

Public Document Pack

Cabinet

Tuesday, 15th March, 2016
at 4.30 pm

PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING

Council Chamber - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

Members

Councillor Simon Letts, Leader of the Council

Councillor Daniel Jeffery, Cabinet Member for
Education and Children's Social Care

Councillor Mark Chaloner, Cabinet Member for
Finance

Councillor Satvir Kaur, Cabinet Member for
Communities, Culture and Leisure

Councillor Jacqui Rayment, Cabinet Member for
Environment and Transport

Councillor Dave Shields, Cabinet Member for Health
and Adult Social Care

Councillor Warwick Payne, Cabinet Member for
Housing and Sustainability

Councillor Christopher Hammond, Cabinet Member
for Transformation

(QUORUM – 3)

Contacts

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BACKGROUND AND RELEVANT INFORMATION

The Role of the Executive

The Cabinet and individual Cabinet Members make executive decisions relating to services provided by the Council, except for those matters which are reserved for decision by the full Council and planning and licensing matters which are dealt with by specialist regulatory panels.

The Forward Plan

The Forward Plan is published on a monthly basis and provides details of all the key executive decisions to be made in the four month period following its publication. The Forward Plan is available on request or on the Southampton City Council website, www.southampton.gov.uk

Implementation of Decisions

Any Executive Decision may be “called-in” as part of the Council’s Overview and Scrutiny function for review and scrutiny. The relevant Overview and Scrutiny Panel may ask the Executive to reconsider a decision, but does not have the power to change the decision themselves.

Mobile Telephones – Please switch your mobile telephones to silent whilst in the meeting.

Use of Social Media

The Council supports the video or audio recording of meetings open to the public, for either live or subsequent broadcast. However, if, in the Chair’s opinion, a person filming or recording a meeting or taking photographs is interrupting proceedings or causing a disturbance, under the Council’s Standing Orders the person can be ordered to stop their activity, or to leave the meeting.

By entering the meeting room you are consenting to being recorded and to the use of those images and recordings for broadcasting and or/training purposes. The meeting may be recorded by the press or members of the public. Any person or organisation filming, recording or broadcasting any meeting of the Council is responsible for any claims or other liability resulting from them doing so. Details of the Council’s Guidance on the recording of meetings is available on the Council’s website.

Southampton City Council’s Priorities:

- Jobs for local people
- Prevention and early intervention
- Protecting vulnerable people
- Affordable housing
- Services for all
- City pride
- A sustainable Council

Executive Functions

The specific functions for which the Cabinet and individual Cabinet Members are responsible are contained in Part 3 of the Council’s Constitution. Copies of the Constitution are available on request or from the City Council website, www.southampton.gov.uk

Key Decisions

A Key Decision is an Executive Decision that is likely to have a significant:

- financial impact (£500,000 or more)
- impact on two or more wards
- impact on an identifiable community

Procedure / Public Representations

At the discretion of the Chair, members of the public may address the meeting on any report included on the agenda in which they have a relevant interest. Any member of the public wishing to address the meeting should advise the Democratic Support Officer (DSO) whose contact details are on the front sheet of the agenda.

Fire Procedure – In the event of a fire or other emergency, a continuous alarm will sound and you will be advised, by officers of the Council, of what action to take.

Smoking policy – The Council operates a no-smoking policy in all civic buildings.

Access – Access is available for disabled people. Please contact the Cabinet Administrator who will help to make any necessary arrangements.

Municipal Year Dates (Tuesdays)

2015	2016
16 June	19 January
14 July	9 February (Budget)
18 August	16 February
15 September	15 March
20 October	19 April
17 November	
15 December	

CONDUCT OF MEETING

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the Cabinet, and its Executive Members, are set out in Part 3 of the Council's Constitution.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

The meeting is governed by the Executive Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Council's Constitution.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Members are required to disclose, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, **both** the existence **and** nature of any "Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" or "Other Interest" they may have in relation to matters for consideration on this Agenda.

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

A Member must regard himself or herself as having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter that they or their spouse, partner, a person they are living with as husband or wife, or a person with whom they are living as if they were a civil partner in relation to:

(i) Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

(ii) Sponsorship:

Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from Southampton City Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expense incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

(iii) Any contract which is made between you / your spouse etc (or a body in which the you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest) and Southampton City Council under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed, and which has not been fully discharged.

(iv) Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of Southampton.

(v) Any license (held alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of Southampton for a month or longer.

(vi) Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) the landlord is Southampton City Council and the tenant is a body in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interests.

(vii) Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of Southampton, and either:

- a) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body, or
- b) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest that exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Other Interests

A Member must regard himself or herself as having an, 'Other Interest' in any membership of, or occupation of a position of general control or management in:

Any body to which they have been appointed or nominated by Southampton City Council

Any public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature

Any body directed to charitable purposes

Any body whose principal purpose includes the influence of public opinion or policy

Principles of Decision Making

All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles:-

- proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- respect for human rights;
- a presumption in favour of openness, accountability and transparency;
- setting out what options have been considered;
- setting out reasons for the decision; and
- clarity of aims and desired outcomes.

BUSINESS TO BE DISCUSSED

Only those items listed on the attached agenda may be considered at this meeting.

QUORUM

The minimum number of appointed Members required to be in attendance to hold the meeting is 3.

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

- understand the law that regulates the decision making power and gives effect to it. The decision-maker must direct itself properly in law;
- take into account all relevant matters (those matters which the law requires the authority as a matter of legal obligation to take into account);
- leave out of account irrelevant considerations;
- act for a proper purpose, exercising its powers for the public good;
- not reach a decision which no authority acting reasonably could reach, (also known as the “rationality” or “taking leave of your senses” principle);
- comply with the rule that local government finance is to be conducted on an annual basis. Save to the extent authorised by Parliament, ‘live now, pay later’ and forward funding are unlawful; and
- act with procedural propriety in accordance with the rules of fairness.

AGENDA

1 **APOLOGIES**

To receive any apologies.

2 **DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL AND PECUNIARY INTERESTS**

In accordance with the Localism Act 2011, and the Council's Code of Conduct, Members to disclose any personal or pecuniary interests in any matter included on the agenda for this meeting.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS

3 **STATEMENT FROM THE LEADER**

4 **RECORD OF THE PREVIOUS DECISION MAKING** (Pages 1 - 12)

Record of the decision making held on 9 and 16 February 2016, attached.

5 **MATTERS REFERRED BY THE COUNCIL OR BY THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE FOR RECONSIDERATION (IF ANY)**

There are no matters referred for reconsideration.

6 **REPORTS FROM OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEES (IF ANY)**

There are no items for consideration

7 **EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS**

To deal with any executive appointments, as required.

ITEMS FOR DECISION BY CABINET

8 **NEWTOWN YOUTH CENTRE - CHANGE OF TRUSTEES IN PROPERTY** (Pages 13 - 18)

Report of the Leader of the Council seeking to transfer the freehold of the Newtown Youth Centre to YMCA Fairthorne Group, The Council holds the freehold interest of these premises in its` capacity as sole trustee of a charitable trust. It is proposed that the YMCA be appointed as new trustee in place of the Council. The Council to then formally transfer the legal estate in the property to the new trustee, attached.

9 CONTROLLING STREET DRINKING AND BEGGING USING PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDERS □ (Pages 19 - 52)

Report of the Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability seeking authority for Public Spaces Protection Orders to control anti-social street drinking and begging in locations within Southampton, attached.

10 SAFE CITY AND YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGY UPDATES □ (Pages 53 - 62)

Report of the Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability seeking approval to update and amend the existing Safe City and Youth Justice strategies (2014-2017), attached.

11 COMMUNITY ASSET TRANSFER STRATEGY: PROGRESS AND REVIEW □ (Pages 63 - 80)

Report of the Cabinet Member for Communities, Culture and Leisure outlining progress on implementing the Community Asset Transfer Strategy, attached.

12 SPRINGWELL SCHOOL EXPANSION PHASE 2 □ (Pages 81 - 184)

Report of the Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Social Care seeking to increase the capacity at Springwell School, attached.

13 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC - CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING ITEM

To move that in accordance with the Council's Constitution, specifically the Access to Information Procedure Rules contained within the Constitution, the press and public be excluded from the meeting in respect of any consideration of the confidential appendix 3 to the following item.

Confidential appendix 3 contains information deemed to be exempt from general publication based on Category 3 of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. In applying the public interest test the appendix included information relating to finance or business affairs which, if disclosed prior to entering into a legal contract, could put the Council at a commercial disadvantage.

14 AGREEMENT TO PROCURE HEADSTART PROGRAMMES AND TO DELEGATE POWERS TO AWARD THE CONTRACT □ (Pages 185 - 206)

Report of the Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Social Care seeking authority to accept funds should the bid be successful, commence a procurement process and to delegate authority to the Director Quality and Integration to award the contract following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Social Care and Service Director Legal and Governance, attached.

15 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC - CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING ITEM

To move that in accordance with the Council's Constitution, specifically the Access to Information Procedure Rules contained within the Constitution, the press and public be excluded from the meeting in respect of any consideration of report no 16.

This report contains information deemed to be exempt from general publication based on Category 3 of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. The report includes information relating to financial or business affairs which, if disclosed prior to entering into a legal contract, could put the Council at a commercial disadvantage.

16 REVIEW, REDESIGN AND PROCUREMENT OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE SERVICES

□ (Pages 207 - 222)

Report of the Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care detailing a review and redesign of the Behaviour Change contracts, attached.

Monday, 7 March 2016

Service Director, Legal and Governance

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Agenda Item 4

Minutes of Previous Meetings

- 1 9 February 2016
- 2 16 February 2016

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SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE DECISION MAKING

RECORD OF THE DECISION MAKING HELD ON 9 FEBRUARY 2016

Present:

Councillor Letts	-	Leader of the Council
Councillor Jeffery	-	Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Social Care
Councillor Chaloner	-	Cabinet Member for Finance
Councillor Kaur	-	Cabinet Member for Communities, Culture and Leisure
Councillor Rayment	-	Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport
Councillor Shields	-	Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care
Councillor Payne	-	Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability
Councillor Hammond	-	Cabinet Member for Transformation

34. CORPORATE REVENUE FINANCIAL MONITORING FOR THE PERIOD TO THE END OF DECEMBER 2015

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Finance, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) Note the current General Fund revenue position for 2015/16 as at Qtr 3, which is a forecast over spend at year end of £0.12M against the working budget, as outlined in paragraph 4.
- (ii) Note that the forecast over spend for portfolios is £7.78M as outlined in paragraph 5.
- (iii) Note the previously agreed actions being put in place to address the overspend position as described in paragraphs 9 and 10.
- (iv) Note the performance to date with regard to the delivery of the agreed savings proposals approved for 2015/16 as detailed in Appendix 3.
- (v) Note the performance against the financial health indicators detailed in Appendix 4.
- (vi) Note the performance outlined in the Quarterly Treasury Management Report attached as Appendix 5.
- (vii) Note the performance outlined in the Quarterly Collection Fund Statement attached as Appendix 7.
- (viii) Note the current HRA budget monitoring position for 2015/16, as at Qtr 3. There is a forecast overspend at year end of £0.22M against the budget approved by Council on 11 February 2015, as outlined in paragraphs 37 and 38 and in Appendix 6.

35. THE MEDIUM TERM STRATEGY (MTFS) 2015/16 - 2020/21
DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16317)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Finance, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) To approve and recommend to Council the Medium Term Financial Strategy as set out in Appendix 1 of the report.
- (ii) To approve and recommend to Council the Efficiency Strategy as set out in Appendix 1 of the report.

36. THE GENERAL FUND CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2015/16 TO 2019/20

DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16315)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Finance, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) To approve the changes to the General Fund Capital Programme as set out in Council recommendations (i)-(viii).

It is recommended that Council:

- (i) Approve the revised General Fund Capital Programme, which totals £167.13M (as detailed in paragraph 4) and the associated use of resources.
- (ii) To note that £0.84M has been added to the programme, with approval to spend, under delegated powers (£0.42M 2015/16 and £0.42M 2016/17). These additions are detailed in Appendix 3.
- (iii) Approve the addition of a total of £88.36M to the programme with approval to spend £88.36M as detailed in paragraph 7, Appendices 1 and 3. Approval to spend is requested subject to any variations from the scheme spend detailed in the report being reviewed by the Council Capital Board, approved in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules and not exceeding the Portfolio totals identified within this programme.
- (iv) To note the increase in the Leaders Portfolio Capital Programme to include the additional of a new scheme for the creation of a Property Investment Fund in 2016/17 for the sum of £65M to be funded by council resources. This is detailed further in paragraph 20.
- (v) To note that the revised General Fund Capital Programme is based on prudent assumptions of future Government Grants to be received.
- (vi) To note the changes to the programme as summarised in Appendix 2 and described in detail in Appendix 3.
- (vii) To note the slippage and re-phasing as set out in paragraph 11 and as described in detail in Appendix 3.
- (viii) To note that a review of the Council's capital strategy has been undertaken as detailed in Appendix 5.

37. GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET 2016/17 TO 2019/20

DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16311)

On consideration of the Cabinet Member for Finance, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) To note the position on the estimated outturn and revised budget for 2015/16 as set out in paragraphs 3 to 17 and Appendix 4.
- (ii) To note the position on the forecast roll forward budget for 2016/17 as set out in paragraphs 18 to 49 and Appendix 8.
- (iii) To note and approve the arrangements made by the Leader, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2000, for the Cabinet Member for Finance to have

responsibility for financial management and budgetary policies and strategies, and that the Cabinet Member for Finance will, in accordance with the Budget & Policy Framework Rules as set out in the Council's Constitution, be authorised to finalise the Executive's proposals in respect of the Budget for 2016/17, in consultation with the Leader, for submission to Full Council on 10 February 2016.

- (iv) To note the consultation on the Executives draft proposals will commence on the 11 February and note the consultation proposals and methodology as set out in paragraphs 91 to 97 and Appendix 2 of this report.
- (v) To note the Executive's savings proposals put forward for consultation in Appendix 6 which amount to £8.6M.
- (vi) To approve and recommend to Council where appropriate, the General Fund Revenue Budget changes as set out in Council recommendations (i)-(xv)

It is recommended that Council:

- (i) Notes the budget consultation process that was followed as outlined in Appendix 1.
- (ii) Notes the budget consultation process for the new budget proposals that will be followed as per Appendix 2.
- (iii) Notes that the consultation feedback has been taken into consideration by the Cabinet and has informed their final budget proposals.
- (iv) Notes the Equality and Safety Impact Assessment process that was followed as set out in paragraphs 95 to 97 and the details contained in Appendix 3 which reflect the feedback received through the consultation process.
- (v) Approves the revised estimate for 2015/16 as set out in Appendix 4.
- (vi) Notes the position on the forecast roll forward budget for 2016/17 as set out in paragraphs 18 to 49.
- (vii) Approves the revenue pressure as set out in Appendix 5.
- (viii) Approves the use of balances and reserves to ensure a balanced budget in the event any of the budget proposals contained within Appendix 6 are not progressed following consultation. This will be until such a time alternative proposals are identified as per paragraph 61 to 62.
- (ix) Approves the savings proposals as set out in Appendices 6 and 7.
- (x) Approves the General Fund Revenue Budget 2016/17 as set out in Appendix 8, which assumes a council tax increase 2% representing the increase for the Adult Social Care Precept.
- (xi) Delegates authority to the Section 151(S151) Officer to action all budget changes arising from the approved pressures, savings and incorporating any other approved amendments into the General Fund estimates.
- (xii) Notes that after taking these items into account, there is an estimated General Fund balance of £8.9M at the end of 2016/17 as detailed in paragraphs 79 to 86.
- (xiii) Delegates authority to the Section 151 Officer, in consultation with the Monitoring Officer, to do anything necessary to give effect to the recommendations in this report.
- (xiv) Sets the Council Tax Requirement for 2016/17 at £81M as per Appendix 9.
- (xv) Notes the estimates of precepts on the Council Tax collection fund for 2016/17 as set out in Appendix 10.
- (xvi) Delegates authority to the Section 151 Officer to implement any variation to the overall level of Council Tax arising from the final notification of the

38. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET REPORT AND BUSINESS PLAN
DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 15345)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability, Cabinet agreed the following amended recommendations:

- (i) To consider the report and agree the amended recommendations, as set out below, be made to Council at the meeting on 10 February 2016.

Council

- (i) To thank the Tenant Resources Group for their input to the capital and revenue budget setting process and to note their endorsement of the recommendations set out in this report and also the broad support for the proposals received at the Tenants' Winter Conference.
- (ii) To note that the consultation feedback has been taken into consideration by Cabinet and has informed their final budget proposals.
- (iii) Other than in the circumstances set out in recommendation (iv) below, to approve that, from 1 April 2016, a standard decrease should be applied to all dwelling rents of 1.0%, as set out in paragraph 16 of this report, equivalent to an average decrease of £0.87 per week in the current average weekly dwelling rent figure of £86.81.
- (iv) To delegate authority to the Chief Operating Officer, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability, and following discussions with tenants; representatives, to implement from 1 April 2016 a rent increase of up to 0.9% (September 2015 Consumer Price Index +1.0%) for dwellings where a Government exemption is applied to the requirement in the Welfare Reform and Work Bill 2015/16 for a 1.0% reduction in the level of Social Rent with a view to additional sums raised being reinvested in the properties affected.
- (v) To approve the Executive's savings proposals, as set out in Appendix 1 to this report, which amount to £4,311,000 in 2016/17 and £4,439,000 in subsequent years.
- (vi) To note the following weekly service charges from 1 April 2016 based on a full cost recovery approach:
 - Digital TV £0.42 (unchanged from 2015/16)
 - Concierge monitoring £1.20 (unchanged from 2015/16)
 - Tower Block Warden £4.97 (unchanged from 2015/16)Cleaning service in walk-up blocks £0.63 (unchanged from 2015/16).
- (vii) To note the new service charging model for Community Alarm and private Careline customers set out in paragraphs 37 and 38 of this report.
- (viii) To note that the charges to Council tenants for garages and parking spaces for 2016/17 will be unchanged and that there will be an increase of garage rents by £1.00 per week for private residents.
- (ix) To approve the Housing Revenue Account Revenue Estimates as set out in the attached Appendix 2.

- (x) To approve the revised Housing Revenue Account 5 Year Capital Programme set out in Appendix 3 and to note the key variances and issues in Appendix 4.
- (xi) To approve the 30 year Business Plans for revenue and capital expenditure set out in Appendices 5 and 6 respectively.
- (xii) To note the HRA Business Plan - Planning Assumptions, as set out in Appendix 7.
- (xiii) To note that rental income and service charge payments will continue to be paid by tenants over a 48 week period.

39. TOWNHILL PARK REGENERATION PHASE 1: PROCUREMENT, CPO POWERS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE DISPOSAL DELEGATION
 DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16398)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability, having received recommendations from the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee held on 4th February, 2016, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) To approve the commencement of a procurement process for the redevelopment of Townhill Park Phase 1 to deliver a scheme acceptable in planning terms which should include the provision of Starter Homes and affordable housing;
- (ii) To delegate to the Chief Operating Officer following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability, agreement of the procurement details. The preferred bidder will be referred to Cabinet for approval;
- (iii) To delegate to the Chief Operating Officer the commencement of the Compulsory Purchase Order process necessary to secure the delivery of the scheme in Phase 1 by the carrying out of land referencing, survey and other information gathering activities to establish the detailed type and scope of powers required and the extent of interests likely to be affected;
- (iv) To note that the Chief Operating Officer will seek Cabinet approval for the making of the Compulsory Purchase Order at the appropriate time;
- (v) To resolve that the use of the Council's compulsory purchase powers under section 226 (1) (a) Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to facilitate the redevelopment of Phase One would be justified in principle;
- (vi) To authorise the Service Director, Legal and Governance : (a) To acquire interests in or rights over the land shown edged red on Appendix 1 either by agreement or compulsorily; (b) To advertise the proposed disposal of part of Townhill Park open space for two consecutive weeks in a local newspaper circulating in the locality;
- (vii) To delegate authority to the Chief Operating Officer following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability to determine any objections received from the adverts and to make a final decision as to whether or not to approve the disposal in light of any such objections and to finally take the decision to confirm the disposal;
- (viii) To authorise the Chief Operating Officer, following consultation with the Service Director, Legal and Governance and the Chief Financial Officer, to take all lawful steps to effect the proposals in the report;
- (ix) To approve the demolition of the former Ark Public House;
- (x) To note that the current approved budget for site assembly will be used to cover the costs of activities outlined in this paper;

- (xi) To note that there is £7.7M available in the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan for the purchase of affordable properties in Townhill Park Phase 1; and
- (xii) To thank the Townhill Park Forum for working with the Council on the project, their contribution and valuable comments, as the scheme has progressed.

40. PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF GROUND RENT

On consideration of the confidential report of the Leader of the Council, having complied with the requirements of Paragraph 15 (General Exception) of the Access to Information Procedure Rules, Cabinet approved the recommendations set out in the report.

SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE DECISION MAKING

RECORD OF THE DECISION MAKING HELD ON 16 FEBRUARY 2016

Present:

Councillor Letts	-	Leader of the Council
Councillor Kaur	-	Cabinet Member for Communities, Culture and Leisure
Councillor Rayment	-	Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport
Councillor Shields	-	Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care
Councillor Payne	-	Cabinet Member for Housing and Sustainability
Councillor Hammond	-	Cabinet Member for Transformation

Apologies: Councillor Jeffery and Chaloner

41. EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS

Cabinet approved the resignation of the Executive appointments, Councillor Rayment and Galton from Association of Port Health Authorities and the Scrutiny Committee, respectively.

Cabinet approved the appointment of Councillor Letts to the Southampton Admissions Forum, replacing Councillor Spicer.

42. MINERALS AND WASTE SAFEGUARDING AND OIL AND GAS SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS

DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16307)

On consideration of the report of the Leader of the Council, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) to approve the final Supplementary Planning Document for Mineral and Waste Safeguarding (Appendix 1);
- (ii) to approve the final Supplementary Planning Document for Oil and Gas (Appendix 2); and
- (iii) to delegate to the Planning and Development Manager, following consultation with the Leader of the Council, the power to make minor changes or major changes which do not affect Southampton, if needed.

43. CONCESSIONARY FARES SCHEME 2016/17

DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16392)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Environment and Transport, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) agree to reimburse bus operators at 49.3% in line with the guidance issued by the Department for Transport.
- (ii) To agree the local enhancements above the statutory minimum.

44. APPROVAL FOR PHASE TWO OF AN INTEGRATED SERVICE FOR CRISIS RESPONSE, REHABILITATION, REABLEMENT AND HOSPITAL DISCHARGE
 DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16414)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care and having received representations from Members of the Council, public and interested parties, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) To note the consultation feedback and representations received, and after taking into account of the feedback and representations, to approve the implementation of Phase Two of the re-designed Integrated Service for Crisis Response, Rehabilitation, Reablement and Hospital Discharge. This implementation will include the closure of bed-based provision at the City Council facility, Brownhill House and redirection of resources into domiciliary care and more community focussed options of flexible bed based provision e.g. extra care housing.
- (ii) To approve the commissioning of an increasing proportion of domiciliary care from the Council's new Domiciliary Care Framework (implemented from April 2015) where the unit costs of care are significantly lower; and over time reduce the proportion of care sourced from the Council's in house Reablement Team (City Care First Support, CCFS) as vacancies occur through natural staff turnover.
- (iii) To approve a formal consultation about future employment/roles with all relevant affected staff in the City Council on the implementation of Phase Two, as set out in paragraph 61 of this report.
- (iv) To delegate authority to Director of Quality and Integration and Service Director: Legal and Governance following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care to do anything necessary to give effect to the Phase Two proposals incorporating any changes resulting from the staff consultation.
- (v) To approve the inclusion of the Council's budgets for the Hospital Discharge Team (£0.52m) and the Reablement Team (£1.18m) in the Rehabilitation and Reablement Scheme of the Section 75 Better Care Partnership Agreement Pooled Fund to enable costs and savings to be shared in this way as outlined in paragraph 75.
- (vi) To approve delegated authority to the Section 151 Officer to agree additional investment of up to £0.400M to enable the commencement of the "invest to save" proposals as outlined in paragraphs 88-93.
- (vii) To note the potential to explore further usage or potential disposal of Brownhill House is outside of the remit of this work programme, and will be the subject of a future separate Cabinet report.

45. ADMISSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTARY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/18
 DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16449)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Social Care, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) To approve the Admissions Policies and the Published Admissions Numbers (PANs) for Community and Voluntary Controlled schools and the schemes for coordinating Primary and Secondary admissions for the school year 2017/18 as set out in appendices 1 to 5.
- (ii) To authorise the Service Director, Children and Families Services to take any action necessary to give effect to the admissions policies and to make any changes necessary to the admissions policies where required to give effect to any Acts, Regulations or revised Schools Admissions or School Admissions Appeals Codes or binding Schools Adjudicator, Court or Ombudsman decisions whenever they arise.

46. IN-HOUSE TREE SURGERY TEAM
DECISION MADE: (CAB 15/16 16472)

On consideration of the report of the Cabinet Member Environment and Transport, Cabinet agreed the following:

- (i) To terminate the current contract under clause 7.1 of the contract.
- (ii) To authorise the creation of a tree surgery team in line with the structure appended as Appendix 1 to be funded as detailed in Appendix 3.
- (iii) To proceed with the procurement of all vehicles, equipment and relevant sundries relating to a Tree Surgery Team.
- (iv) To note the requirements under TUPE and proceed with any necessary HR procedures to employ any workers qualifying for it.

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Agenda Item 8

DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY KNOWN AS NEWTOWN YOUTH CENTRE		
SUBJECT:	TRANSFER OF TRUSTEESHIP OF CHARITY KNOWN AS NEWTOWN YOUTH CENTRE		
DATE OF DECISION:	15 MARCH 2016 16 MARCH 2016		
REPORT OF:	LEADER OF THE COUNCIL ACTING CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER (CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE)		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Nigel Mullan	Tel: 023 8083 4259
	E-mail:	nigel.mullan@southampton.gov.uk	
Chief Officer	Name:	Mark Heath	Tel: 023 8083 2371
	E-mail:	mark.heath@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None.			

BRIEF SUMMARY

This report sets out the options regarding the future use of the Newtown Youth Centre and seeks approval for the appointment of YMCA Fairthorne Group as sole trustee of the charity "Newtown Youth Centre" in place of the Council (who are the current trustees) and for transfer of the freehold of the Newtown Youth Centre at Graham Road, to YMCA Fairthorne Group for no monetary consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

CABINET

- (i) To uphold the previous decision to exclude this property from offer under the Community Asset Transfer (CAT) process in order to ensure the continued delivery of youth services from the site.

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY KNOWN AS NEWTOWN YOUTH CENTRE

- (i) To approve the appointment of YMCA Fairthorne Group charity as the sole trustee of the Newtown Youth Centre Charity in place of the Council and to transfer the freehold legal estate of Newtown Youth Centre, Graham Road, Southampton to YMCA Fairthorne Group for no monetary consideration;
- (ii) To authorise the Service Director, Legal & Governance, to enter into any legal documentation necessary in respect of the transfer of both the trusteeship and the freehold property and to liaise as appropriate, with the Charity Commission, to effect any necessary changes;
- (iii) To authorise the Chief Operations Officer to take any further action necessary, following consultation with the Service Director, Legal & Governance, to give effect to the decision of the Council in its capacity as charity trustee in relation to this matter; and
- (iv) To note that this property is excluded from an offer under Community

Asset Transfer.

REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The property at Newtown Youth Centre is currently occupied by the YMCA Fairthorne Group ("YMCA") under a lease granted by the Council and due to expire in March 2017. The YMCA confirm that the continuation of the service provided by the YMCA to the community is subject to the confirmation of additional funding. Such external funding approval can only be obtained on evidence of a long term interest in the property. The YMCA advise that the freehold interest in the property is required.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

2. The alternatives considered were :
 - Do nothing – this would not give the YMCA enough legal interest in the property to secure the funding they require to continue in occupation.
 - The Council explore the possibility of transferring the property to another charity with the same or similar objects on the basis that it would form a permanent endowment of that charity, and the Council terminating all involvement with the youth centre.
 - Dispose of the property and use the proceeds to provide an alternative youth centre elsewhere.

DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)

3. Southampton City Council (the Council) is the sole corporate trustee of the charity called Newtown Youth Centre (the Charity) under a scheme of the Charity Commission made on 21 April 1998. Although the scheme confers a power of sale there is no outlet for the sale proceeds except, impliedly, in the provision of (another) youth centre in accordance with the Charity's object. It thus appears that the land and buildings (the Property), or the funds representing the Property, constitute permanent endowment of the Charity. This has the effect that the Charity cannot simply be wound up, and that if the Property were to be sold, the Council would be obliged to use the proceeds in providing another youth centre elsewhere. The Property is shown on attached plan, Appendix 1.
4. The Property is the subject of a short term lease at a peppercorn rent to the YMCA Fairthorne Group, also a charity (the YMCA charity), subject to a covenant confining the user to that of a youth centre. This enables the charitable object to be carried out at the Property without involving the Council in its day to day management.
5. The proposal is the appointment of the YMCA charity as the sole trustee of the Charity in place of the Council, which would thereby be discharged from its trusteeship. The YMCA charity would thus step into the shoes of the Council and become the trustee for all purposes of the youth centre, subject to the terms of the 1998 scheme. The legal estate in the freehold would be transferred by the Council, simultaneously to YMCA Fairthorne Group, which currently occupies the property under a 2 year lease, granted by the Council, and expiring in March 2017. The Council *only* holds the freehold interest of these premises in its capacity as sole trustee of a charitable trust. Legal advice obtained from Counsel recommended that the YMCA could be appointed as new trustee in place of the Council. This will meet the Council's aims to maintain youth services at the premises.

6. Trustees should also be aware that there has been third party interest by another voluntary / community group in acquiring this site under the Community Asset Transfer (CAT) process previously. That group were seeking to acquire the site to use as offices and location for general community use.
7. The group has been previously advised that the site was not available at this time for consideration under the CAT process as youth services were excluded from the pilot phase of the CAT strategy. In taking a decision to offer the freehold of the site to YMCA, as set out in this report, Cabinet indicated that, in due course, they would review that decision to determine if youth services or this specific site should be included within the CAT process at some future point.
8. This report recommends that Cabinet upholds this earlier decision to exclude this site from the CAT process in order to continue to protect the delivery of youth services from the location and in light of the charitable restrictions on the property.
9. The proposed use under CAT would not deliver the continuation of youth services on the site in accordance with the charitable restrictions without significant further negotiation and delay and would not deliver continuity of the current service provision which is considered to be the best use of the site at present for both the Council and end users.
10. In light of the other parties interest in the site, they have been advised in advance of this report of the proposal to transfer the trusteeship to YMCA and continue to exclude the site from the CAT programme and how they may make representations in relation to this matter.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital/Revenue

11. The current lease terms include a full repairing liability on the leaseholder. If the property were to revert to the control of the Council the future maintenance liabilities would revert to the Council.
12. Whilst the freehold of the property would be transferred to the new Trustees, a capital receipt is not foregone by the Council, as the property could only be sold by the Council in accordance with the strict principles of the Trust, for the provision of (another) youth centre in accordance with the Charity's object. If the Property were to be sold, the Council would be obliged to use the proceeds in providing another youth centre elsewhere.
13. There will be no loss of income from the disposal of the property as rental income is not received.

Property/Other

14. The disposal of the property will reduce the Council's property liabilities in the longer term.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:

15. The Charities Act 2011 sets out how charities in England and Wales are registered and regulated and, subject to any necessary approvals by the Charities Commission, the proposals are permitted by the Act. The Council is the sole corporate Trustee of the charity called Newtown Youth Centre, under the Scheme of the Charity Commission made on 21st April 1998. There is power under clause 9 of the Scheme to alter the trusteeship provision. There is also the power to appoint a body such as the YMCA, as the sole trustee of the charity in place of the Council, followed by a standard transfer of property at no consideration, to the new trustee. The Council would thereby be discharged from its trusteeship.

Other Legal Implications:

16. Not applicable

POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS

17. The proposals are consistent with the Council's policy framework. The transfer of trustee status and disposal will facilitate the continuation of a service that delivers youth engagement, in support of the Council's policy on Children's Social Care.

KEY DECISION? No

WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	Bevois
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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices

1.	Site Plan
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Documents In Members' Rooms

1.	None
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Equality and Safety Impact Assessment

Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out?	No
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Privacy Impact Assessment

Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.	No
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Other Background Documents

Equality and Safety Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:

Title of Background Paper(s) Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)

1.	None	
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Agenda Item 8

Appendix 1



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PROPERTY SERVICES
3rd Floor, One Guildhall Square,
Above Bar Street, Southampton. SO15 1GW

SCALE (1):
1250

DATE
12/02/16

Plan No

TITLE
New Town Youth Centre



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Agenda Item 9

DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET		
SUBJECT:	CONTROLLING STREET DRINKING AND BEGGING USING PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDERS		
DATE OF DECISION:	15 MARCH 2016		
REPORT OF:	CABINET MEMBER FOR HOUSING AND SUSTAINABILITY		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Gavin Derrick	Tel: 023 8091 7537
	E-mail:	gavin.derrick@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Mark Heath Chief Operations Officer	Tel: 023 8083 2371
	E-mail:	mark.heath@southampton.gov.uk	

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
None	
BRIEF SUMMARY	
This report seeks Cabinet approval to make Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) in five localities within the city where begging and street drinking are prevalent and have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those who live and work in or visit these localities.	
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
(i)	To consider the representations received in relation to this matter in response to the consultation carried out between 3 rd November and 11 th December 2015 as set out in appendices 2 and 3;
(ii)	To approve five Public Spaces Protection Orders to control begging and street drinking in the localities shown in the maps at Appendix 1 and set the fixed penalty notice fine at £100;
(iii)	To delegate authority to issue fixed penalty notices to the Service Director: Transactions and Universal Services and all other ancillary powers for non-compliance with the requirements of a Public Spaces Protection Order; and
(iv)	To note that police officers may also take enforcement action and issue Orders, Directions and Notices as considered appropriate, including Fixed Penalty Notices, under the Public Space Protection Orders.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS	
1.	Begging and street drinking are becoming increasingly prevalent in parts of Southampton and can have a detrimental impact on the quality of life for those who live and work in or visit the City.
2.	The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced new powers to tackle anti-social behaviour. The Act allows the local authority to make a

	<p>Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) if it is satisfied that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. activities carried on in a public place have had or will have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; and b. the activities are persistent or continuing and are unreasonable; and c. the restrictions imposed by an order are justifiable.
3.	<p>PSPOs provide the Police and other authorised officers with additional powers to tackle anti-social behaviour. In addition to directing individuals not to engage in an activity which is prohibited by the Order, an officer can issue a fixed penalty notice (up to £100) to anyone who fails to comply with the requirements of the Order; and in the case of a person consuming alcohol in a location covered by a PSPO, can require that person to surrender the alcohol. While council officers could, theoretically, issue penalty notices, it is envisaged that police will lead on this element of enforcement, and the council has liaised with police to ensure this is deliverable and effective enforcement can take place.</p>
4.	<p>Failure to comply with the requirements of a PSPO is an offence, which can result in a fine of up to £1,000 on conviction.</p>
5.	<p>The Council has received complaints from members of the public and businesses about begging and street drinking in the city. Analysis of data, including data provided by the Police, has identified five locations where begging and street drinking are prevalent. These locations are set out in the maps included at Appendix 1 and have been the subject of public consultation.</p>
6.	<p>Begging and street drinking have a detrimental effect on quality of life in certain localities within the city and introducing PSPOs in these localities will provide powers to tackle these activities. The police have supplied information which records complaints about street drinking and begging made by members of the public and people operating businesses in the city. This information shows the detrimental impact these activities can have on the quality of life of people living, working or visiting these localities.</p> <p>For example, street drinking can lead to behaviour which can be intimidating, particularly when drinkers gather in groups. The information supplied by the police records incidents such as drinkers obstructing access to business premises and directing verbal abuse towards members of the public trying to use businesses in the city; or directing verbal abuse at members of staff asking drinkers to move away from business premises. Drinkers gathering in parks, close to play facilities used by young children have become abusive and used foul language, discouraging the use of these facilities. Incidents of drinkers urinating in public and soiling themselves in business premises have been recorded, along with drinkers damaging vehicles and street furniture whilst intoxicated.</p> <p>The information supplied by the police shows that individuals begging in the city can become verbally abusive or threatening when requests to give money are declined. This behaviour can also be directed at the staff of businesses within the city when beggars are asked to move away from premises.</p> <p>The behaviour of street drinkers and beggars can have a detrimental impact on the quality of life in parts of the city, and discourage people from using businesses and other amenities within the City.</p>

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

7.	Drinking alcohol in public in Southampton is currently restricted by a Designated Public Places Order (DPPO), which was created under previous legislation, but this order will expire in 2017. The PSPOs will extend the power of Police Officers to tackle street drinking until 2019.
8.	Begging is an offence under the Vagrancy Act 1824 but this legislation does not provide an effective deterrent to those who engage in this activity, with the Courts often imposing a minimal fine. The Public Spaces Protection Orders will provide an alternative enforcement procedure and associated signage, which is required to publicise the orders, informing both the individuals engaging in the activity, and members of the public who give money, that begging is not permitted. An example of the type of sign to be erected to identify locations subject to a PSPO is included at Appendix 4.
9.	Activities to engage with people who are begging or street drinking, to direct them to seek assistance from support services to address drug or alcohol dependency, already exist. For example, a StreetCRED event led by the neighbourhood police team was carried out in Portswood in May 2015. This type of activity is an important part of an overall strategy to tackle begging and street drinking, and activity to support and re-direct affected individuals will be continued, but needs to be supported by the ability to undertake enforcement activity, in appropriate circumstances, using the powers provided by a PSPO.

DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)

10.	The legislation requires the local authority to carry out the 'necessary consultation' before making a public spaces protection order, which includes consulting the chief officer of Police and the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). The response from the PCC for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight is included at Appendix 2. The PCC supports this proposal.
11.	An online survey on the proposal to introduce PSPOs to control begging and street drinking in five locations within the city was held between 3 November and 11 December 2015 (www.southampton.gov.uk/pspo). This survey produced over 800 responses, predominantly from people living in the city. Almost three quarters of respondents supported the proposal and fewer than a quarter were against. The majority of those who were opposed to the proposal to introduce PSPOs were concerned that the underlying causes of street drinking and begging would not be addressed. The consultation report is included at Appendix 3.
12.	Street drinking and begging may be linked to homelessness and consultation on the proposal to introduce public spaces protection orders has included engagement with the Council's homelessness manager and other agencies who work with individuals who are homeless. This consultation has confirmed that many individuals who engage in begging or street drinking have access to accommodation and other support services.
13.	Tackling begging and street drinking will not be achieved by enforcement action in isolation. Identifying vulnerable individuals who engage in these activities and directing them towards the support services that are available within the city will be part of the solution. This will also be the first approach adopted by the council for those who are begging and drinking antisocially with PSPOs geared towards those who refuse help or to claim falsely to be homeless.

14.	The PSPOs will demonstrate to people living in, working in and visiting the city that the detrimental effect that begging and street drinking can have on the quality of life of those in the locality is not acceptable and is being addressed.
15.	The powers provided by the PSPO are intended to provide an additional tool to tackle street drinking and begging. The consultation has shown some concern over the way these powers may be used and the potential conflict with the principles of civil liberty and human rights, which could lead to the Council being challenged where a PSPO is created. However, it is important to recognise that both street drinking and begging are currently restricted within the city and the powers provided by the PSPOs will tackle some of these activities which can have a detrimental impact on the quality of life within the City.
16.	The approach to enforcing the PSPOs will be key to their success in tackling street drinking and begging within the city. Any enforcement activity should be supported by community education to highlight the availability of support services. This approach has been agreed with police.

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital/Revenue

17.	The erection of signs in the locations which are subject to PSPOs is the most significant cost associated with the proposal. Other costs will include providing fixed penalty notices for Police Officers to use when enforcing the requirements of the Orders. These costs can be met from the existing community safety budget. The estimated cost for erecting signs in the five areas covered by the PSPO's is £5,160.
18.	Any income from the payment of fixed penalty notices is not intended to provide a revenue stream to support community safety services.

Property/Other

19.	None.
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LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:

20.	Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides the local authority with the power to make a PSPO and sets out the procedure for making an order. The tests to be met in making the order are set out in the report and the Council is satisfied that the tests and conditions enshrined within the legislation are met for the reasons set out above.
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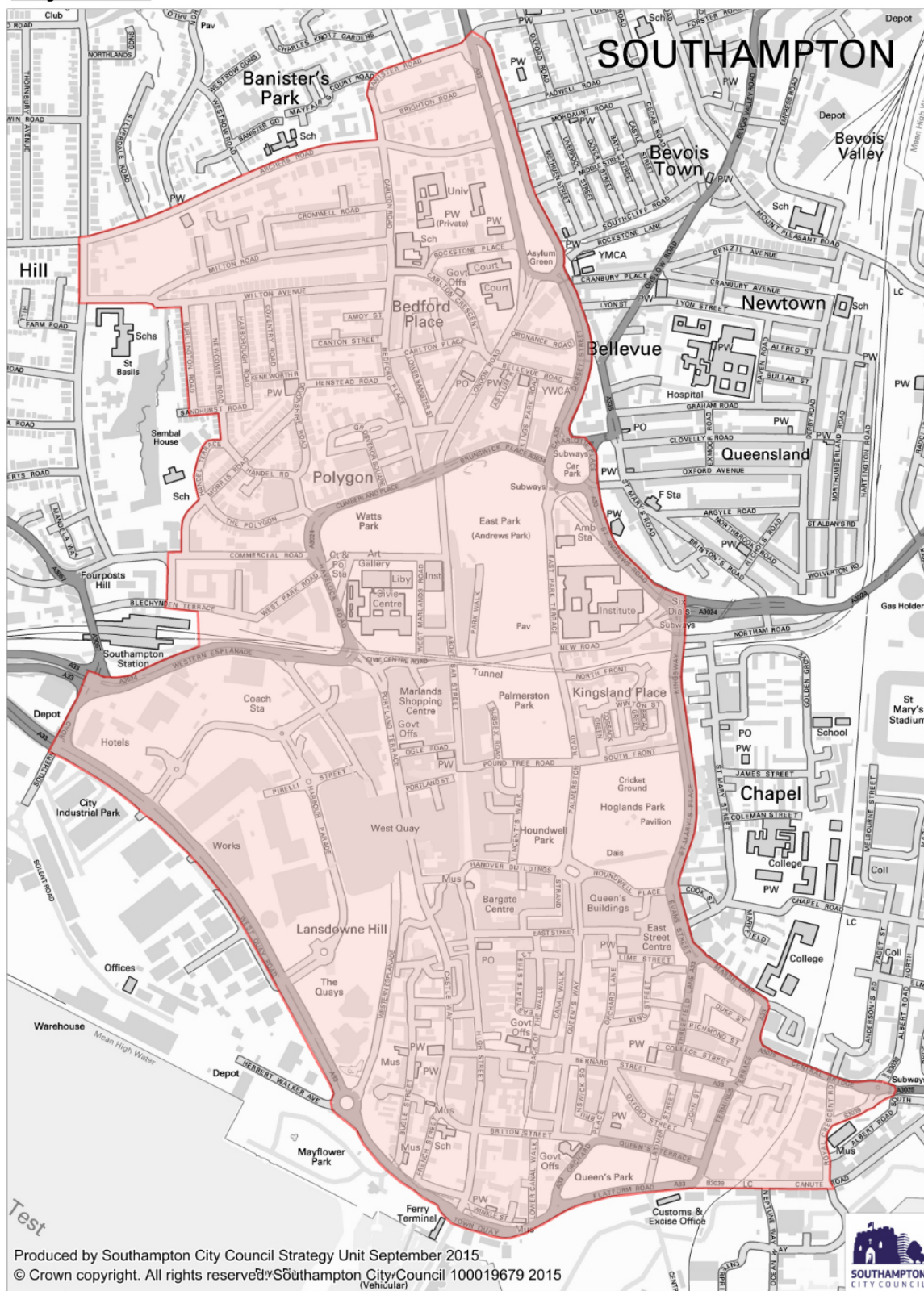
Other Legal Implications:

21.	Section 68 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2013 allows a police constable or authorised person to issue a fixed penalty to anyone believed to have committed an offence in relation to a public spaces protection order. The notice offers the person the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for the offence by paying a fixed penalty up to £100 to the local authority.
22.	The introduction of PSPOs by other local authorities has been controversial and the subject of some scrutiny by interested parties. This has particularly been the case where the orders have restricted 'rough sleeping'. This is not included in the proposed orders for Southampton, which only seek to control antisocial begging and street drinking. Some responses to the consultation have raised concerns

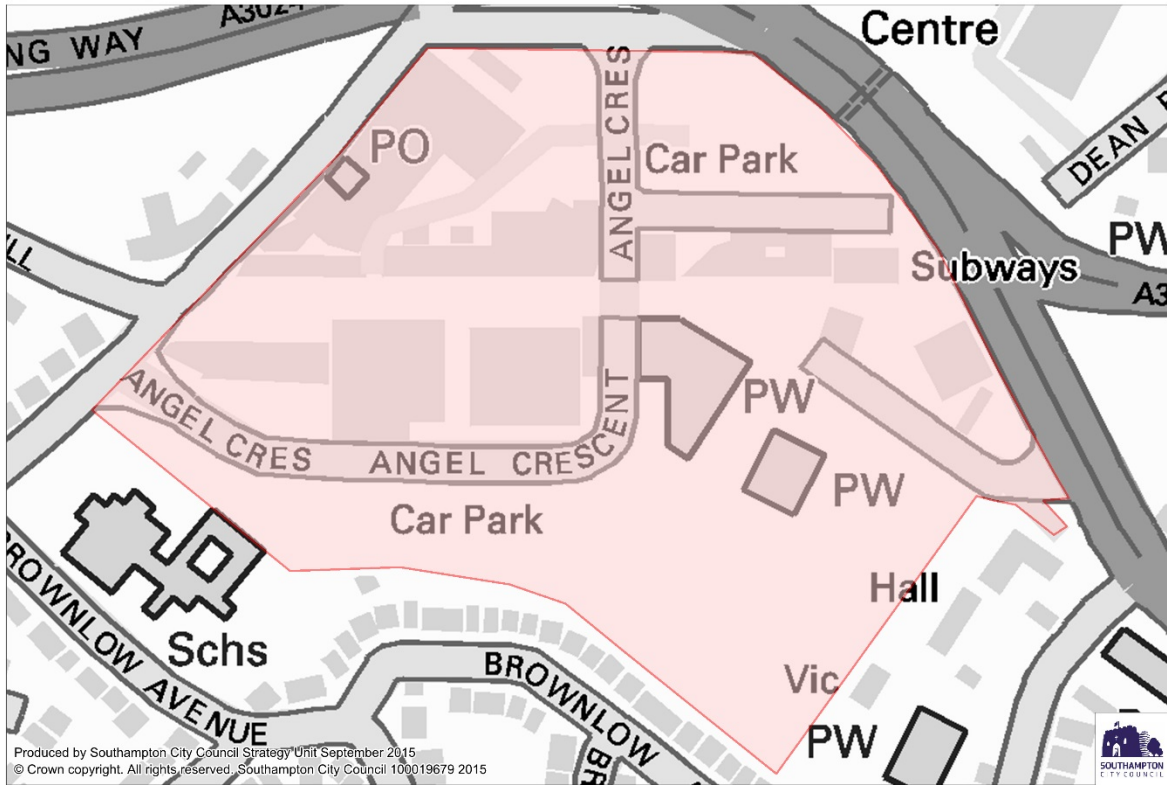
	that the proposals have implications for civil liberties. However, the order only seeks to provide more effective powers to tackle issues which are already unlawful within the city (begging is prohibited by the Vagrancy Act 1824 and street drinking is controlled through the Designated Public Places Order). The proposal to introduce PSPOs to control begging and street drinking does not seek to criminalise currently lawful activity and instead provides a civil remedy for anti-social behaviour where a more draconian criminal remedy would not be the appropriate or proportionate response.
23.	Section 66 of the Act does allow an 'interested person' to apply to the High Court to question the validity of a PSPO on the grounds that either: the local authority did not have the power to make the order; or a. there was failure to meet a requirement set out in Chapter 2 of the Act.
24.	Any such action must be made by a person who regularly lives or works in the area covered by an order and must be made within six weeks of the order being made.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
25.	Reducing anti-social behaviour in the city is a priority for the Safe City Partnership as identified by the Safe City Strategic Assessment and detailed in the Southampton Safe City Strategy.

KEY DECISION?	Yes	
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	Bargate, Bevois, Freemantle, Peartree, Portswood, Millbrook, Shirley, Woolston	
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	Maps showing the proposed location of the public spaces protection orders in the City Centre, Portswood, Shirley, Woolson and Bitterne).	
2.	Consultation response from Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire & the Isle of Wight	
3.	Summary of the online survey consulting on the proposed PSPOs	
4.	Wording to be incorporated into the PSPO.	
5.	Example of signs to be erected to identify locations subject to the PSPO.	
6.	Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA)	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality and Safety Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.		Yes
Privacy Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
Other Background Documents		
Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)	
1.	None	

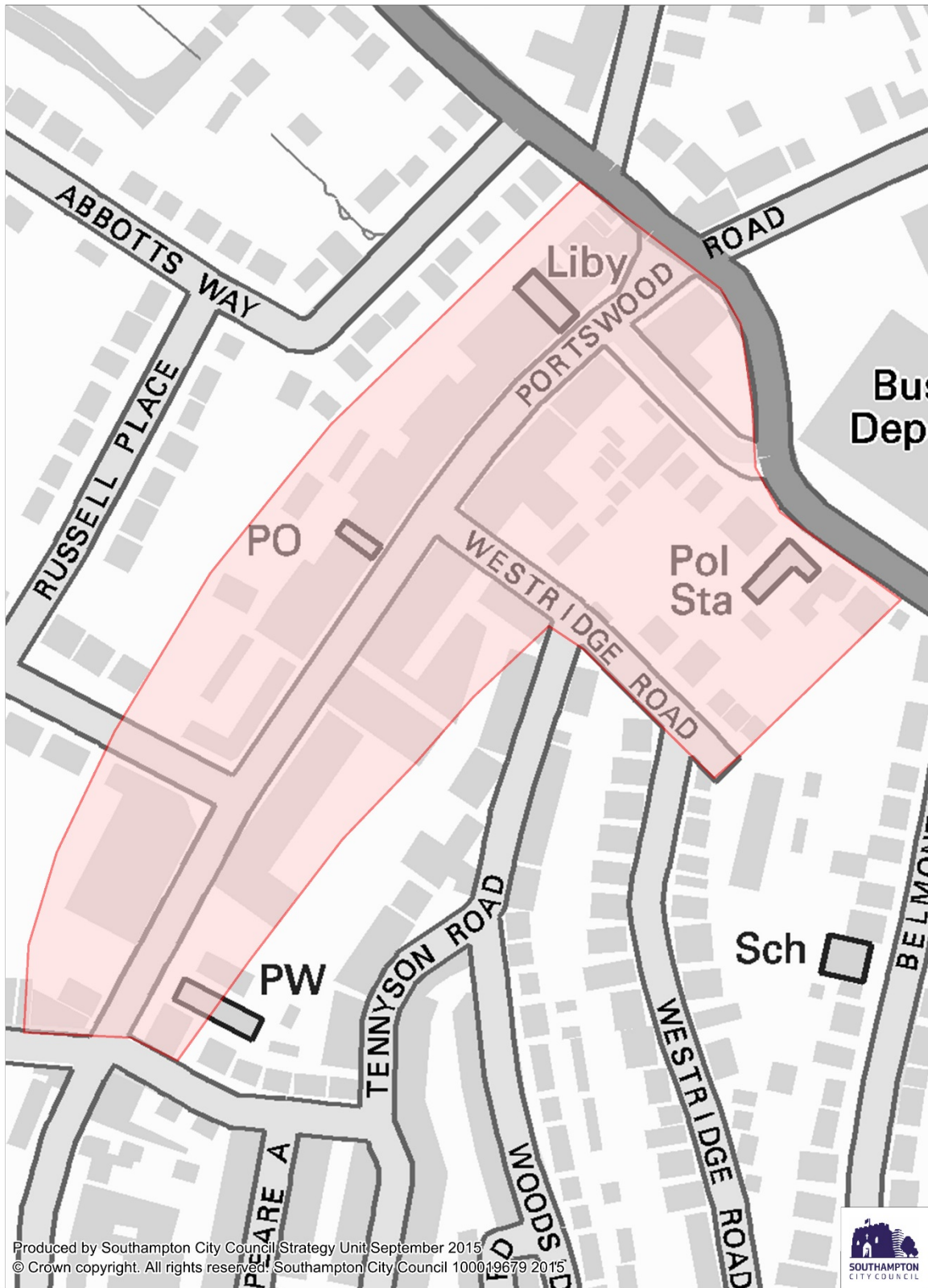
City Centre



Bitterne Precinct



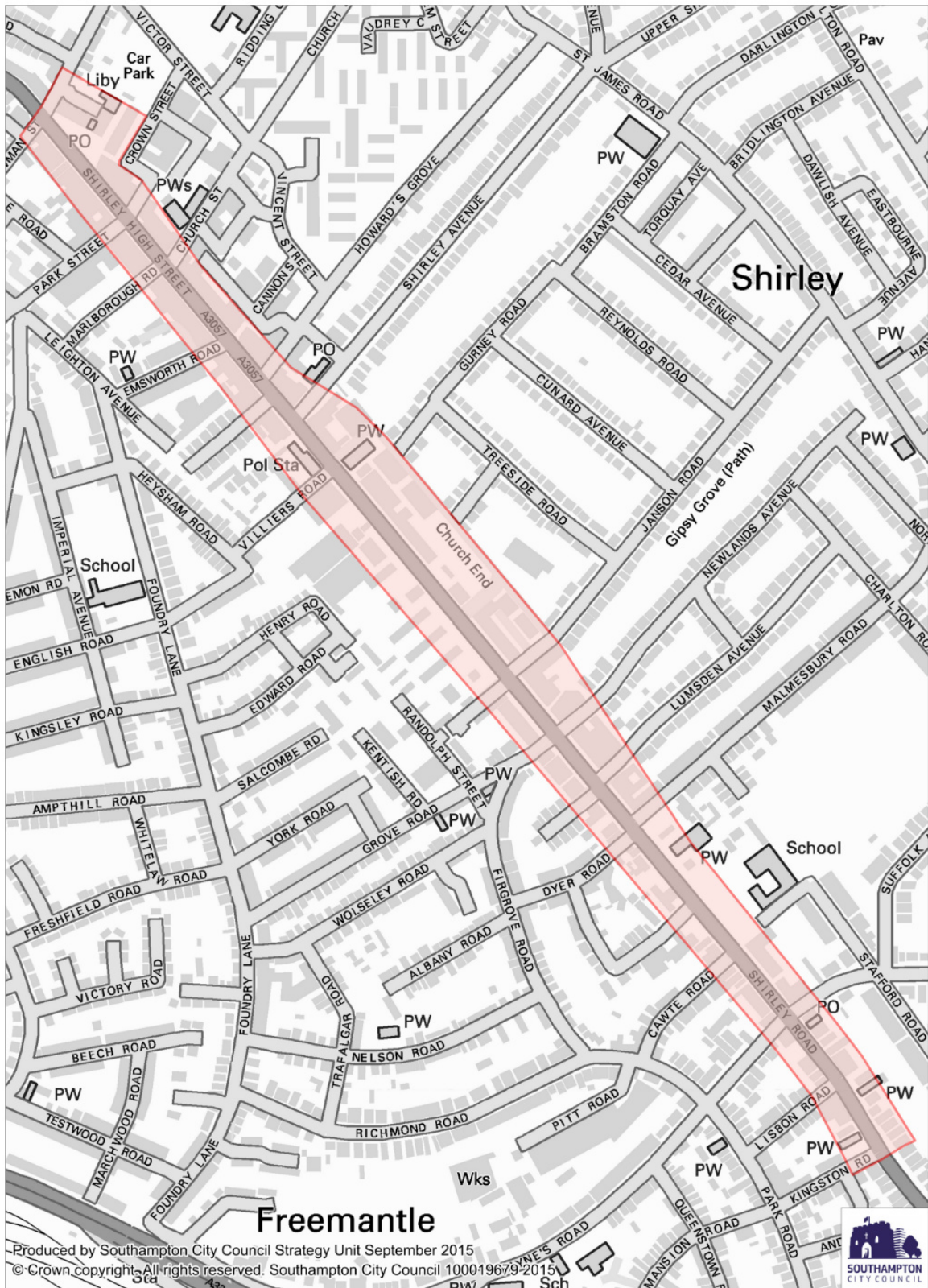
Portswood Broadway



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Shirley High Street



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Woolston High Street



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**Consultation Response:
Consultation on proposed Public
Spaces Protection Orders in Southampton**

**Response from Simon Hayes,
Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight**

Consultation Questions:

Do you agree with the proposed orders restricting these activities?
Yes

Do you agree with the proposed PSPO boundary for the City Centre?
Yes

**Do you agree with the proposed PSPO boundary for Portswood
Broadway?**
Yes

Do you agree with the proposed PSPO boundary for Shirley High Street?
Yes

**Do you agree with the proposed PSPO boundary for Woolston High
Street?**
Yes

Do you agree with the proposed PSPO boundary for Bitterne Precinct?
Yes

**Are there any impacts that could be caused by the introduction of the
proposed Public Spaces Protection Orders that you think need to be
considered?**
None.

**Do you have any further comments on the proposed Public Spaces
Protection Orders or locations.**

It is vital that the residents of Southampton are given the opportunity to have a say on what affects them in their local area. All residents who live and work within Southampton are entitled to a positive life experience.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2013 was designed to support local authorities in making communities safer. There is a difference between a genuine, vulnerable person begging as a means to get by, and someone who is a fraudster, and tricking the public out of their goodwill, and who are actually housed by the City.

The police are here to protect our communities, and those vulnerable people who need access to additional support and services. The PSPO should be used in conjunction with local support services, to enable the City to deal with problems that affect the public and local businesses. Police powers should only be used as a last resort once public education, outreach support and all other methods have been exhausted.

This is a community issue, requiring community action and support to resolve begging and street drinking within the named areas. It is not about forcing those vulnerable individuals off the street, but rather to highlight the problem locally of 'professional beggars' who are deceiving the public and local services. A community education campaign is key to spreading the message to visitors and those residing in the City.

Public Spaces Protection Order – Consultation report

Introduction

1. Southampton City Council undertook consultation with residents and stakeholders regarding proposals to initiate a range of Public Spaces Protection Orders between 30 October and 11 December 2015.
2. The council has the power to make Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs). These orders allow for further control of activities which can have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those living and working within the local area. The orders give police officers and PCSOs (police community support officers) additional powers to tackle begging and street drinking. This includes seizing and disposing of alcohol which is being consumed within the designated PSPO areas.
3. The consultation was carried out to canvas local opinion on the plans to introduce Public Spaces Protection Orders in five key locations where begging and street drinking has caused problems in the past. These locations are: the City Centre, Portswood Broadway, Shirley High Street, Woolston High Street and Bitterne Precinct. Prior to the formal public consultation key, stakeholders were involved in developing the proposals. These included; The Police, homeless charities, and Street Homeless service.
4. The proposal was discussed at The Cabinet member for Housing and Sustainability's Cabinet Member Briefing in November and December 2015 and it was agreed that there should be consultation with key stakeholders and the public before a final decision is taken.

Consultation principles

5. The council takes its duty to consult with residents and stakeholders on changes to services very seriously. The council's consultation principles ensure all consultation is:
 - Inclusive: so that everyone in the city has the opportunity to express their views.
 - Informative: so that people have adequate information about the proposals, what different options mean, and a balanced and fair explanation of the potential impact, particularly the equality and safety impact.
 - Understandable: by ensuring that the language used to communicate is simple and clear and that efforts are made to reach all stakeholders, for example people who are non-English speakers or disabled people.
 - Appropriate: by targeting people who are more likely to be affected and using a more tailored approach to get their feedback, complemented by a general approach to all residents, staff, businesses and partners.
 - Meaningful: by ensuring decision makers have the full consultation feedback information so that they can make informed decisions.
 - Reported: by letting consultees know what was done with their feedback.
6. The council also aims to ensure that consultations are conducted in a timely fashion, so that there is time for proposals to be influenced by the outcome of the consultation, and time for decision makers to see the full results and understand the views of consultees before taking any final decisions.

Approach and methodology

7. The consultation on the introduction of Public Spaces Protection Orders sought views on the proposals from residents and visitors to the city. The consultation ran from 30 October to 11 December 2015, a total of six weeks. This consultation period is the same as when Southampton City Council consulted on the Designated Public Places Order in 2007. It was judged to be a sufficient period of time to gather the views of a range of stakeholders, and is in line with reasonable expectation for this type of proposal.
8. The agreed approach for this consultation was to use an online questionnaire. This approach enables an appropriate amount of explanatory and supporting information to be included in a structured questionnaire, helping to ensure that residents are aware of the background and context to each of the proposed areas by including maps. It is therefore the most suitable methodology for consulting on issues such as the adoption of Public Spaces Protection Orders.

Promotion and communication

9. Throughout the consultation, every effort was made to ensure that as many people as possible were aware of the proposed changes and had an opportunity to have their say. Particular effort was made to communicate the proposals in a clear and easy to understand way.
10. The consultation was promoted in the following ways:
 - E-alerts, sent to subscribers of the council's email marketing service. These featured hyperlinks to further information about the consultation and the questionnaire itself.
 - Information and media support were provided to the regional media to help them cover the consultation. This resulted in coverage on BBC South Today and in The Southern Daily Echo and local news websites.
 - A link to the Public Spaces Protection Order consultation web pages was included on the council website 'have your say' page for the duration of the consultation.
 - Emails were sent to a range of support organisations and stakeholders.
 - The council's Facebook and Twitter accounts were used to signpost people to the consultation information and questionnaire.

Consultation respondents

11. In total, 827 responded to the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) consultation, through completing online questionnaires. All the questionnaire submissions that had at least one question completed were included in the analysis. It was important to include all responses even if only a single question was answered as this was still feedback on the proposal. However, this does mean that the demographic information outlined may not cover all respondents, as some may not have completed this section.
12. In total:
 - a. 90% of respondents were local residents who wanted to have their say on the PSPO proposal
 - b. 6% were people interested in what goes on in Southampton
 - c. 2% were affiliated with a Southampton charity or organisation
 - d. 1% of respondents were Southampton business owners
 - e. The final 1% were included in the category of 'Other'
13. This section shows the demographic makeup of respondents to the main questionnaire, enabling us to see which groups were represented. As consultations should be open for anyone to answer, they will not necessarily be representative of the whole population of Southampton. It is however important that as wide a range of people as possible were engaged and given the opportunity to share their views on the proposal.
14. Figure 1 shows the age breakdown of the consultation respondents. The least represented groups were under 18 and 18-24 year olds, with 0% and 3% respectively fitting into these age categories. The group represented the most was the 55-64 year olds, with 23% of the overall respondents belonging to these age categories. This is in line with normal expectations as the over 45s tend to participate in greater numbers. As an example, in Southampton City Council's budget consultation for 2014/2015, 48% of respondents were between 50-69 years old and 7% were between the ages of 17 and 29. Within this particular questionnaire, 62% of those who engaged with this consultation were over the age of 45, and 38% were 44 or under. However the age group of 35-44 contributed 20% of the total respondents: this was the second highest represented group. See Figure 1 for the full breakdown.

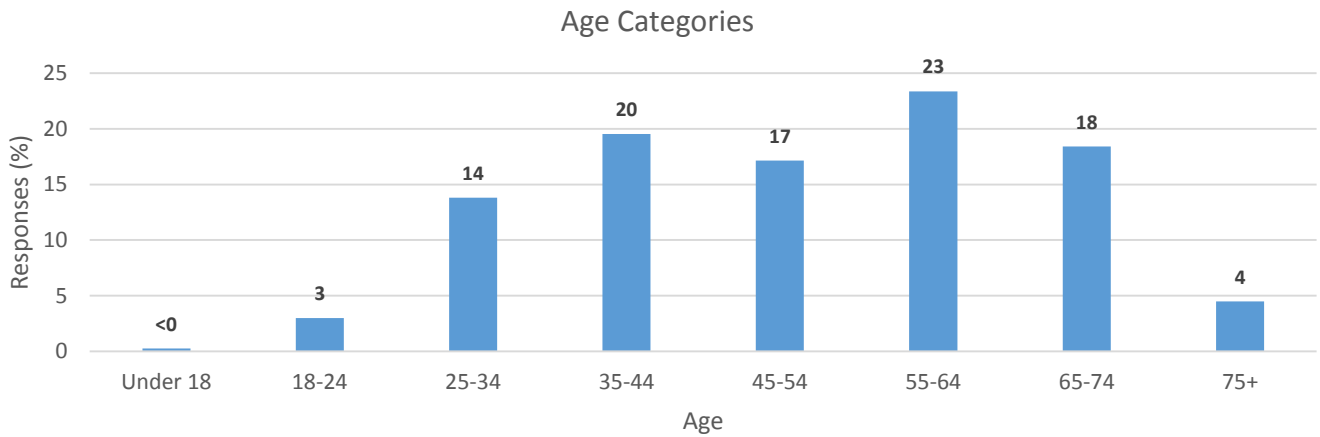


Figure 1

15. Respondents have been mapped to look at the geographic distribution of views on the proposed Public Spaces Protection Order in relation to the proposed areas. As seen in Figure 2 there is a fairly even distribution of agreement and disagreement across the city.

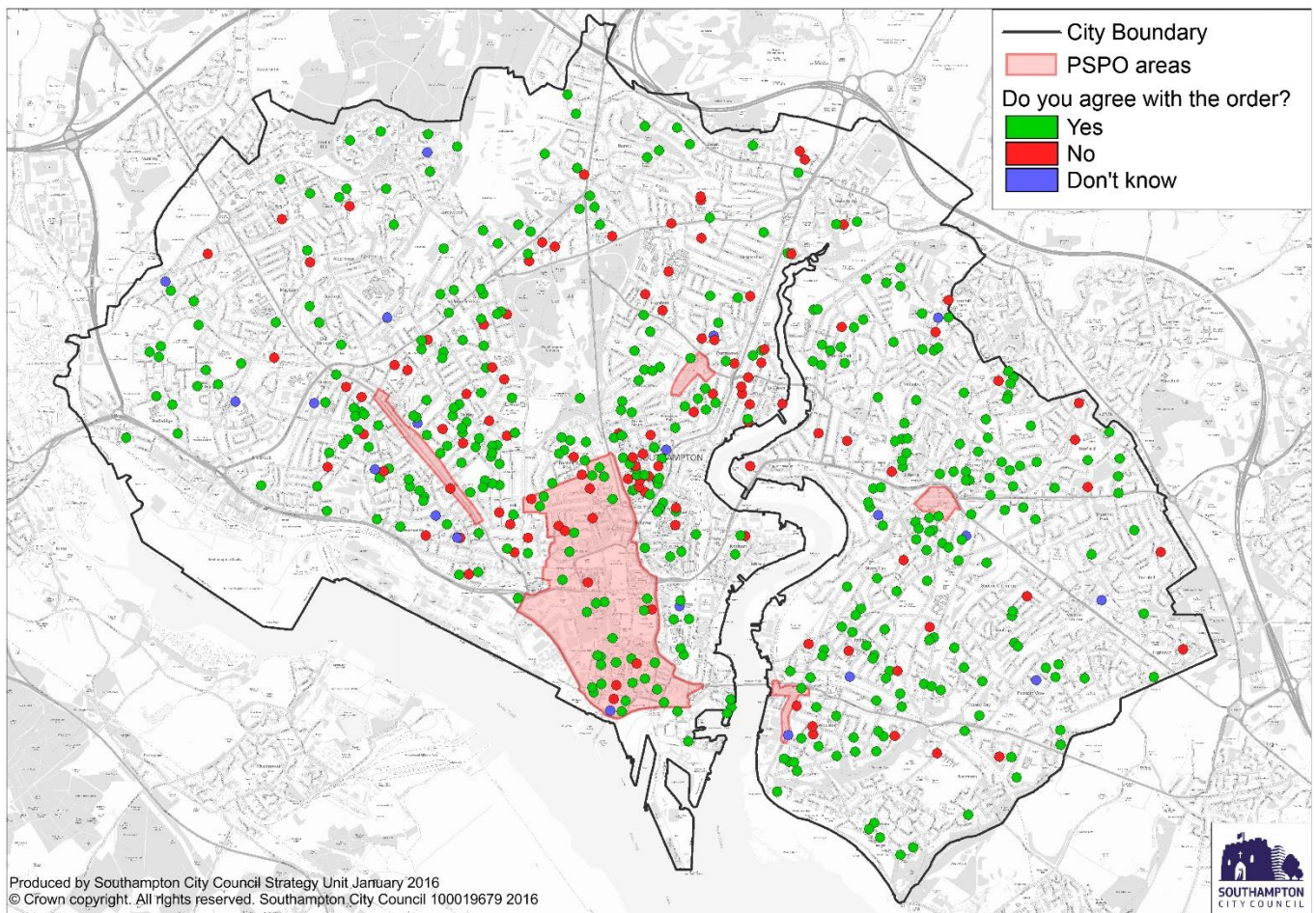


Figure 2

Consultation results

16. Respondents were asked for their views on the newly proposed PSPO. Consultees were given the opportunity to give their overall opinion as well as commenting on the areas that the order would affect. Five distinct areas were

presented and for each, the respondents could state whether they agreed or disagreed with the boundaries and were offered the chance to explain and express their thoughts.

17. It is clear from the breakdown of the overall results, based on whether the respondents agreed with the order in its totality, that a significant majority were in favour of the proposed order:

- Yes, I agree with the order restricting these activities – 73%
- No, I don't agree with the order restricting these activities – 23%
- Don't know whether I agree or not – 4%

18. If respondents answered in the negative they were offered an opportunity to voice concerns and comments. 183 comments (22% of all respondents) were made about the proposed wording of the PSPO that was presented (full breakdown in *Figure 3*). (Note that the percentages may not add 100% as some comments fell into several categories)

- a. 67% of respondents expressed concern that the PSPO wouldn't treat the cause of the problems and felt that support and help should be offered instead.
- b. 20% felt the PSPO was either unnecessary or overly severe and insensitive to the needs of others.
- c. 16% were worried that those being removed from the PSPO areas would just be displaced to a new area, some commenting this may be more dangerous as they may move to residential areas.
- d. 10% partially agreed with order, however felt that certain activities (begging or drinking in public) shouldn't be heavily restricted.
- e. 7% felt that the existing laws should be enough to deal with any problems would be controlled by the PSPO.
- f. 10% of respondents' comments were categorised as "Other".

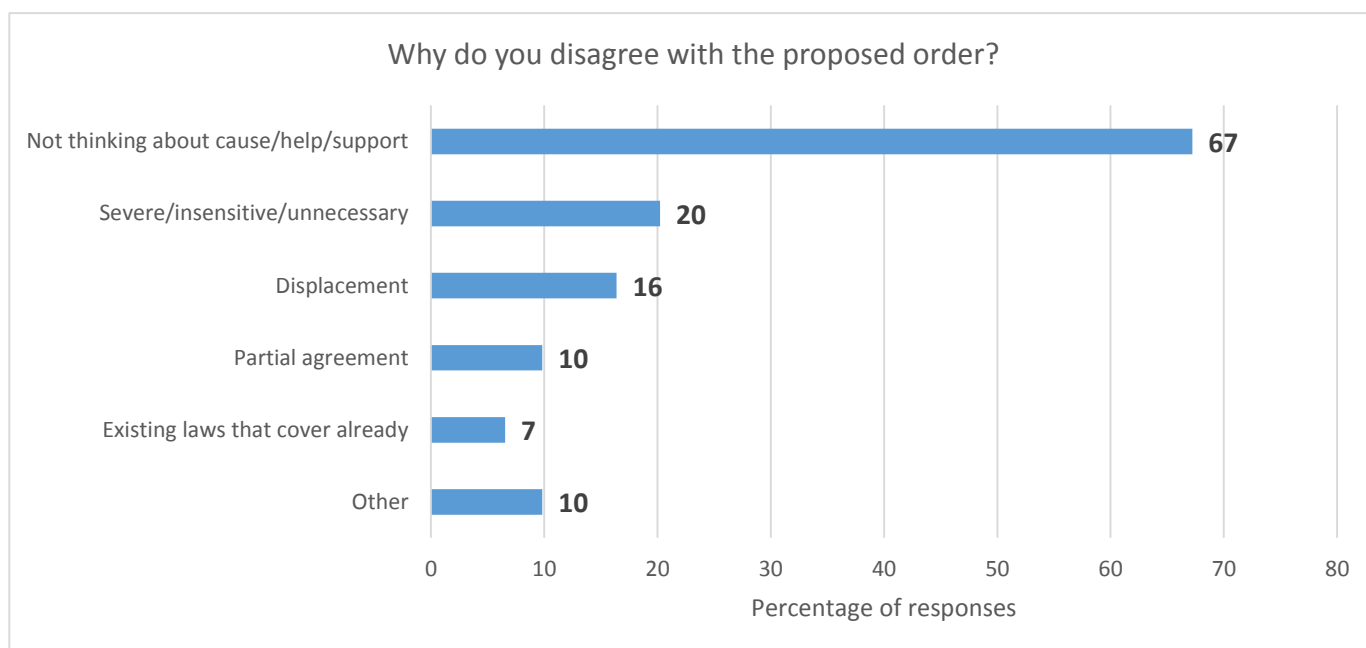


Figure 3

19. Below is a breakdown of results based on whether the respondents agreed with the order in each distinct area.

- a. City Centre
 - i. Yes, I agree with the proposed boundary – 63%
 - ii. No, I don't agree with the proposed boundary – 29%
 - iii. I don't know whether I agree or not – 8%
- b. Portswood Broadway
 - i. Yes, I agree with the proposed boundary – 59%
 - ii. No, I don't agree with the proposed boundary – 23%

- iii. I don't know whether I agree or not – 18%
- c. Shirley High Street
 - i. Yes, I agree with the proposed boundary – 61%
 - ii. No, I don't agree with the proposed boundary – 26%
 - iii. I don't know whether I agree or not – 13%
- d. Woolston High Street
 - i. Yes, I agree with the proposed boundary – 54%
 - ii. No, I don't agree with the proposed boundary – 22%
 - iii. I don't know whether I agree or not – 24%
- e. Bitterne Precinct
 - i. Yes, I agree with the proposed boundary – 58%
 - ii. No, I don't agree with the proposed boundary – 24%
 - iii. I don't know whether I agree or not – 18%.

From this, it is possible to see that a significant majority of respondents agreed with the proposed order in every area. The highest number of positive responses were for the proposed city centre boundary (63%), and the lowest for the proposed Woolston High Street boundary (54%).

