

The background of the slide is a photograph of the London skyline. On the right side, the Orbit sculpture is prominent, a tall, red, lattice-structured tower with a circular observation deck. To the left, a river flows through a park area with green grass and trees. In the distance, several buildings and construction cranes are visible under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. A horizontal dotted line is positioned across the middle of the image, with a small white circle at its right end.

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STATE OF THE LEGACY
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Convergence: 10-years on

- The Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) was adopted in 2009.
- The purpose of the SRF was to maximise the legacy regeneration benefits for the five boroughs hosting the 2012 Olympic Games (Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets, and Waltham Forest).
- The overarching organising principle of the SRF was to achieve socio-economic convergence between the host boroughs and the London average across several indicators of deprivation by 2030.

Growth has happened. Population, business, and employment growth has all been above the London average since 2010.

Educational attainment gap has narrowed. % of people educated to degree level, school attainment, and people with no qualifications have all converged with the London average.

More people are in work. Headline economic measures (e.g. unemployment and economic activity) have all converged with the London average since 2010.

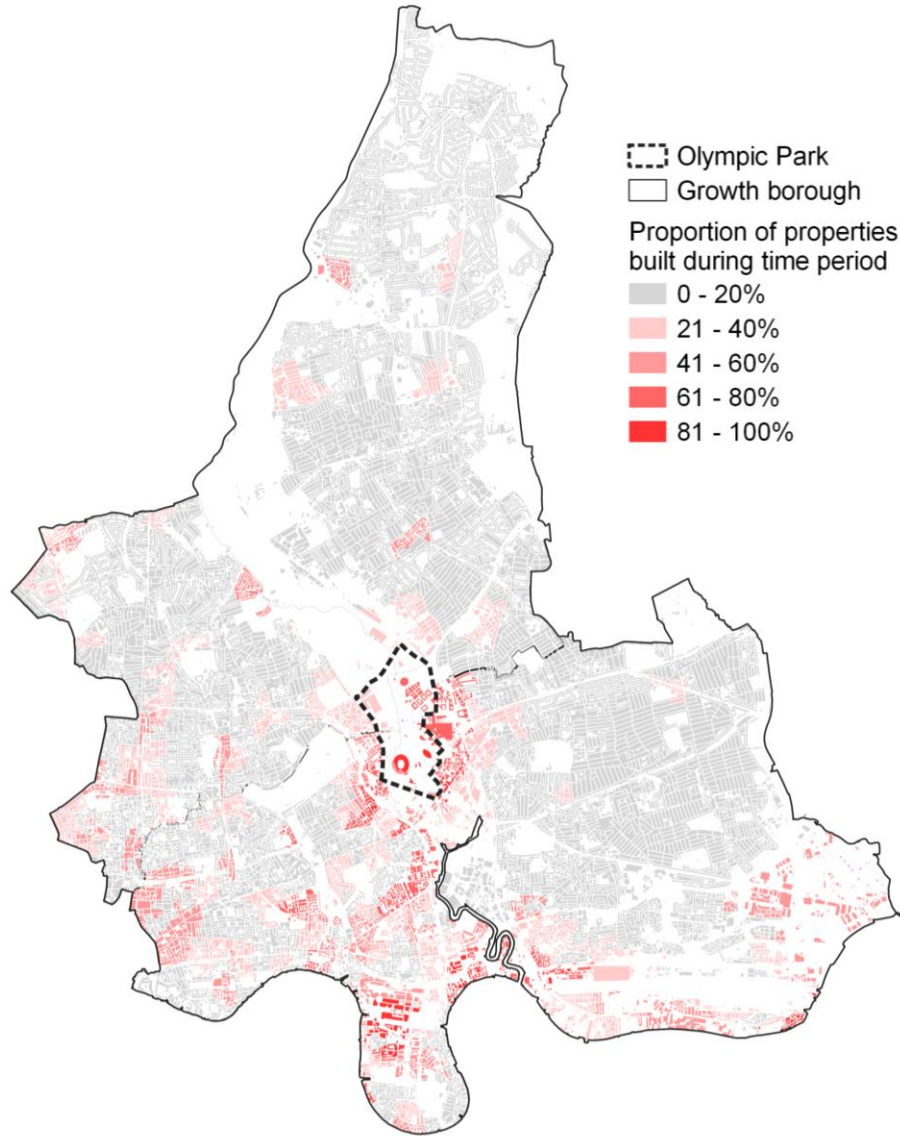
Absolute numbers have also fallen against these measures. Despite significant population growth, absolute numbers have fallen across several metrics evidencing the scale of improvement.

