CABINET AGENDA

HARTLEPOOL
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Monday 21st July 2008

at 9.00am

**in Committee Room B,
Civic Centre, Hartlepool**

MEMBERS: CABINET:

The Mayor, Stuart Drummond

Councillors Hall, Hargreaves, Hill, Jackson, Payne and Tumilty

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

3. MINUTES
To receive the Record of Decision in respect of the meeting held on 7th July 2008 (previously circulated)

4. BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK
- 4.1 Corporate Plan 2008/09 - *Assistant Chief Executive*
- 4.2 Changes To The Timetable For The Preparation Of The Local Development Framework - *Director Of Regeneration And Planning Services*
- 4.3 Equality Standard Level 3 Validation And Challenging Council Services Project - *Chief Personnel Services Officer and Chief Financial Officer*

5. KEY DECISIONS
- 5.1 Network Management Plan - *Director of Neighbourhood Services*
- 5.2 Common Allocations Policy - *Director of Regeneration and Planning Services*

6. OTHER ITEMS REQUIRING DECISION
- 6.1 Annual Review Of Strategic Risk Register And Risk Management Strategy - *Assistant Chief Executive*

7. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION / INFORMATION

No items

8. REPORTS FROM OVERVIEW OF SCRUTINY FORUMS

No items

CABINET REPORT

21 July 2008

Report of: Assistant Chief Executive

Subject: Corporate Plan 2008/09

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To enable Cabinet to consider and comment on the proposed Corporate Plan for 2008/09.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

As in previous years the Corporate Plan is presented in two parts. Part 1, attached at **Appendix A**, is the main plan, which describes the Council's priorities for 2008/9, including how weaknesses will be addressed, opportunities exploited and better outcomes delivered for local people. Part 2 of the plan, attached at **Appendix B**, will again contain detailed supporting information relating to performance statistics that the Council is required to publish.

However, due to the fact the Government has abolished the suite of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) and introduced a new set of National Indicators (NIs) the format of Part 2 has been amended. This will now be presented in two sections, with section A detailing the BVPI outturn figures for 2007/08, together with any future targets for these indicators. Section B will list all of the new National Indicators and, where possible, future targets for these indicators.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

The Corporate Plan is part of the Council's Budget and Policy Framework. It is a key document that sets out the Council's priorities and contribution to achieving the Community Strategy aims. The Corporate Plan has been developed in conjunction with the Local Area Agreement (LAA) to ensure the outcomes included in the LAA are embedded in the Council's Corporate Plan.

The Corporate Plan is an important document because it formally communicates the council's vision and priorities.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Budget and Policy Framework.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

There is a statutory requirement to publish the Best Value Performance Indicator outturn information by 30 June, and this information was published on the Council's Website on this date. The full Corporate Plan forms part of the Policy Framework, and final approval rests with full Council.

Both Cabinet and Scrutiny Coordinating Committee have had a number of opportunities to comment on and shape the Corporate Plan, most recently at Cabinet on 27 May and Scrutiny Coordinating Committee on 4 July 2008.

Final approval of the Plan will by Council on 31 July 2008.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Cabinet is asked to approve the Corporate Plan 2008/09, subject to any amendments it may wish to make, for consideration by Council on 31 July 2008.

Report of: Assistant Chief Executive

Subject: Corporate Plan 2008/9

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To enable Cabinet consider and comment on the proposed Corporate Plan for 2008/09.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The Corporate Plan is the Council's top level plan and sets out the top level priorities and how the Council will help deliver the Community Strategy aims.

2.2 The Corporate Plan is an important document because it formally communicates the Council's vision and priorities. It has been developed in conjunction with the Local Area Agreement, which was recently agreed with Government Office North East.

2.3 As in previous years the plan is arranged around the Community Strategy themes, which have been adopted by the Council as corporate themes. It also includes a section dedicated to organisational development activities.

2.4 Work commenced in November 2007, and draft proposals have been considered by Cabinet on 7 January, 18 February, 28 April and 27 May 2008. Scrutiny Coordinating Committee has considered the proposals on 18 January, 14 March, 30 May and 4 July 2008. In addition, the draft plan was considered by all of the Service Scrutiny Forums between 22 February and 4 March.

2.5 The Corporate Plan outcomes and actions approved by Council on 31 July will be incorporated into the Council's performance management system and progress reported quarterly to Cabinet.

2.6 As in previous years the focus of the Corporate Plan for 2008/9 is on priority activities for improvement at a strategic level rather than day to day service delivery outcomes. The operational service delivery outcomes are picked up through Departmental plans which are reported to individual portfolio holders.

3 THE CORPORATE PLAN

3.1 As in previous years the plan will be produced in 2 parts. Part 1, attached at **Appendix A**, describes the Council's overall aims, contributions to the Community Strategy aims and organisational development priorities.

3.2 Part 2, attached at **Appendix B**, will continue to contain the detailed supporting information relating to performance statistics which the Council is required to publish. However, due to the abolition of the Best Value Performance Indicators

(BVPIs) and the introduction of a new suite of National Indicators the format of Part 2 has been amended this year.

3.3 Part 2a includes the 2007/08 outturn information for all BVPIs that were collected in 2007/08, together with a number of key local Performance indicators. Where these indicators are being retained in 2008/09, either as new National Indicators, or as local indicators, future targets are included.

3.4 Part 2b provides a list of all of the new National Indicators that have been introduced from 1 April 2008 for both the Council and partners. As a number of these indicators are new (some have been previously collected – as a BVPI for example) it has not been possible to set targets for all of these indicators. Where it has been possible future targets (for 2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11) have been included.

4 TIMETABLE

4.1 Final approval of the 2008/09 Corporate Plan will be sought at the full Council meeting on 31 July 2008.

5 RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Cabinet is asked to approve the Corporate Plan 2008/09, subject to any amendments it may wish to make, for consideration by Council on 31 July 2008.

Corporate Plan 2008/9-2010/11

Part 1 Contents

1. Introduction 1

a) Context 1
b) Audience for the plan 2
c) How this Plan is set out 2
d) Statement on Contracting 3
e) Feedback 3

2. Priority Outcomes for Improvement 2008/9 to 2010/11 4

a) Factors taken into account in designing the Corporate Plan 4
b) Consultation and working in partnership 4
c) External drivers, including Government policy initiatives 5
d) Community Strategy themes and the Council's priority outcomes 7
e) Developing the organisation aims and priority outcomes 24

3. Medium Term Financial Strategy 2008/9 to 20010/11 and detailed budget for 2008/9 27

a) Issues and assumptions addressed in the Strategy 27
b) Detailed budget for 2008/9 30

4. Managing Performance and Risk 36

a) Performance Management Framework 36
b) Risk Management Arrangements 38

5. Detailed plans 40

1. Introduction

a) Context

Hartlepool Borough Council, for the sixth year running, has been awarded the highest possible **Four Star** rating by the Audit Commission as part of the "The Harder Test" Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA). In relation to our performance, the Audit Commission said:

> **"***Hartlepool Council is performing well. Ambitions and action to achieve are founded on a strong drive to improve life in Hartlepool. Performance often ranks among the best in England. Outstanding partnership working is achieving improved outcomes … across national and local priorities."*

In 2008, for the first time, the Council achieved the top rating **Improving Strongly** for the delivery services.

Hartlepool is one of only twelve of the 116 single tier authorities to achieve this rating both the **Four Star** and **Improving Strongly** ratings.

Independent analysis has named Hartlepool as the most improved Unitary Authority in 2006/07 – and the figures certainly stack up – we had over 45% of national indicators in the top quartile, which is significantly higher than the average for all single tier authorities of 29%. This was achieved by improvements to 62% of PIs and a further 12% were already performing at maximum and therefore could not improve. These results confirm significant and consistent improvement since 2003/04 when only 25% of indicators were above the best quartile breakpoint.

Our overall Council remains:

"To take direct action and work in partnership with others, to continue the revitalisation of Hartlepool life and secure a better future for Hartlepool people".

However, the environment in which we operate is a constantly changing one in terms of policy, statute, expectations and aspirations with regard to central government, local people and businesses.

The Council continues to work hard to build and improve upon the successes of the previous year to ensure that we maintain our focus and deliver upon a challenging programme of improvement. This Corporate Plan is our strategic planning document setting out priorities and targets for improvements in the 2008/9 financial year. The Corporate Plan is part of the effective systems we have in place to measure performance; identify opportunities for improvement; and to take steps to improve any areas that are under performing. The

outcomes, priorities and targets included in the Plan guide the allocation of Council resources – financial, physical assets and staff – to achieve our plans.

b) Audience for the plan

The Plan provides clarity and focus on the priorities of the Council. It is a resource for councillors, managers and staff within the authority, setting out where we are going in terms of the outcomes we want to achieve and the targets that have been set for both national and local improvement priorities. It is also a resource for the Council's public, private and voluntary sector partners, and regional and national government setting out the Council's contribution to improving local services and how we are developing as an organisation.

c) How this Plan is set out

The Corporate Plan is set out in two parts.

Part 1

- **Priority Outcomes for Improvement** – describes the factors taken into account in establishing the Council's priority outcomes for improvements providing the context to what we are doing and how we are organising ourselves.
- **Medium Term Financial Strategy 2008/9 to 2010/11 and detailed budget for 2008/9** - sets out the overall shape of the Council's budget for the next 3 years and how resources are allocated in 2008/9 between services to deliver Council and community priorities.
- **Performance and Risk Management** – describes how the Council will undertake performance and risk management.
- **Our more detailed plans** - this section identifies those specific actions to be undertaken to deliver our priorities, with key milestones and performance indicators and targets shown, which will be used to help measure our progress. It also sets out our longer term ambitions for the Borough (5-10 years time) as a consequence of undertaking these actions.

  The detailed plans are grouped into 9 sections – one for each of the 8 Community Strategy Themes, and one relating to Organisational Development activities that are designed to improve the way in which we work and provide Council services.

Section	Corporate Plan Section	Page Nos.
1	Jobs and the Economy	8
2	Lifelong Learning and Skills	10
3	Health and Well-being	12
4	Community Safety	14
5	Environment	16
6	Housing	18
7	Culture and Leisure	20
8	Strengthening Communities	22
9	Organisational Development	24

Part 2
Part 2 contains the detailed supporting information relating to performance statistics and other information, which the Council is required to publish to meet the Local Government Act 1999 requirement to produce a Best Value Performance Plan (BVPP). This section includes the Best Value (BV) performance indicators for 2007/8 and where appropriate targets for 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11.

d) Statement on Contracting

Regulations from the Department for Communities Local Government state that local authorities must include in the Best Value Performance Plan a statement on procurement involving transfer of staff. The Council confirms that it has complied with the Code of Practice on Workforce Matters in Local Authority Service Contracts for all transfers that have taken place in the relevant period and that it will continue to do so.

e) Feedback

Please let us know if you have any comments / suggestions for improvement on this Corporate Plan. Our contact details are below:

David Hunt, Policy and Performance Team, david.hunt@hartlepool.gov.uk, Tel: 01429 284073

2. Priority Outcomes for Improvement 2008/9 to 2010/11

a) Factors taken into account in designing the Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan is a three year plan for 2008/9-2010/11 and fits with the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) for the same period. The Plan must take account of a wide range of factors:

- stakeholder and partner consultation, including Member priorities, audit and inspection recommendations
- consultation with the public
- external drivers, including Government policy initiatives,
- funding variations and requirements to improve efficiency capital investment plans and their revenue implications
- risk assessments and contingency planning, including maintaining adequate financial reserves
- expected developments in services.

There have been a number of significant developments:

- The review of the 2002 Community Strategy, following intensive consultation with public and partners, has progressed well and is now expected to be completed in July 2008.
- Central Government announced the results of the 2007 CSR, progressed the introduction of new style Local Area Agreements and a new set of national performance indicators which will be used by central government to hold local councils and our partners to account when the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA) inspection regime replaces CPA in 2009.
- In addition 2008 is the first year central government has told the Council its grant funding for the forthcoming and the two subsequent years. This will allow the Council to plan ahead.

b) Consultation and working in partnership

We recognise the importance of working in partnership with a range of public, private, and voluntary sector organisations that provide services to local residents. In many instances these services complement each other. A Local Strategic Partnership (the Hartlepool Partnership) was created in 1999 as a way for organisations delivering services to local people and businesses to plan and work together to deliver better and improved services.

In April 2002, Hartlepool Borough Council and the Hartlepool Partnership adopted a first Community Strategy. The purpose of this strategy is to set out the community's aspirations and priorities, and to integrate and improve the delivery of services, so that they better reflect the needs of the local community. The Strategy was subject to detailed consultation using a range of methods, providing opportunities to shape the final outcome and ensuring that

it is supported by the public and all partners. A major review of the Community Strategy is now nearing completion and is scheduled to be completed by July 2008. The early stages of this review have supported a revised vision and this is included below.

The Hartlepool Partnership's proposed long-term vision, looking 20 years ahead is:

> **'Hartlepool will be a thriving, respectful, inclusive, healthy, ambitious and outward looking community, in an attractive and safe environment, where everyone is able to realise their potential.'**

The goal is

"To regenerate Hartlepool by promoting economic social and environmental well-being in a sustainable manner."

Eight Community Strategy themes and priority aims have been identified through consultation and these are used by Hartlepool Borough Council and Hartlepool Partnership to forward plan and prioritise actions. Consultation has given a clear indication of public priorities

c) External drivers, including Government policy initiatives

Central Government introduced Public Service Agreements (PSAs) in the 1998 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). The agreements are used by Government to drive major improvements in public services. Over the past two years the Government has been reviewing PSA, working with frontline professionals, the public and external experts to renew the agreement for the 2007 CSR period 2008-11. New PSAs set out the key priority outcomes the Government wants to achieve in the next spending period (2008-2011).Thirty new PSAs setting a vision for continuous improvement have been identified and twenty two of the PSAs strongly relate to the Hartlepool Partnership priority aims. These are set out in the table below. These have also influenced the shape of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.

The Corporate Plan sets out how the Council will address them within the local Hartlepool context.

The 2008 Community Strategy themes, priority aims and links to Government Public Service Agreement (PSA) Priorities:		
Theme	**Priority Aim**	**Government PSA Priorities**
1 Jobs and the Economy	Develop a more enterprising, vigorous and diverse local economy that will attract new investment, enable local enterprises and entrepreneurs to be globally competitive and create more employment opportunities for local people.	1. Raise the productivity of the UK economy 2. Improve the skills of the population, on the way to ensuring a world-class skills base by 2020 6. Deliver the conditions for business success in the UK 7. Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions 8. Maximise employment opportunity for all
2 Lifelong Learning and Skills	All children, young people, individuals, groups and organisations are enabled to achieve their full potential through equal access to the highest quality education, lifelong learning and training opportunities.	10. Raise the educational achievement of all children and young people 11. Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers 14. Increase the number of children and young people on the path to success 16. Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation and employment, education or training
3 Health and Well-being	Work in partnership with the people of Hartlepool to promote and ensure the best possible health and well-being.	9. Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-11. on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020 12. Improve the health and well-being of children and young people 17. Tackle poverty and promote greater independence and well-being in later life 18. Promote better health and well-being for all 19. Ensure better care for all 25. Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drugs
4 Community Safety	Make Hartlepool a safer place by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and tackling drugs and alcohol misuse.	13. Improve children and young people's safety 23. Make communities safer
5 Environment	Secure and enhance an attractive and sustainable environment that is clean, green, safe and valued by the community.	5. Deliver reliable and efficient transport networks that support economic growth 27. Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change 28. Secure a healthy natural environment for today and the future
6 Housing	Ensure that there is access to good quality and affordable housing in sustainable neighbourhoods and communities where people want to live	20. Increase long term housing supply and affordability
7 Culture and Leisure	Create a cultural identity for Hartlepool which attracts people to Hartlepool and makes us proud to live and work here.	22. Get more children and young people taking part in high quality PE and sport
8 Strength-ening Communities	Empower individuals, groups and communities, and increase the involvement of citizens in all decisions that affect their lives.	15. Address the disadvantage that individuals experience because of their gender, race, disability, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief 21. Build more cohesive, empowered and active communities

d) Community Strategy themes and the Council's priority outcomes

The Council has adopted a twin track approach to identifying priorities for inclusion in the Corporate Plan.

Firstly the Council's service planning and budget processes, undertaken in conjunction with partners where appropriate through the LSP, have identified a number of priority outcomes for inclusion in the Corporate Plan. These address service delivery and organisational development issues.

