

REPORT FOR: **CABINET**

Date of Meeting:	15 January 2014
Subject:	School Expansion Programme
Key Decision:	No
Responsible Officer:	Catherine Doran, Corporate Director of Children and Families
Portfolio Holder:	Councillor Janet Mote, Portfolio Holder for Children and Schools
Exempt:	No
Decision subject to Call-in:	No, as the recommendation is for noting
Enclosures:	Annexe A – Indicative capital costs

Section 1 – Summary and Recommendations

This report provides a quarterly update to Cabinet on the implementation of the school expansion programme.

Recommendations:

Cabinet is requested to note this update on the implementation of the school expansion programme.

Reason: (For recommendation)

To enable the Local Authority to fulfil its statutory duties to provide sufficient school places in its area.

Section 2 – Report

Introduction

1. The Local Authority has a statutory responsibility to provide sufficient school places for its area. Like many boroughs, Harrow is experiencing significant growth in the pupil population. There are several key strands to the delivery of sufficient school places because an increasing pupil population impacts across primary, secondary and special school provision.

Options considered

2. Cabinet agreed its School Place Planning Strategy in February 2010 to meet the increasing demand for school places that is primarily birth rate driven. In July 2011, Cabinet agreed on a Primary School Expansion Programme as part of the School Place Planning Strategy. The strategy aims to secure sufficient primary school places through the creation of additional permanent places, supplemented by planned bulge classes and contingency bulge classes, opened if required.
3. In July 2013 Cabinet approved the Special School SEN Placements Planning Framework for bringing forward proposals over the next 3-5 years to increase provision for children and young people with special educational needs.
4. In November 2013, Cabinet approved the Secondary School Place Planning Strategy which outlines the proposed approach to increase capacity within the secondary sector by September 2015 for the demand expected by September 2018.

Primary sector

5. Harrow has been opening additional temporary Reception classes since 2009, with an increasing trend in the number of places opened.
6. Phase 1 of the primary school expansion programme was implemented in September 2013 with 8 schools in the borough permanently increasing their Reception intakes. Nine temporary additional Reception classes were also opened.
7. In July 2013, Cabinet agreed that Phase 2 of the Primary School expansion Programme be moved to the statutory process for permanent expansion. The Phase 2 proposals are for schools that would permanently expand in September 2014 or September 2015. Statutory consultations about the expansion of 13 schools were undertaken during the autumn term and in November and December 2013 Cabinet agreed the community primary schools that will have statutory proposals published in January 2014.

8. In the November and December Cabinet reports reference was made to the on-going discussions around the proposal to expand St Anselm's Catholic Primary School.
9. The expansion proposal at St Anselm's Catholic Primary School, a voluntary aided school that was a successful application to the Targeted Basic Need Programme (TBNP), proved to be too complex and challenging to deliver:
 - The initial estimate for the expansion was approx. £4m. The funding level for TBNP projects was not known at the time of submission and the successful bid was awarded £2.01m. When the more detailed feasibility study was completed the cost increased in the region of £6m. Although this scheme would improve the school significantly it is unaffordable within the school expansion programme.
 - The Diocesan Board is unable to make a financial contribution and even if they were this would not resolve the planning issues.
 - The Planners have now informally confirmed that the proposed development of the site is unlikely to secure planning permission. Alternative options would still be unaffordable and there would be remaining compromises on the site.
 - During the consultation process responses revealed concerns from the parents about the impact of the expansion on the school and in particular the playground space, and from local residents about traffic. The scheme would have maximised the playground but unfortunately is unaffordable.
10. Therefore for these combined reasons the expansion will not be progressed. This situation was explained and discussed with the school Governing Body on 5th December 2013.
11. The Education Funding Agency has been informed about the challenges to deliver the St Anselm's project. Harrow has asked whether the funding allocated for the St Anselm's project can be switched to an alternative school that fits the Targeted Basic Need Programme criteria. If there is a positive response to this request from the Education Funding Agency every effort will be made to introduce another school into the Phase 2 expansion. The financial implications are outlined below.
12. The Cabinet report in November 2013 highlighted the need for a third phase of primary school expansions to meet the need from 2016 onwards. Officers are developing contingency options should any Phase 2 proposals not be approved for implementation and this work will start informing options for Phase 3.