Several key challenges remain. Systemic challenges such as crime and health and wellbeing have seen little movement. This is reflected in the Government's own measures of Levelling Up.

Narrowing the gap: unemployment (top), employment rate, aged 16-64) (bottom)

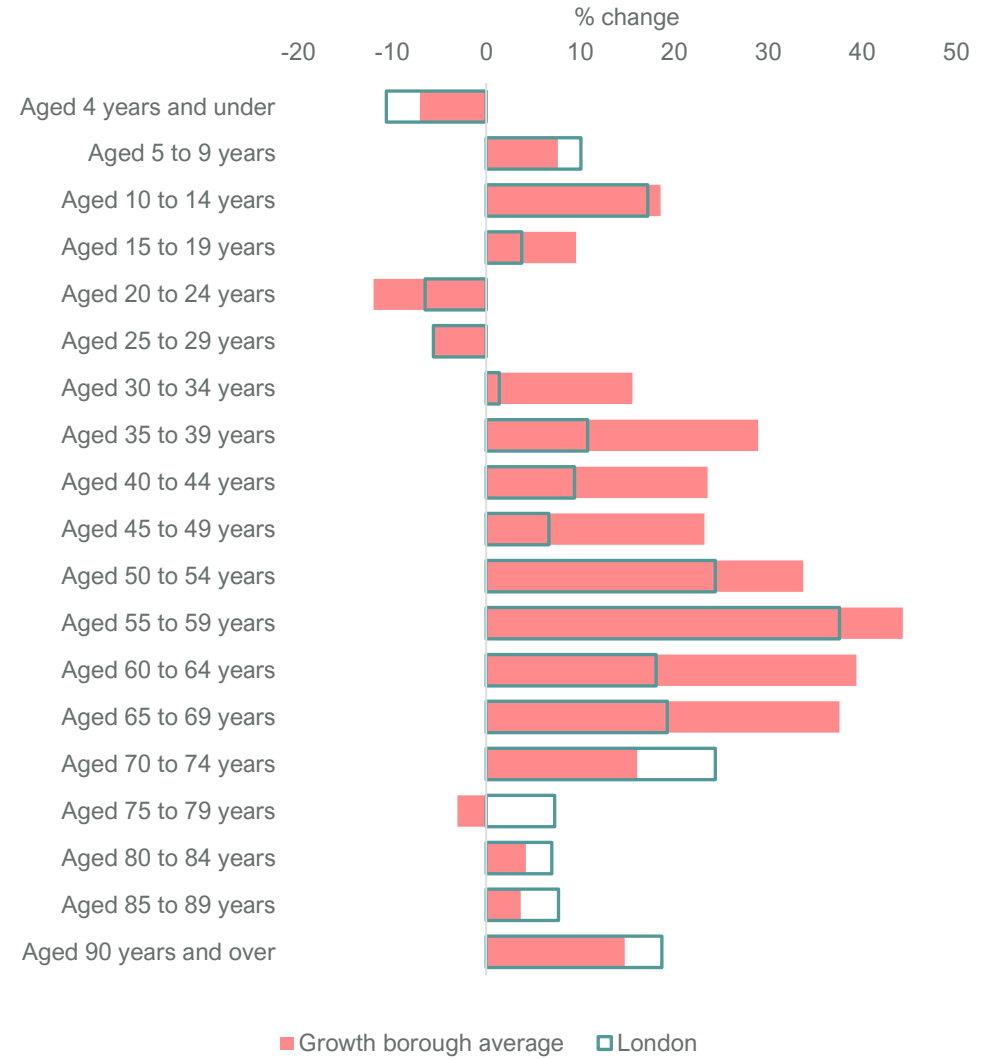


% of properties built between 2000-15

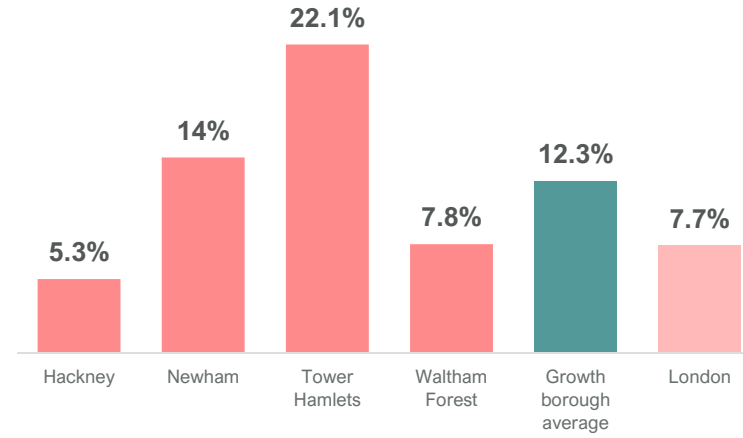
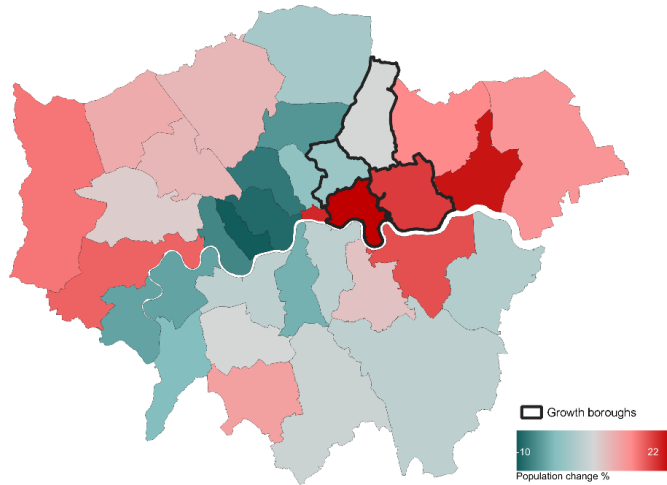