Secondly, between November 2007 and March 2008, Hartlepool Borough Council, its local partners and Central Government, represented by Government Office North East (GONE), have reviewed the evidence and agreed national Improvement Targets for inclusion in the 2008-2011 Local Area Agreement. Responsibility for these have been allocated between the local partners and integrated into the performance management arrangements of each partner. Progress will be monitored by GONE as well as the Hartlepool partners. Targets led by the Council are included in the Corporate Plan. Performance reporting and management will be handled through the existing corporate and departmental arrangements which include quarterly reporting to the Cabinet.

The ten reward element targets identified in the earlier 2006-2009 LAA have also been integrated into the Corporate Plan. Achieving these targets will make the Council eligible for payment of reward grant up to £3m.

The priority outcomes for 2008/9 relate to one of the Community Strategy aims, with specific actions and targets identified for each outcome. The outcomes are high-level descriptions of what we want to achieve and are in turn underpinned by other, more detailed, operational activities and statutory responsibilities that are described in departmental and service plans. There is a clear link therefore between the Community Strategy, the LAA and the Council's Corporate Plan, with outcomes for each Community Strategy theme helping us achieve our overall Council aim. The Council continuously assesses risks and opportunities that might impact on the achievement of its objectives and seeks to balance the competing priorities and pressures. The following sections highlight the key factors that relate to each of the Community Strategy themes.

Jobs and the Economy - Current position

The Audit Commission concluded "The Council has a strong approach to regeneration as a key driver for improving the quality of life in Hartlepool" Headline achievements in this area include:

- Driving forward the first phase of the Victoria Harbour project. At £1bn, this is Hartlepool's biggest ever regeneration project which will transform 200 acres of former port land over the next 25 years to provide a mix of housing, business and leisure.
- Developing with UK Steel Enterprise a new business incubation system including a refurbished enterprise centre and new £3.5m innovation centre
- New business start-ups have increased, making Hartlepool joint 9th in the UK for new VAT registrations. Hartlepool is the only Tees Valley Authority to see an increase in registrations and has the fastest improving VAT stock per 10,000 head in the Tees Valley.
- The gap between the local and national employment rates reduced from 8.3% to 7.2% in 2006/7, down from 15.6% in 2002.

  While excellent progress has been made, shown by the halving in the gap between local and national unemployment rates, there is still much to do. Unemployment at January 2008 was 4.3%, compared to the national average of 2.2%. The Community Strategy review consultation showed a clear consensus that Jobs and the Economy should be the top priority for action in the town with job creation mentioned by many.

  In addition to pursuing the economic regeneration of the whole town, the Council is also prioritising the most deprived wards in the town through the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and the achievement of economic well-being for children and young people through the Children and Young People's Plan.

  The Council and our partners have identified four outcomes as priorities:

    - Attract Investment
    - Be Globally Competitive
    - Create more employment opportunities for local people
    - Achieve economic well-being for all children and young people ensuring that they are prepared for working life* (Children and young people will achieve the qualifications, develop the skills and be given the necessary life experiences to enable them to lead full and active adult lives)

  These will address the five main issues identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

    - Outdated and unattractive business infrastructure

- Structural and infrastructure issues that affect long term growth potential
- Relatively low levels of productivity and employment
- Lack of skills, enterprise aspirations, poor employment offers and benefit dependency
- Young people's aspirations and participation in educational and training

In addition the Council has identified a further two outcomes:

- Promote Hartlepool's interests in economic regeneration policy-making at the national, regional and sub-regional levels
- Support and promote appropriate physical and economic regeneration and pursue external funding opportunities

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans.

In line with the importance placed on Jobs and the Economy for the quality of life of the town, the Council is continuing to fund regeneration and economic development activity to ensure the capacity is in place to take advantage of opportunities, such as bidding for funds. This remains an important local priority, particularly as competition for regional and European funding intensifies. Further details of the financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

Lifelong Learning and Skills – Current position

Our Lifelong Learning and Skills theme targets children and young people as well as adult groups. The Council, since 1996, has recognised the importance of raising children's attainment for the longer term future of the town and has provided substantial additional funding in line with Government policy. This has been a Hartlepool success story over the past 10 years, recognised in the Joint Area Review of Children's Services. "Early years and childcare provision are good, and educational attainment continues to improve. Support for school improvement and provision for children with special education needs are particular strengths."

Headline achievements in this area include:

- Hartlepool schools achieved record-breaking GCSE results in 2007, with outcomes now in line with national averages compared with a 7% gap in 2003 for 5A*-C passes (since 1996, when the authority was created, this represents a doubling of our attainment and eliminating a 13% gap with national averages).
- Improved performance at Key Stages 1 and 2 to above national averages and recognition by the Government as one of the most improved councils in the country for Key Stage 2 performance. These outstanding successes have been achieved with a spending level on raising attainment which is below similar councils.
- The £150m secured through the Building Schools for the Future and Primary Capital Programme to bring all our schools up to 21st century standards. Not afraid to make tough decisions, we have, following effective consultation, already proposed closing one of our six secondary schools.
- Children's Services was rated 'good' in its Joint Area Review, with services described as 'outstanding'.
- Adult Education Service was rated as "good" for management, achievement and standards and quality of provision

In this policy area Central Government policy is important. For children and young people, Government policy is driven by the priorities set out in Every Child Matters, in particular the priority Enjoy and Achieve – to raise achievement and standards of children and young people in the early years, primary and secondary phases of education. The importance attached to this is reflected by the 16 mandatory indicators targets against which all top tier councils are assessed.

While children and young peoples' education did not emerge as a main priority from the Community Strategy review consultation, adult education was mentioned by many.

For young people and adults, the Government's Further Education White Paper: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances (March 2006) outlines its approach to tackle long standing skills weaknesses that undermine the levels of productivity on which the country's and Hartlepool's economic future depends.

The Council and our partners have identified two outcomes as priorities:

- Enjoy and Achieve* (Raise the achievement and standards of children and young people in the early years, primary and secondary phases of education)
- Provision of high quality learning and skills opportunities that drive economic competitiveness, widen participation and build social justice

These address the main issues identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

- The gap between boys and girls education achievement
- The gap between educational achievement for children and young people living within disadvantaged neighbourhoods and the town average
- Overall low levels of academic and vocational achievement, in particular a high % of individuals with no qualifications and a low % of individuals with advanced and higher level skills and qualifications
- Lack of ambition and aspiration amongst large sections of the school leaver and adult population
- Limited enterprise education and entrepreneurial activity

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans.

Work on the priorities is backed by significant investments in school building and ICT facilities. The Council is undertaking a Schools Transformation Programme, spending £93m of Government Building Schools for the Future (BSF) funding by end of 2012 to create state of the art secondary school buildings. In addition the first £8.4m of the 14 year Government's Primary Capital Programme will be spent by 2011 aimed at rebuilding, remodelling or refurbishing primary schools. Local capital investment in schools and Children's Services of £5.1m is also planned for 2008/9.

Further details of the financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

Health and Well-being - Current position

The CPA identified good practice and significant progress, concluding that "The health needs of children and young people are addressed well" and that "Vulnerable children and young people are well safeguarded through effective action by all agencies."

On adult health and well-being the CPA report recognised the challenging circumstances, stating "Health is improving in Hartlepool and people are living longer" but identified the extent of the challenge remaining to be addressed, noting the health gap with the nation as a whole "is widening and there is also health inequality within Hartlepool itself: the most deprived areas suffer poorer health than the affluent areas, with a difference of 13 years in male life expectancy between the best and the worst wards."

Headline achievements in this area include:

- Good progress on the integration of services, for example, in older people's services and mental health and for children and young people's services through the Children's Trust established from 1 April 2007
- Continued progress on effective joint delivery and provision of services and joint commissioning between the Council and PCT

The Community Strategy review consultation with the public identified Health and well-being as their third priority. Issues such as greater health education, healthy living and provision of health care facilities all emerged as being important.

For adult social care challenging but exciting times are ahead. Demographic change is bringing growing demand and budget pressures and these are reflected in the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy. There is a gap between people's aspirations for services and what is on offer (Ipsos MORI Survey commissioned by DRC, EOC and Cover UK, July 2006).

Government policy as outlined in the White Paper Our Health, Our Care, Our Say confirms the vision set out in the Green Paper, Independence, Well-being and Choice. It envisages personalised care and support, ensuring people have the opportunity to make choices and take control. Government policy also envisages closer working between social care and health in order to deliver integrated care.

For children, Government policy is driven by the priorities set out in Every Child Matters, in particular the "Be Healthy" objective that aims to ensure children and young people will be physically, mentally, emotionally and sexually healthy, lead healthy lifestyles and choose not to take illegal drugs.

The Council and our partners have identified five outcomes as priorities:

- Improved Health

- Be Healthy* (Children and young people will be physically, mentally, emotionally and sexually healthy, lead healthy lifestyles and choose not to take illegal drugs)
- Increased choice and control and retention of personal dignity
- Improved Mental Health and Well-being
- Easier Access to Services

These address the main issues identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

- Higher than average mortality rates for cancer and cardiovascular disease. There is a high prevalence of lifestyle risk factors associated with both cancer and cardiovascular disease
- There are inequalities in the health experience of communities within Hartlepool, most starkly illustrated by the difference in life expectancy between the best and worst wards: over 13 years for men and almost 12 years for women
- A very high rate of teenage conception. In 2005 the under 18 conception rate for Hartlepool continued to rise to 78 per 1000 female population 15 - 17 years
- Designing services to enable people to be more independent, stay in their own homes and have more control over their packages of care and support. The personalisation agenda is also a key national policy.
- Closer working between social care and health service providers to improve services and efficiency

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans.

In financial terms health and well-being is the Council's major pressure for additional funding to meet demographic pressures. There is increasing demand for Learning Disability, Mental Health and Older People care services because of demographic trends and increasing need for services. There is increasing demand for residential placements and the number of people in Care Home is expected to continue increasing. The number of Looked After Children is increasing bringing associated increases in preventative work and Special Guardianship orders. The Council has agreed to fund these pressures. In total these pressures amount to £1.23m in 2008/9. A further £1.5m of pressures has been built into the MTFS for 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Further details of the financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

Community Safety - Current position

The Council and its partners to have had significant success in narrowing the gap between crime levels in Hartlepool and national averages and this was recognised in the recent CPA inspection by the Audit Commission saying "multi-agency work to reduce offending and anti-social behaviour is good." In addition the 'fear of crime' has reduced.

In the Community Strategy review consultation the public identified Community Safety as their second highest priority. Consultation for the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and Police both identified action on anti-social behaviour as a priority. Community Safety has been a long standing local and national priority with the public wanting higher levels of policing and reduced crime.

The Government launched their Respect agenda in January 2006 with a particular focus on anti social behaviour and published its new strategy "Cutting crime: A new partnership 2008-2011 "during summer 2007. This highlights both acquisitive crime and serious violent crime as particular issues nationally.

Community Safety remains a top priority for the Council. The Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-8 sets out our approach on drugs, acquisitive crime, violence, reassurance, prevention of offending and anti-social behaviour.

Looking ahead the Council and our partners have identified five outcomes as priorities for the next three years:

- Reduced crime
- Reduced harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol
- Improved neighbourhood safety and increased public confidence, leading to reduced fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Reduced anti-social and criminal behaviour through improved prevention and enforcement activities
- Stay safe* (Children and young people will live, grow and learn in safety, where parents, carers and all adults take responsibility for their safety and well-being)

These address the main issues identified in the Safer Hartlepool Partnership's strategic assessment conducted in November 2007 and identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

- Acquisitive crime (burglary and theft) and violent crime are the main problem crime types
- Alcohol misuse is a significant issue in Hartlepool, with problems associated with binge drinking and under-age drinking
- Getting offenders properly engaged in drug abuse treatment
- Communities still have significant concerns about anti-social behaviour and analysis shows a correlation between areas which are affected by

ASB, and those affected by criminal damage (vandalism) and deliberate fires.

- Fear of crime is much higher in some areas of the town, and therefore communities continue to need reassurance about what is happening in their neighbourhoods.
- Hartlepool has a high level of re-offending, when compared to the regional and national rates.
- During 2006/07 and 2007/08 there has been a significant rise in young people entering the youth justice system for the first time. A more targeted approach to service provision for these young people will be developed.
- Maintaining placement stability to provide the best possible chance for Looked after Children achieve their full potential.

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans.

Further details of the financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

Environment– Current position

The CPA inspection report commented that "Environmental services are good, with effective action by the Council to keep the borough clean while reducing waste and increasing recycling."

In the Community Strategy review consultation local people identified tidying local neighbourhoods, reducing the amount of litter and improvements to public transport as factors which many highlighted as improving quality of life and the local environment. The 2006 Best Value satisfaction surveys identified a drop in satisfaction with waste collection services. However, the survey was conducted when a substantial proportion of the residents had just moved from weekly to fortnightly collection of household waste with an extended recycling collection on the intervening week and were getting used to the new service and snags were still being sorted out.

Government policy in this area ranges from short to longer term targets which impact on the Council. These include statutory recycling targets, and an expectation that councils will contribute to combating climate change.

Looking ahead the Council and our partners have identified six outcomes as priorities for the next three years:

- Deliver sustainable communities through high quality planning, new build and sensitive conservation and protect and enhance the local natural environment.
- Improve the quality of the local environment by having cleaner, greener and safer public, private and community spaces.
- Provide a sustainable, safe, efficient, effective and accessible transport system
- Make better use of natural resources and reduce the generation of waste and maximise recycling
- Prepare for the impacts of and secure local and global action to tackle climate change
- Promote community involvement in positive action to reduce poverty through fair trade and promoting peace and security

These address the main issues identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

- Meeting statutory recycling and composting targets to reduce the generation of waste and avoid EU fines
- The overall level of public satisfaction with street and environmental cleanliness and differences in satisfaction between neighbourhoods
- Accessibility of services through public transport, walking and cycling
- Making a contribution to addressing climate change

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans.

The Council is also actively addressing these issues by working with partners to provide additional funding, notably in waste reduction and recycling. Further details of the financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

Housing – Current Position

The CPA inspection report commented that "The strategic approach to housing is good, with good community and partner involvement" and there is "good integration of housing and environmental improvements as key components of the regeneration of neighbourhoods."

In the Community Strategy review consultation local people gave weight to the importance of Housing and this is being reflected as part of the Community Strategy review with Housing now identified as a separate them and aim.

Government policy in this area ranges from short to longer term targets which impact on the Council. This includes targets on meeting the Decent Homes Standard, balancing supply and demand for housing and improving the advice and support provided to homeless people.

All these issues are being addressed by the Council and with partners. The Council has taken action to achieve improvement, such as creating Hartlepool Housing to facilitate access to investment funds, ensuring Hartlepool can access a wide range of funding sources such as the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.

Looking ahead the Council and our partners have identified three outcomes as priorities for the next three years:

- Balancing Housing Supply and Demand
- Improving the quality of existing housing
- Meeting the Housing Needs of Vulnerable People

These address the main issues identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

- Low and changing demand for some of the older housing in central Hartlepool
- A significant shortfall of affordable housing. Rising waiting lists for social housing and a low turnover of stock has put significant pressure on the social housing stock
- Further progress is required to meet the government's target of bringing all social housing up to the Decent Homes Standard by 2010 and to increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition occupied by vulnerable residents to 70% by 2010 and 75% by 2016.
- The energy efficiency of housing stock needs to be improved to reduce fuel poverty and domestic CO2 emissions account for around 27% of the UK total
- Have support and services in place to ensure residents live as independently as possible and we can identifying those who may need support

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans. Further details of the financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

Culture and Leisure - Current position

This is a lower priority for the public but the Council recognises that culture and leisure can support the delivery of the other Community Strategy themes.

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport's (DCMS) aims to improve the quality of life for all through cultural and sporting activities, to support the pursuit of excellence and to champion the tourism, creative and leisure industries and Hartlepool recognises this agenda as a key element to successful regeneration and how the associated activities can provide a positive local identity, help to develop individual pride and confidence in neighbourhoods and deliver a vibrant voluntary and community sector.

The Culture and Leisure theme also has strong linkages to other Community Strategy Themes. Its related activities have a key contribution to improved health and well-being; sport and physical activity and are also vital to social, economic and personal development and contribute to improved quality of life. It also provides diversionary activities that reduce antisocial behaviour and crime and complements lifelong learning, training and community spirit making a valuable contribution to delivering key outcomes in other theme areas.

The Council has identified additional resources to support key events such as the Maritime Festival in the run up to the Tall Ship Race in 2010. The Tall Ships Race is a major opportunity to boost economic growth and tourism but it requires investment. The Budget Strategy has set aside £0.8m from reserves to fund costs associated with the event to ensure the town maximises the opportunities from the event.

