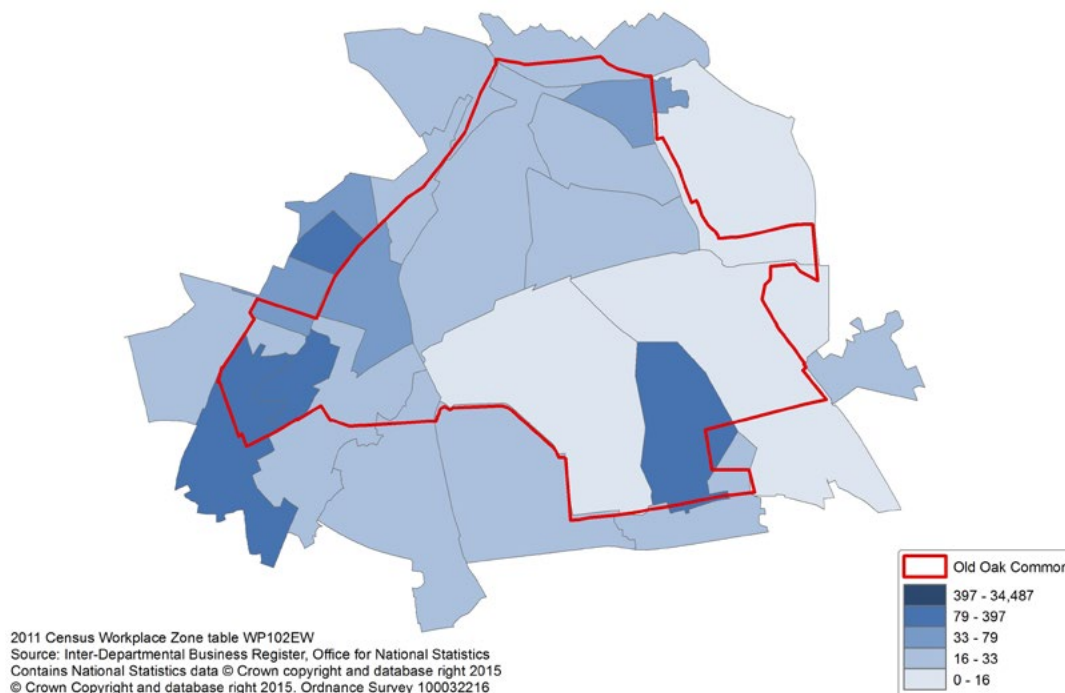


Appendix to Chapter 2 - The spatial characteristics of London

Section A: Development Areas A.1 Old Oak common

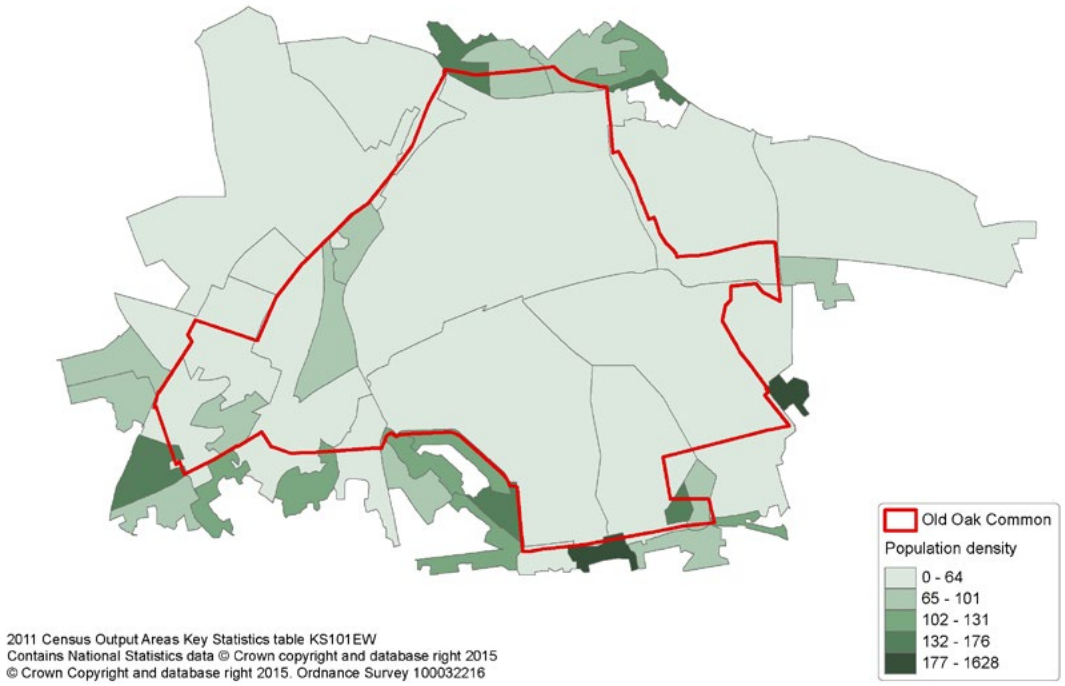
In 2011 it can be seen from Maps A.1 and A.2 that both employment and population were both relatively low in Old Oak Common.

Map A.1: Employment density in 2011 in Old Oak Common (person per hectare)



Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

Map A.2: Population density in 2011 in Old Oak Common (person per hectare)