2000-2015

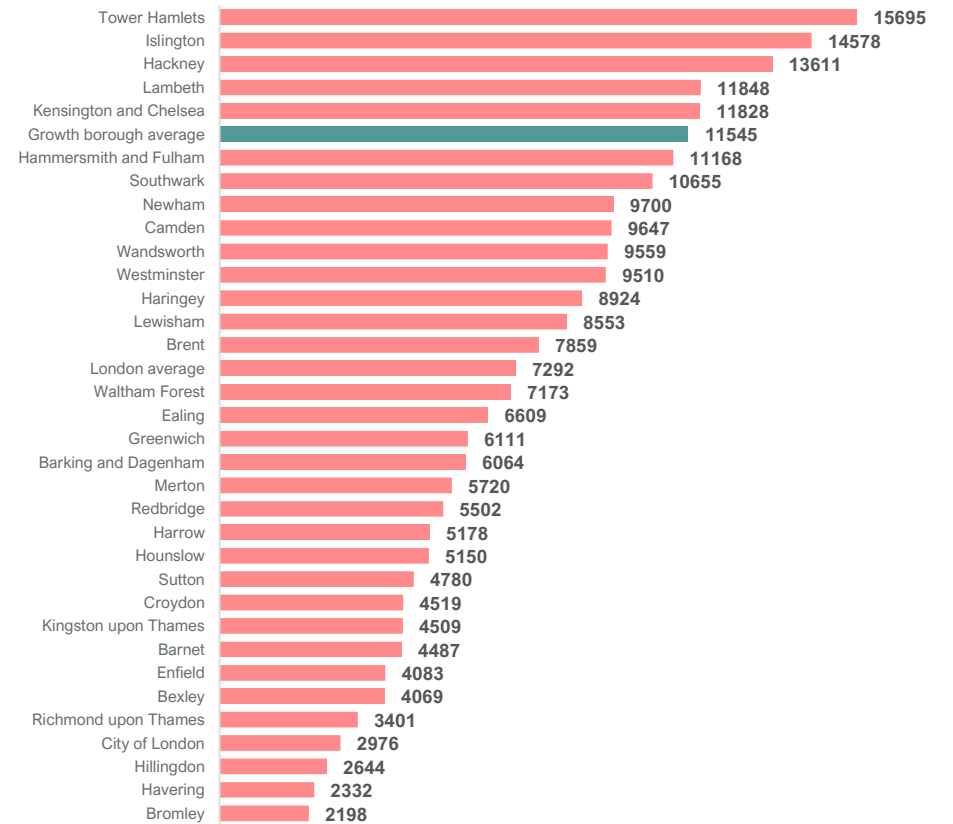
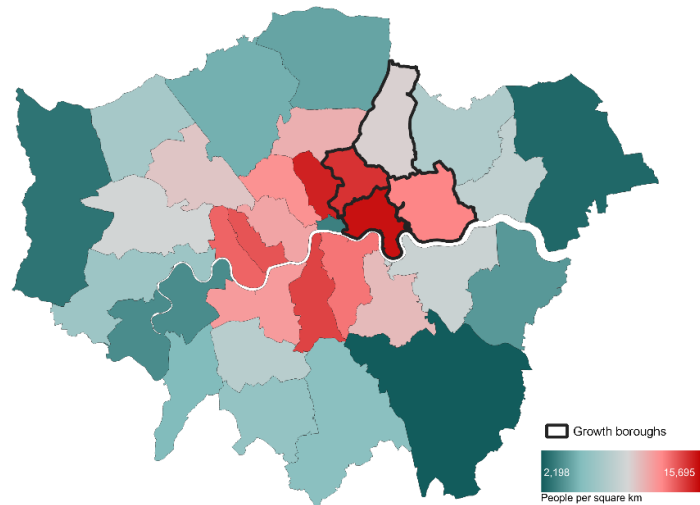
2021 Census – population change vs 2011 by age group



