

Subject: **Naming of the ASN Residential & Respite Houses**

Purpose: For the IJB to approve the two suggestions for the naming of the new R&R houses that are currently under construction in Stevenston.

Recommendation: The IJB approve the two names suggested by the R&R Steering Group.

Glossary of Terms:

NHS AA	NHS Ayrshire and Arran
HSCP	Health and Social Care Partnership
R&R	Residential & Respite Houses

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
1.1	<p>Construction works on the new ASN Residential & Respite Houses in Stevenston started in July 2019.</p> <p>Works have progressed to the point where a name is required for both houses, this is to allow for various activities to take place including signage, advertising, communication and to allow for both buildings to gain an identity and to be used in the familiarisation and transitional plans for any potential service users.</p>
2.	BACKGROUND
2.1	<p>North Ayrshire Council Education have commissioned the building of a new Additional Special Needs School (ASN School), which will replace the outdated existing four additional support needs schools on a single site in Stevenson. Planning permission has been granted this week for the school and for the Health and Social Care Partnership to create a new purpose built 8 bedded Residential Respite Unit and an 8 bedded Residential Unit for children and young people with disabilities. This therefore presents a very necessary, exciting and unique opportunity for North Ayrshire to Get it Right for Every Child.</p>
2.2	<p>In June 2019 the IJB approved a proposal for the Residential care to be provided in-house by the North Ayrshire Council H&SCPS with the Respite care being delivered in our new building by our existing provider The Mungo Foundation</p>
2.3	<p>Construction works on the new ASN Residential & Respite Houses in Stevenston started in July 2019.</p>

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3.	Assessment
3.1	<p>The naming process to date has consisted of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with the Mungo Foundation • Consultation with Workforce Workstream • Consultation with the Non-Construction Workstream • Consultation with the R&R Steering Group members <p>Throughout the process we have tried to stay close to themes relevant to the local area and any historical events that have taken place, as well as consulting with the Mungo Foundation to consider any themes/names that they would like to propose.</p>
	First option to consider is:
3.1a	<p><u>The Loccard/Lockharts</u></p> <p>The town is named after Stephan Loccard or Lockhart, whose father obtained a grant of land from Richard de Morville, Lord of Cunninghame and Constable of Scotland, around 1170. The town is first mentioned in a charter of c. 1240</p>
3.1b	<p><u>Robert Burns</u></p> <p>The town has links to Robert Burns in that Mayville House was the birthplace in 1768 of Miss Lesley Baillie. Whom Robert Burns met in 1792 and described her to a friend as "the most beautiful, most elegant woman in the world". She inspired one or two of his love poems, in which she is described as 'Bonnie Lesley'. A memorial now stands in her memory and is situated between Sinclair Street and Glencairn Street within the town.</p>
3.1c	<p><u>Ardeer estate</u></p> <p>Deucathall or Dovecothall was the previous mansion house at this site, standing in the Hillcrest Drive area, but now demolished. It was the residence of George Campbell, a relation of the Loudoun branch of that clan. The new Georgian-style mansion, Ardeer House was located near to the Ardeer Bowling Club and after being sold to Nobels' in 1929 it was used as the Nobel Recreation Centre for some years but was sadly demolished in 1968. One of the most distinguished owners in the later 17th century was the covenanter Patrick Warner, a minister who was forced to escape to Holland after the Battle of Bothwell Bridge. These houses once stood on the seacoast and the site is said to have been a favourite anchorage ground, fragments of boats and anchors having been found at various points here and further inland. A sea-washed cave is located a little behind the house. The field behind the mansion house was once called the Temple Field. A miniature rifle range was once located in the old walled gardens.</p> <p>The Revd. Patrick Warner had picked up skills in land reclamation during his exile in Holland and his first act was to drain the bogs by cutting the Master Gott, linking several small lochans or dubbs, and it was this drain that was later partly incorporated into the Stevenston Canal.</p>

