



Library Note

Regeneration of East London since the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games

On 6 July 2005, the International Olympic Committee announced that London would hold the 2012 summer Olympic and Paralympic Games. The London 2012 Olympic Games took place from 27 July to 12 August, and the Paralympic Games took place from 29 August to 9 September. A key theme of the UK's bid for the Olympic Games was the pledge to “create an extraordinary legacy” for the UK and the world. One of the five main themes which underpinned the UK's bid in 2005 for the 2012 Games was a legacy of regeneration for east London.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games were held across six London boroughs: Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest. Across a range of employment, health, income and skills indicators the six boroughs have historically scored less than the London average. The aim set out in the Strategic Regeneration Framework, which was published by the six boroughs in 2009, to bring these socio-economic indicators in east London up to a par with the rest of London over the course of twenty years, an aim known as convergence, received support from the Government and the Mayor of London. The Government reported in July 2015 that the range of convergence targets had fluctuated year on year with the overall position being one of improvement, especially against education targets. However, in relation to the employment rate it argued that the picture was more complex. The Government stated that while in 2012 the convergence gap was at its lowest, it had subsequently deteriorated back to 2009 levels. A new Convergence Strategy and Action Plan covering 2015–18 was published in July 2015.

On 20 May 2013, the House of Lords appointed a select committee to consider the “strategic issues for regeneration and sporting legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and to make recommendations”. The Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy examined a number of different aspects including the plans for the Olympic Park and the legacy for the ‘host boroughs’. The Committee published its report on 18 November 2013, the Government and the Mayor of London published their joint response in February 2014. In June 2015, the then Chairman of the Liaison Committee, Lord Sewel, wrote to the Government requesting a written update on the status of the recommendations made by the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Committee. The Government responded in July 2015.

On 5 November 2015, the House of Lords will debate the progress on regeneration in east London since the 2012 Games. This short Library Note provides an outline of the plans for regeneration in east London prior to the Games. It then provides a brief summary of some of the key findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy on regeneration in east London; outlines the Government's and the Mayor of London's response to the Committee's recommendations on this issue; and provides an overview of the progress report published by the Government and the Mayor in August 2015. It focuses in particular on the legacy strategies for housing, employment and skills, transport, and the development of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

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1. Background

On 6 July 2005, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) announced that London would hold the 2012 summer Olympic and Paralympic Games. The London 2012 Olympic Games took place from 27 July to 12 August, and the Paralympic Games took place from 29 August to 9 September. It was the third time that the United Kingdom had hosted the summer Games, and in each case it was held in London. In 1908, London was chosen to host the Games, replacing the chosen candidate Rome following the volcanic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1906, and in 1948, London was again requested by the IOC to hold the Games at short notice.¹

A key theme of the UK's 2005 bid for the Olympic Games was the pledge to "create an extraordinary legacy" for the UK and the world.²

2. Legacy Plans for Regeneration in East London before the Games

Five main themes underpinned the UK's bid in 2005 for the 2012 Games, one of which was a legacy of regeneration. The five main themes were:

- Delivering the experience of a lifetime for athletes
- Leaving a legacy for sport in the UK
- Benefiting the community through regeneration
- Supporting the IOC and the Olympic Movement
- Compact, iconic and well-connected venues³

The Olympic bid was based on a plan to regenerate east London.⁴ On the day it was announced that London had been awarded the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Jack Straw, the then Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, stated that:

London's bid was built on a special Olympic vision. That vision is of an Olympic games that will be not only a celebration of sport but a force for regeneration. The games will transform one of the poorest and most deprived areas of London. They will create thousands of new jobs and homes. They will offer new opportunities for business in the immediate area and throughout London.⁵

In November 2009, the Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) was published. It set out the legacy plans for the communities that were scheduled to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games. It stated that:

The SRF sets out an ambitious legacy vision that is unrivalled anywhere in local government: within 20 years, the communities who host the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games will enjoy the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London. This is often called the principle of convergence.⁶

¹ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 22.

² Department for Culture, Media and Sport, [Beyond 2012: The London 2012 Legacy Story](#), April 2012, p 8.