20. After each map, consultees were offered the opportunity to comment on any changes they would make to the borders. Each comment was grouped into one of four categories. Below is the breakdown of the responses for each of the areas. Many of the comments relating to a change to the proposed boundary were suggesting that the size of the boundary should increase. (Note that the percentages may not add 100% as some comments fell into several categories)

- a. City Centre
 - i. Keep the boundary the same – 8%
 - ii. Change the boundary (make it larger or smaller) – 57%
 - iii. Remove all boundaries – 27%
 - iv. Other – 10%
- b. Portswood Broadway
 - i. Keep the boundary the same – 8%
 - ii. Change the boundary (make it larger or smaller) – 42%
 - iii. Remove all boundaries – 42%
 - iv. Other – 10%
- c. Shirley High Street
 - i. Keep the boundary the same – 5%
 - ii. Change the boundary (make it larger or smaller) – 50%
 - iii. Remove all boundaries – 39%
 - iv. Other – 7%
- d. Woolston High Street
 - i. Keep the boundary the same – 5%
 - ii. Change the boundary (make it larger or smaller) – 35%
 - iii. Remove all boundaries – 47%
 - iv. Other – 13%
- e. Bitterne High Street
 - i. Keep the boundary the same – 6%
 - ii. Change the boundary (make it larger or smaller) – 49%
 - iii. Remove all boundaries – 37%
 - iv. Other – 9%

21. Respondents were also asked to express any issues that they felt could be caused by the introduction of the PSPO. 478 separate comments were given. The results are given below. (Note that the percentages may not add 100% as some comments fell into several categories) (*Figure 4*)

- a. 38% of respondents to this question stated that those who are moved from within the borders would just be displaced to another area, and that this could put those who are being displaced and other residents at greater risk.
- b. 23% stated that the order was criminalising those who are considered “undesirable”. Included within this category was also any comment which stated people would be marginalised or victimised by the PSPO.
- c. 16% stated either that there were no other issues to be considered, or the only outcomes for this order would be positive ones.
- d. 14% of respondents used this section to offer suggestions. These were either in the form of alternatives or ways to amend the PSPO to make it more suitable.
- e. 9% expressed concern about how the PSPO will be enforced. Alongside this concern, certain respondents noted that this could provide a negative view on those who are enforcing the order (e.g. the Police).
- f. 7% stated that the order was inflexible and needed to be explained or amended further. Common examples given were whether alcohol could be consumed during picnics in parks or special events such as Christmas markets.
- g. 5% felt that cost could be an issue. The main concern over cost was the increase in staff (Police or PCSOs) that might be needed to patrol the areas within the order.
- h. 3% stated that charities could be affected by the PSPO. Within this 3% people believed that if vulnerable people are moved to more secluded areas they would be unable to receive support from local charities.
- i. 6% of respondents’ comments were categorised as “Other”.

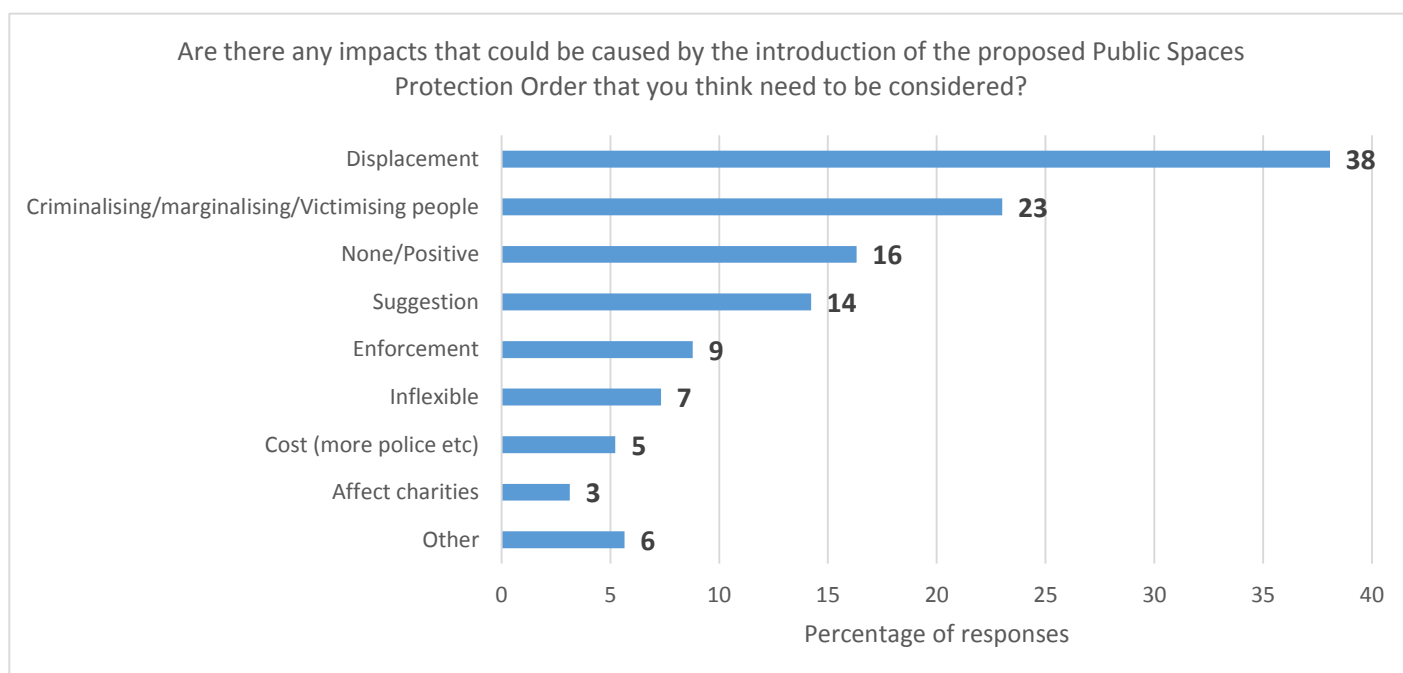


Figure 4

22. The final area where respondents could comment allowed them the opportunity to raise any other concerns or issues about the proposed PSPO. 398 separate comments were given. Below is the breakdown of these comments. (Note that the percentages may not add 100% as some comments fell into several categories) (Figure 5)

- a. 26% of respondents to this question generally agreed with the PSPO itself, many commenting that the order was overdue or should be implemented as soon as possible.
- b. 15% disagreed with the PSPO and the instigation of any sort of borders banning these activities.

- c. 15% stated that more support should be offered to vulnerable people to try help them out of the situation in which they find themselves.
- d. 14% offered modifications to the borders or asked for the PSPO to be city or even, in some cases, county wide.
- e. 12% stated that the PSPO does not deal with the cause of the issues facing vulnerable people.
- f. 8% stated that the monetary cost of the PSPO (both in terms of policing and enforcement) has to be considered carefully.
- g. 7% said that they wanted to see more activities restricted by the PSPO, such as skateboarding, cycling on pavements and noise considerations.
- h. 3% stated that the PSPO would only displace people to a different area.
- i. 1% asked for begging to be removed from the PSPO as they felt it was not a problem.
- j. 9% of respondents' comments were categorised as "Other".

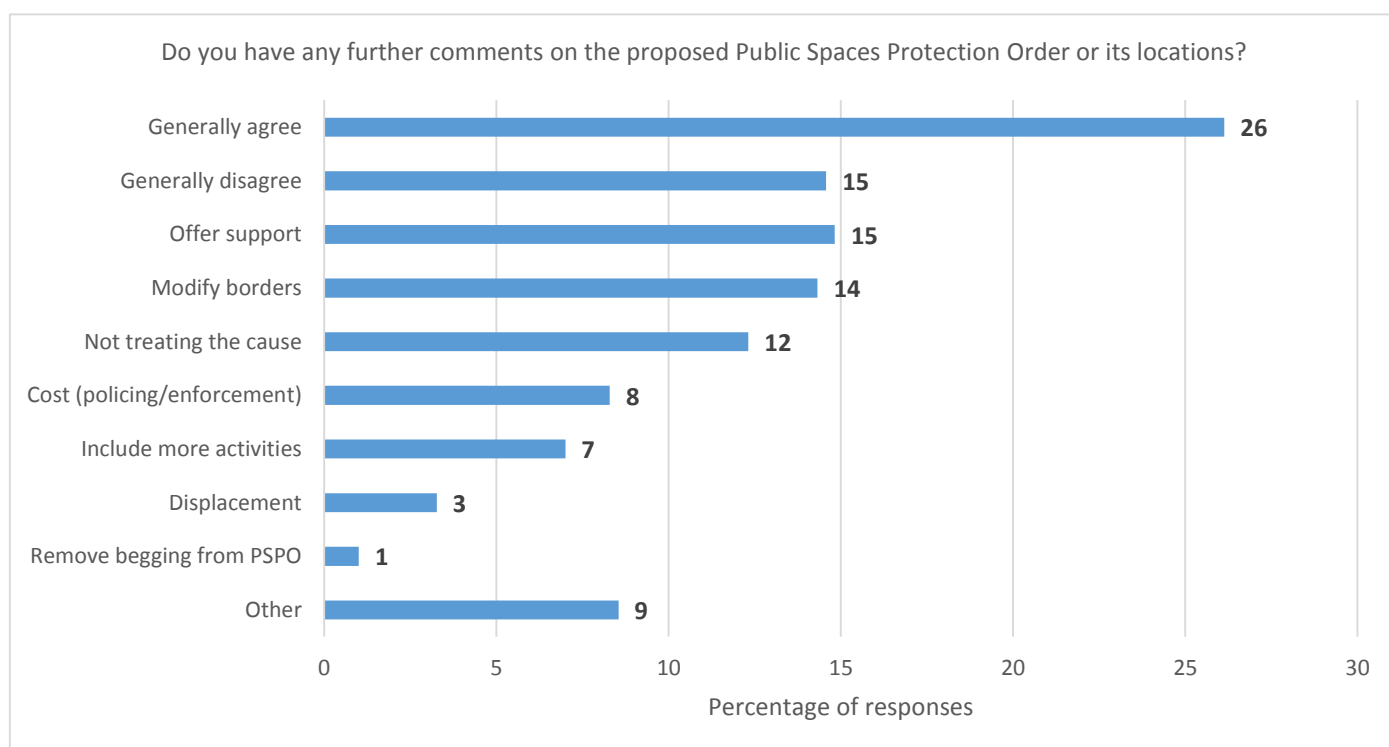


Figure 5

Feedback on the consultation process

- 23. The council is committed to make the whole consultation process as transparent as possible. As a part of this, any feedback on the consultation process itself received during the course of the consultation is gathered together here.
- 24. Overall, out of the 827 people who took part in the consultation, 11 commented on the consultation process itself, representing less than 2% of total consultation responses.
- 25. The comments made regarding the consultation process are shown in table 1.

You're consulting about the boundaries but very little on the complicated issue of street drinking and begging.
I think it's completely unfair to put forward this consultation where people are unable to put forward different opinions about begging and the consumption of alcohol. These two separate issues are being combined into one question, which will lead to confusion and ultimately to illegitimacy of any data that you try to pull from this consultation. I implore you to stop this survey and edit the questions so that these two separate issues are addressed separately.
Does anyone read or take seriously any public feedback on these consultations? Are records kept of all feedback and made available to the public?
First question explained what the order will do, I said yes as I agree with b,c,d but think (a) should be split out. I don't feel being in possession of alcohol in an open container should be a restricted activity. If someone is simply passing through sipping from a beer can I have no objection its when they are passed out sleeping on benches or being aggressive when it is socially unacceptable. I feel the begging is a bigger issue.
First question had multiple points, such as a b c. I would've like to vote for each one separately.
I would like to see a public consultation carried out to see if the public are even on side on this issue.
I would like to know how much time and money is spent on these 'surveys' after all is said and done, with all the goodwill in the world, nothing is ever acted upon and nothing changes. So please donate council funds to more worthwhile things like street cleaning etc.
The wording is not clear that you are genuinely consulting i.e. "detail of the proposal and any impacts the proposal may have before it is implemented." "Out of sight, out of mind" is not an effective policy approach to a serious issue.
This survey presents these Orders as a given and merely requests input on their structure. This is not a consultation worthy of the name
Yes...who reads this s*** and gives a damn?
I'm not really sure how you can call this a consultation, you've already decided what you are doing. Where was the consultation to propose alternatives to the criminalisation of the homeless? Might as well just put down a load of spikes and be done with it.

Table 1

26. There were several comments about the fact that drinking in public is a separate issue to begging, and the consultation should have asked about these two issues rather than combining them.
27. There were also general comments about consultations and whether the results were published, used or even looked at. This feedback is mostly suggesting that the decision has already been made and this exercise will have limited impact on the outcome.

Conclusion

28. Over 800 stakeholders have engaged with the consultation process and given their views on the proposals. The consultation has engaged with a range of individuals to allow residents in Southampton to give their views on the potential introduction of Public Spaces Protection Orders in Southampton. As Figures 1 and 2 of this report have outlined, there was a good range of engagement with the consultation both demographically and geographically.
29. The main findings show that 73% of respondents feel that the proposed Public Spaces Protection Orders should be adopted, only 23% of respondents disagreed with the proposal.
30. Across the five proposed PSPO areas there was an average agreement of 59% with the proposed boundaries.

31. This consultation has ensured compliance with local and government standards. This report, the Cabinet report and appendices outline the full picture of the consultation results and will be used to inform decision makers.
32. In conclusion, this consultation allows Southampton City Council's Cabinet to understand the views of residents and stakeholders on the proposed Public Spaces Protection Orders. Therefore it provides a sound base on which to make a decision.

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Agenda Item 9

Appendix 4

The wording to be incorporated into the public spaces protection orders to control begging and street drinking is shown below:

- (a) The consumption of alcohol or being in possession of an open container of alcohol is prohibited within the designated area.
- (b) Begging or asking members of the public for money is prohibited within the designated area.
- (c) Loitering for the purpose of consuming alcohol within the designated area is prohibited
- (d) Loitering for the purpose of begging or asking members of the public for money within the designated area is prohibited.

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Begging or drinking alcohol in public is not permitted

You could be fined

up to £1,000

if you engage in these activities

**If you are found with alcohol
you may have to surrender it
to a police officer or PCSO**



PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER

Begging or drinking alcohol in public is not permitted



You could be fined

up to £1,000

if you engage in these activities

**If you are found with alcohol
you may have to surrender it
to a police officer or PCSO**

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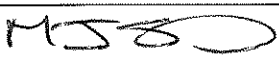
Equality and Safety Impact Assessment

The **public sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. The Council's Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the council to better understand the potential impact of the budget proposals and consider mitigating action.

<p>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</p>	<p>The introduction of Public Spaces Protection Orders to control street drinking and begging in Southampton.</p>
<p>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</p>	<p>The Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2013 allows a local authority to make a Public Spaces Protection Order to restrict activities which are carried on in a public place and which are detrimental to the quality of life of those in the locality.</p> <p>The community safety team have received complaints about street drinking and begging, which is becoming increasing prevalent within the city, particularly in the commercial centres and parks.</p> <p>The police have produced evidence to identify the extent of the localities in which street drinking and begging are detrimental to the quality of life of people living, working or visiting a locality.</p> <p>Five localities have been identified: City Centre, Portswood, Bitterne, Woolston and Shirley.</p>
<p>Summary of Impact and Issues</p>	<p>The public spaces protection orders will provide the police with additional powers to tackle street drinking and begging.</p> <p>The activities are currently unlawful. Street drinking is</p>

	<p>restricted by a Designated Public Places Order which is due to expire in 2017. The Public Places Protection Orders will continue the restriction on drinking alcohol in public places, where it is associated with anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Begging is prohibited by the Vagrancy Act 1861 and the public spaces protection orders will provide police with additional powers to tackle begging.</p> <p>Early consultation with stakeholders, including homelessness outreach workers, accommodation providers and drug and alcohol services has identified a network of support in the city for people who may be homeless or who have drug or alcohol dependency.</p>
Potential Positive Impacts	The public spaces protection orders will provide police with additional powers to tackle street drinking and begging and will improve the quality of life in localities where the orders take effect.
Responsible Service Manager	
Date	

Approved by Senior Manager	MITCH SANDERS
Signature	
Date	20/10/15

Potential Impact

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
Age	None identified	Not applicable
Disability	None identified	Not applicable

Gender Reassignment	None identified	Not applicable
Marriage and Civil Partnership	Not identified	Not applicable
Pregnancy and Maternity	Not identified	Not applicable
Race	Not identified	Not applicable
Religion or Belief	Not identified	Not applicable
Sex	Not identified	Not applicable
Sexual Orientation	Not identified	Not applicable
Community Safety	Reducing begging and street drinking with improve community safety by reducing the anti-social behaviour associated with these activities and improving the quality of life of those living in, working in or visiting the areas covered by the orders.	Not applicable
Poverty	Begging (and street drinking) can have links to poverty, with individuals engaging in begging due to insufficient access to financial resources.	<p>Engagement with stakeholders has shown that persons known to beg in the city have access to a range of support services, including homelessness advice and access to accommodation within the city.</p> <p>Enforcement of the provisions of the PSPO will include action to direct individuals to engage with the support services that are available within the city.</p>

Other Significant Impacts	None identified	Not applicable
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DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET COUNCIL		
SUBJECT:	SAFE CITY AND YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGIES UPDATES		
DATE OF DECISION:	15 MARCH 2016 16 MARCH 2016		
REPORT OF:	CABINET MEMBER FOR HOUSING AND SUSTAINABILITY		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Felicity Ridgway, Policy Manager	Tel: 023 8083 3310
	E-mail:	Felicity.ridgway@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Emma Lewis, Acting Service Director Intelligence, Insight and Communications	Tel: 023 8091 7984
	E-mail:	Emma.lewis@southampton.gov.uk	

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY		
NOT APPLICABLE		
BRIEF SUMMARY		
<p>In November 2014 Cabinet agreed the Safe City Strategy (2014-2017) and the Youth Justice Strategy (2014-2017), which were approved by Council in February 2015. It was also agreed to review and update the strategies as required, following the annual statutory Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment. This was completed in October 2015, and has been used to inform updates of the strategies.</p>		
RECOMMENDATIONS:		
Cabinet	(i)	To consider and recommend to Council the updated Safe City Strategy and Youth Justice Strategy. .
Council	(i)	To approve the updated Safe City and Youth Justice strategies.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS		
1.	To ensure that the statutory Safe City and Youth Justice Strategies reflect the latest challenges and opportunities for the city, informed by the Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment, and that they include a clear and up to date set of actions to make Southampton a safer city for residents and visitors.	
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED		
2.	An alternative option is to not update the Safe City and Youth Justice Strategies. However, continuing to use a strategy that is outdated would risk the Council not meeting its statutory obligations, and being unable to draw down funding for the Youth Offending Service. In turn, this would impact the Council's ability to maintain the service.	

DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
3.	<p>Key Findings from the Strategic Assessment</p> <p>The Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment undertaken in 2015 identified that recorded crime increased in Southampton by 8% in 2014/15. Particularly significant increases were highlighted in relation to sexual offences, domestic violence and abuse and violent crime. However, it should be noted that the increase in recorded crime is not necessarily indicative of an increase in actual crime. A likely factor behind the changing trend in Police recorded crime is the renewed focus on the quality of recording by Hampshire Constabulary, following the inspection of forces by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC). Hampshire Constabulary report that the rise in recorded crime has not led to a rise in calls for service and the independent Crime Survey for England & Wales indicates that, in real terms, crime continues to fall across the Constabulary. The increase in recorded crime is in line with national trends.</p>
4.	<p>The assessment also noted that reoffending continues to be a concern across the city, with 61% of recorded crimes having been committed by offenders who have already committed two or more offences in a year. Alcohol and substance abuse also continue to be key factors in violent and sexual crimes, and domestic violence and abuse, as well as contributing towards reoffending rates.</p>
5.	<p>Review of Progress</p> <p>A review of progress since the adoption of the Safe City Strategy in February 2015 has highlighted particular successes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat referrals for the highest risk domestic abuse cases remaining consistently low at around 22%. • The number of arrests that lead to a charge for domestic violence increased from 30% to 43.2% over the past 4 years. • The development of the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) has established clearer safeguarding referral processes and better information exchange between statutory agencies to ensure vulnerable children are supported.
6.	<p>In terms of Youth Justice, recent successes have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the way Southampton Youth Offending Service (YOS) operates: for example, the YOS Management Board has been reinvigorated through partnership development work and shared target setting. • Significant engagement with the local Youth Bench and senior youth magistrates, who now sit on the YOS Magistrate Board. • The Southampton Joint Decision Making Panel, which is a scheme in partnership with Hampshire Constabulary to engage young people in robust early help intervention, has been particularly successful and has been reviewed to ensure it continues to be efficient. • As a result of these improvements, custody rates have continued to fall, from 20 young people in 2013/14 to 16 young people in 2014/15. Youth reoffending rates have fallen by 14.5%, and the number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice system reduced by around 40% in 2014/15. Youth reoffending rates are now amongst the lowest in our

	<p>comparator group and lower than the England average. However, first time entrants and custody rates still remain higher than the national average and most local comparators.</p>
7.	<p>Overview and Scrutiny</p> <p>A Safe City Partnership Annual review was undertaken by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee in December 2015. The Committee reviewed the progress of the Safe City and Youth Justice work in 2015. They also considered the Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment, and made recommendations which were considered when developing the new action plans contained within the updated Safe City and Youth Justice Strategies.</p>
8.	<p>The recommendations, and responses were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that OSMC be provided with an update of the action plan developed following the 2014 Community Safety Peer Review identifying progress made implementing the agreed actions – the Peer Review action plan was provided to OSMC. • that, to raise the profile of the Partnership, the Safe City Partnership explore how the good work being delivered could be more effectively communicated – a new action has been added to the Safe City Strategy to improve communications. The Safe City Partnership webpage is now live and showcases some of the achievements of the Partnership. • that the Safe City Partnership seek to develop the Police and Communities Together Panels (PACT) by ensuring that best practice is shared across the Panels and, to enable local members to hold Inspectors to account, ward Councillors be consulted when scheduling PACT meetings – this recommendation has been considered by the Safe City Partnership and the PACT meetings are being reviewed as part of the assessment of the effectiveness of Community Tasking and Coordinating Group (CTCG) meetings led by Hampshire Constabulary. • that the Safe City Partnership explore the potential to establish a ‘diverted giving scheme’ in Southampton that encourages people to donate to charities that support homeless people rather than give directly to beggars - this recommendation has been considered by the Safe City Partnership and is being explored. • that the Hate Crime Action Plan be circulated to the Committee – the Hate Crime action plan was provided to OSMC.
9.	<p>Updating the Strategies</p> <p>The Council’s Strategy Unit, working with service area leads and partners from Hampshire Constabulary, the Youth Offending Service and other stakeholders, have reviewed and updated the strategies. The evidence from the Safe City Strategic Needs Assessment demonstrates that the 4 key priorities identified for each of the strategies continue to be significant issues for the city, and the priorities have therefore remained the same.</p>

10.	<p>However, in order to reflect the recent strategic needs assessment and other feedback, the following changes have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistics have been updated to reflect the most recent evidence. • The layout has been amended slightly to make the strategies user friendly. • The action plans have been updated based on the recommendations in the Strategic Assessment.
11.	The strategy updates have been presented to and approved by the Safe City Partnership and the Youth Offending Board, as well as being endorsed by Southampton Connect.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
12.	There are no additional resource requirements arising from the approval of the strategies. The partnership working arrangements aim to ensure that the existing resources from each partner are targeted at the key actions identified.
<u>Property/Other</u>	
13.	None
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
14.	Southampton City Council has a statutory responsibility to formulate and implement, for each relevant period, 'a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area' under section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (reinforced in Schedule 9(3) of the Police and Justice Act 2006) .
15.	The Youth Justice Strategy underpins the annual Youth Justice Plans submitted to the Youth Justice Board as required by section 40(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
16.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
17.	The Crime & Disorder Reduction Strategy (Safe City Strategy) and Youth Justice Plan (Youth Justice Strategy) are both requirements within the Policy Framework.

KEY DECISION?	Yes
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All wards

<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Safe City Strategy (updated)
2.	Youth Justice Strategy (updated)
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality and Safety Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.	No
Privacy Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.	No
Other Background Documents	
<p>Other Background documents available for inspection at: Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment 2014/15 (Community Safety Strategic Needs Assessment) – this can be viewed via the following link: http://www.publichealth.southampton.gov.uk/Images/Safe-City-Strategic-Assessment-2014-15-FINAL.pdf</p>	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

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Southampton Safe City Strategy | 2014-2017

Southampton is a safe city...we are working to make it a safer city

The Safe City Partnership is a group of organisations working together to ensure that Southampton is a safe city to live, work, learn and visit.

The Partnership has identified four main priorities for keeping Southampton safe over a three year period. These are reviewed and updated every year to make sure the priorities are based on the latest crime data included in the annual Southampton Safe City Strategic Assessment.

Our priorities Why these are our priorities and some of the challenges we faced in 2014/15

 <p>Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded crime in Southampton increased by 8% in 2014/15, with reports of violent crime increasing by over 25% and hate crime rising by just under 50%. Nationally, most other places have reported similar increases, and this is mainly because the Police have changed the way they record certain offences. Police callouts over the same period have not increased, so crime has not actually increased by as much as the statistics suggest. However, the Safe City Partnership will continue to maintain a focus on reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in the city.
 <p>Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol remains a key contributing factor in violent crimes and sexual offences. Crime affected by alcohol has risen by 13.5%.
 <p>Protecting Vulnerable People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a 22% rise in recorded Domestic Abuse. This is mainly attributable to changes in the way Police record offences. 12.5% of victims of all crimes were identified as vulnerable.*
 <p>Reduce reoffending and Reduce Youth Crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reoffending remains a key issue, and adult offenders committing two or more offences in a year were responsible for over 61% of crime in the city in 2014/15. The City has successfully reduced the number of young people entering the criminal justice system in 2014/15 by 35% due to joint work between the Youth Offending Service and Hampshire Constabulary. However, compared to our 15 most similar authorities, Southampton still has the 14th highest number of young people entering the criminal justice system.**

*A vulnerable victim is defined as anyone who is (a) under 18 years of age at the time of the offence, or (b) likely to have the quality of their evidence affected by mental disorders, significant impairments of intelligence and social function or physical disability or disorder. **IQuanta comparator group of: Eastbourne, Sheffield, Watford, Southend-on-Sea, Luton, Hillingdon, Slough, Hounslow, Derby, Brighton & Hove, Northampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Reading.

Further look at crime in Southampton in 2014/15

<p>Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic burglaries have fallen by 31.7% over the past five years. Recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour have not increased over the past year. Southampton has the highest rates of non-dwelling burglaries amongst its 15 most similar authorities. 	<p>Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a 12% decrease in the number of night time assault victims at Emergency departments. 47% of clients attending alcohol treatment were successful and did not return within 6 months. This is higher than the national figure of 38%. Southampton has the 3rd highest drug offences rate within its 15 most similar authorities. 	<p>Protecting vulnerable people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeat referrals for the highest risk domestic abuse cases have remained consistently low (only 22% of cases are referred again). The number of arrests that lead to charge for domestic abuse has increased from 30% to 43.2% over the past 4 years. Southampton has the 2nd highest rate of high risk domestic abuse cases compared to its 15 most similar authorities. 	<p>Reduce re-offending Reduce youth crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Custodial sentences for young people have reduced by 1.3%. Southampton has the 2nd lowest youth reoffending rates compared to its 15 most similar authorities. The average number of offences per adult offender has risen to over 17. This is higher than the national average of 13.6 offences.
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Some of our achievements in 2014/15

<p>Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Every area in the city now has PACT (Police and Communities Together) meetings. As a result, residents have opportunities to be included in setting local 'Community Priorities'.</p> <p>The Independent Mediation Assessment Service continues to operate with a 90% success rate in resolving neighbour disputes.</p> <p>Hampshire Constabulary is one of the most successful Police forces in the UK at arresting people for domestic abuse.</p>	<p>Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol</p> <p>The Late Night Levy* was successfully implemented this year and will generate funding to address crime and disorder and public safety issues connected with the night time economy.</p> <p>Drug and alcohol services in Southampton have been re-designed to ensure that treatment and more effective support is available for more service users.</p> <p>Hampshire Constabulary continue to take a robust stance on drug dealers across the city with some positive results. (A drug gang of 8 people received sentences totalling 46 years in June 2015.)</p>	<p>Protecting vulnerable people</p> <p>New services for victims of domestic and sexual abuse are being provided by Southampton Rape Crisis, who offer a more collaborative and community based approach to reducing domestic abuse. There is also more support available for victims.</p> <p>The development of the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) has established clearer safeguarding referral processes and better information exchange between statutory agencies to ensure vulnerable children are supported.</p> <p>The city hosted a successful Counter Extremism 'Prevent' community engagement event in September 2015.</p>	<p>Reduce reoffending Reduce youth crime</p> <p>The Southampton Joint Decision Making Panel (run by the Youth Offending Service and Hampshire Constabulary) has been very successful at offering robust early help and reducing the number of first time entrants in to the criminal justice system by 35% in 2014/15.</p> <p>The number of young offenders in suitable accommodation at the end of their Youth Offending Service interventions has improved from 93.9% to 95.6%.</p> <p>Education, training and employment engagement of youth offenders has risen over the past 3 years from 49.1% to 64.4%.</p>
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*The Late Night Levy raises financial contributions from late night alcohol suppliers towards policing the night-time economy.




What do residents say?

- Over **90%** of people feel safe within their own home.
 - Most people feel safe in their local area during the day (**85%**) but this figure falls to **52%** at night.
 - 63%** of people did not believe that violence was an issue for Southampton.
 - 52%** of residents feel that anti-social behaviour is a very big or fairly big issue for Southampton.
 - When considering problems within their local areas, litter and rubbish were the biggest concerns followed by people being drunk or rowdy in public places.
- Data from the Community Safety survey 2015

Other important emerging issues identified for the city in the Safe City Strategic Assessment

- Missing, Exploited and Trafficked (MET) children
- Modern Slavery
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Honour Based Violence including forced marriages
- Preventing radicalisation and extremism.

How we are going to make Southampton safer?

Priorities	Key actions	Lead Agency	Lead Partnership	How we will measure success in March 2017?
 Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour	Improve communication to inform people about what is being done and to help people understand what they need to do to keep themselves safe.	ALL	Safe City Partnership	Increase the % of people in the city who feel safe in their local areas during the day and night.
	Maintain the three publically agreed 'Community Priorities' in all neighbourhoods to target issues (crime and anti-social behaviour) that most significantly impact communities.	Hampshire Constabulary	Safe City Partnership	Reduce crime and reported anti-social behaviour rates.
	Implement an improvement plan, focused on prevention, early intervention, education and enforcement to address the high levels of rapes and serious sexual offences across the city.	Hampshire Constabulary	Serious Sexual Offences Group	Reduce the number of current serious sexual offences.
	Develop prevention, intelligence and enforcement plans to tackle emerging crime patterns.	Hampshire Constabulary	Safe City Partnership	Improve our Most Similar Group position in relation to crime rates.
	Deliver and monitor the success of the Prince's Trust 'Team' and 'Get Started' programmes targeting long-term unemployed, educational underachievers, ex-offenders and care leavers.	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service	Safe City Partnership	70% of attendees achieving a positive progression to employment, education or training within 3 months of course completion.
	Develop community engagement networks to ensure victims of hate crime have the confidence to report incidents and to ensure this crime data is monitored.	Hampshire Constabulary	Safe City Partnership	Improve accuracy in hate crime reporting.
 Reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol	Ensure effective use is made of the funds obtained from the Late Night Levy to reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol in the night time economy.	All	Safe City Partnership	Reduce alcohol related violence rates. Report on how the Late Night Levy has been spent.
	Ensure the new single pathway for drug and alcohol treatment services is effective at helping users to successfully complete their treatment and break the cycle of addiction.	Integrated Commissioning Unit	Safe City Partnership	Increase the proportion of users who successfully complete their treatment and do not re-present to the service within 6 months.
	Develop and implement a city wide Alcohol Strategy to include both public health and community wide safety issues.	Southampton City Council / Hampshire Constabulary	Health and Well Being Board / Safe City Partnership	Reduce alcohol related violence rates.
	Maintain Operation Fortress principles to restrict supply and demand for Class A drugs and to work with affected communities to help them rebuild.	Hampshire Constabulary	Safe City Partnership	Increase convictions for drug related crimes.
	Target under age sales of alcohol in the city by taking robust action against offending premises.	Southampton City Council / Hampshire Constabulary	Safe City Partnership	Decrease in the number of tested premises selling alcohol to those who are under age.
 Protecting vulnerable people	Ensure there are appropriate referral routes in place to programmes for perpetrators of domestic abuse.	National Probation Service	Safe City Partnership	Increase the number of identified perpetrators of domestic abuse engaged in programmes or interventions.
	Continue to support the counter extremism Prevent agenda and maintain routes for safeguarding people at risk of radicalisation.	All	Safe City Partnership	Ensure actions on the Prevent Action Plan are implemented.
	Develop understanding of the extent of missing, exploited and trafficked (MET) children, modern slavery, female genital mutilation (FGM), and honour based violence in the City and take action to address these issues.	All	Safe City Partnership	Improve accuracy of reporting and monitoring related to all of these issues.
	Implement the multiagency Tackling Domestic Violence and Abuse Plan 2015-17, including establishing an integrated Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and-Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) model to improve partnership risk assessment and response for high risk Domestic Abuse.	Southampton City Council / Hampshire Constabulary	Safe City Partnership	Reduce the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse to MARAC/ MASH.
 Reduce reoffending and Reduce youth crime	Support effective Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and Priority Young People (PYP) to deal with the most prolific offenders across the city.	National Probation Service / Community Rehabilitation Company and Youth Offending Service	Safe City Partnership	Reduce reoffending rates for adult and youth offenders.
	Develop relationships with schools and continue to innovate in house resources such as the accredited arts provision.	Southampton City Council	Children and Families / Skills & Development / City Deal / Voluntary sector	Gaining Gold 'Artsmark' standard for arts provision. Increase education, training and employment engagement by 10%.
	Implement outcomes from the Ending Gang and Youth Violence Peer review.	Safe City Partnership / YOS Management Board	Southampton City Council / Hampshire Constabulary	Decrease in serious youth crime and drug distribution.
	Ensure the Youth Offending Service is involved at the earliest opportunity in order to help Looked After Children at risk of offending.	Southampton City Council	Hampshire Constabulary	Reduce the number of Looked After Children entering the criminal justice system.
	Continue to engage with the West Hampshire Youth Bench to ensure other restorative routes are considered.	Youth Offending Service Management Board	West Hampshire Youth Bench	Reduce custody rates by 20%.

Southampton Youth Justice Strategy | 2014-2017

We are committed to providing justice for victims and local communities, rehabilitation and positive opportunities for young people.





Youth Justice is a key priority for the City. It is important for us to reduce the numbers of children and young people getting involved in crime and anti-social behaviour and to help young offenders rehabilitate.

This strategy sets out our priorities and the actions we are going to take to deliver improvements.

★ Our priorities

 <h3>Reduce youth crime</h3> <p>Reducing youth crime in Southampton will positively impact on everyone living and working in the city. There will be fewer victims of crime and better outcomes for young people who have previously been involved in criminal activity.</p>	 <h3>Reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system</h3> <p>Intervening earlier to address risk factors and build upon strengths can help prevent children and young people from offending or re-offending in the future.</p>	 <h3>Reduce custody</h3> <p>Custody can have a detrimental impact on the lives of children and young people and their families. Young people who serve custodial sentences are much more likely to re-offend.</p>	 <h3>Reduce re-offending</h3> <p>Breaking the cycle of offending can help young people significantly improve their life chances and make our local communities safer.</p>
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✓ Our successes in 2014-15

 <h3>Reduce youth crime</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of non-custodial resolutions has increased by 15.8% and the number of custodial sentences has decreased by 1.3%. The number of re-convictions in 2014-15 for the worst offenders has fallen from 43 to 33. 685 families have successfully been engaged as part of phase one of the Families Matter programme, which aims to help families with complex needs.
 <h3>Reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a 35% reduction in the number of first time entrants. The Southampton Joint Decision Making Panel has used Youth Community Resolutions more effectively to divert young people from crime and support victims through restorative interventions.
 <h3>Reduce custody</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of custodial sentences has fallen from 27 to 13 over a two year period.
 <h3>Reduce re-offending</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a 14.5% decrease in re-offending rates and re-offending in Southampton is now lower than the national average. Young people's engagement with education, training and employment has risen from 59.8% to 64.4%.

+ Other successes


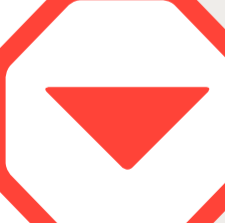


Improvements made as a result of feedback from service users

- Developed a user friendly leaflet describing our service user engagement work.
- Made changes to the office layout to make it more welcoming.
- Produced an information film about young people's experience of police custody.

Improvements to the service in 2014/15

- The service now uses real time data to show the effectiveness of local youth justice provision.
- The Youth Offending Service (YOS) has continued to develop its own accredited arts provision.
- All staff have received Speech, Language and Communication Needs training.

! Our challenges

	<p>Compared to our 15 most similar group of local authorities* Southampton is 14th highest for number of first time entrants.</p>		<p>Although we have fewer offenders overall, we need to ensure re-offending rates still remain low.</p>
	<p>Custody rates remain high when compared to local, national and similar comparator areas.</p>		<p>We need to continue to improve education and economic outcomes for young people who are at risk of offending in Southampton.</p>

*IQuanta comparator group of: Eastbourne, Sheffield, Watford, Southend-on-Sea, Luton, Hillingdon, Slough, Hounslow, Derby, Brighton & Hove, Northampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Reading.

What young people in Southampton have told us

In February 2015, over 200 young people across the City joined in the 'have your say' consultation

3 biggest concerns

- 1 getting a good job
- 2 going to a good school/college
- 3 feeling safe

Young people are concerned about the age at which some of their peers start using drugs

What are we going to do?

