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Changing Landscapes: Four Superdiverse City Wards Stratford and New Town, Newham, (London)

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1 Introduction

This report forms one part of a four part compilation of the profiles of specific wards within four urban cities in the UK. This report will demonstrate the urban complexity of Stratford and New Town, located within the London Borough of Newham, a highly ethnically and linguistically diverse area of London.

The first part of this report is concerned with the description of the area today, covering aspects of geography, politics, economics, education and population. Reference will be made to census 2011 data and central and local government documents and statistics. The second section of this report will cover historical information regarding political, cultural, social and economic trends and will be populated with reference to central and local government documents, data from appropriate census collections and local historical society information. The third section discusses the people of Stratford and New Town and in particular the migration patterns within the UK and from and to other countries. This section is particularly concerned with the reasons for settlement in particular areas. The fourth and final section focuses on contemporary evidence of integration and settlement by immigrant populations. Cultural and language integration will be demonstrated through use of exposition of local services, local media and photographic evidence of changing cultural and linguistic landscapes.

The ward of Stratford and New Town is known as and referred to locally as Stratford. Throughout this report the terms Stratford and Stratford and New Town will be used synonymously.

2 Description of the area today, including population characteristics

2.1 Introduction

This section gives an outline of the Stratford and New Town ward as it is in 2014/2015. A brief geographical description is followed by descriptions of the current economic status, demographic statistics and educational provision.

2.2 Geographic Description

Stratford and New Town is one of 20 wards in the London Borough of Newham. The borough of Newham is in the east of London and sits on the River Thames, which forms its southern boundary. Newham has boundaries with five other boroughs, which are, from west to east in an arc over Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Waltham Forest, Redbridge and Barking and Dagenham. Stratford and New Town forms the north western corner of Newham and consequently borders three other London boroughs; Waltham Forest to the north, Hackney to the west, and Tower Hamlets to the south west.



Figure 1 (London Boroughs <http://directory.londoncouncils.gov.uk/>)



Figure 2 The wards of Newham (<http://www.ecodrivinglesson.co.uk/common.aspx?pname=Areas>)

The county boroughs of East and West Ham were merged in 1964 to create the London Borough of Newham. Newham is in the ‘inner city’ area of London but is listed as an outer London borough for administrative purposes. There is a current move to recognise Newham as an inner city borough which would bring greater funding from the Mayor’s office and central government.

The borough has excellent transport links both within the area and to destinations further afield (www.tfl.gov.uk). There is a vast bus network, including a large bus depot in Stratford and New Town ward servicing east and central London. Two of the borough’s mainline (overground) train stations are also in Stratford and New Town, these are Maryland and Stratford. The station at Stratford also includes Stratford International, a direct link between London and the continent. Other mainline stations can be found at West Ham, Forest Gate and Maryland. The rest of the borough is serviced by the extensive bus network and Docklands Light Railway, which covers the East London commercial and residential dock

areas including direct links to City Airport. The Docklands Light Railway and the borough's two London underground stations; Stratford and West Ham, link with the London wide underground system

(<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Misc/StratfordLondonofficialguide.pdf> page 8).

There is also a coach terminal which connects Newham to major cities across the country, including a regular service to Stansted Airport.

The area underwent major rejuvenation in preparation for the 2012 London Olympics. Prior to this the majority of the western edge of the ward was brown belt land that was reclaimed to build the Olympic city. Post Olympics it is now used as a sporting and concert arena and green open space and sports facilities for local people. A substantial amount of the Athlete's Village has been turned into residential housing

(<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Misc/StratfordLondonofficialguide.pdf> page 85).

For a photographic history of the Olympic site see www.mikesteel.co.uk. There was also significant redevelopment of the area before, during and after the Olympics in the form of a major upgrade of the main Stratford Station complex, and the building of the largest urban shopping centre in Europe, Westfield Stratford City (<http://uk.westfield.com/uk/tourists/>). Westfield Stratford City is a popular tourist destination and attracts high end shoppers from across London and the south east.

There are further shopping facilities in the ward in the form of the Stratford Centre. This centre is frequented by the local population and houses an eclectic mix of shops, market stalls and services. Despite original concerns that Stratford Centre would be overshadowed by Westfield it has actually seen an increase in visitors since the newer construction was completed. Along the High Street and Broadway, a major thoroughfare which runs through the centre of the ward, there are various shops and restaurants and small indoor and outdoor markets.

Figure 3 View from Stratford Station showing bus depot (right) and Stratford Centre Shopping Mall (left) (researcher's own image)



2.3 Current Economic Description

The Stratford ward has been recognised as deprived for many years. The recent moves to regenerate the area have resulted in an increase in employment; however there remain high levels of long term unemployment, deprivation and poverty in the area. The English Indices of Deprivation Report (Lad 2010) indicates that ‘The north east quarter of London, particularly Newham, Hackney and Tower Hamlets continue to exhibit very high levels of deprivation’.

2.3.1 Unemployment Rates

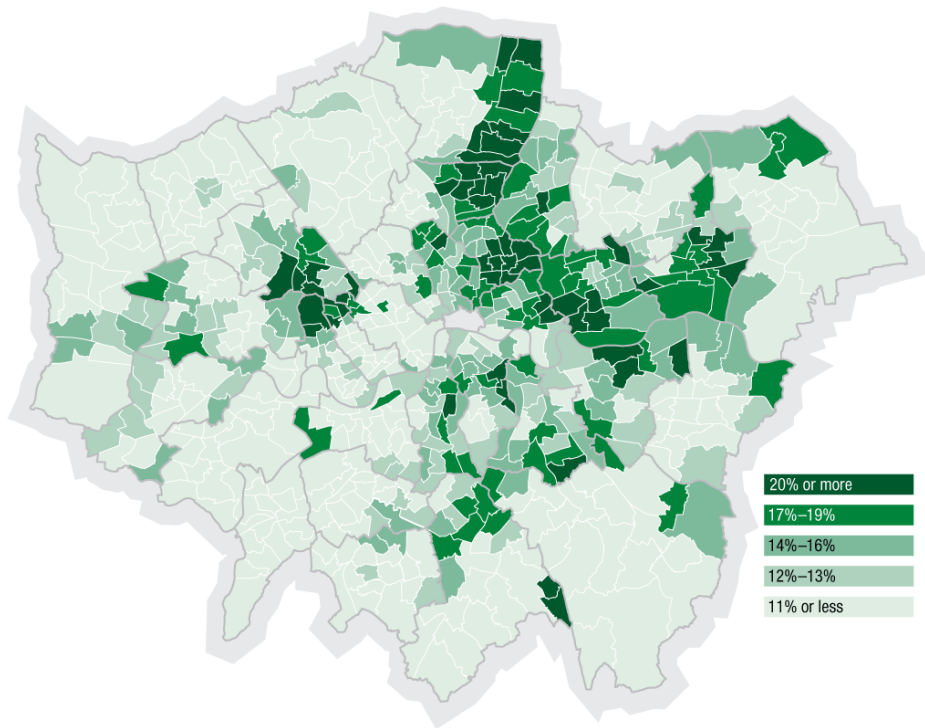


Figure 4 The proportion of working-age adults receiving out-of-work benefits by ward
(<http://www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk/indicators/topics/receiving-non-work-benefits/working-age-out-of-work-benefits-by-ward/>)

The map above is an illustration of the unemployment rates in Newham by ward. The ward of Stratford and New Town is the most western area (top left) and contains one area where unemployment is in excess of 20%. This area is a highly residential and is on the border with West Ham ward.

2.3.2 Child Poverty Indicators

The child poverty rate in Stratford and New Town is 32% (average), with some areas within the ward being in excess of 35% (<http://www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk/indicators/topics/income-poverty/child-poverty-by-borough/>). The London Poverty Profile data is based on rates of income before housing costs are excluded, and it is therefore likely that, given the relatively high rental costs in relation to average earnings or benefit allowances, the child poverty rate is probably in excess of 32%.