³ The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Limited London 2012, [London 2012 Olympic Games Official Report: Volume 1](#), June 2013, p 23.

⁴ *ibid*, p 24.

⁵ HC *Hansard*, 6 July 2005, [col 404](#).

⁶ House of Lords Library, [Debate on 8 November: Olympic and Paralympic Games Legacy](#), 6 November 2012, LLN 2012/037, p 16.

In 2010, the Coalition Government set out its commitment to regeneration in east London as part of its Olympic and Paralympic legacy plan. In May 2010, the Prime Minister, David Cameron, said “let’s make sure the Olympics legacy lifts east London from being one of the poorest parts of the country to one that shares fully in the capital’s growth and prosperity”.⁷ In December 2010, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport published the report, *Plans for the Legacy from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*. The report provided an overview of the Government’s strategy for regeneration, stating that the Government would ensure the Olympic Park would be “developed after the Games as one of the principal drivers of regeneration in east London”. It explained that:

The Games were sited in Stratford, east London, deliberately, to exploit the opportunities they present to develop and accelerate this regeneration agenda. [...] It is transforming the residential and business image and potential of east London and sets a new benchmark for sustainable development that will lead the way for future building in London. It provides local people with a new park and public realm improvements extending into the surrounding communities, world class social and sports facilities, and new housing, beginning with the 2,800 homes created after the Games by the conversion of the Olympic Village.⁸

3. Progress on Regeneration in East London since the Games

The Olympic and Paralympic Games were held across six London boroughs: Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest, with the Olympic Park itself in Newham. Prior to the Games, the boroughs were collectively known as the ‘host boroughs’.⁹ Since the Games they have often been referred to as the ‘growth boroughs’. Across a range of employment, health, income and skills indicators the six boroughs have historically scored less than the London average.¹⁰ The aim set out in the SRF to bring these socio-economic indicators in east London up to a par with the rest of London over the course of twenty years, an aim known as convergence, received support from the Government and the Mayor of London.¹¹ In 2011, the then six Olympic ‘host boroughs’ and the Mayor of London published the *Convergence Action Plan 2011–15*, to take forward collective actions towards meeting the convergence ambition.¹² It included measures to reduce the scale of disadvantage experienced by the ‘growth boroughs’ through higher educational attainment, achievement of greater skills qualifications, and increases in the number of economically active adults.

On 20 May 2013, the House of Lords appointed a select committee to consider the “strategic issues for regeneration and sporting legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and to make recommendations”.¹³ The House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy examined a number of different aspects including the plans for the Olympic Park and the legacy

⁷ Speech by David Cameron, Prime Minister, on ‘[Transforming the British Economy: Coalition Strategy for Economic Growth](#)’, 28 May 2010.

⁸ Department for Culture, Media and Sport, [Plans for the Legacy from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#), December 2010, p 11.

⁹ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 61.

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ *ibid.*; and HM Government and Mayor of London, [Inspired by 2012: The Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games—Third Annual Report Summer 2015](#), August 2015, p 40.

¹² Mayor of London et al, [Convergence Framework and Action Plan 2011–2015](#), January 2012, p 2.

¹³ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 23.

for the host boroughs. The Committee published its report on 18 November 2013, the Government and the Mayor of London published its joint response in February 2014, and the report was debated in the House of Lords on 19 March 2014.¹⁴

The Committee acknowledged that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games was an “outstanding success”.¹⁵ However it questioned whether the Government’s arrangement represented a “robust way to deliver the legacy”, arguing that there was a “lack of clear ownership”. It recommended that one minister, at Secretary of State level, should be given overall responsibility for the “many strands of the legacy”, and that the Mayor “be given lead responsibility and the necessary powers to take forward the vision for the future development of east London and create a lasting Olympic legacy in the capital”. In response to the Committee’s recommendations the Government and the Mayor of London stated that the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport was the cabinet minister responsible and accountable to Parliament for coordinating delivery of the legacy, and that responsibility for the east London legacy rested with the office of the Mayor of London. They further stated that:

This approach was formally established when the Department for Communities and Local Government devolved responsibility for east London legacy to the office of the Mayor of London in April 2012. At this time the Localism Act enabled the creation of the first ever Mayoral Development Corporation, as a consequence of which we are already seeing progress towards a long term sustainable future for the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, Stratford city and the wider surrounding area. The Mayor also continues to work closely with the east London boroughs and is supporting them to deliver, review and monitor the Convergence strategy and action plan.¹⁶

The Committee expressed disappointment that the Government did not respond “positively” to the suggestion that there needed to be “far more joining up in Government for the legacy to be maximised” but it welcomed that the Government and the Mayor of London “grasped the importance of the Mayor’s role in leading” the regeneration.¹⁷

In June 2015, the then Chairman of the Liaison Committee, Lord Sewel, wrote to the Government requesting a written update on the status of the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Committee’s recommendations.¹⁸ The Government responded in July 2015.

The following sections provide a brief summary of some of the Committee’s key findings and recommendations made in regards to the legacy of regeneration in east London. They also outline the Government’s and the Mayor of London’s response to the Committee’s recommendations on this subject, and provide an overview of the progress report published by the Government and the Mayor in August 2015. The sections focus in particular on housing, employment and skills, transport, and the development of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.

¹⁴ HL *Hansard*, 19 March 2014, [cols 216–68](#).

¹⁵ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 8.

¹⁶ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Government and Mayor of London Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Report](#), 13 February 2014, Cm 8814, p 31.

¹⁷ Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Lords Disappointed by Government Response to Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Findings](#), 13 February 2014.

¹⁸ The Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy was an ad hoc committee. The House of Lords Liaison Committee agreed in 2014 that a year after the publication of the report of an ad hoc committee it would carry out follow up work on the recommendations of such reports. Within this context, the then Chairman of Committees, Lord Sewel, in his capacity as Chairman of the Liaison Committee, wrote to John Whittingdale, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport; Letter from the then Chairman of Committees to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, on [Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 9 June 2015.

3.1 Housing

From April 2012, the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC), led by the Mayor of London, took over responsibility for the Olympic Park from the Olympic Park Legacy Company.¹⁹ The LLDC was assigned responsibility for selecting organisations to develop the park into a number of residential ‘neighbourhoods’ over the course of a 20-year period.

The East Village

The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) had responsibility for transforming the Athletes’ Village, post-Games, into accommodation suitable for residential use. More than 2,800 properties were made available in a ‘neighbourhood’ to be known as the East Village. The ODA agreed in August 2011, to sell 51 percent of the site to a partnership of Qatari Diar and Delancey, known as Get Living London (GLL), with the housing to be marketed as private rental accommodation.²⁰ The remaining 49 percent of the site was made available for affordable housing, of which 675 properties were for social rent, to be delivered by Triathlon Homes, a consortium of two housing associations and a development company. The House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy welcomed the provision of a “significant amount of affordable housing”, and the measures that were being taken to make the housing available to local people.²¹ Noting the “ambitious measures” to secure an “integrated mix of housing tenures” within the village, the Committee recommended that Triathlon Homes, GLL and LLDC monitored how it worked when fully occupied, and that they developed plans for “overcoming any identified challenges”. It further suggested that the office of the Mayor of London and the London borough of Newham also examined “how well the village is working” when fully occupied.²²

According to the Government’s progress report on the legacy of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, published in August 2015, all 675 social rental homes in the East Village were occupied.²³ Furthermore, all of the 704 intermediate affordable homes, it stated, had been rented or bought. The Government informed the House of Lords Liaison Committee in July 2015 that data collected by GLL indicated that 31 percent of GLL’s residents were from east London (E postcodes) and more than 50 percent of residents from east London had taken a three-year tenancy, with an average tenancy of 26 months.²⁴

New Neighbourhoods within the Park

The Legacy Communities Scheme (LCS), developed by the Legacy Corporation in 2011, set out plans for five new neighbourhoods in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.²⁵ It was granted outline

¹⁹ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 61; and House of Lords Library, [Debate on 8 November: Olympic and Paralympic Games Legacy](#), 6 November 2012, LLN 2012/037, p 16.

²⁰ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 63.

²¹ *ibid*, p 64.

²² *ibid*, pp 64–5.

²³ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Inspired by 2012: The Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games—Third Annual Report Summer 2015](#), August 2015, p 43.