Looking ahead the Council and our partners have identified two outcomes as priorities for the next three years:

- Enrich individual lives, strengthen communities and improve places where people live through enjoyment of leisure, culture and sport
- Cultural and leisure services, better meet the needs of the community, especially those from disadvantaged areas

These address the main issues identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

- Relatively low levels of participation in sport activities and engagement in the arts and cultural activities
- It is recognised that the need for improvements to the cultural and sporting infrastructure of the town
- Address barriers to participation in culture and leisure opportunities which are strongly linked to poverty and disadvantage

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans.

The Council is also actively addressing these issues by working with partners to provide additional funding, notably in waste reduction and recycling. Further details of the financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

Strengthening Communities - Current position

The Council's CPA report identified excellent consultation and engagement with local people, good use of data to enable identification of local needs and priorities. Nevertheless the Community Strategy review consultation found that people also wanted to be consulted more and to feel more involved.

The CPA inspection also concluded that the Council works well with the private and voluntary sectors but could make better use of the capacity of voluntary organisations to support its work. A Scrutiny Committee's review also identified significant challenges ahead as reduced European funding is likely to impact heavily on the community and voluntary sector.

Government policy in this area relates to several wide ranging topics including neighbourhood renewal, promoting community cohesion and engagement, children and young people, making institutions more responsive and accountable, addressing diversity and equalities and preparing for emergencies.

Looking ahead the Council and our partners have identified seven outcomes as priorities for the next three years:

- To empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and the delivery of services
- Make a positive contribution * (Children and young people who live in Hartlepool are provided with the opportunity to participate fully in the life of the community)
- Improving quality of life and ensuring service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs with particular focus on disadvantaged areas
- Improving Financial Inclusion
- Freedom from discrimination or harassment

These address the main issues identified in Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement:

- The overall level of satisfaction with the local area
- Differences in satisfaction between neighbourhoods
- Participation and satisfaction with decision making and involvement in the community

In addition the Council has identified a further outcome:

- Ensure communities are well prepared to respond to emergency situations

The details of the actions and targets the Council has set itself to achieve the priorities are described in section 5 Detailed Plans. Further details of the

financial resources allocated to this aim are described in section 3 Medium Term Financial Strategy.

THEME PICTURE

e) Developing the organisation aims and priority outcomes

The ninth theme of the Corporate Plan is Organisational Development. This is about what the Council is doing to sustain and improve its capacity to deliver excellent, value for money services in the future.

The CPA report about the Council organisation was overwhelmingly positive as the comments below indicate:

- Member and Officer leadership and management are good
- Staff at all levels have pride in Hartlepool
- Staff at all levels demonstrate very strong commitment to delivering quality services
- Financial capacity is good and the Council has substantial reserves
- Good performance management enables the Council and its partners to monitor and drive progress
- Outstanding partnership working is achieving improved outcomes almost without exception across national and local priorities
- Excellent consultation and engagement with local people

The Council's reserves have been established from a variety of one-off factors and these resources are earmarked to help the authority manage its services and one-off commitments over the next few years. These commitments include supporting the revenue budget and one-off costs arising from the implementation of the Single Status Agreement.

The most recent 2007/8 Audit Commission assessments rate the Council's Use of Resources as overall **Performing Well** on Financial Reporting, Financial Management, Financial Standing, Internal Control and Value for Money.

In terms of improving service delivery the Council achieved the top rating **Improving Strongly** for the first time. Only 17% of single tier authorities achieved this rating.

This shows the Council has a sound base for still stronger improvement. The agenda for the Council to address over the next three years is clearly broad and the development of the organisation is essential if we are to create the capacity to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

Looking ahead the Council has identified four priorities:

- Improving management and governance
- Improving access and understanding between the Council and the Public
- Improving Elected Member and Workforce arrangements
- Improving efficiency and financial management

A range of actions are being progressed.

Improving management and governance

Steps are being taken to further improve performance and risk management, overview and scrutiny, emergency planning and business continuity.

The next three years will see the introduction of the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA), the replacement for CPA, from 2009. The Council will continue to prepare and respond to participate through consultation and participation in the Audit Commission's development programme.

Improving access and understanding between the Council and the Public

The Communication and Consultation Plans will be implemented ensuring the Council's strong reputation for public engagement is maintained. The development programme for the Contact Centre will allow a wider range of services to be offered over the period of this plan.

Improving Elected Member and workforce arrangements

The development and retention of Members and staff is another key area. Our approach and plans have been set out in the People and Workforce Development Strategy and Member Development Strategy. The pay, grading and Single Status arrangements will also be concluded during 2008/9.

Improving efficiency and financial management

The pressure to achieve Gershon efficiency targets continues and achieving the targets is essential to achieve the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy. Consequently a major project, Business Transformation, backed by £0.5m of Council funding, is being launched in 2008/9. The Business Transformation project aims to develop an organisation which can:

- Maintain and continue to improve service performance
- Make more efficient and effective use of it's resources, people and buildings
- Deliver services in a responsive manner
- Optimise the extent to which services are delivered directly to the user and minimise the number of transactions to achieve this

Managed through the Way Forward Board, the Business Transformation project will encompass existing Efficiency Strategy, Business Process Re-engineering (BPR), Procurement Strategy and ICT Strategy projects.

Public expectation is for greater flexibility in access to services. Business Transformation will include projects, such as expanding the Hartlepool Connect Contact Centre.

Conclusion
The actions identified in the Organisational Development Section of the Plan are the key elements that will enable us to improve the way in which we work and the services that are provided.

Progress from Government, the public and our partners is desired across a broad range of areas. These are all being addressed in the Corporate Plan. There is a good fit between national and local priorities. The challenge for the Council is to balance capacity, demands and resources. The allocation of financial resources to deliver the Plan is set out in more detail below.

3. Medium Term Financial Strategy 2008/9 to 20010/11 and detailed budget for 2008/9

For a number of years the Council has operated a medium term financial planning process. The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) addresses the same period as the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) and the Council's Local Area Agreement. The Strategy is rolled forward and updated on an annual basis.

The MTFS links with the Council's corporate and service planning processes describing the known resource issues and assumptions, for example demographic pressures, which will shape the Council's financial strategy and annual budgets for the next three years and how these are factored in . The MTFS sets out the overall shape of the Council's budget, establishing how resources will be allocated in annual budgets between services to deliver Council and community priorities.

Uncertainty surrounding the CSR and its impact on Council until late in the 2008/9 budget process made meaningful consultation impossible in the time available. Therefore, the Cabinet determined to rely upon the previous public consultation and consultation which was undertaken on the 2008/09 budget proposals with the Business Sector, Trade Unions and Scrutiny Committees. Further consultation is planned about the 2009/10 budget.

The main issues and assumptions the strategy takes into account are described below.

a) Issues and assumptions addressed in the Strategy

Demographic and other pressures –
These are primarily in adult care services and children's care services. There is increasing demand for Learning Disability, Mental Health and Older People care services because of demographic trends and increasing need for services. There is increasing demand for residential placements and the number of people in Care Homes is expected to continue increasing. The number of Looked After Children is increasing bringing associated increases in preventative work and Special Guardianship orders. In addition, pressures will also arise in 2008/9 from increased landfill tax, increases in recycling costs and costs arising from the introduction of a new refuse round. The Council has agreed to fund these pressures. In total these pressures amount to £2.5m in 2008/9. The MTFS also includes a contingency provision of £1m to address a number of budget risks which are certain to be incurred, although the amount of individual items is not certain. This amount will enable the Council to manage these risks on a strategic basis. Going forward the Council anticipates that there will be further demographic and services changes which will increase costs. Therefore, to address these issues a provision of £1.5m has been built into the MTFS for 2009/10 and 2010/11 to address these issues.

The achievement of increased annual cashable efficiencies of 3% -
From 1st April 2008 councils are required to achieve annual cashable efficiencies of 3% in each of the next three years. This is a more challenging target than the previous annual target of 1.25% cashable efficiencies. For Hartlepool this equates to a saving of £8.5m over three years and is a key central government target for this period. For 2008/09 efficiency savings of £2.4m will be achieved. To maintain progress on the efficiency agenda an additional £0.5m has been approved by Council to fund the Business Transformation project over the next 3 years. Key elements of this project will be included as Corporate Plan actions as they are an essential element to achieving improved services and a balanced budget over the medium term. Progress on this project will be closely monitored by Cabinet and the Way Forward Board.

The cost of implementing Job Evaluation
The issues in relation to Equal Pay were reported to Cabinet on 21 December 2007. The previous budget report included an increased ongoing commitment for implementing a new pay and grading system. The report also identified up to £4m from the Balance Sheet for one-off protection costs. On the basis of the work completed since December it is anticipated the forecast ongoing costs are still relevant and should not increase, and are summarised below. However, this position cannot be guaranteed and will depend on the number and outcome of appeals. These figures include an allowance for the cost of appeals and this position will need to be monitored closely as the implementation of Job Evaluation progresses. This work also indicates that the one-off protection costs are now anticipated to be significantly less than previously forecast. Therefore, the resources identified from the Balance Sheet will not all be needed. A strategy for using these resources will be developed as part of the 2009/10 budget process.

	Ongoing Costs £'000		
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
As reported 15th October, 2007	3,670	4,450	4,730

Increasing budgets to reflect the impact of inflation –
The resource allocations for 2008/09 include 2.5% for cost of living pay awards for all staff and 3% general inflation on non pay expenditure. The forecasts for 2009/10 and 2010/11 include 2.5% for both pay and prices inflation. In addition, where it is anticipated costs will increase by more than inflation these issues have been specifically reflected in the pressures and contingency provision included within the budget requirement, for example it is expected that Care Home fee increase will be above inflation in 2008/9 adding to the pressure caused by demographic trends.

Maintenance of assets –
The Council has identified a significant backlog of maintenance for its asset stock. This has been identified as a significant strategic risk. Asset management programmes have been prioritised accordingly. From 2002/3 the

Council has provided 2.5% real term growth to address the condition of council buildings. Highways maintenance was allocated additional funding in 2007/8. It was recognised that these steps would not be sufficient and at some point significant resources would need to be allocated to address these issues. Prudential Borrowing is being used to address the issues in relation to Mill House Leisure Centre and the Civic Centre. Further details are given later in section on Capital Programme and more fully in the Council's Capital Strategy and Asset Management Plan. This sets out our goals for our property assets, showing how they will be maintained, modernised and rationalised to ensure they are fit for purpose.

Wherever possible the Council is using external funding to support investment, for example Transforming Schools through the Building Schools for the Future and Primary School Capital programmes.

Grant funding and pressures

The majority of the Council's funding comes from central government grants. From the 1st April 2008 the Government are making significant changes to grant regimes. These changes will mean that a number of specific grants will either be mainstreamed and included in the Formula Grant allocation, or included in the new Area Based Grant. These changes mean that councils have greater flexibility in how these resources are used. However, because of the late announcement of these changes the Council has determined to allocate the majority of these resources to maintain existing programmes during 2008/09. This strategy will provide a period of stability and enable the Council to complete a strategic review the future use of these monies as part of the 2009/10 service and budget planning cycle.

The Council has received better than expected Formula Grant Settlements over the next three years. Formula Grant is the main unringfenced grant paid to councils. The increase over the next three years should make the overall budget position more manageable provided the Council can contain service pressures and achieve annual efficiencies of 3%.

The level of annual Council Tax increases

For 2008/09 the Council has used part of increased Formula grant to limit the increase in Council Tax to 3.9%. For 2009/10 and 2010/11 the Council has also determined indicative Council Tax increases of 3.9%. The actual increases for these years will be determined on an annual basis.

Sustainable strategy for the use of reserves

Balances at March 2008 are forecast to be about £24.6m. It is anticipated that reserves will reduce significantly over the next three years as resources are released to support the revenue budget and to meet the temporary protection costs of implementing Job Evaluation. By April 2011 reserves are expected to have fallen to £13.3m.

This planned use of reserves will enable the Council to fund a number of one-off expenditure commitments without these issues having an adverse impact on services or Council Tax. In addition, the use of reserves and the improved

financial settlement for the next three years means that the overall budget position is manageable, provided efficiencies of 3% are achieved and pressures are contained within the £1.5m provision included in the MTFS for 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. The Business Transformation processes project is a key element in the Council's strategy for achieving a sustainable budget position over the medium term.

Summary
The pressures outlined above are partially offset by cost reductions arising from bonus payment savings, lower than anticipated interest costs on capital spending and higher than anticipated interest from balances. In addition the Council has received better than expected grant settlements over the next three years. This should make this position more manageable provided the Council can contain service pressures and achieve annual efficiencies of 3%.

The outlook can be summarised as a period of public sector expenditure constraint for the period covered by the MTFS and probably the next comprehensive spending review which requires services to be prioritised at a sustainable level by taking into account the issues outlined above.
A profile of the Council's planned expenditure supporting the Plan is shown below. The table shows small deficits for 2009/10 and 2010/11 and these will be addressed when the MTFS is rolled forward:

	2008/9	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
	£'m	£'m	£'m
Expenditure	98.245	106.960	108.238
Resources			
Grant allocations (includes Area Based Grant)	58.483	65.515	67.144
Council Tax	36.513	38.369	39.857
Reserves	3.249	2.674	1.000
Net Deficit	0.000	0.402	0.237

b) Detailed budget for 2008/9
The 2008/9 Government Formula Grant allocation to the Council is £47.974m. In cash terms this is an increase of 5.6% on the 2007/8 grant allocation. This is the more than the national percentage increase announced by the Local Government Minister. This position reflects changes to the system for allocating Formula Grant to better reflect the need of a council. The increase in the Hartlepool Council's Formula Grant would have been higher if the Government had abolished the "Floor Damping" mechanism, which limits the increases or decreases in individual authority's grants. The Council will continue to press for the abolition of these arrangements as this will secure a fairer grant allocation for Hartlepool.

In this context the Council's 2008/9 budget decisions have had to balance investment to meet pressures and priorities against efficiencies and increasing income and Council Tax. The agreed allocation of our own revenue

and capital financial resources in the 2008/9 Budget and Capital Programme reflects the Council's decisions on funding services and priorities within the constraints of the Council's available resources.

The 2008/9 revenue budget process identified a range of pressures and priorities in excess of inflation. Budget pressures arise in relation to the continued provision of existing services. In most cases these pressures cannot be avoided, i.e. are statutory requirements or essential running costs such as energy. Priorities relate to areas where the Council had a greater choice and these are generally aligned with the achievement of the Council's overall aims.

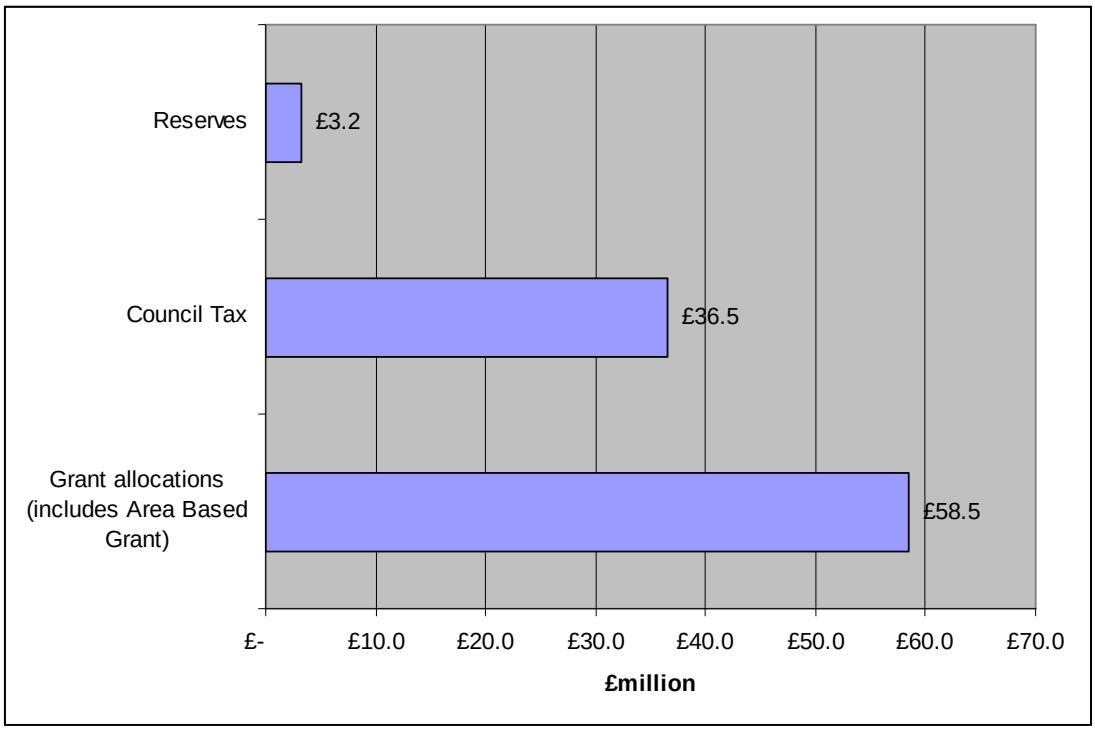
The pressures and priorities were examined carefully by Cabinet and considered against the Council's strategic objectives. As a result of this review it was decided that some items would not be funded. This package of service developments reflects the Council's overall policy aims and is summarised below.