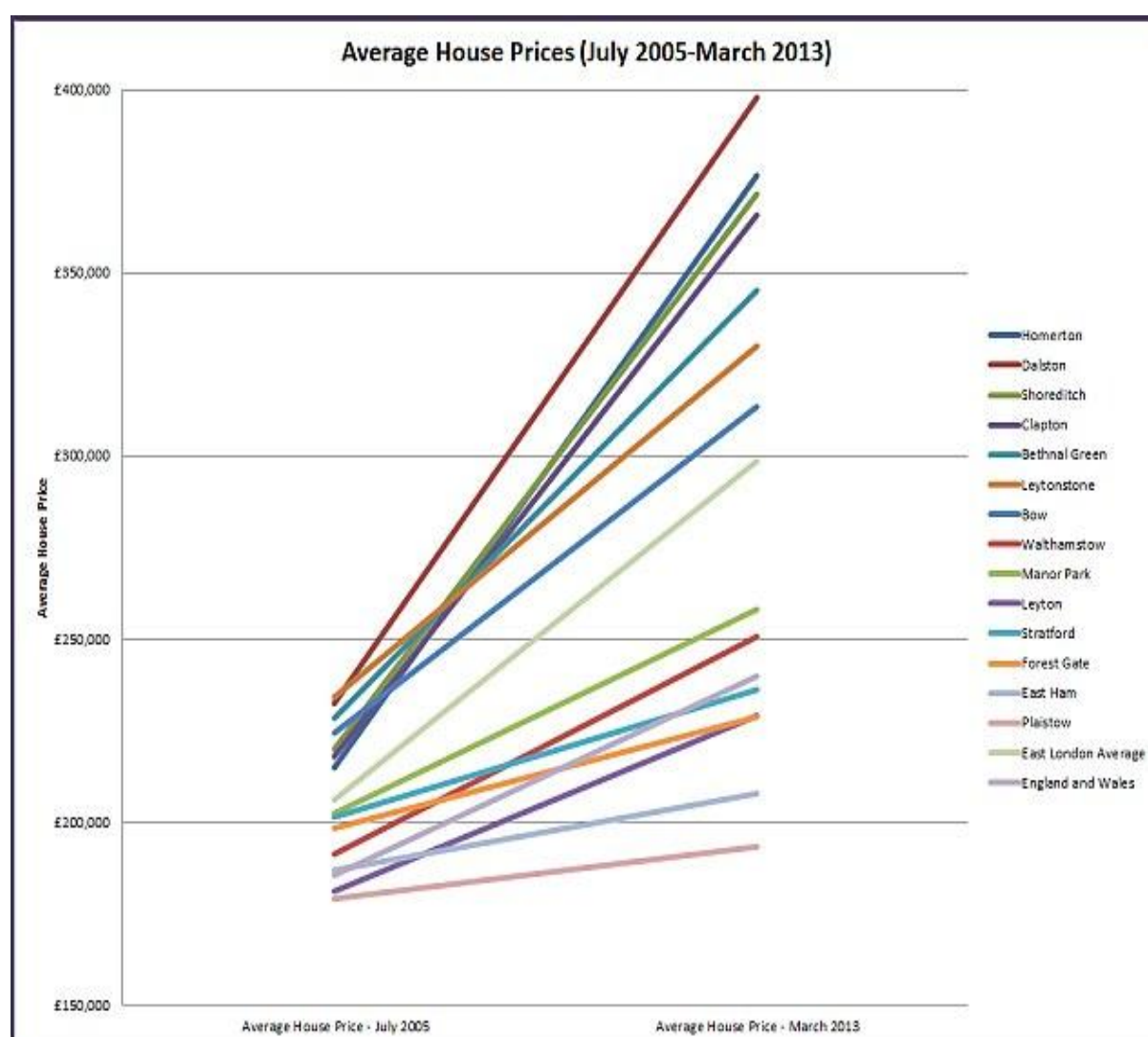
2.3.3 Housing Costs

Getting accurate data regarding the changes to rental rates in the area is difficult. This is due to the industry being extremely fluid, with much of the detail housed in temporary settings, such as frequently updated websites, rather than in stable documents which can be accessed after the immediate time-frame. That said, the rhetoric regarding rents is that, despite the prediction that the Olympics would cause a rental surge, they are still considered to be very low when compared to other areas of London. Indeed, Foxtons, a London wide estate agents registers average current (January 2015) private rents as £385 per week for Stratford and New Town and surrounding wards, approximately 50% lower than the London average.

Complaints about the cost of rented property seem to rest on the reduced property stock and the national capping of benefits. The actual physical stock of rental properties has increased since the Olympics, with a large area of the Athlete's village being converted into accommodation for sale and rent. The complaint is that the properties are only available for private rent, as a very low percentage has been earmarked for 'social housing' and that the national cap on weekly financial support means the private rents are beyond those on benefits. This, of course, is not an issue confined to this ward and is rather something of national concern. The affect on Stratford and New Town, however, is that the population remains transient with the poorest families at risk of being rehomed in areas outside of London.

On a more positive note, home owners received a bonus from the London Olympics. Edward (2013) identified that in the 14 postal districts closest to the Queen Elizabeth the Second Olympic Park, in Stratford, house values have risen by '£92,000'. Before the 2012 games there was a 25% difference between house prices in East London compared to the London average, whereas post-Olympics the difference has reduced to 19% below the average. Strangely, the house prices in Stratford have not been the most affected, rather neighbouring areas of Dalston, Clapton and Homerton in Hackney have seen the biggest increase. As can be seen in the next table, the Stratford trajectory (7th from bottom) is less steep than that of surrounding areas and is still well below the East London average (centre line).

Figure 5 Average House Prices in East London



<http://www.thisismoney.co.uk/money/mortgageshome/article-2379016/Residents-Olympic-postcodes-seen-house-prices-rise-92-000-Games-awarded.html>

2.3.4 Olympic Legacy

In 2005 London was nominated as the 2012 Olympic City. Newham was to become the host borough, and the main venue, Queen Elizabeth the Second Olympic Park was to be built in Stratford and New Town. This led directly to a great deal of investment, building and improvement works in the ward (see 1.2 geographic description), for example in 2006 the Government granted £200 million to rebuild and refurbish the borough's secondary schools (http://www.newham.com/work/history_heritage/a_newham_timeline/401,10,0,0.html). The huge success of the games has led to continued investment, business interest and tourism in the area. Local residents benefit from the improved environment but legacy reports indicate few participate in the increased sport and leisure provision. In a public interview at the University of East London on 6th February 2015, former Leyton Orient FC chairman and

sports promoter Barry Hearn said “We invested in the Olympics, we had this wonderful event, but if you look at the numbers of people participating in sport post-Olympics, they are disappointingly low.” (<http://www.uel.ac.uk/news/press-releases/2015/02/barry-hearn-slams-the-governments-failure-to-build-an-olympic-legacy.htm>) In order to raise the level of participation in sports and activities by local people Newham council has instigated a financial award scheme aimed at bringing communities together and encouraging people to get active. The Go For It awards scheme (www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Go-for-it-grants.aspx) has been running for six years and various schemes and activities have benefitted from the small grants made each year.

One award in 2014 was made to a community group in the Stratford and New Town ward, and was also in recognition of the Olympic Legacy movement to involve more local people in sport (<http://www.newham.gov.uk/documents/communityandliving/GoForItGrantsAwardedApr-Nov14.doc>) . An award of £806 was made to the Newham and University of East London Swimming Club which is a Community swimming club with 140 members aged 9-25. The grant was to be used to attract 40 – 50 new members aged 14+ to a programme known as “swim fit” which incorporates areas of a member’s life outside of swimming to improve health and engagement. This includes general health, keep fit and disability support, among other initiatives. The new members will receive weekly swimming and training classes for six months.

2.4 Demographics

2.4.1 Population

Newham is densely populated with a population of 307,984 (census 2011 data). This figure is projected to rise to 375,500 by 2031 (Newham Joint Strategic Needs Assessment November 2010). The population of the Stratford and New Town ward according to 2011 census data is 17,768, which is broken down as 9251 males (52%) and 8517 females (48%) (<http://www.newham.info/profiles/profile?profileId=167&geoTypeId>).

The Stratford Metropolitan Masterplan (2011) suggests there will also be extensive growth to the ward population in the coming years. The table below compares the population projections for Stratford and New Town Ward from the GLA 2010 estimate with the estimate of growth arising from new development. The final column is a notional figure that combines the existing population in 2010, based on the Newham bespoke projection, with the estimate of growth arising from new development.

Figure 6 Population Projections for Stratford and New Town Ward (Stratford Metropolitan Masterplan 2011)

Stratford and New Town Ward Projections			Forecast Growth Linked to New Development	
Year	Persons Total (GLA 2010 Estimate)	Persons Total (LB Newham Bespoke Jan 2010)	New Growth	Notional Impact on Ward Population (Forecast New Growth plus existing population 2010 LBN)
2010	18315	20537	0	20537
2012	21518		10941	31478 (20537 plus 10941)
2017	32090		22475	43012
2020	38110	54634		
2022	40736		29099	49636
2027	43407		36875	57412
2031	45136			
2033			41077	61614

2.4.2 Ethnic Makeup

Figure 7 Census 2011 Data – Ethnic Group

Ethnicity	Stratford and New Town	Newham LB	London
White British (2011)	3719	51516	3669284
Percentage White British (2011)	21	17	45
White Other (2011)	3522	37700	1218151
Percentage White Other (2011)	20	12	15
Mixed (2011)	984	13945	405279
Percentage Mixed (2011)	6	5	5
Asian or Asian British (2011)	5035	133895	1511546
Percentage Asian or Asian British (2011)	28	43	18
Black or Black British (2011)	3789	60256	1088640
Percentage Black or Black British (2011)	21	20	13
Arab and Other Groups (2011)	719	10672	281041
Percentage Arab and Other Groups (2011)	4	3	3

As can be seen from the table there is a considerable ethnic mix in the borough as a whole and Stratford and New Town as a ward. In 2001 Newham was recorded as the most ethnically diverse borough in Britain based on the 2001 census figures with more than 110

languages spoken

(http://www.newham.com/work/history_heritage/a_newham_timeline/401,10,0,0.html)

According to the 2011 census data the ethnicity with the highest population percentage is Asian or Asian British with 28%. However, research by the Centre for Dynamics of Ethnicity (CODE www.ethnicity.ac.uk) in conjunction with Manchester University reported that the white British ethnic group was the largest ethnic group with 17%. However, the CODE data breaks the ethnic group of ‘Asian or Asian British’ used by the census into discrete ethnic groups of Indian (14%) , Bangladeshi (12%), Pakistani (10%) and other Asian (6%), totalling 42%.

2.4.3 Age Statistics

The population is considered to be very young, with the average age 32.5 years (<http://openlylocal.com/wards/515-Stratford-and-New-Town>), however, this is commensurate with other wards in the borough (http://openlylocal.com/wards/515-Stratford-and-New-Town/dataset_topics/829). Less than 10% of the population is aged over 65 years. The Aston-Mansfield report (2011) suggests that approximately 30% of Newham’s population are children and young people aged under 20. The under 15 population is predicted to increase annually at a rate of 3% over the next ten years (<http://www.aston-mansfield.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/newham-key-statistics-summary.pdf>).

2.5 Current Education Provision

In Newham as a whole there are 95 schools. This is made up of 76 primary schools (infant and/or junior and primary), including eight voluntary aided and two voluntary controlled primary schools; 16 secondary schools and three special schools (one primary, one secondary and one 4-19 provision). In Stratford and New Town there are two primary schools, two secondary schools (one girls’ school and one mixed), one special school (4-19 provision) and several colleges offering sixth form provision.