²⁴ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Letter from John Whittingdale MP](#), 28 October 2015.

²⁵ The LCS was developed in consultation with the Local Planning Authority, the ‘growth boroughs’, local communities and other stakeholders; HM Government and Mayor of London, [Government and Mayor of London Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Report](#), 13 February 2014,

planning permission in September 2012.²⁶ The LLDC also set a minimum requirement of 20 percent affordable housing, with a “target of achieving 35 percent dependant on scheme viability”.²⁷ The first of the five new ‘neighbourhoods’ scheduled to be built in the Park was Chobham Manor. It was expected that around 70–75 percent of the properties would be family homes, with three bedrooms or more.²⁸

The Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy found that the precise definition of a ‘family home’ was contentious, and that there was a relatively high number of families in the surrounding boroughs who required more than three bedrooms.²⁹ It recommended that the LLDC undertook a “robust” assessment of the level of need within the area, and used this to require developers to make appropriate provision.³⁰ It stated that it was important that a “fair proportion of the housing in the Park, at least LLDC’s target of 35 percent”, was affordable and accessible to local residents, and recommended that the LLDC monitored this.³¹ In response to the Committee’s report, the Government and the Mayor of London stated that the LCS aimed to deliver as much affordable housing as possible, and that the LLDC would continue to work with the Greater London Authority (GLA), East London Housing Partnership and the ‘growth boroughs’ to ensure that affordable housing nominations met local and London-wide housing needs.³²

The Government informed the House of Lords Liaison Committee that since the publication of the report from Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy there had been “significant developments on the Park”.³³ According to the Government, construction on Chobham Manor is still continuing, with the first residents scheduled to move in at the end of 2015.³⁴ It has reported that 28 percent of the 828 homes will be affordable, and 75 percent of the homes will be family housing. In March 2015, Balfour Beatty and Places for People were appointed as the development partner for East Wick and Sweetwater neighbourhoods which will include 30 percent affordable housing and 500 homes for private rent.³⁵ The Government has stated that to maintain the scheme’s viability, the LCS was amended in March 2014 to set the upper affordable housing target at 31 percent.³⁶

Cm 8814, p 14; and House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 65.

²⁶ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Inspired by 2012: The Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games—Third Annual Report Summer 2015](#), August 2015, p 14.

²⁷ *ibid.*

²⁸ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 65.

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ *ibid.*, pp 65–6.

³¹ *ibid.*, p 7.

³² HM Government and Mayor of London, [Government and Mayor of London Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Report](#), 13 February 2014, Cm 8814, p 14.

³³ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Letter from John Whittingdale MP](#), 28 October 2015.

³⁴ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Inspired by 2012: The Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games—Third Annual Report Summer 2015](#), August 2015, p 43.

³⁵ *ibid.*, p 44.

³⁶ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Letter from John Whittingdale MP](#), 28 October 2015, Q 17.

3.2 Employment and Skills

The Government's 2010 Legacy Plan outlined the expectation that the Park itself would support between 8,000 and 10,000 jobs.³⁷ The ODA set out the aims for the employment of local people in its Equality, Inclusion, Employment and Skills policy, and set the benchmark for the employment of people from host boroughs at 15 percent.³⁸ The Mayor of London established two main Olympic employment projects, the Five Boroughs Skills and Employments project and the 2012 Employment Legacy project.

The House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy stated that it was apparent that employment opportunities were being created in and around the Park. However, it questioned to what extent local residents were benefitting.³⁹ The Committee argued that improved communication on the availability of new job opportunities was needed.⁴⁰ It also called on the LLDC, employers, and the 'host boroughs' to develop a coordinated programme through which new opportunities could be targeted at local communities.⁴¹ The Committee also reasoned that the jobs would only be taken by local people if the skills base of the people in the area improved, and stated that investment in the short term to "secure the long-term dividend" was required. In response to the Committee's findings, the Government and the Mayor of London said that the LLDC worked closely with local job brokerages and Job Centre Plus to ensure local residents were aware of job opportunities on the Park. They also stated that the LLDC provided funding to local authorities for brokerage support and for residents to develop the necessary skills.⁴² In addition, the Government and Mayor of London explained that the LLDC was a key partner in the Convergence Creating Wealth, Reducing Poverty group, of which the GLA was also a member, which brought together the six 'growth boroughs' in a "partnership to deliver programmes and interventions across east London that will make a contribution to convergence".⁴³

