## Joint Meeting of the

## Business and Transformation Scrutiny Panel and the

## Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel

Monday 29 January 2018 at 10.00am<br>In the Flensburg Room, Civic Centre, Carlisle, CA3 8QG

> **A pre meeting for Members of both Panels to prepare for the Panel will be held at 9.00 am in the Flensburg Room **

The Press and Public are welcome to attend for the consideration of any items which are public.

Members of the Business and Transformation Scrutiny Panel:
Councillor Mrs Riddle (Chairman), Councillors Allison, Mrs Birks, Mrs Bowman (Vice Chairman), Mrs Glendinning, J Mallinson, Robson, Watson
Substitute Members:
Bainbridge, McDonald, Mrs McKerrell, McNulty, Shepherd, S Sidgwick
Members of the Health and Wellbeing Transformation Scrutiny Panel:
Councillor Paton (Chairman), Councillors Burns (Vice Chairman), Ellis, Layden, E Mallinson, McDonald, McNulty, S Sidgwick.
Substitute Members:
Councillors Bainbridge, Bloxham, Bomford, Coleman, Finalyson, Harid, Riddle.

## PART A

## To be considered when the Public and Press are present

## Appointment of Chairman

To appoint a Chairman for the meeting

## Apologies for Absence

To receive apologies for absence and notification of substitutions.

## Declarations of Interest (including declarations of "The Party Whip")

Members are invited to declare any disclosable pecuniary interests, other registrable interests, and any interests, relating to any item on the agenda at this stage.

## Public and Press

To agree that the items of business within Part A of the agenda should be dealt with in public and that the items of business within Part B of the agenda should be dealt with in private.

## A. 1 SANDS CENTRE REDEVELOPMENT

| Portfolio: | Finance, Governance and Resources and Culture, Heritage and <br> Leisure |
| :--- | :--- |
| Directorate: | Community Services, Corporate Support and Resources |
| Officers: | Darren Crossley, Deputy Chief Executive <br> Gavin Capstick, Contracts and Community Services Manager |
|  | Steven Tickner, Deputy Chief Finance Officer |
| Report: | CS.10/18 and Minute Excerpt EX. $132 / 18$ attached |

The meeting will begin with a presentation from the Contracts and Community Services Manager and a GT3 Representative.

## Background:

The report will give an overview on the proposed development options and approach for the Sands Centre Redevelopment (as outlined in the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy), including anticipated capital costs, funding options, a developed programme and risk register.

The report will also set out the initial considerations with regards to alternative procurement options for the Principal Contractor.

GT3 Architects and the Contracts and Community Services Manager will give a presentation on the proposed development options and approach for the Sands Centre Redevelopment. The Deputy Chief Finance Officer will provide information on the financial implications of the proposals.

## Why is this item on the agenda?

Agenda item agreed by the two Panels in their Work Programmes. The matter was included in the Notice of Executive Key Decisions (KD.33/17) and was considered by the Executive on 18 December 2017.

## What is the Panel being asked to do?

1. Scrutinise the report and its appendices taking into account the presentation 2. Give the Panels views on the redevelopment proposals and the funding and procurement options presented.

## PART B <br> To be considered in Private

- NIL -

A copy of the agenda and reports is available on the Council's website at www.carlisle.gov.uk or at the Civic Centre, Carlisle.

Enquiries, requests for reports, background papers etc to:

Rachel Plant, Democratic Services Officer, 01228817039 or Rachel.plant@carlisle.gov.uk or Jacqui Issatt, Committee Clerk, (01228) 817557 or jacqui.issatt@carlisle.gov.uk

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# Joint Meeting of the Business \& Transformation Scrutiny Panel and the Health \& Wellbeing Scrutiny Panel 

| Meeting Date: | 29th January 2018 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Portfolio: |  |
| Key Decision: | Yes: Recorded in the Notice Ref: KD.33/17 |
| Within Policy and <br> Budget Framework <br> Public / Private | NO |
|  | Public |
| Title: | SANDS CENTRE REDEVELOPMENT |
| Report of: | The Deputy Chief Executive <br> Report Number: |
| CS10/18 |  |

## Purpose / Summary:

The redevelopment of the Sands Centre is a key element of Carlisle City Council's Sports Facilities Strategy approved by Executive in January 2014 (KD.029/13).

It has also been identified as a key action to support the Carlisle Plan for several years alongside the associated retender of Carlisle City Council's leisure contract. The new leisure contact was awarded following Executive consideration in November 2017 (KD.025/17).

At the $18^{\text {th }}$ December 2017 Meeting of Carlisle City Council's Executive a report outlining the proposals for the Sands Centre redevelopment (including the facilities mix, programme, capital estimates and revenue implications) was considered. Executive resolved to refer the report to a joint meeting of the Business and Transformation and Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Panels and to seek their views ahead of Executive making recommendations to full Council.

The Executive report from the $18^{\text {th }}$ December 201 (along with its appendices) is attached to this covering report.

## Recommendations

The joint meeting of the Business and Transformation and Health and Wellbeing Panels is asked to:

- Consider the report and its appendices
- Provide feedback to Executive on the on the redevelopment proposals and the funding and procurement options presented


## Tracking

| Executive: | 18 $^{\text {th }}$ December 2017; 12 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ February 2018 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Scrutiny: | 29 $^{\text {th }}$ January 2018 |
| Council: | $6^{\text {th }}$ March 2018 |



Meeting Date:
Portfolio:
Key Decision:
Within Policy and
Budget Framework
Public / Private

## Title:

Report of:
Report Number:

Report to Executive

18 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ December 2017
Finance, Governance \& Resources \& Culture, Heritage and Leisure
Yes: Recorded in the Notice Ref:KD

NO
Private * Not for publication by virtue of paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972

SANDS CENTRE REDEVELOPMENT
The Deputy Chief Executive
CS 31/17

## Purpose / Summary:

This report provides the Executive with an overview on the proposed development options and approach for the Sands Centre redevelopment (as outlined in the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy). It also includes anticipated capital costs, together with funding options, a developed programme and risk register.

This report will also set out the initial considerations with regards to alterative procurement options for the Principal Contractor.

This report is to be read in conjunction with the following appendices:

- Appendix I - Summary RIBA Stage 2 Report (Concept Design) prepared by GT3 Architects. This report sets out the initial concept design along with a narrative to provide the context of how the proposed design solution was established.
- Appendix II - Programme
- Appendix III - Risk Register
- Appendix IV - Cost Estimate
- Appendix V - Flow diagram of the OJEU Process


## Recommendations:

Executive are asked to:

1. Consider the report and its appendices;
2. Refer the item to the Health and Wellbeing and Business and Transformation Scrutiny Panels at their joint meeting 29th January 2018;
3. Seek the scrutiny panels' views on the redevelopment proposals and the funding and procurement options laid out;
4. Take these proposals into account when proposing the Executive Budget to Council;

## Tracking

| Executive: | $\mathbf{1 2}^{\text {th }}$ February 2018 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Special Joint Scrutiny <br> Panel: | $\mathbf{2 9}^{\text {th }}$ January 2018 |
| Council: | $\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}$ March 2018 |

## 1. BACKGROUND

1.1 The replacement of Carlisle City Council's James Street Pools and the development of the Sands Centre site to improve wet and dry side sporting provision has been a long term aspiration for Carlisle City Council (the Council).
1.4 The current Medium Term Financial Plan includes a $£ 5 \mathrm{~m}$ capital allowance in 2018/19 to develop such a scheme. However, this sum pre-dates the approval of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy and was based on the likely costs of only replacing the pools at that time.
1.5 Since December 2015 the Council has had a regular dialogue with Sport England who have expressed their support for this development and have assisted the Council by engaging Abacus Cost Management (Abacus), a framework consultant to Sport England. Abacus have provided support to the Council considering different options across multiple sites.
1.6 In February 2017, Abacus with reference to a Business plan prepared by FMG Consulting Ltd produced a highlevel feasibility exercise to consider two main development options. This work was funded by Sport England.

## Development Option 1 - Swimming Provision Only

Abacus proposal consisted of:

- $25 \mathrm{~m} \times 17 \mathrm{~m}$ (8 lane) pool with secondary $17 \mathrm{~m} \times 8 \mathrm{~m}$ pool
- Wet side changing
- Associated ancillary accommodation


## Development Option 2 - Sands Centre Redevelopment - Wet \& Dry Side Provision

Abacus proposal consisted of:

- $25 \mathrm{~m} \times 17 \mathrm{~m}$ (8 lane) pool with secondary $17 \mathrm{~m} \times 8 \mathrm{~m}$ pool
- Wet side changing
- 4 court sports hall, health and fitness provision
- Café
- Ancillary support accommodation
- Total Gross Internal Floor Area (GIFA): 4,620m2

Option 1: would relocate swimming provision only to the Sands Centre at an estimated cost of $£ 7.4 \mathrm{M}$.