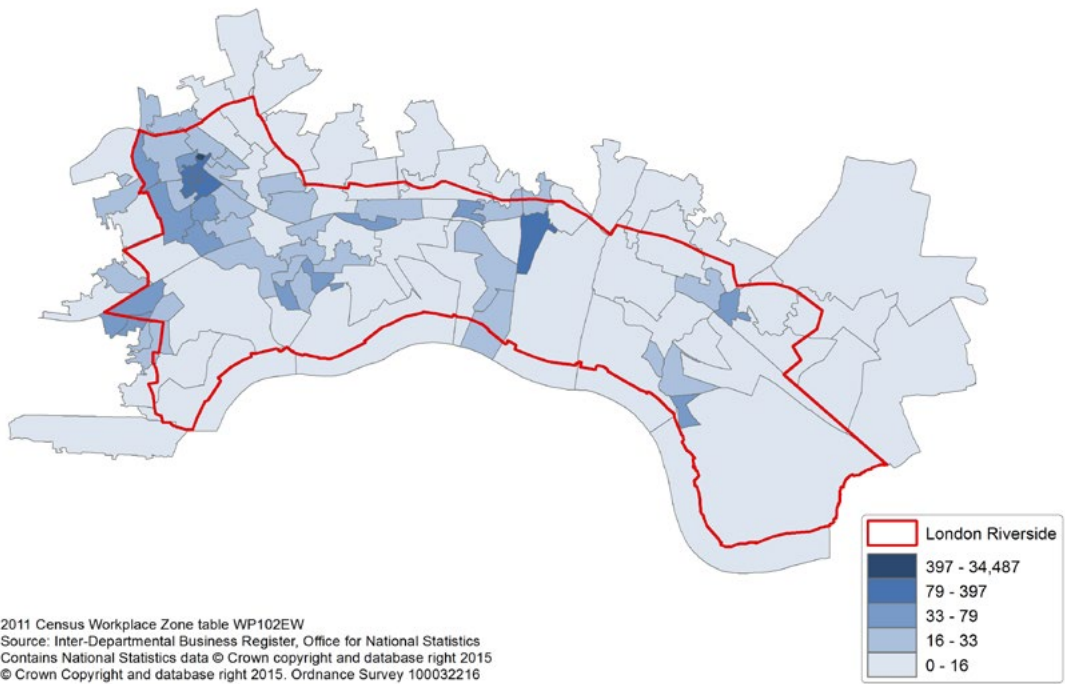


Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

A.2 London Riverside

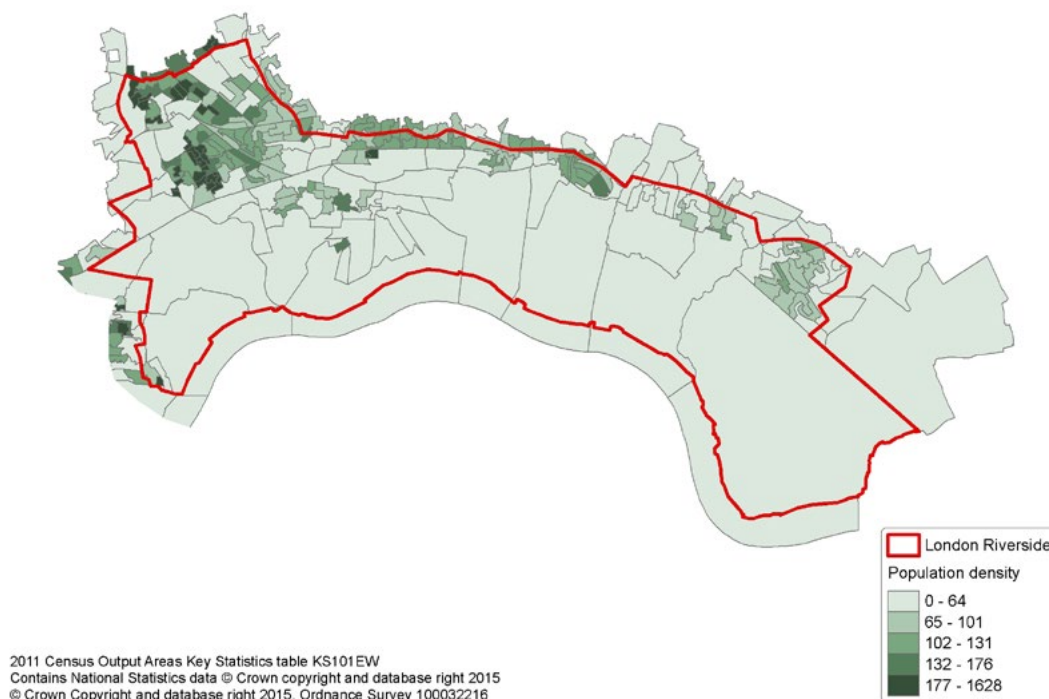
Map A.3 shows that in 2011 London Riverside had relatively low employment density although with higher density to its east and in its centre, while Map A.4 shows that its population per hectare was more concentrated to its north east and along its northern fringe.

Map A.3: Employment density in 2011 in Barking Riverside (person per hectare)



Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

Map A.4: Population density in 2011 in Barking Riverside (person per hectare)

