

Meeting of:	Cabinet
Date of Meeting:	Monday, 24 January 2022
Relevant Scrutiny Committee:	Learning and Culture
Report Title:	Update on Statutory Consultation held by St Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School Governing Body to Alter the Lowest Age Range of the Primary School from 4 to 3 Years Old and Establish 24 Part Time Nursery Places
Purpose of Report:	To make Cabinet aware of St Nicholas Governing Body undertaking a statutory consultation to alter the lowest age range of the Primary School from 4 to 3 years old and establish 24 part time nursery places.
Report Owner:	Councillor Lis Burnett, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Education and Regeneration
Responsible Officer:	Paula Ham, Director of Learning and Skills
Elected Member and Officer Consultation:	<p>Lisa Lewis: Operational Manager, Strategy & Resources</p> <p>Nathan Slater: 21st Century Schools Project Manager</p> <p>Carolyn Michael: Interim Head of Finance/S151 Officer</p> <p>Trevor Baker: Head of Strategy, Community Learning & Resources</p> <p>Mike Matthews: Principal Strategic Planning Officer</p> <p>Committee Reports</p>
Policy Framework:	This is a matter for Executive decision by Cabinet.
<p>Executive Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of this report is to advise Cabinet of the upcoming statutory consultation to be held in relation to altering the lowest age range of St. Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School from 4 to 3 years old to allow for the inclusion of 24 nursery places at the school. • The statutory consultation is being run by the Council on behalf of the Governing Body of the Primary School. The proposal would result in the redevelopment of the existing Primary School to accommodate 126 pupils which is the same as the existing school capacity but with an additional 24 part time nursery places as part of the re-development. • The establishment of a nursery would develop continuity and progression in children's learning from the age of three. 	

- Feedback received throughout the consultation period will be considered by the Governing Body. However, the final determination of the proposal will need to be authorised by Cabinet following the Statutory Notice period.

Recommendations

- 1.** That Cabinet considers this report and is aware of the statutory consultation process for St Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School.
- 2.** That Cabinet notes that implementation of the proposal would be subject to the relevant statutory processes and notes that Welsh Government capital funding would be subject to approval of a rigorous business case.
- 3.** That Cabinet notes the implications for the Local Authority where the Governing Body receives objections during the Statutory Notice period and wishes to proceed with the proposal. The Local Authority would need to decide whether to approve, reject or approve with modifications, the proposal.

Reasons for Recommendations

- 1.** To keep Cabinet informed of the statutory consultation process for St. Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School.
- 2.** To progress the proposal in accordance with the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 and the School Organisation Code 2018.
- 3.** To ensure Cabinet are aware of the next steps to progress the proposed school scheme.

1. Background

- 1.1** St. Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School was subject to a previous statutory consultation to expand the school from 126 places to 210 places to meet future demand for Church in Wales education and change the lowest age range of pupils at the school from 4 to 3, to consist of the addition of a nursery class containing 48 part time places from September 2021. As the School is a voluntary controlled school, the Council undertook the consultation in partnership with the governing body of St Nicholas CIW Primary School. This consultation was held by the Governing Body between 8 March 2019 to 12th August 2019. On the 23rd September 2019, the Vale of Glamorgan Council's Cabinet approved the proposal to expand St Nicholas CIW Primary from 126 places to 210 places and to change the age range from 4-11 to 3-11 from September 2021.
- 1.2** Following the outcome of the statutory consultation process, Cabinet approved the appointment of ISG construction to undertake design and build services for three new build primary schools in the Western Vale, including the new build for St Nicholas CIW Primary School on 18th November 2019.
- 1.3** The design for the new school was developed with the concerns of local residents in mind and additional measures were implemented to limit the impact on the local highway infrastructure. However, it was considered these measures were insufficient to mitigate the impact the increased school capacity would have on the local highway infrastructure. Consequently, the

Council's Planning Committee on 21 January 2021 determined that planning permission would not be granted due to the impact the increased capacity would have on the local highway infrastructure.