Option 2: would deliver the full extent of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy on the Sands Centre site. Abacus estimated Option 2 at $£ 14.2 \mathrm{~m}$ (excluding VAT) for a scheme delivering all elements of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy. Sport England had previously advised that this option provided a greater opportunity of securing their investment as the facility would better meet demand requirements.
1.7 The Abacus report concluded the following:
1.7.1 That Sport England has identified that Carlisle be treated as a special case given the severe flooding and damage incurred in recent years.
1.7.2 A funding bid for Option 1 providing a reduced facility mix is not strategically supported nor would have a significant impact on participation / delivering against local outcomes, would ordinarily not make a strong case in the context of the new strategic fund prospectus and criteria. This would therefore be less of a priority for potential Sport England investment.
1.7.3 Option 2 provides a greater opportunity of securing a Sport England investment with a facility that better meets demand requirements. The Strategic Facilities Fund has a grant range of £500k - £2m. Enhancing the facility mix to best meet the new strategic fund prospectus will improve the opportunity of attaining an investment.
1.8 Following extensive review of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy in conjunction with the notion that Sport England are unlikely to support Option 1; Carlisle City Council's Executive took the decision (8 $8^{\text {th }}$ May 2017) to discount

Option 1 and to proceed with Option 2 for the progression of an RIBA Stage 2 Concept Design for the Sands Centre Redevelopment including both the wet and dry provisions.
1.9 In March 2017, the Council also commissioned a 5 year Condition Survey of both the building fabric elements and the mechanical \& electrical elements at the Sands Centre. This report identified a summary of works totalling £846,306.72 (excluding VAT) required over the next 5 years.
1.10 Over the last year, the Council has also been in dialogue with Cumberland NHS Trust regarding potential inclusion of physiotherapy suite provision and potentially other outpatient services. A pilot exercise placing physiotherapy services at the Sands Centre has now begun and all partners are monitoring the new development.

## 2. PROPOSALS

2.1 The Sands Centre is a high profile project, which is generating interest locally and sub-regionally. The facility must achieve the aspirations outlined in the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy from a strategic, operational and financial perspective with the aim to improve the fitness offer to the local and sub-regional community.
2.2 In September 2017, the Council appointed a Multi-Disciplinary Design Team (MDDT) and Employer's Agent Team (EA) to progress Option 2 for the redevelopment of the Sands Centre up to and inclusive of RIBA Stage 2 Concept Design; with the intention of presenting the proposals to Full Council in 2018.

### 2.3 Procurement of Design Team and Employer's Agent

2.3.1 The Council appointed Cameron Consulting to competitively tender and procure the services of a Multi-disciplinary Design Team (MDDT) and Employer's Agent Team (EA) in competition through the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) to develop the Option 2 design for the Sands Centre up to RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design.
2.3.2 The successful Multi-disciplinary Design Team (MDDT) has been appointed by the Council to develop the Option 2 design to RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design for a fee capped at $£ 47,500.00$
2.3.3 The MDDT is led by GT3 Architects and consists of the following consultants:

| Multi-disciplinary Design Team (MDDT) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Architect (Lead Consultant) | GT3 Architects |
| Principal Designer | CJ Consilium |
| Civil Engineering | Buro Happold |
| Structural Engineering | Buro Happold |
| Mechanical Engineering | Buro Happold |
| Electrical Engineering | Buro Happold |
| Flood Risk Consultant | Buro Happold, subject to further <br> appointment and fees |
| Landscape Architecture | OOBE |
| Swimming Pool Design | Sheerwater |
| Acoustic Consultant | Pace Consult |

2.3.4 The successful Employer's Agent Team (EA) has been appointed by the Council to monitor the MDDT design development process for Option 2, but also prepare an updated cost estimate, programme and a risk register to accompany the RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design for a fee capped at $£ 7,500.00$.
2.3.5 The EA is Pick Everard who will undertake the following roles:

| Employer's Agent Team |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Employer's Agent | Pick Everard |
| Cost Consultant | Pick Everard |
| H\&S Advisor | Pick Everard |
| Clerk of Works | Pick Everard |

### 2.4 RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design (Option 2) on the Sands Centre

2.4.1 With reference to the proposals set out by Abacus for Option 2, a RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design has been prepared by the MDDT that is included in Appendix I - Stage II Report.
2.4.2 The concept design includes the following proposed Leisure Centre and ancillary accommodation facilities mix:

- Main Pool Hall ( $25 \mathrm{~m} \times 17 \mathrm{~m}, 8$ lane) \& Learner Pool with a moveable floor ( $20 \mathrm{~m} \times 8 \mathrm{~m}$ ) with Pool Store, Timing Room and a Spectator Seating Gallery
- 4 Court Sports Hall with a Spectator Gallery
- 120 station Fitness Suite with an office
- Two Dance Studios
- Spinning Studio
- Wet and Dry Change facilities
- Changing Places Facility
- First Aid
- General Meeting Room / Office (10 persons)
- Reception Desk with offices
- Vending facilities
- Staff facilities (including Kitchen \& Social)
2.4.3 The final leisure centre accommodation and facilities mix is yet to be fixed, but it is proposed through consultation with the Council's operator, Greenwich Leisure Limited that the existing Events Centre will be retained and upgraded. This is because the existing 7-court dual use hall at the Sands Centre is primarily programmed for entertainment events and is often unavailable for regular week-to-week sports use.
2.4.4 The concept design includes the following retained Events Centre with upgraded ancillary accommodation facilities mix:
- Retained Events Hall with ancillary accommodation
- Ground floor Bar/Servery
- First floor Bar/Servery
- Beer Cellar
- Café seating and social areas at Ground Floor using the proposed Street
- Café seating and social areas at First Floor using the proposed Street
2.4.5 The concept design also includes provisional space identified for the NHS Physiotherapy Suite. However, the Council will need the Cumberland NHS Trust to decide whether it is going to proceed and commit the required funding and resources, aligned to the Full Council's decision on $6^{\text {th }}$ March 2018 for the Sands Centre Redevelopment:
- The concept design $265 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ Physiotherapy Suite
2.4.6 The full area Schedule of Accommodation is contained within Appendix I - Stage II Report.


### 2.5 Cost Estimate

2.5.1 With reference to the cost estimate prepared by Abacus for Option 2 at $£ 14.2 \mathrm{~m}$ (excluding VAT) in February 2017, Pick Everard have re-appraised the costs associated with the proposed concept design for the Sands Centre to deliver all elements of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy as outlined above. Please refer to Appendix IV - Cost Estimate.
2.5.2 The Cost Estimate prepared by Pick Everard for the current RIBA Stage 2 Concept Design is now estimated at $£ 19,466,765$ (excluding VAT).
2.5.3 The capital cost increase in the identified Cost Estimate is primarily as a result of the following:

- Increase from Option 2 Wet and Dry Side Provision from 4,984m² to 5900 $\mathrm{m}^{2}$. This is mainly due to provision of the Street $\left(750 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right)$ and the NHS Provision (265m²);
- Consequential Improvements as the basis for determining the $10 \%$ spend on the existing building to comply with Building Regulations due to the proposed connection of the new leisure centre to the retained events centre via the Street;
- Increase in size of the learner pool from $17 m \times 8 m$ to $20 m \times 8 m$ to increase the programme of activities available in the pool;
- Inclusion of retractable seating to the Retained Events Centre;
- External Works cost now includes minimum allowance for car parking and landscaping based on GT3 Option 1 "Do Minimum" scheme;
- Allowance for incoming stats connections/ diversions.