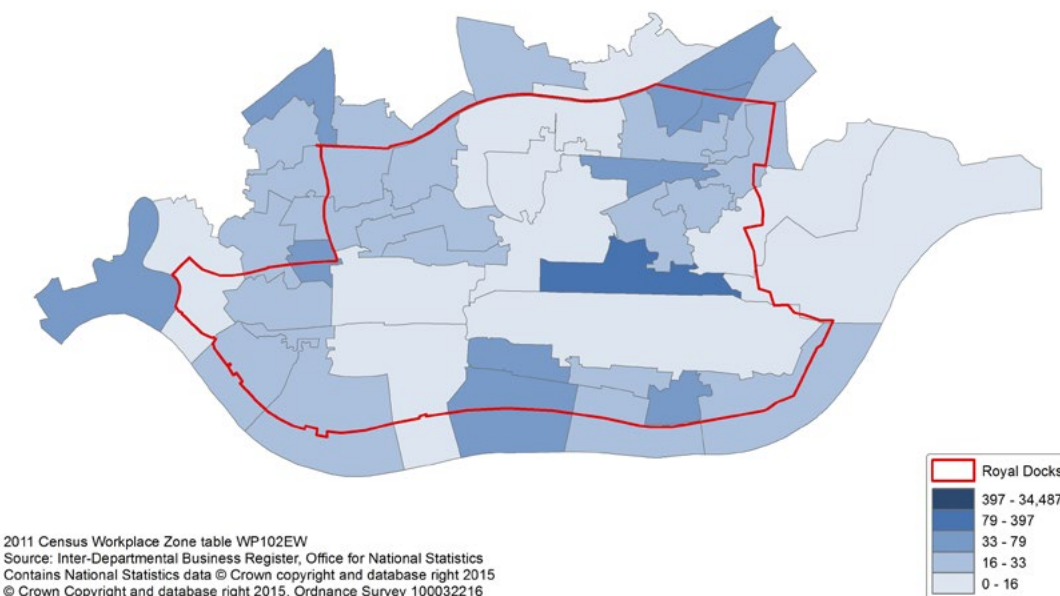


Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

A.3 Royal Docks

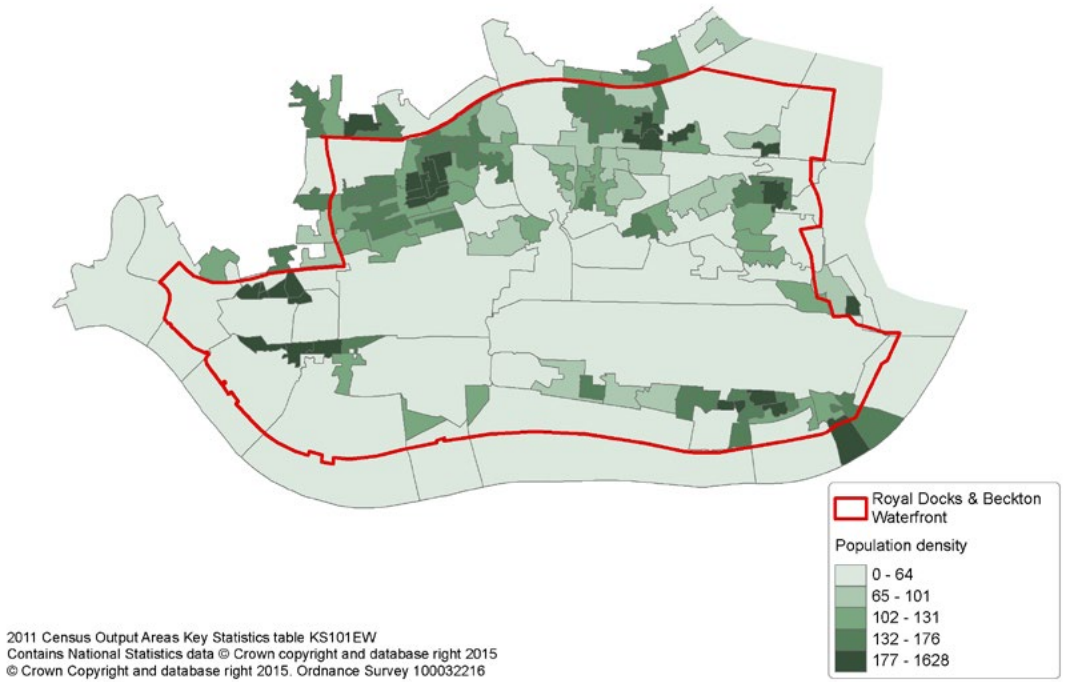
As was the case with London Riverside it can be seen from Map A.5 that employment in the Royal Docks in 2011 was more concentrated around its edge, while for population (Map A.6) the situation is similar in the centre of the area with relatively little population but more varied around the edges.

Map A.5: Employment density in 2011 in the Royal Docks (person per hectare)



Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

Map A.6: Population density in 2011 in the Royal Docks (person per hectare)

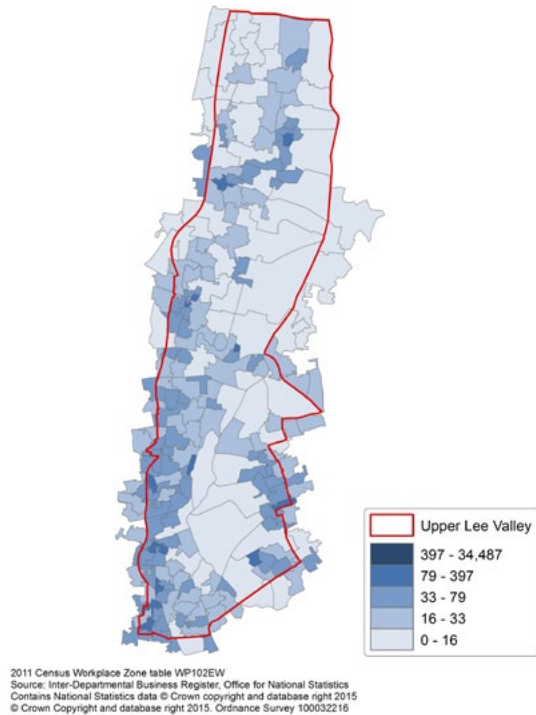


Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

A.4 Upper Lee Valley

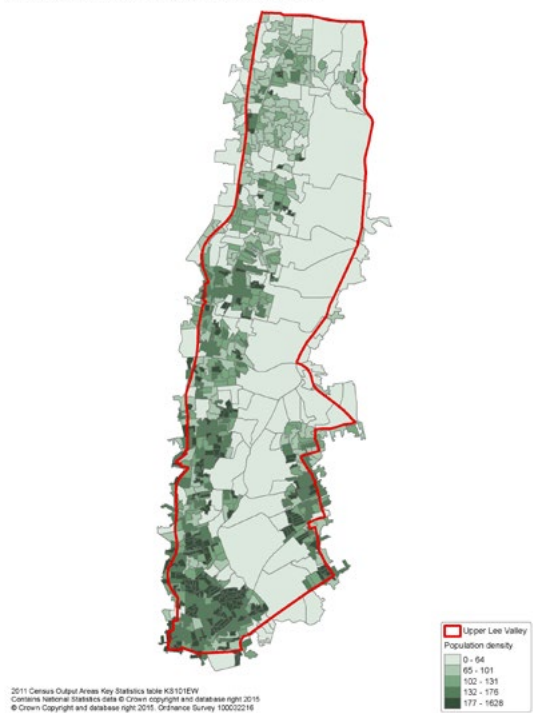
Map A.7 shows a vein of moderately concentrated employment running through the Upper Lee Valley, while Map A.8 shows a generally similar population density pattern, with the population density being more intense on the eastern and bottom western edge of the area.