2021 Census – population change vs 2011

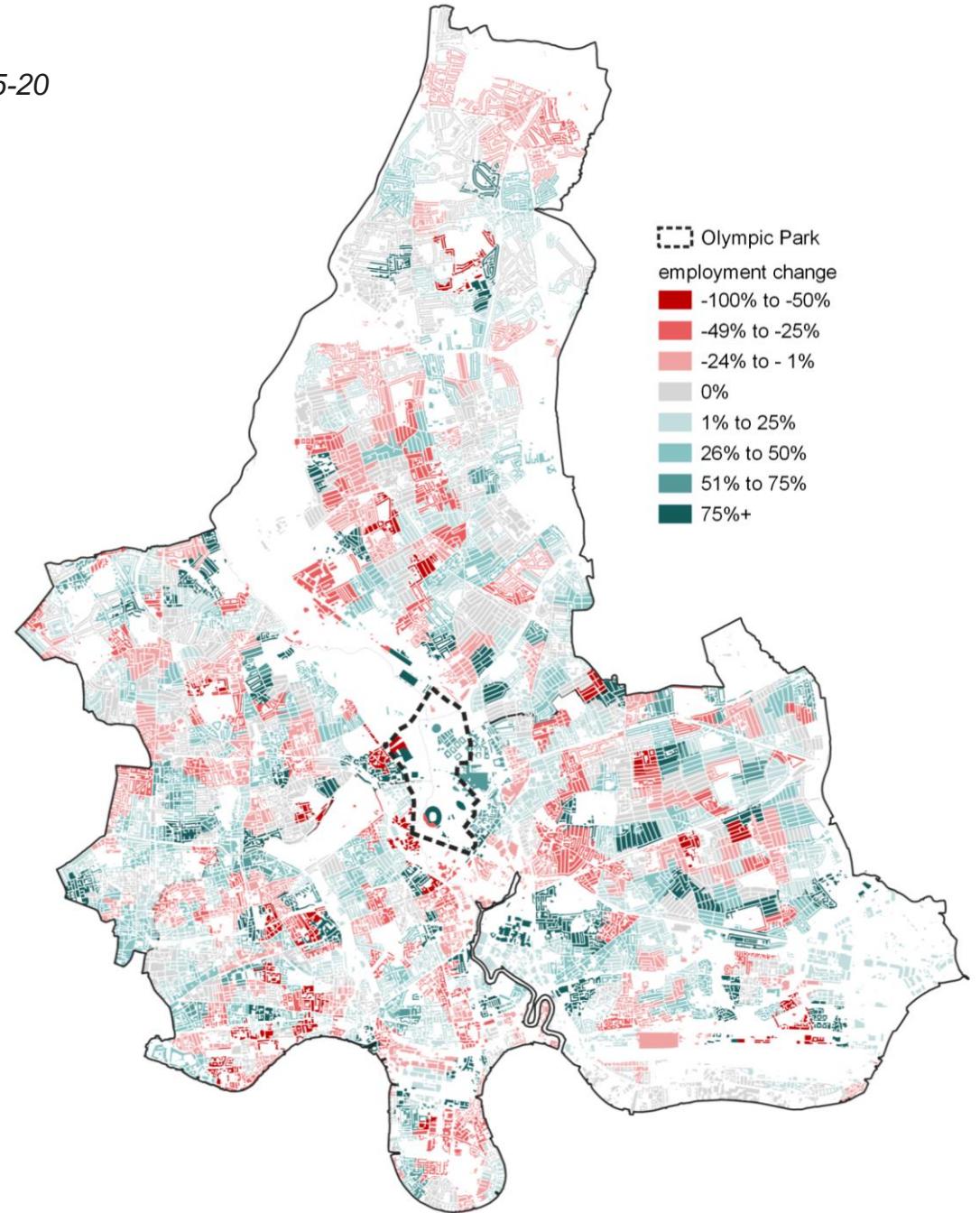


2021 Census – population density (people per sqkm)



| | Employment Growth (2015-2020) | Business Growth (2010-2021) |
|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Hackney (+21%) | Newham (+165%) |
| 2 | City of London (+20%) | Barking and Dagenham (+149%) |
| 3 | Newham (+17%) | Hackney (+149%) |
| 4 | Barking and Dagenham (+14%) | Growth borough average (+120%) |
| 5 | Growth borough average (+10%) | Waltham Forest (+109%) |
| 6 | Southwark (+7%) | Redbridge (+98%) |
| 7 | Bexley (+7%) | Greenwich (+87%) |
| 8 | Croydon (+7%) | Islington (+83%) |
| 9 | Hillingdon (+6%) | Tower Hamlets (+76%) |
| 10 | Havering (+5%) | City of London (+75%) |
| 11 | Greenwich (+5%) | Enfield (+72%) |
| 12 | Tower Hamlets (+5%) | Hillingdon (+70%) |
| 13 | Camden (+5%) | Harrow (+70%) |
| 14 | Waltham Forest (+4%) | Haringey (+69%) |