### 2.6 Programme

2.6.1 Pick Everard have developed a RIBA Stage 2 Programme based on progressing to the RIBA Stage 3 - Developed Design following the decision of the Full Council on 6th March 2018. The full Pick Everard programme is contained in Appendix II - Programme.
2.6.2 A summary of the programme contained in Appendix II is as follows:

| Pick Everard - RIBA Stage 2 Programme (Dated: 27 November 2017) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Activity | Activity Description | Duration | Start | Finish |
| 33 | RIBA Stage 0-2 -Scheme <br> Design \& Approvals | 21.2 wks. | $20 / 09 / 17$ | $06 / 03 / 18$ |
| 41 | Special Joint Scrutiny Panel | 1 day | $29 / 01 / 18$ | $29 / 01 / 18$ |
| 43 | Full Council Meeting | 1 day | $06 / 03 / 18$ | $06 / 03 / 18$ |
| 44 | Approvals to Stage 2 Design <br> \& Cost Plan | 1 day | $06 / 03 / 18$ | $06 / 03 / 18$ |
| 45 | RIBA Stage 3 (1st Stage <br> Tender for Preferred <br> Contractor) | 20.4 wks. | $07 / 03 / 18$ | $26 / 07 / 18$ |
| 62 | RIBA Stage 3 (Developed <br> Design, (inc. Planning <br> Application) | 20.2 | $07 / 03 / 18$ | $25 / 07 / 18$ |
| 75 | RIBA Stage 4 (Technical <br> Design) | 27 wks. | $27 / 07 / 18$ | $21 / 02 / 19$ |
| 81 | Tender Submitted by <br> Preferred Contractor | 0 wks. | $13 / 12 / 18$ | $13 / 12 / 18$ |
| 82 | Tender Evaluation and <br> preparation of Gateway 4 <br> Report | 4 wks. | $14 / 12 / 18$ | $31 / 01 / 19$ |
| 84 | Approval to Proceed to Stage <br> $5 \&$ Contract Award | 1 wk. | $01 / 02 / 19$ | $07 / 02 / 19$ |
| 87 | RIBA Stage 5 (Construction) | 70 wks. | $08 / 02 / 19$ | $02 / 07 / 20$ |
| 91 | Practical <br> Handover | 1 Completion $\&$ | $02 / 07 / 20$ | $02 / 07 / 20$ |
| 94 |  <br> Close Out) | 4 wks. | $02 / 07 / 20$ | $30 / 07 / 20$ |
| 96 | Operator Fit Out and <br> Familiarisation Period | 4 wks. | $03 / 07 / 20$ | $30 / 07 / 20$ |
| 97 | Stage 7 (Occupation \& In use) | 52 wks. | $03 / 07 / 20$ | $01 / 07 / 21$ |
| 98 | Defects Period | 52 wks. | $03 / 07 / 20$ | $01 / 07 / 21$ |

2.6.3 Subject to the decision of the Full Council on 6th March 2018, Pick Everard will continue to develop and monitor compliance with the programme.

### 2.7 Risk Register

2.7.1 The full project risk register is located in Appendix III - Risk Register and highlights the main project risks considered by the Project Team.
2.7.2 The highest risks to the project established at RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design are as follows:

| Activity ID | Risk Description | Risk Rating | Mitigation Action / Comment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost: C2 | Consequential Improvements (Part L of the Building Regulations) | 25 | Consult with Building Control |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flood Zone: } \\ & \text { FZ1 } \end{aligned}$ | Construction of new extension on Flood Zone Level 3 | 25 | Consult with the Environment Agency at the earliest opportunity. <br> Ensure that the flood risk specialist undertakes an assessment of the flood risk designation with consideration to existing / potential Environment Agency improvement / flood defence works. <br> Design and incorporate flood risk prevention measures into the new extension. |
| Programme: P1 | Programme slippage | 23 | At the commencement of a project, it is critical to establish an outline programme that is realistic and achievable but challenging. <br> Pick Everard to track and monitor progress against the programme. |
| Cost: C1 | Project not affordable | 23 | Establish if initial budget is correct. Develop robust cost control aligned to design development and Gateway approval process. |
| Design: D9 | The current parking operates on a pay and display basis. This leaves 48 dedicated leisure spaces outside of this. The extension will potentially impact on these parking numbers | 23 | As part of the traffic management study, an appraisal should be made on the income from the parking and impact of the new building on existing spaces. |


|  |  |  | Consider a barrier control <br> system and the car parking <br> charge strategy for events <br> leisure centre customers. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Utilities: U1 | Extensive utility services <br> encountered below the <br> new <br> extension | 23 | Undertake slot trenches to <br> verify the position of <br> underground services and <br> undertake thorough site <br> investigation works. |

2.7.3 Subject to the decision of the Full Council on 6th March 2018, a Project Team risk workshop will be undertaken with key stakeholders prior to the commencement of RIBA Stage 3 - Developed Design when the current risks will be critically evaluated with action owners agreed to manage, mitigate, and / or reduce or manage accepted risks.

## $2.8 \quad$ Funding

2.8.1 The Medium Term Financial Plan has recognised for many years that there could be a requirement to fund significant capital expenditure ( $£ 5 \mathrm{~m}$ ) on new leisure facilities and that any development would be potentially being funded (via borrowing) through savings in the operator contract. The budget reports considered by Executive in November and elsewhere in this agenda have recognised that the scheme may increase in value to the figures presented in the Abacus study at $£ 14.2$ million.
2.8.2 The MTFP also includes for further savings to be made from the current subsidy budget for the Leisure Contract of $£ 329,000$. This saving is to be achieved from 1 April 2018. The current overall subsidy payable to the leisure operator is $£ 794,100$ (inclusive of Classical Series funding).
2.8.3 Therefore, a budget of $£ 465,100$ is available to fund any subsidy for the new leisure contract (starting December 2017) and any borrowing costs. The new Leisure contract will eventually save the Council over £1million per year against the original subsidy budget

2.8.4 A significant capital scheme of this nature would normally be funded from capital receipts (sale of other assets), revenue reserves, third party funding or borrowing (either external or by using the council's own cash balances). The current capital strategy fully commits all current available capital receipts to fund the current capital programme, therefore, unless further asset sales can be generated, capital receipts are not an option.
2.8.5 A further refresh of the Asset Disposal Programme may be an option to be considered to identify whether there are any further potential low yielding assets that could be disposed of to generate capital receipts to fund this scheme. Any disposals would likely take time to brought to market so there may still be a requirement to borrow in the short-term pending any final sales.
2.8.6 Revenue contributions may also be possible but will not be able to fully fund or even significantly fund a scheme of this value and may lead to added pressures on the revenue budget.
2.8.7 Sport England have ring-fenced funding within their Strategic Facilities Fund for Carlisle (following Storm Desmond). The Council's informal and 'without prejudice' conversations with their team suggest they would be expecting and
receptive to a bid of up to $£ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ bid from the Council based on an 'Option 2' scheme.
2.8.8 The Council could also look at the earmarked reserves it holds and utilise some of these for this scheme. There is a specific reserve allocated for Leisure (GLL Reserve) that was established for funding costs with the end of the current leisure contract that is not likely to be required and which could be made available for providing funding the capital scheme.
2.8.9 Taking these options for funding into account the scheme is likely to require borrowing of potentially $£ 17.467$ million unless alternative sources of funding e.g. capital receipts or use of reserves are identified.

|  | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Potential Capital Cost | 19,467 |
| Potential Sport England | 2,000 |
| Funding | tbc |
| Earmarked Reserves |  |
|  | $\mathbf{1 7 , 4 6 7}$ |
| Potential Balance to be <br> funded |  |

It should be noted that for the purposes of this report, the figures include the provision of the NHS suite at $£ 625,000$. If the decision is made that the NHS proceed with the occupation it will be the intention to fully recover this cost from the NHS either through a capital contribution, annual rental to the Council or combination of both. This would therefore improve the financial position of the Council highlighted later in this report.

It should also be noted that as well as the cost of the capital investment, there will be a requirement to provide for temporary accommodation for GLL to continue to operate from and for final fixtures and fitting to be provided once the development is complete. These together are anticipated to cost in the region of $£ 655,000$.
2.8.10 Balance Sheet Analysis

The Council's balance sheet as at 31 March 2017 included total long-term assets (excluding treasury management investments) of approximately $£ 158$ million. Alongside this the current long-term debt liability on the balance sheet is $£ 15$ million (stock issue). This represents $9.4 \%$ of the asset base.

Any expenditure on assets would generally add value to the asset base and whilst the debt liability may also increase if external borrowing was undertaken, the Council would still be in a healthy position with regard debt to asset ratio.

### 2.9 Options for Borrowing

2.9.1 Under the provisions outlined in the Prudential Code, the Council can borrow for capital purposes so long as any borrowing is affordable, prudent and sustainable in the revenue budget. The current Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) includes an allowance for borrowing to be £37.5million as the Authorised Limit for external debt and $£ 32.5$ million as the Operational Boundary. These two limits can be amended by the Council and included in any revisions to the TMSS.

### 2.9.2 External Borrowing

Any external borrowing the Council undertakes would most likely be sourced from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB). There are two different types of loan available to local authorities, interest only (maturity) and principal and interest, which can be either Equal Instalments of Principal (EIP) or Annuity.

## Maturity

A maturity loan is an interest only loan with the principal amount borrowed not repayable until the end of the loan term. The amount of interest paid each year remains static until the end of the agreement. Cash to repay the loan at the end of the term is raised through the Minimum Revenue Provision. These loans carry a higher overall cost as the debt balance does not decrease until the debt is paid off.

## Equal Instalments of Principal (EIP)

An EIP loan makes both principal and interest payments, however, the amount borrowed is divided by the term to give the amount of principal repaid each year, which then does not vary. Interest is then calculated on the decreasing outstanding balance of the loan, so reduces each year. EIP loans therefore get cheaper each year the loan is held.