Priorities	Key actions	Lead agency	Lead partners	How we will measure success in March 2017?
 Reduce youth crime	Develop relationships with schools and continue to innovate in house resources such as the accredited arts provision.	Southampton City Council	Children and Families / Skills & Development / City Deal / Voluntary Sector	Gaining Gold 'Artsmark' standard for our arts provision. Increase education, training and employment engagement by 10%.
	Work in partnership with voluntary sectors to ensure more effective matching of resources against need. For example using live data to inform service development.	Youth Offending Service (YOS) Management Board	Southampton Voluntary Services	Evidence of partnership working with voluntary sector.
	Develop systems to actively involve young people and parents in service design and delivery.	YOS Management Board	Solent University	Increase the % of young people and families who are satisfied with YOS.
 Reduce first time entrants to the youth justice system	Ensure protocols work effectively so that Looked After Children are treated as a priority group.	Southampton City Council	Hampshire Police Constabulary	Reduce the number of Looked After Children entering the criminal justice system.
	Create a Restorative Network in schools to help young people learn how to effectively resolve conflict.	Southampton City Council	Southampton Schools Forum	Increase the number of schools working with YOS. Decrease the number of young people who feel bullying is a major issue for the city.
	Implement outcomes from the Ending Gang and Youth Violence Peer review.	Safe City Partnership / YOS Management Board	Southampton City Council / Hampshire Police Constabulary	Decrease in serious youth crime and drug distribution.
 Reduce custody	Continue to engage with the West Hampshire Youth Bench to ensure other restorative routes are considered.	YOS Management Board	West Hampshire Youth Bench	Reduce custody rates by 20%.
	Deliver high quality robust assessments and interventions through the successful implementation of the new assessment framework 'Asset Plus'.	YOS Management Board	West Hampshire Youth Bench	Increase the number of pre-sentence report forums that take place with Southampton Youth Bench. 'Asset Plus' being used effectively.
	Help young people understand their interventions through the 'my plan' tool.	Youth Offending Service	Solent University	Increase the number of young people who state on their Service User Survey that they understand their interventions.
 Reduce re-offending	Use the real time re-offending tracking tool and effectively respond to the data gathered.	YOS Management Board	Youth Justice Board	Maintain a low re-offending rate.
	Undertake analysis on the suitability of accommodation for young offenders at point of release.	YOS Management Board	Southampton Resettlement Forum	YOS Management Board will monitor the % of young people who are released to suitable accommodation.
	Restorative Justice Interventions to become a core component of every young person's intervention plan.	YOS Management Board	Hampshire Police Constabulary	Increase the use of restorative justice within youth justice interventions.

DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET		
SUBJECT:	COMMUNITY ASSET TRANSFER STRATEGY : PROGRESS AND REVIEW		
DATE OF DECISION:	15 MARCH 2016		
REPORT OF:	CABINET MEMBER FOR COMMUNITIES, CULTURE AND LEISURE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Vanessa Shahani	Tel: 023 8083 2599
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	E-mail:	stephen.giacchino@southampton.gov.uk	

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
None	
BRIEF SUMMARY	
<p>This report recommends approval for the disposal of Red Lodge Community Pool at Less than Best Consideration to Red Lodge Community Pool Limited and seeks approval for delegated authority to transfer Freemantle, Merryoak, Moorlands, Sholing and St. Denys Community Centres at Less than Best Consideration.</p> <p>It also provides an update on progress of transferring community centres and community buildings following introduction of the new, streamlined process.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
(i)	To approve the disposal of Red Lodge Community Swimming Pool to Red Lodge Community Pool Limited on a freehold basis at Less than Best Consideration for the sum of £1;
(ii)	<p>To delegate authority to the Transformation Implementation Director in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Communities, Culture and Leisure, the Cabinet Member for Finance and the Head of Capital Assets to transfer the following properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freemantle Community Centre • Merryoak Community Centre • Moorlands Community Centre • Sholing Community Centre • St. Denys Community Centre <p>at Less than Best Consideration (where appropriate) to either the current or any new applicants and to subsequently agree detailed disposal terms and negotiate and carry out all ancillary matters to enable disposal of the sites;</p>
(iii)	To delegate authority to the Head of Capital Assets to approve the disposals on a leasehold or freehold basis at Less than Best Consideration;
(iv)	To delegate authority to the Transformation Implementation Director,

		following consultation with the Cabinet Member for Communities, Culture and Leisure, the Cabinet Member for Finance and the Head of Capital Assets to do anything necessary to give effect to the recommendations contained in this report; and
	(v)	To note progress on transferring community centres and buildings following implementation of the new process.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS		
1.		Cabinet approval is required to approve disposal of land at Less than Best Consideration.
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED		
2.		The option of doing nothing was considered and rejected because this would hamper the momentum of the first phase of the Community Asset Transfer Programme.
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)		
3.		On 21 April 2015, Cabinet approved revisions to the Community Asset Transfer Strategy and process, allowing existing tenants' first refusal to submit an application (either on their own or in partnership with another organisation) and streamlining the process. The revised process (Appendix 1) 'went live' in July 2015 and includes a 'fast track' route for existing tenants. Where a partnership bid is submitted, the partners are chosen by the existing tenants and subject to the same appraisal process.
RED LODGE COMMUNITY POOL		
4.		The community asset transfer process allows for organisations outside the pilot scope to submit a 'speculative enquiry' for assets to be considered as part of the community asset transfer process. Such enquiries need to meet the requirements of the Strategy. A speculative enquiry was received from the trustees of Red Lodge Community Pool Limited (RLCPL). This building was approved as suitable for community asset transfer and the trustees submitted an application.
5.		RLCPL is currently occupying the pool under a 20 year lease which runs to 12 December 2020. The Pool is a single storey brick building constructed in the late 1970's. The pool is 20 x 8 meters with changing facilities, a viewing room, office and a staff room. There is also an external plant room which is used as a chemical store. (See Appendix 2 for site plan). The pool caters largely for people with specific needs (for example swimmers with disabilities) whose requirements cannot be met easily by most other swimming pools.
6.		Since taking on the lease in December 2000 RLCPL has completed a number of improvements to the pool including:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarmacked parking facilities; • Addition of cycle racks; • New roof/guttering; • Installation of security lighting/emergency lighting; • Upgrade of fire alarm; • Installation of viewing room with privacy screening;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal and external redecoration; • New pool liner; • New pool cover; • Updating of changing facilities with addition of disabled changing cubicle, new showers and Eco taps; • Installation of disabled hoist to allow access to pool; • Defibrillator; and • Upgrade of plant room, including new boiler and chemical system.
7.	<p>The market value of the property is £25,000 and the value for CAT purposes, at Less than Best Consideration is £1 for the freehold. The market valuation reflects that there is likely to be an alternative use for this site. Whilst this will generate a development value there will be significant costs in the removal of the existing buildings to facilitate development.</p>
8.	<p>In assessing their application, the Appraisal Panel felt that RLCPL met all requirements for transfer of the swimming pool for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track record in managing the pool. RLCPL has been successfully running the pool for 15 years; • Investment in the property. Over the past 3 years RLCP has invested over £80,000 to upgrade and maintain the pool. They have a track record of raising funds to meet significant repairs, for example to the roof; • Professional expertise in pool management and running activities (for example employment of 2 full time staff, professional swim teachers and lifeguards); plus the pool is an approved National Lifeguard Qualification training centre; • Viable business plan; • Sound governance arrangements; • Understanding of local community needs with commitment to carry out further research; and • Evidence of meeting specific needs of pool users, for example ensuring that female lifeguards are on duty for the Asian Women's swimming group.
9.	<p>The economic, social and community benefits RLCPL would deliver to the Council are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued provision of a swimming pool for use by groups with specific needs and by the local community; • Value for money as major central administration costs are not incorporated into their pricing cost base; • Support in kind through existing staff and their 3 volunteer Directors with plans to increase the volunteers on their management committee; • The potential to lever in other sources of funding not available to the Council; • Proven track record in fundraising which will enable them to continue to meet responsibilities for all repairs, maintenance and insurance liabilities. During the last 15 years they have secured

	<p>grant funding from Southampton City Council, Sport England and Awards for All;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional refurbishments including new pool liner, new heat retaining pool cover and renovation of toilets. In addition the Directors are considering the possibility of installing solar panels and closing in the entranceway; • Opportunities for local people (including students) to obtain a National Lifeguard qualification; • Employment for 2 full time staff and a number of part time/sessional staff; and • Development of their existing programme to meet community needs. <p>(See Appendix 3 for Equality and Safety Impact Assessment)</p>
PROGRESS ON OTHER TRANSFERS	
10.	The 21 April 2015 Cabinet meeting also approved the transfer of Townhill Park Community Centre and approved delegated powers to progress transfers of St. Albans, Harefield and Northam Community Centres. Significant progress has been made since that meeting.
11.	Townhill Park Community Centre was approved for transfer to City Life Church working in partnership with Townhill Park Community Association. Detailed lease negotiations are well advanced.
12.	St. Albans Resource Centre has been approved for transfer to West Itchen Community Trust working in partnership with the Black Heritage Community Association. Negotiations about granting a long underlease are underway.
13.	Harefield Community Centre has been approved for transfer to West Itchen Community Trust. As this building is currently vacant, it was advertised. Three applications were received – from Harefield Primary School (as part of Hamwic Trust), Southampton Wood Recycling Project and West Itchen Community Trust. This was a two stage application process. The appraisal process resulted in Harefield Primary School and West Itchen Community Trust being invited to progress to Stage 2. Feedback was provided to Southampton Wood Recycling Project about their application and why they were not invited to progress. Harefield Primary School subsequently decided not to proceed with submitting a Stage 2 application due to the time and resources required to re-open Harefield Community Centre. West Itchen Community Trust successfully submitted a Stage 2 application. Negotiations are progressing in relation to a freehold transfer.
14.	The appraisal of the CAT application for Northam Community Centre is scheduled for 10 th March.
15.	Freemantle and Shirley, Merryoak, Moorlands, Sholing and St. Denys Community Associations are in the process of preparing their CAT submissions.
16.	Woolston Community Association entered into a 25 year, full repairing maintaining and insuring lease in March 2013, shortly before Cabinet approved the Community Asset Transfer Strategy in June of that year. As their lease (which entitles them to security of tenure) meets CAT requirements this centre has already effectively been transferred.

MINOR AMENDMENTS TO STRATEGY

- | | |
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| 17. | In addition, delegated powers granted by Cabinet on 21 April 2015 have been used to extend the maximum lease term that can be offered from 99 to 125 years in line with current practice and to make a minor amendment to the Community Asset Transfer Strategy to make it clear that any transfer will take into account existing lease obligations (where appropriate). These changes were made following feedback from organisations involved in the process. |
|-----|--|

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital/Revenue

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 18. | Transferring Red Lodge Community Pool to RLCPL would result in a nominal capital receipt of £1. |
| 19. | The costs associated with these disposals such as the internal Council and other professional costs will be met from existing budgets. Any additional costs incurred beyond the pilot phase of the programme will be borne by the relevant service area as set out in the 21 April 2015 report to Cabinet. |

Property/Other

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 20. | The disposal of Red Lodge Community Pool is at Less than Best Consideration. This is a disposal at less than best consideration as the disposal terms are less than at full open market value. As use will be restricted for community benefit the valuation has been adjusted accordingly. Therefore in accordance with the RICS document "Local Authority Asset Management Best Practice" it is advisable to state the best consideration that would otherwise be receivable. This is £25,000. The difference in values is £24,999 but it is the professional judgement of the CAT appraisal panel that the economic, social and community benefits (see paragraph 9) achieved by the transfer will generate at least this value in kind. |
| 21. | Moorlands and Merryoak Community Centres have been improved following agreement to licence to Early Years Education and Childcare Services (EYEC). Under the terms of grants from the Department for Education (DfE), the Council must guarantee provision of EYEC for 25 years. If the interests of such early years services are not protected, the Council would need to repay the capital to the funders. |
| 22. | An initial view has already been obtained from the DfE in relation to Merryoak Community Centre and recognises the fact that most early years provision is currently being delivered from the nearby Festival Hall. Due to this, the DfE is content to defer (but not waiver) clawback for Merry Oak nursery as the funding for the asset will transfer to another asset of at least equal value and will continue to be used for purposes consistent with the grant. After a decision has been made about Community Asset Transfer in relation to Moorlands and Merryoak Community Centres formal approval for the transfers of these properties will need to be secured from the DfE. |
| 23. | The disposal terms for Moorlands Community Centre will therefore include provision to allow the Council to nominate EYEC providers to occupy such premises under reasonable terms subject to the approval of each community, voluntary or faith organisation's governing body. If the EYEC providers materially breach the licence terms agreed, and as a consequence, the community, voluntary or faith organisation, acting |

	reasonably, terminates the EYEC provider's licence, the Council will identify an alternative EYEC provider to meet the demand for early years' services.
24.	St. Denys Community Centre has been improved with capital funds from Sport England. The current grant aid agreement refers to transfers only being made at market value. Sport England has confirmed that they will waive the market value condition once they are satisfied that the transfer is taking place for the benefit of the community, and that the original sporting aims, objectives and provision would be sustained by the community organisation. The Council has provided initial information about the community asset transfer proposal to Sport England to confirm that this is the case. In order to progress the community asset transfer Sport England would carry out an eligibility and financial assessment of St. Denys Community Association and require details of their ongoing plans for community sport. It is a condition from Sport England that the asset transfer can only be completed alongside the formal novation of the existing grant award. As the Sport England and CAT requirements are similar, it is the intention to progress both in parallel.
25.	The Council can transfer its own property interests (either freehold or long leasehold) to a third party. This transfer to a third party could either be a freehold or a long leasehold.
26.	Disposal will be at less than best consideration where the disposal terms are less than at full open market value.
27.	To ensure that assets continue to be used for the purposes of benefiting local communities, an asset lock will be incorporated into legal agreements. For nominal value freehold sales, it will be necessary to reserve pre-emption or "buy back" rights whereby the Council will be entitled to buy back the sites for the same value that they were sold in the event that there is no longer a community use for the asset.
28.	Building Contract Services (BCS) provides a repairs and maintenance service to a number of Council-owned community centres and community buildings. Transferring the assets would mean the community, voluntary or faith organisation would be able to choose whether to continue to purchase services from BCS or enter into agreements with other contractors. Depending on the number of transfers that are achieved, there may be a negative impact on BCS income.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
29.	Under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011, the Council has a general power of competence to do anything that individuals generally may do; however that general power is subject to other statutory limitations. Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 provides that the Council must dispose of land for best consideration, save for cases where the consent of the Secretary of State has been obtained for any disposal at less than best consideration. Under the General Disposal Consent (England) 2003, such specific consent is not required for any disposal where the difference between the unrestricted value of the interest and the consideration accepted, is £2M or less, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the purpose for which the land is to be transferred is likely to contribute to the "promote or improve" of the economic, social

	<p>or environmental well-being of the area.</p> <p>In order to dispose of property at an under value, pursuant to the General Disposal Consent (England) 2003, the properties concerned must be held under the Local Government Acts. There are a number in the HRA which means they will need appropriation from Housing Acts to Local Government Acts. This is an internal administrative process.</p>
30.	<p>In determining whether or not to dispose of land for less than best consideration the Council should have regard to a number of factors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Council`s accountability and fiduciary duty to local people, (b) its community strategy, (c) Compliance with all normal and prudent commercial practices, (d) obtain clear and realistic valuation advice on the asset in question and the actual under-value involved, (e) Take into account & comply with EU State Aid rules.
Other Legal Implications:	
31.	Any pre-emption, asset lock or buy back right would need to be protected by a restriction entered onto the title of the relevant asset.
32.	Assets transferred on a leasehold basis will be carried out on the basis that the entire responsibilities for managing and repairing the building, including all health and safety responsibilities, will be transferred from the Council to the receiving organisation.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
33.	Recommendations for community asset transfer relate to the relevant Policy Framework plans. The services provided by the organisations to which a transfer is approved will assist the Council in meeting the overall aims of its policy framework including the Southampton City Council Strategy 2014 - 17.
KEY DECISION?	Yes
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	Bassett, Bevois, Freemantle, Harefield, Millbrook, Portswood, Peartree, Shirley Sholing, Woolston

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices

1.	Community Asset Transfer process
2.	Red Lodge Community Pool site plan
3.	Red Lodge Community Pool Equality and Safety Impact Assessment

Documents In Members' Rooms

1.	None
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Equality Impact Assessment

Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.	Yes
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Privacy Impact Assessment

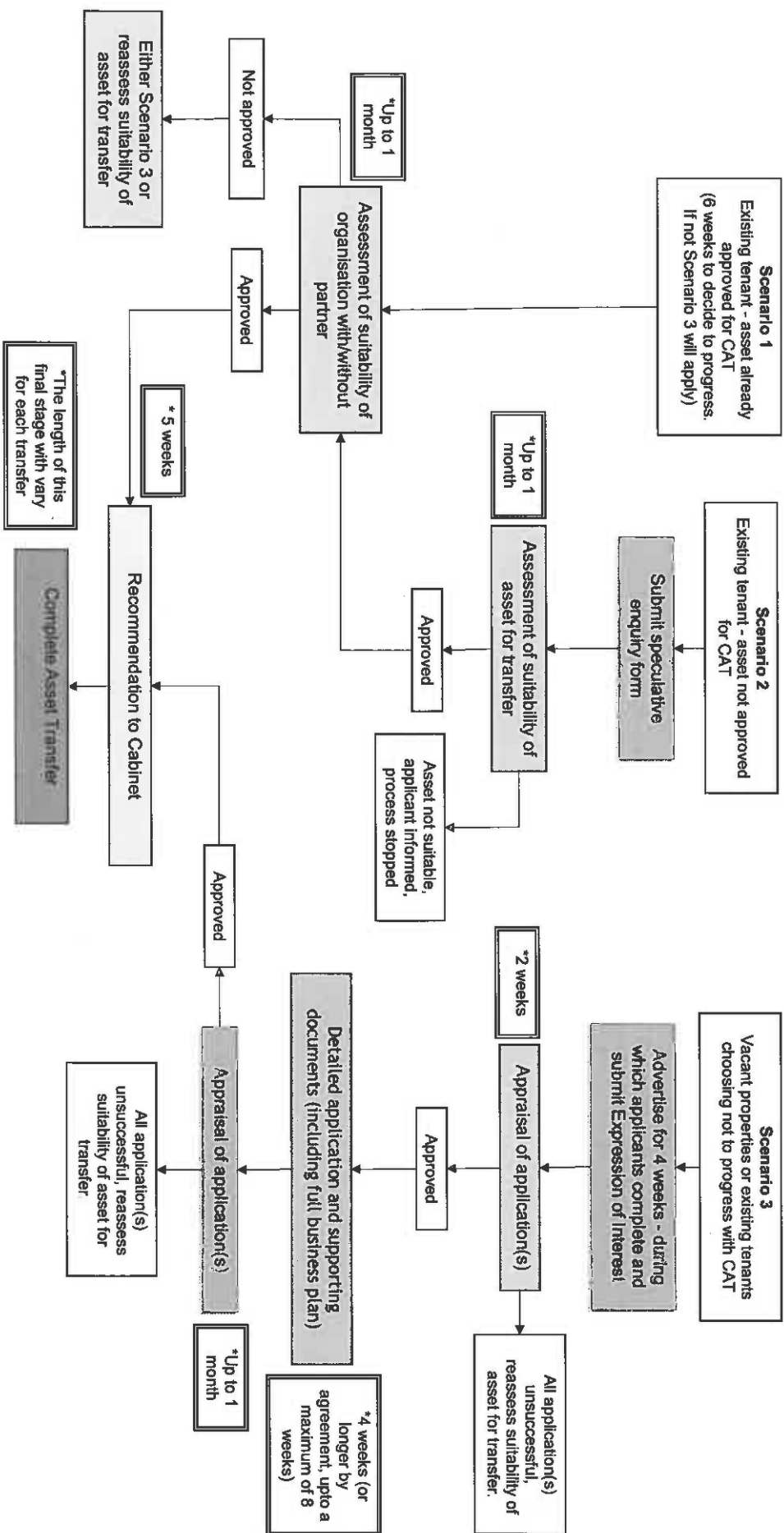
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.	No
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Other Background Documents

Other Background documents available for inspection at:

Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

Key Stages in the Community Asset Transfer Process



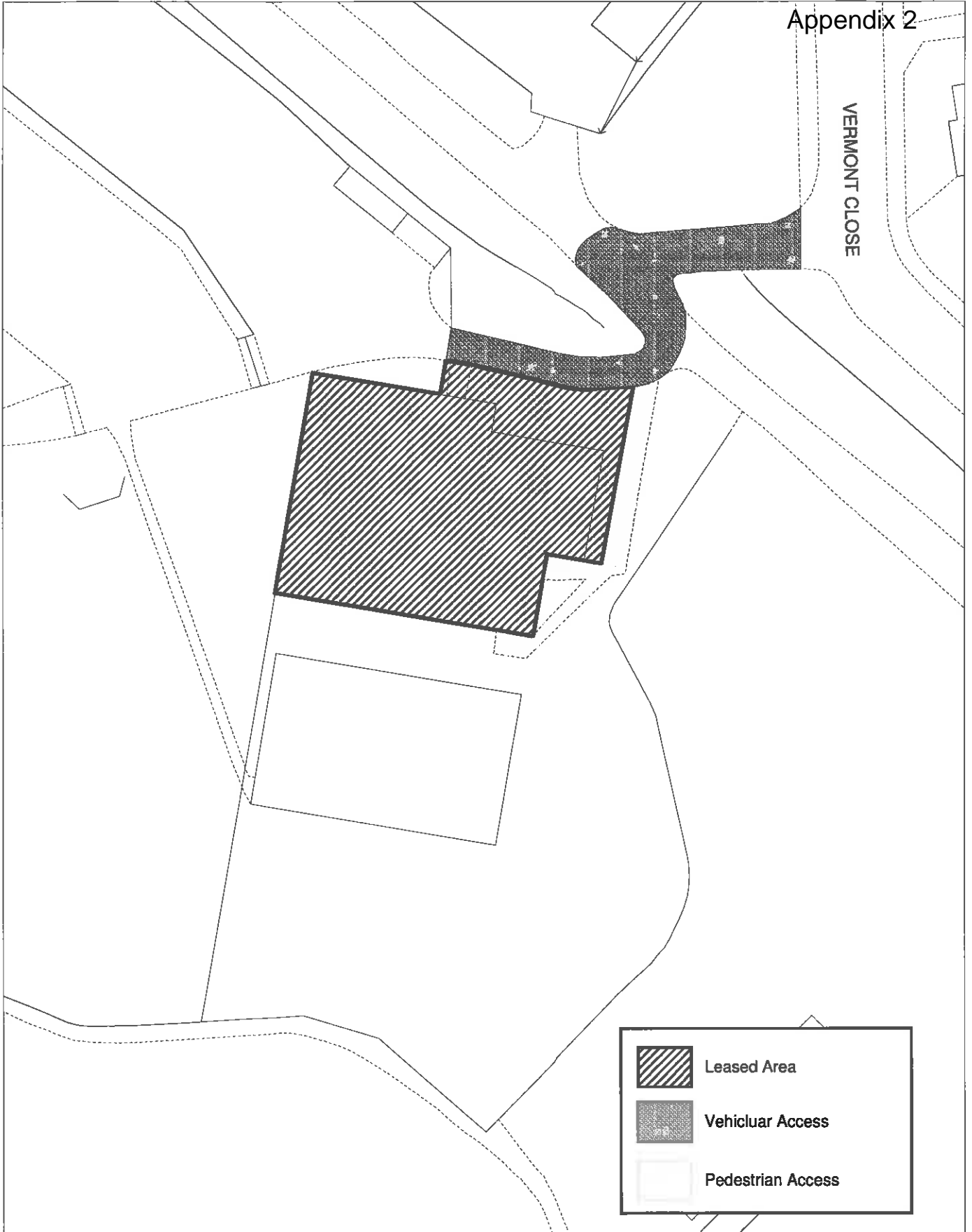
* All time frames are estimates




Please note: if an asset has been listed as an Asset of Community Value under the Community Right to Bid legislation then the process will take longer. This is because under this legislation, community groups have 6 weeks to say if they are interested in purchasing an asset or taking on a long lease (25 years plus). This then pauses the community asset transfer process and then the group has 6 months from when the property was first advertised to put together their bid. This applies to all the scenarios above. For more information about the Community Right to Bid Process see our website <http://www.southampton.gov.uk/people-places/community-places-rights/community-rights/right-bid.aspx>.

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Appendix 2

VERMONT CLOSE



	Leased Area
	Vehicular Access
	Pedestrian Access

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PROPERTY SERVICES
 SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL
 ONE GUILDHALL SQUARE, ABOVE BAR,
 SOUTHAMPTON, SO14 7FP.

SCALE (1:)
 500

DATE
 20.03.2012

PLAN NO
 V3316

TITLE
 Page 73 Red Lodge Community Pool



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Equality and Safety Impact Assessment

The **public sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the council to better understand the potential impact of the budget proposals and consider mitigating action.

Name or Brief Description of Proposal	<p><u>Community Asset Transfer Programme: Red Lodge Community Pool</u></p> <p>To transfer Red Lodge Community Pool to a community, voluntary or faith organisation, at less than market value, through a Community Asset Transfer (CAT).</p>
Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)	<p>Red Lodge Community Pool is located in Vermont Close, Bassett which is towards the north of Southampton and within Basset Ward.</p> <p>The pool already has an established range of activities including pre-school sessions, public swim, adult, ladies only, 50+, parent and baby and is also available for party hire.</p>
Summary of Impact and Issues	<p>Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd (RLCPL) have been running the swimming pool, as an independent charity for the past 15 years and activities are already well established. It is therefore felt that the freehold transfer of the building to them will not cause any significant impact to the status quo.</p> <p>When any potential impacts are identified, this assessment will be updated to reflect them.</p>
Potential Positive Impacts	<p>The Council wants to achieve the following outcomes through a proactive community asset transfer programme:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community empowerment and benefits to the wider local community ▪ Capacity building through the use of local skills, experience, knowledge and time ▪ Retaining valued local provision, thus improving local services in times of austerity, while contributing to savings ▪ Delivering local services that address local needs through community led and community controlled assets ▪ Extending the use of a building or land ▪ Value for money and the ability to draw in other sources of funding not available to the council ▪ Social enterprise and social well-being, including community cohesion ▪ Financial viability, long term sustainability and external investment ▪ Delivery of council objectives through other partners ▪ A stimulus to partnership working
Responsible Service Manager	Vanessa Shahani
Signature	V. Shaha
Date	26/1/15

Approved by Head of Service	Suki Sitaram
Signature	S Sitaram
Date	04/02/15

Potential Impact

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
Age	<p>The pool runs a range of sessions for both adults and children. There are separate parent and baby, junior lessons as well as adult and 50+ groups.</p> <p>The 2011 census shows that the majority of people 70.7% in Bassett are working age but the ward also has an above city average of residents over 65 at 16.3%</p>	<p>As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.</p>
Disability	<p>The pool is fully accessible with a specially equipped changing facility as well as a 'hoist' to transfer users into the pool. It offers a 'disability swim' session each week.</p> <p>14.5% of the population in Bassett report that their day to day activities are limited either 'a lot' or 'a little' by a long term health problem or disability</p>	<p>As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.</p>
Gender Reassignment	<p>No known impact</p>	<p>As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<p>No known impact</p>	<p>As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in</p>

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
		the running of the pool in the future.
Pregnancy and Maternity	The pool offers a number of parent and baby sessions throughout the week.	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.
Race	See Religion or Belief, below. The Census 2011 data states that 70.2% of residents in the Bassett ward classify themselves as White British. The next largest ethnic groups are non-white British 29.8% and Asian/Asian British at 14.9%.	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.
Religion or Belief	The pool makes special arrangements to accommodate an Asian Women's Group who require female lifeguards and complete privacy whilst swimming, so blinds in the viewing room are closed during their sessions. The Census 2011 data suggests that the most popular faith in the ward is Christian (50.7%), there is an above city average population of Muslim residents 6.1% and 29.6% of residents define themselves as having no faith.	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.
Sex	The pool offers women only swimming sessions.	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
		the running of the pool in the future.
Sexual Orientation	No known impact	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.
Community Safety	<p>The priorities in Dec 2015 for the Neighbourhood Policing Team in the Bassett area were:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug related issues • Anti- social behaviour <p>Although review of local stats indicate that no offences were committed in the vicinity of the pool.</p>	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.
Poverty	<p>The pool has a range of charges with concessions for the over 60's and students.</p> <p>The Census 2011 data indicates that 36% of adults in the ward are not in employment. This figure includes students, those with children and retired people.</p>	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.
Other Significant Impacts	None known at this time	As part of the application process for Asset Transfer the Council expects Red Lodge Community Pool Ltd to consult with current users and local residents so they have a voice in the running of the pool in the future.

Agenda Item 12

DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET COUNCIL		
SUBJECT:	SPRINGWELL SCHOOL EXPANSION PHASE 2		
DATE OF DECISION:	15 MARCH 2016 16 MARCH 2016		
REPORT OF:	CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION AND CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	JOANNA CASSEY	Tel: 023 8083 3347
	E-mail:	Jo.Cassey@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Kim Drake	Tel: 023 8083 4899
	E-mail:	Kim.Drake@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
<p>This report sets out the proposal for increased capacity at Springwell Special school (Phase 2) following increased demand on places for children with special educational needs. The report seeks approval to add a further £9.67M of expenditure to the Education and Children's Social care Capital Programme in addition to the £2.70M approved for the completion of Phase 1 in September 2015. The total phase 2 scheme is to be phased; £0.10M in 2015/16, £0.70M in 2016/17, £7.70M in 2017/18 and £1.17M in 2018/19.</p>			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	Having complied with paragraph 15 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules:		
Cabinet:			
	(i)	Subject to Council approval of recommendations (iv) and (v) below, to authorise the expansion of Springwell Special School (Phase 2) and to procure the works and all associated delivery services in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.	
	(ii)	To delegate authority to the Service Director: Children's and Families following consultation with the Service Director: Legal & Governance and the Acting Service Director: Strategic Finance and Commercialisation to do anything necessary to procure the expansion works and services together with anything ancillary to, necessary for or calculated to facilitate the expansion.	
	(iii)	To delegate authority to the Service Director: Children's and Families to consult on, publish and, in the absence of any objections, to determine statutory school organisation proposals to expand Springwell Special School by 28 pupil places together with the associated physical enlargement in accordance with the requirements of the School Standards & Framework Act 1998 and statutory	

		school organisation guidance. In the event that objections to the proposals are received in the statutory representation period, to note that a further report to Cabinet will be required.
Council		
	(iv)	To add, in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules, a sum of £9.67M to the Education and Children's Social Care Capital Programme for Phase 2 of the expansion of Springwell School funded from Council resources.
	(v)	To approve, in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules, capital expenditure of £9.67M, phased £0.10M in 2015/16, £0.70M in 2016/17, £7.70M in 2017/18 and £1.17M in 2018/19 within the Education and Children's Social Care Capital programme to deliver the expansion of the school.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS		
1.	This report is submitted for consideration as a General Exception under paragraph 15 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules in Part 4 of the City Council's Constitution, notice having been given to the Chair of the relevant Scrutiny Panel and the Public	
2.	This report has not been included within the Forward Plan to date. This scheme proposal received endorsement from the Capital Board on 18 th February 2016 (alongside the agreement to explore the opportunity to develop a Free School for special needs provision within the City). It was agreed to pursue full and formal approval for this scheme on the basis of it being a Maintained School. Therefore under paragraph 15 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules this report has been brought to Cabinet in March so as to not further delay this project and subsequently increase the associated costs in terms of temporary accommodation, out of city placements/transport and tribunals. Any delay may result in insufficient special school places by September 2017.	
3.	The current situation is that the Council does not have sufficient special school places to meet the demand and needs of the Special Educational Needs and Disability ('SEND') population. This has resulted in a significant increase in SEND Tribunal activity, rising from a total of nine appeals for the period January 14-15 to a total of 24 appeals for the period January 15-16. It is difficult to give an average cost per tribunal but this additional pressure on the SEND 0-25 and Legal Service has resulted in the need to recruit a temporary solicitor at the cost of £0.06M (for 11 months), plus significant levels of LA officer time.	
4.	Additionally there has been an increase in independent, high cost placements out of area, due to the lack of capacity within Springwell Special School. In September 2015 three independent placements were agreed because we could not offer a suitable place in a maintained special school.	
5.	The Council's revenue funding to meet costs in the High Needs Block has also increased significantly for the current financial year and beyond. This has been achieved by transferring additional resources from the schools block, following consultation with the Schools Forum as additional resources have not been provided for within the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Further, the current and anticipated increase in demand in special school places will continue to put pressure on High Needs budgets as there no additional money is expected from future years DSG allocations.	
6.	As a response to demand in the previous two years the number on role at Springwell Special School has been increased. However, it has been impossible to physically accommodate these pupils on the existing Springwell site. An interim solution (Phase 1) of temporary accommodation was created at Bassett Green Primary School (2014) at a cost of £0.11M and Startpoint Sholing (2015) at a cost of £0.11M. This has created	

	significant capacity demands on management from a school and LA perspective as well as the considerable financial impact.
7.	The current classroom base at Startpoint Sholing is only agreed on a temporary basis and parents have been given assurances that their children will move into the new site as soon as it is ready.
8.	The impact of Phase 1 will be to accommodate those currently in temporary accommodation at Startpoint Sholing, as well as the Year R and year's 1-6 intake for September 2016.
9.	The impact of Phase 2 – the expansion of the Springwell site itself - will be to create the places required at the forecast rate of intake, in response to both local need and the statutory duty to meet parental preference. This will significantly reduce tribunal activity and the need to fund high cost independent placements.
10.	The risk of not agreeing phase 2 would mean that we significantly limit the intake of new pupils (based on number of leavers) from September 17 onwards which will have significant legal and financial implications. Additionally, phase 1 has designed with the assumption of phase 2 and so has not been designed in isolation. The classrooms provided by Phase 1 will require the additional space and resources in Phase 2.

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

11.	<p>i) Proceed with Phase 1 and delay Phase 2 for 1-2 years – this would not address the immediate need to house the intake that has been committed to and would require additional funds to be found to cover the costs of placing these children in out of city placements together with the associated travel costs. This would also put Phase 1 at risk and place an additional pressure on the DSG High Needs Block which is already under significant pressure. If additional funding is diverted from the Schools Block it will push more schools below the Minimum Funding Guarantee (MFG).</p> <p>The additional cost of placing children in Non Maintained and Independent Special Schools (NMISS) over and above current budget level will be £10.2M by 2022/23, based on current known profile of children.</p> <p>In addition, General Fund will have pressure due to additional transport costs of £0.73M over and above the current budget level for out of city placements places</p>
12.	<p>ii) Decline capital / pay for placements at non-maintained independent special schools - costs as per reasoning above PLUS high cost of tribunals to the Council from parents of those who applied to Springwell and mainstream schools who do not have the capacity to deliver for highly complex Special Education Needs & Disability (SEND) children. In addition to the NIMSS costs highlighted in option (i), the termination of the consultant service provided by Capita will incur abortive costs for the design fees incurred for Phase 1 and 2 (i.e. 43% of total fees). This cost would need to be met from the General Fund. This option will mean collapse of Phase 1 with no physical capacity for 28 children placed in temporary classrooms.</p> <p>iii) Decline capital and terminate entire project (including Phase 1) and use capital already agreed to create temporary classrooms – this is only a temporary solution and the need for a significant increase in Special School places would still exist. In addition the termination costs would still apply together with the need to identify c£12.3M (Phase 1 and 2 combined) to restart the project. Time delays would lead to high cost NMISS placements. Costings as per option (i).</p>

DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)

13.	It is proposed that Phase 2 will physically expand Springwell and consist of 10 class
-----	---

	rooms, a hydrotherapy pool which will be available out of school hours to parents of SEND children, a sensory room, hall, catering kitchen and associated supporting facilities for 128 children. There will also be works to provide improved staff and visitor car parking, improving access for school transport together with relevant landscaping.
14.	<p>Project Tolerances (cost, time and quality)</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>Based on Feasibility Study costs provided within the Capita report (May 2015. See Appendix 1), capital costs and fees are predicted to be £8.67M. These are high level estimates. There will be additional costs related to the need for temporary accommodation. There is also the potential for additional surveys such as a Highway Condition Survey and Planning Conditions. The additional costs for furniture and equipment are not included. It is therefore suggested that an additional £1.0M should be added to the Capita estimate to meet this project costs. The expenditure of the Capita estimate of £8.67M and additional £1.0M for the project will be spread over four financial years (2015-2019), as set out in Table 2 paragraph 19 below.</p>
15.	<p>Time</p> <p>Key Project milestones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start on site April 2017 • Completion summer 2018 • Occupation September 2018
16.	<p>Quality</p> <p>This building will meet the standards contained in Building Bulletin 102. The Council policy regarding the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) standards achieved is noted. The project will aim to achieve a rating of Excellent under the BREEAM standard, however where cost advice indicates that this cannot be contained within the cost plan for the project then it will be the subject of value engineering. The design will balance costs with the available budget across all quality criteria including BREEAM related elements.</p>
17.	<p>Revenue costs</p> <p>The recurring revenue costs associated with the phase 2 increase in capacity at the school are anticipated to be funded from within the recurrent DSG.</p>

RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital/Revenue

18.	<p>The changes to the programme in respect of the increase in capacity at Springwell School are shown in the table 1 below.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Springwell Phase 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Table 1 - Summary of changes to the Education & Children Social Care Capital Programme to increase capacity at Springwell School</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2015/16</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2016/17</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2017/18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2018/19</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">£'M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£'M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£'M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£'M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">£'M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Required for Phase 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.17</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To be added as per this report</td> <td colspan="4" style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.67</td> </tr> </table>	Springwell Phase 2						Table 1 - Summary of changes to the Education & Children Social Care Capital Programme to increase capacity at Springwell School							2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total		£'M	£'M	£'M	£'M	£'M	Total Required for Phase 2	0.10	0.70	7.70	1.17	9.67	To be added as per this report					9.67
Springwell Phase 2																																					
Table 1 - Summary of changes to the Education & Children Social Care Capital Programme to increase capacity at Springwell School																																					
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	£'M	£'M	£'M	£'M	£'M																																
Total Required for Phase 2	0.10	0.70	7.70	1.17	9.67																																
To be added as per this report					9.67																																

A breakdown of the estimated costs for the construction of Phase 2 is contained in the Option Appraisal carried out by Capita is summarised in Table 2 below and detailed in Appendix 1.