Community. Strategy theme	**Pressures and priorities £000**		**Purpose of funding**
1 Jobs and the Economy	Pressure Priority	0 40	Priorities - Expand budget for marketing Hartlepool and its specific investment opportunities
2 Lifelong learning and Skills	Pressure Priority	37 0	Pressures - Substitute for LSC funding to enable for a course at Stockton Riverside College - approx 34 adults currently attend as alternative to day centre - cost to replace course
3 Health and Care – Adults	Pressure Priority	233 0	Pressures - are to meet increased demand and provide fit for purpose accommodation for mental health, learning disability, older people and Telecare services
3 Health and Well-Being – Children	Pressure Priority	995 0	Pressures – mainly arise because of the increased complexity and demand for a range of children's services and need for increased capacity to recruit and train foster carers
4 Community Safety	Pressure Priority	30 50	Pressures - to maintain CCTV network Priorities – to address domestic violence and address alcohol abuse
5 Environment	Pressure Priority	766 112	Pressures – the main areas addressed are waste management, disposal and recycling (£360k) including £160k for increased Landfill Tax, coastal protection (£250k). The remaining £100k is to address ground maintenance and cleansing issues which always a high public priority. Priorities – to meet increased demand for conservation grants, give increased priority to climate change and introduce an out of hours noise complaints services following a successful pilot scheme
6 Housing	Pressure Priority	110 60	Pressures – to maintain services to address homelessness Priorities – to research on housing need providing evidence on which to base future policy and selective licensing scheme to encourage responsible landlords
7 Culture and Leisure	Pressure Priority	52 90	Pressures – to continue funding of playground inspections to ensure they are safe and usable and

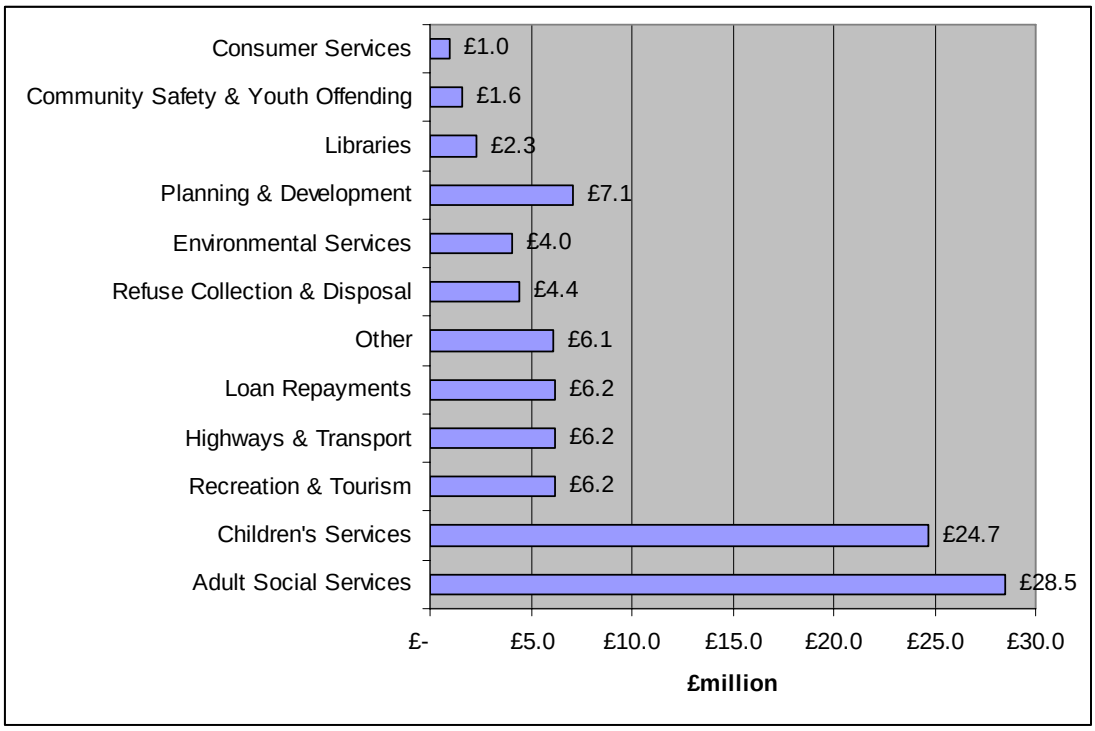
Community. Strategy theme	Pressures and priorities £000		Purpose of funding
			meet the higher than expected rates cost for the Headland Sports Hall Priorities – increase and maintain capacity to deliver the well-being agenda through the use of the Grayfields Sports Ground, Headland Sports Hall and the Sportability Club. Charges are also being brought into line with the rest of the Council.
8 Strengthening Communities	Pressure Priority	0 15	Priorities – a contribution to developing banking facilities for the Hartlepool Credit Union to the benefit of Housing benefit recipients
9 Corporate and Organisational Development	Pressure Priority	270 587	Pressures – various increased costs arising from contractual and legislative obligations, IT requirements, falling income, job evaluation and building cleaning Priorities – £500,000 is to undertake the Business Transformation project and ensure efficiency targets are met and address corporate ICT needs for Members and property management
Grand Totals	Pressure Priority	2493 954	

Summary of revenue expenditure for 2008/9

Where the money comes from 2008/9 £millions



Where the money goes 2008/9 £millions



Capital Programme 2008/9 -2010/11

The Council's Capital Strategy has recently been updated to reflect the Council's priorities. All capital schemes are appropriately appraised and prioritised to ensure they reflect the key investment requirements in the strategy. The following table shows a high level summary of the approved three-year Capital Programme. The Capital Strategy details how the Council will use its own resources and work in partnership with other to continue the physical regeneration of the town. The Capital Strategy reflects the service implications identified through the service planning process, which is driven by the Community Strategy.

Capital spending for the next three years is forecast to be £62.4m. This investment will be funded from grants the Council has secured from the Government and other organisations and from prudential borrowing, which will be repaid over a number of years from the Council's revenue budget.

The Council has also secured £91m of Building Schools for the Future funding. This funding will be paid as a capital grant and will be used to improve and address the suitability, sufficiency and sustainability of the secondary school estate. This investment will cover the replacement, or refurbishment, of four secondary school buildings to provide modern facilities which will facilitate the "education experience". In addition, the programme will include significant investment in school's IT facilities and infrastructure to provide state of the art facilities. The Council will close one of its existing secondary schools as the town's future secondary education needs can be

met from a reduced number of schools. These works are scheduled to begin in Spring 2010 and to be completed by the end of 2012.

The Council has also secured funding from the Government's Primary Capital Programme initiative for 2009/10 and 2010/11 to address the capital investments needs of its Primary Schools. Further funding will be required to complete this programme and it is anticipated that additional funding of £27 million will be provided through the Primary Capital Programme from 2011/12 onwards.

Over the three years of the programme significant funds are being invested in:

- Transforming schools both secondary and primary
- Transport improvements
- Environmental and Community safety
- Housing improvements to address market failure

By identifying any under utilised assets the Council hopes to generate capital receipts that will be used to supplement future capital programmes. As well as funding direct investment by the Council the Capital Strategy also supports the achievement of the Community Strategy indirectly through working in partnership. Historically this has included initiatives such as the housing transfer to Housing Hartlepool, the release of land for social housing in exchange for nominations rights and support for the development of the Joseph Rowntree Care Village. During this capital programme the Council will support a variety of initiatives, although it must be recognised that such support is becoming more difficult as the Council has limited undeveloped land in its ownership. Initiatives include:

- The sale of land to enable Hartlepool College of Further Education to develop a new campus;
- The sale of land for the PCT development;
- An agreement to explore the possibility of providing land at below market value for the provision of affordable housing.

Capital Programme planned expenditure 2008/9-2010/11(£million)

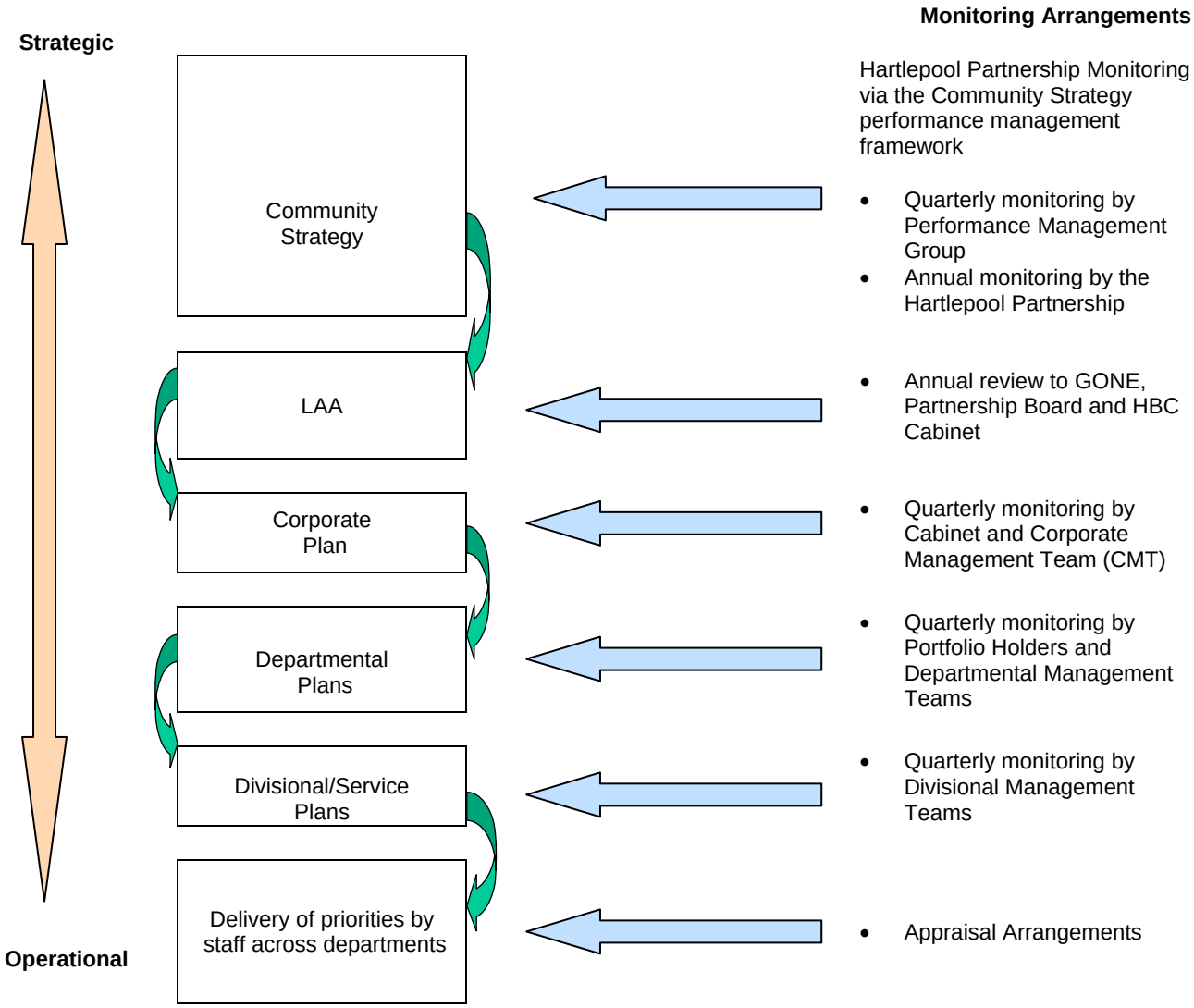
Expenditure area	2008/9 Planned	2009/10 Planned	2010/11 Planned
Repairs and Improvements to schools	£4.6m	£7.6m	£9.9m
Repairs and Improvements to roads	£1.9m	£1.9m	£1.8m
Redevelopment of private housing in the town centre and neighbouring areas	£5.0m	£5.8m	£5.4m
Projects within the New Deal for Communities area	£1.5m	£0.7m	£0.1m
Other	£5.7m	£6.7m	£3.8m
Total expenditure	£18.7m	£22.7m	£21.0m
Funded from:			
Central Government – Specific scheme grant	£11.0m	£14.1m	£15.9m
Central Government – Supported Capital Expenditure	£2.9m	£2.5m	£2.0m
Prudential borrowing by the Council	£4.2m	£5.5m	£2.5m
Other funding	£0.6m	£0.6m	£0.6m

The Capital Strategy and Asset Management Plan approved by Cabinet on 31st March 2008 indicated that the Government's capital allocations will not fund all capital expenditure priorities, particularly areas with a high local priority which do not fall within the areas attracting Government funding. Therefore, Members determined to invest £3.6m over the three years 2007/2008 to 2009/2010. The revenue forecasts include provision for the resulting repayment costs. Members will determine if this strategy should continue beyond 2009/10 as part of the service and budget planning process for 2009/10.

4. Managing Performance and Risk

a) Performance Management Framework

We have developed our performance management framework alongside the Hartlepool Partnership, to ensure that our priorities are aligned with that of the Partnership. Our framework and monitoring arrangements are: -



Performance Management Arrangements

As part of the Corporate Assessment inspection that took place in December 2006 the Audit Commission recognised that the Council had "good performance management" and there was a "strong performance

management culture throughout the organisation". However, we have continued to drive improvements to services, as well as the performance management arrangements that underpin everything we do. Recent improvements have included:

- combining budget and performance reports considered by Cabinet and Scrutiny Coordinating Committee on a quarterly basis
- linking risk management, service planning and the Annual Governance Statement.
- embedding diversity and workforce planning issues into service planning

2008/09 will see the introduction of a new web-based, Performance Management system, called Covalent. For the first time this will mean that all of our Risks, Service Plans and Performance Indicators are accessible in the same system, enabling: -

- 'real-time' and improved reporting of performance, ensuring issues can be highlighted sooner
- the integration of PIs, Risks and Actions, ensuring that related issues can be monitored together, and not in isolation
- a single reporting process for council officers for all plans, including the LAA and Corporate Plan
- external partners, where appropriate, can access the system to provide performance updates for the LAA

Quarterly reporting to Cabinet, Portfolio Holders and Scrutiny will continue in 2008/09.

Audit and inspection

The Council has been subject to a range of inspections and audits over the past 18 months and the areas for improvement identified will continue to be progressed. The performance management of these issues have been incorporated into the Council's performance management arrangements for 2008/9. These are summarised below

Report	**Areas for improvement and recommendations**	**Process for improvement**
Corporate Assessment report, March 2007	Improve financial planning Improve strategic working with the voluntary and community sector.	These are addressed by Corporate Plan actions **OD A17 Develop Financial Strategy and Management** and **SC A06 To develop co-ordinated strategy for appropriate partnerships with the voluntary sector**
Annual Audit Letter March 2007	Develop a robust financial strategy to support the Council's ambitious plans for the future.	This is addressed by Corporate Plan actions **OD A17 Develop Financial Strategy and Management**
Annual Audit Letter March	Target action on priority areas which are failing to improve	Both remain key priorities for the Council addressed through the

Report	Areas for improvement and recommendations	Process for improvement
2008	sufficiently, in relation to young people not in education, employment or training and high rates of teenage pregnancy. Ensure financial strategies, including capital, are made clearer for the benefit of stakeholders.	Corporate Plan actions **JE A07 Reduce the level of young people who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET)** and **HC A07 Work with Health and partners in other agencies to improve the health of infants** e.g. increase prevalence of breastfeeding, reducing smoking during pregnancy This is addressed by Corporate Plan actions **OD A17 Develop Financial Strategy and Management**
Partnership Working Across Teesside - Tackling Arson, August 2007	Improving partnership working across Teesside and ensure that the Fire Authority's work with children and young people is reflected in plans for children's services.	These recommendations are being managed through the plans of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and also in Corporate Plan action **CS A09 to Reduce anti-social behaviour and criminal damage, including deliberate fire setting**
Supporting People, March 2007	Improve the capacity of partners and stakeholders to deliver the programme by assessing training needs, establishing a training and development programme, identifying the resources needed; and reviewing the effectiveness of arrangements annually.	Progress on these recommendations are reported to Partnership Board & Commissioning Body and through the Corporate Plan actions Ho **A07 Provide support services to increase the opportunity for residents to live independently in the community** and **Ho A08 To ensure the deliver of high quality housing support services through efficient and effective contracts with providers**

b) Risk Management Arrangements

Risks and controls in relation to our priorities have continued to be reviewed as part of the quarterly review of strategic and operational risk registers following the process set out in our Risk Management Strategy. These are reported regularly to executive members and CMT and also to the Audit Committee and our appointed auditors through the Annual Governance Statement.