## Annuity

An Annuity loan is like a mortgage, with both principal and interest payments being made each year, however, in earlier years the interest makes up more of the repayment, with more principal being repaid in later years. Loan repayments are set at the outset of the loan and do not vary throughout the term.
2.9.3 As an EIP loan therefore repays principal each period and the interest is calculated on the outstanding loan balance, they therefore have a lower average repayment profile.
2.9.4 The key advantages of borrowing from the PWLB are:

- Relative cost (interest and fees) compared to other sources of external borrowing
- Ability to fix the rate of interest over the period of the loan and to borrow over a range of maturity periods between 1 and 50 years using a number of different repayment methods
- Flexibility to draw down funds at short notice
2.9.5 The examples below show the overall cost of a £17.467million loan repaid over 25 years at $3.25 \%$ for each loan type.

|  | Maturity | EIP |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ |
| Loan Amount | 17,467 | 17,467 |
| Interest | 14,192 | $\mathbf{7 , 3 8 0}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 1 , 6 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 8 4 7}$ |

### 2.9.6 Internal Borrowing

As well as borrowing externally from the PWLB, the Council may be able to make use of its internal resources and cash balances. This is known as internal borrowing. This utilises cash and investment balances to meet expenditure. This option would allow the Council to minimise borrowing costs and reduce overall treasury risk by reducing the level of its external investment balances. The cost of internal borrowing would be measured by the loss of investment income returns. With investment returns averaging less than $0.50 \%$ currently, this would be the cheapest form of borrowing for the scheme. Any cash balances used in this way would be repaid through Minimum Revenue Provision over time.

### 2.9.7 Minimum Revenue Provision

Any significant capital scheme will affect the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The current projections for the CFR based on this scheme costing £19.467million are as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ |
| Opening CFR at 1 April | 15,706 | 13,424 | 30,582 | 29,843 | 30,037 |
| Movement in CFR in year | $(2,282)$ | 17,158 | $(739)$ | 194 | $(231)$ |
| Closing CFR at 31 March | $\mathbf{1 3 , 4 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 , 5 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 8 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 , 0 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 8 0 6}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

The CFR reflects the Council's 'Underlying Need to Borrow' and as this scheme gives rise to a borrowing requirement, the CFR will increase accordingly. The CFR can be reduced by setting aside resources to repay debt, through capital receipts, revenue contributions or grants and also by charging Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). MRP is the minimum amount that must be set aside from the General Fund to meet the capital costs of expenditure funded by borrowing or credit arrangements. - that is capital expenditure not financed from grants, revenue contributions or capital receipts.

The type of borrowing undertaken does not affect the requirement to make an MRP charge. The Council's current MRP policy is to charge 3\% on a straightline basis on the annual increase in the CFR. Using this method would effectively provide for debt repayment over 33.33 years.

It should be noted however, that actual principal repayments will be determined by the terms of any actual loans taken out. These actual principal repayments do not affect the revenue budget as they are cash transactions and would reduce the amount of cash balances held. MRP charges to the revenue account provide a cash resource to effectively repay principal. There could therefore be a difference in the amount of principal repaid each year from cash balances and the amount of MRP charged. This would occur where any loans were taken out for a period less than 33.33 years. These loans may be repaid and cleared as a liability on the balance sheet before the debt charged to the General Fund has reduced the CFR.

Borrowing terms for external debt will need to consider the length of the Leisure provider contract. This contract is for a maximum of 15 years, when at such time it will be required to be re-tendered. Although any re-tender exercise would aim to achieve the same financial benefits to the Council, there may be a risk that any new contract offers a worse position, i.e. lower concession payments to the Council or requirement for a subsidy to the operator). This could then lead to budgetary pressures should any outstanding debt still require to be serviced beyond the timeframe of the current contract.
2.9.8 Minimum Revenue Provision is not chargeable until the asset becomes operational. Debt payments would still be made to the PWLB when they are due from the date the loan is taken out, however, they may not fall as a charge on the General Fund (or Council Tax) until the asset is operational.
2.9.9 The term of any loan taken out would also need careful consideration as a longer-term loan would be cheaper annually, however would cost more overall. As previously highlighted, consideration needs to be given to the length of the contract with the leisure operator and the contractual arrangements for concession payments and subsidies. It will also be necessary to consider the likely lifecycle of the renewed asset as it will have a life more than the contract term, potentially 40-year life. The Council would not want to be in a position where it has debt to service beyond the life of the current contract without having some certainty that the savings being accrued from the current contract would continue into any future agreement.
2.9.10 External Borrowing examples

The table below shows the example annual payments (Principal and Interest) for borrowing £17.467million on an EIP loan over 25 years (on assumption that borrowing would be recognised from 2020/21) would be as below. The examples of borrowing costs given below are for example only and it should be noted that borrowing this level of funding externally would represent the most expensive option for this scheme and this could be mitigated through identifying other funding opportunities such as capital receipts, use of reserves or internal borrowing.

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 / 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 1 / 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 / 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 / 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 / 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 / 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 / 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 / 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 8 / 2 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 / 3 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ |
| Principal | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 | 699 |
| Interest | 568 | 545 | 522 | 500 | 477 | 454 | 431 | 409 | 386 | 363 |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 , 2 6 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 6 2}$ |
| MRP (3\%) | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 |
| Total Charge <br> to General <br> Fund <br> Interest + <br> MRP) | $\mathbf{1 , 0 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 6 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{9 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 5}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{9 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 7}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

If the MRP policy was changed to match asset life then the overall cost to the General Fund would reduce, conversely, if any loan term was limited to the term of the leisure contract, the borrowing costs would increase. The table below indicates the potential differences in borrowing costs for a 15-year, 25-year and 40-year loan term:

|  | $\mathbf{1 5 ~ Y e a r}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ Year | $\mathbf{4 0}$ Year |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Equal Instalment of <br> Principal <br> 1st year interest <br> payment | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ |
| Total Debt Repayment | 568 | 699 | $\mathbf{4 3 7}$ |
| MRP @ 3\% | $\mathbf{1 , 1 6 4}$ | 568 | 568 |
| Difference in MRP and |  |  |  |
| Principal Repayment |  |  |  |

The table shows that in order to ensure principal is fully repaid and that the CFR brought back down to current levels (assuming no further un-resourced capital expenditure), the $3 \%$ MRP charge would need to be topped up with a voluntary MRP charge when borrowing of 15 or 25 years.

Therefore, in order to make the scheme affordable to the revenue budget, MRP at either $3 \%$ or charged over the asset life should be considered. This does not stop actual debt repayment occurring within a quicker timescale.
2.9.11 The available budget from the New Leisure Contract subsidy would be as follows:

|  | $\begin{array}{r} 17 / 18 \\ \mathbf{£ 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 18 / 19 \\ \mathbf{£ 0 0 0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 19 / 20 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 20 / 21 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 21 / 22 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \mathbf{2 2 / 2 3} \\ \mathbf{£ 0 0 0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 23 / 24 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 24 / 25 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline \mathbf{2 5 / 2 6} \\ \mathbf{f 0 0 0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 26 / 27 \\ \text { £000 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 27 / 28 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \mathbf{2 8 / 2 9} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 29 / 30 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | build period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsidy | 384 | 571 | 850 | 525 | (16) | 52 | (257) | (296) | (296) | (325) | (268) | (256) | (184) |
| Budget after Savings | 265 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 |
| Pressure / Saving | 119 | 106 | 385 | 60 | (481) | (413) | (722) | (761) | (761) | (790) | (733) | (721) | (649) |
| Borrowing Cost to General Fund with MRP @ 3\% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,092 | 1,069 | 1,046 | 1,024 | 1,001 | 978 | 955 | 933 | 910 | 887 |
| Overall Pressure / Saving | 119 | 106 | 385 | 1,152 | 588 | 633 | 302 | 240 | 217 | 165 | 200 | 189 | 238 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

By the end of the 15-year Leisure contract the overall pressure on the revenue account will be $£ 4.8$ million; however if the annual savings accruing from the contract of $£ 702,000$ continue into a new contract beyond the 15 years of the current one, then savings accruing equalise against the debt costs in year 19 that year and if the contract was to continue accruing savings the same level of savings ( $£ 702,000$ ) beyond this contract period, then over an assumed 25year borrowing period the overall pressure reduces to £4.7million. This does not however, take into account the voluntary MRP that would require to be charged in order to fully provide for the debt repayment of the debt term.

This overall pressure on the revenue account could be eliminated by reducing the use of external borrowing by $£ 4.8$ million. The funding difference could then be bridged through either generating capital receipts from asset sales, or utilising internal cash balances though internal borrowing, where the loss of investment interest could be a more cost effective option (as outlined at 2.9.6) whilst investment returns remain lower than borrowing rates.