- 1.4 Following the outcome of the planning application refusal, the Council has reconsidered the preferred option for the redevelopment of St. Nicholas Church in Wales Primary School.
- 1.5 On Monday 8th March 2021 Cabinet approved to amend the original scheme. The following options were considered:

Option 1: Relocation:

- 1.6 The Council undertook an initial desktop exercise to identify potential alternative sites within the catchment area. However, any alternative site would significantly increase the cost to deliver the scheme.

Option 2: Reduce Capacity:

- 1.7 The existing proposal could be amended to reduce the proposed capacity of the new school building but maintain additional nursery provision for the school. This would address concerns regarding the impact the proposal would have on the local highway infrastructure

Option 3: Refurbishment:

- 1.8 The Council's original Strategic Outline Programme was submitted to Welsh Government in July 2017, the St Nicholas CIW Primary School scheme was a refurbishment and expansion scheme. However, this was amended in 2018 to a new build as additional funding was identified and it became apparent that the condition and suitability of the existing buildings could not be addressed through a refurbishment. It was acknowledged that although a refurbishment and expansion would be a low-cost option it would not represent the optimal solution as there would be a greater risk planning permission would not be granted as the addition of the nursery would likely require enhancements to the existing parking, drop-off and pick-up arrangements. It was considered this would not be possible under a refurbishment scheme due to the position of the existing building.
- 1.9 Cabinet agreed to endorse Option 2 as the preferred option as it would result in St Nicholas CIW Primary School being able to accommodate nursery provision and would address the condition and suitability of the existing school buildings. Following this endorsement, the Council has revised the original scheme and initiated the planning process for the preferred option.
- 1.10 It should be noted that the statutory consultation must be completed before the proposed development of the replacement school can begin. To ensure the timely delivery of the replacement school, the Council will continue with the planning application process. Although the planning application process for the preferred scheme will be continuing in tandem with the statutory consultation, this does not represent pre-determination regarding the outcome of the statutory consultation. This is due to the planning application being a separate process that can be amended, if necessary, following the outcome of the statutory consultation. For information purposes the Pre-Application

Consultation for the proposed development has been issued and can be viewed here - <https://vonline.planning-register.co.uk/PlaRecord.aspx?AppNo=2021/00005/PAC>

2. Key Issues for Consideration

- 2.1 The Statutory Consultation for St Nicholas CIW Primary School will need to consider the reasons for the proposed change. The Primary School was included as part of the Council's 21st Century Schools Programme to address a number of challenges, including addressing condition and suitability of existing school buildings, providing sufficient accommodation for the school to provide nursery provision, and providing additional places to meet demand from nearby housing developments. The key reasons for the Governing Body's proposal are outlined below:

Condition and Suitability of School Buildings:

- 2.2 The existing buildings are in poor condition and suitability with £670,250 backlog maintenance which means the school is exhibiting major defects and teaching methods are adversely affected. The amount of backlog maintenance is the 6th highest of all primary school buildings in the Vale. However, it has the highest backlog maintenance per place at £5,319.
- 2.3 The school has also had issues with sinkholes and radon gas. The school is split over two sites with reception pupils having to walk to the nearby 'Old School' building following morning assembly and there is no path along this stretch of road. Classroom sizes are also inconsistent throughout the building with 72 children being taught across 2 classrooms.

Nursery Provision:

- 2.4 St Nicholas CIW Primary School does not currently provide nursery provision as there is insufficient space within the existing buildings. From September 2021, it will be one of 3 primary schools which does not provide nursery provision. It is also worth noting the 2 other primary schools have nearby nursery provision, which is not the case in St Nicholas. Not having nursery provision can negatively affect pupil numbers as parents may choose to attend an alternative school which does provide nursery.

Housing Developments:

- 2.5 Planning permission has been granted for 117 dwellings to the East of St Nicholas and 120 dwellings to the East of Bonvilston. These housing developments are situated within the catchment area for St Nicholas CIW Primary School. The projected number of pupils emanating from a development is calculated using a formula contained within the Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance. The developments are projected to yield around 24 nursery and 66 primary school pupils.