3.1d	<p><u>Stevenston Canal</u></p> <p>The Stevenston Canal of 1772 was the first commercial canal in Scotland. The canal was 2 miles (3 km) long, had no locks, was 12 feet (3.7 m) wide and had a depth of 4 feet (1.2 m), with much of its cut following the old course of the sea channel, a relic of the days when Ardeer was an island. Several branches were cut to reach the coal pits and the Master Gott is thought to be the last remaining vestige. Coal was carried on barges and the waste was dumped along the route to act as a wind break as blown sand being a recurring problem. Water was supplied via a dam on the Stevenston Burn. The coal was carried from the canal end to the waiting boats on a railway, there being no direct physical link with the harbour.</p>
3.1e	<p><u>Mining & Quarrying</u></p> <p>The town became a coal mining centre with thirty-two mines recorded on the Ardeer Estate when it was sold to the Rev Patrick Warner in 1707. The pits were mostly exhausted by the end of the 19th century, the last, Ardeer East, closing in 1926.</p> <p>Stevenston Stone was a high-quality white sandstone, marble-like, quarried from about 1800 and popular in places such as Dublin and Belfast. The site was allowed to flood in 1920; it was 150 to 200 feet (50 to 60 m) deep, connected to old mine workings which provided a steady and substantial water flow which has to be pumped out continuously to prevent flooding. Ballast and other material from the old Caledonian Railway embankment nearby were used to infill much of the old quarry.</p> <p>The Parkend Quarry produced 'Osmond Stone' which as a form of whinstone was very heat resistant and was used in ovens, furnace linings, etc. The Wand House was located near to the Master Gott. Wand's are willow rods, and these were used to make the creels in which mined coal was once carried. The site is now a public park.</p>
3.1f	<p><u>The Stevenston Iron Works</u></p> <p>In 1849 the Glengarnock Iron Company built five blast furnaces on the foreshore of the Ardeer sands to smelt pig-iron. The iron ore was imported through Ardrossan harbour and to reduce costs Merry and Cunningham Ltd., successors to the Glengarnock company, started to build a quay by dumping slag into the sea. After 300 yards of these works had been completed it became obvious that no ship could safely dock here given the force of winter storms. The quay was abandoned and to this day it is known as the 'old pier' or 'slag point'. The works closed in 1931 and were demolished in 1935.</p>
3.1g	<p><u>Explosives</u></p> <p>In the 20th century, the town was a major base for Nobel Industries and later ICI, whose Ardeer site employed many thousands of workers producing explosives and chemicals. ICI added a nylon plant in the 1960s which had a short-lived production life, and a nitric acid plant. The closure of these facilities, along with the general decline in ICI's presence in the town has had a devastating long-term effect on the town's economy. The site is now owned by Inabata, a Japanese trading firm, and operates as Nobel Enterprises. The energetic technologies side of the business is now owned by Chemring Ltd, with the nitrocellulose manufacture retained under Nobel Enterprises.</p>

	<p>To the south of Stevenston, on the border of the Nobel Plant, sits the South African Pavilion. Known locally as Africa House, this building was once part of the Empire Exhibition, Scotland 1938 in Bellahouston Park, Glasgow. The pavilion was rebuilt at Ardeer after the end of the exhibition and served as the staff restaurant for many years. The building now lays derelict and in disrepair, having suffered vandalism and extensive fire damage.</p> <p>On 8 September 2007, a major fire was reported at the Nobel site when 1500-1700 tons of nitrocellulose, stored in an open area, caught fire. There was little property damage and no serious injuries.</p>
3.2	<u>Anticipated Outcomes</u>
	It is anticipated that the new R&R facilities will provide a greater quality of life for the service users by providing the best possible care available within the financial envelope.
3.3	<u>Measuring Impact</u>
	It is expected that the existing measurement tools will be used to determine the impact on the service users and to also measure the expenditure of each of the houses
4.	IMPLICATIONS

Human Resources:	As this is a new service there are no workforce implications for current NAHSCP staff
Legal:	There are no predicted Legal impacts related to the naming of the R&R houses.
Equality:	It is expected that the R&R houses will provide an efficient, cost effective service, considering the health and well-being of the individual service users, regardless of the type or tenure, therefore ensuring equity of provision.
Children and Young People	It is expected that the R&R Houses will greatly improve the lives of the children & young people who will use the services within both houses.
Environmental & Sustainability:	Both houses are being built taking both the Environment & Sustainability into account. They have been built with an EPC rating of B+ before renewables, a biomass boiler & solar panels have been incorporated within the overall design for the Campus
Key Priorities:	It is anticipated that the new R&R facilities will provide a greater quality of life for the service users by providing the best possible care available within the financial envelope.
Risk Implications:	It is predicted that the naming of the R&R houses will not provide any risks to the project.

Direction Required to Council, Health Board or Both	Direction to: -	
	1. No Direction Required	x
	2. North Ayrshire Council	

<i>(where Directions are required please complete Directions Template)</i>	3. NHS Ayrshire & Arran	
	4. North Ayrshire Council and NHS Ayrshire & Arran	

5.	CONSULTATION
5.1	<p>The naming process to date has consisted of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with the Mungo Foundation • Consultation with Workforce Workstream • Consultation with the Non-Construction Workstream • Consultation with the R&R Steering Group members <p>The working groups have proposed that we use the following suggestions to name each house:</p> <p><u>Red Rose House</u> Red Rose comes from the Robert Burns poem “A Red, Red Rose” It was felt by the group that using the name Red Rose would provide both a tribute to Robert Burns’ links to the town, as described previously, and could also be used as a visual symbol of hope and new beginnings for the service users.</p> <p><u>Roslin House</u> Roslin House comes from the “Lady Roslin” ship that was built in Ardrossan Harbour. The ship was used by Nobel Industries who were based in Ardeer, employing thousands of people throughout the Three Towns.</p> <p>It was felt by the group that with links to both Ardrossan and throughout the Three Towns that the name “Roslin House” would pay homage to the local history and the symbol of a ship could be used to visually represent the new house to our service users.</p>
6.	CONCLUSION
6.1	The IJB is asked to approve both of the above suggestions to be used in the naming of the new Residential and Respite Houses.

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