### 2.10 Retention of Existing Facilities

2.10.1 If the Council were to decide to do nothing and not develop the Sands as outlined in this report, there would continue to be a subsidy payable to the leisure contractors (the tenders were priced based on a new facility being provided). There would also be consequential costs that would have to be met
from borrowing to undertake capital works to bring the existing pools site at James Street up to standard and also take into account the maintenance required at the Sands Centre. These capital works are estimated to be $£ 4.25$ million. The table below outlines the impact this would have on the budgetary position.

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 7 / 1 8} \\ \mathbf{£ 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 18 / 19 \\ \text { £000 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { 19/20 } \\ \text { £000 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \mathbf{2 0 / 2 1} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 21 / 22 \\ £ 000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 22 / 23 \\ £ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \mathbf{2 3 / 2 4} \\ \mathbf{£ 0 0 0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 24 / 25 \\ £ 000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 5 / 2 6} \\ \mathbf{~} \mathbf{0 0 0} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 6 / 2 7} \\ \text { £000 } \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 27 / 28 \\ £ 000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \mathbf{2 8 / 2 9} \\ \hline 000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 29 / 30 \\ £ 000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Subsidy | 384 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 |
| Budget after Savings | 265 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 | 465 |
| Pressure / Saving | 119 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Borrowing <br> Cost to <br> General <br> Fund | 0 | 0 | 225 | 221 | 217 | 213 | 209 | 206 | 202 | 198 | 194 | 190 | 186 |
| Overall Pressure / Saving | 119 | 106 | 331 | 327 | 323 | 319 | 315 | 312 | 308 | 304 | 300 | 296 | 292 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

By the end of the proposed 15-year Leisure contract the overall pressure on the revenue account will be £4.1 million; then over an assumed 25 -year borrowing period the overall pressure increases to $£ 7.2$ million.

A comparison of the overall pressures of the Sands Development Scheme and the Retention of Existing Facilities Option is shown below and shows that the cost of undertaking the scheme over the life of the leisure contract would be £600,000 greater than the refurbishment approach:

|  | Overall Pressure / Savings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sands Development $\mathbf{£ 0 0 0}$ | Retention of Existing Facilities £000 |
| 2018/19 | 106 | 106 |
| 2019/20 | 385 | 331 |
| 2020/21 | 1,152 | 327 |
| 2021/22 | 588 | 323 |
| 2022/23 | 633 | 319 |
| 2023/24 | 302 | 315 |
| 2024/25 | 240 | 312 |
| 2025/26 | 217 | 308 |
| 2026/27 | 165 | 304 |
| 2027/28 | 200 | 300 |
| 2028/29 | 189 | 296 |
| 2029/30 | 239 | 292 |
| 2030/31 | 235 | 288 |
| 2031/32 | 140 | 284 |
| Sub Total (End of Leisure Contract) | 4,791 | 4,105 |
| 2032/33 | 117 | 280 |
| 2033/34 | 94 | 276 |
| 2034/35 | 72 | 273 |
| 2035/36 | 49 | 269 |
| 2036/37 | 26 | 265 |
| 2037/38 | 4 | 261 |
| 2038/39 | (19) | 257 |
| 2039/40 | (42) | 253 |
| 2040/41 | (64) | 249 |
| 2041/42 | (87) | 245 |
| 2042/43 | (110) | 241 |
| 2043/44 | (133) | 237 |
| Total | 4,698 | 7,211 |

### 2.11 Summary of Financing Option

2.11.1 Given the current estimates of costs and the revised contract sums, there could be an additional significant pressure on the revenue budget required to fully finance the scheme through external borrowing at the current estimated costs. Any borrowing for the development will have to be balanced against its affordability in the revenue budget. As has been previously highlighted, the Council is able to borrow so long as it has the revenue budget to fund the borrowing costs.
2.11.2 All borrowing would be undertaken in accordance with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy with the timing and amount of funds borrowed being made only after having regard to:

- The Council's overall liquidity requirements
- The management of treasury risks and minimisation of borrowing costs, and
- The requirements of the Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the Prudential Code of Capital Finance in Local Authorities
2.11.2 The Council would have to determine whether the scheme offered value for money with the additional borrowing costs outweighing the subsidy savings being generated from the new contract.
2.11.3 Any external borrowing undertaken would not likely be taken as a single tranche up-front. To maintain flexibility and manage risks, it would be likely that borrowing would be spread over different terms and repayment types. However, it is also likely that any external borrowing undertaken will be for a term in excess of the new leisure provider contract in totality, so the Council would again need to have confidence that the when the current contract ends, subsidy levels would be maintained or reduced from those now being paid.
2.11.4 The proposed capital costs for the redevelopment do not include provision for the remediation/demolition of the James Street Pools site and should any capital works be required to this site this would be an additional cost to the Council. The redevelopment of this site is the subject of a further study designed to establish the viability of this site for future alternative uses.
2.11.5 The Council is liaising closely with its treasury management advisors, Link Asset Services, to examine the options around borrowing to try and minimise borrowing costs as much as possible. These options will include:
- Identifying potential options to generate capital receipts from asset sales to reduce any borrowing requirement
- Use of internal borrowing where possible.
- Term of borrowings;
- Phasing and profiling of any external borrowing (i.e. not taking full borrowing requirement of $£ 17.467$ million in one tranche)
- Type of loans to take e.g. Interest only, EIP etc
- Best time to borrow to minimise interest costs.
- Review MRP policy to match the asset life


### 2.12 Procurement Options for the Preferred Bidder (Principal Contractor)

2.12.1 As part of their appointment, Pick Everard are undertaking a review of the Principal Contractor procurement process proposed by Cameron Consulting. The current proposal is to undertake a tender process through the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU). Cameron Consulting have proposed a two-stage tender process utilising the JCT 2016 Design \& Build Contract.
2.12.2 Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) Procurement

The European public contracts directive (2014/24/EU) applies to public authorities including, amongst others, government departments, local authorities and NHS Authorities and Trusts.

The European Union Procurement Directives establish public procurement rules throughout the European Union and apply to any public purchases above the defined thresholds. The current Works Contracts threshold is set at $£ 4,104,394$. The purpose of the directives is to open up public procurement within the European Union and to ensure the free movement of supplies, services and works. The directives are enacted in the UK by The Public Contracts Regulations.

Public projects must comply with the regulations if the value of contracts is above specified thresholds. Aggregation rules apply to projects tendered in parts to prevent clients from avoiding the requirements of the regulations by simply dividing projects up into contracts that are below the threshold.

The regulations set out rules requiring that such contracts must be advertised (contract notices published) in the OJEU. This is of particular importance because, unless OJEU rules are considered in the very early stages of a project, the time taken to advertise contracts can cause significant delays (at least up to 52 days). A process map detailing the process is located in Appendix V - OJEU Process.

Pick Everard have raised concern with regard to the protracted process and associated timeframe associated with OJEU and the implication that this has on programme.

This is of importance when considered in conjunction with the terms of Schedule 3 of the Preferred Bidders Operator Contract. It would be beneficial for all parties
for Practical Completion of the Sands Centre to be brought forward as far as reasonably practicable.

Furthermore, procurement of a Principal Contractor through OJEU also creates the potential for legal challenge if a disgruntled Reserve Preferred Bidder believes that there may have been some kind of inconsistency with the award decision who can then raise a legal challenge within 6 weeks of notification of the Council's award decision.

Furthermore, there is a risk that the Principal Contractor Market will discount the project on the basis of being procured through OJEU as most of the leading contractors have successfully integrated themselves onto OJEU compliant frameworks that limit tendering costs based on a more regular flow of opportunities.

Early comments from Pick Everard have suggested a number of other options are available to the Council that would reduce the above risks and challenges. Pick Everard will produce a Procurement Strategy ahead of the Special Joint Scrutiny Panel on 29.01.18.

However, as a pre-curser, the potential options open to the Council are to utilise a number of OJEU compliant national construction frameworks.

### 2.12.3 Framework Options

Early comments by Pick Everard have advised the Council that the North West Construction Hub and the Scape National Construction Framework are open and available for the Council to utilise.

### 2.12.4 North West Construction Hub

The North West Construction Hub (NWCH) was established in 2009 in response to Central Government's drive to improve efficiencies within the public sector.

It is led by a Board comprising of representatives from public sector organisations across the North West. The legal entity behind NWCH is Manchester City Council.

The NWCH Frameworks are designed to be successful by endeavouring to replace the lowest price tendering with long-term relationships between clients,
professionals and contractors, formed around shared objectives and common values.

Collaborative working is designed to be at the heart of the framework with a result of less waste, less duplication, local engagement and greater efficiency \& with the goal of generating better value for money.