Reassessment of Need:

- 2.6** St Nicholas CIW Primary School currently has 121 pupils on roll against a capacity of 126 pupils. This means the school has limited surplus capacity to accommodate additional pupils emanating from the nearby housing developments. However, the school attracts a large number of applications from pupils who reside outside the catchment area. Of the 121 pupils on roll, just 18 (15%) are resident within the school's catchment area.
- 2.7** The reason for proposing the increased capacity was to ensure the school could meet increased demand as a result of nearby housing developments. Should the capacity remain unchanged, the school would have limited capacity to accommodate pupils moving into the new housing developments. However, this is not an uncommon situation in areas across the Vale where new housing developments have been constructed. This is because schools generally reach their capacity at the reception intake and places cannot be kept open in anticipation of future applications.

Next Steps:

- 2.8** The Council will hold the statutory consultation on behalf of the Governing Body. The consultation can be viewed using the following link - <https://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/schools/Consultations/Expanding-St-Nicholas-CIW-Primary.aspx>
- 2.9** Appendix A sets out the indicative timetable for the consultation period and the different stages of the process.
- 2.10** It should be noted that if objections are received during the objection period following the publication of the Statutory Notice, the Governing Body would need to produce an Objection Report. This report sets out the Governing Body's response to any objections received. If the Governing Body wishes to proceed with the proposal, they must notify the Local Authority within 35 days of the end of the objection period and issue the Objection Report and other relevant information to the Local Authority for consideration. Cabinet would be required to determine whether to approve, reject or approve with modifications, the proposal within 16 weeks of the end of the objection period.
- 2.11** However, if no objections are received during the objection period the Governing Body can determine the proposal within 16 weeks of the end of the objection period.
- 2.12** In both instances, once the proposal has been determined notification of the decision, in the form of a letter, will need to be issued which sets out the reasons for the decision in accordance with sections 1.3 to 1.6 and section 1.9 of the School Organisation Code (2018). The decision letter will need to be published on the School's website and the relevant Council webpage. The relevant bodies outlined in section 5.6 of the School Organisation Code (2018) would need to be notified of the publication of the decision letter.

3. How do proposals evidence the Five Ways of Working and contribute to our Well-being Objectives?

- 3.1** The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 (“the 2015 Act”) requires the Council to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work better with people, communities and each other and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change.
- 3.2** The Council has committed as part of the Corporate Plan 2020-2025 to achieving a vision of ‘Working Together for a Brighter Future’. This plan is reflective of the Welsh Government’s Well-being of Future Generations Act and is comprised of four Well-being objectives to deliver this vision:
- Objective 1 - To work with and for our communities
 - Objective 2 - To support learning, employment and sustainable economic growth
 - Objective 3 - To support people at home and in their community
 - Objective 4 - To respect, enhance and enjoy our environment
- 3.3** To make sure we are all working towards the same purpose, the 2015 Act puts in place seven well-being goals on the Council. The 2015 Act makes it clear the listed public bodies must work to achieve all of the goals, not just one or two, these being:
- A prosperous Wales
 - A resilient Wales
 - A healthier Wales
 - A more equal Wales
 - A Wales of cohesive communities
 - A Wales of vibrant culture and Welsh Language
 - A globally responsible Wales
- 3.4** The 21st Century Schools Programme contributes to achieving the wellbeing goals by:
- Improving sustainability of school buildings through the creation of BREEAM Excellent accommodation.
 - Ensure an efficient supply and demand of school places across the Vale of Glamorgan through effective forecasting of future demand.
 - Providing additional school places to meet increased demand as a result of recent and proposed housing developments.
 - Providing facilities available for community use.
- 3.5** The 2015 Act imposes a duty on all public bodies in Wales to carry out “sustainable development”, defined as being, "The process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking

action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals." The action that a public body takes in carrying out sustainable development includes setting and publishing well-being objectives, and taking all reasonable steps in exercising its functions to meet those objectives.

3.6 The 2015 Act sets out five ways of working needed for the Council to achieve the seven well-being goals, these being:

- The importance of balancing short-term needs with the needs to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs.
- Considering how the Council's objectives impact upon each of the wellbeing goals listed above.
- The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the Council services.
- Acting in collaboration with other persons and organisations that could help the Council meet its wellbeing objectives.
- Acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse.