Table 2- Budget Estimate for Phase 2 Springwell School	£'M	£'M
New Build		6.08
Drainage & external works		0.67
Site Specific Allowances and abnormals		0.19
Risk (design & construction) Allowance		0.63
Professional fee (14%)		1.02
Feasibility study fee		0.08
Total (Excludes FF&E)		8.67
Additional cost including:		1.00
Temporary Accommodation	0.40	
Section 106/278 Agreements	0.20	
Additional Fees (Legal / BREEAM Assessment)	0.30	
Furniture and Equipment	0.20	
Overall Total Cost		9.67

19. It is proposed that the additional capital expenditure will be funded from Council Resources which will need to be secured through additional borrowing. However, if £9.67M is borrowed, over the 50 year estimated life cycle of the asset this will be at an annual cost of £0.43M and the lifetime cost of loan will be £21.60M.
In accordance with the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations, the cost of borrowing cannot be charged to DSG this cost will therefore need to be met by General Fund.
20. Upon completion of the build the recurring revenue costs, excluding the interest repayments, associated with the phase 2 increase in capacity at the school is anticipated to be £1.70m over and above the current budget levels. Of this £1.40M placements cost per year will need to be met from DSG and £0.30M transport costs per year will require funding from the General Fund. Please note that any alternative educational arrangements would cost significantly greater and therefore to meet the needs of the forecast number of children both the General Fund and the DSG would be further adversely affected.
21. The revenue cost implications on the general fund from 2016/17 to 2022/23 are shown in table 3 below.
This tables shows total forecast cost of Borrowing and Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) costs and transport costs to the general fund.

Table 3 - Revenue cost implications on general fund

	Borrowing Cost £'M	Transport Cost £'M	Total £'M
2016/17	0.32	0.00	0.32
2017/18	0.42	0.05	0.47
2018/19	0.43	0.10	0.53
2019/20	0.43	0.16	0.59
2020/21	0.43	0.21	0.64
2021/22	0.43	0.26	0.69
2022/23	0.43	0.30	0.73

These numbers are purely indicative based on known variables at this time, and that for calculation purposes the debt is taken out on the 1st April in the relevant year. Please note that MRP accrues in the year following borrowing, but interest payments accrue from the time debt is taken out. The loan has been assumed for 50 years, over the life of the asset.

The additional cost of borrowing shown above will be a further pressure and therefore will increase the General Fund saving requirement in 2019/20 from £42.30M to £42.73M.

22. It is important to note that the agreement for the funding is based on current status of Springwell as a local authority maintained special school. If the status of the school changes in future to an academy or a free school, it will be the Council's intention to clawback all funds (capital and revenue) in full before the school changes its status and these funds will need to be paid by the school or sponsor before conversion.

Property/Other

23. All property matters have been covered elsewhere in the report.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:

24. The power to provide and maintain educational facilities as proposed in this report is set out in the Education Act 1996

Other Legal Implications:

24. Proposals to increase pupil numbers at a special school by either 10% or 20 pupils (whichever is the lesser) require statutory proposals to be published in accordance with the School Standards & Frameworks Act 1998 and associated statutory guidance. Phase 2 consultation will be required for a minimum of 4 weeks in school term time prior to publication of statutory proposals with a further 4 week representation period. If no objections are received in the second (statutory) representation period, a decision to proceed may be delegated to officers to determine and approve the proposals. If objections are received then a further report of Cabinet will be required to consider the representations and determine the proposals. The statutory proposals will be twin tracked with procurement activity and completed prior to any binding contractual commitment to undertake the works is entered into in order to comply with statutory requirements. The Council can therefore determine not to go ahead with the expansion at any point up until the date on which the statutory proposals are determined and binding contractual commitments to complete works are entered into.
25. Works and services will be procured in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and will be required to comply with all relevant pervasive legislation including, but not limited to, the Equalities Act 2010 and associated statutory guidance on the design

	and construction / accessibility requirements for Special Schools and design for pupils with a disability.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
26.	This relates to the strategic priority for Protecting Vulnerable People and the School Improvement Plan

KEY DECISION?	Yes	
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	The school is located in the Bitterne Ward but admits children from all areas of the City	
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	Appendix 1 – Springwell School Options Appraisal	
2.	Appendix 2 – Springwell School Outline Business Case	
3.	Appendix 3 - ESIA	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.		YES
Privacy Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
Other Background Documents None		
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None	

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Southampton City Council

Springwell School

Special Educational Needs Expansion

Option Appraisal Report 05/05/15



This report, including assumptions and caveats, should be read as a whole so that no part may be taken out of context. Neither the whole nor any part of this report or any reference to it may be included in any published document, circular or statement in any way without written approval of CAPITA Property and Infrastructure Ltd. Any further report on this subject should be the subject of consultation with the author.

Job No CS/080174
Project Springwell School
Location One Guildhall Square
Above Bar Street
Southampton
SO14 7FP
Document Ref Option Appraisal Report
File reference Y:\02_Projects\CSxxxxxx - Springwell Expansion\C - Design Team\C1 - Options Appraisal
Date 05 May 2015
Prepared by C.Williams
Signature *C.Williams*
Checked by Vanessa Orekan
Signature *V. Orekan*
Authorised by E.Ellert
Signature *E.Ellert*

Appendices

A	Procurement Report
B	Client Brief
C	Accommodation Schedule

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This option appraisal study was commissioned by Southampton City Council Education team to investigate the options for expanding Springwell Special Educational Needs School in Southampton.
- 1.2 The study has been carried out by Capita Southampton on behalf of the Southampton City Council client.
- 1.3 The option appraisal study covers aspects of RIBA stage A and B (New Plan of Work Stage 1 Preparation and Brief). Further detailed feasibility will be required for taking proposals forward to RIBA stage C (New Plan of Work Stage 2 Concept Design).
- 1.4 Work Stage 2 Concept Design).
- 1.5 General Inclusions and Omissions
The scope of works for this option appraisal study was identified within the resource plan accompanying the fee proposal.
- 1.6 Investigations not requested within this study that could influence the proposals and could have an unknown cost element are (this list is not exclusive):
 - Geotechnical investigations
 - Drainage survey and flood risk assessment
 - Topographical and tree survey
 - Acoustic survey
 - Further feedback from planners and Sport England
 - Investigation into ownership constraints, easements and covenants
 - Ecological consultations
 - BREEAM pre-assessment
 - Thermal modelling

2.0 Client Brief

- 2.1 The client brief has been appended to this report. To summarise the client brief:
 - 2.1.1 The main drivers for this brief are the predicted need for increasing school places for primary age children (4-11 year olds) with special educational needs within Southampton. The current demand at Springwell School exceeds capacity, and there is a predicted need to increase the school incrementally by 2 classes per year up until 2021, totalling 16 additional classrooms and additional supporting areas.
- 2.2 Short Term plan 2016 (phase 01):
 - 2.2.1 Provision of 6 additional classroom and associated hygiene facilities by 2016 to accommodate 8 children per class.
 - 2.2.2 Additional accommodation associated with the 6 classrooms is to be agreed during the option appraisal phase. This may include a shared area, staff room, reception/sick bay, soft play and sensory room.
 - 2.2.3 This could be provided either on the current Springwell site or as a new build.
- 2.3 Longer Term Plan 2017 (phase 02):
 - 2.3.1 To provide a total of 16 new classrooms, each accommodating 8 children.
- 2.4 An accommodation schedule has been developed based on Building Bulletin 101. The school is currently consulting on this, which will be developed as part of the feasibility study. The draft accommodation schedule has been appended to this report.

3.0 Design Team

3.1 Capita have developed a series of options in conjunction with the school and Southampton City Council Client Representative. Southampton City Council Development Control and Sport England have also been consulted on the general development of options and the school's preferred option.

3.2 The Capita design team has comprised:

- Project Manager
- Architect
- Structural Engineer
- Landscape Architect
- Civil Engineer
- Drainage Engineer
- Mechanical Engineer
- Electrical Engineer
- Quantity Surveyor
- Valuer

3.3 There will be a need to appoint further specialist consultants as the project progresses.

4.0 Programme

4.1 Due to the short timescales stipulated by the client, a strategy for procurement exemption and cabinet approvals needs to be developed by the client, to ensure the timescales listed below are achievable.

4.2 A series of key dates have also been drafted out which will be developed into a master programme during feasibility stage:

4.2.1

Phase 01		
RIBA Stage A	Option Appraisal for all Phases	April '15
RIBA Stage B	Feasibility for 6 classroom block	April to May '15
RIBA Stage C	Outline Design	June '15
RIBA Stage D	Detailed Design and Planning Application	July '15
RIBA Stage E	Technical Information	July to September '15
RIBA Stage F	Production/Construction Information	September to October '15
RIBA Stage G	Tender Documents	July '15
RIBA Stage H	Negotiated Tender	August '15
RIBA Stage J	Mobilisation	September to October '15
RIBA Stage K	Construction	October '15 to July '16

4.2.2

Phase 02		
RIBA Stage A	Option Appraisal for all Phases	April '15
RIBA Stage B	Feasibility for remaining school	May to June '15
RIBA Stage C	Outline Design	July to August '15
RIBA Stage D	Detailed Design and Planning Application	September '15
RIBA Stage E	Technical Information	October to December '15
RIBA Stage F	Production/Construction Information	January to March '16
RIBA Stage G	Tender Documents	November '15
RIBA Stage H	Negotiated Tender	December to January '16
RIBA Stage J	Mobilisation	February to March '16
RIBA Stage K	Construction	April '16 to July '17
RIBA Stage L	Landscape Completion/Post Practical Completion	August to December '17

5.0 Risks

5.1 A risk workshop will be carried out during the feasibility phase of the project. There are a number of key risks associated with the project which include:

- Tight timescales not being achieved
- Procurement risks
- Costs and client budget
- Planning and statutory approvals
- Technical issues such as approval from Southern Water
- Client change of brief

6.0 Site Selection

6.1 The first stage of the option appraisal was to identify potential sites for a new build school. This initial assessment identified two potential sites:

- Area of land adjacent to Springwell School
- Old Eastpoint Centre site

6.2 The Old Eastpoint Centre site was concluded as not being viable due to:

- The site is currently leased to a private company with an option to buy. They have now abandoned the building and Southampton City Council with the assistance of Capita are in the process of re-acquiring the building. Therefore these timescales do not fit in with the client requirement of a September 2016 and 2017 completion date.
- The building is not suitable for refurbishment into a special needs school as the building is arranged on a multiple levels, is larger than required, with no one area lending itself easily to demolition, the classrooms would be located on the upper floors which is not ideal for primary aged children with special needs. The building would have to be stripped back to its original superstructure as the cladding, roofing et al is in very poor condition and is likely to contain significant amounts of asbestos.

6.3 The land adjacent to Springwell was agreed to be the most viable due to:

- The adjacency to the existing school, enabling the two buildings to operate as one Key Stage One building, and the other a Key Stage Two building.
- The land is within the ownership of Southampton City Council Education Department.
- The location provides an education 'cluster' comprising primary school and Sure Start Centre.

6.4 The main issues identified as part of the option appraisal associated with the Springwell site are:

- Planning issues associated with building on open space and former sports fields, and likely objections from members of the public.
- Ground conditions associated with an infilled gravel pit and high water table.

6.5 After the selection of the site a number of different configurations were looked at which included extending the existing school, and building a separate school building, detailed in the report as options A-E.

6.6 Subsequent to developing these options the client then requested that Capita develop a proposal to provide Early Years provision. On initial assessment, this could be located to the front of the existing school building, and should be treated as a discrete project, although developed with thought to the actual school expansion. This will form part of a separate feasibility study, and timescales will need to be agreed with the client.

7.0 Springwell School Site

The existing site at Springwell Special Educational Needs School, which will be expanded to accommodate the predicted increase in school places.



Existing Springwell School site and adjacent football pitch. (Site boundary in red.)
Scale 1:2500



View to south towards two classroom block, the existing school and playground.



View to north west towards the nature trail and tree boundary.



View to south west towards the school and play area.



View from the car par towards the main entrance of the school.

8.0 Old Eastpoint Centre Site

The Old Eastpoint Centre site that was concluded as not being viable for the new school.



Existing Old Eastpoint Centre site and adjacent leisure land. (Corporate portfolio land in yellow, leisure land in green.) Scale 1:2500



View towards the vacant Eastpoint School. (Image capture: Oct 2008; source: Google 2015)



View towards the vacant East Southampton Day Centre. (Image capture: Oct 2008; source: Google 2015)



View in the woodland area.



View from Bursledon Road towards the new Eastpoint Centre and land allocated for energy centre.

9.0 Existing Site Analysis



Sun Path Diagram
Scale 1:5000

- June 21
-Sunrise at 04:51
-Sunset at 21:23
- December 21
-Sunrise at 08:06
-Sunset at 16:02



Wind Rose Diagram
Scale 1:5000

- Wind Speed (mph)
- 2-5
 - 5-7
 - 7-10
 - 10-15
 - 15-20
 - 20+

Average Speed 7.1 mph

Generated 24 Apr 2014
Period of Record: 22 Aug 2011
- 23 Apr 2014
(Source: Iowa State University
of Science and Technology)



Access Routes
Scale 1:5000

- Site Boundary
- Entrances:
Main Vehicular Entrance
Main Pedestrian Entrance
Other Pedestrian Entrances
- Adopted Highways
- Paths:
Public Right of Way
Other Paths
- Cycle Routes:
Link Road (Convenient Route
for Cyclists)
Commuter Routes
On Road Cycle Facility
- Bus Stops



Site Boundaries, Flooding Risk and Pollution
Scale 1:5000

- Site Boundary
- Vegetation
- 4 Storey Residential Buildings
- Historic Waste
- Surface Water Flooding Risk
- Surface Water Attenuation

10.0 Existing Springwell School

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11.0 Southampton City Council's Preferred Option E

11.1 After development of a series of options and following consultation with the school, the preferred option is to develop option 'E'.

11.2 However, the highest risk in terms of this option is gaining planning and Sport England Approval. Sport England are a statutory consultee as the playing field has not been in use as a playing field within the last 5 years. Capita have consulted on behalf of the client early in the design process in an attempt to gain Sport England's support for the proposal.

Option Appraisal Parameters	Option E	
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Pedestrian access	4	4
Staff car parking	4	4
Construction access	4	2
Parent drop off	4	4
Community presence	4	4
Retention of existing landscape features	4	3
Surface water drainage	3	3
Foul water drainage	3	3
Ventilation and overheating	3	3
Incoming services	3	3
Foundations	2	2
Site levels	4	4
Planning issues	1	1
Acoustics	3	3
Subtotal	46	43
Total	89	

Option Scoring Matrix Legend	
5	Relatively minor issues to resolve
4	Provides a good solution to issues
3	Issues can be overcome with reasonable technical/design solution
2	Issues can be overcome with costly technical/design solution
1	Issues may not be surmountable

- Gas Pipe
- Water Pipe
- Electrical Supply
- Telecommunications Cable
- BT Underground Distribution Plant
- Buried High Voltage Cable
- Electric Substation
- Sewer
- Broadband
- Existing Surface Water Attenuation
- Surface Water Flooding Risk
- Historic Waste
- Close Tree Line
- Public Right of Way



Option E Site Constraints
Scale 1:1250



Option E Phase 1
Scale 1:2500



Option E Phase 2
Scale 1:2500

- Main Entrance
- Classrooms
- Practical, Music, Movement and Drama
- Learning Resource
- Halls and Dining
- Medical, Therapy and Other Support
- Staff Areas
- Storage
- Toilets and Changing
- Kitchen
- Plant
- Circulation
- Outdoor Classrooms / Play area
- Parking
- Contractor's Site Access

12.0 Costs and Procurement

12.1

12.2

Budget Estimate
Springwell Primary School
Option E - Phase 1

Dated 30th April 2015

Procurement - TBC

GFA = 930m²

Phase 1	Rate	Unit	Total
Demolition	@ £75 /m ²		£0
Budget Nett Rate			
New build	@ £1,825 /m ²	930	£1,697,250
Pre School New Build	@ £0 /m ²		£0
Refurbishment (Light)*	@ £450 /m ²		N/A
Refurbishment (Medium)*	@ £800 /m ²		N/A
Refurbishment (High)*	@ £1,100 /m ²		N/A
			£1,697,250
Contractors Preliminaries		15%	£254,588
Contractors OHP		4.00%	£78,074
			£2,029,912
Risk (design and construction) allowance		10%	£202,991 £2,232,903
Drainage	@ £50 /m ²		£46,500
External works		10%	£169,725
Site Specific Allowances and abnormals			
Ground Contamination			£7,200
Additional Groundwork's for sloping site			£3,600
Uplift for BREEAM excellent	£100 /m ²	930	£93,000
Site Water Attenuation			£9,600
Planning Gain (to Eastpoint)			£12,000
Mains services allowances			£4,800
			£346,425
Contractors Preliminaries		15%	£51,964
Contractors OHP		4.00%	£13,857
			£412,246
Risk (design and construction) allowance		10%	£41,225 £453,471
			£2,686,374
Inflation Notional Allowance for 2nd Phase	5.00% on construction elements		N/A
			£2,686,374
Professional fees - to be advised			£2,686,374 TBC
Allowance for Survey Fees	1%		£26,864
			£2,713,238
TOTAL (Excludes F&E)			£2,713,238
Loose F&E		Excluded	
Budget Estimate			£2,713,238

Assumptions

- a. Existing services can be adapted for new development
- b. Prices are at 2Q2015

Exclusions and Risks to be considered

- a Ground conditions
- b Access to building for Client/Contractor, during works
- c Asbestos other than that identified
- d Programme
- e Planning Permission
- f Existing infrastructure can support the project
- g Asbestos above any allowances made in estimate
- i Temporary Accommodation
- j Unforeseen /poor ground conditions
- k Structural surveys
- l Consumables; i.e. paper, books etc
- m Piling - further structural input required

Exclusions (as appropriate)

- a Legal Fees
- b Statutory Fees
- c Finance Costs
- d Value Added Tax
- e Local Authority Planning & Building Regulation Fees
- f Other local Authority Charges and Fees
- g Section 106/278 Agreements
- h Out of Hours Working
- i Temporary Accommodation
- j Unforeseen /poor ground conditions
- k Structural surveys
- l Consumables; i.e. paper, books etc
- m Piling - further structural input required
- n Professional fees
- o Nursery block, staff accommodation , courtyard upgrade and MUGA pitch

Plan drawings used: -

No drawings provided for budget estimate

Budget Estimate
Springwell Primary School
Option E - Phase 2

Dated 30th April 2015

Procurement - TBC

GFA = 2,982m²

Phase 2	Rate	Unit	Total
Demolition	@ £75 /m ²		£0
Budget Nett Rate			
New build	@ £1,825 /m ²	2,982	£5,442,150
Pre School New Build	@ £0 /m ²		£0
Refurbishment (Light)*	@ £450 /m ²		N/A
Refurbishment (Medium)*	@ £800 /m ²		N/A
Refurbishment (High)*	@ £1,100 /m ²		N/A
			£5,442,150
Contractors Preliminaries		15%	£816,323
Contractors OHP		4.00%	£250,339
			£6,508,812
Risk (design and construction) allowance		10%	£650,881 £7,159,693
Drainage	@ £50 /m ²		£149,100
External works (increase allowance to include MUGA pitch and new car park)		10%	£544,215
Site Specific Allowances and abnormals			
Ground Contamination			£22,800
Additional Groundwork's for sloping site			£11,400
Uplift for BREEAM excellent	£100 /m ²	2,982	£298,200
Site Water Attenuation			£30,400
Planning Gain (to Eastpoint)			£38,000
Mains services allowances			£15,200
			£1,109,315
Contractors Preliminaries		15%	£166,397
Contractors OHP		4.00%	£44,373
			£1,320,085
Risk (design and construction) allowance		10%	£132,009 £1,452,094
			£8,611,787
Inflation Notional Allowance for 2nd Phase	5.00% on construction elements		£2,721,075
			£554,658
			£163,787
			£8,775,574
Professional fees - to be advised			£8,775,574 TBC
Allowance for Survey Fees	1%		£87,756
			£8,863,330
TOTAL (Excludes F&E)			£8,863,330
Loose F&E		Excluded	
Budget Estimate			£8,863,330

Assumptions

- a. Existing services can be adapted for new development
- b. Prices are at 2Q2015

Exclusions and Risks to be considered

- a Ground conditions
- b Access to building for Client/Contractor, during works
- c Asbestos other than that identified
- d Programme
- e Planning Permission
- f Existing infrastructure can support the project
- g Asbestos above any allowances made in estimate
- i Temporary Accommodation
- j Unforeseen /poor ground conditions
- k Structural surveys
- l Consumables; i.e. paper, books etc
- m Piling - further structural input required

Exclusions (as appropriate)

- a Legal Fees
- b Statutory Fees
- c Finance Costs
- d Value Added Tax
- e Local Authority Planning & Building Regulation Fees
- f Other local Authority Charges and Fees
- g Section 106/278 Agreements
- h Out of Hours Working
- i Temporary Accommodation
- j Unforeseen /poor ground conditions
- k Structural surveys
- l Consumables; i.e. paper, books etc
- m Piling - further structural input required
- n Professional fees
- o Nursery block, staff accommodation , courtyard upgrade and MUGA pitch

Plan drawings used: -

No drawings provided for budget estimate

12.0 Costs and Procurement

- 12.1 A full procurement report is available in the appendices, which will require client sign off. Procurement will need to be addressed again during feasibility due to the risk that the client will not gain exemption to both phases 01 and 02, which will affect the timescales shown on the key dates programme.
- 12.2 It is recommended that the same contractor completes both phase 01 and 02 to achieve one point of responsibility and liability.
- 12.3 As programme is the key driver for the procurement method the prime cost contract offers the best programme and most realistic chance of achieving practical completion by July 2016 for phase 1.
Phase 2 completion for July 2017 should be sufficient for a traditional procurement approach.
- 12.4 In order to give the best chance of achieving the programme the design and procurement works need to be commissioned immediately for both phases.
- 12.5 Key dates based on a prime cost procurement listed below for phase one:
- 12.6 Reimbursement / prime cost route
Design complete: October 2015
Tender documentation complete: July 2015
Tender return: August 2015
Tender report: September 2015
Order placed: September 2015
Start on site: October 2015
Practical completion: July 2016
- 12.7 Under the Cost Reimbursement Option D we have assumed that the preliminaries will be approved by SCC legal department without any bespoke contract amendments that could cause delay.

13.0 Consultation with SCC Planners

- 13.1 A meeting with Development Control has taken place, where option E was presented. A formal pre-application advice procedure will be followed, and an application made on completion of the option appraisal. The main items discussed during the meeting included:
- 13.2 We agreed that we would apply for pre-application advice, so that planning can provide formal feedback, as well as continuing with informal consultations.
- 13.3 Development Control will contact and organise consultations with tree officers, ecology, archaeology, highways etc, rather than Capita approaching the officers directly.
- 13.4 Development Control will contact Capita regarding consultations with Sport England, as Sport England consultations need to be coordinated with planning.
- 13.5 It is council policy to retain open space, however other sites around the city have built on open space. This needs to be balanced with council's policy for improvement to education.
- 13.6 The two schools adjacent to the football pitch don't use it. The primary school has their own facilities and Springwell due to the nature of the children who attend don't need a formal full size football pitch. This helps the case for building on it, and should be included in our pre-app information.
- 13.7 The council would usually expect as part of their open spaces policy for replacement open space elsewhere. It was discussed whether improvements to existing open space could count towards this – it's a justification elsewhere in the city.
- 13.8 We talked briefly about old Eastpoint Centre site and confirmed that it is not suitable for refurbishment into a special needs school, and talked generally around whether replacement open space could be located there.
- 13.9 There is currently a requirement to achieve BREEAM excellent on the building, which will increase costs.
- 13.10 There could be a possibility of creating a hybrid application for the first and second phase - full planning application on the first phase and outline on the second phase, whilst the second phase is being developed. RP will confirm.
- 13.11 Capita to check site size, as planning may need to consult with the Environment Agency.

14.0 Consultation with Sport England

- 14.1 Capita Valuations and Estates team have opened negotiations with Sport England.
- 14.2 Sport England do not believe the playing field is exempt due to non-use (5 year rule). They therefore consider that they will be consulted as a Statutory Consultee as part of any planning application process and that they only exception that can be applied is in accordance with the Playing Field policy, E1-E5. Upon consideration of policies E1 to E5 the best approach will be either E1 or E4.
- 14.3 In terms of options:
- 14.4 E1 exception will require a detailed playing field assessment of the catchment area, identifying existing and future needs against provision. We need to discuss whether we recommend this approach. Initial thoughts are that there is probably a shortfall in quality facilities in this locality, given that there are only 2 smallish Primary Schools in the immediate catchment area, and that community/amateur sports groups probably travel elsewhere for facilities.
- 14.5 E4 – consideration needs to be given on how this is addressed and the cost of this. Whilst we are aware of a site being available, the actual replacement facility and who manages are key questions. Any new MUGA or similar would be remote from Springwell and will need to be managed. As SCC do not have this resource, a third party will need to be identified, if Springwell do not want this responsibility. A service contract arrangement will be required with a procurement exercise. There is risk that no-one would want to manage a MUGA which is 'remote' from any other facility. Additionally the identified site has a 1950's secondary school on it, so demolition costs are another factor.
- 14.6 The playing field is actually within the demise of Thornhill Primary School, who had it laid out as sports pitches each year until 2011/2012, when they decided they did not want address dog walkers issues. So, it would appear the field has been in active for 4 years. It is technically within the 'ownership' of Thornhill Primary. Southampton City Council Education team will need to approve the field for Springwell and notify Thornhill Primary accordingly.

15.0 Development of Options A to D

15.1 Options A to D were developed and then the school and client consulted on them. Following this consultation option E was developed and agreed by Southampton City Council that this is the option that should move forward to feasibility stage. The following pages summarise Options A to D.

16.0 Option A

Option Appraisal Parameters	Option A	
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Pedestrian access	3	4
Staff car parking	3	4
Construction access	4	4
Parent drop off	2	4
Community presence	2	4
Retention of existing landscape features	4	3
Surface water drainage	3	2
Foul water drainage	3	2
Ventilation and overheating	3	3
Incoming services	3	3
Foundations	3	2
Site levels	4	3
Planning issues	1	1
Acoustics	3	3
Subtotal	41	42
Total	83	

Option Scoring Matrix Legend	
5	Relatively minor issues to resolve
4	Provides a good solution to issues
3	Issues can be overcome with reasonable technical/design solution
2	Issues can be overcome with costly technical/design solution
1	Issues may not be surmountable

- Gas Pipe
- Water Pipe
- Electrical Supply
- Telecommunications Cable
- BT Underground Distribution Plant
- Buried High Voltage Cable
- Electric Substation
- Sewer
- Broadband
- Existing Surface Water Attenuation
- Surface Water Flooding Risk
- Historic Waste
- Close Tree Line
- Public Right of Way



Option A Site Constraints
Scale 1:1250



Option A Phase 1
Scale 1:2500



Option A Phase 2
Scale 1:2500

- Main Entrance
- Classrooms
- Practical, Music, Movement and Drama
- Learning Resource
- Halls and Dining
- Medical, Therapy and Other Support
- Staff Areas
- Storage
- Toilets and Changing
- Kitchen
- Plant
- Circulation
- Outdoor Classrooms / Play area
- Parking
- Contractor's Site Access

17.0 Option B

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Option Appraisal Parameters	Option B	
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Pedestrian access	3	3
Staff car parking	3	4
Construction access	2	2
Parent drop off	2	2
Community presence	2	3
Retention of existing landscape features	3	2
Surface water drainage	2	1
Foul water drainage	2	2
Ventilation and overheating	3	3
Incoming services	2	3
Foundations	2	2
Site levels	3	2
Planning issues	4	4
Acoustics	3	3
Subtotal	36	36
Total	72	

Option Scoring Matrix Legend	
5	Relatively minor issues to resolve
4	Provides a good solution to issues
3	Issues can be overcome with reasonable technical/design solution
2	Issues can be overcome with costly technical/design solution
1	Issues may not be surmountable

- Gas Pipe
- Water Pipe
- Electrical Supply
- Telecommunications Cable
- BT Underground Distribution Plant
- Buried High Voltage Cable
- Electric Substation
- Sewer
- Broadband
- Existing Surface Water Attenuation
- Surface Water Flooding Risk
- Historic Waste
- Close Tree Line
- Public Right of Way



Option B Site Constraints
Scale 1:1250



Option B Phase 1
Scale 1:2500



Option B Phase 2
Scale 1:2500

- Main Entrance
- Classrooms
- Practical, Music, Movement and Drama
- Learning Resource
- Halls and Dining
- Medical, Therapy and Other Support
- Staff Areas
- Storage
- Toilets and Changing
- Kitchen
- Plant
- Circulation
- Outdoor Classrooms / Play area
- Parking
- ⋯ Contractor's Site Access

18.0 Option C

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Option Appraisal Parameters	Option C	
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Pedestrian access	3	4
Staff car parking	3	4
Construction access	2	4
Parent drop off	2	4
Community presence	2	4
Retention of existing landscape features	3	3
Surface water drainage	2	2
Foul water drainage	2	3
Ventilation and overheating	3	3
Incoming services	2	3
Foundations	2	2
Site levels	3	3
Planning issues	4	1
Acoustics	3	3
Subtotal	36	43
Total	79	

Option Scoring Matrix Legend	
5	Relatively minor issues to resolve
4	Provides a good solution to issues
3	Issues can be overcome with reasonable technical/design solution
2	Issues can be overcome with costly technical/design solution
1	Issues may not be surmountable

- Gas Pipe
- Water Pipe
- Electrical Supply
- Telecommunications Cable
- BT Underground Distribution Plant
- Buried High Voltage Cable
- Electric Substation
- Sewer
- Broadband
- Existing Surface Water Attenuation
- Surface Water Flooding Risk
- Historic Waste
- Close Tree Line
- Public Right of Way



Option C Site Constraints
Scale 1:1250



Option C Phase 1
Scale 1:2500



Option C Phase 2
Scale 1:2500

- Main Entrance
- Classrooms
- Practical, Music, Movement and Drama
- Learning Resource
- Halls and Dining
- Medical, Therapy and Other Support
- Staff Areas
- Storage
- Toilets and Changing
- Kitchen
- Plant
- Circulation
- Outdoor Classrooms / Play area
- Parking
- ⋯ Contractor's Site Access

19.0 Option D

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Option Appraisal Parameters	Option D	
	Phase 1	Phase 2
Pedestrian access	3	3
Staff car parking	3	4
Construction access	4	4
Parent drop off	2	3
Community presence	2	3
Retention of existing landscape features	2	3
Surface water drainage	3	3
Foul water drainage	3	2
Ventilation and overheating	3	3
Incoming services	2	3
Foundations	2	2
Site levels	3	3
Planning issues	2	1
Acoustics	3	3
Subtotal	37	40
Total	77	

Option Scoring Matrix Legend	
5	Relatively minor issues to resolve
4	Provides a good solution to issues
3	Issues can be overcome with reasonable technical/design solution
2	Issues can be overcome with costly technical/design solution
1	Issues may not be surmountable

- Gas Pipe
- Water Pipe
- Electrical Supply
- Telecommunications Cable
- BT Underground Distribution Plant
- Buried High Voltage Cable
- Electric Substation
- Sewer
- Broadband
- Existing Surface Water Attenuation
- Surface Water Flooding Risk
- Historic Waste
- Close Tree Line
- Public Right of Way



Option D Site Constraints
Scale 1:1250



Option D Phase 1
Scale 1:2500



Option D Phase 2
Scale 1:2500

- Main Entrance
- Classrooms
- Practical, Music, Movement and Drama
- Learning Resource
- Halls and Dining
- Medical, Therapy and Other Support
- Staff Areas
- Storage
- Toilets and Changing
- Kitchen
- Plant
- Circulation
- Outdoor Classrooms / Play area
- Parking
- Contractor's Site Access

20.0 Structural Engineer

20.1 Sub-Structure:

20.2 The foundation designs will be effected by any number of the following items identified on site:

- 20.3 1. The new building is currently sited adjacent to the rear of the existing two classroom modular building and retaining wall / embankments. As such, any new foundations may be required to be taken further down to avoid undermining any existing footings or overloading the retaining wall itself.
- 20.4 2. Mature trees along the site boundary. An existing site investigation report has noted high plastic clays on the site which, in accordance with NHBC guidelines, may require deepening of the foundations to account for heave of the clay soils.
- 20.5 3. Historic Site Use. There is a potential that areas of the North playing field were used as both a Gravel pit and also for waste infill. As such, significant depths of contaminated made ground may be present. These may require in-situ remediation measures and either deep traditional foundations or possibly the use of a piled foundation solution incorporating reinforced concrete ground beams.

20.6 Super-Structure:

20.7 There are no significant issues considered at this stage. However it should be noted that with the proposed Phase 1 and Phase 2 works packages, access to the rear of the new Phase 2 buildings will be limited for site traffic due to the existing site levels. Access to the North of the site is likely to be through a single route North of the completed Phase 1 building.

21.0 Mechanical Engineer

21.1 Design Standards:

- British Standards & Codes of Practice
- Building Regulations - Latest Editions
- BREEAM
- Capita Standard Specification for Mechanical Engineering
- Institute of Plumbing - Plumbing Engineering Services Design Guide
- DfE Building Bulletins
- Gas Safe Installation Regulations
- B&ES Standard Specifications/Technical Notes
- Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers – Guides and Technical Memoranda
- Water Regulations

21.2 Incoming Utility Services:

21.3 Mains Water Supply

21.4 A new mains water metered connection shall be provided from within Hinkler Road to a new water meter at the site boundary. The new incoming main shall be sized to serve the domestic water services for the new school building.

21.5 Natural Gas Supply

21.6 A new mains gas metered connection shall be provided from within Hinkler Road to a new gas meter at the site boundary. The new incoming main shall be sized to serve the new LTHW heating/hot water systems and new catering equipment within the new school building.

21.7 LTHW Heating

21.8 Design Conditions:

- 21.9 External - 4 oC
- Internal 16 - 21 oC (depending on room type)

21.10 Space Heating

21.11 Space heating shall be provided from a piped distributed Low Temperature Hot water (LTHW) heating system. LTHW shall be generated by a set of floor standing/wall hung, gas-fired condensing boilers, located in a ground floor plant room. The Phase 1 building shall be considered to be served via a temporary boiler plant, until the new Plant Room located within Phase 2 is complete.

21.0 Mechanical Engineer

21.12 The low temperature hot water (LTHW) system shall be supplied with water at 80/60 oC.

21.13 LTHW will be distributed as follows:-

- Variable temperature circuit shall serve radiators, radiant panels and underfloor heating.
- Constant temperature circuit shall serve air handling plant.
- Constant temperature circuit shall serve HWS calorifier(s)/plate heat exchangers.

21.14 The variable temperature circuits shall be complete with inverter driven pump sets to maintain constant system head against the action of the thermostatic control.

21.15 The underfloor heating VT circuit shall serve localised pumped manifolds located at various locations throughout the new building. The individual underfloor heating coils serving specific rooms shall be controlled via two port control valves to facilitate specific room temperature control.

21.16 Heat Emitters

21.17 Space heating shall generally be by steel panel wall fixed radiators or ceiling mounted radiant panels with the exception of large open spaces which shall be considered for heating via an underfloor system. Radiators shall be reduced surface temperature style.

21.18 Services Installation

21.19 The mechanical services and distribution shall be arranged to allow a phased connection of the buildings.

21.20 Gas

21.21 The new incoming gas main shall enter the building via the new Plant Room. Within the new school building natural gas shall be distributed from the Plant Room to serve the new Kitchen Area.

21.22 The natural gas supply serving the new Kitchen Area shall be complete with gas shut-off solenoid valve; the service shall also be interlocked with the ventilation plant via a gas safe panel and field controls.

21.23 Flue

21.24 Provision shall be made for an external flue – twin wall stainless steel shall be utilised.

21.25 Boiler Room Ventilation

21.26 Provision of high and low level natural ventilation louvres shall to be provided.

21.27 Domestic Water Services

21.28 Cold Water

21.29 The domestic cold water services shall be mains fed. The new incoming cold water main shall enter the building via the new Plant Room.

21.30 Centralised cold water storage shall be provided and be linked to an automatically controlled variable speed booster set with duty, assist and standby pumps.

21.31 Within the new school building the boosted cold water system shall be distributed at high level from the Plant Room to serve all appliances throughout the new building

21.32 Hot Water

21.33 Hot water shall be generated via centralised high efficiency condensing direct gas fired water heater(s) or via indirect calorifier(s) heated from the main boiler plant.

21.34 The hot water system shall be supplied via the boosted cold water service. Hot water return circulation shall be provided, and outlets for children use and for the disabled shall be provide with thermostatic blending valves (temperature adjusted).

21.35 All sanitary ware shall be installed with shut-off valves and the common toilet areas shall be provided with water leak protection in accordance with BREEAM requirements.

21.36 The new hot water systems shall comply with H & S guidelines to control legionellosis, particularly HSE L8.

21.37 Ventilation Services

21.38 Natural Ventilation

21.39 The classrooms and larger spaces shall generally be naturally ventilated via manually openable windows and proprietary ventilation terminals located within the external façade and flat roof. This combination shall utilise openable windows within the summer/warmer months and external façade terminals during the winter/colder months. This combined ventilation strategy shall be utilised to provide fresh air ventilation, purge ventilation and control of summertime temperatures. These systems shall be controlled through individual room based controllers; each controller shall incorporate both temperature and air quality sensors.

21.40 Mechanical Ventilation

21.41 WC/wet areas shall be provided with ventilation systems to satisfy the requirements of the Building Regulations and it is proposed to provide time clock controlled continuous ventilation.

