England's Active People Survey

4. Has the review of the Active People Survey and Taking Part Survey method led to a change in methodology?

Sport England has been considering the methodology and use of data from the Active People Survey. The survey is central to the business of Sport England as it enables them to performance manage their major investments whilst providing an official statistic used by a range of partners. This means that the information provided has to be robust. Sport England has recognised that the current methodology, which provides 90% population coverage through landline coverage, has a limited lifespan as the landline figure is anticipated to drop significantly over time. There has also been recognition that measuring weekly bouts of 30 minute exercise sessions in single sports does not necessarily accurately reflect the ways in which many people take part in sport.

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Sport England therefore anticipate a change to the way in which APS data is collected and used in the future, as part of their new 2017-21 strategy. Their approach to measuring and understanding sport participation will:

- continue to provide cost effective and accurate tracking of regular participation
- enable Sport England to track the 'active person' in a combination of activities (not necessarily simply '1x30')
- continue to measure overall physical activity levels
- be transparent and easily understood
- enable better understanding of why people participate in particular ways
- reach all audiences in appropriate numbers using new methodologies, including no longer relying purely on a landline telephone survey
- present a local level picture of participation.

Sport England is currently undergoing a procurement process to identify the best organisation to take forward this work. They hope to start collecting data through the new approach later this year in order to be fully operational for the 2017-21 period.

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport's (DCMS) Taking Part Survey provides child sport participation measurement for children aged 5-15 years. This is conducted as a face-to-face household survey, so has complete coverage of the child population and produces high quality results.

As part of the future developments of the Taking Part Survey, DCMS is considering alternative ways of collecting data, for example via online data collection. Although this would provide a lower cost alternative to the face-to-face survey it may not be appropriate for younger age groups. A thorough pilot will therefore be conducted before any methodology changes are implemented. A consultation will be launched alongside the Taking Part 2014/15 Child release on 23 July 2015.

5. **The Government provided a comprehensive and positive reply to the Committee's recommendation that it should work with the football authorities and the Sports Grounds Safety Authority to revise the licensing conditions under the Safety of Sports Ground Act 1975 to ensure appropriate and improved standards of access and facilities for disabled spectators. Is the Government's objective to support legislation to deliver the necessary improvements?**

The Government agrees that disabled people should be provided with appropriate standards of access to football and other sports grounds, to continue the successes around accessibility at the London Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Equality Act 2010 already requires providers of services to the public, including sports grounds, to make reasonable adjustments so that disabled people are not placed at a substantial disadvantage compared to non-disabled people in accessing those services.

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Lord Faulkner has recently published a Private Member's Bill to make it a condition of a safety certificate issued under the requirement Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975 that a ground comply with the safety and non-safety related accessibility standards. We are currently considering the measures put forward in the Bill and whether they will provide increased accessibility at sports grounds as it seeks to do.

As we have set out previously, the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975 ("the 1975 Act") does not provide for a licensing system for football grounds in England and Wales, but focusses on safety at a number of specific sports grounds that meet the particular designation criteria under the 1975 Act. The 1975 Act requires that safety certificates be issued in relation to the sports grounds designated under the Act by the relevant local authority. The 1975 Act also requires that any conditions included in safety certificates must be necessary or expedient to secure reasonable safety at the sports ground. This includes *safety related* accessibility standards, but not those standards that relate to *general accessibility*. Therefore the 1975 Act does not cover matters like the provision of inclusive ticketing systems, disabled lavatories, special accommodation provision for families with a disabled member to sit together, and the like.

The Sports Grounds Safety Authority (SGSA) oversees how local authorities discharge these safety certification duties at Premier and Football League grounds as well as the international grounds of Wembley National Stadium and the Millennium Stadium, Cardiff. However, the Sports Grounds Safety Authority does not have the power to advise local authorities (or others) on general accessibility matters, as under current legislation the SGSA can only advise local authorities and set standards in relation to *safety related* accessibility issues. It does this through the *Green Guide*, which provides detailed guidance to local authorities in relation to safety at sports grounds.

The SGSA is also responsible for operating a licensing system, under the Football Spectators Act 1989, in relation to the regulation of the spectator viewing accommodation at Premier and Football League Grounds, Wembley and the Millennium Stadium, Cardiff. The SGSA may include such conditions as it considers appropriate, and the Secretary of State has powers to, by order, direct the SGSA to include a condition imposing requirements about the seating of spectators at the ground. However, it is important to note that such licences are not required in relation to non-league football grounds and other sports grounds and conditions in the licences do not apply to other, non-football, events taking place at those grounds. Therefore, any provisions requiring certain standards of access and facilities for disabled spectators, through the licence conditions, would only apply to the Premier League, Football League and international football grounds, and would not provide for these standards at other grounds and in relation to other sports or events.