As previously mentioned the risk registers will be monitored via Covalent in 2008/09, which will facilitate clearer links to be made to the priority outcomes, and related Performance Indicators and actions. This will allow officers and Members to review risks with a clear picture of all related issues.

5. Detailed plans

Jobs and the Economy				
Outcome: Attract Investment		Key PIs: NI 146, NI 150 & NI 151, RPD P045 & RPD P076		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
JE A01	Develop investment and development programmes for the key regeneration action zones within the Coastal Arc framework and pursue funding opportunities to support investment	Mar 09	Derek Gouldburn	LAA
JE A02	Continue to work with partners to provide key manufacturing, tourism and service sector infrastructure, including appropriate sites and premises	Mar 09	Antony Steinberg	LAA
Outcome: Be globally competitive		Key PIs: NI 166, NI 171 & NI 172		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
JE A03	Continue the development of Hartlepool's business incubation and support system including new business formation and growth	Mar 09	Antony Steinberg	
Outcome: Create more employment opportunities for local people		Key PIs: NI 152 & NI 153, RPD P046 & RPD P054-P060		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
JE A04	Development of targeted interventions for key client groups within the framework of funding programmes including the Working Neighbourhood Fund and the Deprived Area Fund	Mar 09	Antony Steinberg	LAA
JE A05	To increase the number of socially excluded adults in paid employment	Mar 09	Geraldine Martin	LAA

Outcome: Achieve economic wellbeing for all children and young people ensuring that they are prepared for working life* (Children and young people will achieve the qualifications, develop the skills and be given the necessary life experiences to enable them to lead full and active adult lives)		Key PIs: NI 116 & NI 117, CSD P006 & CSD P007		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
JE A06	Fully implement the Aim Higher initiative at key stage 4/5 for young people from wider participation backgrounds	Mar 09	Antony Steinberg	LAA
JE A07	Reduce the level of young people who are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)	Mar 10	Mark Smith	LAA
JE A08	Implement, with partner agencies, the local 14 - 19 plan and the 14 - 19 regional strategy	Mar 09	Tom Argument	LAA
JE A09	Promote the development of enterprise education in Hartlepool secondary schools	Mar 09	Tom Argument	LAA
JE A10	Raise aspirations of young people from vulnerable backgrounds	Mar 09	Tom Argument	LAA
Outcome: Promote Hartlepool's interests in economic regeneration policy-making at the national, regional and sub-regional levels		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
JE A11	Secure due recognition of Hartlepool's economic role, needs and opportunities in national, regional and sub regional policy	Mar 09	Geoff Thompson	
Outcome: Support and promote appropriate physical and economic regeneration and pursue external funding opportunities		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
JE A12	Continue to liaise with PD Ports, Tees Valley Regeneration and funders to secure agreed project delivery arrangements	Mar 09	Stuart Green	
JE A13	Coordinate key regeneration programmes	Mar 09	Derek Gouldburn	

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 116	Proportion of children in poverty
NI 117	16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)
NI 146	Adults with learning disabilities in employment
NI 150	Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment
NI 151	Overall employment rate (working-age)
NI 152	Working age people on out of work benefits
NI 153	Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods
NI 166	Median earnings of employees in the area
NI 171	New business registration rate
NI 172	Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth
CSD P006	All KS4 pupils undertake work related learning and useful work experience (JE14)
CSD P007	Careers education & guidance is provided to all young people aged 13-19 (JE15)
RPD P045	Employment Rate (16-24) (Performance expected with reward) (LAA H9)
RPD P046	Number of failed tenancies (performance expected with reward) (LAA H10)
RPD P054	Youth Unemployment rate (Hartlepool) (LAA JE7)
RPD P055	Youth Unemployment rate (Neighbourhood Renewal narrowing the gap) (LAA JE8)
RPD P056	Number of carers completing education or training and achieving NVQ level 2 or equivalent or higher - (Performance expected with reward) (LAA JE17)
RPD P057	Number of carers remaining in employment for a minimum of 16 hours per week and for at least 32 weeks in the year (Performance expected with reward) (LAA JE18)
RPD P058	Number of drug users given structured work experience/employment opportunities of at least 13 weeks (Performance expected with reward) (LAA JE19)
RPD P059	Number of offenders from Hartlepool being helped into employment with the assistance of HBC and being sustained in the job for a minimum of 4 weeks for a minimum of 16 hours per week (Performance expected with reward) (LAA JE20)
RPD P060	Number of offenders that have gained basic skills at entry level 3, 2 and 1 and level 1 or level 2 (Performance expected with reward) (LAA JE21)
RPD P076	The gap between Hartlepool unemployment rate and the Great Britain rate (LPI RP 10)

Lifelong Learning and Skills				
Outcome: Enjoy and Achieve* (Raise the achievement and standards of children and young people in the early years, primary and secondary phases of education)		Key PIs: NIs 72-75, 83, 87, 92-101, CSD P031 – P033		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
LL A01	Facilitate the physical enhancement and improvement of key higher education facilities	Mar 09	Andy Golightly	LAA
LL A02	Implement the 10 year Childcare Strategy by developing integrated services in Children's Centres / Extended Schools ensuring sufficient high quality childcare places and continuing to develop a highly skilled workforce	Mar 09	Danielle Swainston	LAA
LL A03	Narrow the gap between the Hartlepool average and the most disadvantaged areas in the Foundation Stage	Mar 09	Danielle Swainston	LAA
LL A04	Challenge and support schools to improve performance to national averages and above.	Sep 09	John Collings	LAA
LL A05	Challenge and support schools in targeting vulnerable children and young people for additional intervention and support so that they achieve in line with or better than expected levels and the gap between Hartlepool average and the most deprived areas is reduced	Sep 09	John Collings	LAA
LL A06	Work with partners to extend and improve the quality of services for children and young people which enable them to enjoy their education, improve their well being and enrich their lives	Sep 09	John Collings	LAA
LL A07	Implement the schools transformation programme, including Strategy for Change 2 (secondary schools) and a further round of consultation for the primary capital programme	Mar 09	Paul Briggs	LAA
Outcome: Provision of high quality learning and skills opportunities that drive economic competitiveness, widen participation and build social justice		Key PIs: NIs 161 – 164 & ACS P053		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
LL A08	To increase universal access to high quality learning and skills opportunities	Jul 09	Maggie Heaps	LAA

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 72	Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales of Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy
NI 73	Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2
NI 74	Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3
NI 75	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCE or equivalent including English and Maths
NI 83	Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3
NI 87	Secondary school persistent absence rate
NI 92	Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest
NI 93	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
NI 94	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2
NI 95	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3
NI 96	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3
NI 97	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4
NI 98	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key stage 4
NI 99	Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2
NI 100	Looked after children reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2
NI 101	Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)
NI 161	Learners achieving a Level 1 qualification in literacy
NI 162	Learners achieving an Entry Level 3 qualification in numeracy
NI 163	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher
NI 164	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher
ACS P053	Number of learners participating in all forms of learning (LAA LLS23)
CSD P031	Increase the proportion of NRA pupils achieving two level gains from KS1 – KS2 in English & mathematics at a rate which exceeds the increase for non NR.
CSD P032	Increase the proportion of NRA pupils achieving two level gains in English & Mathematics from KS2 – KS3.
CSD P033	Increase the proportion of NRA pupils achieving two level gains in English & mathematics from KS3 – KS4.

Health and Wellbeing				
Outcome: Improved Health		Key PIs: NI 120 & NI 123, ACS P034 & ACS P035		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
HC A01	To improve the health and wellbeing of Hartlepool citizens by implementing the Public Health Strategy and Action Plan	Mar 09	Director of Public Health	LAA
HC A02	To develop Joint Strategic Needs Assessment with Health and Childrens Services	Mar 09	Assistant Director – Commissioning	LAA
Outcome: Be Healthy* (Children and young people will be physically, mentally, emotionally and sexually healthy, lead healthy lifestyles and choose not to take illegal drugs)		Key PIs: NIs 52, 53, 55, 56 & 112 & CSD P012		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
HC A03	Work with partner agencies, young people, schools and families to reduce under 18 conception rate by 55% and improve sexual health	Jan 10	Sheila O'Connor	LAA
HC A04	Continue to work with schools and other agencies to address childhood obesity	Jan 10	Sandra Saint	LAA
HC A05	Work with partner agencies to ensure an appropriate substance misuse treatment plan is in place	Jan 10	Sue Johnson	LAA
HC A06	Promote children's emotional health	Mar 11	Sue Johnson	LAA
HC A07	Work with Health and partners in other agencies to improve the health of infants e.g. increase prevalence of breastfeeding, reducing smoking during pregnancy	Mar 09	Danielle Swainston	LAA
HC A08	Improve services for disabled children	Jan 10	Sheila O'Connor	LAA
HC A09	Actively contribute to the health and future well-being of the children of Hartlepool	Mar 09	Sylvia Tempest	LAA
Outcome: Increased choice and control and retention of personal dignity		Key PIs: NI 125, NI 127, NI 128, NI 130 & NI 136		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
HC A10	To ensure all service developments have involvement from service users and their carers	Mar 09	Assistant Director – Commissioning	LAA

HC A11	To increase the proportion of people who commission their own services	Mar 09	Assistant Director – Commissioning	LAA
HC A12	To increase the number and range of supported accommodation options	Mar 09	Assistant Director - Commissioning	LAA
HC A13	To ensure that service users and their carers are at the centre of planning their support	Mar 09	Assistant Director – Commissioning	LAA
Outcome: Improved Mental Health and Wellbeing		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
HC A14	To increase social inclusion for people with mental health issues	Mar 09	Carl Bashford	LAA
HC A15	To support people with mental health issues into paid employment	Mar 09	Carl Bashford	LAA
HC A16	To improve access to psychological therapies	Mar 09	Carl Bashford	LAA
Outcome: Easier Access to Services		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
HC A17	To ensure that carers are supported effectively to support their family members for as long as they wish	Mar 09	Geraldine Martin	LAA
HC A18	To work with the community in Owton to implement the Connected Care Scheme	Apr 09	Assistant Director – Commissioning	LAA
HC A19	To integrate services where appropriate with local Health Services	May 09	Assistant Director – Commissioning	LAA
HC A20	To ensure that services are sensitive and are able to respond to flexibly to the diverse needs of the community	Jun 09	Assistant Director – Commissioning	LAA
HC A21	To ensure easier access to both universal and targeted services tailored to individual needs	Jul 09	Assistant Director - Commissioning	LAA

Outcome: To safeguard and improve health and well-being for people working, living and visiting the Borough		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
HC A22	To deliver an effective health development and enforcement service	Mar 09	Sylvia Tempest	
HC A23	Delivery of the Public Health Strategy and Action Plan through partnership working	Mar 09	Sylvia Tempest	

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 52	Take up of school lunches
NI 53	Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth
NI 55	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception
NI 56	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6
NI 112	Under 18 conception rate
NI 120	All-age all cause mortality rate
NI 123	Stopping smoking
NI 125	Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation/intermediate care
NI 127	Self report experience of social care users
NI 128	User reported measure of respect and dignity in their treatment
NI 130	Social Care clients receiving Self Directed Support per 100,000 population
NI 136	People supported to live independently through social services (all adults)
ACS P034	Number of patients completing a 10 week programme of referred activity as a result of health practitioner recommendation (Performance expected with reward) (LAA HC15)
ACS P035	Of those completing a 10 week programme the percentage going onto mainstream activity (Performance expected with reward) (LAA HC16)
CSD P012	Number of schools achieving the new Healthy Schools Status (Performance with reward) (LAA HC21)

Community Safety				
Outcome: Reduced Crime		Key PIs: NI 16 & NI 20		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
CS A01	Reduce acquisitive crime	Mar 09	Brian Neale	LAA
CS A02	Reduce violent crime, including domestic abuse (previously domestic violence)	Oct 08	Alison Mawson	LAA
CS A03	Implement CCTV Strategy	Mar 09	Brian Neale	LAA
Outcome: Reduced harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol		Key PIs: NI 38 & NI 40		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
CS A04	Reduce drug dealing and supply	Mar 09	Chris Catchpole	LAA
CS A05	Implement the Alcohol Strategy and introduce alcohol treatment services	Sep 08	Chris Hart	LAA
CS A06	Increase numbers into treatment	Jan 09	Chris Hart	LAA
CS A07	Develop access to wrap around services and activities particularly for drug misusing offenders	Oct 08	Chris Catchpole	LAA
CS A08	Develop harm reduction and primary care services particularly for target groups	Mar 09	Chris Hart	LAA
Outcome: Improved neighbourhood safety and increased public confidence, leading to reduced fear of crime and anti-social behaviour		Key PIs: NI 17 & NIs 21-23		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
CS A09	Reduce anti-social behaviour and criminal damage, including deliberate fire setting	Mar 09	Sally Forth	LAA
CS A10	Development of an improved Community Engagement model, under the auspices of Neighbourhood Policing and Partnership activity	Oct 08	Alison Mawson	LAA
CS A11	Co-ordinate and develop NAP resident forums, ensuring links are made with the Safer Hartlepool Partnership and Neighbourhood Policing	Mar 09	Denise Ogden	LAA

Outcome: Reduced offending and re-offending		Key PIs: NI 19, NI 30 & NI 111		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
CS A12	Prevent and reduce offending, re-offending and risk of offending	Mar 09	Danny Dunleavy	LAA
CS A13	Reduce first time entrants to the Youth Justice system ensuring all children and young people at risk are referred to prevention services	Mar 09	Danny Dunleavy	LAA
Outcome: Stay safe* (Children and young people will live, grow and learn in safety, where parents, carers and all adults take responsibility for their safety and well-being)		Key PIs: NI 62 & NI 65, CSD P035 & CSD P036		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
CS A14	Increase the number and range of foster and adoptive placements to meet local needs	Mar 09	Sally Robinson	LAA
CS A15	Reduce the number of placement moves for looked after children and increase the stability of placements	Mar 09	Sally Robinson	LAA
CS A16	Develop the work of the Local Safeguarding Children Board and ensure child protection processes are effective and efficient	Mar 09	Sally Robinson	LAA
CS A17	Support the development of preventative services and improve the efficiency of social care assessment	Mar 09	Sally Robinson	LAA

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 16	Serious acquisitive crime rate
NI 17	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
NI 19	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders
NI 20	Assault with injury crime rate
NI 21	Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police
NI 22	Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area
NI 23	Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and dignity
NI 30	Re-offending rate of prolific and priority offenders
NI 38	Drug related (Class A) offending rate
NI 40	Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment
NI 62	Stability of placements of looked after children: number of placements
NI 65	Percentage of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time
NI 111	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 - 17
CSD P035	Children who became the subject of a CP Plan, or were registered, per 10,000 population under 18
CSD P036	The percentage of S47 enquiries which led to initial case conference and were held within 15 working days

Environment				
Outcome: Deliver sustainable communities through high quality planning, new build and sensitive conservation and protect and enhance the local natural environment.		Key PIs: NI 170, RPD P002, P006 & P007		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
En A01	Review significant features of Hartlepool's natural environment	Mar 09	Sarah Scarr	LAA
En A02	Review Hartlepool's conservation areas and implement planning policy guidance relating to the historic environment	Mar 09	Sarah Scarr	LAA
En A03	Coordinate the preparation of the new Local Development Framework embodying the core principle of sustainable development and climate change	Mar 09	Richard Waldmeyer	LAA
En A04	Maximise funding contributions from developers and other funders for play and recreational service development	Mar 09	Andrew Pearson	LAA
Outcome: Improve the quality of the local environment by having cleaner, greener and safer public, private and community spaces.		Key PIs: NI 195		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
En A05	Improve and maintain the natural and built environment	Mar 09	Denise Ogden	LAA
Outcome: Provide a sustainable, safe, efficient, effective and accessible transport system		Key PIs: NIs 47, 48, 168, 169 & 177		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
En A06	Deliver the Hartlepool Local Transport Plan (LTP)	Mar 09	Alastair Smith	LAA
En A07	Develop and implement an Integrated Transport Strategy	Oct 08	Alastair Smith	LAA
Outcome: Make better use of natural resources and reduce the generation of waste and maximise recycling		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
En A08	Participate in the preparation of the sub regional Minerals and Waste Development plan documents	Jan 09	Tom Britcliffe	LAA
En A09	To give advice on the issues concerning the natural and built environment and to enforce environmental legislation when appropriate	Dec 08	Denise Ogden	LAA

