

Archdiocese of Westminster

Education Service

Dedicated to Lifelong Growth of the Whole Person in Faith



Department of Schools

SCHOOL ORGANISATION PLAN

2003 / 2004

Introduction

This is the first School Organisation Plan produced by the Archdiocese of Westminster. It is intended to be a tool for the strategic planning of school places within the diocese, to be useful for the diocese and for its partners in the strategic planning process. The plan will be revised on an annual basis, adding and updating data so that it will become more useful as time goes on. The draft of this plan was first published in November 2002 and comments were received from parish priests, head teachers, governors, local education authorities and learning and skills councils. Following this the Education Board considered the results of the consultation and adopted this final Plan for the academic year 2003/4. The next plan will be published, for consultation, in September 2004

Geographical Situation

The Archdiocese of Westminster covers the Greater London boroughs north of the River Thames and west of the River Lea, plus the administrative county of Hertfordshire and the Borough of Spelthorne in the administrative county of Surrey. The diocese encompasses 17 local education authorities completely, half of Richmond-upon-Thames (the rest being in the Archdiocese of Southwark) and part of Surrey (the major part being in the Diocese of Arundel & Brighton).

The diocese comes within the Government Regions of East (Herts), South-East (Spelthorne) and London. Two Local Learning and Skills Councils (LLSCs) fall completely within the diocese (Hertfordshire and London West), major parts of three others (London North, London Central and London East), and small parts of the London South and Surrey LSCs.

Internally, the diocese comprises 214 parishes, grouped together into 23 deaneries whose boundaries are largely contiguous with those of local education authorities. The diocese largely overlaps areas covered by the Anglican dioceses of London and St Albans. It shares boundaries with the Archdiocese of Southwark and the dioceses of Brentwood, Northampton and Arundel and Brighton.

Within the area covered by the diocese, the Archbishop has the responsibility of ensuring that there are sufficient Catholic schools. This responsibility is delegated to an Education Board, headed by an Auxiliary Bishop, and is carried out by his Education Service.

Planning Areas

For planning purposes, when an area less than the whole diocese but larger than a single deanery is required, it has been useful to group the deaneries together into five larger units: Central London, East London, West London, North London and Hertfordshire. A list of the planning areas, the deaneries covered and, as nearly as possible, the local authority areas to which they correspond are set out below.

Central London: the deaneries of Hammersmith, Kensington & Chelsea, Marylebone and North Kensington; corresponding to the London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham, the Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea, the City of Westminster, the City of London and the Temple.

East London: the deaneries of Camden, Hackney, Islington and Tower Hamlets; corresponding to the London boroughs of Camden, Hackney, Islington and Tower Hamlets.

North London: the deaneries of Barnet, Brent, Enfield, Haringey and Harrow; corresponding to the London boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Enfield, Haringey and Harrow.

West London: the deaneries of Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow and Upper Thames; corresponding to the London boroughs of Ealing, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Richmond-upon-Thames (north of the River Thames) and the Borough of Spelthorne in the administrative county of Surrey.

Hertfordshire: the deaneries of Hatfield, Lea Valley, St Albans, Stevenage and Watford; corresponding to the administrative county of Hertfordshire.

Overall Provision

There are 220 Catholic schools and colleges in the diocese. There are 158 maintained primary schools, comprising one first school, two first and middle, 13 infant, 129 primary and 13 junior. Diocesan policy supports the amalgamation of separate infant and junior schools where possible when an opportunity presents itself, for example: falling rolls, capital investment in buildings or a change in leadership. There are 40 maintained secondary schools (including one with a junior department), two maintained sixth-form colleges, 18 independent schools (11 primary, four all-age and three secondary) and two non-maintained special schools.

41 of these schools are in the trusteeship of religious orders, and the rest are in the trusteeship of the diocese. In 2002 these schools and colleges were employing 4554 teachers and educating 90,729 pupils. Appendix 4.1 analyses the religious status of our teachers: which shows that in terms of gender and Catholicity our diocese is broadly in line with the pattern nationally.

Disabled access

The diocese and its schools are working with local education authorities and learning and skills councils to improve or provide access for children, parents and teachers with disabilities. Many of the buildings are very difficult to adapt and considerable expenditure is involved. Some schools are achieving improved access through changed management arrangements, for example, ensuring that the full curriculum can be delivered on the ground floor. The Diocese aims to ensure that projects are prioritised appropriately so as to ensure an even distribution of accessible schools, as a first stage in full accessibility overall. All new building projects take issues of accessibility into account.