The initial cost estimate for the Sands Centre would sit the project under the NWCH’s 'High Value' Framework ( $£ 9 \mathrm{~m}+$ ). The constructor partners listed below have been approved by the NWCH to handle projects valued at $£ 9 \mathrm{~m}+$ or more.

- BAM Construct UK
- Galliford Try PLC
- Kier Group*
- Laing O'Rourke
- Morgan Sindall
- Wates Construction
*The NWCH is split in to two lots; Lot 1: Construction and Lot 2: Design and Build (D\&B), Kier are not on the D\&B lot but the other Contractors are on both Lots.

The NWCH is a restricted, OJEU compliant framework, which will drive a mini competitive tender, however, this route will still incur a structured procurement period but the process and timeframes are governed by the Council and Project Team, thus this is considerably less than a full OJEU process.

### 2.12.5 Scape National Construction Framework

The Scape National Construction framework has been designed to offer unrivalled capacity, capability and certainty to any public body across the United Kingdom.

Five distinct frameworks have been developed to ensure that any type of project or programme can be delivered efficiently and with social value embedded.

Regardless of project scale, scope, complexity or location, Scape state that the single source delivery partners have demonstrated competitively through an OJEU tender process that they can provide the optimum mix of local knowledge and technical expertise to deliver superior outcomes for the public sector.

For many projects, including the Sands Centre, a choice of Principal Contractor is available. Scape endeavours to ensure that $85 \%$ of contract spend is placed
directly with the local supply chain. The Council have an opportunity to nominate any preferred local suppliers and can expect three quotes across all works packages as standard.

Each project is subject to a rigorous performance management regime, which requires the highest standards of customer satisfaction, local labour and local spend. Projects also operate with strict minimum standards of fair payment, waste diversion, community engagement, training and apprenticeships.

The value of this project places it within two of the framework boundaries, Major Works England and Northern Ireland and Major Works UK giving the Council the opportunity to utilise either of the two Scape frameworks.
2.12.6 Major Works - UK: The Major Works UK framework is designed to deliver construction projects between $£ 10 \mathrm{~m}$ and $£ 50 \mathrm{~m}$.

Led by Wates Construction, one of the largest privately-owned construction, development and property services companies in the UK, this framework has been designed to deliver construction projects across the entirety of the United Kingdom, supported by an extensive local supply chain.

Scape state that "In addition to producing visually impressive, efficient to run and highly functional buildings, this framework has been configured to deliver significant levels of local economic engagement, ongoing apprenticeship schemes and extensive community initiatives".
2.12.7 Major Works England and Northern Ireland: The Major Works England and Northern Ireland framework is designed to deliver construction projects between £2m and £20m.

This framework is led by Willmott Dixon, one of the UK's largest privately-owned contracting, residential development and property support companies, supported by an extensive local supply chain.
2.12.8 One of the key benefits of the Scape Framework is the OJEU compliant competitive tender process has already been completed and thus there is no further tender period. Whilst there is a period for the Contractor to review the design and provide a construction cost, the Contractor can be rapidly engaged and working with the Client to develop the design.

### 2.12.9 Procurement Report for the Preferred Bidder (Principal Contractor)

Pick Everard will provide a critical evaluation of the procurement options available to the Council for the effective and efficient appointment of a Principal Contractor. The report will analyse the tender, procurement and form of contract proposed to understand and recommend what the most appropriate solution for the Council.

## 3. CONSULTATION

3.1 Formal consultation will be required for any scheme as part of the planning application process as highlighted in the Master Programme.
3.2 In addition the design team will conduct informal but detailed consultation with key internal and external stakeholders during RIBA stages 3 Developed Design.
3.2.1 GT3 Architects have already undertaken some initial consultation with both the Aquatics club and Sport England with specific regard to the wet side provision which has resulted in the decision to retain 250 seat spectator seating.
3.2.2 Consultation with the Operator, Greenwich Leisure Limited has resulted in an increase in size of the learner pool from $17 \mathrm{~m} \times 8 \mathrm{~m}$ to $20 \mathrm{~m} \times 8 \mathrm{~m}$ to improve the programme of activities within the learner pool.

## 4. CONCLUSION AND REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 The redevelopment of the Sands Centre complex would deliver the key aspirations of Carlisle City Council's Sports Facilities Strategy, deliver the reductions in leisure contract subsidy enshrined in the new Leisure Contract, and replace / renovate existing facilities as, or more efficiently than fulfilling the anticipated repair liabilities at the Pools and Sands Centre sites.
4.2 It is recommended that Executive consider the proposals within this report and seek the views of Overview and Scrutiny Panels before making formal recommendations to Full Council.

## 5. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARLISLE PLAN PRIORITIES

5.1 This project makes a significant contribution to the priority to "further develop sports, arts and cultural facilities to support the health and wellbeing of our residents".

# Contact Officer: Darren Crossley Ext: 7004 

## Appendices

attached to report:

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

## - None

## CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS/RISKS:

## Chief Executive's - None

Deputy Chief Executive - None

## Economic Development - None

Governance - In determining how to proceed in this matter the Council must be cognisant of its fiduciary duty to ratepayers. It deciding to spend money it must take into account the interests of the council taxpayers who have contributed to the Council's income and balance those interests against those who benefit from the expenditure. The Council must take into account all considerations which are relevant and disregard those which are irrelevant. The process to be followed, should the scheme be progressed, is clearly set out in the Report and it is imperative that the appropriate procurement route is followed and all contracts properly documented as necessary.

Resources - Contained within the body of this report.
03/11/17-First Issue


The Sands Leisure Centre
Stage 2 Report




CARIISLE
CITYGOUNCIL
andinum
Site Analysis
$\longrightarrow$
$\square$

Site Analysis
Movement Framework


Site Analysis
Area Character


Site Photos
Existing Sands Leisure Centre



Existing Site Section
$\underset{\text { Gardens }}{\text { Eden }} \longrightarrow \longleftrightarrow$ Rickerby Park
River Eden + Eden Bridge



Site Section
Existing Site Section

*Site Section for illustrative purposes only, a detailed topographical survey required for an accurate site levels
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## 2 / History




Conservation \＆Hertiage Site History
site History
1870 －The site forms part of the Cattle Fairground／Auction Mart．As a key location directly south of the Eden bridge the site offered a site of easy access from both rural and city zones．
The Turf Hotel can be seen to the East． 1900 －Retained as a Cattle Market the adjacent and bounding
roads have been formalised with the site taking the shape it roads have been formalised with the site taking the shape it
currently occupies． 1920 －Formalised parking for carts has been added to the south of the site 1940 －Largely unchanged since 1920 1970 －Site largely unchanged since 1920，additional outdoor sporting facilities of tennis courts and bowling green added to the East．Hardwick Circus has been formalised into a sunken
garden with underpass connections．
Current－Existing Leisure centre built in 1985，site boundary
largely retained since 1900 ．
4
0
0
$\cdots$
Sands Area Breakdown
Proposed GT3 Scheme - Graphic Brief


## Sands Area Breakdown

Proposed GT3 Scheme - Graphic Brief
SPORT SUPPORT ZONE Notes

Notes

$865 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

## Sands Area Breakdown

Proposed GT3 Scheme - Graphic Brief
GENERAL SUPPORT ZONE Notes
GENERAL SUPPORT ZONE
Office


SPORTS SUBTOTAL $2950 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

TOTAL SUM $\quad 5130 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
CIRCULATION @ 7.5\% $385 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

| *PLANT @7.5\% | $385 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| INT WALLS @5\% | $255 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |

$6165 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
*ADDITIONAL
ROOFTOP PLANT @4.0\% $200 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
ABACUS FIGURE AT TENDER $4984 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$
4 / Concept Design


[^0][^1]Key Themes
Parti Diagrams
It is important that there is a bridge between the overarching vision for a project and the more detailed design concept.
This is achieved through the development of a series of key themes which characterise the vision and capture the essence of the project. The themes (which are not necessarily physical or spatial in nature) are general principles that will guide and
inform the development of the design as it progresses through the conceptual and technical stages of the project.