| 15 | Brent (+4%) | Lewisham (+66%) |
| 16 | Enfield (+3%) | Barnet (+64%) |
| 17 | Merton (+3%) | Camden (+64%) |
| 18 | Kensington and Chelsea (+2%) | Hounslow (+60%) |
| 19 | Wandsworth (+2%) | Brent (+58%) |
| 20 | Hammersmith and Fulham (+1%) | Southwark (+56%) |
| 21 | Bromley (+1%) | Merton (+55%) |
| 22 | Westminster (+1%) | Havering (+55%) |
| 23 | Ealing (0%) | Ealing (+55%) |
| 24 | Haringey (0%) | Bexley (+55%) |
| 25 | Redbridge (0%) | Croydon (+53%) |
| 26 | Islington (0%) | Lambeth (+50%) |
| 27 | Sutton (-1%) | Sutton (+48%) |
| 28 | Barnet (-2%) | Kingston upon Thames (+44%) |
| 29 | Harrow (-3%) | Bromley (+41%) |
| 30 | Hounslow (-4%) | Westminster (+35%) |
| 31 | Lewisham (-4%) | Wandsworth (+31%) |
| 32 | Richmond upon Thames (-5%) | Kensington and Chelsea (+30%) |
| 33 | Lambeth (-5%) | Hammersmith and Fulham (+28%) |
| 34 | Kingston upon Thames (-11%) | Richmond upon Thames (+28%) |