3.7 The 21st Century Schools Programme meets the five ways of working by:

- Responding to the need to ensure that there is a well-managed balance of supply and demand of school places as a result of recent and planned housing developments. It is recognised that the changing demographics in the Vale of Glamorgan will significantly affect the demand for our services. Short term and long term need and the assessment of demographic increases is an important aspect of the Council's strategic planning responsibilities.
- Developing schools that will have an environment reflective of the national mission for education in Wales and future curriculum.
- Working towards ensuring that all pupils within the Vale have every opportunity to attain the best possible outcomes. This ambition is achieved by ensuring that schools remain sustainable, reflects the needs of local communities and are equipped with the best possible learning environments.
- Contributing towards a healthier Wales by supporting sustainable transport strategies and providing additional sport facilities.
- Contributing towards a prosperous Wales by committing to working with Welsh Government on the 21st Century Schools Programme. The 21st Century Schools and Education Programme in the Vale of Glamorgan will drive greater social value while delivering on the Welsh Governments community benefits through its investment in education infrastructure and employment. Specifically, it will increase contributions to education, training and skills across the Vale and the region and provide opportunities for local tradespeople and to use local resources, wherever possible.
- Delivering rigorous consultation with open communication channels and numerous opportunities for stakeholders to engage throughout the process.

- Ensuring that schools are of the right size, in the right places and serving the educational needs of their local communities as part of the school organisation process.

4. Resources and Legal Considerations

Financial

- 4.1** £5.010m is currently allocated as part of the Council’s capital programme to deliver the St Nicholas CIW Primary School scheme. It is anticipated that the Council will receive £2.687m from Welsh Government as part of the 21st Century Schools Programme, subject to approval of the business case. The remaining £2.323m is funded by the Council and is included as part of the capital programme.
- 4.2** The revenue costs relating to the new nursery provision will be funded from within the schools funding formula. It is estimated that the increased budget allocated to St Nicholas for a full nursery provision of 24 part time pupils would amount to an additional £36,000 of funding per year. However, as the schools funding formula is driven by pupils on roll, rather than pupil capacity, the additional budget allocated will be lower than £36,000 where nursery pupils on roll are lower than capacity. For the first three years, the estimated nursery cohort sizes are 18 part time nursery pupils and therefore the estimated budget increase would be £27,000 per year (at 2021/22 pupil unit rates).

Employment

- 4.3** There are no employment implications as part of this report.

Legal (Including Equalities)

- 4.4** Part 1 of the Education Act 1996 (“the 1996 Act”) imposes a number of general duties on all local authorities in Wales. The general duty in section 13 of the 1996 Act is to contribute (so far as the Council’s powers enable them to do so) towards the spiritual, moral, mental and physical development of the community by securing that efficient primary education and secondary education are available to meet the needs of the population of their area.
- 4.5** Section 13A(3) of the 1996 Act states that a local authority in Wales must ensure that their relevant education functions and their relevant training functions are exercised by the authority with a view to promoting high standards, and promoting the fulfilment of learning potential by every person to whom the subsection applies, including those who are of compulsory school age or are below school age and are registered as pupils at schools maintained by the authority.
- 4.6** Section 14 of the 1996 Act then provides that the Council shall secure that sufficient schools for providing primary education and secondary education are available in the Council’s area. Schools available for an area shall not be regarded

as sufficient unless they are sufficient in number, character and equipment to provide for all pupils the opportunity for appropriate education. Appropriate education means education which offers such variety of instruction and training as may be desirable in view of (a) the pupils' different ages, abilities and aptitudes; and (b) the different periods for which they may be expected to remain at school, including practical instruction and training appropriate to their different needs.

- 4.7** Powers for Councils to develop school organisation proposals are governed by the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 and the School Organisation Code 2018 ("the Code"). The Council is to comply with the relevant provisions in connection with the proposals.