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DCMS continues to work with the SGSA, the Department for Work and Pensions, and relevant organisations such as the campaigning charity Level Playing Field, to consider this issue, including whether further legislative action through licence conditions is an appropriate way to achieve the desired improvements. However we remain of the view that it would be better for football and other sports clubs to take action in partnership with the representative groups of disabled spectators to improve accessibility without there being a need for Government to consider the imposition of further prescriptive licensing requirements or additional legislation. The forthcoming consultation on a new sport strategy will consider the issues around fairness and equality in sport amongst other matters.

6. Has the government undertaken a review of the three pilot schools training PE specialists that began in summer 2013?

Interim findings from the pilot informed the second year of the programme in 2014/15. Details of how the pilot schools developed the programme have been published online¹.

The programme has now been further expanded to be delivered by 11 providers, who are offering 200 places for 2015/16. This increases the geographic coverage and reach of this programme.

7. How many of the total number of trainees have been employed and what percentage placed in schools?

Interim data from the pilot schools in July 2014 suggested that 100% of the school-led trainees in cohort 1 had secured employment. The vast majority of the trainees have been employed by state schools and have been teaching since September 2014.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/200-specialist-primary-pe-teachers-to-be-in-place-by-december-2015>

8. What have been the results of the Ofsted inspections of the use of primary school sport funding?

Schools have been held accountable for how they have spent the Premium through Ofsted inspections under section 5 of the Education Act 2005 (as amended). The new inspection handbook² from September 2015, published 15 June 2015, specifically asks inspectors to consider how effectively leaders use the PE and sport premium and measure its impact on outcomes for pupils, and how effectively governors hold them to account. In October 2014, Ofsted published a report³ based on 22 schools, which identifies and shares good practice to maximise effective use of the funding. The report found that pupils were generally being provided with better quality PE teaching and have had more opportunities to participate in sport and physical activity. Ofsted is also represented on the Ministerial Board for PE and School Sport, chaired by Edward Timpson, and provides feedback on schools' use of the premium direct to ministers and senior stakeholders.

9. What progress (since meeting the £11bn economic target) has been made towards meeting the £28 - 41bn estimate?

It is necessary to differentiate between the £11bn target, which relates to trade and investment benefits only and was set before the Games by the Prime Minister to UK Trade and Investment; and the £28-41bn estimate of economic benefits, which came from the meta-evaluation of legacy benefits carried out for DCMS by an independent consortium led by Grant Thornton back in 2013.

The former was a target and has now been comfortably exceeded. The most recent estimate for trade and investment benefits dates from last year and stands at £14.2bn. This figure is due to be updated this autumn and the figure published then will be the final assessment of trade and investment from the Games.

The latter was an estimate of economic benefits over a lengthy period (2004-2020) produced by a complex economic model, which included a range of economic benefits, including tourism, skills and employability as well as the impact of spend on building venues and holding the Games. It was never a target and there is no intention to monitor progress against it - indeed to do so with any accuracy would be a time-consuming and expensive piece of work.

However, given that we have exceeded our trade and investment target and are on course to meet our 4-year targets on tourism (4.7m additional visitors spending an additional £2.3bn) we can say that our economic legacy story is a strong one.

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-inspection-handbook-from-september-2015>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-pe-and-sport-premium-for-primary-schools>

10. Can the government provide a breakdown of all the economic projects that have been funded since 2013?

In general, economic legacy work is being taken forward as mainstream work by the departments responsible, in particular UKTI for trade and investment, and DCMS and its arm's length bodies for tourism.

The London 2012 Games have been extremely helpful in promoting the UK as a great place to do business and to visit and promote the country's image abroad for soft power as well as business purposes. The main areas of work are:

- trade and investment including High Value Opportunities
- the GREAT Britain campaign
- London & Partners' work to promote London as a business destination
- international legacy - soft power
- international development - International Inspiration
- tourism, including GREAT
- the Supplier Recognition Scheme.

11. Can all of these benefits be directly related to hosting London 2012?

The government's legacy work is a combination of new projects, which would simply not have happened without the Games, and others where the Games and their legacy help bolster existing work.