Contexts

This plan must be seen in the context data from a number of sources. Major sources of information include the diocesan baptismal data, collected annually on a parish basis (Annex 1) and data from the annual CES school census (Annex 2). It must also be seen in the context of other plans, such as the School Organisation Plans of the individual LEAs. Important also are the general development plans of local authorities. Annex 3 contains some important information from the Draft London Plan, which suggests a large increase in housing (23,000 homes per year for the next ten years) and a consequent increase in educational provision.

Nursery Education in Maintained Schools

98 out of 147 maintained schools offering infant education currently have some nursery provision (66%). However, the size of these nurseries varies, as does the coverage in particular LEAs (from 100% in some cases to one nursery in the LEA).

Deanery	Number of schools	Percentage with nursery
Barnet	9	67
Brent	8	88
Camden	7	86
Ealing	6	33
Enfield	5	20
Hackney	4	100
Hammersmith	7	71
Haringey	8	75
Harrow	6	17
Hatfield	4	50
Hillingdon	7	86
Hounslow	7	100
Islington	7	86
Kensington & Chelsea	8	75
Lea Valley	8	63
Marylebone	3	100
North Kensington	2	100
St Albans	10	60
Stevenage	6	50
Tower Hamlets	9	89
Upper Thames	7	14
Watford	7	43
Westminster	2	100

We continue to look for expansion in nursery provision in areas where this is inadequate.

Primary Education in Maintained Schools

Supply of places

Out of the 158 maintained primary schools Archdiocese of Westminster, 148 offer provision for pupils aged 5. (Our 13 separate junior schools offering provision for pupils aged 7 and above are discounted from this analysis.) The schools currently offer a total of 6391 places per year. This figure may change as capacity data assessed through the Asset Management Planning procedure becomes available and replaces the current Standard Number methodology.

In some areas, places were lost when schools were required to comply with the class size legislation introduced by the *School Standards and Framework Act 1998*.

Occupancy

In January 2003, these 6391 places were occupied in Year 1 by 5825 Catholic pupils aged 6. A further 548 places were occupied by non-Catholic pupils, giving a total of 6373. There was therefore a very small surplus of 18 places, or 0.3%. (The surplus appears

higher if YR data is used, because of the way some schools count Foundation Stage pupils.)

Maximum Potential demand

Maximum potential demand can be estimated by reference to baptismal data, although in practice, not all parents who seek to have their children baptised subsequently seek Catholic school places. Much depends on how schools are perceived in their communities at the time.

Overall baptisms have fallen from a ten year high of 10,597 in 1991 to 9313 in 2002, a fall of over 12%. The most relevant year for admissions in 2004 is 1999, when there were 10,158 baptisms. Given that there are 6391 places, there is space for only 62.9% of those holding baptismal certificates.

Year of admission	Number of baptisms in relevant year	Percentage able to access a place
2003	10175	62.8%
2004	10158	62.9%
2005	9584	66.7%
2006	9249	69.1%
2004	9313	68.6%

The match of primary school places to baptisms varies widely from one part of the Diocese to another and cannot be used with any certainty to predict likely demand. Historically, officers have used a figure of 70% of the number of baptisms to ensure sufficient places in a LEA area. A figure significantly lower than 70% may indicate a deficit of places in an area, and one significantly higher a surplus. However, account must be taken of

- the possibility of cross-border movement;
- the discrepancies between deanery and LEA borders, especially in central London
- the discrepancy of one term between the collection of roll data from schools and baptismal data from parishes and
- the esteem in which particular schools are held from time to time.
- historically, the total number of baptisms have included adult baptisms (representing approximately 7% of all baptisms). The data used in this plan include adult baptisms, for comparative purposes.

North London

There has been an overall decline in baptisms in North London, most noticeably in **Brent**. The change here has been attributed to the increasing prosperity of the Irish Republic resulting in the removal 'back home' of those of Irish descent together with the increase in size of certain Asian communities. Places have been removed from St Joseph's, Goodson Road and may be removed from Our Lady of Lourdes, Harlesden. The pressure on places at St Robert Southwell has diminished in recent years, although the school continues to recruit to its maximum capacity.

Additional places have been provided in **Harrow** at St John Fisher and St Teresas, and these seem to meet demand.

There is no evidence of pressure on places in **Barnet**.