Secondary phase

13. As the additional primary pupils progress through to the secondary phase, there will be pressure on the number of secondary school places. A Secondary School Place Planning Strategy was approved by Cabinet at its meeting in November 2013. The strategy outlines three strands in the first phase to meet the increased demand in September 2018. A second phase would be planned for in due course depending on developments. The strategy recognises the contribution of:
- expanding existing schools;
 - the opportunities offered to expand Whitefriars Community School and to develop the Harrow Teachers' Centre site;
 - the Government's free school programme.

Expanding existing high schools

14. The expansion of places at existing Harrow high schools will be part of the solution to meet the increased demand. Successful application was made to the Targeted Basic Need Programme for funding to expand Bentley Wood High School by one form of entry from September 2015. The academy school is admitting 30 additional students in September 2014.

Whitefriars Community School and the Harrow Teachers' Centre

15. Harrow submitted a bid to the Government's Targeted Basic Need Programme (TBNP) for the development of the Whitefriars Community School and Harrow Teachers' Centre site by one form of entry for the primary school and the provision of 750 secondary places plus sixth form. The bid was successful and secured £12.4m funding. In accordance with the TBNP funding conditions the funding has to be spent and the new places available by September 2015. These additional places would contribute to the primary school and secondary school expansion strategies.
16. Statutory consultation to expand Whitefriars Community School and extend the age range to make provision for secondary aged pupils has been undertaken. December Cabinet considered the consultation outcomes and decided to publish statutory proposals with a view to final decision being made in March 2014.
17. Heathland Whitefriars Federation Governing Body has resolved that the two schools will become academy schools and the local authority has received the Academy Orders from the Department for Education (DfE). Discussions are being held with Whitefriars Community School about an appropriate conversion date that facilitates the implementation of this project. It is proposed that a letter will be sent to the Secretary of State to promote actions that allow alignment of the various issues to ensure effective and timely delivery of the project.

Free School Programme

18. The Avanti House primary and secondary phases remain located in Harrow on a temporary basis while the permanent locations are resolved. If the school is permanently located in Harrow this would

make a significant contribution to meeting increased future demand for primary and secondary school places.

19. Two bids for secondary free schools in Harrow are being developed. One by the Harrow High School Headteachers and one by the London Diocese and Bishop Ramsay School. Heathfield private school is closing in Summer 2014 and this site may provide a location for the proposed free schools. The Secretary of State will decide which bids are successful and the location.
20. If successful, it is considered that a new free school would contribute to increasing secondary places in line with the secondary school place planning strategy.

Special Educational Needs

21. With Harrow's population growing there is a corresponding increase in the number of pupils with special educational needs. The biggest growth in demand is for pupils with autism. In July 2013 Cabinet agreed its Special School SEN Placements Planning Framework for bringing forward proposals to increase provision for children and young people with special educational needs.
22. Successful applications were made to the Targeted Basic Need Programme to create additional places at three of Harrow's special schools with the most acute pressure points: Woodlands; Kingsley, and; Shaftesbury. Successful applications were also made to create more additionally resourced places at mainstream schools in Harrow, particularly for pupils with autistic spectrum disorder needs: Bentley Wood; St George's, and; West Lodge.
23. St George's Catholic Primary School agreed to the submission of an application to create 12 new additionally resourced provision places at the school for children with autistic spectrum disorder needs or with moderate learning difficulties. In November the school informed Harrow Council that it no longer wished to pursue the project at this time. The school needs to prioritise its focus on other areas at this time following leadership changes at the school. If another school can be identified for new additionally resourced provision, and the Targeted Basic Need Programme funding can be switched, every effort will be made to introduce the school into the programme. Financial implications are outlined below.

Programme implementation

Programme governance and management

24. The Corporate Directors of Children & Families and Environment & Enterprise are putting in place strong governance, programme management and community engagement processes for delivery of the programme to tight timescales and conditions. A Programme Board has been established and the Children's Capital Project Team is being strengthened with relevant expertise.

25. Regular reports will be made to the Corporate Strategy Board and quarterly update reports will be presented to Cabinet.