21.0 Mechanical Engineer

- 21.42 The WC/Wet areas shall be provided with a dedicated centralised supply and extract plant with high efficiency heat recovery.
- 21.43 Kitchen Ventilation
- 21.44 A stainless steel kitchen canopy with supply air incorporated shall be provided. Dedicated supply and extract fans shall be installed to serve the specific Kitchen ventilation requirements.
- 21.45 Above Ground Drainage
- 21.46 A single stack system of sanitary pipework shall be installed to serve all appliances and items of mechanical plant requiring a foul water connection to drain.
- 21.47 A floor gully shall be supplied within the Plant Room for condensate disposal, leakage and wash down.
- 21.48 Automatic Controls
- 21.49 The BMS controls system for the new building shall be a fully integrated automatic controls system able to undertake various and comprehensive operational / monitoring functions in order to meet with the requirements of the school, statutory requirements and to provide an energy efficient building. The system shall be capable of raising fault alarms from all plant/equipment.
- 21.50 LTHW Heating
- 21.51 School heating shall be controlled via Optimum Start Control (OSC) with early 'off' facility.
- 21.52 Frost protection to be incorporated for building 'out of hours' protection.
- 21.53 Weather compensation shall be provided to reduce energy consumption.
- 21.54 Underfloor heating shall be individually controlled room by room. Circulation pumps will be provided with inverter drives to reduce energy usage.
- 21.55 Domestic Hot Water.
- 21.56 Effective control of the calorifiers shall be achieved via 3 port motorised valve on the primary circuit to the plate heater exchanger or via in built controls on the direct gas fired water heater.
- 21.57 Metering Strategy
- 21.58 Gas shall be metered utilising secondary check meters for the Plant Room and Kitchen.
Water shall be metered utilising secondary check meters for the Plant Room and Kitchen
The various VT and CT circuits shall be complete with heat meters.

21.59 Additional sub metering shall be supplied to comply with Part L2A and BREEAM requirements.

Ventilation

21.60 Toilet accommodation fans shall be controlled via presence sensors (PIR) and time control.

21.61 The kitchen ventilation shall be manually switched and interlocked with the gas service via solenoid valve and gas safe control system.

21.62 Washroom Water Proximity Shut-Off Valves

21.63 Washroom Areas shall be provided with proximity shut off valves, controlled via occupancy sensor and solenoid valve.

21.64

Hydrotherapy Pool

21.65 The Hydrotherapy Pool shall be supplied complete with a dedicated plant room/area.

21.66 The pool shall be constructed complete with:

- 21.67 • Wall inlets
- Bottom outlets
- Drainage channel
- Circulation pipework
- Balance tank
- Vacuum system

The plant room shall accommodate:

- 21.68 • Water treatment plant
- Filtration plant
- Circulation pumps
- Plate heat exchangers
- Chemical dosing
- Controls systems

22.0 Drainage Engineer

- 22.1 Site Conditions Pertaining to Drainage.
Areas of the school site are known to suffer from regular surface water flooding, resulting in saturated boggy ground conditions and free standing water.
- 22.2 Subject to receipt of the commissioned ground investigation reports, the site identified for development under option E is believed to be outside of these ground conditions.
- 22.3 Anecdotal evidence suggests that the adverse ground conditions are caused by water running off of the playing fields and the area of adjacent woodland, where the water causes the nature trail, woodland, and lower areas of the site to be adversely affected.
- 22.4 To prevent this water causing nuisance to the proposed development, the building and its surroundings shall be constructed so as not to interdict existing flood paths, or to reduce in volume, areas of the existing site used to store flood water above ground.
- 22.5 Soils investigation reports previously conducted on the site identify that the site's high ground water levels and poor soil permeability is unsuited to the use of soakaways. These same findings are anticipated for the area of the site proposed for development.
- 22.6 Surface Water Drainage
Subject to receipt of the necessary consents from Southern Water, it is proposed that surface water from the school buildings are arranged to discharge to the public surface water sewer within Hinkler Road.
- 22.7 As with the existing school, it is proposed that surface water from both phases I and II will be attenuated via the construction of below ground surface water storage cells installed under phase I, complete with a control device sized to achieve the required discharge rate granted by Southern Water.
- 22.8 It is proposed that a petrol interceptor be installed under phase I to serve the carpark and access roads, in order to prevent hydro-carbons (petrol, diesel, engine oil) from vehicles contaminating the site's surface water run-off.
- 22.9 It should be noted that Southern Water classify surface water as being rainwater collected from roofs only, therefore surface water originating from soft and hard landscaping, carparks, playgrounds, and Multi-use games areas cannot be discharged to Southern Waters Sewers without expressed consent from Southern Water. Until this consent is received, the project remains at risk as we have no alternative means of disposing of surface water originating from these areas.
- 22.10 Subject to the findings of the BREEAM assessment, to assist in achieving an "Excellent BREEAM rating" an option remains for a system of rain water harvesting being employed to collect a small percentage of the surface water from the roof of the building for the flushing of WCs, urinals and for the controlled irrigation of landscaping.
- 22.11 Subject to the receipt of the appropriate consents to discharge from Southern Water, it is proposed that
- 22.12 surface water collected by the MUGA be attenuated within the MUGA's sub-base construction, and arranged to drain at an attenuated rate into the public sewer.
- 22.13 Foul Water Drainage
Subject to the receipt of the necessary consents from Southern Water, it is proposed that a new duty/standby pumping station and chamber be installed under phase I to serve both phases of the proposed school. This pumping station will be arranged to discharge foul water via a dedicated pumping main to the public foul water sewer.
- 22.14 To minimise the risk of the drains serving the kitchen becoming obstructed by grease and fats, a below ground grease trap is proposed to serve the new school kitchens
- 22.15 To permit the construction of phase II, the existing 80mm MDPE pumping main serving the existing school's foul water pumping station will require local diversion away from the foot print of the proposed building.
- 22.16 Risks:
- 22.17 Requests for consents have yet to be submitted to Southern Water for foul and surface water connections into the public sewers. Until a favourable consent is granted the provision of suitable drainage to site cannot be assured.
- 22.18 A request for consent has yet to be submitted to Southern Water for the discharge of surface water arising from soft and hard landscaping, carparks, playgrounds, and Multi-use games areas. Until this consent is received the project is at risk of not being able to dispose of large volumes of surface water drainage.

23.0 Electrical Engineer

23.1 Main Electrical Supply

23.2 The existing incoming power supply is fused at 200A. A load monitor was connected on the main supply between the 19th and 23rd January 15 and the highest average current readings were as follows.

23.3 L1 – 79A
L2 – 97A
L3 – 86A

23.4 There is enough power to supply the new Phase 1 teaching block from the existing power supply. When the detailed design is carried out for Phase 2 an analysis will have to be carried to determine whether there is enough power available to supply Phase 2, this will be dependent on the Phase 2 the power requirements.

23.5 Data Fibre Optic Cable

23.6 Springwell School is connected to the SCC school network via a connection to Thornhill Primary School using a fibre optic cable crossing the playing field in a duct between the 2 schools. The exact position of this cable and duct needs to be identified as it may affect the building of Phase 1 but will definitely affect the building of Phase 2. It would better, if possible, terminate the cable in the new school and then connect the new and old schools together using a new cable. This will mean down time for Springwell school whilst this work is being carried out.

24.0 Conclusions

Option Appraisal Parameters	Option A		Option B		Option C		Option D		Option E	
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 1	Phase 2
Pedestrian access	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
Staff car parking	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4
Construction access	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	2
Parent drop off	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	3	4	4
Community presence	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	3	4	4
Retention of existing landscape features	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	3
Surface water drainage	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Foul water drainage	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
Ventilation and overheating	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Incoming services	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Foundations	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Site levels	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Planning issues	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	1
Acoustics	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Subtotal	41	42	36	36	36	43	37	40	46	43
Total	83		72		79		77		89	

Option Scoring Matrix Legend	
5	Relatively minor issues to resolve
4	Provides a good solution to issues
3	Issues can be overcome with reasonable technical/design solution
2	Issues can be overcome with costly technical/design solution
1	Issues may not be surmountable

✓ **! Sport England**
! Procurement



Option A



Option B



Option C



Option D



Option E



SPRINGWELL SCHOOL EXPANSION

PROCUREMENT REPORT

FOR SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL

April 2015

CAPITA SYMONDS

Document Control

Capita Document No:		CS/xxxxx	
Status: Final			
	Name	Signature	Date
Prepared By:	Paul Hodder		April 2015
Checked:			
Approved:	Harry Maitland		April 2015

Revision Record

Rev	Date	By	Summary	Checked	Approved

This report, including assumptions and caveats, should be read as a whole so that no part may be taken out of context. Neither the whole nor any part of this report or any reference to it may be included in any published document, circular or statement in any way without written approval of CAPITA SYMONDS. Any Cabinet or further report on this subject should be the subject of consultation with the author in accordance with normal procedures.

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- 2 Programme
- 3 Procurement
- 4 Conclusion
- 5 Recommendation and Instruction to Proceed

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform the Client, Southampton City Council, on the procurement options available to expand Springwell School to provide 16 new classrooms including associated facilities.
- 1.2 The SCC brief is to appraise the potential to expand the school which requires a phased approach to deliver a minimum 6 new classrooms and associated facilities by September 2016 and a total of 16 new classrooms by September 2017.

2.0 Programme

- 2.1 The objective is to achieve a phased opening in September 2016 and September 2017 for the new school academic year. The works are not yet fully scoped and will depend on cost and budget available.
- 2.2 In order for the building to be ready for the new academic school year, practical completion will be required in July 2016 and July 2017 for the school to have sufficient time to be trained and fit the classrooms out.
- 2.3 Phase 1 start on site date with an approximate 10 month site programme would therefore need to start on site by October 2015. Phase 2 start on site date with an approximate 16 month site programme would need to start on site by April 2016.
- 2.4 Phase 1 start date cannot be achieved by SCC's normal procurement process, therefore alternative procurement routes are examined below with time being the critical element to the procurement route recommendation.
- 2.5 The alternative methods to traditional procurement have focussed on fast tracking procurement methods.
- 2.6 The critical path of the programme will vary with the potential procurement options and degree of fast tracking between design, procurement and construction.

Achieving the earliest start on site will give the earliest completion date and the following pre contract activities are critical path activities whichever procurement route is adopted:

- Production of design drawings and specification
- Preparation of tender documentation including preliminaries and pricing documents

3.0 Procurement Route

3.1 The programme is the highest priority and the scope of works will be adjusted to achieve the best result within the budget and time constraints. The procurement options have been reviewed to achieve September 2016 for phase 1.

3.2 There are a number of options including:-

A Design and tender traditional procurement

B Design and Build

C Remeasurement or approximate / provisional works contract

D Prime Cost reimbursement contract with early appointment of contractor

3.3 Option A – Design and tender traditional procurement

Cost - This offers the greatest degree of cost certainty prior to entering into the construction contract, however the costs are not known for certain until the tenders are returned and this will leave little scope to alter the scope of works without significant programme delay should the cost exceed the budget.

Programme – This method is the slowest pre contract and overall programme as there is no overlap between design and procurement of the Contractor. Therefore practical completion by July 2016 would not be achieved using traditional procurement.

Quality – The completion of the design early in the process and use of traditional management processes allows the workmanship and specification to be clearly defined and understood and should produce a good degree of certainty of the standard of quality.

Risk – Due to the critical nature of the timescale for this project, if a traditional procurement route was chosen then the client would need to investigate a contingency plan for providing temporary accommodation until the phase 1 construction works are complete.

3.4 Option B – Design and Build

Cost – As with traditional procurement route design and build offers cost certainty by having an agreed lump sum contract at commencement of the works. Variations from the brief post contract however can be expensive and difficult to arrange due to not having a full pricing document which would be prepared under traditional procurement.

Programme – This route enables an earlier commencement on site by allowing some overlap with design and construction. Depending on how far the employers requirements are taken the client would have to commit to a concept design early in order for sufficient overlap to save time pre contract. This option would still struggle to meet the programme due to the requirement of agreeing the contract sum and accepting the contractor's proposals before commencing on time.

Quality – The complexity of the works would need expertise which the Contractor could benefit the project with buildability experience during design. The client however has little involvement in design development which may be compromised by the contractor with the quality of their contractor proposals.

Risk – This route means the contractor takes single point responsibility on design and construction, however the contractor taking the risk may compromise either the price or the quality of the building.

3.5 Option C – Remeasurement or approximate / provisional works contract.

Cost – The scope of the works would not be fully known at time of tender and Contractor appointment and provisional sums, approximate quantities and the like would be used as a tender pricing document. The contract sum set at contractor appointment would be used as a target and the scope of the works adjusted during the course of the contract to suit the budget available as costs are firmed up.

Programme – The scope of the works would need to be determined as far as possible for pricing (based on stage D design) on a fixed rate basis to obtain any greater cost certainty advantage over a pure reimbursement contract. There would still therefore need to be a design period and a procurement period though the production of pre contract design and pricing information would be part complete at time of entering into the contract which would give some fast tracking of design, procurement and works on site. There are not significant fast tracking benefits from this method and the reduction in the programme would not be as significant as the prime cost contract.

Quality - The later completion of parts of the design should not affect the quality of workmanship and may allow more time to review specification and have Contractor input into products available, however certainty of quality standard achievable within budget would not be achieved until later in the process.

Risk – The risks of discovery are still present in this method, particularly for elements that have not been fully designed and specified though there is more degree of certainty of cost at point of entering into contract than a prime cost contract. However in an improving Contractors market the tendering contractors will be reluctant to take risks and this may reflect in a higher tender return and less value for money than a prime cost contract.

3.6 Prime Cost reimbursement contract (JCT) with early appointment of Contractor

Cost – Preliminaries and mark ups are priced in competition based on the scope of works known at time of tender. The works are instructed during the course of the contract and the mechanism for reimbursement is a combination of buying work packages from the sub contract market on an open book basis with the selected Contractor and professional team working together and direct labour material and plant costs both with tendered mark ups.

There is a reduced potential for mistakes in this system as the Contractor is more likely to understand the scope of the works and interfaces between the packages are reviewed and due allowances made. The intention would be to scope the works and make Prime Cost Sum Allowances for Sub Contract Packages together with mark up percentages on direct labour materials and plant. The team will work together to obtain best value from the sub contract market throughout the contract. Post contract design team and in particular QS input would be quite extensive under this system and there would be a case for a part time site based QS to record and agree the Contractors records and costs.

Programme – There would still need to be a competitive tender process based on preliminaries and mark up percentages on actual costs however this would be fairly quick with minimal tender documentation required. The procurement process to appoint a Main Contractor can fast track with the design. The design can then fast track with the procurement of the works packages and the construction works on site to optimise programme delivery. This type of contract is often used on completion contracts when a Contractor has become insolvent.

Quality – The later completion of parts of the design should not affect the quality of workmanship and may allow more time to review specification and have Contractor input into products available, however certainty of quality standard achievable within budget would not be achieved until later in the process.

Risk - The risks of discovery are still present in this method, particularly for elements that have not been fully designed and specified. The works need to be fully scoped at tender stage in order to mitigate the risk that the Contractor may ask for additional preliminaries or extension of time due to increased scope.

There is also a risk that the Contractor may exaggerate the resource required to complete the works however this can be mitigated by tendered using lump sum packages for major work elements, monitoring and recording works on site by a part time site QS presence.

These are the only cost risks and in an improving Contractors market the end price may be better by using a low risk contract for the Contractors.

This contract is not a standard SCC contract and there will not be appropriate contract amendments for this form of contract. We would recommend that a JCT standard form of contract without amendments is used as this is recognised as a fair contract and will encourage good tenders. Should SCC want to prepare contract amendments particular to this contract then this may take longer than the normal 3 week period for approval of preliminaries.

4.0 Conclusion

- 4.1 As programme is the key driver for the procurement method the prime cost contract offers the best programme and most realistic chance of achieving practical completion by July 2016 for phase 1.
Phase 2 completion for July 2017 should be sufficient for a traditional procurement approach.
- 4.2 In order to give the best chance of achieving the programme the design and procurement works need to be commissioned immediately for both phases.
- 4.3 Key dates based on a prime cost procurement listed below for phase 1:

Reimbursement / prime cost route

Design complete: October 2015

Tender documentation complete: July 2015

Tender return: August 2015

Tender report: September 2015

Order placed: September 2015

Start on site: October 2015

Practical completion: July 2015

NB Under the Cost Reimbursement Option D we have assumed that the preliminaries will be approved by SCC legal department without any bespoke contract amendments that could cause delay.

We have used a similar approach using the prime cost procurement method for the Oaklands Swimming Pool refurbishment project.

5.0 Recommendation and Instruction to Proceed

- 5.1 The best value would be achieved by the prime cost form of contract which offers the fastest programme for phase 1.
- 5.2 Design and procurement works should be commissioned immediately in order to achieve fastest programme albeit that this may be abortive should the scheme not receive approval to proceed at cabinet.
- 5.3 The city council will require obtaining an exemption to phase 1 for carrying out this procurement route as this does not fall in the 2015 procurement rules.

5.4 Instruction to Proceed for Phase 1

Option 1:	Traditional	<input type="checkbox"/>
Option 2:	Design and Build	<input type="checkbox"/>
Option 3:	Re-measurement Contract	<input type="checkbox"/>
Option 4:	Prime Cost Reimbursement (Recommended)	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.5 Instruction to Proceed for Phase 2

Option 1:	Traditional (Recommended)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Option 2:	Design and Build	<input type="checkbox"/>
Option 3:	Re-measurement Contract	<input type="checkbox"/>
Option 4:	Prime Cost Reimbursement	<input type="checkbox"/>

The Corporate Authority for entering into this is given by the following Cabinet/Council minutes.

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Signed

Printed

On behalf of Southampton City Council

Date

Springwell Primary Special Educational Needs School Expansion

Client Brief - Supporting Information
10 April 2015

Rev A

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background:

This document supports the Client Initial Outline Brief Document.

1.2 Property Title and Address:

Springwell LD School
Hinkler Road
Southampton

1.3 Project Name:

Primary Special Educational Needs School Expansion

1.4 Budget Holder

Education – Southampton City Council

1.5 Client Project Manager

Maureen Read – Southampton City Council

1.6 Budget Provision

The budget is to be confirmed by the client, and will be refined as the project progresses.

1.7 Introduction

The main drivers for this brief are the predicted need for increasing school places for primary age children (4-11 year olds) with special educational needs within Southampton. The current demand at Springwell School exceeds capacity, and there is a predicted need to increase the school incrementally by 2 classes per year up until 2021, totalling 16 additional classrooms and additional supporting areas.

2. Project Objectives and Critical Timescales

The project objectives include:

2.1 Short Term plan 2016

- 2.1.1 Provision of 6 additional classroom and associated hygiene facilities by 2016 to accommodate 8 children per class.
- 2.1.2 Additional accommodation associated with the 6 classrooms is to be agreed during the option appraisal phase. This may include a shared area, staff room, reception/sick bay, soft play and sensory room.
- 2.1.3 This could be provided either on the current Springwell site as a new build.

2.2 Longer Term Plan 2017

- 2.2.1 To provide a total of 16 new classrooms, each accommodating 8 children.

2.3 To provide associated supporting facilities to create a new build school for Year R and Key Longer Term Plan 2017

- 2.3.1 To provide a total of 16 new classrooms, each accommodating 8 children.
- 2.3.2 To provide associated supporting facilities to create a new build school for Year R and Key Stage One Children.
- 2.3.3 The additional 6 classroom accommodation previously provided could be incorporated into the Special Educational Need's school provision, either as teaching or support spaces. This should be developed on either the existing Springwell site, or the adjacent football pitch.

2.4 Loss of Open Space

- 2.4.1 The area of wooded land to the east of the East Point Centre should be used to negotiate the loss of open space if the football pitch is to be built upon.
- 2.4.2 This area of land is currently within Southampton City Council's Leisure portfolio. Therefore SCC Education will open dialogue with Leisure to ensure they are in agreement with the proposals.

2.5 Contingency Plan

- 2.5.1 Southampton City Council should also be addressing a contingency plan if the provision of a new build 6 classroom block, or new build school within the above timescales proves to be unviable. This should be addressed concurrently to developing the above design.

2.6 September 2015 Provision

- 2.6.1 Southampton City Council will be addressing the need to provide accommodation for the anticipated September 2015 intake, as a separate exercise.

3. Project Design Brief

- 3.1 The new building and school grounds should be designed to comply in the first instance with Building Bulletin 102 – Designing for Disabled Children and Children with Special Educational Needs and achieve statutory compliance.
- 3.2 The accommodation and design should be developed through consultation with key stakeholders, such as:
- Southampton City Council Client Representative
 - Springwell School
 - Capita Design Team, including specialist consultants
 - Southampton City Council Development Control
 - Sport England
 - Southampton City Council Building Control
- 3.3 The new design will require a high need for safety and security. The support spaces need to include sensory rooms, soft play, hydrotherapy and specialist changing areas.
- The generic designation in BB102 that represents a best fit for the needs of the school children is: Range B – Pupils' needs cover a wide range, including moderate or severe learning difficulties, speech, language and communication needs, and ASD. No children have profound and multiple learning difficulties. Some pupils are ambulant, some more active or have behaviour needs but others may have minor physical disabilities. Some may have severe sensory impairment. Support spaces include sensory rooms, soft play, and therapy bases such as speech and language therapy or sensory support. A few children use mobility aids
- 3.4 At the outset of the project a Design Quality Indicator Workshop should be held, by an independent facilitator to help develop the detailed brief.
- 3.5 The Design Quality Indicator (DQI) is a process that enables every aspect of design quality to be assessed at each stage of the construction process, from inception to post occupancy analysis.
- 3.6 DQI empowers stakeholders to be actively involved, through structured workshops and online tools, with construction and design professionals, to set targets against which to review design quality. The workshops are professionally mediated by an accredited DQI Facilitator.
- 3.7 DQI focuses the design and construction team on the needs of the end user as it:
- creates a sense of ownership by engaging users throughout the process;
 - enables feedback and learning for future projects;
 - generates a simple graphic profile that indicates the strengths and weaknesses of a design or existing building;
 - provides an agenda for briefing and design reviews;
 - provides benchmarking information in the form of Facilitator's Reports.

4. The Project Plan

4.1 Development of Accommodation Schedule and Brief

- 4.1.1 Develop accommodation brief based on BB102, and with input from key stakeholders such as the school, Southampton City Council, Development Control and Sport England
- 4.1.2 Hold DQI workshop to inform the project brief and accommodation schedule.

4.2 Investigate Potential Sites for a New School

- 4.2.1 Identify potential sites for new school, and assess key risks associated with each site
- 4.2.2 Carry out option appraisal on selected site or sites – detailed below

4.3 Programme

- 4.3.1 An initial assessment of programme should be carried out for the short term solution and for delivering a complete new school. This should be provided at the outset of the project, and be accompanied by associated risks. This should be updated as the project progresses
- 4.3.2 A detailed master programme should then be developed, including the short term and longer term plan for school delivery. Southampton City Council will provide dates and timescales for items such as cabinet approvals, funding applications etc.

4.4 Development of Option Appraisal

An option appraisal should be carried out that assesses the selected site or sites, in conjunction with providing the additional 6 classroom accommodation for 2016. The option appraisal should include:

- Options on master plan for site, including a single storey and two storey option
- Options showing short term provision and phasing
- Procurement options
- Risks
- Investigation into exemption from procurement procedures for short term provision
- Budget assessment of costs
- Input from key members of the design team and stakeholders

4.5 Provision of Short Term Solution – 6 Classrooms

- 4.5.1 Due to the critical timescales for delivery of the short term option of 6 classrooms, a detailed feasibility study should be commenced into the provision of the 6 classroom accommodation whilst the option appraisal is being completed.
- 4.5.2 The project should then be progressed to PSCON 11-16, for RIBA Stage delivery C-L.

4.6 Provision of New School

Following the option appraisal, the scheme for the new school should then be progressed to a detailed feasibility study. After the feasibility has been completed the scheme should be progressed to PSCON 11-16, for RIBA Stage C-L delivery.

5. The Design Team and Surveys/Investigations

5.1 Core Design Team

5.1.1 The property consultant team will be Capita, One Guildhall Square, Southampton.

5.1.2 The disciplines making up the core design team will comprise:

- Project manager
- Architects
- Structural engineers
- Civil Engineers
- Landscape architects
- Drainage engineers
- Quantity Surveyors
- Mechanical Engineers
- Electrical Engineers
- Thermal modellers

5.1.3 The above consultants will be involved at the appropriate stages of the project. For example, at the option appraisal stage it will be necessary only to involve a selection of the above consultants

5.2 Specialist Consultants

5.2.1 The requirement for specialist consultants will be assessed as the project progresses, and may include:

- Arboriculturists
- Acoustic Engineers
- Fire Engineers
- Breeam assessors
- Ecologists
- Traffic consultants

5.2.2 The Valuation and Estates team will also need to be involved during the site selection stage and provide input into land ownership, easement and covenant issues.

5.2.3 An independent DQI Facilitator should also be appointed by Southampton City Council to facilitate a DQI workshop during the start of the project.

5.3 Surveys/Investigations

5.3.1 The existing information on the selected sites should be reviewed and the need for additional surveys and investigations identified. Additional surveys should be commissioned at an appropriate early stage, and may include:

- Acoustic survey
- Topographical survey
- Ground investigations
- Tree survey

- Ecology surveys
- Flood risk assessments

5.3.2 The need for the above surveys and further surveys/investigation is to be assessed as the project progresses.

6. Additional Information

Following a meeting at Springwell Primary School 26th March 2015, the following items were identified and need to be considered further when developing the brief during option appraisal and feasibility stages:

- The school suggested that the new school could be for Year R and Key Stage 1 intake;
- The new design will need to address parking issues, in terms of parents dropping off and collecting their children, coaches, staff parking etc.;
- There are significant surface water drainage issues and flooding on the current Springwell site;
- Landownership needs to be addressed, for examples easements and covenants and rights of way on existing football pitches and areas of land generally;
- There is a high ratio of staff to children, the school have suggested a ratio of 1:1;
- The school have highlighted that the arrangement of hygiene rooms and WCs work well in the existing school.
- Use of current hall is at its maximum during lunchtime, if the school expands they would need to introduce double sitting of lunches would mean extending lunchtime sessions, and compressing times when the hall can be used for other activities. Children are also collected from the school hall, so if the school was increased in capacity the hall would struggle to accommodate all children during collection times.
- If the school is to expand additional staff space is required, as the school already exceeds capacity in terms of staff.
- There are poor acoustics in the existing classroom building to the east of the school.

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**Springwell Expansion
Accommodation Schedule**



Date: 02.04.2015

Revision: 01

Issue date:

RANGE		B			
F.E.		*			
PUPIL PLACES		128			
TYPE OF SPACE	BB102 Notes	Area (m ²)	No. of rooms	Total area (m ²)	Further notes
CLASSROOM/BASES	1				
reception		65	2	130	
KS1 KS2		60	14	840	
PRACTICAL SPACES	2				
art/science/D&T		29	1	29	
food tech		29	1	29	
MUSIC/MOVEMENT/DRAMA	3				
music drama/group room		69	1	69	
LEARNING RESOURCE SPACES					
small group room	4	12	8	96	
library	5	23	1	23	
ICT (class/resource)		23	1	23	
SEN resource base	6	35	1	35	
HALLS & DINING	7				
hall		115	1	115	
dining		143	1	143	
MEDICAL, THERAPY & OTHER SUPPORT					
medical/school nurse's room	8	15	1	15	as 2FE (B)
physiotherapy		30	1	30	as 1.5 FE (D)
therapy/specialist support	9	15	1	15	as 2FE (B)
sensory room/studio	10	24	1	24	as 2FE (B)
hydrotherapy	11	85	1	85	as 1.5 FE (D)
social skill/'home' base	12	46	1	46	ratio increased as FE (A)
soft play		24	1	24	as 2FE (B)
calming room		10	1	10	as 2FE (B)
parents' room		15	1	15	as 2FE (B)
STAFF AREAS					
reception/admin		23	1	23	
head teacher		15	1	15	as 2FE (B)
deputy		10	1	10	
premises manager		10	1	10	
meeting/ training room		29	1	29	
visiting professionals' office		15	1	15	as 2FE (B)
staff room		69	1	69	
staff preparation room		29	1	29	
STORAGE					
coats & bags		3	16	48	
mobility equipment (bays)		5	16	70	as 2FE (B)
classroom resources		4	16	56	as 2FE (B)
art/science/D&T resources		4	1	4	as 2FE (B)
food tech resources		3	1	3	as 2FE (B)
drama/music store		8	1	8	as 2FE (B)
library store		4	1	4	as 2FE (B)
ICT store		4	1	4	as 2FE (B)
SEN resource base store		4	1	4	as 2FE (B)
PE store		12	1	12	
furniture	13	14	1	14	
extended/community use		8	1	8	as 2FE (B)
social skills base		2	2	4	ratio increased as FE (A)
medical/communication aids/equipment		5	1	5	as 2FE (B)
therapy store		4	1	4	as 2FE (B)

oxygen cylinders					
pool store (chemicals)	6	1	6	as 1.5 FE (D)	
visiting professionals' store	2	1	2	as 2FE (B)	
meeting/training store	2	1	2	as 2FE (B)	
equipment store	6	1	6		
admin store	14	4	1	4	as 2FE (B)
central teaching resources	23	1	23		
premises store	9	1	9	as 2FE (B)	
cleaner's store	2	3	6	as 2FE (B)	
general stores	15	10	1	10	as 2FE (B)
external store (PE/play equipment)	12	1	12		
external store (maintenance)	10	1	10	as 2FE (B)	
TOTAL NET AREA			2334		
TOILETS AND CHANGING					
pupil toilets	16	8	16	128	
pupil hygiene	17	15	8	136	
laundry		6	1	6	
pupil changing - hall	18	16	3	48	
pupil changing - pool	19	30	2	60	as 1.5 FE (D)
staff toilets		4	7	28	
disabled toilets	20	4	3	12	
staff change and lockers		15	3	45	
staff change - hall		4	3	12	
staff change - pool		4	3	12	as 1.5 FE (D)
KITCHEN					
kitchen		58	1	58	
servery		12	1	12	
kitchen office		6	1	6	as 2FE (B)
kitchen food store		6	1	6	as 2FE (B)
kitchen refuse store		6	1	6	as 2FE (B)
kitchen cleaner		2	1	2	as 2FE (B)
kitchen toilet change		4	1	4	as 2FE (B)
OTHER					
plant		86	1	86	
pool plant		20	1	20	as 1.5 FE (D)
file server		4	1	4	
circulation % GA	21		25%	766	
partitions % GA			4%	121	
TOTAL NON-NET AREA			1578		
TOTAL GROSS AREA			3912		

Range types:

Range A

Pupils have behaviour, emotional and social difficulties as their main SEN. (Typically there are more boys than girls.) Pupils are mostly ambulant, very active, rarely have physical disabilities but need more personal space for their behaviour needs. There may be outreach programmes with local schools or links with a local pupil referral unit. There is a high need for storage for safety, security and to minimise distractions in class, but items of equipment are less bulky than at other special schools.

Range B

Pupils' needs cover a wide range, including moderate or severe learning difficulties, speech, language and communication needs, and ASD. No children have profound and multiple learning difficulties. Some pupils are ambulant, some are active or have behaviour needs but others may have minor physical disabilities. Some may have severe sensory impairment. Support spaces include sensory rooms, soft play (primary), and therapy bases such as speech and language therapy or sensory support, but no hydrotherapy. A few children use mobility aids.

Range D⁴

Pupils' needs cover a wide range, including moderate or severe learning difficulties, speech, language and communication needs, and severe ASD. More than 50 per cent have profound and multiple learning difficulties. Some pupils are ambulant and active, some may have behaviour needs but others (more than 50 per cent) have significant physical disabilities. Most of the children have sensory impairments and many have multiple disabilities. Support spaces include sensory rooms, soft play (mainly primary), hydrotherapy, physiotherapy and specialist changing rooms. The areas allow for the use and storage of mobility equipment.

4. For schools with less than 50 per cent of pupils with profound and multiple learning difficulties or significant physical difficulties (range C), schedules would be similar to those shown for range D but with marginally less area overall.

BB102 Primary schedule notes Notes:

1. Groups up to 8. Direct access to external area ideally, safety and security issues need careful consideration.
2. Could take place in zoned area of classroom if big enough but consider hygiene and safety.
3. Possible use for breakfast/after-school clubs, maybe sliding folding doors to hall. Range A school use dining room for music/drama.
4. One between two classrooms, average size shown.
5. Separate library or combined with ICT resource below.
6. Timetabled for extra support to small groups e.g. children with PMLD or ASD.
7. Sliding folding doors between gives flexibility.
8. Second room as nurse's room needed if high % PMLD.
9. Depends on children's needs, e.g. speech and language base, VI/HI support.
10. One large or two small spaces.
11. 24m² pool with 2–2.5m wide surround.
12. Two small spaces or one large space e.g. to simulate family living room or for nurture group room, can be used in conjunction with food tech.
13. Tables and chairs to clear hall.
14. Stationery and secure records.
15. Bulk items.
16. Ratio of boys to girls to be considered, especially in type A. May need to be larger if community use.
17. Size depends on layout chosen.
18. Ratio of boys to girls to be considered especially in type A. May need to be larger if community use.
19. Including showers, toilets and lockers.
20. Additional toilets may be required to meet Building Regulations ADM, depending on layout.
21. Includes reception area and secure lobby.

Springwell Expansion
Accommodation Schedule
6 classrooms



Date: 21.04.2015
Revision: 02
Issue date:

RANGE		B			
F.E.		*			
PUPIL PLACES		48			
TYPE OF SPACE	BB102 Notes	Area (m ²)	No. of rooms	Total area (m ²)	Further notes
CLASSROOM/BASES	1				
KS1 KS2		60	6	360	
HALLS AND DINING					
Dining/activity space		120	1	120	divided to 2 classrooms - phase 02
MEDICAL, THERAPY & OTHER SUPPORT					
sensory room/studio	10	24	1	24	as 2FE (B)
soft play		24	1	24	as 2FE (B)
STAFF AREAS					
reception/admin		20	1	20	
staff room		28	1	28	
STORAGE					
coats & bags		2	7	14	
classroom resources		4	7	28	as 2FE (B)
medical/communication aids/equipment		5	1	5	as 2FE (B)
equipment store		5	1	5	
cleaner's store		2	1	2	as 2FE (B)
TOTAL NET AREA				630	
TOILETS AND CHANGING					
pupil toilets	16	8	6	48	
pupil hygiene	17	15	1	15	
laundry		6	1	6	
staff toilets		4	3	12	
OTHER					
plant		32	1	32	
file server		4	1	4	
circulation % GA	21		25%	158	
partitions % GA			4%	25	
TOTAL NON-NET AREA				300	
TOTAL GROSS AREA				930	

Range types:

Range A

Pupils have behaviour, emotional and social difficulties as their main SEN. (Typically there are more boys than girls.) Pupils are mostly ambulant, very active, rarely have physical disabilities but need more personal space for their behaviour needs. There may be outreach programmes with local schools or links with a local pupil referral unit. There is a high need for storage for safety, security and to minimise distractions in class, but items of equipment are less bulky than at other special schools.

Range B

Pupils' needs cover a wide range, including moderate or severe learning difficulties, speech, language and communication needs, and ASD. No children have profound and multiple learning difficulties. Some pupils are ambulant, some are active or have behaviour needs but others may have minor physical disabilities. Some may have severe sensory impairment. Support spaces include sensory rooms, soft play (primary), and therapy bases such as speech and language therapy or sensory support, but no hydrotherapy. A few children use mobility aids.

Range D⁴

Pupils' needs cover a wide range, including moderate or severe learning difficulties, speech, language and communication needs, and severe ASD. More than 50 per cent have profound and multiple learning difficulties. Some pupils are ambulant and active, some may have behaviour needs but others (more than 50 per cent) have significant physical disabilities. Most of the children have sensory impairments and many have multiple disabilities. Support spaces include sensory rooms, soft play (mainly primary), hydrotherapy, physiotherapy and specialist changing rooms. The areas allow for the use and storage of mobility equipment.

4. For schools with less than 50 per cent of pupils with profound and multiple learning difficulties or significant physical difficulties (range C), schedules would be similar to those shown for range D but with marginally less area overall.

BB102 Primary schedule notes Notes:

1. Groups up to 8. Direct access to external area ideally, safety and security issues need careful consideration.
2. Could take place in zoned area of classroom if big enough but consider hygiene and safety.
3. Possible use for breakfast/after-school clubs, maybe sliding folding doors to hall. Range A school use dining room for music/drama.
4. One between two classrooms, average size shown.
5. Separate library or combined with ICT resource below.
6. Timetabled for extra support to small groups e.g. children with PMLD or ASD.
7. Sliding folding doors between gives flexibility.
8. Second room as nurse's room needed if high % PMLD.
9. Depends on children's needs, e.g. speech and language base, VI/Hi support.
10. One large or two small spaces.
11. 24m² pool with 2–2.5m wide surround.
12. Two small spaces or one large space e.g. to simulate family living room or for nurture group room, can be used in conjunction with food tech.
13. Tables and chairs to clear hall.
14. Stationery and secure records.
15. Bulk items.
16. Ratio of boys to girls to be considered, especially in type A. May need to be larger if community use.
17. Size depends on layout chosen.
18. Ratio of boys to girls to be considered especially in type A. May need to be larger if community use.
19. Including showers, toilets and lockers.
20. Additional toilets may be required to meet Building Regulations ADM, depending on layout.
21. Includes reception area and secure lobby.