In **Haringey**, additional places have been provided at St Francis de Sales and Our Lady of Muswell. St Peter-in-Chains currently has some surplus places.

Additional places have been provided in **Enfield** at St Georges, St Edmunds and St Mary's. There is a need for additional Catholic provision in Cockfosters where there is a private school, Vita et Pax, but no maintained places. To provide these places might impact adversely on the private school.

West London

Infant baptisms are in decline in Hillingdon and Ealing, but are increasing slightly in Upper Thames and Hounslow.

In **Ealing**, there is pressure for a school in Acton on the Holy Family site: St Vincent's remains under pressure. The demand for places in the Northolt area at St Raphael's has declined and is a cause of concern. Places have been removed at St Anselm's, Southall and this school continues to have recruitment difficulties. Additional places have been provided at St John Fisher, where a review of accommodation is needed to establish single site operation.

In **Hounslow**, 25 places were lost as a result of the class size legislation. This has increased the pressure on the two St Mary's Schools and St John's. Evidence suggests that an additional form of entry is needed, preferably in the Osterley area. In the west of the borough, demand is largely met.

In **Richmond**, additional places have been provided at St James. The impact on demand from the Hampton area requires careful monitoring. Some pressure remains for an increase in places at Sacred Heart which may be justified, depending on the take up at St James.

Additional places in **Hillingdon** have been provided at Botwell and St Bernadette's and there are now sufficient places in the south and east of the borough. Demand remains high in Ruislip, Eastcote and Northwood, where an additional form of entry will be needed; a suitable site for this expansion of places is currently under investigation in discussion with the LEA.

In **Surrey**, demand is generally met. There is pressure from the school to increase the number of places at Our Lady of the Rosary although this might threaten the viability of Christ the King. There may be a case for a review of provision in the Ashford/Stanwell area with a view to rationalising KS1 places in the area.

East London

Infant baptisms have declined overall and there is a significant surplus of Catholic school places. In **Tower Hamlets**, St Patrick's, Wapping has been closed and further rationalisation needs to be considered. The effect is localised, however, and some schools remain fully subscribed with Catholic applicants. In the longer term, the Draft London Plan shows an increase over ten years of 41,000 homes within the Borough – by far the largest increase in any London Borough.

In **Hackney**, the schools are fully subscribed and the overall proportion of Catholic places is low. Although places are to be removed from St Monica's, additional places could be justified in the Stoke Newington area.

In **Camden**, some rationalisation of provision in Haverstock Hill is desirable, but is not a high priority.

Catholic primary schools in **Islington** remain popular and fully subscribed.

Central London

There is an overall increase in infant baptisms in this area following a decline to 1993. There may be a difficulty in the **City of Westminster**, particularly following the removal of some places at St Vincent de Paul to comply with class size legislation. There are few obvious sites in the Victoria/Pimlico areas where places could be added.

In this area, the mismatch between borough and deanery boundaries is most marked; data need to be studied with care.

Hertfordshire

Baptisms are stable in most areas except St Albans where there is an increase. There is pressure for additional places in Harpenden, where St Dominic's serves the three parishes of Harpenden, Redbourn and Wheathampstead. An increase from 30 to 45 places would be sufficient to meet demand and whilst the Diocese would support such a change, Hertfordshire LEA would not, since population forecasts show a decline. Demand for places is high in Rickmansworth and consideration is being given to a possible expansion of provision in that area. There is considerable housing planned, and pressure on places, in the area around Bishops Stortford. It is likely that this will entail some rationalisation and expansion of places in this part of the Lea Valley Deanery.

Secondary Education in Maintained Schools

The Diocese currently provides the following places for pupils aged 11 in maintained schools:

Maintained Secondary School Places By LEA

	Boys	Girls	Co-ed	Total
City of Westminster	0	0	120	120
Barnet	180	93	360	633
Brent	180	180	175	535
Camden	0	330	0	330
Ealing	0	0	270	270
Enfield	180	180	0	360
Hackney	0	120	180	330
Hammersmith & Fulham	180	180	0	360
Haringey	0	0	192	192
Harrow	150	150	0	300
Hillingdon	0	0	240	240
Hounslow	184	192	186	562
Islington	180	140	0	320
Kensington & Chelsea	120	120	120	360
Richmond	0	0	0	0
Tower Hamlets	90	180	0	270
Surrey	0	0	180	180
Hertfordshire	0	120	928	1048
	1444	1985	2951	6410

There are about the same number of secondary places as primary, 6410 compared to 6391. In 1993, there were 9,960 baptisms, indicating that there will be places in September 2004 for 65% of the baptised Catholic 11 year olds resident in the diocese.