Procurement

26. The Council's Framework Partner Keepmoat has been commissioned in accordance with the Framework Agreement to deliver the school expansion programme.
27. Keepmoat with each school are progressing the detailed design and feasibility work on their proposals in the programme to create more mainstream and special educational needs places in Harrow. A programme is being developed for each school and progress will be reported to the Programme Board. Planning applications are being developed as part of this process and it is expected applications will be considered by the Planning Committee from April onwards.
28. At this stage, the procurement route for the Whitefriars/Teachers Centre development is under review. Keepmoat or an alternative contractor may be procured, for example from the Education Funding Agency's (EFA) framework agreement.

Traffic and travel

29. Measures are being put in place to address the traffic and congestion issues arising from the creation of additional school places. These measures have been reported in detail to Cabinet in previous reports and include:
- Transport Assessments at Phase 2 expansion schools and Transport Statements at additional special educational needs places provision. Mott MacDonald has been procured to complete this work by the end of February 2014.
 - Appointment of a Transport and Travel Planner Officer for the expansion projects to develop and implement effective travel strategies in conjunction with the schools.
 - There will be a communication strategy for the Phase 2 expansion projects to raise the profile of school travel planning. An additional Communications Officer has been engaged to give this work a high profile.

Statutory proposals

30. On Thursday 9 January 2014, statutory proposals will be published to expand 14 schools in Phase 2 of the primary school expansion programme:
- 11 community schools on 9 sites approved by Cabinet on 21 November 2013;
 - Cannon Lane Primary School approved by the Corporate Director for Children & Families under authority delegated by Cabinet;
 - St John Fisher Catholic Primary School approved by the Governing Body.

Statutory proposals in relation to these schools will be published for a four week representation period from Thursday 9 January 2014 to Thursday 6 February 2014.

31. At its meeting on 12 December 2013, Cabinet approved the publication of statutory notices to expand permanently and extend the age range of Whitefriars Community School to include provision for secondary aged pupils. Statutory proposals will be published for a six week representation period from Thursday 9 January 2014 to Thursday 20 February 2014.

Stakeholder engagement

32. The School Expansion Stakeholder Reference Group, a representative group of elected members and stakeholders, held its first meeting in November. A sub-group, for the proposal to establish an all-through school on the Whitefriars Community School and Harrow Teachers' Centre sites, will hold its first meeting in December. The purpose of these stakeholder reference groups is to provide advice and guidance on the implementation of the school expansion programme and Priority School Building Programme projects.
33. Pre-Planning community engagement will be undertaken on projects that will require planning consents for the build programme. This work will be undertaken early in the new year and will involve communications to school communities and local residents and the holding of open events about the proposals. A communications and engagement strategy is being developed with the Communications Team to support the expansion programme.

Financial implications

Revenue

34. Any school expansion programme will inevitably have significant financial implications. All schools proposed for expansion have raised concerns about available funding and clarity about funding is essential to maintain their commitment to the School Expansion Programme. School revenue budgets are funded from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). As the Department for Education (DfE) allocates DSG based on pupil numbers, any increase in pupil numbers results in additional revenue funding for the expanding school. The revenue funding is allocated to schools based on the Harrow Schools' Funding Formula. School budgets are based on pupil numbers in the October prior to the start of the financial year, so there is always a funding lag when schools increase their pupil numbers. To ensure that schools who agree to an additional class are not financially penalised, the Harrow School Funding Formula provides 'Additional Class Funding' for the period from September to the end of March, following which the mainstream funding formula will take effect. This ensures that schools have adequate funding for at least the average costs of a teacher.

Capital

35. The school expansion programme indicative cost, including primary school expansions in Phase 1 and Phase 2 and assumptions about Phase 3 and secondary school expansions and provision for pupils with special educational needs is presented at Annexe A. The table

illustrates the initial indicative costings and the estimates following the completion of the detailed feasibility studies with the cost consultants.

36. It is currently estimated that the cost of permanently expanding the primary schools in Phase 2 is £26m. This does not include costs for two of the schools (Priestmead and Aylward) which will be delivered by the Education Funding Agency (EFA) as part of the Government's Priority School Building Programme (PSBP) to improve the schools in the worst condition across the country.
37. These costs were considered as part of setting the Capital Programme for this financial year (13/14). In October 2013, Cabinet agreed an increase to the Capital Programme for 13/14 due to additional funds being allocated by the EFA in this financial year. Bids have been submitted via the Capital Strategy capital bid process for the remainder of the programme which will come to Cabinet for approval in due course. Based on current estimates for the cost of the projects and the recent announcements about further yearly allocations from the EFA, it is expected that it is possible to deliver the programme with EFA capital grants, without the need for council capital funding.
38. The breakdown of the revised post-feasibility indicative costs for each school and the funding is detailed in the table below:

School	13/14 £,000	14/15 £,000	15/16 £,000	16/17 £,000	17/18 £,000	Totals £,000
Norbury	450	1,650	900	0	0	3,000
Belmont	370	1,345	735	0	0	2,450
Pinner Wood	190	690	370	0	0	1,250
Grange	230	850	470	0	0	1,550
Aylward		PSBP	PSBP	PSBP		0
Alternate (St Anselm's)	525	1,925	1,050	0	0	3,500
St John Fisher	430	1,570	850	0	0	2,850
Newton Farm	450	1,620	880	0	0	2,950
Cannon Lane	555	2,035	1,110	0	0	3,700
Priestmead		PSBP	PSBP	PSBP		0
Kenmore Park Infant and Junior Schools	470	1,700	930	0	0	3,100
Whitchurch First and Junior Schools	270	990	540	0	0	1,800
TOTALS	3,940	14,375	7,835	0	0	26,150

39. There is considerable range in the cost to achieve permanent expansion which reflects the individual nature of the schools and their sites.
40. The figures are indicative estimates informed by detailed feasibility stage cost plans. If there are major site anomalies or key planning issues then these costs could increase. There will be close monitoring of the affordability of the School Expansion Programme through the Programme Board.

41. If the EFA do not agree to the transfer of the TBNP funding for the St Anselm's and St George's projects there will be a loss of £2.01m and £500k funding for these projects. Although the places are still required, it is expected that the costs of providing these will be managed within the School Expansion Programme.
42. In December, the Government announced Basic Need Allocations for local authorities for 2015/16 and 2016/17. Harrow will receive £12.5m over the two years. This will be incorporated into the school expansion programme budget. In addition, £0.5m will be received in 2014/15 to support universal free school meals for children in reception, year 1 and year 2.
43. The Council has a small capital fund available for those schools that will have a bulge class in September 2014. Schools will be invited to bid for this funding for essential works to accommodate bulge classes.
44. Phase 1 of the proposed Secondary School Place Planning Strategy includes three strands to increase capacity. These three strands would be funded by the Government. The Bentley Wood High School and the Harrow Teachers' Centre/Whitefriars Community School proposals were the subject of successful bids to the Government's Targeted Basic Need Programme. The Harrow Teachers' Centre/Whitefriars Community School proposal is an extensive development and the feasibility study is being developed. The cost was reported to Cabinet at their meeting in December with the outcomes of the consultation on the proposals to expand and extend Whitefriars Community School.
45. A successful free school bid would be funded directly by the Government. Any bid is expected to identify a suitable building or site for the new school. The Education Funding Agency will support potential free school providers to locate appropriate sites, which will normally be existing buildings that can be refurbished or remodelled to provide a school.

Other funding opportunities

46. Harrow has benefitted from considerable success in the outcome of bids put forward by officers for both the Priority School Building Programme and the Targeted Basic Need Programme which will largely fund and deliver the schools programme.
47. Yearly allocations are expected to continue and officers have worked to ensure Harrow achieves its fair allocation each year with substantial increases announced in March 2013 compared with previous years.
48. Wherever possible officers will seek to maximise the benefits to Harrow from government policies and new housing development. For example, the contribution of Free Schools to school provision, and developer contributions to mitigate the impact of new housing developments within Harrow.