Outcome: Prepare for the impacts of and secure local and global action to tackle climate change		Key PIs: NI 191 & NI 192		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
En A10	To increase community and corporate knowledge and action on environmental sustainability	Mar 09	Sylvia Tempest	
Outcome: Promote community involvement in positive action to reduce poverty through fair trade and promoting peace and security.		Key PIs: NI 186 & NI 188		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
En A11	Promote Hartlepool as a Fairtrade town	Sep 08	Sylvia Tempest	LAA

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 47	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
NI 48	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
NI 168	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered
NI 169	Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered
NI 170	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years
NI 177	Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area
NI 186	Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area
NI 188	Planning to Adapt to climate change
NI 191	Residual household waste per head
NI 192	Household waste recycled and composted
NI 195	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting)
RPD P002	Percentage of new homes on previously developed land (BVPI 106)
RPD P006	Plan-making: Development Plan (Amended 2005/06) (BVPI 200a)
RPD P007	Plan-making: Milestones (Amended 2005/06) (BVPI 200b)

Housing				
Outcome: Balancing Housing supply and demand.		Key PIs: RPD P024, P025, P047 & P048		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
Ho A01	Pursue a strategic housing market renewal programme in partnership with Tees Valley Living and key local partners (e.g. Housing Hartlepool and Hartlepool Revival)	Mar 09	Nigel Johnson	LAA
Ho A02	Develop appropriate measures to increase the provision of affordable housing	Mar 09	Penny Garner-Carpenter	LAA
Ho A03	Ensure there is access to a choice of good quality housing to buy or rent, to meet the aspirations of residents and encourage investment	Mar 09	Penny Garner-Carpenter	LAA
Outcome: Improving the quality of existing housing		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
Ho A04	Encourage improvement to homes to meet and exceed 'decent homes standards'	Mar 09	Penny Garner-Carpenter	LAA
Ho A05	Improve the energy efficiency of houses	Mar 09	John Smalley	LAA
Outcome: Meeting the Housing Needs of Vulnerable People		Key PIs: NI 141 & NI 142, RPD P043, P063 & P064		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
Ho A06	Commence the implementation of the 'Older Persons' Housing Strategy	Mar 09	Penny Garner-Carpenter	LAA
Ho A07	Provide support services to increase the opportunity for residents to live independently in the community	Mar 09	Lynda Igoe and Pam Twells	LAA
Ho A08	To ensure the deliver of high quality housing support services through efficient and effective contracts with providers	Mar 09	Pam Twells	LAA

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 141	Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living
NI 142	Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living
NI 187	Tackling fuel poverty - percentage of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating
RPD P024	The number of new units completed by RSLs (HSG DPI7)
RPD P025	The number of RSL schemes starting on site (HSG DPI8)
RPD P041	Achieving decent homes standard in social housing sector (Hartlepool) - RSL (LAA H1b)
RPD P042	Achieving decent homes standard in private sector housing sector (LAA H2)
RPD P043	The percentage of new tenants receiving support from HBC sustaining their tenancies for 6 months (LAA H7)
RPD P047	Number of houses cleared in HMR intervention area (LAA H12)
RPD P048	Number of new homes constructed in HMR intervention area (LAA H13)
RPD P063	Extra care sheltered accommodation for older people provision (LPI NS 12a)
RPD P064	Other vulnerable person provision (LPI NS 12b)

Culture and Leisure				
Outcome: Enrich individual lives, strengthen communities and improve places where people live through enjoyment of leisure, culture and sport.		Key PIs: NIs 8 - 11		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
CL A01	Develop and deliver strategies to improve cultural and leisure facilities and events	Mar 09	John Mennear	LAA
CL A02	To ensure the public have access to a wide range of information about leisure, culture and sporting opportunities in a variety of accessible mediums	Mar 09	John Mennear	LAA
Outcome: Cultural and leisure services, better meet the needs of the community, especially those from disadvantaged areas		Key PIs: ACS P017, P018, P059 & P061		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
CL A03	To increase opportunities for participation in a wide range of cultural and leisure activity focussing on areas of disadvantage	Mar 09	John Mennear	

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 8	Adult participation in sport and active recreation
NI 9	Use of Public Libraries
NI 10	Visits to museums and galleries
NI 11	Engagement in the arts
ACS P017	Visits by C2DE (MORI definition of Working Class) visitors to the Museum of Hartlepool (based on Renaissance funded MORI visitor survey) (LAA CL2)
ACS P018	Increase annual Leisure Centre attendances (Neighbourhood Renewal narrowing the gap) (LAA CL5)
ACS P059	Overall average attendance at Mill House, Brierton and Headland Leisure Centres (LPI CS 2a)
ACS P061	Number of concessionary members of Leisure Card Scheme attending the centres four times or more during the year (LPI CS 2c)

Strengthening Communities				
Outcome: To empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and the delivery of services.		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
SC A01	Ensure a fit for purpose Local Strategic Partnership	Mar 09	Joanne Smithson	LAA
SC A02	Complete the review of the Community Strategy	Sep 08	Joanne Smithson	LAA
SC A03	Coordinate the preparation, implementation and partnership monitoring of the Local Area Agreement	Mar 09	John Potts	LAA
SC A04	To establish Neighbourhood Management as a guiding influence in Service Delivery across the Council	Sep 08	Denise Ogden	LAA
SC A05	Improve and co-ordinate Public Engagement with all sectors of the community acting on feedback	Mar 09	Margaret Hunt	LAA
SC A06	To develop co-ordinated strategy for appropriate partnerships with the voluntary sector	Mar 09	Margaret Hunt	LAA
Outcome: Make a positive contribution * (Children and young people who live in Hartlepool are provided with the opportunity to participate fully in the life of the community)		Key PIs: NI 110 & CSD P037		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
SC A07	Establish the role of commissioner of parenting support and develop a Parenting Strategy for Hartlepool to establish a continuum of services for parents to assist them in promoting positive outcomes for their children	Mar 09	John Robinson	LAA
SC A08	Ensure that children and young people from vulnerable groups (Learning difficulties or disabilities (LDD), Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), traveller, asylum seeker and refugee communities) have the opportunity to gain full access to services and have a role in service development	Mar 09	John Robinson	LAA
SC A09	Establish the Participation Strategy through the development of standards that support organisations in Hartlepool in its implementation	Mar 09	John Robinson	LAA
SC A10	Support and improve the level of young people's participation in positive activities	Mar 09	Peter Davies	LAA
SC A11	Work with partner agencies to reduce youth offending	Mar 09	John Robinson	LAA

SC A12	Assist in the transition of young people with learning difficulties and disabilities (LDD) to post 16 education and training	Mar 09	Mark Smith	LAA
Outcome: Improving quality of life and ensuring service providers are more responsive to neighbourhood needs with particular focus on disadvantaged areas		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
SC A13	Ensure the delivery of Neighbourhood Renewal in the Borough	Mar 09	Catherine Frank	LAA
SC A14	Continue the programme of Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAP) preparation, implementation and review	Mar 09	Sylvia Burn	LAA
SC A15	Support the development and implementation of regeneration programmes within disadvantaged areas	Mar 09	Sylvia Burn	
Outcome: Improving Financial Inclusion		Key PIs: CEDFI P009 – P011		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
SC A16	Develop and implement an Engagement Strategy to increase awareness and accessibility to financial support	Mar 09	John Morton	LAA
SC A17	Support the development of the Hartlepool Financial Inclusion Partnership	Mar 09	John Morton	
SC A18	Improve accessibility to secure banking arrangements for the disadvantaged	Mar 09	John Morton	
Outcome: Freedom from discrimination and harassment		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
SC A19	Enhance Equality and Diversity arrangements and mainstream into all council service activities	Mar 09	Wally Stagg	LAA
Outcome: Ensure communities are well prepared to respond to emergency situations		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
SC A20	Develop and Implement communication strategy	Mar 09	Denis Hampson	

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
NI 110	Young people's participation in positive activities
CSD P037	Percentage of young people (and their parents/carers) with learning difficulty and/or disability (as defined by the Learning and Skills Act) participating in their Section 140 assessment arranged via Connexions Personal Advisors to assist their transition to post 16 education and training programmes
CEDFI P009	Number of Council Tax Disabled Reliefs (performance expected with reward) (LAA SC16)
CEDFI P010	Number of Council Tax Carer Reductions (performance expected with reward) (LAA SC17)
CEDFI P011	Number of Council Tax Severely Mentally Impaired Reductions (performance expected with reward) (LAA SC18)

Organisational Development				
Outcome: Improve management and governance		Key PIs: CEDCS P008, P009 & P010		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
OD A01	Continued development of service planning and performance management arrangements	Jun 09	Peter Turner	
OD A02	Implement Risk Strategy to ensure robust risk management arrangements are in place	Mar 09	Peter Turner	
OD A03	Develop and improve the effectiveness of the overview and scrutiny function	May 09	Charlotte Burnham	
OD A04	Development of Governance arrangements	May 08	Noel Adamson	
OD A05	Ensure arrangements in place to deal with new and existing legislation	Ongoing	Peter Devlin	
OD A06	Development of emergency planning and business continuity arrangements	Mar 09	Mike Ward	
OD A07	Prepare for introduction of Comprehensive Area Assessment in 2009	Mar 09	Andrew Atkin	
Outcome: Improve access and understanding between the Council and the Public		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
OD A08	Develop the Contact Centre to increase the range of services provided	Mar 09	Christine Armstrong	
OD A09	Implement the Communicating with your council plans	Mar 09	Andrew Atkin & Joanne Machers	
Outcome: Improve Elected member and Workforce arrangements		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
OD A10	Implement Elected Member Development Strategy	Mar 09	Joanne Machers	
OD A11	Implement the People Strategy and Workforce Development Strategy	Mar 09	Joanne Machers	
OD A12	Implement Pay and Grading and Single Status arrangements	Mar 09	Wally Stagg	

Outcome: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation		Key PIs:		
Ref:	Action	Date to be Completed	Responsible Officer	Links to Other Plans
OD A13	Develop and implement Business Transformation Programme	Aug-08	Andrew Atkin	
OD A14	Develop and Implement Efficiency Strategy	Mar-09	Mike Ward	
OD A15	Develop and implement the Procurement Strategy	Mar-09	Graham Frankland	
OD A16	Delivery of the ICT Strategy to support corporate objectives	Mar-09	Joan Chapman	
OD A17	Develop Financial Strategy and Management	Dec-08	Chris Little	
OD A18	Develop Capital Strategy and Asset management	Sep-08	Chris Little	

Key Performance Indicators

Ref	Indicator
CEDCS P008	CPA Use of Resources - Overall Score (CPA 2)
CEDCS P009	CPA Overall Category (CPA 3)
CEDCS P010	CPA Direction of Travel Judgement (CPA 4)

APPENDIX B

Corporate Plan 2008/09 Part 2 – Performance Statistics

2a: Best Value Performance Indicators 2007/08 Outturn Information

Jobs and the Economy

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile All England - TQ 2006/07	Hartlepool Outturns 2006/07 Value	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Value	2007/08 Target	Note (where applicable)
LPI RP 1	The number of businesses assisted			1,311	890	1,659	1,315	
LPI RP 10	The gap between Hartlepool unemployment rate and the Great Britain rate			2.4	1.85	2.3	1.45	The 2.3% gap relates to a Hartlepool rate of 4.5% compared to the national picture of 2.2%
LPI RP 11	The long term unemployment rate as proportion of total unemployed			29.2	31.2	27.9	28.2	JSU supplied. No further data
LPI RP 12	The youth unemployment rate as a proportion of the total unemployed			33.4	31	34.5	30.5	JSU supplied. No further data
LPI RP 13	The number of new business start ups per year			145	130	170	140	
LPI RP 2	The number of businesses making enquiries			1,408	1,235	1,042	1,410	
LPI RP 3	The number of sites developed or improved			9	7	8	7	

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
LPI RP 4	The number of jobs created with council assistance			265	400	271	265	
LPI RP 5	The number of residents assisted into employment			972	775	852	1,000	
LPI RP 5a	The Number of residents assisted into employment that were long term unemployed			262	250	108	282	
LPI RP 5b	The number of residents assisted into employment that were young unemployed people			247	240	245	305	
LPI RP 6	The number of residents assisted into training			1,169	740	995	1,169	
LPI RP 6a	The number of residents assisted into training that were long term unemployed			319	238	387	329	
LPI RP 6b	The number of residents assisted into training that were young unemployed people			315	229	404	356	
LPI RP 7	The amount (£) of external funding deployed to support the council's economic regeneration activities			£2,711,416.00	£2,000,000.00	£2,321,606.00	£1,750,000.00	
LPI RP 8	The number of business start ups with council assistance			119	125	147	130	
LPI RP 9	The gap between the Hartlepool employment rate and Great Britain rate			7.2	7.9	8.3	7.5	JSU supplied. No further data

Lifelong Learning and Skills

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV181a	Key Stage 3 Performance - Level 5 English	Percentage of 14-year old pupils* in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving Level 5 or above in the Key Stage 3 test in English	76.55%	70.00%	73.00%	74.00%	79.00%	Outturn of 74.00% relates to 910 pupils out of a possible 1237. This outturn comes from the DCSF Statistical First Release which rounds up the outturn.
BV181b	Key Stage 3 Performance - Level 5 Maths	Percentage of 14-year old pupils* in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving Level 5 or above in the Key Stage 3 test in Mathematics	80.00%	76.00%	76.00%	77.00%	80.00%	Outturn of 77.00% relates to 955 pupils out of a possible1237. The data source for this indicator is the Statistical First Release which using rounding.
BV181c NI 83	Achievement at Level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3	To improve the proportion of young people achieving at least level 5 in science at the end of Key Stage (KS) 3. The Government's target is to raise standards in science in secondary education so that more young people achieve level 5 at the end of KS3. The underlying aim is to maximise the number of young people who achieve A*-C in two science GCSEs and to encourage more young people to study science post-16.	77.0%	70.0%	76.0%	69.0%	78.0%	The outturn of 69.0% relates to 856 pupils out of a possible 1237. The data source for this indicator is the Statistical First Release which uses rounding.
BV181d	Key Stage 3 Performance - Level 5 ICT	Percentage of 14-year old pupils* in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving Level 5 or above in the Key Stage 3 test in ICT assessment	75.00%	66.40%	73.00%	68.20%	75.00%	Outturn of 68.2% relates to 857 pupils out of a possible 1256
BV194a	Key Stage 2 Performance - Level 5 English	The percentage of 11 year old pupils* achieving level 5 or above in Key Stage 2 English	35%	32%	25%	32%	38%	Outturn of 32% relates to 373 pupils out of a possible 1165