Where the City Meets the Country

[^2]
$\square$





* $\theta$
Concept Design Sections $C C+D D$




C

Concept Design
Event Overlay Strate
Construction
It is the intention of the Client and Operator to maintain the Event Hall element of the scheme in a 'Business as usual'
In order for this to occur there are a number of key considerations that would require review. Some of these considerations are highlighted on the adjacent diagram,
including:

- $\quad$ Fire Escape
- $\quad$ Temporary facilities
- $\quad$ Temporary Entrance
- Site Compound lines and Safety
*Please note this diagram does not propose solutions but looks to highlight the potential issues to resolve.
$=0$
46 /The Sands Leisure Centre / Stage 2 Report

| GT3 Proposed Area Schedule |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Zone | Area (m²) | Notes |
| Sport Zones |  |  |
| Main Pool Hall | 990 | $25 \mathrm{~m} \times 8$ lane \& $20 \mathrm{~m} \times 8 \mathrm{~m}$ learner pools |
| Pool Store | 60 | 10\% of Water Area |
| Timing Room | 10 | GLL request_31-10-2017 |
| Spectator Gallery | 170 | 250 seats per Sport England Guidance |
| 4 Court Sports Hall | 690 | Sport England Guidance |
| Hall Store | 90 | 12.5\% of Hall Area |
| Spectator Gallery | 40 | GLL request_31-10-2017 |
| Fitness Gym | 540 | 100 stations @ $5 m^{2}$ per station |
| Studio 1 | 125 | Flexible space/25 person @ $5^{2}$ per person |
| Studio 2 | 125 | 25 person @ $5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ per person |
| Studio 3 (spinning) | 80 | 30 spin bikes GLL request_31-10-2017 |
| Studio Stores | 30 | $3 \times 10 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ |
| Sub-total | 2950 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sport Support Zones |  |  |
| Wet change | 430 | Inc. Change, Acc. Change, Group Change, Wet WC |
| Sports Hall Change | 65 | 32 positions Inc. WC,Sh,Change |
| Fitness Change | 125 | 78 postion Inc Sh \& Change |
| Studio Change | 55 | 33 postion Inc Sh \& Change |
| Public WC | 180 | Based on 1000 person w/interval (BS6465 table 7) |
| First Aid | 10 |  |
| Sub-total | 865 |  |
|  |  |  |
| General Support Zones |  |  |
| General Office | 60 | 10 persons @ 5m² per person |
| Staff Facilities | 30 | Inc. Kitchen \& Social |
| Fitness Office | 25 |  |
| Reception Office | 25 |  |
| Reception Desk | 20 | 3-4 positions |
| LOO Bar/Servery | 60 | $4-5$ serving positions |
| L01 Bar/Servery | 60 | $4-5$ serving positions |
| Beer Cellar | 30 |  |
|  |  |  |
| L00 Street | 500 | Inc. Café seating, Social areas |
| L01 Street | 250 | Inc. Café seating, Social areas |
| NHS Suite | 265 | Area to match existing |
| Sub-total | 1325 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total Net Sum | 5140 |  |
| Circulation @7.5\% | 385 |  |
| Plant @ 7.5\% | 385 |  |
| Internal Walls @ 5\% | 255 |  |
| Total Gross Sum | 6165 |  |
| Rooftop Plant @4.0\% | 200 |  |

$2163 m^{2}$
 Existing First Floor Area $815 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

2978 m $^{2}$

Total Existing Gross Floor Area 2978


Strategy
5 / Material
Colour \& Material Strategy
Colour Ways


Colour \& Material Strategy Material Strategy



Colour \& Material Strategy Material Strategy


51 /The Sands Leisure Centre / Stage 2 Report



Risks and Opportunities Register


Client: Carlisle City Counci


| Risks and Opportunities Register |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Project: | Sands Leisure Centre Redevelopment, Carlisle |  | Likelihood/ Impact <br> Scoring |  |  |  | Status Notification |  |  |  |  |
| Date of review: | 05-Nov-17 |  | $\frac{1}{3} 2$ | L |  |  | CO | Closed Out |  |  |  |
| Version: | 3 |  | 4 or 5 | H |  |  |  |  |  | Strategic Notation |  |
|  |  |  | Risk Register Parameters |  |  |  |  |  |  | AC | Accept \& Cont |
| Risk owner: |  |  |  |  |  |  | The risk rating is calculated by $2 \times$ likelihood $+3 \times$ impact |  |  |  |  |
| CCC | Carlisle City Council |  | $\mathrm{L}=00-07$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | T | Reduce (Mitigate) |
| PC | Principal Contractor |  | $\mathrm{M}=08-17$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | A | Avoid |
| PE | Pick Everard - Employer's Agent Team |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Close | Risk addressed and closed |
| MDDT |  |  | $=18$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Updated Updated / new risk |  |
| Joint | Joint (Carlisle City Council/ Principal Contractor) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity ID | Risk Description | Consequence of Risk | Likelihood | Impact | Risk Rating | Owner of Risk | Current <br> Action Owner | Status | Strategic Notation | Mitigation Action / Comment |  |
| C6 | Phasing of the construction works to ensure that the retained events centre is operational. | Loss of income and /or membership through the closure of the existing centre whilst the new work is carried out. Phasing the works will add additional cost to the overall budget. | 3 | 4 | 18 | CCC | MDDT | L | R | Develop phasing plan that segregates continued operation of the events centre during the construction period. |  |
| C7 | Late decision on whether to pursue LZCT funding in December 17 or not. | LZCT funding requires additional projects to fulfil the £835K LZCT funding requirement in order to attract £500k funding. | 4 | 3 | 17 | CCC | CCC | L | R | Early decision to pursue funding stream or not with additional projects identified. |  |
| Quality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Q1 | Desired quality for the Sands Leisure Centre not achieved | Damage to Council reputation | 3 | 4 | 18 | CCC | PE | L | R | Determine Critical Success Factors. Implement Design Life Strategy to ensure that the design meets required Council aspirations and is affordable |  |
| Progytament route |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PR1 | Two stage procurement route identified for Preferred Contractor through OJEU | Prolonged RIBA Stage 3 period | 3 | 4 | 18 | CCC | PE | L | AC | Consultant team must be experienced in two-stage tender process and associated risks to avoid legal challenge |  |
| PR2 | Two stage procurement route via OJEU to identify Preferred Contractor | Attracting quality Principal Contractors to tender through OJEU who have leisure centre and swimming pool experience | 3 | 4 | 18 | CCC | PE | L | AC | Consultant team must be experienced in two-stage tender process and associated risks to avoid legal challenge |  |
| Legals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LE1 | Establish title for site (ownership of site) <br> Establish any existing restrictive covenants / easements that effect the site | Delays to planning, agreeing easements, concluding restrictive covenants and utility service connections | 3 | 4 | 18 | CCC | CCC | L | AC | It is fundamental to establish the title or ownership of the site with the Land Registry |  |
| LE2 |  | Delay in executing building contract | 3 | 4 | 18 | CCC | CCC | L | R | It is fundamental to establish any restrictive covenants or easements that will effect the development |  |
| LE3 | Unable to agree contractual terms | Delay in executing building contract | 2 | 4 | 16 | Joint | Joint | L | R | Ensure collaborative environment pre-contract based on realistic programme to achieve budget cost that is tracked and approved at each Gateway during the design development process supported by a comprehensive set of Employer's Requirements |  |
| LE4 | Phased S278, Stopping Up Orders, Way Leave Agreements and Temporary Road Closures | Delay to project if not agreed and in place ahead of the construction phase | 3 | 4 | 18 | PC | MDDT | L | T | Ensure all matters are being regularly monitored at meetings, with defined action owners |  |
| Planning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P1 | Unable to obtain planning consent | Abortive cost and Council reputational damage | 1 | 5 | 17 | CCC | MDDT | L | AC | Establish early meeting and maintain consultation with the planning department as a key stakeholder |  |
| P2 | Pre-commencement planning conditions not discharged | Delay to start on site | 2 | 4 | 16 | Joint | PC | L | AC | Establish ongoing dialogue with the planning department, develop and monitor |  |

Client: Carlisle City Council
Project: Sands Centre Red
Project: Sands Centre Redevelopment
File Path: J:|2017\171298-Carlisle CC - Sands Leisure CentrelProject Managers\18-0 Project Managerl18-4 Risk Register


[^3]Project: Sands Centre Redevelopment
File Path: J:L2017\171298-Carlisle CC - Sands Leisure CentrelProject Managers\18-0 Project Managerl18-4 Risk Register


Client: Carlisle City Council
Project: Sands Centre Rede


Risks and Opportunities Register


Client: Carlisle City Council
Project: Sands Centre Rede
Project: Sands Centre Redevelopment
File Path: J:L2017\171298-Carlisle CC - Sands Leisure CentrelProject Managers\18-0 Project Managerl18-4 Risk Register


Client: Carlisle City Council
Project: Sands Centre Red


## Sands Leisure Centre Option 2

## RIBA Stage 2 Summary of Anticipated Costs

## I.0 Anticipated Costs

I.I Pick Everard has provided an indicative headline construction cost for Option 2, as set out below. This has been provided using the design brief produced by GT3 Architects and other information produced by the professional design team. Reference to Sport England design guidance and cost data plus our own internal benchmark information provided by the design team consultants and principal check quantities has informed the anticipated costs.