Map A.7: Employment density in 2011 in the Upper Lee Valley (person per hectare)



Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

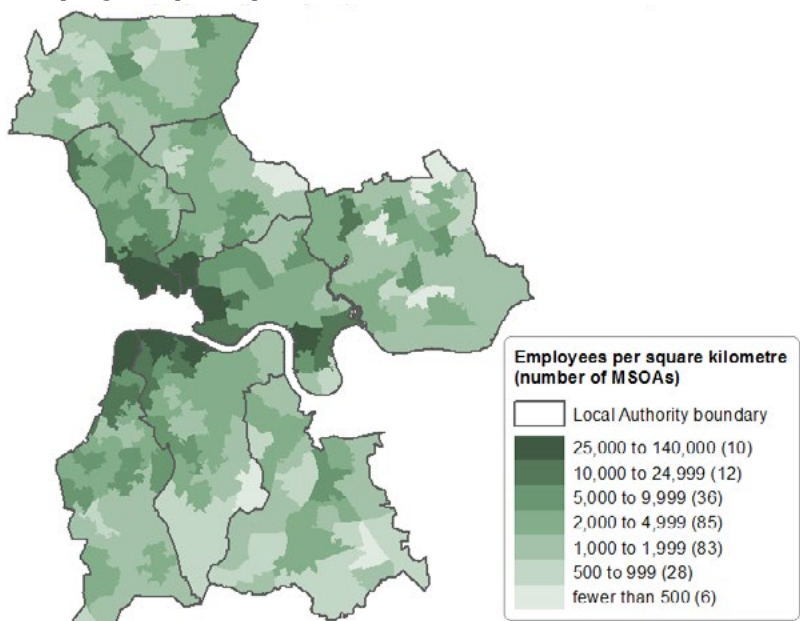
Map A.8: Population density in 2011 in the Upper Lee Valley (person per hectare)



Source: Census and GLA Intelligence Unit analysis

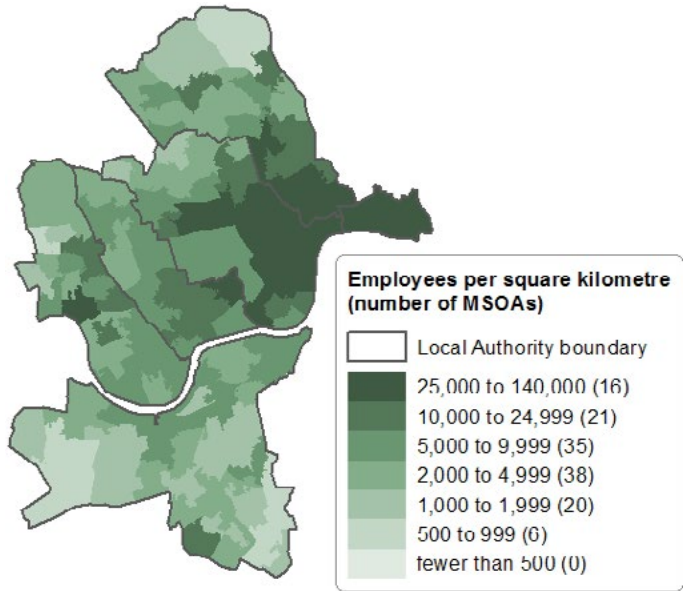
Section B Employment location and specialisation

Map B.1: Number of employees per square kilometre in 2013 in Inner London - East



Source: BRES

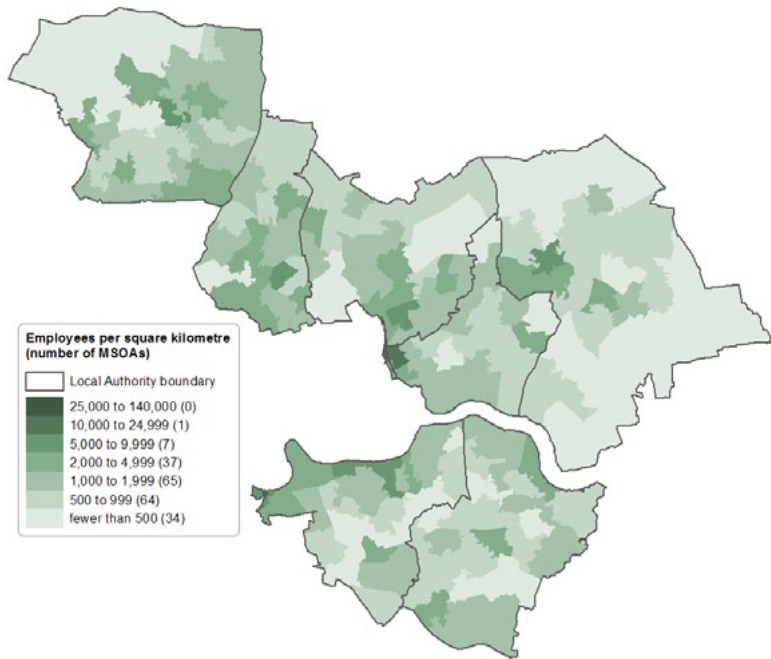
Map B.2: Number of employees per square kilometre in 2013 in Inner London - West



Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
 Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics
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Source: BRES

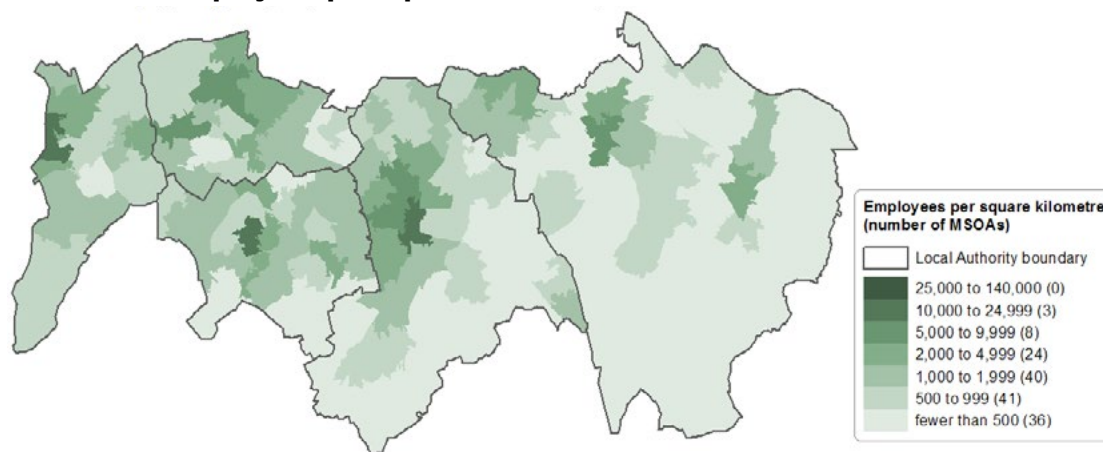
Map B.3: Number of employees per square kilometre in 2013 in Outer London – East & North East



Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
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Source: BRES

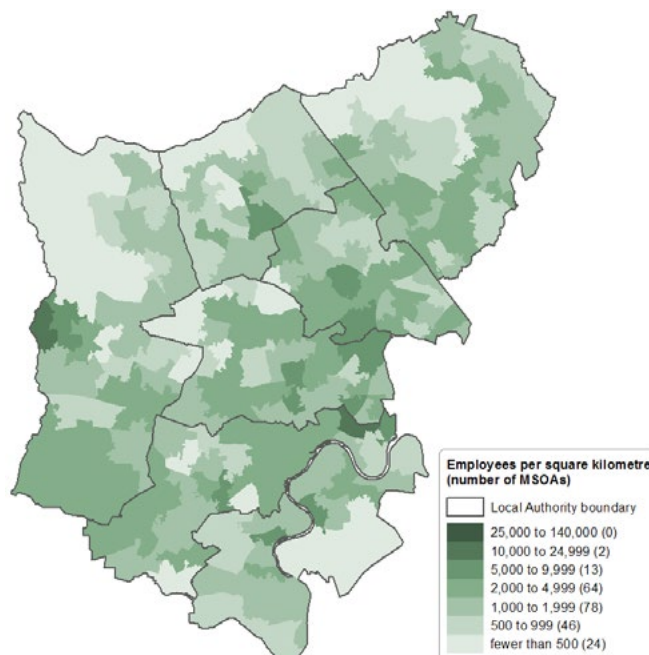
Map B.4: Number of employees per square kilometre in 2013 in Outer London – South



Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
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Source: BRES

Map B.5: Number of employees per square kilometre in 2013 in Outer London – West & North West



Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
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Source: BRES

B.1 The science and technology category¹³⁶

The Science and Technology category (STC) is heavily represented in fast growing sectors in the Capital. While London has particular strengths in the Digital technologies sub-category: with research carried out in 2012 suggesting there are over 23,000 Information and Communications Technology (ICT) and software companies based in London, the highest of any European city¹³⁷. Further, in the years between 2003 and 2014, there was a rise of 10.1 per cent in the number of employee jobs in the Science and Technology

category in the Greater South East. However, the rise in the number of these jobs in London alone - at 19.9 per cent - was nearly twice as great, accounting for around 75 per cent of the total rise of 207,200 in the Greater South East (see Table B.1).

Table B.1: Employee jobs in the STC

	London	East	South East	Greater South East
2003	786,700	450,000	805,800	2,042,500
2008	810,400	446,700	790,100	2,047,200
2013	901,900	449,200	821,200	2,172,300
2014	943,100	466,800	839,900	2,249,700
Change 2014/2003	156,400	16,800	34,100	207,200
% change 2014/2003	19.9	3.7	4.2	10.1

Source: ONS - IDBR¹³⁸ and GLA Economics calculations

As a proportion of total employee jobs, Table B.2 shows that the number in London in Science and Technology has been broadly constant over the period under consideration. In the East it has fallen by around 2 percentage points, in the South East by around 1 percentage points and in the Greater South East it has also fallen by around 1 percentage point.

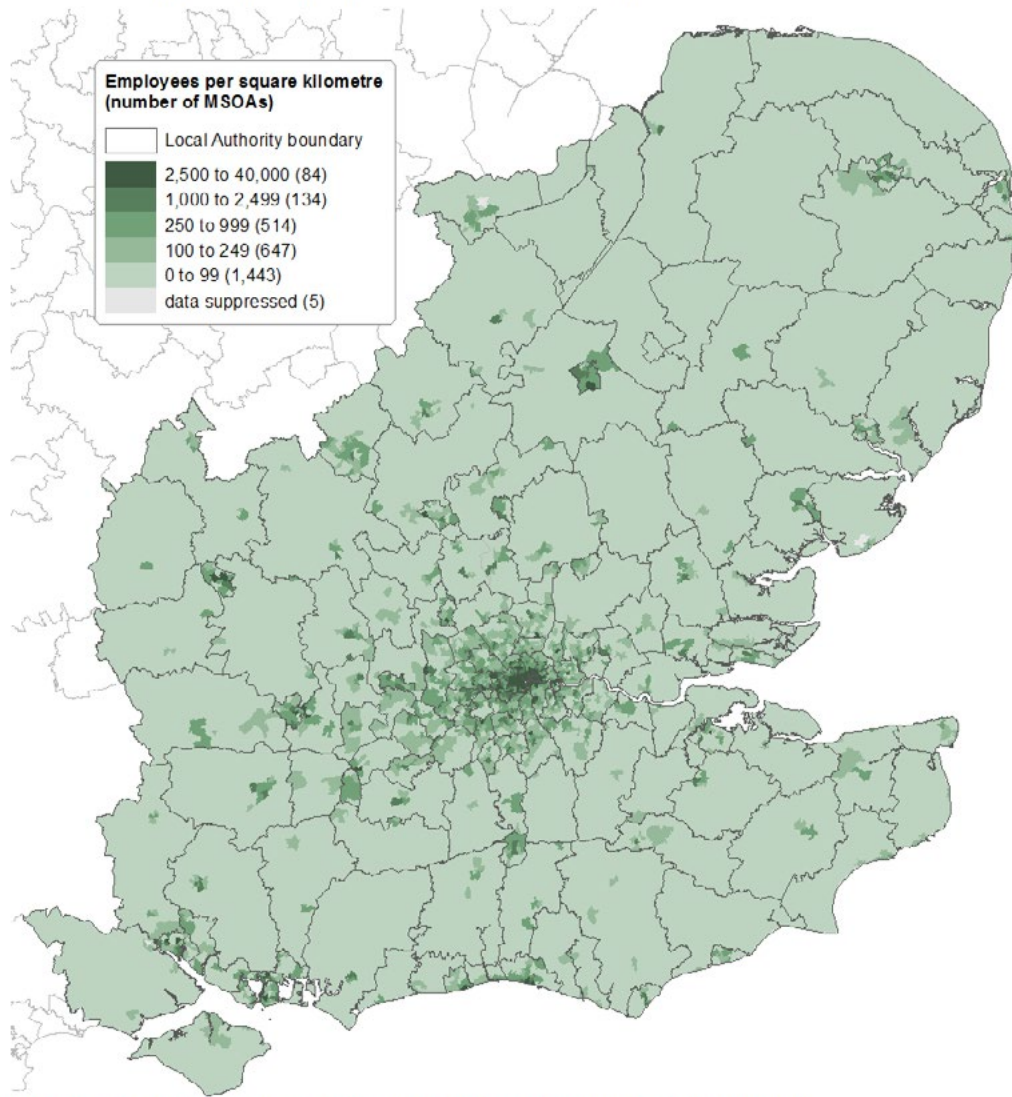
Table B.2: Employee jobs in Science and Technology as % of Total Employee Jobs