Legal implications

49. The Council has a statutory duty under the Education Act 1996 to ensure the provision of sufficient schools for the provision of primary and secondary education in their area.
50. Under s.14 of the Education Act 1996, a local authority shall secure that sufficient schools for providing primary and secondary education are available in their area. Sufficient means sufficient in number, character and equipment to provide for all pupils the opportunity of appropriate education.
51. In meeting this duty, a local authority must do so with a view to securing diversity in the provision of schools and increasing opportunities for parental choice.
52. State funded schools are split into schools maintained by the Local Authority and those directly funded by Central Government. The former are split into a number of categories and in Harrow, into community and voluntary aided schools. The latter encompass academies and free schools (which are academies which did not convert from a maintained school).
53. For maintained schools, there are prescribed requirements in order to make specific alterations. This includes expanding existing schools to add additional form groups. The requirements are set out in the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and associated regulations.
54. Academies do not have to follow the same requirements in order to expand, but are expected to seek the approval of the Secretary of State.
55. Section 6A of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 requires that local authorities seek proposals for the establishment of an academy if they think that a new school is required in their area. There are only limited circumstances when a local authority will be able to publish proposals to establish a new maintained school.
56. In order to publish proposals to expand maintained schools, local authorities (and governing bodies in relation to voluntary aided schools) are required to consult stakeholders. Prior to deciding to publish proposals, the Council must consciously take account of the consultation results. If the results show that a number of stakeholders are against the proposal, the Council should consider these views, any mitigating steps which can be taken to address these views and other relevant information. In this case, relevant information will include financial information, views of other stakeholders, other viable alternatives and the requirement for school places to meet the Council's statutory duty.
57. The Council must ensure it meets its public law duties when making decisions, including meeting its public sector equality duty. It must

consider all relevant information, disregard irrelevant information, act in accordance with the statutory requirements and make its decision in a fair and transparent manner.

Equalities implications

58. Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires that public bodies, in exercising their functions, have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other unlawful conduct under the Act, (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
59. Equalities Impact Assessment has been undertaken on Phase 2 of the Primary School Expansion Programme. The conclusion of this assessment is that the implications are either positive or neutral. Full Equality Impact Assessments will be undertaken on the schools that are the subject of statutory proposals and will include consideration of secondary provision.
60. Harrow's schools are successful, inclusive and provide a diversity of provision. The school expansion programme will ensure sufficient school places for the increasing numbers of children in Harrow and will build on the successful provision that already exists in Harrow's schools.

Performance Issues

61. Schools in Harrow perform well in comparison to national and statistically similar local authorities. The vast majority of primary schools and secondary schools are judged 'good' or 'outstanding' by OfSTED. 92% of Harrow's primary and secondary schools are judged 'good' or 'outstanding', compared to 85% in London and 78% nationally.
62. The Schools White Paper and Education Act 2011 maintain a focus on driving up standards in schools, and place more of the responsibility with the schools directly for their improvement. The role of the Local Authority in measuring performance and driving improvement has changed significantly and is reduced from its previous level. However, the Local Authority maintains a strategic oversight and enabling role in local education, and is likely to retain some role in monitoring educational achievement and key measures such as exclusions and absence. The Local Authority is also statutorily responsible for supporting and improving underperforming schools.
63. The Local Authority continues to monitor key education indicators. The indicators are used locally to monitor, improve and support education at both school and local authority level. They are also used within information provided to the DfE.
64. The indicators fall within the following areas:

- Attendance and exclusions - remain a statutory duty for the Local Authority to monitor and improve.
- Underperforming schools – schools are assessed at Key Stage 2 & Key Stage 4 against defined floor standards.
- Narrowing the Gap - is a fundamental part of Ofsted’s school inspection process, and accordingly, the Local Authority monitors the attainment of identified groups of pupils in its schools. The table below includes the gap at key stage 2 and key stage 4 between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers and the gap between Harrow’s SEN children and their peers – children with a SEN provision includes School Action, School Action Plus or a Statement.

2012 Key Stage 2 - Narrowing the Gap	Harrow	National
Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers, based on pupils achieving level 4 or above in both English and mathematics at Key Stage 2.	16%	17%
Achievement gap between pupils with special educational needs and their peers, based on pupils achieving level 4 or above in both English and mathematics at Key Stage 2.	44%	49%

2012 Key Stage 4 - Narrowing the Gap	Harrow	National
Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers, based on pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C grade GCSEs including English and mathematics GCSEs.	28.8%	26.4%
The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*- C GCSE inc. English and Maths GCSEs.	46.3%	47.0%

65. There is a complex interrelationship between a number of other performance issues such as traffic congestion, road safety, traffic and parking enforcement and travel plan performance, as referred to earlier in the report, and all these considerations are taken into account in assessing school expansion proposals.

Environmental Impact

66. The Council’s over-arching climate change strategy sets a target to reduce carbon emissions by 4% a year. Schools account for 50% of the council’s total carbon emissions. Reducing emissions from schools is therefore a vital component in meeting the Council’s target. Phase 2 of the School Expansion Programme will have an impact on carbon emissions that will need to be carefully considered in this context.
67. The RE:FIT Schools Programme will be available to retrofit existing school buildings to improve their energy efficiency. For new-build schools, the design standards will need to ensure that they meet high energy use efficiency standards.