As an example, UKTI would be promoting the UK through trade and investment even if the Games had not been awarded to London, but London 2012 has strengthened that work, and the success of UK business in delivering the Games has made it much easier for UKTI to promote it in the context of other major sporting events and wider opportunities.

The Games, and the presence of so many world and business leaders, gave the government and the Mayor of London a unique promotional opportunity. UKTI's figures for trade and investment benefits (currently standing at £14.2bn) are produced using a methodological tool that enables them to identify benefits linked to the Games and Games-time events only.

Similarly the Games have helped turbo-charge existing activity to promote tourism by DCMS and its agencies. The tourism legacy targets relate to activity linked to the Games.

The GREAT campaign was established as a means of promoting the UK off the back of the Games but is, of course, used much more widely now that it has been so successful.

The Supplier Recognition Scheme is directly linked to Games.

12. What is the geographical spread of the projects referred to?

Both trade and investment and tourism projects are spread across the UK. It is hard to be precise about the exact geographic distribution of legacy benefits, though the meta-evaluation of London 2012 impacts did break down the estimated economic benefits by nation, and by region within England.

Figure 1: Baseline Olympic related net benefits by region, 2004 to 2020

	Total output (£m, 2009 prices)	Total GVA (£m, 2009 prices)	Total job years of employment	Total earnings (£m, 2009 prices)
London	£19,140	£9,430	138,720	£4,070
South East	£7,970	£3,920	92,260	£2,040
East of England	£5,220	£2,540	61,000	£1,260
West Midlands	£4,660	£2,140	57,720	£1,080
Scotland	£4,540	£2,290	51,160	£1,500
North West	£3,730	£1,770	49,690	£910
Yorkshire and the Humber	£3,090	£1,410	38,630	£760
East Midlands	£3,090	£1,410	37,990	£740
South West	£2,910	£1,390	41,370	£750
North East	£1,280	£640	16,650	£330
Wales	£1,270	£570	20,310	£350
Northern Ireland	£790	£380	12,270	£210
Total	£57,700	£27,900	617,780	£13,980

Figure 2: Upper range of Olympic related net benefits by region, 2004 to 2020

	Total output (£m, 2009 prices)	Total GVA (£m, 2009 prices)	Total job years of employment	Total earnings (£m, 2009 prices)
London	£29,410	£15,140	251,900	£6,850
South East	£10,030	£5,010	112,820	£2,540
Yorkshire and the Humber	£6,940	£2,970	72,610	£1,450
West Midlands	£6,840	£3,040	78,500	£1,500
East of England	£6,310	£3,110	73,640	£1,490
Scotland	£5,450	£2,750	62,360	£1,800
North West	£5,150	£2,460	66,610	£1,220
South West	£4,210	£2,020	59,400	£1,080
East Midlands	£3,910	£1,770	47,310	£920
Wales	£2,050	£950	31,370	£560
North East	£1,660	£830	21,200	£410
Northern Ireland	£1,010	£480	15,600	£260

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Total	£82,960	£40,540	893,340	£20,090
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Source: Oxford Economics

The increase in tourism seen since the Games, in part driven by the GREAT campaign and other Games-linked tourism initiatives, has been spread across the country.

VisitBritain has reported a 5% increase in international visits in 2014 compared to 2013, up to 34.38 million, and a 3% increase in visitor spend, up to £21.85bn. Inbound tourism is delivering economic benefits right across Britain - the value of inbound tourism grew by 10% to Scotland in 2014 compared to 2013, with visits up 11%, while Wales saw a 5% increase in spend with visits up 7%. In the regions of England, there was a 1% increase in spend, with visits up 5%, in comparison to an increase of 3% in visitor spend in London, where a 4% rise in visits was seen.

Both Scotland and Wales continue to leverage the legacy arising out of their successful hosting of important elements of the 2012 London Olympic and Paralympic Games by bidding for, and winning, high profile international sporting events – as well as continuing to build upon their reputation as wider major event destinations.

During 2014 Scotland staged the 2014 Ryder Cup and the XX Commonwealth Games. The success of the Glasgow Commonwealth Games was reflected by the Commonwealth Games Federation's Coordination Commission calling it a blueprint for future Games.

In 2015, three World Championships (Gymnastics, Orienteering, Swimming) and one European (Eventing) Championship are taking place in Scotland, alongside the return of golf's Open Championship and the Women's British Open. Scotland has also recently been named by UEFA as a host for four matches during Euro 2020.