Nevertheless, the number of places available is less of an issue than their nature and distribution and many schools do not fill with Catholic applicants. Whilst in January 2003 91% of Year 6 pupils were Catholic, the figure for Year 7 was 85%. Catholic pupils aged 18 accounted for only 68% of the total on roll in that Year.

Whilst there is currently no significant demand for additional places to add to the overall total, particular issues have been identified as follows:

- in the boroughs of Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea, a significant proportion of pupils are unable to find places in their local Catholic secondary schools;
- in Welwyn Garden City, Hatfield and Potters Bar, some parents find difficulty in finding secondary places for girls. The diocese is currently in discussion with local schools to see how this can be done without jeopardising co-educational provision in the area.
- in the borough of Barnet, there is demand for more single sex (girls) non-selective places; however, there are currently 65 more Catholic places in Barnet than baptisms, and only 28% of places overall are exclusively for boys.
- in the north of Hertfordshire, there is increasing pressure on John Henry Newman and signs of under capacity in Luton and Bedfordshire;
- In the Lea Valley provision has been increased by one form of entry at St Mary's in the Bishop Stortford area, but this may have to increase still further in view of planned housing developments.
- in west London, there is increasing pressure on St Mark's and Cardinal Wiseman;
- there is no Catholic secondary school in Richmond and this causes difficulty for parents: the diocese, together with the Archdiocese of Southwark are discussing the possibility of a secondary school with the local education authority.

Sixth-Form Education in Maintained Schools

The diocese provides 16-19 education for 8163 pupils in 30 secondary schools, two sixth-form colleges and two non-maintained special schools. Overall, the current provision is of high quality, popular and successful. If the government is to make major progress towards its target of 100% participation in 16-19 education, and its delivery were to continue in its current form, the expansion required would be about 12,000 places, i.e. an overall expansion of about 50%. Whatever form the delivery of provision takes, it will also require a significant increase in the breadth of curriculum offered in many areas.

The diocese aims to secure sufficient Catholic 16-19 provision and an effective Catholic response to the whole 14-19 curriculum. As major providers of 14-19 education, the diocese will contribute to and participate in the Strategic Area Reviews to be conducted by the Learning and Skills Council, and will press for greater resources to be made available to post-16 Catholic provision to enable appropriate expansion. In particular, the diocese's involvement in "provider mission reviews" will safeguard the needs of the Catholic community as a whole. We will seek to secure the entitlement of Catholic learners to have access to appropriate and distinctive Catholic provision, whether this is delivered in school or sixth-form college settings, together with the additional opportunities are presented by federations, collaborations, e-learning etc. In some areas it is likely that expansion in provision will also entail a certain amount of rationalisation and re-organisation: the reviews will inform this process.

ANNEXE 1

BAPTISMAL & SCHOOL PLACE DATA

The following data are supplied by parishes and are published annually in the Westminster Year Book. The data are used to support applications to local authorities and the Department for Education and Skills for additional school places. It is of paramount importance that they are accurate and correctly reflect the likely demand for places from the Catholic community.

1.1 Baptism and School Place data by Deanery

Our 13 separate junior schools offering provision for pupils aged 7 and above are discounted from this analysis. These schools, together with their feeder infant schools, are as follows:

Junior School	Feeder Infant School	LEA
<i>Annunciation Junior</i>	<i>Annunciation Infant</i>	<i>Barnet</i>
<i>St Joseph Junior</i>	<i>St Joseph Infant</i>	<i>Barnet</i>
<i>Our Lady of Grace Junior</i>	<i>Our Lady of Grace Infant</i>	<i>Brent</i>
<i>St Joseph Junior</i>	<i>St Joseph Infant</i>	<i>Brent</i>
<i>St Mary Magdalen Junior</i>	<i>Convent of Jesus and Mary Infant</i>	<i>Brent</i>
<i>St Aloysius Junior</i>	<i>St Aloysius Infant</i>	<i>Camden</i>
<i>St Francis de Sales Junior</i>	<i>St Francis de Sales Infant</i>	<i>Haringey</i>
<i>St Gildas Junior</i>	<i>St Peter-in-Chains Infant</i>	<i>Haringey</i>
<i>St Mary Priory Junior</i>	<i>St Mary Priory Infant</i>	<i>Haringey</i>
<i>The Rosary Junior</i>	<i>The Rosary Infant</i>	<i>Hounslow</i>
<i>St Alban & St Stephen Junior</i>	<i>St Alban & St Stephen Infant</i>	<i>Hertfordshire</i>
<i>St Cuthbert Mayne Junior</i>	<i>St Rose Infant</i>	<i>Hertfordshire</i>
<i>Holy Rood Junior</i>	<i>Holy Rood Infant</i>	<i>Hertfordshire</i>