According to the Government and the Mayor of London's annual progress report published in August 2015, there were 54 apprenticeships created in 2014.⁴⁴ It stated that the total number of apprentices who had worked on the Park following the Games in 2012 was 124, with 88 percent coming from the local area. In addition, the Government said it was expected that 15,000 jobs would be created on the Park by 2025. The Government also reported that in March 2015, the LLDC delivered workshops and skills taster sessions to nearly 1,000 young people from 26 local schools and colleges. Furthermore, in 2014 more than 600 local residents received specialist construction training.

Nevertheless, the Government informed the House of Lords Liaison Committee in July 2015 that while the convergence gap in the employment rate in the 'growth boroughs' had been at its

³⁷ Department for Culture, Media and Sport, [Plans for the Legacy from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#), December 2010, p 12.

³⁸ House of Lords Library, [Debate on 8 November: Olympic and Paralympic Games Legacy](#), 6 November 2012, LLN 2012/037, p 18.

³⁹ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, pp 69–70.

⁴⁰ *ibid*, p 70.

⁴¹ *ibid*, p 7.

⁴² HM Government and Mayor of London, [Government and Mayor of London Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Report](#), 13 February 2014, Cm 8814, p 17.

⁴³ *ibid*, p 18.

⁴⁴ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Inspired by 2012: The Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games—Third Annual Report Summer 2015](#), August 2015, p 44.

lowest in 2012, it had subsequently deteriorated back to 2009 levels.⁴⁵ The Government explained that the six ‘growth boroughs’, in partnership with the Mayor of London and other partners, had developed a new Convergence Strategy and Action Plan covering 2015–18. It stated that:

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 2022.⁴⁶

The Government also reported that the statistics against a range of convergence targets had fluctuated year on year, but the overall position had been one of improvement, especially against education targets where the convergence gap had “narrowed impressively”.⁴⁷

3.3 Transport Infrastructure

Between 2005 and 2012 around £6.5 billion was invested into transport infrastructure, principally in London, to support the Olympic and Paralympic Games.⁴⁸ The House of Lords Committee on the Olympic and Paralympic Games were told that the plans for the investment had been in place before the Games, but that the “Olympics gave the plans an imperative and level of focus”. The Committee found that the investment into the transport infrastructure in east London had “significantly enhanced the connectivity” of Stratford and the surrounding area. It also praised the success of the Javelin service, which used Southeastern trains on the High Speed One (HS1) line to take passengers from St Pancras to Stratford in seven minutes. The Committee recommended that the Javelin high speed trains were made available to regular users of the transport system, through Travelcard and Oystercard services.

The Committee were also told that Stratford International had received more than £1 billion of public investment to equip it for high speed, international services.⁴⁹ However, it found that no international service was using the station, which was opened in 2009. The Committee stated that it “did not get the sense that there was any over-arching ownership or coordination of this issue within Government”. It recommended that the Department of Transport took “proper ownership of the unsolved problem”.⁵⁰

In November 2014, the Government and the Mayor of London stated in their response to the Committee’s findings that TfL was in discussions with the Department for Transport with a view to facilitate the use of Oystercard and contactless bank card payments on the link between St Pancras and Stratford International.⁵¹ In July 2015, the Government informed the House of Lords Liaison Committee that Southeastern were continuing to work with TfL on this issue.⁵²

⁴⁵ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Letter from John Whittingdale MP](#), 28 October 2015, Q 16.

⁴⁶ *ibid.*

⁴⁷ *ibid.*

⁴⁸ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14, p 73.

⁴⁹ *ibid.*, p 74.

⁵⁰ *ibid.*, p 7.

⁵¹ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Government and Mayor of London Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Report](#), 13 February 2014, Cm 8814, p 19.

⁵² House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Letter from John Whittingdale MP](#), 28 October 2015, Q 19.