Since 2012, Wales has won the rights to host the 2016 IAAF World Half Marathon Championships and successfully delivered the 2014 UEFA Super Cup. Wales continues to operate confidently on the global events stage and has recently hosted a second Ashes Test and will be hosting a number of fixtures of the 2015 Rugby World Cup. Wales also successfully hosted the 2014 NATO summit at the Celtic Manor Resort in September 2014.

- 13. Can you provide a report on the effectiveness of the Supplier Recognition Scheme and in particular whether it continues to be useful for the 700 companies that were originally awarded licences?**
The British Olympic Association (BOA) continues to operate the Supplier Recognition Scheme (SRS) and continues to receive applications from

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companies wishing to register. 794 licences have been issued as at 8 July 2015.

Government, especially through United Kingdom Trade and Investment (UKTI), has promoted the scheme widely to potentially interested companies. Government continues to support companies seeking work on major sporting events abroad, many of whom worked on London 2012.

The UK's ability to deliver the most sustainable, accessible, secure and connected summer Olympics and Paralympics, on time and budget, created an enduring platform to present the UK as the partner of choice for future host cities and other events wishing to emulate this success. This has been further built on by the success of the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games and, with the 2015 Rugby World Cup and 2017 World Athletics Championships still to be held, the UK has a number of further opportunities to showcase its capabilities and experience.

UKTI continues to work with UK firms to actively target the hosts of major sports events, including through its British Business House in Glasgow during the Commonwealth Games. UKTI also promoted the SRS through the 'Open To Export' website as part of a series of articles focused on sport events⁴.

UKTI and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office have helped British businesses win in excess of £60m in contracts for Rio 2016, involving more than 20 companies. As 2015 is the peak procurement year for the Rio 2016 Organising Committee, forthcoming tenders could generate an additional £100m in business for the UK. During 2014/15 UKTI supported UK companies to achieve nearly £300m of business wins from High Value Opportunity global sport projects taking place between 2015 and 2022.

The survey of licensees carried out by the BOA in 2013, and mentioned in the government's response to the committee's report, showed the value of the scheme to companies that supplied the 2012 Games. That survey found that 60% of respondents had won new contracts as a result of the Games and of these new contracts won 63% could be attributed to the Supplier Recognition Scheme.

Although we have not carried out any further surveys of licensees the scheme continues to play a part in the ongoing success of British companies in winning contracts, including to supply international major events.

14. What has been the result of discussions with Infrastructure UK and the Government Construction Unit about how CompeteFor could be further expanded into national infrastructure and construction projects?

⁴ <http://opentoexport.com/info/major-sporting-events/>

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CompeteFor is currently run as a joint venture between the London Business Network (London First, London Chamber of Commerce, CBI London and The Federation of Small Businesses) and Transport for London, and is used by a number of infrastructure projects for advertising procurement opportunities, including Crossrail, Thames Tunnel amongst others, as well as the transformation of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. It is mainly focused on tier 2 subcontract opportunities. 185,000 businesses are registered on the CompeteFor website and over 16,000 business opportunities have been advertised there. CompeteFor continues to be a successful element of the 2012 Games' legacy.

15. What has been the outcome of the consideration of the optimal extent of the LLDC's boundary?

The London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) has considered potential amendments to the Mayoral Development Corporation (MDC) area but believes it can ensure the integration of its wider regeneration plans with the neighbouring boroughs within the existing boundaries.

16. Has there been any progress since the Games in narrowing the employment gap between the four host boroughs and the rest of London?

In 2011, the six Olympic Host Boroughs (now 'Growth Boroughs') and the Mayor of London published the Convergence Action Plan 2011-15 to take forward collective actions towards meeting the Convergence ambition that *"Within 20 years the communities who host the 2012 Games will have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London"*.

The Convergence Action Plan aimed to ensure that the scale of disadvantage experienced by Host Borough residents is greatly reduced through increases in the number of economically active adults, among other outcomes. The six Growth Boroughs are Barking and Dagenham, Hackney, Greenwich, Newham, Tower Hamlets, and Waltham Forest.

There have been immense demographic changes in the six boroughs over this period. The population has grown by over 97,000 and the working age population has grown by over 60,000⁵. Statistics against a range of convergence targets have fluctuated year on year with the overall position being one of improvement especially against education targets where the convergence gap has narrowed impressively. In relation to the employment rate the picture is more complex. 2012 itself saw the convergence gap at its lowest. However since then the position has deteriorated back to 2009 levels.