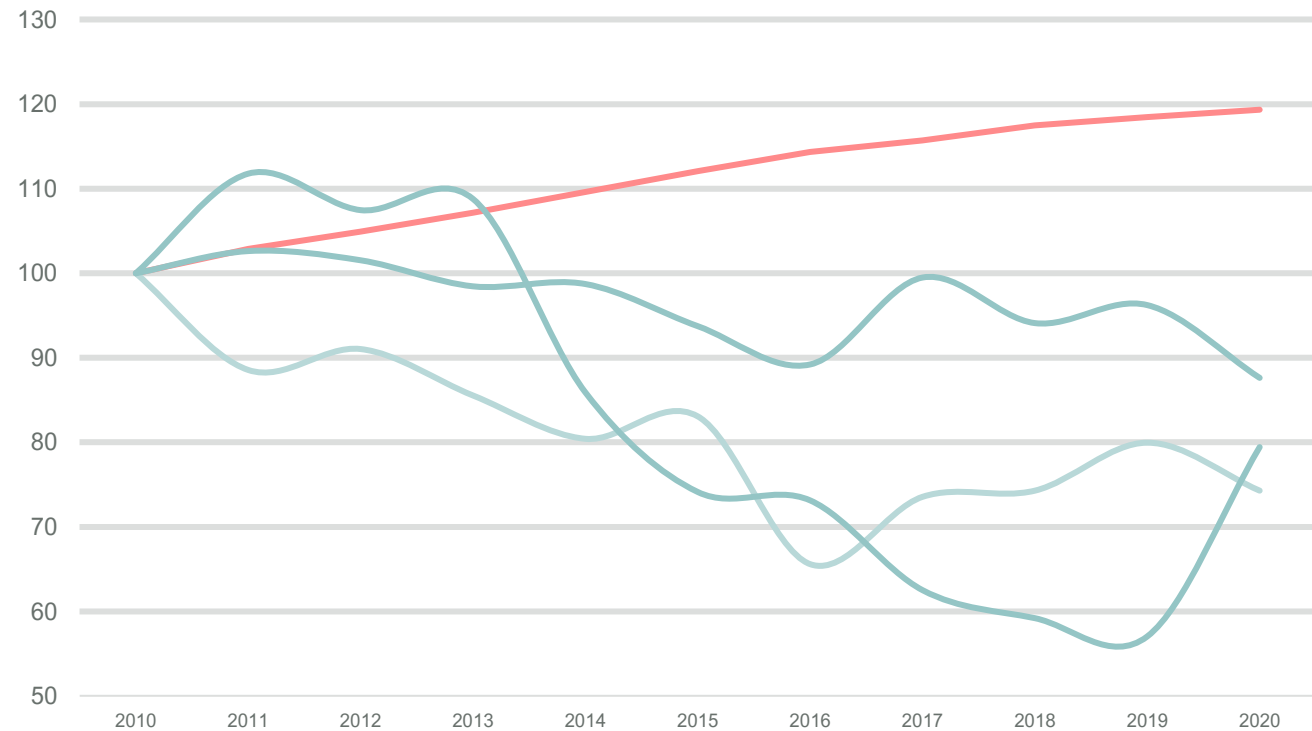
Employment change 2015-20



Importing Prosperity? Whilst the population has grown the absolute number of those experience basic indicators of deprivation has declined

- Due to steadfast focus on convergence, there is a risk that changes in the population could distort averages.
- Despite strong population growth over the past decade, absolute numbers have shrunk against several key traditional economic participation measures.