Figure 8 Stratford and New Town Schools and Colleges

School	Post Code	Type	Location Id	Address
Carpenters Primary	E15 2JQ	Primary; junior and infant	B4	Friendship Way, Carpenters Road
Colegrave Primary	E15 1JY	Primary; junior and infant	B2	Henniker Road
Sarah Bonnell	E15 4LP	Secondary (girls')	C3	Deanery Road
Chobham Academy	E20 1BD	Secondary Academy (mixed)	B2	40 Cheering Lane*
Building Crafts Academy	E15 1AH	Sixth form: vocational courses in construction	B4	Kennard Road
London Academy of Excellence	E15 1AJ	Sixth form: academic courses; access to Law and Medicine	B4	Broadway House, 322 High Street
NEWTEC, East London Childcare	E15 4GY	Sixth form: vocational courses in health and social care	C4	1 Mark Street
Skills for Growth	E15 4QZ	Sixth form: Apprenticeships vocational courses in business	B4	379/381 High Street
Chobham Academy	E20 1BD	Sixth form: academic courses (AS & A2); diplomas in creative arts	B2	40 Cheering Lane*
John F Kennedy School - Stratford Campus	E15 4RZ	Special educational needs (4-19)	C4	Pitchford Street

The University of East London has recently collaborated with Birkbeck, University of London, to build a single building campus in Stratford and New Town

(<http://www.universitysquarestratford.ac.uk>). This compliments the two full University of East London campus sites in Newham; one on the border of Stratford and New Town and neighbouring ward Forest Gate South, and the other in Beckton ward, to the south of the borough. The new campus is in an area now known as University Square Stratford (USS), which is adjacent to the cultural quarter and very close to the shopping centres.

Newham's primary school children and key stage three pupils attain slightly lower levels in all Key Stage Standard Attainment Tests (SATs) than the national average

(www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/london/child-poverty-in-london-the-facts/newham-38/).

However, rates for school leaving exam passes (GCSE) has followed the national trend of improvement, with GCSE attainment rising from 45.5% of 16 year olds achieving 5+ grades A*-C in 2002/03 to 63.7% in 2008/9. A relatively high rate of almost 2/3 of 16 year olds continue into full-time education but the 2008 estimate for 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 7.7%. This is above the London average of 5.8%. In 2009, 19.1% of people in Newham aged 16-64 had no qualifications and only 24.2% were qualified to NVQ level 4 or above. This compares to London averages of 11.8% with no qualification and 39.7% at NVQ level 4 and above.

The Newham School Census in January 2009 showed that 10% children on the school roll were of White British origin, with Asian (43%) and Black (26%) together making up more than two thirds of the school population (<http://www.aston-mansfield.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/newham-key-statistics-summary.pdf>). A further indication of the ethnic diversity of the borough is provided by schools' survey data which lists the first language spoken by 50,397 children in Newham schools. This shows that in 2008, whilst English was the most common first language, this was the case for only 35% of pupils in Newham. Bengali (15%), Urdu (9%), Gujarati (5%) and Panjabi (4%) are the most common foreign languages listed as the first language for Newham pupils (<http://www.aston-mansfield.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/newham-key-statistics.pdf>).

The number of adults in the ward with no qualifications is lower than the Newham average, but significantly higher than the London average. The number of degree (or equivalent) holders is similar to the London average and significantly higher than the general Newham population. This may be because the University of East London has a large campus in Stratford and has an extensive widening participation programme and a very high profile in the area. According to the UEL website (<http://www.uel.ac.uk/news/press-releases/2014/07/a-beacon-of-diversity-and-widening-participation.htm>) the majority of the 19,000 students at the university are local, with 50% from the London area and a further 31% from the south-east of England. Two thirds of the student body is from Black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds and 51.9% are from low socio-economic groups. Nearly all of the students, 98.1%, are from state schools. This demonstrates the positive response from the local community to the widening participation initiatives and the diversity of programmes offered by the university.

Figure 9 Qualifications by Ethnicity Data from 2001 National Census

	Stratford & New Town	Newham	London
No Qualification (NQ) Whole Population	29.37	33.39	23.73
Degree Level Qualification (DL) Whole Population	29.97	21.31	30.99
NQ White British	37.48	43.29	24.96
DL White British	23.54	15.95	28.66
NQ White Irish	35.64	41.99	33.86
DL White Irish	29.26	21.43	28
NQ Other White	18.8	22.18	17.84
DL Other White	37.78	32.24	46.41
NQ White & Black Caribbean	30.99	27.87	22.52
DL White & Black Caribbean	12.68	12.94	18.54
NQ White & Black African	12.35	18.57	17.18
DL White & Black African	27.16	25.73	30.53
NQ White & Asian	9.09	29.62	15.94
DL White & Asian	24.24	24.46	35.82
NQ Other Mixed	21.05	22.05	16.08
DL Other Mixed	42.11	22.15	35.63
NQ Indian	31.89	33.71	22.26
DL Indian	27.76	22.05	34.41
NQ Pakistani	33.82	32.39	23.34
DL Pakistani	22.55	22.24	32.35
NQ Bangladeshi	50.87	45.37	44.7
DL Bangladeshi	11.04	13.03	15.15
NQ Other Asian	17.95	22.25	15.49
DL Other Asian	32.69	19.11	31.89
NQ Black Caribbean	23.68	25.92	24.51
DL Black Caribbean	19.41	17.03	20.22
NQ Black African	13.88	14.98	13.15
DL Black African	37.72	36.13	38.29
NQ Other Black	16.67	16.77	16.55
DL Other Black	19.17	22.27	21.6
NQ Chinese	8.61	24.64	21.7
DL Chinese	58.94	39.07	43.47
NQ Other Non-White	23.08	30.22	24.73
DL Other Non-White	36.26	29.95	40.82

Figure 10 Census 2011 Data - Proficiency in English

	Stratford and New Town	Newham LB	London
Main language is English (2011)	10629	171384	6083420
Percentage main language is English (2011)	62	59	78
Main language is not English: Can speak English very well (2011)	2707	46604	763502
Percentage can speak English very well (main language is not English) (2011)	16	16	10
Main language is not English: Can speak English well (2011)	2616	48920	643410
Percentage can speak English well (main language is not English) (2011)	15	17	8
Main language is not English: Cannot speak English well (2011)	914	21673	271693
Percentage cannot speak English well (main language is not English) (2011)	5	7	3
Main language is not English: Cannot speak English (2011)	173	3815	47917
Percentage cannot speak English (main language is not English) (2011)	1	1	1

Proficiency in English only includes those who are aged 3 years and older

Despite the linguistic diversity demonstrated in table 2.10, there does not appear to be reference to any detailed language in education policy. There is a comprehensive Language, Translation and Interpretation policy, which is referred to in several documents and by auxiliary services. For example, the library service has detailed the changes in their stock provision in light of the revised Language and Interpretation Policy. The document <https://www.newham.gov.uk/.../ReviewNewspaperProvision2011EqIA.doc>) was informed by the 2007 Commission on Integration and Cohesion which published findings about English language and translation as part of a wider report into strengthening community cohesion. The Commission stressed ‘a lack of language skills’, by which they mean language skills in English, as ‘a key barrier to integration for migrant communities’. The report went on to suggest that the ability to speak English was ‘a key access factor for new communities to the labour market and wider society’. During the 2014 local elections the Labour party produced a manifesto that supported the suggestion that English is a force for community cohesion and access to opportunity, including employment:

We do know that one skill which brings our community together, helps people access more of what London has to offer and is essential when seeking employment is the ability to speak English. We believe that any resident who wishes to speak English should be helped to do so free of charge

<http://lgaLabour.local.gov.uk/documents/330956/6126087/Newham.pdf/c5c50c32-38e1-4094-b573-deb1d4cde412>

This attitude prevails at Newham council. For example, when searching the www.newham.gov.uk website for reference to language and/or culture the search continually produces links to free ESOL courses and other adult learning courses such as improve your writing. Provision for adult learning is divided into four administrative areas, each with a different prospectus. The prospectus for the Stratford and Forest Gate area does include part time classes for Mandarin and Spanish. However, each of the prospectuses has an advertisement offering tuition in over 80 languages by an outside agency, Transparent Language Online (<http://www.transparent.com/personal/transparent-language-online.html>).

It is noteworthy that despite the apparent lack of borough level language in education policy or provision for language learning in any language other than English, some institutions appear to take the language skills of their service users very seriously and respond appropriately. For example a 'language learning symposium' held at Rokeby School in Canning Town (<http://www.rokeby.newham.sch.uk/>) highlighted the achievement of five schools in Newham awarded specialist language status at secondary level (York, 16th June 2012, Newham Recorder). One of those schools is the Stratford and New Town all girl secondary school, Sarah Bonnell, which became a language college in 2003 (www.sarahbonnellonline.co.uk). In addition, Rokeby School, which was based in Stratford until 2010, has a 'select language' button on its official website (www.rokeby.newham.sch.uk) which then converts the web information into one of 81 different languages, including English. This demonstrates a real commitment to offering information to the school community in languages in which the parents and children are already fully or partially literate.

As this report was being concluded GCSE results for 2014 were announced. Detailed analysis of the results has not yet been completed, however, initial figures indicate that the Sarah Bonnell School in Stratford and New Town was one of the best performing schools in the borough with 66% of students achieving five or more A* to C grades, an improvement of 4% on the previous year (<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/News/Top-class-praise-for-exam-success-youngsters.aspx>). This is consistent with the improving grades at this school over several years, for example in 2002 the number of students achieving A-C grades was 46%.

Figure 11 Sarah Bonnell School 'Jack Petchey Award Winners' July 2011
http://www.newhamrecorder.co.uk/news/newham_students_shine_at_jack_petchey_awards_to_reward_for_best_1_957219



3 Overview of the history of the area with key trends (political, cultural, social and economic change)

3.1 Political Trends

The Newham Council archives of local election results date back to 1964 (<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Election-results.aspx?11=100004&12=200033#Pastelectionresults>). This data is given in wards and show a strong history of Labour leadership. In each local election or by-election the wards of New Town, Stratford, and from 2002, Stratford and New Town as a single ward, have always elected Labour councillors. However, it should be noted from the data that turnout at local and by-elections is generally very low. In 1964, New Town recorded a turnout of 21.2% while 18.6% of eligible Stratford residents voted. At the next local elections in 1964 the turnout was just 16.3% for Stratford and 16.7% for New Town. Voting statistics continued to be low with New Town recording slighter higher turnout rates in the majority of local elections. While two separate wards the highest turnout rates were in 1990 and 1994 when they were Stratford 32.8% and 34.5% and New Town 38.3% and 32.3% respectively. In 2002, the first year the two smaller wards were amalgamated into Stratford and New Town the percentage turnout was 23%. In 2014 the turnout was recorded as 33.55%. However, there was a marked difference in the voting trends in 2010, when 48.45% of eligible persons voted. This phenomenon was recorded across all London boroughs for this year and was noted as being a result of the central and local government elections being held on the same day;

The borough elections of the 6 May 2010 took place on the same day as the parliamentary general election, which was the first time this has ever happened. This led to a marked increase in turnout from around 38 percent in 2006 to 62 per cent in 2010, which meant over 3.5 million Londoners voted.