The four boroughs working with the LLDC on Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, namely Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest, have a slightly different pattern in relation to the employment gap and

⁵ Figures reflect ONS mid year estimates 2010-2013

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have not seen any change since the 2012 Games when the gap achieved a low of 5.2 percentage points.

With the aim of reducing the employment rate gap further, the six Growth Boroughs, in partnership with the Mayor of London and other partners, have developed a new Convergence Strategy and Action Plan covering 2015-18. This has a dedicated focus on employment and skills, and transport, as the levers most likely to enable local residents to access increased economic opportunities in a context where new job creation in East London is projected to exceed any other UK city to 2022.

17. Is the Legacy Communities Scheme delivering its target 35% share of affordable housing?

The original planning consent in the Legacy Communities Scheme (LCS) provided for five new neighbourhoods to be built on the Park providing up to 6,800 homes. Of these a minimum of 20 per cent would be affordable homes with an upper target of 35 per cent dependent on market conditions and scheme viability.

Since the publication of the Ad Hoc Committee's report there have been significant developments on the Park. Work on the first of the five neighbourhoods, Chobham Manor, has begun. This scheme consists of c850 homes, of which 28% will be affordable and 75% will be family homes.

Work to develop the second and third neighbourhoods, East Wick and Sweetwater, has been brought forward by six years to meet the demand for housing and to provide a wider range of housing tenures, particularly private rental homes. To maintain scheme viability the LCS was amended in March 2014 to set the upper affordable housing target at 31%.

Plans have also been advanced to develop the 'Olympicopolis' cultural and university district with proposals to build a new university campus for University College London and a cultural complex housing establishments of the Victoria & Albert Museum (V&A), Sadler's Wells and the Smithsonian Institution (the latter subject to confirmation) as well as a new campus for the University of the Arts London. This new development will take place on the site of the fourth planned neighbourhood, Marshgate Wharf. Housing will still feature in the development albeit with fewer units built.

The Legacy Corporation's aim remains to continue to deliver affordable homes and work is underway to look at how the remaining development areas at Pudding Mill and Rick Roberts Way could accommodate more housing.

The Corporation's Local Plan has also been developed during this time and is expected to be adopted in July. The Local Plan projection is that

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some 24,000 homes will be built in the MDC area by 2031 and that 35% of these will be affordable.

18. What success has the government had in securing international use of Stratford International Station?

Currently no international services use Stratford International Station. Eurostar, which operates international services from London, and is a privately-owned enterprise independent of government, is driven by its own commercial imperatives not to call at Stratford International station. The government has no locus to oblige Eurostar, or any other future international operator, to use Stratford International station.

HS1 Ltd, which operates the HS1 line between London and the Channel Tunnel under a concession from government, is incentivised to increase traffic – and as such its income – through the introduction of new services and new operators on the route. Whether these operators can identify commercial opportunities and benefits in serving Stratford International is a matter for them, although the government is certainly supportive of more extensive use of the HS1 network to improve rail connections with continental Europe. Government is aware that a number of organisations are holding discussions as potential new entrants to the cross-Channel rail market, but at this stage it would be inappropriate to comment further.

19. What have been the results of the discussions of Oyster and the use of contactless card payments on the link between Stratford International and St Pancras International?

Southeastern are continuing to work with TfL regarding Oyster and contactless bank cards as a method of payment at Stratford International.

20. What is the current status of the Prime Minister's Legacy Ambassador, the legacy Cabinet Committee and the Legacy Unit?

Lord Coe served as the Prime Minister's Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Ambassador from August 2012 to February 2015.

Ministerial oversight of legacy was provided by the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Cabinet Committee until the general election in May 2015 and now falls within the remit of the Home Affairs Cabinet Committee.

The Legacy Unit was based in the Cabinet Office until April 2014, at which point it reduced in size to two members of staff and transferred to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. It continues to fulfil its role of coordinating the government's legacy programme and supporting the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport in his role as lead minister for legacy.

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21. Who is now leading on taking forward all aspects of the legacy and what is government doing to ensure that momentum is not lost?

The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport continues to have overall responsibility for government's legacy activities. The Mayor of London has responsibility for legacy activities in London. Government and the Mayor's teams continue to work together closely and the government and Mayor of London will shortly be publishing their third joint annual report on legacy progress.

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Other Starred Recommendations from “Keeping the Flame Alive”

In addition to the specific questions set out in your letter, you also ask for an update on the starred recommendations in “Keeping the Flame Alive”. Updates are provided below, where there is an update to the government’s February 2014 response to the original report not covered by the answers to the questions above.