Indexed absolute change against core SRF indicators, 2010-2020, 2010=100



- Growth Borough Population
- # of residents with no qualifications (aged 16-64)
- # of residents who are economically inactive
- # of residents who are unemployed



And London's economic context has changed

- Traditional headline measures of prosperity are too blunt to reflect lived experience of the economy.
- Economic conditions plus climate emergency provides means that a reset is required.

+10%

People across the growth boroughs are economically active compared to 2010

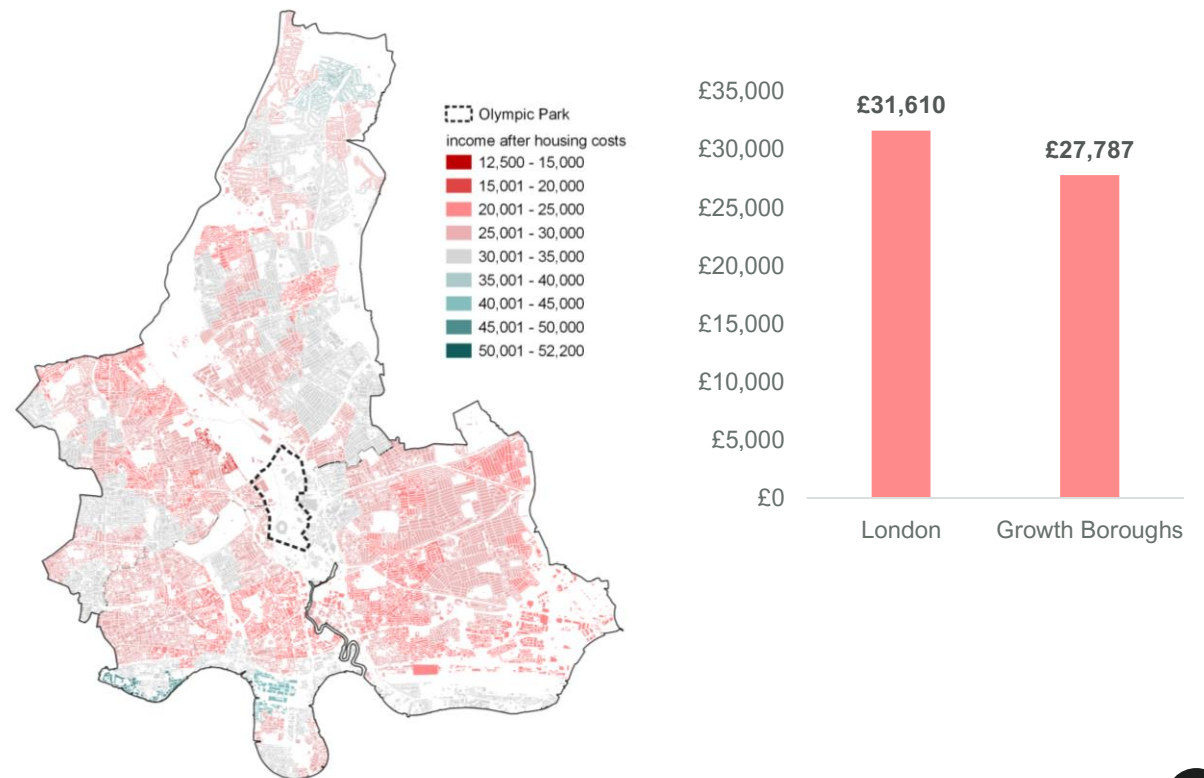
+8%

Growth in jobs in typically low paying sectors since 2015, compared to only 2% in London