<http://data.london.gov.uk/documents/London-Borough-Council-Elections-2010.pdf>

Currently, Newham Council is a full Labour borough, with all ward councillors representing the national Labour Party. Stratford and New Town is therefore also a Labour ward.

3.2 Social Trends

3.2.1 Population

The population of Newham has changed drastically over the course of the last 100 plus years. Census data from 1911 to the most recent in 2011 demonstrates that the population was once much larger than it is now. The heavy industry of the 18th and 19th Century (see section 3.4) brought a large immigrant labour force to Newham, swelling the population. This continued in the early 20th Century until the Second World War. In the censuses following the war there was a significant decrease in the population. In fact in the period between 1951 and 1981 the population of Newham decreased by 28.87%, 84,889 people (Butler & Hamnett 2011 pg 46). A large number of civilians were forced to leave the area during and immediately after the war because of the bombing which resulted in 27% of residential housing stock being destroyed. In addition, in the years just before, during and after the war the reliance on a human workforce was already declining and there was high unemployment in the area, consequently, many who were offered the opportunity to continue to live elsewhere after the war chose to do so. According to Butler & Hamnett (2011) this trend was not confined to Stratford and New Town. Indeed, while Newham's population declined by 29% the population in neighbouring boroughs of Tower Hamlets dropped by 39% and Hackney 32%.

Significant areas of inner London realised a steep population decline in the post-war period of 1951-1981. The overriding reasons for this decline appear similar to those affecting Stratford and New Town. The first is the clearance of 'high-density privately rented housing' (Hamnett & Randolph 1983 cited by Butler & Hamnett 2011 pg 46), occupied by multi-family units, and the replacement by lower density, single family unit council accommodation. The second reason relates to the migration out of the area to towns surrounding London. This migration was to the new and expanding towns surrounding London, including more rural areas, such as Havering, which saw a 25% population increase in the same period (Butler & Hamnett 2011).

Figure 12 Population Data from census records 1911-2011

Year	East Ham	West Ham	Newham	Total	Stratford and New Town Ward (where available)		
					Stratford	New Town	Total
1911	133,487	289,030	-	422,517			
1921	143,246	300,860	-	444,106			
1931	142,394	294,278	-	436,672			
1941	No census	No census	-	No census			
1951	120,402	170,993	-	291,395			
1961	105,682	156,720	-	262,402			
1971	-	-	236,200	236,200			
1981	-	-	209,290	209,290	6364	5598	11,962
1991	-	-	221,146	221,146	6227	6526	12,753
2001	-	-	243,737	243,737	12,378		12,378
2011	-	-	307,984	307,984	17,768		17,768

3.2.2 Age Statistics

Data sets from previous years are not complete; however, with the limited information available it is possible to say that the age of the population in the Newham is, and has always been, very young. In 1911 the average age of male residents was 28.1 (East Ham 28.7 and West Ham 27.5) with females presenting slightly older at 28.9 (East Ham 29.7 and West Ham 28.1). This trend continued as in 1981 the census showed that 45% of the population in Newham was in the 16-44 age group. In 1991 61.1% of the Stratford population and 66% of the New Town population were in the 16-64 age groups. The 2011 census revealed that 80% of the population of Stratford and New Town is under the age of 44 years.

3.2.3 Mortality Rates

Mortality rates (life expectancy at birth rates) for the ward are below those of the national or London average, but slightly above the Newham average for males and slightly below for females.

Figure 13 Mortality Rates (2011 census data)

	Stratford and New Town	Newham	London	England
Males	76.8	75	77.1	77.3
Females	78.8	79.5	81.7	81.5

3.2.4 Crime Figures

Newham has an 'average' crime rate based on figures available for the Metropolitan Police Service (maps.met.police.uk/?areacode=E09000025). However, figures available from

January 2015 indicate that with 2533 recorded crimes the rate is higher than the five neighbouring boroughs, all of which are also listed as ‘average’ on the Metropolitan Police Service website. According to the Newham Key Statistics Summary the area, in 2010, had the 4th highest crime rate in London. During the period 2009-2010 gun crime rose by an astonishing 52% compared with a decrease in the London wide area of 8%. Knife crime also registers as significant, with the 3rd highest recorded levels across London in 2010.

Racial and other hate crime rates very low on the crime scales in Newham. This may be because of the diversity of people there is a tolerance or acceptance that means that although crime is at a high level, it is not considered personal or targeting any particular group. The Newham Monitoring Project also suggests such crimes are under-reported (www.nmp.org.uk). Recent levels of hate crime are shown in the table below, and while it is still disturbing to consider 35 racist and religious hate crimes were committed in December 2014, this is among a population of more than 300,000 people and therefore very low.

Figure 14 Newham Racist and Religious Crime Rates

	December 2014		December 2013	
	Newham	MPS Total	Newham	MPS Total
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	35	945	22	744
Homophobic Crime	8	134	0	94
Anti-Semitic Crime	1	29	0	16
Islamophobic Crime	2	50	0	31

http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/boroughs/kf_month%20-%20mps.htm

As can be seen in the table below the crimes for Stratford and New Town are varied. Violence against the person and anti-social behaviour both have significant occurrence rates. It is in light of the official crime figures that boroughs, and more localised wards produce ‘Monthly Ward Promises and Neighbourhood Priorities’ documents. Ward promises relate to specific community issues which require a short-term police intervention and are set each month. Ward priorities commit to resolve more complex issues requiring medium to long-term interventions. These are reviewed quarterly.

The latest information available regarding Priorities and Promises for Stratford is from October 2014. The three priorities for the ward are listed as burglary, anti-social behaviour and robbery of personal property. The promises set at this time included very specific details, such as tackling drug issues by providing a needle exchange, searching known users and high visibility patrols in areas where drug users congregate. High visibility patrols were also part of the resolution for anti-social behaviour by youths, and the third promise was to engage more closely with neighbourhood watch teams by introducing surgeries to discuss safer streets.

Given the young age of the general population of Newham it is not surprising to note that 54% of robbery offences are committed by youths aged between 10-19 years and one third of all violent crimes is committed by a youth. It is almost inevitable that the youth also register as victims, with one in four young people becoming the victim of a crime.

Figure 15 Crimes in Stratford and New Town

Crime type	Crime count	Crime rate
Total notifiable offences	532	29.94
Residential burglary	9	0.51
Burglary other	15	0.84
Theft of motor vehicle	7	0.39
Theft from motor vehicle	34	1.91
Robbery business	0	0.00
Robbery personal	15	0.84
Violence against the person	83	4.67
Most serious violence	5	0.28
Anti-social behaviour	76	4.28

3.3 Economic Change

The economy of the area had been on a downward turn for many years, until very recently when a successful regeneration programme was instigated. The area is still deprived, with a high level of unemployment, but there has been an improvement in both statistics and perception in recent years.

Stratford is very close to the 19th century industrial areas, such as Silvertown and Canning Town, that were involved in large-scale factory production (Newham Monitoring Project 1991). Household names such as ITT, Unilever, Spillers, Courtlands and Tate and Lyle all had factories in the south of the borough and a large proportion of the factory workforce lived in the Stratford area, particularly those from European countries; see the 1911 census of migrants in section 4.1.

In 1839 Stratford station was completed. This opened up the area then known as West Ham to other industries and opportunities. In 1906 the Eastern Counties Railway, later known as Great Eastern Railway, employed 6,450 people. However, by 1936, during the depressed between wars years, more than a quarter of Newham's workforce was unemployed (Fearnley & Pratt 1996), and this was very noticeable in the residential area of Stratford. Shortly after, the Second World War inflicted more devastation on the area as the industrial sections were heavily bombed and 27% of the residential properties were destroyed (Fearnley & Pratt 1996).

There have been several attempts to regenerate the area and of significant interest is the 1993 Stratford City Challenge funded by the Department of the Environment. This project encompassed Stratford and New Town, which were then separate wards, and leached into the neighbouring wards of Canning Town and Grange, Park, Plashet and West Ham (Fearnley & Pratt 1996). This project had an ambitious remit;

Our vision is to put the heart back into East London. We will make Stratford a commercial magnet, looking to Europe and on to the millennium with a vibrant

shopping centre, new secure housing and a wealth of arts, entertainment and culture reflecting the diversity of East London's communities. It will become the focus of East London's regeneration.

(Fearnley & Pratt 1996: 332)

This intervention was partially successful, and there is indeed a shopping centre, The Stratford Centre (see section 2.2), and a cultural quarter (see section 3.4) as a result of this programme.

Currently, there is a heavy dependence on retail and service industries for employment and economic stability. This is particularly evident since the building of the Westfield Stratford City shopping and leisure mall and the Olympic site, which increased short stay tourism to the area. There is a high level of unemployment when compared to London statistics, but the number of unemployed is below the Newham average.

Figure 16 Unemployment rates as a percentage of the relevant population 2011 Census

Gender	Stratford and New Town (as a percentage of all females/males aged 16-74)	Newham (as a percentage of all females/males aged 16-74)	London (as a percentage of all females/males aged 16-74)
Male	6.47%	7.2%	5.83%
Female	6.15%	6.51%	4.6%

3.4 Cultural Trends

Since its creation the focus of cultural activity in Stratford and New Town has been concentrated in Gerald Raffles Square, also known as the cultural quarter, which is home to the Theatre Royal Stratford, Stratford Circus and Stratford Picturehouse. These three buildings provide the majority of cultural events for the ward. The new Queen Elizabeth II Park, also known as the Olympic Park, may be used in future for cultural events but it is currently used predominantly for sporting and mainstream music events. Currently the borough holds outside and large scale cultural events, such as the Mayor's carnival, the annual Newham Show and cultural music festivals, such as annual 'Under the Stars', in the East Ham Central Ward, in East Ham Central Park.