We call for the pricing structure at facilities such as the White Water facilities in Lee Valley Regional Park to be reviewed. As with our recommendations on the facilities in many independent schools, we see enormous legacy value in utilising these facilities as hubs for schools and clubs. (Recommendation 14)*

The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority (LVRPA) still agrees that it is crucially important that facilities used in the Games that are open for community use are genuinely available and affordable for use by the local community.

The LVRPA’s approach at the White Water Centre and its other legacy venues, Lee Valley VeloPark and Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre, is to balance a community focus with a commercial perspective that is required to run a world class legacy venue. Income raised from commercial initiatives is used to subsidise programmes such as:

- Disability Cycling, Tennis and Paddle Sports – free and heavily subsidised disability sessions at Lee Valley VeloPark, Lee Valley White Water Centre and Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre;
- Women and girls paddle sport and cycling – heavily subsidised and with many free sessions at Lee Valley White Water Centre and Lee Valley VeloPark;
- 2014 NEC Wheelchair Tennis Masters – a nominal ticket price of £2 per pupil enabled pupils from schools and colleges in the six growth boroughs – Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest – to see the top wheelchair tennis players in the world at close quarters and spend a fun hour in the activity zone trying out the sport with qualified coaches and having a go at other tennis-related activities at the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre.

Since opening the three legacy venues have become popular sporting and community assets because of their inclusive pricing structure. Lee Valley White Water Centre has attracted over 738,000 visitors; Lee Valley VeloPark over 812,000 visitors; and Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre over 124,000 visitors. The venues are open to the public and, excluding periods during major events or private hire, anyone can visit all the legacy venues for free.

The legacy programme for schools is working well with over 4,000 pupils enjoying free use of Lee Valley legacy venues through Schools Festivals to

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date. In the first year of operation Lee Valley VeloPark attracted 344 schools, with 5,160 different schoolchildren taking part in cycling activities (not including clubs, casual use and course, charities and similar participation events). The Youth and Schools service organises curriculum-based activities, and involves visiting schools to learn about the sport and the environment of the site, including the recycled use of materials and landscape/biodiversity of the site.

The number of unique visits by children to the VeloPark (ie not repeat visits by the same child) has increased from 825 in 2014 to 2,640 children in 2015. These visits are largely regional, from all parts of London, Essex and Hertfordshire and the south east. However because of the unique offer, schools will bring parties of 30 children to take part in at least two of the different cycling activities. A cluster of schools from Leicestershire recently organised a trip for 30 children to take part in track and BMX, and LVRPA will shortly host a visit by a school from Hinckley, Leicestershire.

Junior/youth clubs have regular weekly bookings on the velodrome track and road circuit. These involve 20 to 30 young people, and a similar number use the road circuit with local club Hackney Cycle Club.

At Lee Valley White Water Centre, LVRPA works with a local social housing provider in hosting events at Easter and Halloween, offering a range of free activities to around 200 children and their parents/guardians. The sport's national governing body British Canoeing, which has a base at the centre, uses events like these as part of their talent identification programme, which resulted in one child from the local housing estate being selected to be part of the British Canoeing Talent squad.

LVRPA also organises outreach work including in connection with spectator events. For example 1,000 children obtained free tickets via their schools to attend the UCI World Cup Track Cycling event last year. Teams also go to schools and, for example, take the ergo kayak machines (land based training equipment) to introduce children to paddle sport and then bring the children to the centre for a six week course on the water.

We urge all partners involved in delivering the legacy in East London to maintain the long-term commitment required to deliver positive change. We recommend that the office of the Mayor should produce an annual report setting out the extent to which partners are making progress in delivering the legacy for East London. This should be received and debated by the London Assembly. (Recommendation 16)*

In his London Plan 2015, the Mayor has reiterated his commitment to achieving transformational change in east London, and to working with, and through, the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) to deliver convergence:

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“The Mayor will work with and through the London Legacy Development Corporation to “promote and deliver physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration of the Olympic Park and its surrounding area, in particular by maximising the legacy of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, by securing high quality sustainable development and investment, ensuring the long term success of the facilities and assets within its direct control and supporting and promoting the aim of convergence” and will seek to close the deprivation gap between the Olympic host boroughs and the rest of London. This will be London’s single most important regeneration project for the next 25 years. It will sustain existing stable communities and promote local economic investment to create job opportunities (especially for young people), driven by community engagement” (Policy 2.4, London Plan 2015)

The six Growth Boroughs, in partnership with the Mayor of London and other partners, have developed a new Convergence Strategy and Action Plan covering 2015-18, which has a dedicated focus on enabling local residents and Londoners to access jobs, skills training, and apprenticeships that will be generated from the continuing investment in, and regeneration of, the area; and on prioritising transport infrastructure initiatives in east London that will best support job creation. The Mayor has published his 2014/15 Annual Report, which sets out progress on delivery of the legacy in east London, and can be found the GLA website⁶.