1.2 Baptisms by Deanery and Planning Area

1.3 Baptisms compared to Primary places by Deanery

NOTE The boundaries of parishes and deaneries do not necessarily correspond to the boundaries of local authority areas. In order for baptism data to be compared with school places, schools are listed according to the parish and deanery in which they are located, NOT by the LEA by which they are maintained. Given below is a list of all schools where the deanery and LEA differ.

School	Deanery	Local Education Authority
<i>St Mary, Kilburn</i>	<i>Camden</i>	<i>Brent</i>
<i>Westminster Cathedral Primary</i>	<i>Kensington & Chelsea</i>	<i>Westminster</i>
<i>St Raphael Primary</i>	<i>Hillingdon</i>	<i>Ealing</i>
<i>Mount Carmel Primary</i>	<i>Hounslow</i>	<i>Ealing</i>
<i>Our Lady of Dolours Primary</i>	<i>North Kensington</i>	<i>Kensington & Chelsea</i>

<i>St Mary of the Angels Primary</i>	<i>North Kensington</i>	<i>Westminster</i>
<i>St Edward Primary</i>	<i>Marylebone</i>	<i>Westminster</i>
<i>St Joseph Primary</i>	<i>Marylebone</i>	<i>Westminster</i>
<i>St George Secondary</i>	<i>Marylebone</i>	<i>Westminster</i>
<i>Sacred Heart Primary</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Richmond</i>
<i>St Edmunds Primary</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Richmond</i>
<i>St James Primary</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Richmond</i>
<i>Christ the King First</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Surrey</i>
<i>Our Lady of the Rosary</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Surrey</i>
<i>St Ignatius Primary, Sunbury</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Surrey</i>
<i>St Michael Primary, Ashford</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Surrey</i>
<i>St Paul's College</i>	<i>Upper Thames</i>	<i>Surrey</i>
<i>St Joseph, Macklin Street</i>	<i>Westminster</i>	<i>Camden</i>

ANNEXE 2

PUPIL NUMBERS ON ROLL

The following data is supplied by schools to the Catholic Education Service. It relates to the position in January 2003. These data assist us in the planning of school places. It is important that they are complete and accurate.

ANNEXE 3

EXTRACTS FROM DRAFT LONDON PLAN

The following extracts are from Chapter 3 of the Draft London Plan (final plan should be agreed by end of 2003). They show the proposed increase in housing in Greater London and the resulting proposed policies relating to education.

Provision for additional 'homes' targets, 1997-2016

Areas	Total target	Annual monitoring target	Areas	Total target	Annual monitoring target
Central sub-region			West sub-region		
Camden	16940	850	Brent	13510	680
Islington	18070	900	Ealing	12930	650
Kensington and Chelsea	10800	540	Hammersmith and Fulham	8040	400
Lambeth	28910	1450	Harrow	6620	330
Southwark	29530	1480	Hillingdon	8890	440
Wandsworth	16470	820	Hounslow	9450	470
Westminster	19480	970	Sub-total	59440	2970
Sub-total	140200	7010	North sub-region		
East sub-region			Barnet	17780	890
Barking and Dagenham	100110	510	Enfield	13180	660
Bexley	5520	280	Haringey	19370	970
City	2100	110	Waltham Forest	9140	460
Greenwich	16090	800	Sub-total	59470	2980
Hackney	14310	720	South sub-region		
Havering	6900	350	Bromley	11450	570
Lewisham	17350	870	Croydon	17020	850
Newham	17770	890	Kingston	6710	340
Redbridge	10860	540	Merton	8610	430
Tower Hamlets	41280	2070	Richmond	5360	270
Sub-total	142290	7140	Sutton	7400	370
			Sub-total	56550	2830
			London	457950	23000

Supporting London's education system

3A.81 The Government, in its drive to enhance educational attainment and widen participation in and access to learning in pre-school as well as further, higher, and adult education, has emphasised the need for a creative approach to the

provision of facilities for education and training. The opportunity to attain a high quality education will be a priority of the Mayor's forthcoming Children's Strategy as it is fundamental to ensuring equality of opportunity for all as well as a skills base to support London's world city status. This plan provides the spatial context for the provision of educational facilities across the capital.