+9.44%

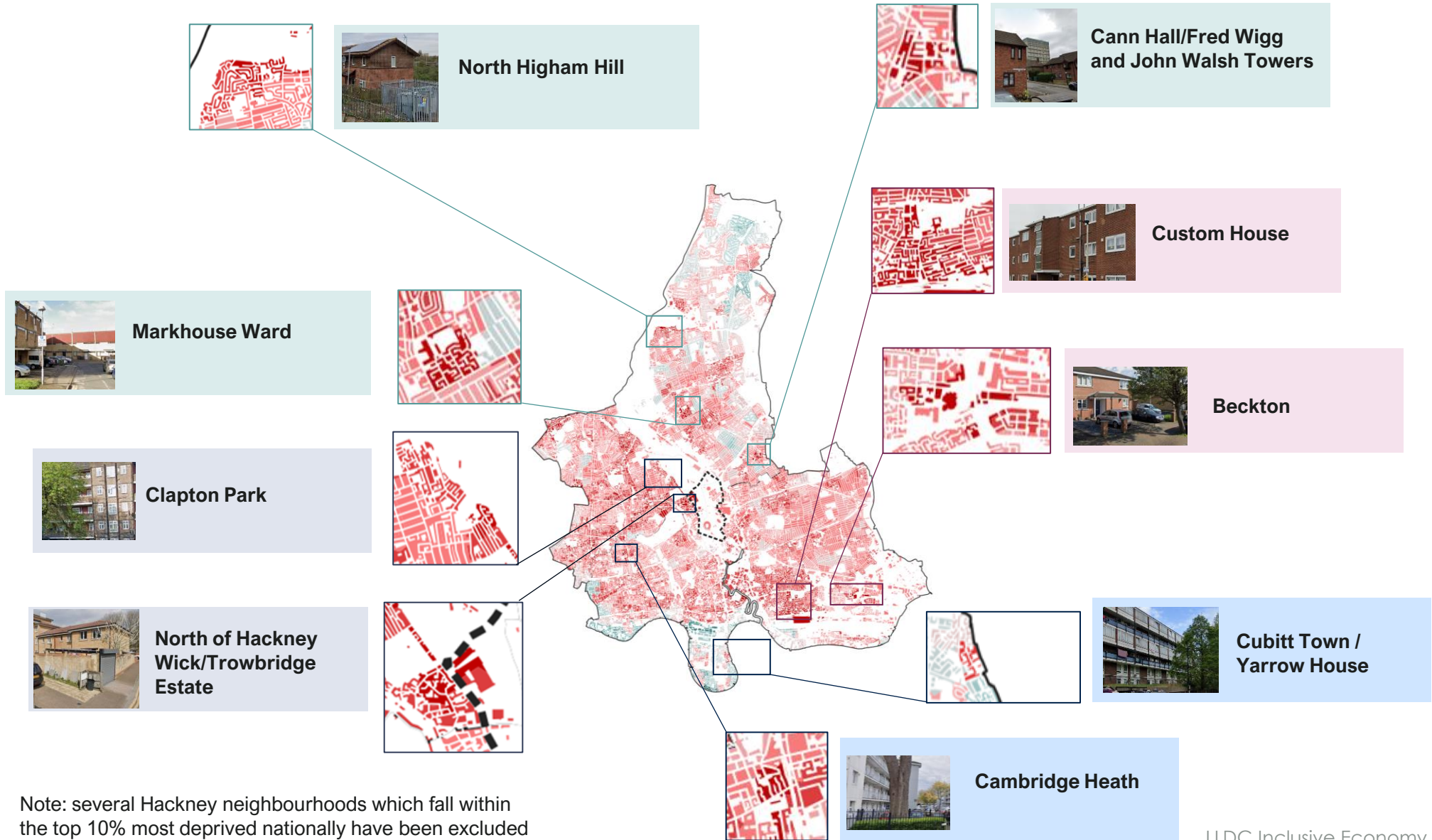
Year-on-year rent increase in Q2 2022 in London as a whole (Deposit Protection Scheme)

Net income after housing costs (£), 2018



Changing Local Context

Evidence indicates poverty and deprivation becoming more localised in specific neighbourhoods



Note: several Hackney neighbourhoods which fall within the top 10% most deprived nationally have been excluded for visual purposes

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