Outline Business Case

Project Title: Springwell Phase 2

Transformation Stream:

Business Area:

Project Sponsor: Jo Cassey

Project Manager/ Lead: Maureen Read

Document Version & Status: Version 3 (DRAFT)

Date: 15 January 2016

Author: Maureen Read

Overview and Document Control

Revision History

Version	Date	Authors	Description of Changes
1	22 Dec 2015	Maureen Read	First Draft
2	6 January 2016	Maureen Read	Amendments/additions following meetings with David Cooper & Tammy Marks
3	15 Jan 2016	Maureen Read	Amendments requested by Principal Education Officer

Distribution

Version	Date	Name	Title
1	10 Dec 2015	Jo Cassey Dave Cuerden	Principal Officer – Education and Early Years Finance Manger
	8 Jan 2016	Nigel Mullen	Business & Account Manager, Property Services
	22 Dec 2015	David Cuerden	Finance Manager
2	22 Dec 2015	Tammy Marks	SEND Project Manager
	22 Dec 2015	David Cooper	Schools Organisation & Strategy Manager
3	14 Jan 2016	Tammy Marks	SEND Project Manager
3	15 Jan 2016	Maureen Read	Project Manager

Approvals

Version	Date	Name	Title

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1 Description and Scope of Proposed Change

1.1 What is the proposed project?

This Business Case seeks funding for the second phase of Springwell Special School redevelopment. On 16th September 2015, Council approved funding for Phase 1 which will provide six additional classrooms, a hall, therapy rooms, reception and staff room. In addition improvements will be made to external play areas and the existing car parks. Design work on this phase is underway and it is expected that a contractor will start in the summer of 2016. When completed, these new classrooms will accommodate the 20 pupils currently based at a temporary site and the 2016 Autumn/winter intake of 35 pupils.

Members at the 16th September 2015 Council meeting requested that further information be brought to them with regards to Phase 2.

Phase 2 will consist of 10 classrooms, a hydrotherapy pool which will be available out of school hours to parents of SEND children, a sensory room, hall, catering kitchen and associated supporting facilities for 128 children.

1.2 Why is it required? (Business need)

We need to significantly increase special school capacity in Southampton to both meet the needs of our children and young people with SEND and to deliver on our statutory duties.

The Children's Data Team have completed a data collection and forecast methodology for SEND pupils (**see Appendix 1**), which gives a clearer picture of where specialist provision is needed in the City. This forecast is based on the local and national trends in January 2014, as well as actual special school places available at this time.

The information provided by the data team has allowed us to update and confirm the findings of the Southampton SEND Expansion and Data Discussion Paper (June 2015) but more work is being carried out by the children's data team to bring this data in line with the rise's we have seen in pupils with Statements or Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) since the implementation of the SEND reforms in September 2014, as well as the additional special school places that have been created in the city since this time.

In January 2015 15.4% of pupils in schools in England were identified special educational needs (equating to 1,301,445 pupils). This has been decreasing since 2010 (21.1%) and is a fall of 2.5 percentage points since last year. This decrease is due to a decrease in SEN without a statement or Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan.

2.8% of pupils in schools in England have statements of SEN or an EHC plan (equating to 236,165 pupils). This has remained at 2.8% since 2007.

It is of importance to note that **all** children attending specialist maintained schools require a Statement or EHCP.

On a local level, the "*National statistics on special educational needs in England*" paper (**See appendix 2, table 11A**) reveals an increase from 2.3% (710) of the whole school population as having a Statement or EHCP to 2.5% (790).

The national data collection has not been carried out for January 2016 yet but from our own data reports we are able to ascertain an indicative figure of young people who currently have a Statement or EHCP as approx. 970. This represents a 0.6% increase, rising to 3.1% of the overall school population. This is considered a significant increase on a local level.

Moderate learning difficulty was the most common type of need, 23.8% of pupils with a primary special educational need recorded in January 2015 had this type of need.

Autistic spectrum disorder was the most common need for those with a statement or EHC plan, 24.5% of pupils with a statement or EHC plan in January 2015 had their primary need recorded as this type.

The SCC School Organisation Plan (2014-2024) states that '*over the last 5 years, an average of 1.3 per cent of the City's mainstream school population has attended a Special School in the city.*' **If this proportion is applied to the general rise in the forecast Southampton school population, as well as the significant increase in Statements/EHCP's, the City will see a steep rise in the number of children requiring/parents requesting the specialist support of our Special schools.**

1.3 How does it fit with local and national priorities?

A child or young person has special educational needs if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for them.

The SEND Code of Practice 2014 (relating to Part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014 and associated regulations) see's Statements of Special Educational Needs replaced with Education, Health and Care Plans, which extend the rights for children and young people aged 0-25 with SEND and their parents/carers.

The SEND Code of Practice states that:

“ 9.78 The child’s parent or the young person has the right to request a particular school, college or other institution of the following type to be named in their EHC plan:

- maintained nursery school*
- maintained school and any form of academy or free school (mainstream or special)*
- non-maintained special school*
- further education or sixth form college*
- independent school or independent specialist colleges (where they have been approved for this purpose by the Secretary of State and published in a list available to all parents and young people)*

*9.79 If a child’s parent or a young person makes a request for a particular nursery, school or post-16 institution in these groups the local authority **must** comply with that preference and name the school or college in the EHC plan unless:*

- it would be unsuitable for the age, ability, aptitude or SEN of the child or young person, or*
- the attendance of the child or young person there would be incompatible with the efficient education of others, or the efficient use of resources.”*

In 2015 the Local Authority (LA) maintained EHC (Education, Health and Care) Plans for 790 pupils. 37.5 per cent of these pupils were educated (on-roll) in mainstream schools. 58 per cent were educated at LA maintained special schools (including those on-roll at a special school but educated in Resourced Provision (RP) at a mainstream school). **This represents a 10 per cent increase from the previous year.** 4.5 per cent were educated at non-LA special schools. 4 Pupils (less than 1 per cent) were educated other than at school.

The percentage of Southampton children attending the City's special schools is seeing an upwards trajectory. According to the 2015 DfES SEN2 Survey the number of children in Special Schools as a percentage of the total school population are as follows;

2012 1.26%;

2013 1.29%

2014 1.33%

2015 1.47%

The general increase in the pupil population and the advances in medical science that are enabling children to survive, the increase in EHC Plans and the parental preference for specialist provision means the number of children with special needs and disabilities which affect their ability to learn are forecast to rise.

The total school population is forecast to rise to 34,000 by 2022.

When the figures above are projected forward to 2022, Southampton would see an increase of nearly 800 pupils with SEND (7412 pupils in total). This will put pressure on both mainstream schools (an increase of 724 mainstream SEND places) and special schools.

These numbers may appear relatively small, and indeed this makes them harder to forecast with as much accuracy as the main school forecast, **but the provision of available, suitable SEND school places is under constant pressure.**

Demand for special school places is increasing. If this demand keeps pace with the current forecast for Primary and Secondary places, at least 83+ additional special school places (4-16), are forecast to be required by September 2019.

While the majority of children and young people with SEND continue to attend mainstream schools, there has been resurgence, both nationally and locally, in the parental preference for children to attend special schools. This could well be related to the improvement over the years in the quality of special schools and their continued focus on learning rather than just care.

On a national level, the percentage of pupils with a Statement or EHC plan who are placed in special schools has been increasing in recent years. **(See Appendix 3, page 7 which is available within the 'Supporting Papers' section on the Council's Capital Board Sharepoint site.)**

Comment [RM1]: Tammy, I have been advised by Kerry Sillence that if an Appendix is large, this is the mechanism for Members to view them. This Appendix and mine (No 6) are both large so I have put this reference for both. When the report is sent to Kerry, I will send them as an attachment and she will put them on Sharepoint.

Special schools are not bound by geographical catchment areas but by type and level of need.

A high level forecast of the necessity for places in Southampton based on specific need shows a rise in the number of children with Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties (BESD) and sharp rises in the numbers of children with Severe Learning Difficulties (SLD), Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN) and those with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). These rises put additional pressure on special school places.

Placement of children in special school only happens (with the exception of a small volume of assessment placements where the young person's needs are very obviously severe and complex) following a statutory Education, Health and Care assessment, or the review of a Statement or EHC Plan. This assessment/review is multi-disciplinary and includes assessments and reports from education (e.g. Schools, Educational Psychologists), Health (e.g. paediatricians, therapists, CAMHS, specialist consultants) and social care (e.g. relevant LA social care teams) who all give an assessment of need and recommend specific provision which will enable a young person to achieve positive outcomes. Whilst maximum inclusion is expected and promoted in mainstream schools; the cognitive, behavioural, environmental, sensory and physical needs of children and young people can mean that mainstream education is simply not an appropriate placement. The suitability for all placements is decided through a SEND multi-agency decision panel, where mainstream education is always considered for appropriateness in the first instance.

1.4 What are the proposed project outcomes and objectives?

The current situation is that SCC does not have sufficient special school places to meet the demand and needs of the SEND population. This has resulted in a significant increase in SEND Tribunal activity, rising from a total of 9 appeals for the period January 14-15 to a total of 24 appeals for the period January 15-16. It is difficult to give an average cost per tribunal but this additional pressure on the SEND and Legal Service' has resulted in the need to recruit a temporary solicitor at the cost of £60k (for 11 months), plus significant levels of LA officer time.

Additionally there has been an increase in independent, high cost placements out of area, due to the lack of capacity within Springwell Special School. In September 2015 3 x independent placements were agreed because we could not offer a suitable place in a maintained special school (Springwell).

There is currently an additional 8 "in year" requests for placements at Springwell, all of which qualify under section 9.79 of the SEND Code of Practice and who can no longer have their needs met in mainstream school due to complexity of conditions. We will be in a position where we **must** offer an independent placement as an alternative to the parental preference, if we are unable to "create" spaces at Springwell Special School. The average cost of an independent placement is currently £60k plus transport cost which stands at approx. £7k per pupil.

The average forecast intake per year at Springwell Special School is 24 x year R pupils, plus 8 x year 1-6 pupils, who have been unable to have their needs met in Southampton mainstream settings.

As a response to demand in the previous two years the number on role at Springwell Special School has been increased. However, it has been impossible to physically accommodate these pupils on the existing Springwell site. An interim solution of temporary accommodation was created at Bassett Green Primary School (2014) at a cost of £110,000 and Startpoint Sholing (2015) at a cost of £110,000. This has created significant capacity demands on management from a school and LA perspective as well as the considerable financial impact.

The current classroom base at Startpoint Sholing is only agreed on a temporary basis and parents have been given assurances that their children will move into the new site as soon as it is ready.

The impact of Phase 1 will be to accommodate those currently in temporary accommodation at Startpoint Sholing, as well as the Year R and year's 1-6 intake for September 2016.

It is of necessity to note that the phase 1 buildings work has become subject to significant delays, meaning that the site will unlikely be in use until April 2017. The impact of this is that we are in a position where we need to find temporary accommodation for up to 48 pupils for 2 terms, resulting in a currently unknown financial impact, as well as additional pressures on the school to manage temporarily located classrooms.

The impact of Phase 2 will be to create the places required at the forecast rate of intake, in response to both local need and the statutory duty to meet parental preference. This will significantly reduce tribunal activity and the need to agree high cost independent placements.

The risk of not agreeing phase two would mean that we significantly limit the intake of new pupils (based on number of leavers) from September 17 onwards which will have huge legal and financial implications. Additionally, phase 1 is designed with the assumption of phase 2 and so is not designed as a standalone build.

The table below shows the current position relating to capacity, the position on completion of phase 1 and the final position on the completion of phase 2.

	Existing Springwell site	Capacity at Phase 1 completion	Capacity at Phase 2 completion (increasing by approx.. 16 per academic year)
On site	80	128	208
Resources provision (offsite)	16	16	16
Temporary classrooms	20	Dependent on progress of/delays to Phase 2	0
Total	116	144	224

1.5 Project Scope - who/what will be affected?

See attached Appendices 4&5 SEND Improvement Test

1.6 Project Exclusions – what won't be covered?

The scope of the project covers all aspects of the [SEND Code of Practice 0-25](#) (January 2015) and of [Building Bulletin 102](#) (Designing for Disabled Children and Children with Special Educational Needs (Guidance for Mainstream and Special Schools)).

2. Project Definition

2.1 Project Deliverables

It is proposed that Phase 2 will consist of 10 class rooms, a hydrotherapy pool which will be available out of school hours to parents of SEND children, a sensory room, hall, catering kitchen and associated supporting facilities for 128 children. There will also be works to provide improved staff and visitor car parking, improving access for school transport together with relevant landscaping.

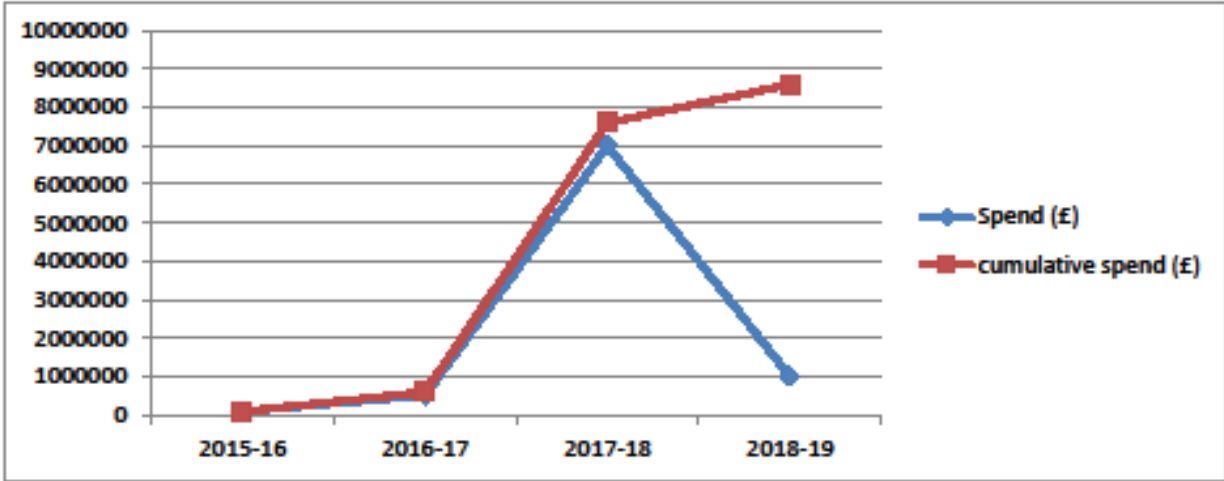
2.2 Project Tolerances (cost, time and quality)

Based on Feasibility Study costs provided by the Quantity Surveyor (Sept 2015. **See Appendix 6 within the Supporting Papers section of the Council's Capital Board Sharepoint site**), capital costs and fees are predicted to be £8.6million. As these are high level estimates and there will be additional costs related to the need

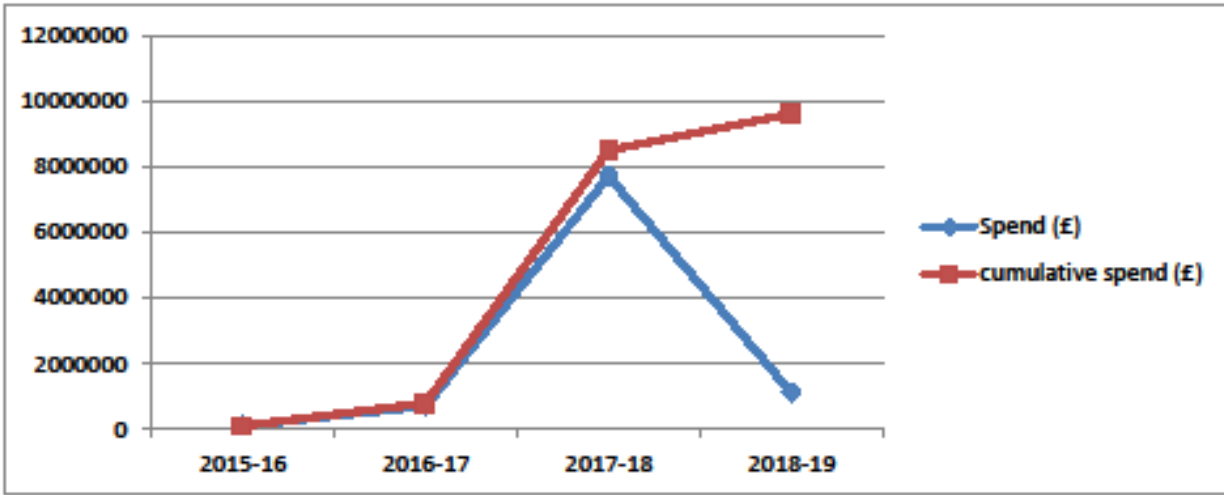
for temporary accommodation and potentially additional surveys such as a Highway Condition Survey and any Planning Conditions, it is suggested that an additional £1million pounds should be added as a contingency. The cost of the project will be spread over four financial years (2015-2019), as outlined below:

Springwell Phase 2 spend profile
Programme based high level breakdown only

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Spend (£)	90000	510000	7000000	1000000
cumulative spend (£)	90000	600000	7600000	8600000



Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Spend (£)	100000	700000	7700000	1100000
cumulative spend (£)	100000	800000	8500000	9600000



- Start on site April 2017
- Completion summer 2018
- Occupation September 2018
- This building will meet the standards contained in Building Bulletin 102 and BREEAM Excellent as outlined in Council policy.

2.3 Assumptions

- That the project receives Planning Permission
- Council Capital Board approval, followed by Cabinet approval

2.4 Constraints (resources, legal, logistical and other)

- That Sport England raise objections to the proposals
- Zero tender returns
- Budget changes due to tender process

2.5 Interfaces and Dependencies

Initiative or Project	Relationship to the Project	Management Method
Phase 2 Springwell	End user e.g. Springwell School	Regular meetings between the Head Teacher and Business Manager, SCC Officers and Capita
Public consultation	Local residents, local schools and local voluntary agencies	<p>A Public Consultation was held at the school on 28th October 2015 following the distribution of Information leaflets/invitations to residents in the immediate vicinity, local schools, churches and interested community organisations. It was also advertised through the school network. SCC and Capita produced a visual walk through of the new building, shown on a loop system during the meeting. Large scale plans were also on display and staff members from SCC, Capita and the school showed attendees the drawings and answered questions regarding the project. The meeting was held between 12noon and 3pm during half term and ten people visited during this time. The attendees were made up of local residents and parents. Comment forms were made available for any further questions and 4 people responded via this mechanism. The main concern from residents was regarding traffic issues and everyone was very satisfied with the proposals for resolving these issues. The feedback was very positive with all attendees supporting the proposal.</p> <p>Feedback comments are available from the applicant upon request for review.</p>
Sport England	Statutory Consultee	As it is proposed to build on an area categorised as a Playing Field, an application was lodged with Sport England on 29 May

		2015. Sport England responded on 13 May 2015 indicating that they would object SCC's planning application unless the development proposed replacing all of the playing on a site in close proximity. SCC has already included the provision of a MUGA (Multi-Use Games Area) in the new development.
Capita	Southampton City Council's Strategic Partner	Capita provide the architectural, planning, quantity surveyor and CDN services to SCC for capital building projects. Regular client meetings are held to discuss the project, programme and progress.

3 Options

3.1 Options Considered

Option 1.

Do nothing – do not agree capital to carry out phase 2.

Risks.

This options carry significant **legal, financial** and **reputational** risks.

This option would mean that we have to place children/young people in independent sector special schools (or be ordered by SEND Tribunal), none of which fall within the city's boundaries. The lowest annual cost of such a placement is £60,000 for a child attending as a day pupil (not residential) and the council would also be required to support additional, daily transport costs in addition to the placement cost at approx. £7000 per child/per academic term. The current and estimated size of Year R intake at Springwell is 24 children, equating to an annual revenue placement of £1.68m (24 x £60,000) plus additional transport costs (24x £7000).

Additionally there is an average of 8 years 1-6 children per year requiring a move from mainstream school, to Springwell. This gives an additional annual revenue placement of £536,000 (8 x £60,000) plus additional Transport costs (24 x £7000).

Local Authorities have a duty to provide a school place to all children who require one, having particular regard to securing that special educational provision is made for pupils who have special educational needs. **This option would be failing in this duty.**

Additionally, phase 1 has been designed with the assumption of phase 2. The build is not designed as standalone building, meaning that there would be significant delays created by a redesign. There is a high risk that the schools governing body would pull out of the project. This would leave the 20 pupils currently based in temporary classrooms without appropriate placement, as well as zero capacity for any intake in September 2016, with a significantly reduced intake from September 2017 onwards.

If approval is not given for Phase 2, the fairly significant costs incurred on Capita fees and surveys will have to be paid from a revenue source. SCC is not able to pay fees for an aborted project from a Capital budget.

Option 2.

Direct mainstream primary schools to accept children with high level special needs and to provide ongoing additional revenue support packages to those schools.

Risks

This option carries significant **legal, financial** and **reputational** risks

Whilst some parents can be “re-directed” to mainstream school where it is assessed as appropriate to meet the needs of the child/young person, and indeed well supported in mainstream schools, the parental preference must be given as per section 9.79 of the SEND Code of Practice 2014.

This would also risk challenge from mainstream schools, where children and young people have been assessed to needing specialist provision. The risk of ongoing fixed term exclusions, permanent exclusions and disability discrimination tribunals is significantly increased.

A detailed financial statement of the scale of revenue pressure related to this option has not been prepared but can be undertaken. It is likely to be in the region of **£640,000** per year. This figure is based on an average cost for additional funding per pupil of £20,000 based on the average intake of 32 (24 X Year R's and 8 x Year 1-6's). **An estimate of the cost and reputational risks of significant legal challenges by schools and/or parents is harder to quantify. But we have already seen the number of SEN and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST) cases rising and a significant number of those are requiring us to make placements in independent sector schools as alternatives to local special schools, not placement at mainstream schools.**

Local Authorities have a duty to provide a school place to all children who require one, having particular regard to securing that special educational provision is made for pupils who have special educational needs. **This option would be failing in this duty.**

Option 3 - Recommended option

Phase 2 approval.

Agree capital for phase 2 build of Springwell School extension to include 10 classrooms, a hydrotherapy pool which will be available out of school hours to parents of SEND children, a sensory room, hall, catering kitchen and associated supporting facilities for 128 children.

Risks

Up front financial pressures.

Comment [RM2]: Neither can I comment on the deficit but I hope that finance can make a case as the required expenditure is spread over 3 financial years

Previous options considered at September 2015 Capital Board

Other sites have been considered. For example the former school buildings at Eastpoint were considered as part of an Option Appraisal but rejected due to existing plans for future ownership of the site and income to the authority associated with this. Woodland to the north of Eastpoint was also considered but was not a viable option due to being classed as Open Space.

Comment [MT3]: Can others add some context here? This is clearly going to be the biggest concern but I'm not informed about the deficit enough to be able to give some dialogue here...

Members agreed that alternative options were not viable and agreed to proceed with Phase 1 and requested a further report on Phase 2 proposals.

4 Benefits

4.1 Benefits

The additional places will allow the Local Authority to meet its statutory duty to provide a school place to all children who require one, having particular regard to ensuring that special educational provision is made for pupils who have special educational needs.

It should be noted that Springwell School (rated outstanding by OFSTED) works with primary aged (4-11) children with Moderate and Severe Learning Difficulties, and children with other needs, such as Autistic Spectrum Disorder. Children that have complex needs beyond that which can be met in mainstream schools.

The increase of Special School places will mean that the Local Authority can meet the requirements of children with SEND across the City, responding to the duty that we must comply with parental preference as per 9.79 of the SEND Code of Practice 2014 and adding to the SEND 0-25 Local Offer.

Springwell is a Teaching School and therefore well placed to provide system leadership/school to school support. The school is also responsible for the delivery of specialist outreach support in the city, supporting mainstream schools to meet the needs of children and young people with SEND.

5 Financial Summary

	One Off	Ongoing	Projected Life
Costs			
Revenue Costs		Between £0.4m and £0.5m per annum. Funded from the recurrent Dedicated Schools Grant	
Corporate Overhead			
Capital	£9.6m		
Implementation Resource			
Savings/ Efficiencies			
Net Savings/ Efficiencies			
Savings/ Efficiencies per annum			
Payback (years)			

Comment [RM4]: This has been taken from the Cabinet Report written by Robert Hardy September 2015

Comment [MT5]: Irfan can you confirm?

Comment [MT6]: Does this include any contingency costs e.g. delays meaning we need to pay for alternative accommodation?

Comment [RM7]: Yes, I have explained this in 2.2

Return on Investment			
Funding Streams/ Sources			
Transformation			
Partner (which one)	Southampton City CCG – Discussions have been limited at this stage, however far but a commitment has been given to look at the health impact has been given.		
Service			
Other: Basic Need Grant – this funding is based on the School Capacity Survey which only covers mainstream school. While this is non ring-fenced, the grant covers the cost of places based on BB103 (mainstream provision) at £13,780 per pupil. Basic Need funding would therefore account for £771,680 at these figures. Council will decide how much of this project should be funded from Basic Need against other priorities.			

Comment [MT8]: Irfan can you confirm?

6 Commercial Aspects

6.1 Commercial Opportunities

None

6.2 Contract and Procurement Considerations

Capita having explored the various procurement routes which would be suitable for a project of this nature, taking into account the projected value, contract length and design/construction programme, a traditional procurement route using the JCT Intermediate Building Contract 2011 with Contractor's Design Portion form of Contract would be most appropriate. We would recommend that the Contract be let on a Fixed Price Lump Sum basis with the Contractor's providing their prices based on a Bill of Quantities/Quantified Schedule of Works, Specification and Drawings.

At present, this will be a project that will follow the OJEU Procurement Process as the projected value exceeds the lower threshold for projects having to follow this process.

However, Capita have been exploring alternative methods of procurement in order to shorten the procurement programme and to avoid the lengthy OJEU process, whilst ensuring full compliance with SCC Legal and Procurement requirements.

One such method would be to utilise a framework of Contractors, for example the Southern Construction Framework ((SCF) Other Frameworks are available). This would negate the need to carry out Pre-Qualification Questionnaires and enable us to invite to tender a smaller list of reputable, familiar Contractors which have already passed the suitability assessments and are on the approved list of suppliers. This process would still follow the aforementioned traditional procurement route, and would involve a mini-competition between those on the framework showing an expression of interest in tendering.

7 Impact of Change/Stakeholders

See SEND Improvement Test (**Appendices 4 and 5**)

8 Risks and Issues

Description of Risk/ Issue	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Owner	Actions to Control or Mitigate
<p>Until Phase 2 is completed alternative accommodation has to be found for those children due to enter the school in September 2017 and any new intake. This will amount to approx. 48 pupils. There is an unknown financial implication dependent upon where these children are accommodated and the quantity of Capital works and refurbishment required to meet the standards of Building Bulletin 102 for SEND provision.</p> <p>The recent rise in primary numbers and ongoing rise in secondary numbers means that there is extremely limited capacity remaining in the education estate. To this end it is likely that we will need to look to renting commercial property at a significantly higher cost.</p>	High	Financial, Time (delays significantly adding to financial impact), Reputational.	SCC	<p>Increase in budget to allow for temporary accommodation.</p> <p>Alternative accommodation is being sought.</p>
See Feasibility Study Appendix 6 within the Supporting Papers section of the Council's Capital Board Sharepoint site	Various			

9 High Level Timescales and Project Milestones

Deliverable/ Milestone	Owner	Start Date	End Date
Complete Stage C design	Capita		Feb/early March 2016
Submit Outline Planning Application then discharge of any conditions	Capita	December 2015	May 2016
Business Case for approval to SCC Capital Project Board	SCC	December 2015	January 2016
Procurement process	Capita	September 2016	February 2017
Start on site	Capita	April 2017	April 2018

10 Resources Required to Progress to Full Business Case

11 Decision

This Project Brief was discussed on:	Click here to enter a date.	
The decision taken was:	Approval was given to proceed to Full Business Case	
	Approval has been deferred for further work (see actions below)	
	Project Brief was rejected and NOT APPROVED and not further work may be undertaken	
Any Limitations to the Approval:		
Any actions that need to be undertaken:		
If rejected, reasons why:		
Name and designation of Chair of Board:		

Appendix 1

SEND School Places Forecasting (January 2015)

School	Age Range	Type of Need	Current Capacity	NOR Oct 2015	Forecast Need for Places Jan 2015				
					2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Springwell School*	4 -11 Primary	SLD/MLD	116	116	112	123	138	146	150
Great Oaks School	11 - 18 Secondary/Post 16	SLD/ MLD	170	175	170	183	188	192	197
Cedar School	3 - 16 All Through	Complex Needs	62	69	65	67	68	68	70
Vermont School	7 - 11 Boys	BESD	28	28	28	28	29	29	30
Polygon School	11 - 16 Boys	BESD	54	43	55	63	64	66	67
Compass School	4 - 16	PRU	80	Varies	Varies				
Rosewood Free School	2-19	PMLD	60	38	48	50	51	53	54

* This forecast does not include the September 2015 agreed increase at Springwell (increase to 128 NOR) and an already agreed NOR of 144 for September 2016. This will be updated by the children's data team but it should be noted that the forecast numbers will be higher than this forecast.

* Includes capacity at co-located facilities in other settings

* Smaller SEND Units exist in Mainstream settings. E.g. Hearing Impaired (HI) units at Tanners Brook Primary School and Redbridge Community School and the ARB (Additional Resource Base) at Bitterne Park School (ASD)

Forecast SEND by Types of Need in by EHC PLAN

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cognition and Learning						
SpLD	Specific Learning Difficulty	150	155	162	164	168
MLD	Moderate Learning Difficulty	466	481	501	511	522
SLD	Severe Learning Difficulty	138	142	148	151	154
PMLD	Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	50	52	54	55	56

Behaviour, Emotional and Social Development	
BESD	Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulty
Communication and Interaction	
SLCN	Speech, Language and Communication Needs
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
Sensory or Physical	
HI	Hearing Impairment
VI	Visual Impairment
MSI	Multi-Sensory Impairment
PD	Physical Disability
Other	
TOTALS	

763	787	821	836	856
403	416	434	442	452
194	200	209	212	217
56	58	61	62	63
28	29	30	31	32
0	0	0	0	0
191	94	98	99	102
91	94	98	99	102
2530	2508	2616	2662	2724

Appendix 4

Equality and Safety Impact Statement

The **public sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. The Council's Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the council to better understand the potential impact of the budget proposals and consider mitigating action.

<p>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</p>	<p>Increase in pupil numbers at Springwell (Community Special) School</p>
<p>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</p>	<p>Children and Families Service Head of Service – Kim Drake Principal Officer – Education and Early Years – Jo Cassey Provision of support to children and young people including the provision of school places across the City.</p>
<p>Summary of Impact and Issues</p>	<p>If approved, this proposal would expand the number of places at Springwell School. Previously expanded from 112 pupils to 128 pupils on-roll from 1st September, 2015, this expanded Year R and Year 1 from a notional PAN of 16 pupils in each year (2 classes) to 24 pupils in each year (3 classes). From 2016 and beyond the school will have a need to accommodate these numbers in all year groups, expanding the school from 128 pupils to 168 pupils, starting September 2016 and growing year on year until the proposed limit is reached.</p> <p>The additional places will allow the Local Authority to meet its statutory duty to provide a school place to all children who require one, having particular regard to securing that special educational provision is made for pupils who have special educational needs.</p> <p>Should this proposal not be approved the Local Authority would not meet this statutory duty unless it were to expand resourced provision in mainstream schools in the City. However, it should be noted that</p>

	Springwell School works with children with Moderate and Severe Learning Difficulties, and with children with other needs, such as Autistic Spectrum Disorder. Children will have complex needs beyond that which can be met in mainstream schools. It has a Primary age range of 4-11 years of age.
Potential Positive Impacts	<p>More children will be able to access the (Ofsted rated) Outstanding education offered by Springwell School.</p> <p>The increase of Special School places will allow the Local Authority to better meet the requirements of children with SEND across the City, increasing the scope of parental choice and adding to the SEND 0-25 Local Offer.</p>
Responsible Service Manager	Kim Drake
Date	06 January, 2016

Appendix 5

The SEND Improvement Test

Section 39 of the School Organisation Maintained Schools, Annex B: Guidance for Decision Makers (January 2014) states:

In planning and commissioning SEN provision or considering a proposal for change, LAs should aim for a flexible range of provision and support that can respond to the needs of individual pupils and parental preferences. This is favourable to establishing broad categories of provision according to special educational need or disability.

Decision-makers should ensure that proposals:

<p>take account of parental preferences for particular styles of provision or education settings;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The proposals are to expand provision for children with special educational needs in line with current parental preference in Southampton. ii) The consultations took into account the changing needs for specialist resourced provision in mainstream schools and will lead to improved support for primary aged pupils with special educational needs. iii) The availability of suitable provision would also increase choice for parents and pupils.
<p>take account of any relevant local offer for children and young people with SEN and disabilities and the views expressed on it;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Southampton is committed to promoting integration between special educational provision, health and social care provision to promote well-being and improve the quality of provision, in line with the SEND Code of Practice 2015. ii) The consultation process has involved all interested parties and will take account of the Local Offer and all views expressed on it.
<p>offer a range of provision to respond to the needs of individual children and young people, taking account of:</p> <p>collaborative arrangements (including between special and mainstream);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The proposal is intended to allow Springwell Special School to continue to provide a range of provision. ii) The school provides additional provision (Resourced Provision and Co-Located Places) at three mainstream schools in the City. These proposals will allow Springwell School to make best use of those places.
<p>extended school and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) The Springwell Outreach team supports pupils with

<p>Children’s Centre provision;</p> <p>regional centres (of expertise) and regional and sub-regional provision;</p> <p>out of LA day and residential special provision;</p>	<p>SEND and their teachers and assistants in primary mainstream settings across the City and supports parents via a Family Link Officer.</p> <p>iv) Springwell School is accredited as a National Support School and provides on-going support, advice and training for both special and mainstream schools both within SCC and further afield.</p> <p>v) N/A</p>
<p>take full account of educational considerations, in particular the need to ensure a broad and balanced curriculum, within a learning environment where children can be healthy and stay safe;</p>	<p>i) Springwell Special School was judged to be Outstanding in its last two Ofsted inspections.</p> <p>ii) Expanding provision at Springwell School will provide more pupils with access to a broad and balanced curriculum, differentiated to their specific needs.</p> <p>iii) Following this consultation, any works to expand provision, either at the Springwell School site or under any other option, will take account of Building Bulletin 102: Designing for Disabled Children and Children with SEN (2014).</p>
<p>support the LA’s strategy for making schools and settings more accessible to disabled children and young people and their scheme for promoting equality of opportunity for disabled people;</p>	<p>i) The proposal has due regard to the Southampton City Council policy statement on Disability Equality and to the Children and Families Directorate accessibility strategy.</p> <p>ii) The proposal is intended to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people.</p>
<p>provide access to appropriately trained staff and access to specialist support and advice, so that individual pupils can have the fullest possible opportunities to make progress in their learning and participate in their school and community;</p>	<p>i) The addition of places on-roll at Springwell Special School will provide access to specialist support to more pupils in Southampton.</p>

ensure appropriate provision for 14-19 year-olds; and	i) Springwell Special School is a Primary school (age 4-11) and this proposal will not add provision for 14-19 year-olds.
ensure that appropriate full-time education will be available to all displaced pupils. Their statements of special educational needs must be amended and all parental rights must be ensured.	i) This proposal does not displace any students currently on-roll at the school.
Other interested partners, such as the Health Authority should be involved.	<p>i) Southampton is committed to promoting integration between special educational provision, health and social care provision to promote well-being and improve the quality of provision, in line with the SEND Code of Practice 2014.</p> <p>ii) The consultation process involved all interested parties and took account of all views expressed on it.</p>
Pupils should not be placed long-term or permanently in a Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) if a special school place is what they need.	i) N/A


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The **public sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the council to better understand the potential impact of the budget proposals and consider mitigating action.