Primary and Secondary schools

Policy 3A.21 Education facilities

In reviewing UDPs, boroughs should monitor the demands for pre-school, school and community learning facilities, taking into account GLA demographic projections, and should ensure adequate provision in partnership with the local education authority, local strategic partnership and users.

Boroughs should provide a criteria based approach to the provision of different types of educational facilities and the expansion of existing, taking into account:

- the need for new facilities
- the potential for expansion of existing provision
- the possibility of inter-borough provision
- the protection of Metropolitan Open Land, Green Belt and other open spaces in London
- accessibility by public transport
- accessible design and safety
- the impact on neighbouring use.

The Mayor will continue to work with boroughs to assess and review strategic educational needs and the land use implications of these.

3A.82 Access to a high quality school education is a fundamental determinant of the future opportunities and life choices of London's children and young people. By 2016, London's school age population is projected to increase by 7.6 per cent. This is likely to result in an extra 39,120 0-4 year olds, 64,786 more 5-15 year olds and 35,574 more 16-18 year olds. 55 per cent of this total growth of 139,480 is expected to be in outer London²⁶. Boroughs should ensure adequate school provision to cope with this increase including the availability of land for any potential school expansion.

3A.83 Land already in educational use should be safeguarded and new sites identified to meet additional demands or changes in provision. Boroughs should identify at an early stage the need for additional schools, particularly where major new housing development is planned, and the Mayor will assist with this process. The identification of suitable sites should be carried out taking into account policies on the protection of open space in London.

3A.84 Where appropriate, boroughs should use planning obligations to address shortfalls in school capacity arising from planned new housing development. Developers may be required to contribute to funding one-off capital costs of providing new permanent and temporary classroom space in order to meet rising school rolls.

- 3A.85 Changes to the school curriculum and concurrent targets for educational attainment may also require the expansion and/or provision of additional school facilities, including facilities for children with special needs. The use of school buildings after hours, to support learning amongst the wider community, is one possible outcome. Demand for additional pre-school facilities may also rise, not only as a result of the Government's early year's strategy, but because of changing work and lifestyle patterns.
- 3A.86 High quality education in London is closely linked to the quality of teaching staff. Teacher vacancy rates are 3.5 times higher in London than in any other English region. This reflects a shortage of affordable housing in the capital, which is creating a skills shortage in many key public sector institutions. The importance of affordable housing for such workers has been addressed earlier in this chapter.

Higher education

Policy 3A.22 Higher education

In reviewing UDPs boroughs should work with the LDA and relevant academic organisations to meet the needs of the higher and further education sectors and maintain London's reputation as a centre of excellence in higher education. This will include supporting:

- centres of academic excellence in key locations with good public transport access and meeting the criteria set out in Policy 3A.21
- the provision of student accommodation.

- 3A.87 Higher education in London provides an unparalleled choice of undergraduate and postgraduate degree programmes, continuing professional development and advanced research. It contributes towards an estimated seven per cent of London's GDP, which is generated both directly through its role as a major employer and indirectly by attracting major international companies able to benefit from the universities' research reputation, for example in pharmaceuticals and biomedicine. As many of London's students, both undergraduate and postgraduate, choose to stay in the capital after graduation, universities are also important feeders to the labour supply, particularly of people with higher order skills necessary for London to remain a globally competitive city.
- 3A.88 The Government plans to expand further and higher education to provide for an extra 500,000 people by 2002. The ability of higher education to continue to expand will be affected by land constraints, which must be addressed. Across London, the availability of affordable student accommodation is likely to affect the ability to attract students. The Mayor's Economic Development Strategy sets out actions that the LDA will take to promote links between London's academic institutions and business (see Section 3B). Boroughs should work in partnership with the higher education sector to ensure that their land requirements are addressed.

ANNEXE 4

ADDITIONAL DATA

- 4.1** Analysis of teachers by Gender and Religious Status (January 2003)
- 4.2** Primary School Provision
- 4.3** Secondary School Provision