3.4.1 Theatre Royal Stratford

The Theatre Royal opened in 1884 and has a long history of providing theatrical entertainment in the area. The Grade II listed building had become very run-down due to a lack of investment over many years but was awarded a Heritage Lottery Fund makeover in 2001.

The Theatre Royal is committed to 'reflecting the concerns, hopes and dreams of the people of East London' (www.stratfordlondon.info/see-and-do) and consequently both 'inspires and is inspired by its vibrant, young and diverse community'. The engagement of children and

young people attracts a significant 76% of Black and ethnic minority participants (http://www.artscouncil.org.uk/media/uploads/Investing_in_Diversity_2015-18_Jan2015.pdf). The theatre also has a specific Young Actors Company and actively supports progression into careers in arts industries.

A tradition of offering theatre space to new work, particularly that produced by local community writers and performers dates back to the 1950s when Theatre Director, Joan Littlewood, ‘championed working-class people, providing a stage for their stories and voices through groundbreaking new work’ (www.stratfordlondon.info/see-and-do). The theatre offers a ‘talent development pathway’ for Black and ethnic minority theatre artists, including performers and directors.

The theatre’s remit includes attracting new audiences and participants in the arts from within the local community. Recent initiatives have included: a collaboration with AfroVibes at Stratford Circus, which considers the radicalisation of young women of African heritage (2012); the stage adaptation of Martina Coles’ novel ‘Two Women’, which highlights domestic abuse in an indigenous East End family (March 2010); ‘Nigeria House’ (July 2012) a project promoting the culture of Nigeria and celebrating and supporting Nigerian life and art; ‘Gutted’ (May 2013) about the issues of four white characters, including an Irish woman, a football supporter and an Islamic convert and their Black spouses; ‘Crowning Glory’, which looks at the stories of seven black women (October 2013). Forthcoming plays include ‘Rhetorical’ (October 2014), which revisits the speeches of Thabo Mbeki, the South African President who succeeded Nelson Mandela.

Of particular note at the Theatre Royal Stratford is the inclusion of Black and Asian actors for parts in play for which they would not normally be cast. For example, the role of Dick Whittington in the 2013 pantomime was played by Black actor, Ashley Gerlach.

Figure 17 Ashley Gerlach, as Dick Whittington at the Theatre Royal Stratford in December 2013



Figure 18 Nigeria House Project; Theatre Royal Stratford



Nigeria House is a project that highlights Nigeria's ‘rich and diverse’ (<http://www.afridiziak.com/theatrenews/whatson/july2012/nigeria-house.html>) cultural heritage. The project ran during the London 2012 Olympic Games and celebrated the life, art

and culture of Nigeria. In addition to the performances a special liaison between the Federal Government of Nigeria and Theatre Royal Stratford East was commissioned to award £3000 bursaries to 30 writers and artists.

3.4.2 Stratford Picturehouse

The Stratford Picturehouse is in the cultural quarter and screens contemporary and mainstream films. It also has a programme of cultural films and documentaries, particularly of local history and niche interest. There are regular screenings of foreign language films, including recent films in French, Spanish, and Greek as well as the showing of *Lilting*, a story of a bereaved Chinese-Cambodian mother and her son's gay lover. Forthcoming events include 'An Evening with Benjamin Zephaniah', who is a Caribbean poet and author which is sponsored by the Newham Bookshops and the Newham Monitoring Project. The celebration of Black History Month (October 2014) includes a film about institutional racism 'Hidden Colors 3: the rules of racism' and several children's films including 'Kirikou and the Men and the Women', a traditional West African animated story told in French.

Figure 19 Kirikou and the Men and the Women



3.4.3 Stratford Circus

Stratford Circus is a contemporary performing arts venue combining 'space, talent, ambition and attitude which reflects the residents' cultures and communities' (www.stratfordlondon.info/see-and-do). In addition to regular productions of music, dance, drama and comedy, the centre also holds events, workshops, education and training opportunities for the local community and broader audiences.

Figure 20 AfroVibes, Stratford Circus, 2012



Recent events and productions have included ‘Hardeep is your love’ with Hardeep Singh Kohil, a one man stand up comedy performance (May 2014). Forthcoming events include the biennial ‘Afro Vibes’ festival, which this year (October 2014) celebrates 20 years since the end of apartheid in South Africa. The Afro Vibes festival in 2012 included theatre, dance, music and spoken word performances as well as Township Cafes with authentic African fare, debates, post-show talks, late night music and workshops (<http://www.inlondonguide.co.uk/london-events/2012/afrovibes-festival-2012-london.html>).

3.4.4 Iroko Theatre Company

Stratford based theatre company Iroko was founded in 1996 by Alex Oma-Pius. Oma-Pius has worked extensively as a performer and director including work with the BBC and the Royal Shakespeare Company. Iroko’s primary aim is to raise awareness of, and appreciation for, the arts in general but African arts in particular by using traditional African theatre art forms with children and young people.

The Iroko Theatre Company recently received funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) for a new project called *Our Shared Heritage*. This project explores African stories, tricksters, gods and goddesses and their counterparts in other cultures. The collaboration team consists of The British Museum, Barking Learning Centre, Redbridge Libraries and various schools. The culmination of the project will result in public showcases, performances and exhibitions.

In 2009 Iroko received a four year Big Lottery funding grant for its Family Edutainment project under its Family Learning Programme. This project used arts and crafts to bring generations of families together to learn and share experiences. Other recent projects focus on Newham’s contemporary communities. The Robics for Families project involves using African drumming, movement and music to encourage families to interact together. The remit was to target families from any national background facing social exclusion. The Homage to Canning Town project researched the histories of Africans living in and around the neighbouring ward of Canning Town, in the early 20th Century. This project included a collection of oral histories of Africans living in the area and the production of a community exhibition.

3.4.5 Black History Month

Newham’s Black History Month events in October 2014 were focussed in Stratford, with the majority being held in the Stratford Picturehouse. The feature films included a mixture of Hollywood blockbuster movies featuring Black actors, including *I Robot* starring Will Smith, British films such as *Attack the Block*, documentary presentations and arts and education events. Many of the films were supported with discussions following the showing.

In addition, many organisations and institutions within the ward held events in support of Black History Month. For example Newham Bookshop and Newham Monitoring Project presented ‘An Evening with Benjamin Zephaniah’ at the Stratford East Picturehouse. Zephaniah is a world renowned poet with strong connections to the area. The University of East London (UEL) ran three events, one of which was organised in conjunction with

Newham council and was held at the University Square Stratford campus. The panel discussion of high profile Black British leaders, commentators and cultural icons focussed on recent debates including the lack of representation of Black and minority ethnic issues in local and central government and the recent reduction of community spending by local councils (<http://events.uel.ac.uk/eventarchive/black-history-month.php>). UEL also organises a Diversity Week each November to celebrate the national, linguistic and cultural diversity among its student population.

3.5 Community Organisations

3.5.1 Newham Monitoring Project

The Newham Monitoring Project (NMP) was established following the racist murder of teenager Akhtar Ali Baig in East Ham, Newham, in 1980. The NMP is a community civil rights organisation with a specific remit to support Black, Asian, ethnic minority and refugee communities in Newham and East London who are experiencing misconduct or poor treatment by the police and criminal justice system, or racial harassment or violence (<http://www.nmp.org.uk/>). The group works extensively with young people in schools and youth organisations to promote race equality and to educate about civil liberty issues.

The NMP has actively supported several defendants involved in high profile cases since its inception. These include the Newham 8 case in 1982, where police officers, dressed as skinheads, taunted schoolchildren in Little Ilford and then arrested the eight Asian youths who came to their aid. In 1984 a further seven Asian youths from Upton Park were arrested for confronting the racists who has been harassing them. In 1998 the NMP gave evidence at the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry. While none of the NMP activities specifically involve Stratford and New Town it is clear the movement is influential in Newham and beyond. Indeed, more recent activity has also included the killing of Ian Tomlinson in the City of London while in police custody and the shooting of Mark Duggan in Tooting.

3.5.2 Eastside Community Heritage

The Eastside Community Heritage (ECH) organisation records, documents and preserves the experiences of different communities in East London. Activities include cultural, social, educational and historical projects, such as the Black Angels from The Empire. This project told the stories of doctors and nurses who were recruited from sixteen commonwealth countries during the post war years, many of whom settled in East London. Another project, Chinese Lives: Chinese Community in Newham, is the story of Newham Chinese residents, their history, experiences and contribution to Newham culture (http://www.hidden-histories.org.uk/wordpress/?page_id=160).

Several ECH endeavours have received support from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The most recent is an educational and historical project researching the history of the Phoenix School

and St Clements Hospital in Bow (http://www.hidden-histories.org.uk/wordpress/?page_id=2759) . While many of the ECH projects have connections with Newham only one is linked with Stratford and New Town. This is the recent work to mark the centenary of the First World War. The exhibition ‘Little Germany, Stratford and East London 1914’ details the experiences of German nationals, ‘enemy aliens’, while interred in Stratford during the war.

4 Migration patterns, including places of origin, reasons for migration and areas of settlement

4.1 Migration Patterns

Information regarding immigration into Stratford and New Town is limited and often only detailed at borough (Newham or its historical equivalent) rather than ward level. However, the 2001 census information showed that the Stratford and New Town ward, as well as the West Ham ward, has a similar demographic profile to the Newham average. Therefore, by reviewing the statistics available from the census collections, from 1911 to 2011, in conjunction with local history stories from newspapers and social history sites it is possible to get a picture of the migration into Stratford area over the years, even if it is not complete and subject to interpretation.

Newham has had a long history of immigration into the area. It is recorded that many of the 50,000 Huguenots who escaped France in the 17th century took ‘refuge’ in the area now known as Newham. It is from this pattern of fleeing conflict and taking refuge that we get the word refugee, so it is fitting that Stratford and New Town have a large number of contemporary refugees. The next significant group of people taking up residence in the area are Irish immigrants, who arrived in significant numbers in the 18th and 19th century followed by Jewish settlers. Alderman (1993:17) suggested that towards the end of the 19th century the ‘trickle of Jewish immigrants, particularly from Russia, became a flood’. Bloch (1996) concurs with this suggestion, but indicates that the arrival coincided with the turn of the 20th century, and both Russian and Polish Jews arrived (Bloch 1996).