### 2.0 Option 2 Cost Summary

## Accommodation

Ref Internal Floor Areas

## GIFA/m2

a) Sands Centre Proposed Area 5900
b) NHS Physiotherapy Unit Facility 265
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Total GIFA/m2 } & 6165\end{array}$
Anticipated Cost
Ref Facility $\notin$
I $25 \mathrm{~m} \times 17 \mathrm{~m} 8$ lane pool, $20 \times 8 \mathrm{~m}$ learner pool and sports 12,476,294
hall, health and fitness and ancillary accommodation

2 NHS Physiotherapy Unit Facility 625,000
3 Additional allowance for Consequential improvements to 1,310,129 existing Sands Centre to meet with current Building Regulations
4 Refurbishment of existing Sands Centre 290,000
5 Retractable seating to Retained Events Centre 360,000
6 Demolition and temporary works to existing Sands Centre 210,000
7 External works to site to include car parking and 250,000 landscaping
8 Incoming stats connections/diversions 350,000
9 Flood resilience measures to facility (included in new $\quad 50,000$ build)
10 Additional allowance for highways costs none included
II Additional allowance for groundworks abnormals 500,000
12 Allowance for attenuation/headwall 80,000
13 Allowance for tree protection/replacement 20,000

## Sub total

16,52 I,423

14 Professional Fees 1,293,200
15 Contingency @10\%

Anticipated Total High Level Budget Costs

### 3.0 Base Notes, Assumptions and Exclusions

### 3.1 Items of Note

3.I.I All figures have been rounded to avoid the impression of a greater level of accuracy than is realistically possible at this stage.
3.1.2 Base date for calculation of cost is 3 Q 2017 .
3.I.3 An allowance for 'Moveable' floors to the learner pool is now included within the anticipated costs (previously excluded from the Abacus Summary report dated February 2017)
3.I.4 NHS Physiotherapy Suite anticipated cost is based upon an estimated space requirement of 265 m 2 . This has informed the figures, but the exact requirement for this facility is still to be confirmed by the NHS.
3.I.5 Additional allowance for Consequential Improvements to the existing Sands Centre is required to meet with current Building Regulations. For compliance purposes Carlisle City Council will need to budget up to IO\% ( maximum) of the cost of the new building works (considered an extension), at this stage. This would include the replacement of such items as boiler plant etc.; which is understood to be in need of replacement. This is a significant sum and further investigation is required to prove these allowances or de-risk as required.
3.I.6 Refurbishment of the existing Sands Centre is based on the estimated works required to be carried out that do not fall, by definition, into the Consequential Improvements cost as defined by the Building Regulations (e.g. redecoration). Such items have been identified within the report prepared by White Young Green, dated March 2017, for Carlisle City Council.
3.I. 7 Demolition and temporary works to the existing facility includes an allowance for phasing and logistics associated with maintaining operation of the existing facility.
3.I. 8 External works to site to include car parking and landscaping based on a 'GT3 Option I Do Minimum' scheme.
3.I.9 Allowances for Incoming stats connections/diversions has been re-assessed and is based upon the current information produced by the MDDT team.
3.I.I0 $£ 360,000$ (item 5) added at request of Carlisle City Council from GLL figures for retractable seating to the Retained Events Centre.

### 3.2 Assumptions

3.2. I Pick Everard have costed a number of site specific or abnormal items using the information provided by the MDDT team. This has informed the figures including allowances for groundwork abnormals. This is a significant sum and further investigation is required to prove these allowances or de-risk as required.
3.2.2 BREEAM Very Good Rating is not required as part of the CURRENT project brief; the additional cost required to meet with these ratings is estimated to be an additional sum of $£ 35,000.00$
3.2.3 BREEAM Excellent Rating/LCZT is not required as part of the project brief; the cost required to meet with the change in rating from 'Very Good' to 'Excellent' ratings is estimated to be an additional sum of $£ 725,000.00$, over and above that sated for BREEAM 'Very Good'
3.2.4 Fixtures for the assembly of Gymnastic equipment to be installed to walls, floors and ceiling areas will be provided by GLL.

### 3.3 Exclusions

3.3.I Planning application fees
3.3.2 BREEAM requirements
3.3.3 Temporary Sands Centre/Staffing accommodation requirements
3.3.4 Fixed Furniture and Equipment required by GLL is excluded from these costs (e.g. Fitness suite equipment, Gymnastic equipment, Sports Equipment such as Badminton posts and netting, trampolines, floor mats' etc.)
3.3.5 Booms to the main swimming pool.
3.3.6 Fixed Furniture and Equipment required by the NHS for the Physiotherapy Unit are excluded from these costs
3.3.7 Additional allowance for highways costs
3.3.8 Additional allowance for any upgrade to the existing car parking arrangements.
OJEU Process Chart
Click the first arrow of each procedure to link to a more detailed flowchart

Reference: PCD41-A

# EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE HELD ON 18 DECEMBER 2017 

EX. 132/17 SANDS CENTRE REDEVELOPMENT<br>(Key Decision - KD.33/17)<br>Portfolio Finance, Governance and Resources; Culture, Heritage and Leisure<br>Relevant Scrutiny Panel Health and Wellbeing; Business and Transformation

## Subject Matter

The Culture, Heritage and Leisure Portfolio Holder submitted report CS.31/17 considering proposals to redevelop the Sands Centre.

The report set out the background position. In February 2017, Abacus Cost Management (Abacus) had produced a high level feasibility exercise to consider two main development options:

Option 1: would relocate swimming provision only to the Sands Centre at an estimated cost of $£ 7.4 \mathrm{~m}$.

Option 2: would deliver the full extent of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy on the Sands Centre site. Abacus estimated Option 2 at £14.2m (excluding VAT) for a scheme delivering all elements of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy. Sport England had previously advised that this option provided a greater opportunity of securing their investment as the facility would better meet demand requirements.

Following extensive review of the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy in conjunction with the notion that Sport England was unlikely to support Option 1 the Executive had, on 8 May 2017, decided to discount Option 1 and to proceed with Option 2 for the progression of an RIBA Stage 2 - Concept Design for the Sands Centre Redevelopment including both the wet and dry provisions.

The Portfolio Holder stated that, as Members were aware, the Sands Centre was a high profile project which was generating interest locally and sub-regionally. She emphasised that the facility must achieve the aspirations outlined in the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy from a strategic, operational and financial perspective with the aim of improving the fitness offer to the local and sub-regional community. The proposed redevelopment also linked with the Executive's wider priorities in terms of economic growth.

The Portfolio Holder then gave an overview of the proposed development options and approach for the Sands Centre redevelopment (as outlined in the Council's Sports Facilities Strategy). She further referenced the anticipated capital costs; the developed
programme and risk register; and the initial considerations with regard to alternative procurement options for the Principal Contractor.

Members were advised that the report was to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Appendices.

The Culture, Heritage and Leisure Portfolio Holder concluded her presentation by formally moving the recommendations set out in Report CS.31/17, which were formally seconded by the Deputy Leader, and Finance, Governance and Resources Portfolio Holder.

In addition, the Deputy Leader, and Finance, Governance and Resources Portfolio Holder echoed the views expressed by the Portfolio Holder in terms of what was a complicated but exciting project. Clearly the funding options / financing element would be key and he looked forward to the matter progressing through the democratic process.

## Summary of options rejected None

## DECISION

That the Executive:

1. Had given consideration to Report CS.31/17 and the accompanying appendices.
2. Referred the item to the Health and Wellbeing and Business and Transformation Scrutiny Panels, at their joint meeting on 29 January 2018.
3. Sought the Scrutiny Panels' views on the redevelopment proposals and the funding and procurement options laid out.
4. Would take those proposals into account when proposing the Executive Budget to Council.

## Reasons for Decision

The redevelopment of the Sands Centre complex would deliver the key aspirations of Carlisle City Council's Sports Facilities Strategy, deliver the reductions in leisure contract subsidy enshrined in the new Leisure Contract, and replace / renovate existing facilities as, or more efficiently, than fulfilling the anticipated repair liabilities at the Pools and Sands Centre sites

## BUDGET PROCESS 2018/19

The Leader referenced Agenda items A. 1 (a), (b), (c) and (d) and outlined the process which would be adopted in presenting those items to the Executive.


[^0]:    3) Where Sport Meets the Arts
    4) Where Sport Meets the Arts

    - An innovative combination of uses and activities
    - A series of flexible, shared spaces to meet a wide variety
    of needs
    - A unique development with a unique character

[^1]:    2) A Culture/Leisure Landmark

    - Working with the fabric of the City
    - A gateway into and out of the City
    - A new cultural \& leisure landmark to
    - A new cultural \& leisure landmark to complement the existing
    - A new cultural \& leisure landmark to complement the existing
    features

[^2]:    1) Where the City Meets the Country

    - A development that mediates between the urban and
    the rural
    - A development that physically connects to the river and its embankment
    - A place that brings together people for a variety of
    purposes purposes

[^3]:    Client: Carlisle City Council
    Project: Sands Centre Rede