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV194b	Key Stage 2 Performance - Level 5 Maths	Percentage of 11 year old pupils* achieving level 5 or above in KS2 - Maths	35%	35%	37%	32%	38%	Outturn of 32% relates to 370 pupils out of a possible 1165. The data source for this indicator is the DCSF Performance Tables which uses rounding.
BV221a	Participation In and Outcomes From Youth Work: Recorded Outcomes	Percentage of young people aged 13-19 gaining a recorded outcome compared to the percentage of young people in the local authority area	63%	57%	55%	81%	60%	Outturn of 81% relates to 1109 young people out of a possible 1369.
BV221b	Participation In and Outcomes From Youth Work: Accredited outcomes	Percentage of young people aged 13-19 gaining an accredited outcome compared to the percentage of young people in the local authority area	30%	11%	10%	16%	15%	Outturn of 15.6% relates to 213 young people out of a possible 1369.
BV222a	Quality of Early Years & Childcare Leadership - Leaders	Percentage of leaders of integrated early education and childcare settings funded or part-funded by the local authority with a qualification at Level 4 or above.	42%	62%	62%	62%	69%	Outturn of 62% relates to 8 leaders out of a possible 13.
BV222b	Quality of Early Years & Childcare Leadership - Postgraduate Input	Percentage of leaders of integrated early education and childcare settings funded or part-funded by the local authority which have input from staff with graduate or post graduate training in teaching or child development	100%	77%	76%	77%	77%	Outturn of 77% relates to 5 staff (0.5 full time equivalent) in 13 settings.
BV38	GCSE Performance: grades A*- C	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent	61.8%	57.5%	55.0%	61.6%	61.0%	
BV39	GCSE Performance: grades A* to G inc. English & Maths	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs or equivalent at grades A* - G including English and Maths	91.5%	89.0%	90.0%	88.6%	91.0%	Outturn of 88.6% relates to 1147 pupils out of a possible 1294
BV40	Key Stage Two Mathematics Performance - Level 4	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the local education authority achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 Mathematics test	78.0%	79.0%	86.0%	81.0%	87.0%	Outturn of 81% relates to 945 pupils out of a possible 1165
BV41	Key Stage 2 English Performance - Level 4	Percentage of pupils in schools maintained by the Local Education Authority achieving Level 4 or above in the Key Stage 2 English test.	81.3%	80.0%	80.0%	82.0%	83.0%	Outturn of 82% relates to 958 pupils out of a possible 1165

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV43a	Statements of SEN issued - Excluding 'Exceptions'	Percentage of proposed statements of Special Educational Need issued by the authority in a financial year and prepared within 18 weeks excluding exceptions under the Education (Special Educational Needs) (England) (Consolidation) Regulations 2001 and set out in Annex A of the SEN Code of Practice.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Outturn of 100% relates to 14 out of 14 statements completed within 18 weeks.
BV43b	Statements of Special Educational Need: including 'exceptions'	Percentage of proposed statements of Special Educational Need issued by the authority in a financial year and prepared within 18 weeks including 'exceptions' set out in the Education (Special Educational Needs) (England) (Consolidation) Regulations 2001 and reproduced in Annex A of the SEN Code of Practice.	98.5%	92.0%	91.0%	100.0%	93.0%	Outturn of 100% relates to 14 out of 14 statements completed within timescales.
BV45	Absence in secondary schools	Percentage of half days missed due to total absence in secondary schools maintained by the local education authority	7.40%	7.14%	8.00%	7.09%	7.30%	**2007/08 Outturn** Calculated by DCSF using data from the school census. No breakdown of figures available.
BV46	Absence in primary schools	Percentage of half days missed due to total absence in primary schools maintained by the local education authority	5.34%	5.63%	5.10%	5.23%	5.30%	**2007/08 Outturn** N = a/b * 100* a: total number of absence sessions b: total number of pupil sessions N = 108585/2071870 = 5.23%
LPI ACS 1	Number of adults in all forms of learning			2,428	3,100	2,071	3,100	
LPI ACS 2	Number of families participating in learning			167	190	139	190	
LPI ACS 3	Number of adults participating in basic skills classes			432	320	299	450	

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
LPI ACS 4	Number of adults achieving level 1 and level 2 qualifications			57	945	200	955	
LPI ACS 5	Number of adults achieving a Basic Skills qualification			31	150	95	200	
LPI CS 14a	The proportion of 13-19 year olds resident in Hartlepool in contact with the Council Youth Service			22.7	30	27.4	25	**2007/08 Outturn** No. of young people in 13-19 age range figure used = 9127 No. of young people contacted by Youth Service = 2499 So percentage of young people contacted = 2499/9127 x 100 = 27.4%
LPI ChS 3	Number of pupils permanently excluded during the year from all schools maintained by the Children's services authority per 1,000 pupils maintained at all schools			1.45		0.32	0.8	Outturn of 0.32 per 1000 population relates to 5 children out of 15727.
LPI ED 2	Percentage of 3 year olds who participate in accessing a good quality free early year place			104%	98%	98%	100%	Outturn of 98% relates to 1031 children out of a possible 1057
LPI ED 5	Percentage of adult learners who are male			25%	30%	24%	27%	Outturn of 24% relates to 499 male learners out of 2071 adult enrolments.

Health and Care

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV161	Employment, education and training for care leavers	The percentage of those young people who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year (aged 16), who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19 to the percentage of young people in the population who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19.	.91	.92	.80	.84	.80	**2007/08 Outturn** **Numerator: A1**: number of young people who were looked after, who were in contact within the period 3 months before to 1 month after their 19th birthday and were engaged in education, training or employment, whether full time or part time, this should be expressed as a % of all young people who were looked after whose 19th birthday is defined as follows (each young person is counted only once even if they ceased to be looked after more than once): The number of young people whose 19th birthday falls in the year ending 31 March of the reporting year 't' who were: **A2**: looked after on 1st April year 't2' at the age of 16 and who ceased to be looked after before their 19th birthday or who were looked after and turned 17 on the 1st April year 't2' and

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
								who ceased to be looked after before their 19th birthday. Source: SSDA903 **B. Denominator:** The % of young people in the population aged 18-24 surveyed for the Labour Force Survey who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 18-24 Source Labour Force Survey **C. Indicator Value:** C=A/B where A=A1/A2 x 100 **A. Numerator = 3/5 = 60** **B. Denominator** = 70.99 **C. Indicator Value = 0.84**
BV162 NI 67	Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	Reviews are a key element in delivering Child Protection Plans and effective reviews should ensure the provision of good quality interventions. This indicator is a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a Child Protection Plan. Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance requires that the first child protection review should have been held within three months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than six months.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
BV163	Adoptions of looked after children	The number of children who ceased to be looked after during the year as a result of the granting of an adoption or special guardianship order, as a percentage of the number of	9.5%	5.7%	9.7%	10.6%	7.0%	Outturn of 10.6% relates to 13 children out of a possible 123.

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
		children looked after at 31 March (excluding unaccompanied asylum seekers) who had been looked after for 6 months or more on that day.						
BV195 NI 132	Timeliness of social care assessment (all adults)	Users and carers should expect practical help and other support to arrive in a timely fashion soon after their problems have been referred to social services. Timeliness of assessment is of importance in policy terms, recognised as crucial by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities and significant for people who use services.	83.5%	88.4%	85.0%	92.7%	90.0%	Outturn of 92.7% relates to average of 1191 adults out of 1191 and 906 adults out of 1062.
BV196 NI 133	Timeliness of social care packages following assessment	Users should expect practical help and other support to arrive in a timely fashion soon after their problems have been referred to social services. Timeliness of the delivery of care packages following social care assessment is of importance in policy terms, recognised as crucial by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities and significant for people who use services for whom long delays in delivering the help and support they need can be detrimental.	91.5%	81.6%	85.0%	88.7%	85.0%	Outturn of 88.7% relates to 362 adults out of 408
			-18.7%	3.2%	-21.8%	-15.0%	-8.5%	**2007/08 Outturn** - N = (a – b) / b x 100 Where: a = the actual number of conceptions among girls aged under 18 resident in the authority area per 1000 girls aged 15-17 years resident in the area for the calendar year. b = the actual number of conceptions among girls aged under 18 resident in the authority area per 1000 girls aged 15-17 years
BV197 NI 112	Under 18 conception rate	There is a national target to reduce the under 18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 (compared to the 1998 baseline rate) as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health. (Target shared between the Department of Health and the Department for Children, Schools and Families.)						

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
								resident in the area in 1998 (baseline year) 2007/08 Outturn = (**64.5-75.6) / 75.6 x 100 = -14.68%**
BV201	Direct Payments from Social Services	Adults and older people receiving direct payments at 31 March per 100,000 population aged 18 or over (age standardised)	58	303	89	437	303	Outturn of 437 relates to 300 adults. This figure is then age standardised using population figures.
BV49 NI 62	Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves	This indicator is an important measure of the stability of care that a child has experienced. On the whole stability is associated with better outcomes – placement instability was highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit as a key barrier to improving educational outcomes. Proper assessment of a child's needs and an adequate choice of placements to meet the varied needs of different children are essential if appropriate stable placements are to be made. Inappropriate placements often break down and lead to frequent moves. The circumstances of some individual children will require 3 or more separate placements during a year if they and others are to be kept safe, but the variation between local authorities' performance in this area suggests that more can be done in many areas to reduce the number of moves.		14.9%	10.0%	12.4%	10.0%	Outturn of 12.4% relates to 19 children out of a possible 153
BV50	Educational Qualifications of looked after children	Educational qualifications of children looked after (interface indicator with education services) by reference to the percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least 1 GCSE at grades A*- G, or General National Vocational Qualification	59.32%	33.30%	77.00%	45.50%	50.00%	Outturn of 45.5% relates to 5 pupils out of a possible 11
BV53	Intensive home care	Households receiving intensive home care per 1,000 population aged 65 or over	16.64	14.40	16.14	13.01	14.00	Outturn of 13.01 relates to 193 households per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 14833)

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV54	Older people helped to live at home	Older people helped to live at home per 1,000 population aged 65 or over	100.10	120.50	125.00	122.20	125.00	Outturn of 122.20 relates to 1813 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 14839)
BV56	Equipment and Adaptations delivered	The percentage of items of equipment delivered and adaptations made within 7 working days	91%	84%	85%	90.2%	87%	Outturn of 90.2% relates to 4858 items out of a total of 5384
LPI SS 12	Clients receiving a review as a percentage of adults and older clients receiving a service			78.2%	75%	77%	78%	Outturn of 77% relates to 3281 adults out of 4262
LPI SS 1a	Patients aged 75 and over occupying an 'acute' hospital bed with delayed discharge			0	1	6	0	
LPI SS 1c	Admissions of supported residents aged 65 or over to residential/nursing care			76.2	57	84.3	76	Outturn of 84.3% relates to 125 adults per 10000 population. (Population figure used = 14833)
LPI SS 1d	Number of referrals for intermediate care services from non-hospital community setting as percentage of all referrals			51.9%	55%	48.3%	55%	Outturn of 48.3% relates to 934 referrals out of 1934
LPI SS 1e	Number of people receiving intermediate care			1,579	1,300	1,774	1,580	
LPI SS 2	The number of adults under 65 with learning disabilities who the authority helps to live at home per 1000 adults under 65			3.7	4	3.9	4	Outturn of 3.9 relates to 211 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 53937)
LPI SS 3	The number of adults under 65 with mental health problems whom the authority helps to live at home per 1000 adults under 65			9.8	4.3	5.5	10	Outturn of 5.5 relates to 294 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 53937)
LPI SS 4	Supported admission of adults (18-64) to residential nursing care - number of adults supported by local authority in residential care per 1000 adults under 65			1.1	0.93	1.6	1.1	Outturn of 1.6 relates to 9 adults per 10000 population. (Population figure used = 55083)

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
LPI SS 5	The number of adults under 65 with physical disabilities whom the authority helps to live at home per 1000 adults under 65			10	11	10.3	11	Outturn of 10.3 relates to 557 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 53937)
LPI SS 9	Percentage of child protection registrations that are re-registrations			17.6%	15%	15.79%	14%	Outturn of 15.79% relates to 15 registrations out of 95

Community Safety

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV126	Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	Domestic burglaries per year, per 1,000 households in the Local Authority area.	5.8	17.0	20.1	13.3	18.8	This indicator is calculated by Cleveland Police. The outturn figure equates to 512 burglaries
BV127a	Violent Crime per 1,000 Population	Violent crime per year, 1,000 population in the Local Authority area.	13.1	31.5	31.2	24.0	29.9	This indicator is calculated by Cleveland Police. The outturn figure equates to 2164 offences
BV127b	Robberies per 1,000 Population	Robberies per year, per 1,000 population	.3	.7	1.2	.6	1.2	This indicator is calculated by Cleveland Police. The outturn figure equates to 50 robberies
BV128	Vehicle crimes per 1,000 population	The number of vehicle crimes per year, per 1,000 population	7.0	10.0	13.0	10.4	12.2	This indicator is calculated by Cleveland Police. The outturn of 10.4 equates to 938 vehicle crimes
BV174	Racial Incidents Recorded	The number of racial incidents reported to the local authority, and subsequently recorded, per 100,000 population		63.33	59.00	52.69	64.00	The outturn figure of 52.69 relates to 48 RMIs having been reported
BV175	Racial incidents resulting in further action	The percentage of racial incidents reported to the local authority that resulted in further action	100.00%	100.00%	98.00%	97.92%	100.00%	The outturn figure of 97.92% relates to 47 out of 48 RMIs resulting in further action. The one not followed up was at the clients request
BV225	Actions Against Domestic Violence	Actions Against Domestic Violence [See guidance field for full description.]		63.6%	100.0%	72.7%	100.0%	The 72.7% outturn figure relates to 8 out of the 11 defined actions being achieved by 31.3.08

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV226a	Advice & Guidance Services - total	Total amount spent by the Local Authority on Advice and Guidance services provided by external organisations.		£112591	£0	£105125	£101549	
BV226b	Advice & Guidance Services - CLS Quality Mark	Percentage of monies spent on advice and guidance services provision which was given to organisations holding the CLS Quality Mark at 'General Help' level and above		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
LPI CS 15	Percentage of residents who feel safe outside after dark			64%	30%	59%	32%	The outturn figure derives from Viewpoint 23 survey
LPI CS 16	Young offenders - percentage re-offending (Amended 2006/07 - not comparable)			28.8%	49.59%	40%	37.62%	The outturn figure of 40% equates to 64 out of 160 offences having involved re-offending

Environment and Housing

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV100	Temporary road closures	Number of days of temporary traffic controls or road closure on traffic sensitive roads caused by road works per km of traffic sensitive road	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	
BV102 NI 177	Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area	Bus patronage is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year. Bus patronage can also be a key marker of the level of accessibility to services and congestion. Local authorities can make major contributions to improving bus patronage through tendered services, the management of their road networks and giving priority to bus passengers. The change to include light rail (but not heavy rail) will align this indicator with the national PSA target to increase bus and light rail patronage.	24014677	5831393	5924790	5677032	5931140	
BV106	New homes built on previously developed land	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	96.92%	51.94%	52.00%	64.44%	60.00%	The 64.44% outturn relates to 212 out of 329 units built being on brownfield sites
BV109a NI 157a	Processing of planning applications: Major applications	To ensure local planning authorities determine planning applications in a timely manner. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner. Averaging out performance across very different types of application would render any target as meaningless. Therefore we have broken them down into four broad categories: major, minor, other, and a measure for all county matter applications. The fourth category	80.65%	84.38%	65.00%	63.64%	70.00%	The 63.64% outturn relates to 14 of 22 applications processed within target

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
		only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste applications.						
BV109b NI 157b	Processing of planning applications: Minor applications	To ensure local planning authorities determine planning applications in a timely manner. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner. Averaging out performance across very different types of application would render any target as meaningless. Therefore we have broken them down into four broad categories: major, minor, other, and a measure for all county matter applications. The fourth category only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste applications.	83.38%	75.78%	75.00%	75.27%	75.00%	The 75.27% outturn relates to 140 out of 186 applications being processed within target
BV109c NI 157c	Processing of planning applications: Other applications	To ensure local planning authorities determine planning applications in a timely manner. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner. Averaging out performance across very different types of application would render any target as meaningless. Therefore we have broken them down into four broad categories: major, minor, other, and a measure for all county matter applications. The fourth category only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste applications.	92.46%	87.67%	85.00%	83.81%	85.00%	The 83.81% outturn relates to 414 out of 494 applications being processed within target
BV165	Pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people	The percentage of pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people, as a proportion of all crossings in the local authority area.	99.9%	92.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	All Crossing (38) meet criteria.
BV166a	Environmental Health Checklist	Score against a checklist of enforcement best practice for environmental health.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
BV166b	Trading Standards Checklist	Score against a checklist of enforcement best practice for trading standards.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
BV183b	Length of stay in temporary accommodation (Hostel)	The average length of stay in hostel accommodation of households that are	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Value	2007/08 Target	Note (where applicable)
		unintentionally homeless and in priority need.						
BV187	Condition of surface footways	Percentage of the category 1, 1a and 2 footway network where structural maintenance should be considered.	17%	19%	14%	25%	18%	For further information on calculation, please contact Peter Frost
BV199a	Local street and environmental cleanliness - Litter and Detritus	The proportion of relevant land and highways (expressed as a percentage) that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level	7.0%	13.5%	14.0%	8.8%	11.0%	900 areas scored for litter with 100 of these falling below grade B (acceptable standard) + 891 scored for detritus with 57 of these below grade B.
BV199b	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting): Graffiti	Reducing unacceptable levels of graffiti forms a key part of Government's 'Cleaner Safer Greener Communities' programme and this indicator is included as part of CLG's PSA 8 on Liveability. Through the improved management information delivered to authorities by the indicator, they should aim to reduce the score year-on-yea	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	865 areas scored with 10 of these falling below grade B
BV199c	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting): Fly-posting	The percentage of relevant land and highways from which unacceptable levels of fly-posting are visible.	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	890 areas scored with none falling below Grade B
BV199d NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	Reducing the incidents of illegally dumped waste or 'fly-tipping' forms a key part of Government's Cleaner Safer Greener Communities work and its Waste Strategy for England which was published in May 2007. Through the management information collected through the Flycapture database, local authorities should aim to reduce the total number of flytipping incidents year on year. The data collected is also a key evidence base for formulation of national policy. There are direct links to Community and Local Government's priority 5 – transforming the environment, and to priority 4 – safer communities because of the links between local environmental quality and people's perceptions of personal safety.		4	1	4	3	