	London		East		South East		Greater South East	
	Science and Tech	% of Total	Science and Tech	% of Total	Science and Tech	% of Total	Science and Tech	% of Total
2003	786,700	20.8%	450,000	20.8%	805,800	23.6%	2,042,500	21.8%
2008	810,400	20.4%	446,700	19.3%	790,100	21.9%	2,047,200	20.7%
2013	901,900	20.6%	449,200	18.8%	821,200	22.3%	2,172,300	20.8%
2014	943,100	20.8%	466,800	18.9%	840,000	22.3%	2,249,800	20.9%

Source: ONS - IDBR and GLA Economics calculations

Maps B.6 to B.8 below show the spatial characteristics of STC jobs, in the Greater South East, London and Inner London in detail. Map A.6 shows a concentration of Science and Technology employee jobs along the M4 Corridor and around Southampton, Norwich, and Cambridge.

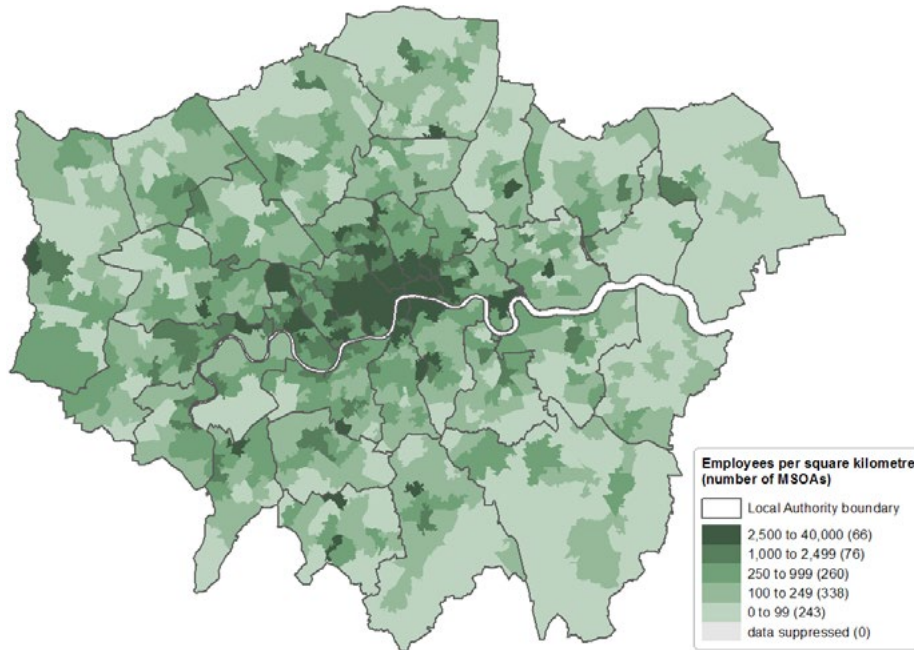
Map B.6: Employee jobs in the STC in the Greater South East, 2014



Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
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Map B.7 shows a concentration of Science and Technology employee jobs in central and western London and in Bromley (most likely related to the Princess Royal University Hospital).

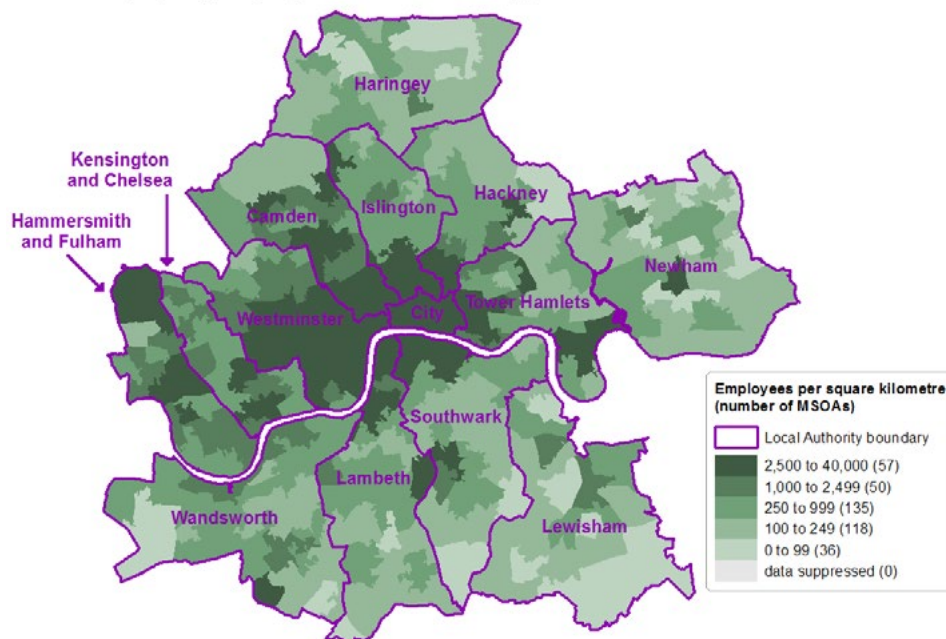
Map B.7: Employee jobs in the STC in London, 2014



Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
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Map B.8 shows a concentration of Science and Technology employee jobs bordering each other in the Boroughs of Camden, Islington, City, Tower Hamlets and Westminster, while also stretching slightly across the river towards Lambeth and Southwark, with a further concentration in northern and central Hammersmith and Fulham.