Name or Brief Description of Proposal	<u>Springwell Phase 2 expansion</u>
Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)	<u>Phase 2 of the expansion programme is required following the identified need for increased special needs places. The programme will costs the council a total of £9.6M (phased as £0.10M in 2015/16; 0.70M in 2016/17; £7.70M in 29017/18 and £1.17M in 2018/19)</u>
Summary of Impact and Issues	<u>The expansion will enable the city to meet the demand and needs of children/young people with Special Educational Needs and Disability</u>
Potential Positive Impacts	<u>The expansion will enable the city to accommodate the identified need for special school places, contributing towards significant efficiency savings; it will result in less tribunal cases from parents for whom we cannot currently accommodate the needs of their children (average case costs the LA £5-10,000 alongside additional resource requirements of legal and LA officer time); we will not need to place the children in costly out of city placements which require additional transport costs (£0.73M over and above the current budget level for out of city placements0</u>

	<p><u>and are at a higher premium; the costs we are currently incurring in accommodating an existing cohort of children in a temporary arrangement will no longer be required (£0.4M pa until completion).</u></p> <p><u>The additional capacity required for special school places will be located within an existing school that is rated as Outstanding in recent OFSTED inspection.</u></p>
Responsible Service Manager	<u>Nigel Mullen</u>
Date	<u>2.3.16</u>

Approved by Senior Manager	<u>Jo Cassey</u>
Signature	
Date	<u>2.3.16</u>

Potential Impact

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
Age	The school will be able to accommodate an additional 28 pupil places for children and young people in Years R to Y6 at primary level	Places for children and young people will be agreed by the LA in discussion with the school based on identified need and complying with statutory requirements
Disability	Those with needs greater than the school are able to provide for will not be able to be accommodated.	Places for all SEND children are agreed by the LA in accordance with our statutory obligations and in discussion with the relevant external partners including health.
Gender Reassignment	n/a	
Marriage and Civil	n/a	

Partnership		
Pregnancy and Maternity	n/a	
Race	n/a	
Religion or Belief	n/a	
Sex	n/a	
Sexual Orientation	n/a	
Community Safety	The building work will impact on the surrounding residential area	All building work will be comply with LA building processes. The LA will work with the school, Governors and parents to mitigate any potential disruption
Poverty	n/a	
Other Significant Impacts	n/a	

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DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET COUNCIL		
SUBJECT:	AGREEMENT TO PROCURE HEADSTART PROGRAMMES AND TO DELEGATE POWERS TO AWARD THE CONTRACT		
DATE OF DECISION:	15 MARCH 2016 16 MARCH 2016		
REPORT OF:	CABINET MEMBER FOR EDUCATION AND CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Katy Bartolomeo	Tel: 023 8083 4162
	E-mail:	Katy.bartolomeo@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Stephanie Ramsey Kim Drake	Tel: 023 8029 6941
	E-mail:	stephanie.ramsey@southamptoncityccg.nhs.uk kim.drake@southampton.gov.uk	

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
Confidential Appendix 3 contains information deemed to be exempt from general publication based on Category 3 of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. The appendix includes information relating to financial or business affairs which, if disclosed prior to entering into a legal contract, could put the Council at a commercial disadvantage.	
BRIEF SUMMARY	
HeadStart is a BIG Lottery funded programme. It is a multi-agency project that aims to improve the mental health and emotional wellbeing of 10-16 year olds who are at risk of developing mental health problems. It has 3 phases: 1) development (complete), 2) pilot delivery (current) and 3) a large bid for between £5 - £10m over 5 years (submission due 26 February 2016). Southampton is 1 of 12 HeadStart areas in England. Only those currently delivering phase 2 are eligible to bid for stage 3. This presents a significant opportunity for the City, with a focus on early intervention and the key principles and proposed outcomes support the Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority of 'Best Start in Life'. In addition, the universal support model will help reduce pressure on acute health and care services in the future, whilst signposting those who need it to more specialist support.	
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
Cabinet	
	(i) Subject to approval by Council to accept the funding in advance, approval is sought to delegate authority to the Director of Quality & Integration to carry out a procurement process for the provision of HeadStart Phase 3 as set out in this report and to enter into contracts in accordance with Contract Procedure Rules; and

	(ii)	Subject to approval by Council to accept the funding in advance, approval is sought to delegate authority to the Director of Quality & Integration following consultation with the relevant cabinet member to decide on the final model of commissioned services and all decision making in relation to this programme.
Council		
	(i)	To approve, in advance, in accordance with Financial Procedure Rules, acceptance of the funding, subject to both the bid being successful and agreement of the final conditions of the grant by the Council's Section 151 Officer.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS		
1.	The successful implementation and delivery of the HeadStart Strategy will improve outcomes for children and young people. Its key principles and proposed outcomes support the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-16 priority of 'Best Start in Life' and take forward the Council Plan priority of prevention and early intervention.	
2.	The universal support model will help reduce pressure on social care and health services in the future whilst signposting those who need it to more specialist support.	
3.	The contracts will support the Council to meet the needs of children, young people and families in Southampton. It will support young people to look after their own health and wellbeing, help to tackle health inequalities and to develop a sustainable approach to early intervention and prevention in schools.	
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED		
4.	None	
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)		
5.	HeadStart is a BIG Lottery funded programme. It is a multi-agency project that aims to improve the mental health and emotional wellbeing of 10-16 year olds who are at risk of developing mental health problems.	
6.	The case for early intervention is very well documented, it is proven to reap positive social and financial benefits for individuals and society as a whole. Southampton is on a journey to develop an integrated 0-19 prevention and early intervention service offer based around 3 geographical localities which in turn align to the clusters identified in the city's Better Care programme. The HeadStart programme fits perfectly with the early intervention and prevention agenda in Southampton. It provides a huge benefit to the city as it allows us to take this agenda and embed it directly within schools, which would not be possible within existing resources, meaning more limited scope and reach without the HeadStart funding.	
7.	Many schools use their budgets to purchase emotional health and wellbeing support from other sources many of which are not regulated or based on a firm evidence base. HeadStart will develop an approach to targeted support within schools that will be focussed on outcomes and developed by young people for young people. Phase 1 and 2 allowed us to test out models that work best within schools and Phase 3 will allow us to embed these programmes and models and make them sustainable.	

8.	<p>There are almost 60,000 children and young people living in Southampton and we know that one in four are living in poverty. That's 15,000 children and young people whose health, wellbeing and life-long chances are at risk as a result of their social circumstances. One important way of keeping children healthy, happy and improving their success at school is through building mental resilience and emotional wellbeing. The health and wellbeing of children and young people in Southampton is generally worse than the England average, the latest child health profile (2015), showed that Southampton was significantly worse than England for 15 out of 32 indicators.</p>
9.	<p>Vision:</p> <p>‘HeadStart Southampton will increase happiness and mental well-being for children in Southampton. Communities, families and schools will work together to help children to cope with difficulty, and to thrive in life.’</p> <p>Our ambition is that children and young people;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel happy and supported and thrive; • Are empowered to make good life choices; • Have a sense of belonging; • Are confident and ambitious and can pursue their aspirations; <p>And</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in Southampton can talk supportively about mental health; • Communities, schools, parents and children and young people work seamlessly to give children and young people the support they need.
10.	<p>The core focus of our Southampton HeadStart programme will be within the 12 secondary schools, Compass School (PRU) and Polygon (Emotional and Behavioural Difficulties school). The transition programme and Restorative Practice element will include the feeder primary and junior schools that are situated in Southampton, as the transition element of our phase 1 and 2 programme was very successful.</p>
11.	<p>The programme will focus on a universal (whole school) level and also at a more targeted, universal plus level. For the Universal Plus elements three groups of need will be targeted: young people with decreasing educational engagement and attainment, those at risk of entering the youth justice system and those who are experiencing or have experienced domestic abuse. These target groups also reflect local need and priority</p>
12.	<p>The delivery model includes two core elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Universal</i> - 3 locality teams providing training and capacity building in the workforce. They will help to form a Community of Practice where those working with children and young people are able to share ideas and best practice, and work together to increase opportunities and wellbeing for young people. The locality teams will also be the people ‘on the ground’ co-located in schools. They will be increasing young people’s involvement and supporting identified children and families through the activity elements. • <i>Universal Plus</i> - More targeted help for children, young people and families who are at risk (those living with domestic abuse at home or those who are persistently absent from school or at risk of exclusion or entering the youth justice system). This will include safe places to be and safe places to talk (which includes the digital world). 1:1 counselling in school, community and online, trusted adult delivering activities but

	also signposting children and families to activities provided within the community. It will also include commissioning of activities driven by what young people want such as peer to peer mentor support, primary to secondary school transition support, group work for young people and parenting programmes.
13.	The model has been developed following analysis of key information within the city's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JNSA) and a programme of engagement with young people and other stakeholders. Details of the key issues and needs identified in the JNSA are attached in Appendix 2.
	Engagement
14.	The phase 3 development is utilising a Theory of Change methodology supported by the Big Lottery via Deloitte and Young Minds 'support and development' consultants. Two 'decision-making' workshops have been held on 13 and 30 November with members of the 0-19 Strategy Group and other key decision-makers. An additional stakeholder event was held on 25 November with existing and potential providers and other interested parties (32 participants) which sense checked our developing model and generated further ideas.
15.	A Children and Young People's Engagement and Participation sub group has been established with support from a Young Minds consultant. HeadStart 'took charge' of the city's second re-launched Youth Forum event on 7 December and 45 young people from 8 schools and 1 college attended. No Limits, Saints Community and the Council have run mental well-being workshops on the key issues of bullying, primary to secondary transition and healthy lifestyles. Further work to test the child's journey through the model continues to be undertaken by the HeadStart young people's 'shadow board', supported by the Council's newly appointed Participation Worker, with children that are vulnerable and/or at potential risk of emerging mental health issues.
16.	Education focused workshops were held on 8 and 25 January 2016, and a session held at the Portswood Teaching Alliance Conference 'Mind the Child' on 22 January 2016. Educationalists and school leaders were able to the model with case studies and clarify the mechanisms to be used to ensure the right children receive the right intervention at the right time within the programme and how this will relate and add value to the wider 'early help' system. This will ensure clear entry and exit routes and step-up / step-down processes to meet and manage demand during the programme.
17.	Continued engagement and co-production events are planned for the coming months and throughout the life of the programme
	Expected Outcomes
18.	The overall expected outcomes from the HeadStart programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions targeted at the 'Right time, right person, right place' • Young people are better able to be engaged in activities they enjoy & learn from; • The programme to be quality assured and consistently held to account by young people; • Children have channels through which they can express themselves and feel heard; • Professionals share good practice and ethos.

	<p>This will lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased school attendance and attainment; • Increased well-being, self-esteem and empathy; • Reduced risky behaviour, reduced bad behaviour; • Less children feel isolated; • Community of practice established and further developed with strong involvement from young people. <p>Therefore children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel happy and supported and thrive; • Are empowered to make good life choices; • Have a sense of belonging and interact positively with each other; • Are confident and ambitious and can pursue their aspirations; <p>And:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in Southampton can talk supportively about mental health (it is destigmatised); • Communities, schools, parents & children work together to give children the support they need.
	Next steps/planned actions
19.	The HeadStart Phase 3 bid will be submitted on the 26 th February 2016. Partnership Interviews will be held early June with the outcome of the bid known late June. If successful, the Phase 3 programme will begin in August 2016.
20.	Due to the tight timescales the service specifications for the procurement process and key documentation will be finalised prior to the bid decision being known. This will enable procurement to commence as soon as a decision from the Big Lottery is known so that implementation is not delayed and is within the timescales expected from the Big Lottery.
21.	Further engagement with young people will be undertaken and service specifications coproduced. The service will be procured through the usual procurement procedures and within standing orders and the legal framework.
22.	The final model will be commissioned during 2016-17 with the aim of having services fully operational by no later than January 2017.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
23.	Southampton's HeadStart programme bid provides the city with a significant level of investment of up to £10M over 5 years. The learning from and development of the services included within this bid represent a significant invest to save opportunity. The evidenced benefits could include; efficiencies leading to savings/cost avoidance and improved outcomes for Young People. These benefits will be identified through performance monitoring measures throughout the life of the project.
24.	Should the bid be successful the cost of this project will initially be met from the funding received by Big Lottery and matched funding by the Council, within existing General Fund resources. In addition, dependant on the success of pump priming elements of this project, there is potential for Schools to allocate resources to sustain, in the medium to long term, some of the services proposed within the programme. Should the bid be unsuccessful the programme will not have sufficient resources go ahead.

25.	Within this project the expenditure can be categorised as project infrastructure costs and programme costs. The final Southampton bid includes project governance costs of less than 10% which is in line with expectations from Big Lottery. The bid includes therefore up to £9M of additional programme expenditure to be funded from Big Lottery over five years.
26.	It is intended that a significant proportion of the programme spend will be delivered through contractual arrangements with our partner organisations. Accordingly, the contracted outcomes to be achieved by these partners will be subject to a performance monitoring framework to ensure that the overall project aims are on track to be achieved within the allocated budget envelope.
27.	HeadStart phase 3 if successful will result in a substantial boost in the early help available to young people in a variety of settings; school, family, community and in the ever-increasing digital realm which will increase the city's safeguarding capacity. It will add value but not duplicate existing provision and be an inter-dependent programme as part of the wider early help and safeguarding system. See Appendix 3 for total programme budget.
28.	Sustainability is not only a key success indicator for the Big Lottery; it is critical to our plans for long term transformation of the comparative outcomes of our City's children by building the intrinsic resilience and durability of our children and families in the face of both opportunity and challenge. Southampton needs HeadStart to be embedded within the city's context long-term. For these reasons included within the Southampton HeadStart programme is a well-defined and robust sustainability plan that anticipates the continuity of services built on a foundation of alternative recurring funding. However, should it be difficult to secure ongoing alternative funding the sustainability plan also sets out to maximise the long term benefits within existing Council and School resources.
29.	As a school based model it is critical that the schools themselves own the activity, functions and integrity of the HeadStart model. The agreement for schools to receive the programme is on the basis of adding value to existing school funded related services, such as internally delivered inclusion/pastoral support and bought in external services (e.g. Education Welfare Service). Specifically each element of the programme will be fully funded for two years for a school, thereafter with phased contributions and ultimately by the end of the programme becoming self-reliant via schools budgets predominately and/or incorporating evidence based good practice within existing Council contracts.
30.	Our partnership governance structure (please refer to Appendix 4) will underpin this by including key decision-makers and providing links into the wider agendas. Our commissioning leadership of the programme has already made our planning more joined up, and we will seek to solidify the foundations of this approach moving forward. The co-commissioning group has an intelligence led approach with an understanding of the existing relevant funding streams, including current spend against programme activity. Our strategy implementation will need to demonstrate evidence based interventions measured against key milestones to be able to shift funds to HeadStart activity.
31.	Possible future sustainable delivery model options are being explored and a Lottery funded consultant workshop was held on 26 January 2016 with contracts and procurement management. A subsequent options appraisal exercise will recommend two best fit delivery models for the Council, schools, health and key voluntary community sector organisations to consider to oversee delivery of the HeadStart programme following page 190 set-up and activity delivery of phase 3.

	This model will maximise potential to deliver both systems change and sustainability not only for HeadStart but moving forward across a range of preventative approaches. This would firmly embed the preventative principles we are looking to build into our HeadStart programme.
<u>Property/Other</u>	
32.	None.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
33.	S.1 Localism Act 2011 allows a Council to do anything that an ordinary person may do subject to complying with the conditions and restrictions set out in S1(2) of the Act. There are no conditions or provisions that would restrict or prevent the proposals in the report going forward subject to compliance with the Council's normal Constitutional procedures and regulations.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
34.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
35.	Southampton HeadStart vision of increasing happiness and mental wellbeing from children and young people reflects the commitments that both the city and the council have already made in a range of strategies. It supports the city's strategic vision: 'Southampton – City of opportunity where everyone thrives'. The Headstart strategy will be embedded into our strategic framework, and work alongside existing strategies, policies and delivery plans to support our commitment to giving children and young people a good start in life.
36.	The Southampton City Strategy has been developed in partnership with our key strategic partners across the city. The strategy sets out the vision for our city and is delivered by Southampton Connect which has representatives from a range of organisations, including education, police, health, voluntary sector and local businesses. One of the strategies key priorities is 'healthier and safer communities', and that includes commitments to making sure that children and young people have a better start in life, feel safe and secure and have improved health and wellbeing. The strategy is underpinned by cross cutting themes, and one of which includes improving mental health.
37.	In addition, the Southampton City Council Strategy sets out the Council's priorities. This includes priorities relation to prevention and early intervention and protecting vulnerable people. The council is committed to providing good outcomes for children and young people in the city.
38.	Our Health and Wellbeing Strategy has a focus on children and young people's physical and mental health. The Council is updating the Health and Wellbeing Strategy this year, and the Health and Well Being Board considered the HeadStart strategy on 27 January 2016 and spent some time thinking through the plans for sustainability, and agreed to ensure that this is recognised and supported, particularly in how they describe longer term priorities in the next Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

KEY DECISION?	Yes	
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All	
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	HeadStart Model	
2.	Key issues and needs for children and young people's wellbeing	
3.	CONFIDENTIAL - Total programme budget	
4.	Governance Structure	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	Full HeadStart Strategy and implementation plan	
Equality and Safety Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.		No
Privacy Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
Other Background Documents		
Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)	
1.	None	

Our Vision

HeadStart will increase happiness and mental wellbeing for children in Southampton. Communities, families and schools will work together to help children to cope with difficulty, and to thrive in life.

Our ambition is that children and young people

- Feel happy and supported and thrive
- Are empowered to make good life choices
- Have a sense of belonging
- Are confident and ambitious and can pursue their aspirations

And....

- Everyone in Southampton can talk supportively about mental health
- Communities, schools, parents & CYP work seamlessly to give CYP the support they need



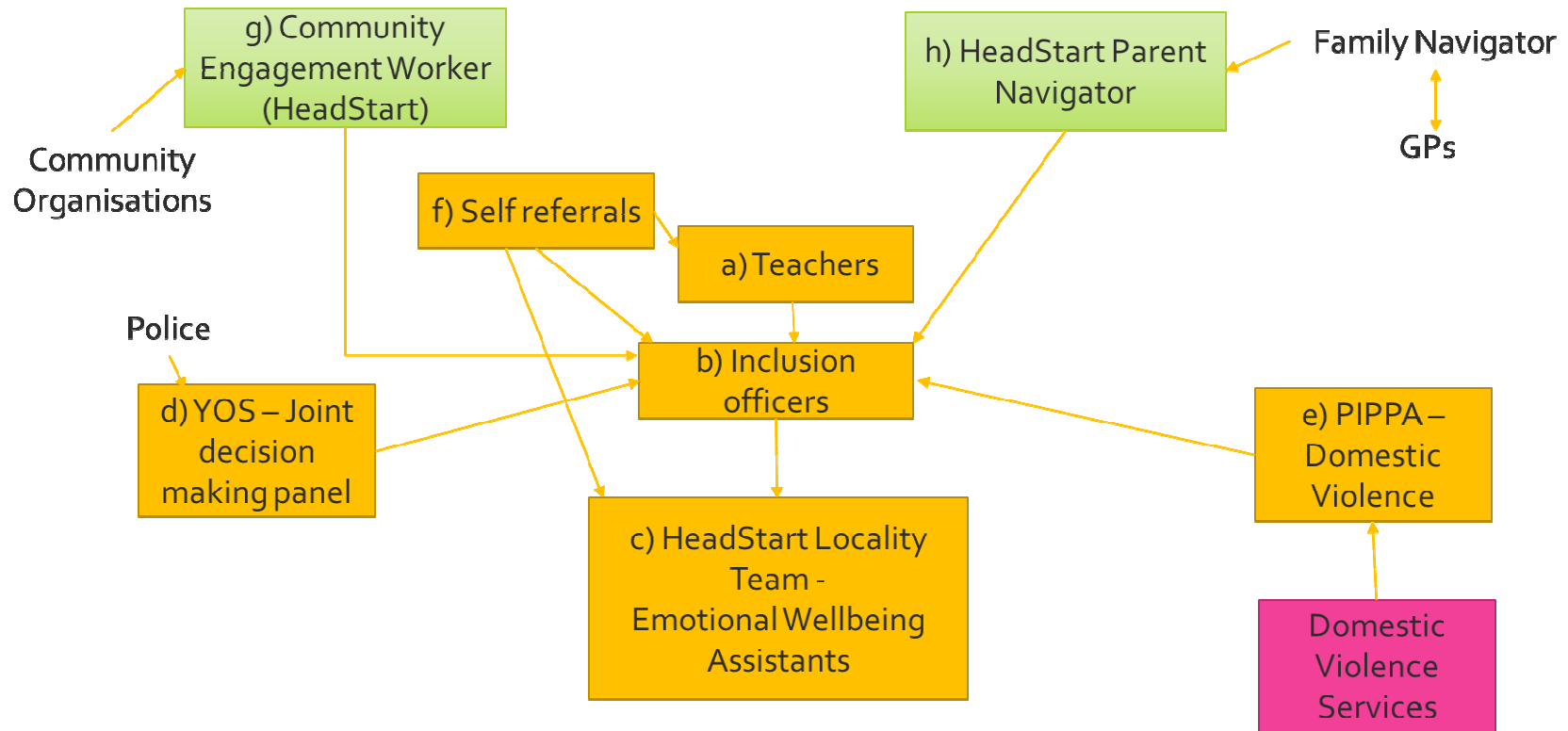
What is HeadStart Southampton going to do?

Overarching outcome: Children feel happy, supported and thrive

What is HeadStart Southampton going to do?	
Universal	
<p>1. Whole School Approach to Mental Wellbeing & Resilience</p> <p>a) Academic Resilience Framework b) Restorative Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce development for adults in school and community – Community of Practice • All secondary schools use Academic Resilience Framework to identify strengths & gaps for children • Restorative Practice principals & language are used to engage in positive conversations and give children continuity from Primary to Secondary school 	
<p>2. Anti-stigma campaign and raising awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-produced awareness campaign on mental health and anti-stigma, plus promotion of the HeadStart programme • Children feel able to talk without stigma and judgement whilst adults feel confident to talk to CYP about mental health • Everyone and especially young people know how they can get involved in HeadStart 	<p>3. Emotional Wellbeing Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are empowered with knowledge about mental health via the PSHE curriculum and know where to go for help • Adults (parents, school staff and community) are empowered with knowledge and skills about their own and children's emotional wellbeing and resilience
<p>HeadStart Southampton referral tool Universal Plus criteria met</p>	
Universal Plus	
<p>4. Safe Places to Talk</p> <p>1:1 counselling in school, online and in the community enabling CYP can talk about worries to qualified counsellor within a confidential, convenient environment</p>	<p>5. Safe places to be involved</p> <p>a) Safe places in school to participate, have fun, make friends, relax and find talents</p> <p>b) Safe places in the community (positive, diversionary activities) delivered by trusted adults, trained in emotional wellbeing</p>
<p>6. Peer to peer support</p> <p>Older students support younger students. A caring, supportive network & informal 'community of practice' amongst young people is developed</p>	
<p>7. Transition support</p> <p>Transition programmes to support vulnerable CYP with Peer Mentors having a key role, enable vulnerable children to feel settled, familiar & have friends before starting secondary school with support continuing into Year 7</p>	
<p>8. Group work to support Parents</p> <p>Parent's courses to help parents; develop confidence and self-esteem, increase parenting skills, building own resilience and self-management, topic specific groups e.g. DV and youth offending.</p>	<p>9. Group work to support Children and young people</p> <p>Specialist group work to help children; develop confidence and self-esteem, build their own resilience and self-management and topic specific groups e.g. exhibiting disruptive behaviour and/or those living with domestic abuse</p>

For who?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children & young people aged 10-16 years • In all Southampton Secondary Schools • With a focus on aged 11-14 years (school years 8 and 9) <p>Children identified by professionals, themselves or by friends/family as needing help and support 'to cope' and thus displaying behaviours and feelings associated with reduced emotional well-being or potential risk of emerging mental health problems.</p> <p>The HeadStart toolkit will be used to focus on reaching children at risk who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have decreasing educational engagement or attainment • Are potential first time entrants into the Youth Offending Service • Are living with current or historic domestic abuse

Referral Routes



Model Key

Yellow Boxes – Core referral routes in to HeadStart

Green Boxes – Secondary referral routes from HeadStart core team

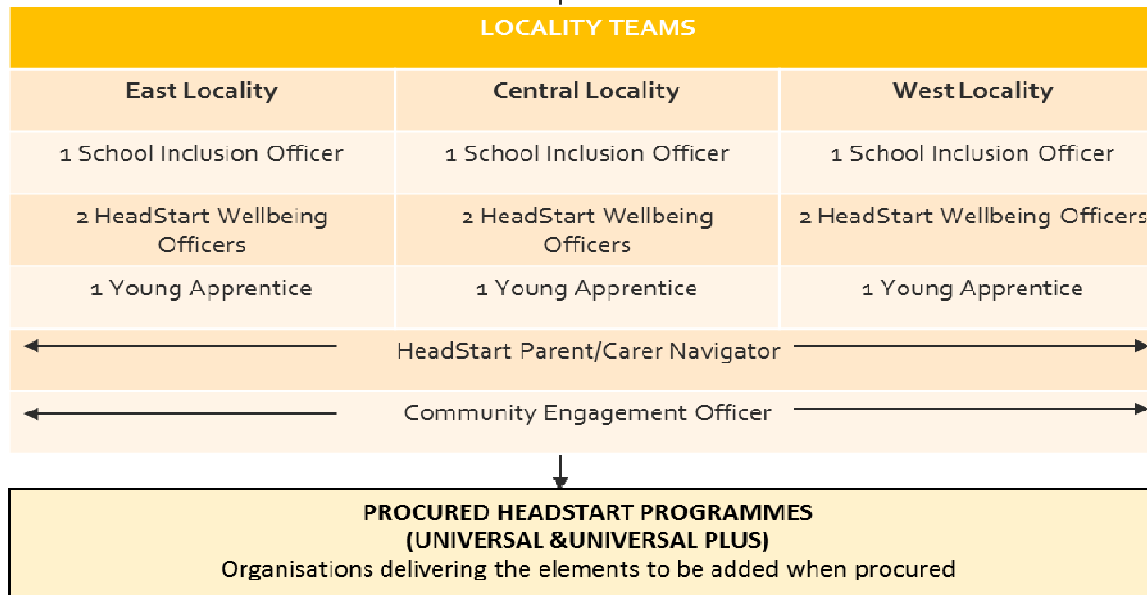
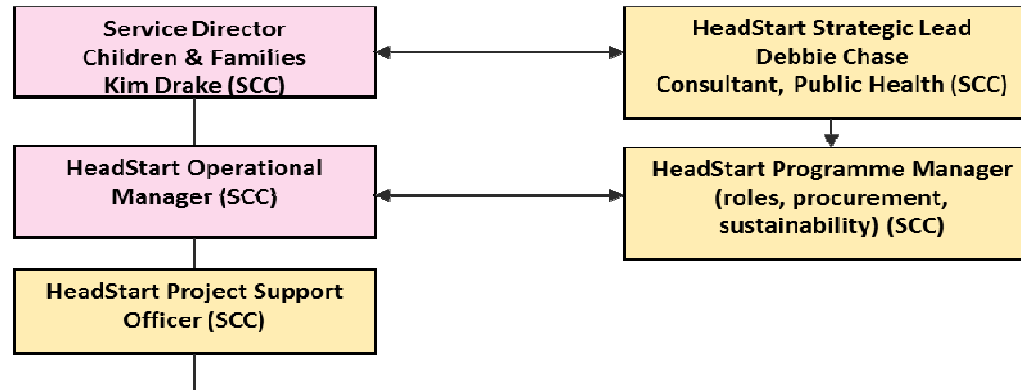
Pink box – Service outside of HeadStart

Key Elements

Screening is undertaken by the Inclusion Officers in each school, using the screening tool

Criteria – must fulfil one of the following 1) persistently absent or disengaged from school, 2) Living with or have lived with domestic violence and abuse, 3) demonstrating offending or anti-social behaviour

How the locality teams will work



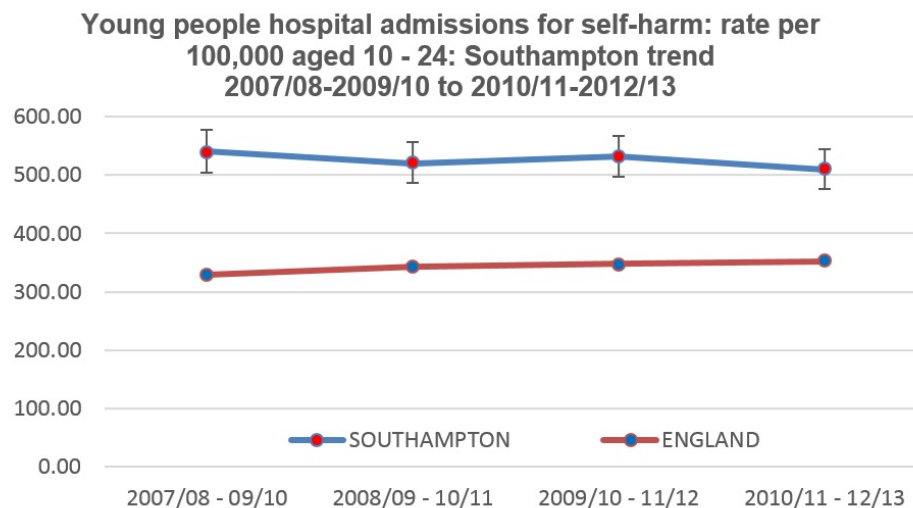
KEY ISSUES AND NEEDS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WELLBEING

Our City's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment ([JSNA](#)) shows that nearly 5,500 of our children and young people have mental health problems, two thirds with conduct disorders. The estimated need for children with moderately severe problems requiring attention from professionals trained in mental health (Tier 2) is 3,590 children and young people.

- Evidence suggests that resilience in early life helps to protect against risky behaviour, improve academic results, develop skills to increase employability, increase mental wellbeing and enable quicker and better recovery from illness.
- Mental resilience is the capability to 'bounce back' from adverse experiences, and succeed despite adversity. Exposure to risk factors is more likely to lead to vulnerability, whereas protective factors lead to increased resilience.
- Taking action on well-being and resilience can reduce costs in other areas e.g. reducing truancy can produce a saving of £1,318 per year per child, and reducing exclusion can save £9,748 in public value benefits, 89% of which goes to local authorities.

The directly age standardised hospital admission rate as a result of self-harm for children aged 10 to 24 years in Southampton is 400.9 per 100,000 (2012/13). This is significantly higher than England, and has remained similar from 2007/08 to 2012/13. Crude rates of hospital admissions are shown in figure 1 below.

Figure 1:



Source: PHE Children's and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing Profile

Southampton has recently analysed the numbers being seen by the Deliberate Safe Harm (DSH) team in the emergency department but also those seen within the 'one stop shop' service provided by the voluntary organisation 'No Limits'. Figures 2 and 3 are from the DSH team and show that females are presenting to the ED more than males and that 64% are presenting with a medication overdose.

Figures 4-7 are from No Limits and show that the peak age of attending their clinics/drop-in sessions is 14-15 years old (fig 4) but that the frequency (amount of times attended) increases with age, with the 21-24 year olds attending around 50 times a year compared to 10-20 times for 14-15 year olds (fig 5).

Figure 6 looks at ethnicity and frequency of access. The data seems to show that young people of Asian, black, East Asian and mixed race descent are attending significantly less than young people of white descent. This highlights a need to look more in to the outcomes for different young people. Finally figure 7 looks at the postcodes of those attending and highlights the differences across the city and the continued need to undertake in-depth needs analysis of the different cluster areas.

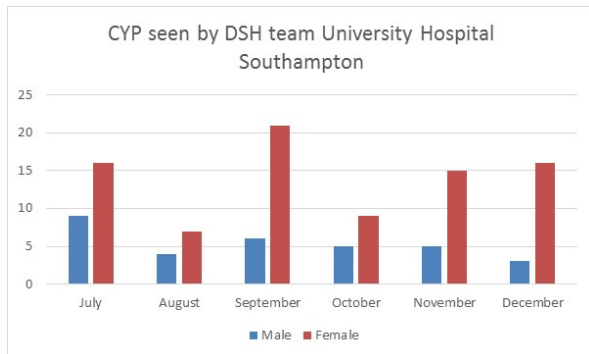


Fig 2

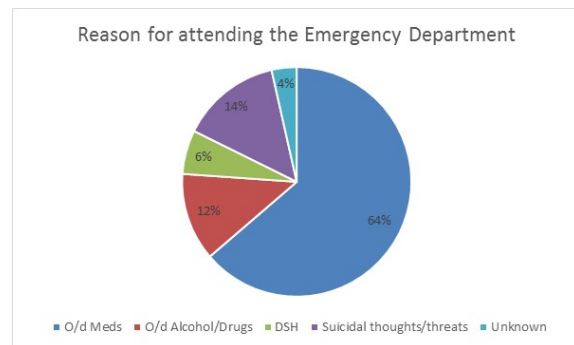


Fig 3

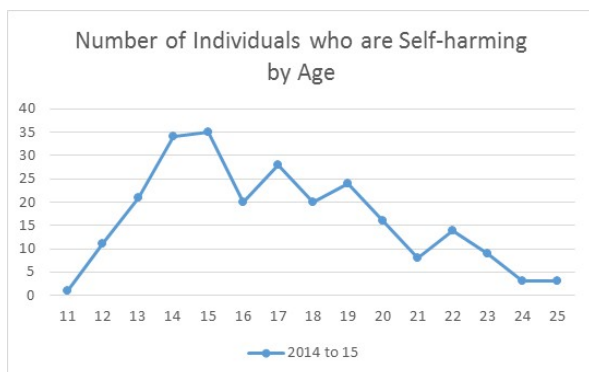


Fig 4

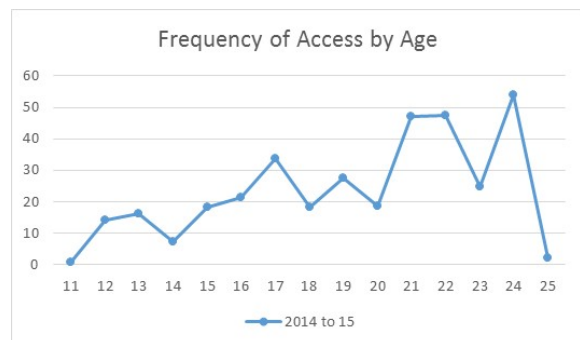


Fig 5

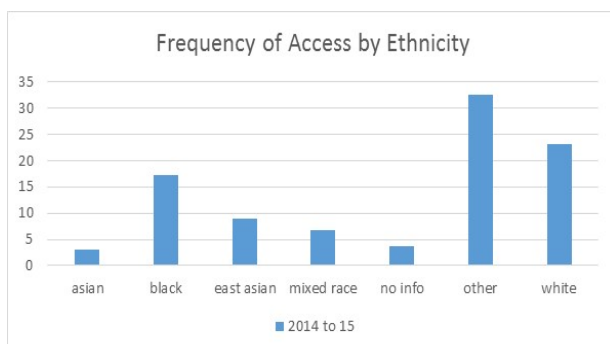


Fig 6

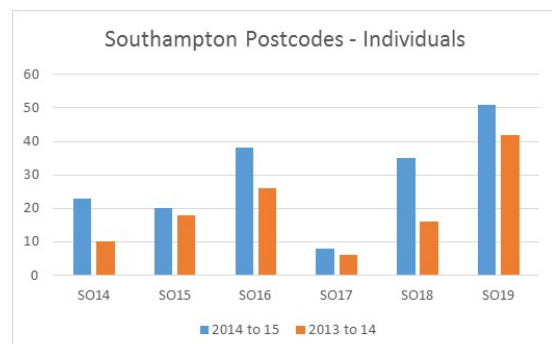


Fig 7

Within our child health profile, Southampton is significantly worse than England for 11 of the 32 indicators, this includes a high rate of looked after children, teenage pregnancy and

hospital admissions for mental health conditions (see [CHIMAT](#) website for more information).

We also know that it is important to prevent the development and accumulation of ill-health at the earliest stage possible. Some 50% of adult mental illness (excluding dementia) starts before age 15, and 75% by age 18. Children and young people from the poorest households are three times more likely to have a mental health problem than those growing up in better-off homes. Furthermore, mental health problems in childhood and adolescence in the UK result in increased costs of between £11,030 and £59,130 per child annually.

20% of children have a mental health problem in any given year at any time. Our local data shows a particular increase in related issues such as post school attendance and exclusions and youth offending peaking in the school years of 8 and 9 (age 12 to 14). Both national and local evidence also highlights a specific point of anxiety for children and young people is in the transition from primary to secondary school (year 6 to 7; age 10 to 12). This transition period was also identified by children and young people as a priority issue and the pupil survey in Southampton 2012 found year 9 and 11 as peak for pupils who worry.

HeadStart needs analysis maps a series of indicators across school, lower super output area (very small geographical areas) and wards. The indicators used include; special educational needs; indicators of deprivation using child indicators, pupil premium data, ethnicity, prior attainment, attendance, late for school, persistent absence, exclusions, Ofsted judgement, safeguarding, youth offending, crime, pupil referral attendees, CAMHs referrals. A weighting was given to some indicators where they reflect more accurate mental health and well-being e.g. SEN, CAMHs. The data was then aggregated geographically and ranked by level of collective need.

This data shows a broad range of needs spread across the City with specific areas evidencing substantially higher needs. The difference across secondary schools in terms of collective needs is much less pronounced than primary schools.

Needs analysis has evidenced that overall the HeadStart target population is;

- Children and young people aged 10 to 16 years.
- Primary (age 10-11) and secondary school pupils, with a particular focus on years 8 and 9 (age 12-14).
- Children making the transition (year 6 to year 7) between primary school and secondary school.
- All children living in Southampton and/or attending Southampton Schools (aged 10 to 16) with greater focus on CYP living in areas or attending school where there are the highest levels of needs.

Priority focus will be on reaching children who:

- Are persistently absent, missing or disengaged from school.
- Children living with or have lived with domestic violence and abuse.
- Children demonstrating offending or anti-social behaviour and/or whose behaviour puts them at risk of exclusion and/or family crisis.
- Children identified themselves, professionals, or by friends/family as needing help and support 'to cope' and thus displaying behaviours and feelings associated with reduced emotional well-being or potential risk of emerging mental health problems.

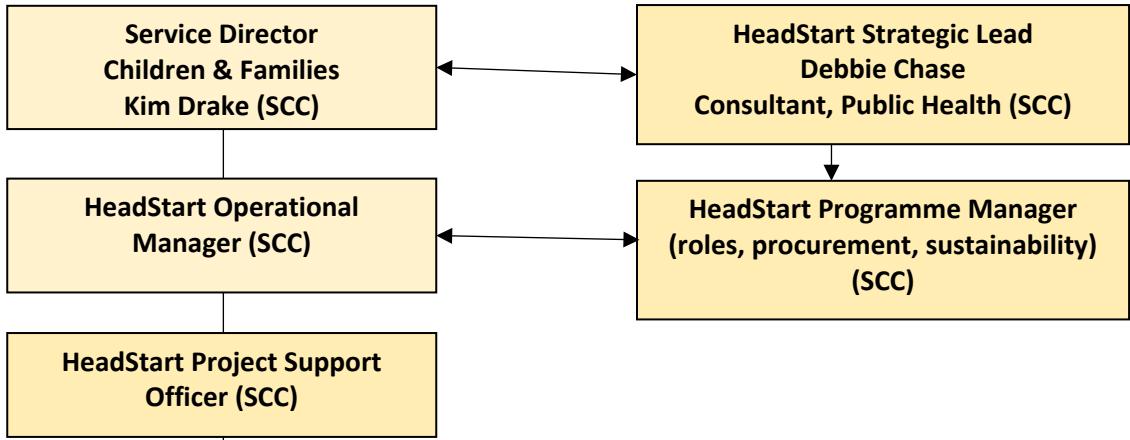
Headstart will operate on a locality basis with joined up multi-agency provision in 3 areas / 6 clusters. Some provision or elements of the programme will be targeted to identified levels

and type of need. This could reach some (but not all) primary schools with particularly high levels of need.

Outcomes will be monitored using the baseline data gathered for the needs analysis.

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LOCALITY TEAMS		
East Locality	Central Locality	West Locality
1 School Inclusion Officer	1 School Inclusion Officer	1 School Inclusion Officer
2 HeadStart Wellbeing Officers	2 HeadStart Wellbeing Officers	2 HeadStart Wellbeing Officers
1 Young Apprentice	1 Young Apprentice	1 Young Apprentice
HeadStart Parent/Carer Navigator		
Community Engagement Officer		

PROCURED HEADSTART PROGRAMMES (UNIVERSAL & UNIVERSAL PLUS)
Organisations delivering the elements to be added when procured

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