(1) School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013

- 4.8** Part 3 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 ("the 2013 Act") is concerned with school organisation. The Welsh Ministers have issued the School Organisation Code ("the Code"). Local authorities must, when exercising functions under Part 3 of the 2013 Act, act in accordance with any relevant requirements contained in the Code and must have regard to any relevant guidelines contained in it. A copy of the Code is found here:

<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2018-10/school-organisation-code-second-edition.pdf>

- 4.9** Chapter 2 of Part 3 of the 2013 Act deals with school organisation proposals.
- 4.10** On 23 September 2019, Cabinet approved the governing body of St Nicholas CIW Primary School's proposal to make regulated alternations to the school in accordance with Section 51 of the 2013 Act.
- 4.11** Section 48(2) of the 2013 Act provides that before publishing such proposals, a proposer (in this case, the Governing Body) must consult on its proposals in accordance with the Code. The consultation document must be issued during the term time of the schools affected and consultees must be given at least 42 days to respond to the document, with at least 20 of these being school days.
- 4.12** The proposer must publish a report on the consultation it has carried out in accordance with the Code. The consultation report must summarise each of the issues raised by consultees, responding to these by means of clarification, amendment to the proposals or rejection of the concerns, with supporting reasons; and setting out Estyn's view (as provided in its consultation response) of the overall merits of the proposals.
- 4.13** If the Governing Body decides to proceed with proposals to make regulated alterations to a maintained school, it must publish proposals to that effect in accordance with the Code (section 48(1)). The proposals must be published by way of statutory notice. Chapter 4 of the Code sets out specific requirements as to how statutory proposals must be published. Proposals must be published on a school day and the objection period must include 15 school days (in addition to the day on which it is published).

- 4.14** Section 49 of the 2013 Act makes provision for any person to object to proposals published under section 48 within the objection period of 28 days. The Governing Body must then publish a summary of all objections made to the proposals and its response to those objections before the end of 7 days beginning with the day of the Governing Body's determination.
- 4.15** The Governing Body proposer must then determine whether the proposals should be implemented. Where a Governing Body's proposals have received objections, the Local Authority is required to make the determination on the proposals. The objections will be carefully considered before a final determination is made. A further report to Cabinet will be prepared before any such determination is made. This determination must take place before the end of 16 weeks beginning with the end of the objection period.
- 4.16** Section 55 of the 2013 Act deals with implementation of proposals. Implementation of proposals can be delayed by up to three years with approval from Welsh Ministers.

(2) The Code

- 4.17** The Code contains the following elements:
- It imposes requirements in accordance with which relevant bodies (including all local authorities in Wales) must act. Where mandatory requirements are imposed by the Code or by the 2013 Act or another statute or statutory instrument, it is stated that the relevant bodies must comply with the particular provision. Where practices are prohibited, it is stated that the relevant bodies must not use this practice.
 - It includes statutory guidance to which the Council must have due regard and sets out the policy context, general principles and factors that should be taken into account by those bringing forward proposals to reconfigure school provision and by those responsible for determining proposals. Where guidance is given by the Code, it is stated that relevant bodies should follow this guidance unless they can demonstrate that they are justified in not doing so.
- 4.18** Paragraph 1.1 of the Code sets out the key background principles and policies, which should be taken into account by the Council in developing school organisation proposals. These include:
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (see below)
 - Cymraeg 2050, A Million Welsh Speakers
 - Action Plan, Cymraeg 2050
 - One Wales: One planet, a new sustainable development scheme for Wales May 2009 or any successor strategy
 - Child Poverty Strategy for Wales (issued February 2011 Information document number 95/2011), or any successor strategy
 - Faith in Education

- Local plans for economic or housing development
 - Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (made under part 4 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013)
 - Children and Young People’s Plans (or successor plans)
 - 21st Century Schools – Capital Investment Programme and the relevant wave of investment
 - Learner Travel Statutory Provision and Operational Guidance 2014:
<https://beta.gov.wales/learner-travel-statutory-provision-and-operational-guidance>
 - Measuring the capacity of schools in Wales, Circular No: 021/2011:
<https://beta.gov.wales/measuring-capacity-schools-guidance>
 - Children and Young People’s National Participation Standards
- 4.19** Section 1.4 of the School Organisation Code 2018 (“the Code”) outlines that Councils should consider the extent to which the proposals would support the targets in the approved Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP).