In regards to the Committee's recommendations for securing international services at Stratford International, the Government and the Mayor of London said that they "understood the desire" to see international services stopping at the station.⁵³ However, they stated that the "question of station stops is a commercial matter for the operator, and one on which the Government cannot intervene". Nevertheless, the Government said that it would continue to promote the station to potential international operators.⁵⁴ In its update to the Liaison Committee in July 2015, the Government informed the Committee that there were still no international services using Stratford International.⁵⁵ It reiterated that the Government was supportive of more extensive use of the HSI network to improve rail connections with continental Europe.

3.4 Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park

The LLDC was made responsible in April 2012 for the development of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park for legacy usage. In February 2014, the Government and the Mayor of London set out the long term vision for the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.⁵⁶ Included in their plans was the aspiration that by 2022, the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park would be the "centrepiece of an integrated, inclusive and accessible district of London including a new higher education and cultural quarter".

In December 2014, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne, announced in the Autumn Statement that the Government would provide £141 million to Olympicopolis: a cultural and educational complex in the Park.⁵⁷ The Government informed the House of Lords Liaison Committee in July 2015 that:

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.⁵⁸

The LLDC projects that Olympicopolis will deliver 3,000 jobs, 1.5 million additional visitors and £2.8 billion of "economic value to Stratford and the surrounding area".⁵⁹

According to the Government's 2015 progress report, the Park also now houses a number of supporting venues, such as the Lee Valley VeloPark and London Aquatics Centre, which are open for regular community use, as well as the ArcelorMittal Orbit which it states is a "unique attraction in east London" providing "spectacular views and a number of extremely popular events".⁶⁰ It also stated that construction started in October 2014 to transform the former Press and Broadcast Centres, now called Here East, into a digital campus, "bringing together

⁵³ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Government and Mayor of London Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Report](#), 13 February 2014, Cm 8814, p 19.

⁵⁴ *ibid*, p 20.

⁵⁵ House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [Letter from John Whittingdale MP](#), 28 October 2015, Q 18.

⁵⁶ HM Government and Mayor of London, [The Long Term Vision for the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#), February 2014, p 14.

⁵⁷ HM Treasury, [Autumn Statement 2014](#), December 2014, Cm 8961, p 40.

⁵⁸ *ibid*.

⁵⁹ HM Government and Mayor of London, [Inspired by 2012: The Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games—Third Annual Report Summer 2015](#), August 2015, p 42.

⁶⁰ *ibid*.

business, technology, media, education and data". The Government projects that it will deliver over 7,500 jobs, including 5,300 directly on-site and a further 2,200 in the local community.⁶¹

4. Selected Further Reading

HM Government and Mayor of London, [*Inspired by 2012: The Legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games—Third Annual Report Summer 2015*](#), August 2015

HM Government and Mayor of London, [*The Long Term Vision for the Legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*](#), February 2014

House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [*Keeping the Flame Alive: The Olympic and Paralympic Legacy*](#), 18 November 2013, HL Paper 78 of session 2013–14

HM Government and Mayor of London, [*Government and Mayor of London Response to the House of Lords Select Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Report*](#), 13 February 2014, Cm 8814

House of Lords Committee on Olympic and Paralympic Legacy, [*Letter from John Whittingdale MP*](#), 28 October 2015

Debate on 'Report of the Olympic and Paralympic Legacy Committee', HL *Hansard*, [cols 216–68](#)

Department for Culture, Media and Sport, [*Plans for the Legacy from the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*](#), December 2010

The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Limited London 2012, [*London 2012 Olympic Games Official Report: Volume 1*](#), June 2013

Mayor of London et al, [*Convergence Framework and Action Plan 2011–2015*](#), January 2012

Mayor of London et al, [*Convergence Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2018*](#), July 2015

House of Lords Library, [*Debate on 8 November: Olympic and Paralympic Games Legacy*](#), 6 November 2012

House of Commons Library, [*Olympic Games and Regeneration 2007–12*](#), 7 February 2012, SN3742

Oxford Economics, [*London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*](#), July 2012

Economist Intelligence Unit, [*Legacy 2012: Understanding the Impact of the Games*](#), September 2012

⁶¹ *ibid*, p 43.