There has been a long-standing practice of Chinese and African settlers into Newham, because of the seafaring traditions associated with the area. Black Africans settled in a small number of wards, including New Town, Park, Ordnance and Stratford. Chinese immigrants who had been working as seafarers and domestic servants or studying before the First World War, dispersed throughout the borough, although were slightly more concentrated in Stratford, Canning Town and West Ham (Bloch 1996). After the war the Chinese people became associated with laundry work but remained dispersed as an ethnic group rather than assuming residence in a particular area.

In the 1950s mass migration from new sources, such as the West Indies, the Indian Sub-Continent and Asians from East Africa began. The Post Office, transport and service industries relied heavily on immigrant workers. In 1956 London Transport worked with the Immigration Liaison Service in order to recruit to its labour force from Barbados. A similar arrangement was made in the 1960s to recruit from Jamaica and Trinidad (Newham

Monitoring Project 1991). Following this arrangement particular areas of London became associated with high levels of immigrants from discrete areas; for example, Trinidadians settled in Notting Hill while Jamaicans chose Brixton as their new home. However, it should be noted that Newham does not have a fixed association with any one particular Caribbean Island, and the Caribbean people in Newham originate from Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, Antilles, St Kitts and St Nevis (Newham Monitoring Project 1991).

Bloch (1996) identified that people from Somalia arrived in two distinct waves and for very different reasons. The first large numbers arrived in 1965 - 1977 when seafarers who had settled in the area brought their families to join them. The second group started to arrive in the late 1980s following ongoing civil unrest in their home country. Somalis are most likely to live in Forest Gate, Stratford, Manor Park and Plaistow wards.

Since the mid-late 1990s large numbers of Eastern Europeans arrived to work in the construction and service industries. The Language shop (www.languageshop.org), Newham's translation service, identified a significant rise in requests for Serbo-Croat, Turkish and Polish interpreters from this time.

In January 2009, Mayhew Harper Associates completed a two year study for Newham Council, providing a detailed appraisal of the Newham population. The report estimated that around 12,000 people from outside the UK arrive annually in Newham and stay, on average, around 14 months (Stratford Metropolitan Community Infrastructure). The Aston-Mansfield report (2011) concurred with this finding and report that Newham has one of the highest population turnover rates in London with large numbers of people moving into the borough for very short periods every year (<http://www.aston-mansfield.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/newham-key-statistics-summary.pdf>.)

The CoDE (Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/medialibrary/briefings/localdynamicsofdiversity/geographies-of-diversity-in-newham.pdf>) reviewed the 2011 census data and concluded that 34% of people in Newham have a 'foreign identity', that is an identity that includes markers of being a recent immigrant (arriving into the area in the four years before data collection; i.e. 2007-2011), a foreign national identity, speaking a non-English main language and being unable to speak English well. The Newham figure is much higher than the national average of 8%. Within Newham the ward of Stratford and New Town has the highest percentage of people with a 'foreign identity', 39%, which is higher than the borough average. The proportion of people with a foreign identity is strongly correlated ($R=0.88$) with the proportion of people who arrived in the UK during 2007-11 across wards in Newham. This shows that areas with higher proportions of people with a foreign identity have higher proportions of people who have recently arrived. Green Street East, East Ham Central and Stratford and New Town wards have the highest proportion of residents who arrived in the four years prior to the 2011 census (21%).

The following tables are taken from the data available from the census collections in 1911-2011. It should be noted that data does not necessarily correlate from each collection, as

different questions were asked, demonstrating perhaps what was considered important at the time, as well as sometimes rapidly changing geographical borders and an understanding of the distinguishing of people. For example, it is now widely recognised that Africa, Asia and Scandinavia are not single geographic or political entities.

Figure 21 1911 Census data re migrants in East and West Ham (incomplete data set)

Country of Origin (sic)	East Ham (Males)	East Ham (Females)	West Ham (Males)	West Ham (Females)	Total
Africa	-	1	4	-	5
Asia	143	3	17	1	164
Austria	34	19	60	27	140
Germany	213	126	628	337	1304
Holland	52	46	49	25	172
Italy	29	13	117	37	196
Russia	99	77	124	94	394
Russian Poland	68	46	49	25	188
Scandinavia	73	26	140	27	266
United States	23	12	41	16	92

Note the very small number of people arriving from African countries into Newham. Also of note is the vast difference between the number of Asian people settling in East and West Ham (highlighted in orange). The East Ham area of Newham still has a large Asian, or Asian British, population (39%) (<http://www.newham.info/research/CFProfiles/EastHam.pdf>). In a similar way, the majority of immigrants from Europe (highlighted in blue) settled in the West Ham area, with the exception of those arriving from Holland and Russian Poland who seemed to slightly favour East Ham. It is suggested in the local history stories that the settlement of particularly German, Russian and Italian men into West Ham was due to the industrial infrastructure in the area (section 3.4). In addition, the significant number of German and Russian migrants may reflect the pre-war events in Europe at the time.

Figure 22 1921 Census data re migrants in East and West Ham (incomplete data set)

Country of Origin	East Ham	West Ham	Total
Belgium	44	69	113
France	61	115	176
Germany	182	362	544
Italy	40	134	174
Poland	140	338	478
Russia	98	358	456
United States	95	151	246

This information is taken from the 1921 census data available regarding “foreign born residents”. The total number of “foreign born residents” recorded is 926 for East Ham, and 2119 for West Ham. It can therefore be assumed that the remaining 300 (approx) and 500 (approx) people not accounted for in the list are from other countries and continents; perhaps the number of migrants from each individual country or area was not considered sufficiently

significant to be recorded by the borough. In 1931 and 1951 ethnic data collected by the census was not transposed into records kept by Newham. In addition, no census was conducted in 1941 due to the ongoing Second World War and therefore it is not possible to say with any accuracy the number or origins of migrants for this period.

Figure 23 1961 Census data re migrants in East and West Ham (incomplete data set)

Country of Origin (sic)	East Ham (Male)	East Ham (Female)	West Ham (Male)	West Ham (Female)	Total
Africa (South)	61	55	78	43	237
Africa (rest of)	25	30	74	73	202
Asia India	376	161	401	249	1187
Asia Pakistan	164	3	86	10	263
Caribbean (other)	159	96	87	73	415
Europe (other)	88	156	156	210	610
Germany	28	99	41	138	306
Italy	38	78	61	94	271
Jamaica	168	159	650	523	1500
Nigeria	None recorded	None recorded	166	104	270
Poland	109	62	211	119	501
United States	22	30	38	26	116
USSR	22	29	70	61	182

Of particular note in the table above is the number of Jamaicans who were listed as resident in East and West Ham (highlighted in lilac). This census follows the systematic recruitment of workers from the Caribbean by London Transport, and it is interesting to note that there is an almost equal number of men and women. Of the 1500 Jamaicans approx 80% chose to settle in West Ham, currently (2011 census data) 15.5% of West Ham's population is of Black Caribbean origin.

NB for this census the areas of Stratford and West Ham were treated as a single ward.

Figure 24 1971 Census data re Ethnic Breakdown

Country of Origin (sic)	Stratford and West Ham	Percentage of population
African	200	1%
European	19,200	84%
Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi	1,100	5%
Others	300	1%
West Indian	2000	9%

Again in this data set there is a high proportion of people of West Indian origin, but the overwhelming majority, 84% are indigenous British or European. In the 1981 data set Europeans born outside of the UK would have to record themselves in the 'rest of the world' category. The numbers in 1981 are very low for the Stratford and New Town wards, as indeed they were for the 1961 census at borough level. It can therefore be assumed that in excess of 80% of the population of Stratford and West Ham in 1971 was British born.

NB for this census the areas of Stratford and New Town were treated as separate wards.

Figure 25 1981 Census data re Birthplace

Birthplace	Stratford		New Town		Total
UK	5251		4530		9781
Irish	135		138		273
New Commonwealth & Pakistan	843		826		1669
Rest of the World	135		104		239
Total Population of the Stratford and New Town Wards	6364		5598		11,962
	3042 Males	3322 Females	2709 Males	2889 Females	
Percentage of the population born abroad	17%		19%		

This census demonstrates the relatively low numbers of settled immigrants in this period. The largest number of people born outside the UK come from the New Commonwealth and Pakistan.

NB for this census the areas of Stratford and New Town were treated as separate wards.

Figure 26 1991 Census data re Ethnicity in Stratford and New Town (incomplete data set)

Ethnicity %	Stratford	New Town
White	63.7	62.4
Black Caribbean	9.8	10.7
Black Africa	7.9	7.5
Black Other	2.9	2.5
Indian	6.4	6.0
Pakistani	1.8	4.0
Bangladeshi	1.6	1.9
Chinese	1.8	1.1
Asian Other	2.5	2.4
Other	1.6	1.5

In 1991 there was a change in focus for the census from birthplace or place of origin to ethnicity by general categories. For example, a person may be Black African by race but be born in Europe. The majority ethnic group for both areas is 'white' but this is not categorised into indigenous population and migrant populations.

Figure 27 2001 Census data re Ethnicity in Stratford and New Town (single ward)

Ethnicity %	Breakdown	Percentage
White 45.1%	British	38.2
	Irish	1.7
	Other	5.2
Mixed 3.9%	White & Black Caribbean	1.6
	White & Black Africa	0.8
	White & Asian	0.5
	Other	1.0
Asian or Asian British	Indian	5.5
	Pakistani	3.5
	Bangladeshi	6.9
	Other	1.7
Black or Black British	Caribbean	10.3
	African	18.1
	Other	1.8
Chinese or Other	Chinese	1.4
	Other Ethnic Group	1.9

Again in 2001 the data collected focussed on ethnicity. The percentage of ‘white’ population has fallen by almost 20% to 45.1%, with just 38.2% of indigenous British origin. The census question also includes the terms Black or Black British, and Asian or Asian British, which means that the ethnicity question includes both immigrants and British born ethnic minorities.