(3) The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

4.20 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (‘the 2015 Act’) sets out new ways of working – of planning and making decisions – for local authorities and other public bodies it lists. The aim is that, by improving these things, the overall well-being of Wales will be better improved by the things public bodies collectively do. The Act and the statutory guidance make it clear that local authorities must, in the course of their corporate planning and their delivery against those plans:

- balance short term needs against the ability to meet long term needs;
- think about the impact their objectives have on other organisations’ objectives, and on the well-being of Wales, in an integrated way;
- involve in those processes people who reflect the diversity of the population they serve;
- work together collaboratively with other organisations to better meet each other’s objectives; and
- deploy their resources to prevent problems from getting worse or from occurring in the first.

4.21 The statutory guidance, for organisations subject to the Act, sets out the expectations for how the duties should be met:

<http://gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/people/future-generations-act/?lang=en>

4.22 The Act itself is available to view online:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2015/2/contents/enacted>

4.23 Current practice on the use of surplus school accommodation, Information document No 158/2014.

(4) Equalities Act 2010

4.24 The Council has to satisfy its public sector duties under the Equalities Act 2010 (including specific Welsh public sector duties). Pursuant to these legal duties Council's must in making decisions have due regard to the need to (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, (2) advance equality of opportunity and (3) foster good relations on the basis of protected characteristics.

4.25 A full Equality Impact Assessment will be developed as part of the consultation exercise and will be included within the consultation report.

(5) The Equality Act (Authorities subject to a duty regarding Socio economic Inequalities) (Wales) Regulations 2021

4.26 On the 10 and 11 March 2021 respectively, the Equality Act (Authorities subject to a duty regarding Socio-economic Inequalities) (Wales) Regulations 2021 (SI 2021/295) and the Equality Act 2010 (Commencement No 15) (Wales) Order 2021 (SI 2021/298) were made, and the 'socio-economic' inequality duty under the Equality Act 2010 and make public bodies subject to the duty.

4.27 The Socio-economic duty places a duty on the Council, as a public sector organisation in Wales, to consider how it might help reduce the inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage when strategic decisions are made, including decision which would include deciding priorities and setting objectives, such as:

- Strategic directive and intent.
- Strategies developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Service Boards which impact on a public body's functions.
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans).
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy).
- Changes to and development of public services.
- Strategic financial planning.
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions.
- Strategic policy development.

4.28 When making decisions, and reviewing previous strategic decisions, the Council needs to do the following:

- Take account of evidence and potential impact.
- Through consultation and engagement, understand the views and needs of those impacted by the decision, particularly those who suffer socio-economic disadvantage.

- Welcome challenge and scrutiny.
 - Drive a change in the way that decisions are made and the way that decision makers operate.
- 4.29** When making a decision or reviewing a previously made strategic decision made after the 31 March about how to exercise their functions, the Council must show that it has had 'due regard' (giving weight to a particular issue in proportion to its relevance) to the desirability of exercising them in a way that is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage. Those subject to the duty includes government ministers and departments, local authorities and NHS bodies.
- 4.30** This would, as appropriate, form part of the full Equality Impact Assessment developed as part of the consultation process.

5. Background Papers

None.

PROPOSED TIMETABLE FOR THE PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH 24 PART TIME NURSERY PLACES AT ST NICHOLAS C/W PRIMARY SCHOOL

Stage 1 - Consultation Process:	
Prepare, approve and print consultation documents.	January 2022
Consultation period.	31 st January 2022 to 13 th March 2022
Consultation report presented to Governing Body (If approved by Governing Body – proceed to statutory notice).	28 th March 2022
Publication of Statutory notice.	25 th April 2022
Objection Period to Statutory Notice.	25 th April 2022 to 22 nd May 2022

Stage 2a - Process if no objections to statutory notice received:	
Report to Governing Body the outcome of the objection period to the statutory notice.	30 th May 2022
Decision Notification.	June 2022
Implementation of proposal.	September 2022

Stage 2b - Process if objections received to statutory notice:	
Report to Governing Body the outcome of the objection period to the statutory notice and produce Objection Report.	30 th May 2022
Objection Report and relevant consultation documentation issued to Local Authority for Cabinet determination.).	July 2022
Decision Notification.	July 2022
Implementation of proposal.	September 2022

The proposed timetable maybe subject to change.