We recommend that Get Living London continue to monitor levels of local interest in private housing within the development, and should be prepared to report how much of this interest develops into long-term occupation. (Recommendation 17)*

Get Living London (GLL) collects data from applicants as part of their referencing process. This data indicates that 31% of GLL’s residents are from East London (E postcodes) and more than 50% (54%) of residents from East London take a three year tenancy, with an average tenancy of 26 months.

We recommend that the LLDC undertake a robust assessment of the level of such need within the area, and use this to require developers to make appropriate provision when bringing forward new housing within the Park. It is important that new housing reflects the needs of local people. (Recommendation 19)*

The original planning consent in the Legacy Communities Scheme (LCS) provided for five new neighbourhoods to be built on the Park providing up to 6,800 homes. Of these a minimum of 20% would be affordable homes with an upper target of 35% dependent on market conditions and scheme viability.

Since the publication of the Select Committee’s report there have been significant developments on the Park. Work on the first of the five

⁶ <https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Annual%20Report%202014-15%20PDF.pdf>

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neighbourhoods, Chobham Manor, has begun. This scheme consists of c850 homes, of which 28% will be affordable and 75% will be family homes.

Work to develop the second and third neighbourhoods, East Wick and Sweetwater, has been brought forward by six years to meet the demand for housing and to provide a wider range of housing tenures, particularly private rental homes. To maintain scheme viability the LCS was amended in March 2014 to set the upper affordable housing target at 31%.

Plans have also been advanced to develop the Olympicopolis Cultural and University District with proposals to build a new university campus for University College London and a cultural complex housing the V&A, Sadler's Wells and the Smithsonian Institution as well as a new campus for the University of the Arts London. This new development will take place on the site of the fourth planned neighbourhood, Marshgate Wharf. Housing will still feature in the development albeit with fewer units built.

The Legacy Corporation's aim remains to continue to deliver affordable homes and work is underway to look at how the remaining development areas at Pudding Mill and Rick Roberts Way could accommodate more housing.

The Corporation's Local Plan has also been developed during this time and is expected to be adopted in July. The Local Plan projection is that some 24,000 homes will be built in the MDC area by 2031 and that 35% of these will be affordable.

The Mayor, in the annual report specified in Recommendation 16, should make clear the steps that are being taken to deliver supporting infrastructure within the Olympic Park. This social and community infrastructure should be capable of being sustained beyond the eventual winding-down of the LLDC itself. (Recommendation 22)*

The Greater London Authority (GLA) will work closely with the LLDC and any future successor bodies to ensure that the social and community infrastructure in place is well supported after the Legacy Corporation's closure.

The Legacy Corporation's approach to investing in social and community infrastructure has been to work in partnership with local delivery organisations in order to ensure that an exit strategy is embedded from the start, in anticipation of when the LLDC winds down. The Legacy Corporation has been piloting a range of different models of community infrastructure (physical, digital and social) in order to test what works and develop successful delivery models for each of these, prior to LLDC wind down. In 2013 it commissioned a research study into physical community facilities specifically to identify and map existing provision locally as well as assess and evaluate various management models being deployed. This was used to help inform the new community facilities due to come forward as part of the Legacy Communities Scheme, to ensure they complement rather than compete with existing

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facilities, and to articulate the optimum conditions for social enterprise (and other sustainable delivery) models of community asset management. The LLDC has accelerated delivery of its schools to ensure that future residents have access to high quality school places. Its first primary school, the Mossbourne Riverside Academy, will open at East Wick in September 2016 and plans are also progressing to deliver an All-through Sports Specialist School with a sixth form.

Developments within and around the Park will generate new job opportunities. We recommend that the LLDC, employers and the host boroughs do more to communicate the availability of these opportunities to local residents. These bodies should develop a coordinated programme through which employment opportunities at the venues within the Park are made available to local residents, with clear and targeted communications to support local employment. (Recommendation 23)*

The Legacy Corporation already works very closely with local jobs brokerages and Job Centre Plus to ensure local residents are aware of job opportunities on the Park and surrounding commercial areas, existing and planned, including The International Quarter, Stratford Mall and Hackney Wick. The Legacy Corporation analyses workforce requirements on the Park and works in partnership with the local authorities to fund training and employment initiatives for their local residents to develop the skills and experience to take advantage of local job opportunities.