Figure 28 Census 2011 Data – Ethnic Group in Stratford and New Town (single ward)

Ethnicity	Stratford and New Town	Newham LB	London
White British	3719	51516	3669284
Percentage White British	21	17	45
White Other	3522	37700	1218151
Percentage White Other	20	12	15
Mixed	984	13945	405279
Percentage Mixed	6	5	5
Asian or Asian British	5035	133895	1511546
Percentage Asian or Asian British	28	43	18
Black or Black British	3789	60256	1088640
Percentage Black or Black British	21	20	13
Arab and Other Groups	719	10672	281041
Percentage Arab and Other Groups	4	3	3

In 2011 the data was provided as both a counted number and a percentage of the overall population, thus comparisons with the rest of the borough and London as a whole are possible. Stratford and New Town has a significant white British population, more than one in five people are of white British ethnicity, however this is considerably less than the average of London. There was a fourfold increase in the number of ‘white other’ residents since the 2001 census, and this seems to uphold the general recognition of immigration from

Eastern Europe. Unfortunately, because of the lack of language based data or information regarding origin (see section 5.1.2) this cannot be accurately verified with statistics, however, there are other indications which support this suggestion (see section 5.2). In the same time period there has been an increase in the number of Asian or Asian British, from 17.6% to 28%, and a reduction in the number of Black or Black British residents, from 30.2% to 21%, both of which are significantly higher than the average London population (18% and 13% respectively). It is of note that the number of Asian or Asian British (28%) people is substantially lower than the Newham average (43%)

5 Evidence of settlement and the emergence and establishment of different language communities

5.1 Evidence of settlement and the emergence and establishment of different language communities

The 2009 Mayhew Harper Associates study estimated approximately 12,000 people from outside the UK arrive annually in Newham and stay, on average, around 14 months (Stratford Metropolitan Community Infrastructure). There are however, several established communities, and the short stay migrants tend to belong to the established communities, consequently although on an individual level there is a lot of movement in and out of the area, the presence of communities is fairly stable.

5.1.1 School Population

The Pupil Level Annual Census records the home address and ethnicity, as well as other information, of all pupils in publicly funded schools. Consequently, this data reveals migration and settlement patterns, as adults with children may be more likely to remain in an area. However, the data gathered by this census is ethnicity, not country of origin or language group and therefore it can only be used to support more detailed data collection. It does, however, demonstrate a settlement pattern for migrants.

Figure 29 Ethnicity of School Pupils

Ethnic group as percentage of total	Stratford & West Ham	Newham
White	9.1%	9.3%
Other White	7.7%	6.4%
Mixed	9.1%	5.6%
Asian	27.8%	42.2%
Black or Black British	35.0%	23.9%
Chinese	0.4%	0.4%
Other	5.8%	4.7%
No information obtained	5.0%	2.8%

Source: Pupil Level 2009 Annual School Census; NB In this report the area known as Stratford is the Stratford and New Town ward.

This information cannot be used in conjunction with the national census data as only school age residents were polled. Stratford (and New Town) and West Ham is one of most populated of the Community Forum areas of Newham, and recent regeneration projects have resulted in an increased general population. The 2001 census information showed that the Stratford and West Ham Community Forum area has a similar demographic profile to the Newham average, with large Asian (34.1%), White (32.7%) and Black (22.3%) populations. The 2009 School Census indicates a potential growth in the Black population (35%) and a reduction in the White (9.1%) and Asian (27.8%) populations.

Figure 30 Census 2011 Data - Proficiency in English

	Stratford and New Town	Newham LB	London
Main language is English	10629	171384	6083420
Percentage main language is English	62	59	78
Main language is not English: Can speak English very well	2707	46604	763502
Percentage can speak English very well (main language is not English)	16	16	10
Main language is not English: Can speak English well	2616	48920	643410
Percentage can speak English well (main language is not English)	15	17	8
Main language is not English: Cannot speak English well	914	21673	271693
Percentage cannot speak English well (main language is not English)	5	7	3
Main language is not English: Cannot speak English	173	3815	47917
Percentage cannot speak English (main language is not English)	1	1	1

Proficiency in English only includes those who are aged 3 years and older

The School Census in Newham in 2008 reported that the pupils spoke 144 different home languages. 35% of the students had English as their first language, making it the most common first language spoken. 33% of pupils recorded one of four Asian languages as their first language; Bengali (15%), Urdu (9%), Gujarati (5%) and Panjabi (4%), and the remaining 32% of pupils spoke a variety of first languages (www.aston-mansfield.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/newham-key-statistics-summary.pdf).

5.1.2 Complementary Schools

It has proven extremely difficult to locate information regarding complementary schools from official sources. It would appear that the borough's policy of integration through

monolingualism is fully in place with the council and associated services, such as libraries refusing to acknowledge the existence of ‘other’ language communities.

There is no information regarding complementary schools on the www.newham.gov.uk website. The council was telephoned on several occasions and asked for details of complementary, language, community based, Saturday or supplementary schools in the Stratford ward and each time the answer was a version of either, “there are none”, or “the council does not hold that information”. In a similar way, Stratford Library was telephoned and visited numerous times to acquire the same information with a similar negative response. In addition, several services were contacted, including the large polyclinic in Vicarage Lane and a children’s centre to ask about information that is supplied in any language other than English. In each case the receptionist advised that no printed information is available on any topic in any language other than English. However, on each occasion I was offered details about ESOL classes.

ESOL classes, in both formal and informal settings, are offered free of charge and are being actively encouraged through a variety of means. For example, a leaflet entitled ‘Join Team Stratford’ encourages local people to volunteer their time in their community. It has a very proactive approach to volunteering, and the first paragraph indicates that one of the roles volunteers can do is ‘teaching English to non-English speakers’. This, as well as the free ESOL classes being advertised on www.newham.gov.uk and through the adult learning services, suggests the policy of promoting English through ESOL classes in order to reduce the reliance on the translation service is being systematically applied.

Figure 31 Advertisement for English classes located at the front door of Stratford Main Library



There are organisations working with communities to provide and promote community and language education. Martin Pinder of the Newham Partnership for Complementary

Education was able to supply a list of complementary schools in Stratford as well as some in surrounding wards which also serve Stratford communities. In addition, according to the national database, National Resource Centre for Supplementary Education (NRCSE; www.supplementaryeducation.org.uk) there are 62 supplementary schools in Newham, however, very few of them are registered with the site and therefore there is no information about the non-registered organisations. None of the schools registered with NRCSE are based in Stratford.

Figure 32 NRCSE registered Supplementary Schools in Newham

School Name	Target Community	Pupils	Age	Subjects	Ward
African Future Development	Central African origins, now all African	108	5-16	English, Maths, Science; no reference to language	Little Ilford E12 5JF
Arise and Glow Supplementary School	All community, reference to disadvantaged children	80	0-16+	English, Maths, Science; no reference to language	Plaistow North E13 0RB
Sombrit Youth	Somali origins, now all communities	85	5-16+	English, Maths, Science; no reference to language; reference to a n associated Somali supplementary school in Ilford	Canning Town South E13 8HT
Polish School Newham	Polish	70	5-16	Maths, Polish, Geography, History	Little Ilford E12 6JB
Future Stars Community	No website	30	0-16	Sports, religious studies, cultural activities, women's help	East Ham Central E6 1LB
Eastside Young Leaders' Academy	Afro-Caribbean males	100	8-16	English, Maths; mentoring; no reference to language.	Forest Gate North E7 0EX

5.1.2.1 Stratford and New Town Based Complementary Schools

These supplementary schools have an address, either administrative or operational, in Stratford. It is likely that pupils from both within and without the Stratford and New Town Ward will attend. Similarly it is likely that pupils from Stratford will attend schools in other wards due to the efficient transport links.

Figure 33 Complementary Schools in Stratford and New Town

Language	Address	Contact Details
Russian	Znaniye Russian School, Stratford branch, Sarah Bonnell School, Deanery Road, Stratford, London, E15 4LP	Nina Ansari, Office Administrator znaniyeschool@gmail.com http://znaniye.com/en/
Somali (see note below)	Somali Heritage Academic Network (SHAN)	Farhan Hassan, Executive Director, 07432158183, fhassan@shaneducation.org www.shaneducation.org www.facebook.com/ShanEducation
Tigryan (see note below)	Red Sea Tigryan Supplementary School, c/o Colgrave Primary School, 73B Henniker Road, Stratford, E15 1JY	Solomon Yebo,

The Russian school is part of a London wide organisation called the Znaniye Education Centre, which has centres in west and central London as well as the City of London and Stratford. They have a mission statement that recognises the importance of supporting students with a non-English mother tongue in order to mitigate difficulties often associated with mainstream education.

Znaniye Education Centre Mission Statement

Our families constitute a sizeable proportion of the population yet are isolated, restricted in their ability to communicate effectively and often unable to afford extracurricular activities through which they can fulfill (sic) their potential and fully integrate into their new community. There are also those who hope to study and/or take up employment in Russia or Russian-speaking nations in the future.

Without further support, children from Russian-speaking families who have English as a second language are greatly at risk of performing poorly in mainstream education. We aim to assist such children, especially those living in socially-deprived areas by breaking down barriers, fostering a sense of inclusion and helping them develop the necessary self-confidence to grow into responsible adults.

<http://znaniye.com/en/mission.html>

SHAN education beyond borders until very recently this organisation ran a supplementary school for children of Somali descent in addition to other services and support, such as advice, mentoring and translation services to the community. However, recent contact has highlighted that the school is no longer operational, rather Newham based children of Somali descent are advised to join the provision in Haringey, two boroughs away, where there is an established school with 250 students. The school contact, Farhan Hassan, advised that the school had closed due to lack of funding and a general reticence from the council regarding supplementary schools. He acknowledged there were approximately 6000 people of Somali descent living in the borough and the majority of schools in the Stratford area would have students from Somalia in their cohort. The SHAN organisation remains research active, particularly in relation to the Somalian diaspora and was recently commissioned by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and its partners to conduct this mapping

exercise to examine the contemporary socio-economic profile of the Somali diaspora in the UK (<http://www.shaneducation.org/site/mapping-of-somali-diaspora-in-the-uk/>).