Map B.8: Employee jobs in the STC in Inner London, 2014

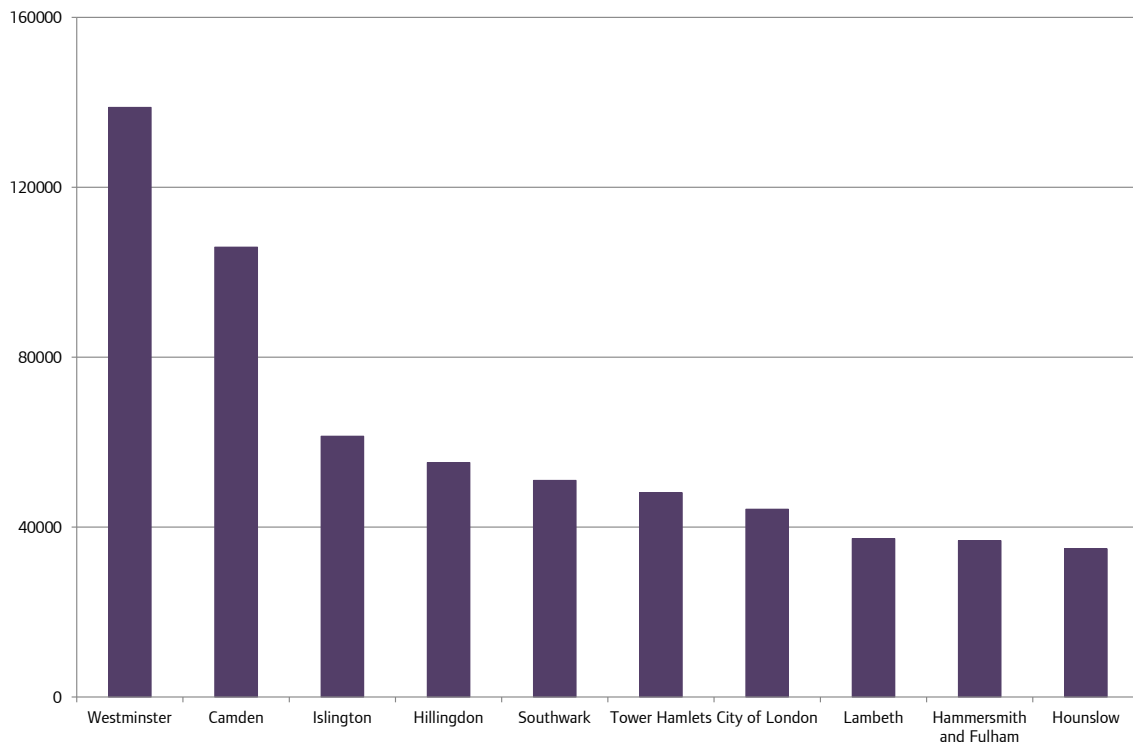


Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
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Turning to the London Boroughs, Figure B.1 shows the boroughs of London with Science and Technology category jobs in 2014 numbering over 30,000. As can be observed Westminster and Camden are pre-

eminent in Science and Technology category jobs in London with over 100,000 such jobs in each borough. However, Islington, Hillingdon and Southwark all showed strength in employment in this category with over 50,000 jobs in each of these boroughs.

Figure B.1: London Boroughs with the highest number of Science and Technology jobs in 2014



Source: ONS - IDBR

Table B.3 shows there has been a rise of over 36 per cent in the number of workplaces¹³⁹ in the Science and Technology category in the years 2003 to 2014 in the Greater South East, a much bigger rise than the noted above rise for the number of employees (up 10.1 per cent), implying a fall in the average number of employees per workplace. As with employees, the rise in workplaces in London (up 50.5 per cent) was stronger than the rise in either the Eastern region or the South East.