68. For many of the projects in the school expansion programme, planning applications will be required and part of the application will be a school travel plan. Through this process and the development of the solutions for the schools, the impact of the additional pupils and their travel modes will be addressed.

Risk Management Implications

69. The directorate and corporate risk management implications for the Council arising from school place planning are included on the directorate and corporate risk registers. A Programme Risk Register is also being formulated and this will be reviewed by the Programme Board.
70. The key high level risks for this programme are set out below:

High Level Risks	Consequences	Mitigating/Control Actions
Planning	Planning permission not granted creating delays to programme.	<p>Informal discussions with Planners during feasibility regarding planning polices.</p> <p>Planning Performance Agreement to be agreed.</p> <p>Community engagement through the Education Statutory Consultation and the pre-planning engagement activities. School community and local residents invited to meetings and provided with information about local proposals.</p> <p>Traffic Assessments and Traffic Statements being commissioned to inform School Travel Plans and highways mitigation measures.</p>
Finance	Unaffordable Programme / individual projects and additional costs to Council.	<p>Capital Strategy developed to bring together the Government's school funding streams: Basic Need, Capital Maintenance, Targeted Basic Need Programme; and building programmes e.g. Priority School Building Programme.</p> <p>School expansion feasibility designs aligned to the DfE guidance on spaces and areas for schools.</p> <p>Indicative costs calculated from feasibility studies to inform programme budget.</p> <p>Exploring how the Government's Free-School Programme for new schools (programme funded directly from</p>

		government) may be supported in Harrow. Robust financial and programme monitoring through the Programme Board, Capital Forum and Cabinet reports.
Programme delivery	Delays to programme – school places not available, additional costs.	Capital Team established with appropriate skills, experience and expertise in major construction projects to deliver programme. Programme Board established with Corporate Director and senior officer membership.
Pupil Projections	Over or under estimate of pupil growth leading to a mismatch of provision – shortage of places or over provision of places leading to high levels of vacancies.	GLA commissioned to provide school roll projections. Review of projections against admissions data on applications and in-year movement of pupils. Close working with schools. The permanent expansions are planned to achieve a sustainable level of school places to meet the growth as indicated by the pupil projections. The additional permanent places are created as the demand grows over the years. The peak and variations in demand for school places will be met by continued use of temporary additional places. This approach will minimise the risk of having to remove permanent capacity in the years following the peak in demand.
Communication	Lack of understanding of need and proposals leading to delays and complaints.	Communication strategy will be developed for overall programme and individual projects. Programme communications officer to develop and co-ordinate communications.

Corporate Priorities

71. This report incorporates the administration's priority to deliver a cleaner, safer and fairer Harrow by:
- Ensuring it fulfils its statutory duties to provide sufficient school places in its area.
 - Providing high quality local educational provision in schools for children close to where they live.

Section 3 - Statutory Officer Clearance

Name: Jo Frost on behalf of the
Chief Financial Officer

Date: 20 December 2013

Name: Sarah Wilson on behalf of the
Monitoring Officer

Date: 9 December 2013

Section 4 – Performance Officer Clearance

Name: David Harrington on behalf of the
Divisional Director
Strategic

Date: 9 December 2013 Commissioning

Section 5 – Environmental Impact Officer Clearance

Name: Andrew Baker on behalf of the
Corporate Director
(Environment &
Enterprise)

Date: 9 December 2013

Section 6 - Contact Details and Background Papers

Contact: Johanna Morgan, Education Professional Lead, Education Strategy and School Organisation, 020 8736 6841.

Background Papers:

- Primary School Expansion Programme report to Cabinet 21 November 2013. Item 10 <http://www.harrow.gov.uk/www2/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=249&MId=61433&Ver=4>
- Primary School Expansion Programme report to Cabinet 12 December 2013. Item 9 <http://www.harrow.gov.uk/www2/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=249&MId=61434&Ver=4>
- Equality Impact Assessment on Phase 2 of the primary school expansion programme

**Call-In Waived by the
Chairman of Overview
and Scrutiny
Committee**

NOT APPLICABLE

*[Call-in does not apply as the
recommendation is for noting
only]*