Unfortunately, despite attempts to locate the Tigryan supplementary school organisers it has not been possible to ascertain any further details. There is a strong suspicion that this organisation is no longer practising.

5.1.2.2 Newham Based Complementary Schools

On the border of Stratford and neighbouring ward, Forest Gate, is the WHEAT mentor support trust (<http://www.wheatmentorsupport.org.uk/>), which while offering support to all Black and Asian minority ethnic and refugee individuals and communities, provides an Amharic complementary school. This and other geographically close organisations have been indicated with a ** in the contact list below. However, it should be noted that transport links are exceptionally good in Stratford, and Newham in general, and each of the organisations listed below would be easily accessible by public transport from Stratford, and therefore could be considered a resource to the community.

- ****Amharic (Ethiopian):** c/o Dr Hailu Hagos, WHEAT Mentor Support Trust, Durning Hall Centre, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London E7 9AB Telephone No: 020 8555 5125 Fax: 020 8534 4498 Mobile 07951106173 Email: hailu@wheatmentorsupport.org.uk <http://www.wheatmentorsupport.org.uk>
- **Bulgarian:** Director: Milena Vezenkovo,, Bulgarian School “Vasil Levski”, Unit 7, Second Floor Abbey Park Industrial Estate, Abbey Rd., Barking, Essex IG11 7BT Tel.: 07852 125 275 ventexbg@btinternet.com
- **French:** Anne-Marie Wonthieu, Director, wonthieu1@gmail.com Mobile 07985525974
- **Gujurati:** Jayamtiall Parmar, Head of School, **Vishva Hindu Parishad School**, Upton Centre, Claude Road, Upton Park, London E13 0QB jayanti.parmar@sky.com
- ****Lithuanian:** Gyte Eismontiene, Head, Lithuanian Language Dept., Lithuanian Culture School Mokslukas, c/o Abrahams Nursery, 1, Radland Road, Canning Town, London E16 1LN Tel. 0207 476 8788 egita55@gmail.com; mokslukasmokykla@gmail.com
- **Malayanham:** Ram Prasannan, Founder & Trustee, **Centre 4M**, Friends of Malayalee Charity “Together We Make Sense of Belonging”, St. Bartholomew’s Church Centre, 292b Barking Road, East Ham, London E6 3BA Tel. 00 44 208 470 4402 Tel. 00 44 07961 933 764 info@centre4m.org

- **Polish:** Anna Z. Palka, Coordinator, Polish School John Paul II, c/o Little Ilford and Mypolacy Centre, 075 2135 7317 mypolacyuk@googlemail.com;
- **Punjabi:** Parvinder Singh Bhumber, Education Secretary, Ramgarhia Punjabi School, 231 Plashet Road, Plaistow, London E13 0QU Mobile : 07958 516 711 bhumberp@hotmail.com
- **Tamil:** London Tamil Sangam (*Tamil Community and Education Centre*), 369, High Street North, Manor Park, London, E12 6PG Tel. 020 8471 7672 admin@ltsuk.org www.ltsuk.org

5.2 Community Indicators of Settlement

This temple to Radha Krishna and Hindhu centre is on the corner of Cedars Road and Water Lane. The temple is large and has a full schedule of meetings and services demonstrating the presence of a well established Indian community in the area. The buildings were originally three bedroom town houses and have been significantly adapted (www.eastlondontemple.com/rk/Home.aspx).

Figure 34 Radha Krishna Temple 5-7 Cedars Road Stratford London E15 4NF (researcher's own image)



There is little mention of specific Eastern European communities in Stratford, although according to the 2011 census people born in Eastern Europe account for 8% of the population

(made up of 4% Polish and 2% for Romanian and Lithuanian). Eastern Europeans are frequently referred to as ‘white, other’ and consequently little data other than that from the census has been accurately recorded. It can be noticed in the population statistics that the ‘white, other’ demographic has increased from 5.2% in 2001 to 20% in 2011. There are indicators that the population is stabilising; one indicator is the presence of a Russian community school in Stratford and Polish, Bulgarian and Lithuanian schools in neighbouring wards. Another indicator is the presence of grocery shops selling Eastern European products.

The two images below are taken from a residential area of Stratford, Vicarage Lane, and are therefore convenience stores used by the community immediately surrounding the shops. Shops of this type are ubiquitous throughout the ward.

Figure 35 Shop front of Specialist Eastern European supplier, Vicarage Lane, (researcher’s own image)



Figure 36 Shop front illustrating Polish affiliations, Vicarage Lane, (researcher’s own image)



Much of the literature about Stratford, or produced by official centres within Stratford, comment on the ethnic and linguistic diversity and many make mention of the integration of communities. Unlike areas that have a dominant ethnic group Stratford is very integrated with members of different cultures, religions, languages and ethnicities living in very close proximity, with apparently very little difficulty. Businesses in the area can benefit from this arrangement as indicated by the image below.

Figure 37 Shop front demonstrating specialist and ethnic supplies sold within, Vicarage Lane, (researcher's own image)



The Stratford Centre is a focal point for shopping in the area, and attracts people from all nationalities. In addition to the regular high street shops there is an indoor market and several regular stalls in the walkways. There are also some shops that cater specifically for the local community.

Figure 38 Loon Fung Oriental Foods; Stratford Mall (researcher's own image)



Figure 39 Lituanica, Lithuanian Supermarket; Stratford Mall (researcher's own image)



Just outside the mall, in the Broadway, is a Polish supermarket.

Figure 40 Gaska, Polish Supermarket, The Broadway, Stratford (researcher's own image)



The next seven images are all from an area known as The Grove. The Grove is close to Maryland station and is a high density residential area, with the majority of properties being available for private rent, either as single family dwellings or as single occupant rooms. The businesses are in very close proximity to each other, with just one or two other businesses

separate them. The first four are actually on a street called The Grove, the last three are on the adjacent road, Windmill Lane (see map reference C3 in appendix A).

Figure 41 Afro-Caribbean Grocery Store, The Grove, Stratford (researcher's own image)



Figure 42 Londek Polish Grocery Shop and Restaurant, The Grove, Stratford (researcher's own image)



Figure 43 Hua Run Chinese Supermarket, The Grove, Stratford (researcher's own image)



Note the Hua Run Chinese Supermarket is immediately opposite the Londak Shop and Restaurant (Figure 42).

Figure 44 Tidjara, Halal Butcher (Arabic), The Grove, Stratford (researcher's own image)



Figure 45 Russian Shop, Windmill Lane, Stratford (researcher's own image)



Figure 46 Afro Beat; Voice of Africa Radio, Windmill Lane, Stratford (researcher's own image)



Figure 47 New Look Image, Afro Hair Salon, Windmill Lane, Stratford (researcher's own image)



6 Conclusion

This report has identified the major features of Stratford and New Town, in the London Borough of Newham. As an inner city ward Stratford and New Town has complexities and subtleties that cannot necessarily be defined by a report, but it is hoped that the imagery and statistics incorporated with this report will go some way to demonstrate the diversity and eclectic nature of the area. The linguistic, cultural and ethnic diversity is both dynamic at individual level and stable at community level.

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Complementary Schools

<http://www.shaneducation.org>

<http://www.wheatmentorsupport.org.uk>

<http://www.znaniye.com/en/>

General Resources

<http://www.afridiziak.com/theatrenews/whatson/july2012/nigeria-house.html>

www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/london/child-poverty-in-london-the-facts/newham-38/

www.ethnicity.ac.uk

<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/medialibrary/briefings/localdynamicsofdiversity/geographies-of-diversity-in-newham.pdf>

<http://www.huguenotsociety.org.uk/history.html>

<http://lgaLabour.local.gov.uk/documents/330956/6126087/Newham.pdf/c5c50c32-38e1-4094-b573-deb1d4cde412> - Labour's local government manifesto

The Language Shop

<http://www.languageshop.org> – the translation service employed by Newham council – this site also has a great deal of information about cultural and linguistic resources and events

<http://www.languageshop.org/culturalprofiles.htm> - scroll down the page to the Language Survey for information on language groups in Newham. No ward level statistics.

<http://www.languageshop.org/cultural%20profiles/eritrean.htm> - a profile of an Eritrean immigrant living in Stratford

London Wide Resources

<http://www.inlondonguide.co.uk/london-events/2012/afrovibes-festival-2012-london.html>

<http://www.londonspovertyprofile.org.uk/>

<http://data.london.gov.uk/documents/London-Borough-Council-Elections-2010.pdf>

www.tfl.gov.uk

London Borough of Newham

http://www.newham.com/live/maps_and_travel/newham_s_location/105,10,0,0.html

http://www.newham.com/work/history_heritage/a_newham_timeline/401,10,0,0.html

<http://www.newham.info/Custom/JSNA/Chapter14IdentifiedGroups.pdf>

<http://www.newham.info/profiles/profile?profileId=167&geoTypeId>

<http://www.newham.info/research/CFProfiles/StratfordWestHam.pdf>

www.newham.gov.uk

<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/News/Top-class-praise-for-exam-success-youngsters.aspx>

<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Election-results.aspx?l1=100004&l2=200033#Pastelectionresults>

Newham Resources

http://www.newhamrecorder.co.uk/news/newham_students_shine_at_jack_petchey_awards_to_reward_for_best_1_957219

<http://www.nmp.org.uk/>

<http://resources.cohesioninstitute.org.uk/Publications/Documents/Document/DownloadDocumentsFile.aspx?recordId=105&file=PDFversion>

<http://www.rokeby.newham.sch.uk/>

<http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/generic/tlang/documents/map-of-newham-showing-streets-and-ward-boundaries.pdf>

Stratford and New Town Specific Sites

<http://www.aston-mansfield.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/newham-key-statistics-summary.pdf>

<http://www.eastlondontemple.com/rk/Home.aspx>).

<http://www.newham.gov.uk/Documents/Misc/StratfordLondonofficialguide.pdf>

<http://openlylocal.com/wards/515-Stratford-and-New-Town>

www.sarahbonnellonline.co.uk

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