Table B.3: Workplace units in the STC

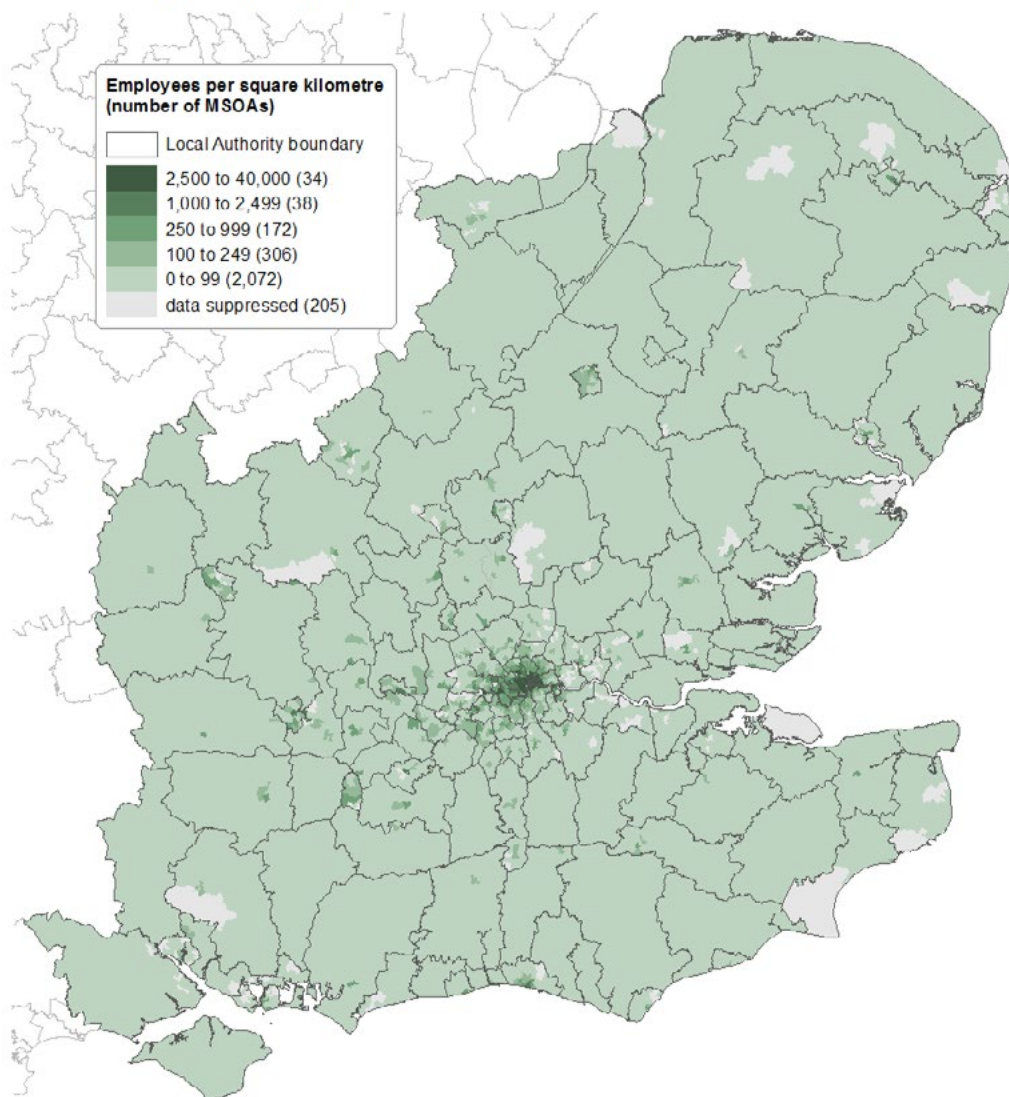
	London	East	South East	Greater South East
2003	67,845	36,635	64,920	169,400
2008	75,685	39,755	69,905	185,345
2013	92,965	43,035	77,980	213,980
2014	102,105	46,245	82,785	231,135
Change 2014/2003	+34,260	+9,610	+17,865	+61,735
% change 2014/2003	+50.5	+26.2	+27.5	+36.4

Source: ONS – IDBR and GLA Economics calculations

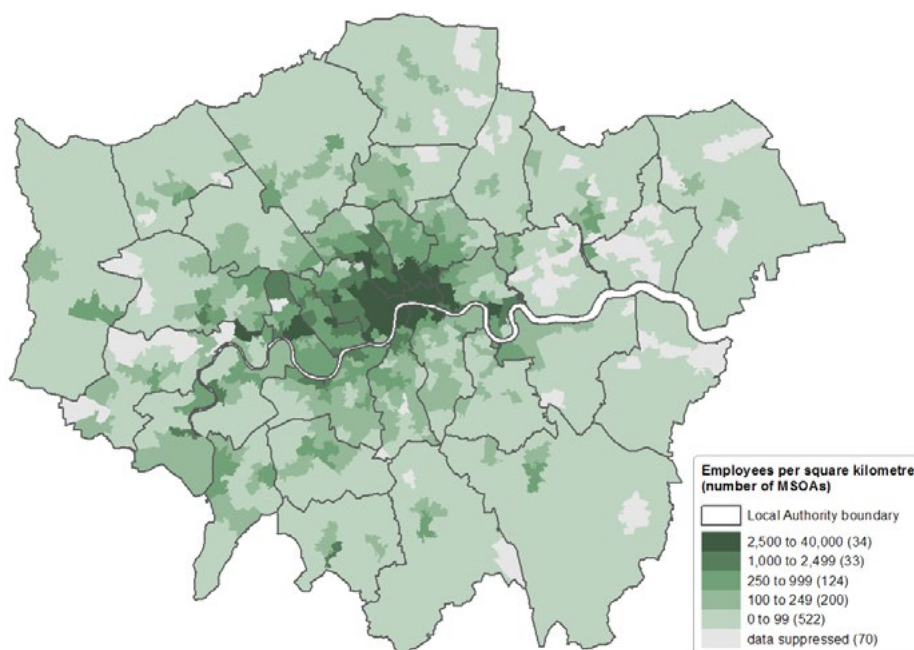
B.2 Creative industries¹⁴⁰

The creative industries¹⁴¹ are a significant part of London's economy as well as the creative industries for the UK as a whole. With organisations operating in the creative economy are important employers in London. In 2014, there were 795,800 jobs in the creative economy in London, equivalent to 16.3 per cent of total jobs in the capital (compared to 7.4 per cent of the total number of jobs in the Rest of the UK). As can be seen from Maps B.9 and B.10 creative jobs are clustered heavily in London compared to the wider Greater South East although they tend to cluster within Central London, with a corridor into West London.

Map B.9: Number of employees in the Creative industries in the Greater South East, MSOAs (per sq. km), 2014



Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
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Map B.10: Number of employees in the Creative industries in London, MSOAs (per sq. km), 2014

Note: MSOA denotes Middle-layer Super Output Areas, a geography used for the analysis of small area statistics
 Source: Inter-Departmental Business Register, Office for National Statistics
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This section examines other geographies of interest in London, this time in terms of some areas that have been highlighted for future development and uses Census data to illustrate the population and employment concentration that stood in these areas at the time of the 2011 Census.

Appendix to Chapter 2 endnotes

- 136 For further details on the STC in London and the Greater South East please see: Douglass, G. & Hoffman, J., March 2015, [‘Working Paper 64: The science and technology category in London’](#). GLA Economics.
- 137 Theseira, M. January 2012, [‘London’s Digital Economy’](#), GLA Intelligence Unit.
- 138 The raw data used in this analysis can be found at: [ONS, Published ad hoc data and analysis: Business and Energy, requests during October 2015: Reference 004794, 26 October 2015](#).
- 139 Workplaces here do not include workplaces of just the self employed as only employee jobs are examined in this paper.
- 140 For further details on the creative industries in London and the Greater South East please see: Togni, L., October 2015, [‘Working Paper 70: The creative industries in London’](#). GLA economics.
- 141 The analysis presented in here adopts the definitions of the creative economy and creative industries developed by the Department for Culture, Media & Sport, further details can be found GLA Economics Working Paper 70.