The Legacy Corporation connects employers on the Park with community-based job brokerage organisations to support them to recruit local people. The Legacy Corporation has organised a number of recruitment events, resulting in high numbers of local people gaining employment on the Park, evident as 90% of the workforce employed by Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) for the opening of the Copper Box Arena in 2013 were local residents.

More recently the Legacy Corporation worked with Here East to run an event for community-facing job brokers and Job Centre Plus staff to build local relationships and promote the immediate and longer-term opportunities that will come forward in Here East. Currently 69% of the workforce in operational jobs are local residents.

In March 2015 the Legacy Corporation delivered a series of career workshops to enable local residents to gain information and skills from current and future employers on the Park, including the V&A Museum and the West Ham United Foundation.

In addition the Legacy Corporation is working through local borough networks to communicate apprenticeships, including those with GLL and BT Sport that are targeted at local residents, and the work experience placements that the Legacy Corporation has facilitated with design teams working on University

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College London East and Stratford Waterfront as part of the 'Olympicopolis' project.

We recommend that the Mayor, the GLA, employers and the host boroughs work together to develop and invest in a construction skills programme through which a coordinated approach can be taken to making skilled staff available for the wide range of major development sites across the host boroughs. (Recommendation 24)*

GLA officers are currently working to develop a construction employment and skills programme focusing on the GLA's Opportunity Areas and major development sites, of which a very high proportion are in the 'Growth Boroughs'. LLDC officers are being consulted on the most appropriate design and targets for the programme, to ensure that future activity builds on their good practice.

The Legacy Corporation's model for delivering employment and skills benefits is demand-led, so the model the Corporation has in place involves working with construction contractors, their supply chains and the venue operators to identify their workforce requirements before works commence on site. The Corporation then works closely with local employment and skills infrastructure and education providers to ensure there is an understanding of the skills required by potential future employers.

This work has been embedded throughout the Park's transformation, in Chobham Manor LLP's approach on LLDC's first residential neighbourhood, by the lead contractor and its subcontractors on the Stadium and will continue to be rolled out in subsequent construction phases of work on the Park.

Through its Construction Employment Group, chaired by the Legacy Corporation, local authorities, the GLA, Job Centre Plus and other key employment and skills providers are brought together with Park-based contractors to share workforce information, good practice and discuss the strategic commissioning and provision of services.

The Legacy Corporation is also working with contractors on the Park and local Further Education providers to develop a pilot that embeds BIM (Building Information Modeling) into the curriculum.

The office of the Mayor should work with local authorities and education providers to provide an ongoing structure for delivering targeted support, aimed at giving local residents the skills, confidence and aspirations needed to access jobs in those sectors that are most likely to deliver employment opportunities. These plans should be developed following consultation with local employers. (Recommendation 26)*

The London Enterprise Panel (LEP), chaired by the Mayor and including representation from businesses and boroughs, is leading on developing a

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proposal for a devolved skills system for the capital. To support this work, a Skills Inquiry is presently underway to ensure that businesses and the skills sector, including further education colleges, independent learning providers and boroughs have the opportunity to help shape thinking for an improved, targeted and more demand-led skills system operating across each of the London boroughs.

Furthermore the LEP is responsible for setting the strategic direction and priorities of the London 2014-20 European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). In 2014 the LEP was awarded €748.6m of European Social Fund (ESF) and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) money to invest in boosting jobs and growth for London. An additional €37m has been received for the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) to provide extra funding to reinforce support available to young people through ESF. YEI is targeted at regions with youth unemployment rates above 25% in 2012.

Ultimate responsibility for the long-term, over-arching leadership and ownership for the legacy in East London must fall to the office of the Mayor.

We recommend that this principle is accepted both by national Government, by the Greater London Authority and by the London Boroughs and that the office of the Mayor is given the necessary powers and authority to ensure that that legacy is delivered. (Recommendation 41)*

The Mayor of London is driving forward delivery of the legacy in east London through the London Legacy Development Corporation, his Mayoral development corporation. The Legacy Corporation's 'Olympicopolis' project to create a major, world-class, culture and education district on Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP), alongside the permanent venues in the Park, will achieve a step change in the long-term transformation of Stratford, as the new heart of east London.

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