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
		Defra has been developing a strategy to help deal with the problem of fly-tipping which has five strands: • ensuring better prevention, detection and enforcement of fly tipping and other forms of illegal waste dumping. The Government is of the firm belief that more effort spent on these aspects will mean less needs to be spent on clear-up and will result in cost savings; • making existing legislation more usable and effective; • extending the range of powers available in the toolkit so that the Agency and local authorities can be more flexible when dealing with fly tipping; • improving the data and knowledge base so that existing resources can be better targeted; and • ensuring the Environment Agency and local authorities can do their job as effectively as possible and ensuring that waste producers take responsibility for having their waste legally managed.						
BV200a	Plan-making: Local Development Scheme submitted?	Did the local planning authority submit the Local Development Scheme (LDS) by 28th March 2005 and thereafter maintain a 3-year rolling programme.		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
BV200b	Plan-making: Milestones Met?	Has the local planning authority met the milestones, which the current Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out?		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
BV202	Number of people sleeping rough	The number of people sleeping rough on a single night within the area of the authority	0	0	0	0	0	
BV204	Planning appeals allowed	The number of planning appeal decisions allowed against the authority's decision to refuse on planning applications, as a percentage of the total number of planning appeals against refusals of planning applications.	25.6%	61.1%	33.0%	58.8%	33.0%	The 58.8% outturn relates to 10 out of 17 appeals being allowed

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV205	Quality of Planning Service checklist	The local authority's score against a 'quality of planning services' checklist	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	18 out of the 18 quality indicators are met
BV213	Preventing Homelessness - number of households where homelessness prevented	Number of households who considered themselves as homeless, who approached the local housing authority's housing advice service(s), and for whom housing advice casework intervention resolved their situation	5	4	4	5	5	
BV215a	Rectification of Street Lighting faults : non-DNO	The average number of days taken to repair a street lighting fault, which is under the control of the local authority	3.07	1.49	1.60	1.01	1.60	
BV215b	Rectification of Street Lighting faults : DNO	The average time taken to repair a street lighting fault, where response time is under the control of a DNO	14.83	20.61	21.00	27.82	18.00	Total number of calendar days that lights are faulty = 3172 Total number of lights that are faulty = 114 3172 / 114 = 27.82 days
BV216a	Identifying Contaminated Land	Number of "sites of potential concern" [within the local authority area], with respect to land contamination		932	909	932	933	
BV216b	Information on contaminated land	Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary, as a percentage of all 'sites of potential concern'.	10%	15%	14%	16%	15%	932 sites identified as potential concern 149 Number of sites for which sufficient detailed information is available
BV217	Pollution Control Improvements Completed On-time	Percentage of pollution control improvements to existing installations completed on time	100%	100%	90%	100%	100%	25 required; 25 completed on time
BV218a	Abandoned vehicles - % investigated within 24 hrs	Percentage of new reports of abandoned vehicles investigated within 24 hrs of notification.	98.55%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
BV218b	Abandoned Vehicles - % removed within 24 hours of required time	Percentage of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point at which the Authority is legally entitled to remove the vehicle	97.87%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
BV219b	Preserving the Special Character of Conservation Areas: Character	Percentage of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to date character	43.63%	.00%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%	The 12.5% outturn relates to 1 out of the 8

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
	Appraisals	appraisal						conservation appraisals being completed by 31.3.08
BV219c	Preserving the Special Character of Conservation Areas: Management Proposals	Percentage of conservation areas with published management proposals	23.20%	.00%	12.50%	.00%	25.00%	
BV223 NI 168	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	Provides an indication of the proportion of principal road carriageway where maintenance should be considered. This is a significant indicator of the state of the highways asset.	6%	2%	12%	1%	2%	For further information on calculation contact Paul Mitchinson
BV224a NI 169	Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered	Provides an indication of the proportion of B and C-class road carriageways where maintenance should be considered. This is a significant indicator of the state of the highways asset.	9%	10%	24%	4%	9%	For further information on calculation contact Paul Mitchinson
BV224b	Condition of Unclassified Road	Percentage of the unclassified road network where structural maintenance should be considered.	10%	24%	35%	13%	23%	For further information on calculation contact Paul Mitchinson
BV64	No of private sector vacant dwellings that are returned into occupation or demolished	The number of private sector vacant dwellings that are returned into occupation or demolished during the current financial year as a direct result of action by the local authority	95	64	70	524	100	
BV82a(i)	% of Household Waste Recycled	Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which has been recycled	22.88%	17.22%	15.00%	19.49%	19.00%	9288.86 tonnes
BV82a(ii)	Tonnes of Household Waste Recycled	Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling.	16862.25	7276.06	5927.00	9288.86	8208.99	
BV82b(i)	% of Household Waste Composted	Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent for composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion	15.53%	10.40%	9.00%	12.63%	12.00%	6,016.58 tonnes
BV82b(ii)	Tonnes of household waste composted	The tonnage of household waste sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion	10795.86	4396.41	3663.00	6016.58	5184.63	
BV82c(i)	Household Waste Management (energy recovery) - percentage	Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	11.66%	62.36%	70.00%	56.73%	62.00%	27,031.46 tonnes

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV82c(ii)	Household Waste Management (energy recovery) - tonnes	Tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	25480.64	26357.39	28491.00	27031.46	26787.24	
BV82d(i)	Household Waste Management (landfill)	Percentage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled.	55.62%	8.04%	6.00%	11.06%	7.00%	5,269.94 tonnes
BV82d(ii)	Household Waste Management (landfill)	The tonnage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled.	49145.76	3399.20	2442.00	5269.94	3024.36	
BV84a	Household waste collected per head, in kilos	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head	395.0	469.6	452.0	529.4	480.1	
BV84b	Household Waste Collection (% change in kilograms per head)	Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population	-1.78%	7.63%	3.00%	12.74%	3.00%	
BV86	Cost of household waste collection	Cost of waste collection per household	£42.04	£47.83	£38.48	£48.52	£54.36	
BV87	Municipal waste disposal costs	Cost waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste	£40.44	£29.23	£40.45	£38.42	£30.77	
BV91a	Kerbside Collection of Recyclables (one recyclable)	Percentage of households resident in the authority's area served by kerbside collection of recyclables	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
BV91b	Kerbside collection of recyclables (two recyclables)	Percentage of households resident in the authority's area served by kerbside collection of at least two recyclables.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
BV99a(i)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI all people	Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions	77	39	45	41	42	
BV99a(ii)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI all people change	Percentage change in the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions since the previous year.	-14.0%	-20.4%	-7.3%	5.1%	-7.8%	41 people killed or seriously injured last year, compared with 39 the previous year
BV99a(iii)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI all people change historic	Percentage change in the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions since the 1994-98 average	-44.0%	-15.6%	-1.6%	-11.2%	-9.3%	41 people killed or seriously injured, compared against the average for 1994-1998 of 46.2 people
BV99b(i)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI children	Number of children (aged under 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) inroad traffic	10	5	8	11	8	

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
		collisions.						
BV99b(ii)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI children change	Percentage change in the number of children (aged under 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions since the previous year	-31.6%	-50%	-5.5%	120%	-6%	11 Children Killed or Seriously Injured last year, compared with 5 the previous year.
BV99b(iii)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI children change historic	Percentage change in the number of children killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions since the 1994-98 average	-60.6%	-57.6%	-29.2%	-6.77%	-33.4%	11 Children Killed or seriously injured last year, compared with the 1994-98 average of 11.8
BV99c(i)	Road Accident Casualties: Slight injuries	Number of people slightly injured in road traffic collisions	654	298	305	273	300	
BV99c(ii)	Road Accident Casualties: Slight injuries change	Percentage change in the number of people slightly injured in road traffic collisions since the previous year	-10%	-2%	0.3%	-8.39%	-1.6%	273 people slightly injured in last year compared to 298 in the previous year
BV99c(iii)	Road Accident Casualties: Slight injuries change historic	Percentage change in the number of people slightly injured in road traffic collisions since the 1994-98 average	-24.8%	-23.1%	-21.3%	-29.56%	-22.6%	273 people slightly injured last year compared to the 1994-98 average of 387.6 people
HSSA A1 + A6	The number of private houses empty for over 6 months as a percentage of the total private stock			4.82%		1.96%	1.58%	
LPI NS 10	Number of long term empty private houses			538	500	617	500	
LPI NS 11	Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating in private housing sector			57.6	57.5	58.16	58.5	The outturn of 58.16 is calculated from a total SAP rating of 1,542,668 over 26,525 private houses
LPI NS 13	Number of "fuel poor" households assisted with top-up grants to thermally insulate their homes			509	500	1,413	750	
LPI NS 14	Number of passenger journeys at Hartlepool Rail Station per annum			375,728	344,820	394,449	338,315	

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
LPI NS 15	Number of passenger journeys at Seaton Carew Station per annum			22,265	14,000	26,891	15,578	
LPI NS 3	Percentage of street lights not working as planned			0.95%	0.95%	0.66%	1.2%	
LPI NS 9	Number of dwellings cleared for regeneration			58	250	569	575	

Culture and Leisure

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV170a	Visits to and Use of museums & galleries - All Visits	The number of visits to/usages of local authority funded or part-funded museums & galleries in the per 1,000 population	1066	2429	2305	2500	2450	Outturn of 2500 relates to 225407 usages/visits per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 90161)
BV170b	Visits to and use of Museums & galleries - Visits in Person	The number of those visits to Local Authority funded, or part-funded museums & galleries that were in person, per 1,000 population.	620	1779	1765	1618	1720	Outturn of 1618 relates to 145969 visits per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 90161)
BV170c	Visits to and Use of Museums - School Groups	The number of pupils visiting museums and galleries in organised school groups	8866	9701	7200	12155	9800	
BV178	Footpaths and Rights of way - Easy to use by public	The percentage of total length of footpaths and other rights of way which were easy to use by members of the public	90.7%	96.9%	95.0%	78.2%	96.0%	Outturn of 78.2% relates to 66239m of footway out of a total 84740m.
BV220	Compliance Against the Public Library Service Standards (PLSS)	'Compliance' against the PLSSs is assessed on: i) the number of PLSS the authority has complied with; ii) the general progress the authority has made against the PLSS from the previous financial year; iii) where the PLSS are not met, the number of individual standards that authorities are within 5% of achieving; and iv) provision to the general public apart from that offered in static libraries (i.e. mobile libraries and other service points as defined within Public Library Service Standard PLSS1.		4	4	4	4	Outturn of 4 relates to meeting 9 out of 10 standards.
LPI ACS 6	Number of physical visits per 1000 population to public libraries			7,139	6,800	6,561	6,800	Outturn of 6561 relates to 591,142 visits per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 90100)

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
LPI CS 12a	Number of housebound people receiving a home visit from the home library service once every four weeks, for as long as they require the service			508	505	603	550	
LPI CS 2a	Overall average attendance at Eldon Grove and Mill House Leisure Centre			372,046	362,500	430,144	362,500	
LPI CS 2b	Proportion of overall attendance from nine Neighbourhood Renewal Fund Wards			47	55	51	56	
LPI CS 2c	Number of concessionary members of Leisure Card Scheme attending the centres four times or more during the year			1,808	1,750	1,721	2,000	
LPI CS 9	Number of local nature reserves			6	6	6	6	

Strengthening Communities

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV156	Buildings Accessible to People with a Disability	The percentage of authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people		29.63%	28.00%	34.00%	38.00%	47 buildings in total identified with 18 of these meeting the requirements to pass.
LPI CS 13a	The number of voluntary/community groups supported by the Council			29	29	33	29	
LPI CS 13b	The level (£) of grant aid provided by the Council to voluntary/community groups			£389,081.00	£443,762.53	£418,681.00	£437,762.00	

Corporate Performance

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV10	Percentage of Non-domestic Rates Collected	The percentage of non-domestic rates due for the financial year which were received by the authority	99.30%	99.17%	99.20%	99.50%	99.30%	Outturn of 99.5% relates to total Non domestic rates collected (£24.794 million) expressed as a percentage of Non domestic rates billed (£24.927 million)
BV11a	Top 5% of Earners: Women	The percentage of top 5% of earners that are women	43.56%	49.15%	50.44%	49.15%	49.30%	49.43 out of 106.86
BV11b	Top 5% of Earners: Ethnic Minorities	The percentage of top 5% of earners from an ethnic minority	4.52%	1.16%	2.31%	1.16%	2.31%	1 out of 88.87
BV11c	Top 5% of Earners: with a disability	Percentage of the top paid 5% of staff who have a disability.	5.49%	8.04%	7.95%	8.04%	9.22%	6.82 out of 84.61
BV12	Working Days Lost Due to Sickness Absence	Number of working days/shifts lost to the Local Authority due to sickness absence	8.09	13.52	10.18	10.43	11.05	
BV14	Percentage of Early Retirements	The percentage of employees retiring early (excluding ill-health retirements) as a percentage of the total workforce	.18%	.69%	.40%	.42%	.69%	16 out of 3796
BV15	Percentage of Ill-health Retirements	The percentage of local authority employees retiring on grounds of ill health as a percentage of the total workforce	.00%	.13%	.19%	.21%	.13%	8 out of 3796
BV16a	Percentage of Employees with a Disability	The percentage of local authority employees with a disability	4.43%	5.25%	4.42%	4.91%	5.41%	179 out of 3649
BV16b	Percentage of Economically Active People who have a Disability	The percentage of economically active disabled people in the authority area		22.14%	.00%	22.14%		Information from 2001 Census.
BV17a	Ethnic Minority representation in the workforce - employees	The percentage of local authority employees from ethnic minority communities.	5.2%	.8%	.8%	.7%	.9%	25 out of 3732

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV17b	Ethnic Minority representation in the workforce - local population	The percentage of the economically active (persons aged 18-65) population from ethnic minority communities in the local authority area.		1.1%	.0%	1.1%		Information from 2001 Census.
BV2a	Equality Standard for Local Government	The level of the Equality Standard for local government to which the Authority conforms in respect of gender, race and disability.		2	2	3	3	
BV2b	Duty to Promote Race Equality	The quality of an Authority's Race Equality Scheme (RES) and the improvements resulting from its application.	84%	89%	89%	89%	89%	17 out of 19
BV76b	Housing Benefits Security number of fraud investigators employed	Housing Benefit Security: Number of fraud investigators employed per 1,000 caseload		.27	.27	.28	.29	Outturn of 0.28 relates to the number of fraud investigators employed (3.80 full time equivalents) divided by the benefits caseload of 13,493 expressed in thousands (13.493).
BV76c	Housing Benefits Security number of fraud investigations	The number of Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (HB/CTB) fraud investigations carried out by the Local Authority per year, per 1,000 caseload.		53.74	48.00	47.40	55.00	Outturn of 47.4 relates to the number of fraud investigations carried out (640) divided by the benefits caseload of 13,493 expressed in thousands (13.493).
BV76d	Housing Benefits Security number of prosecutions & sanctions	The number of Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit (HB/CTB) prosecutions and sanctions, per year, per 1,000 caseload, in the Local Authority area.		6.51	2.60	5.80	4.40	Outturn of 5.8 relates to the number of prosecutions, cautions and penalties applied (78) divided by the benefits caseload of 13,493 expressed in thousands (13.493).
BV78a	Speed of processing - new HB/CTB claims	To measure average processing time taken across all new Housing and Council Tax Benefit (HB/CTB) claims submitted to the Local Authority, for which the date of decision is within the financial year being reported.	24.4	26.2	29.0	24.9	28.0	Outturn of 24.9 days relates to the average time to process new benefit claims i.e. total number of days to process new claims (203,776 days) divided by the number of claims

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
								processed (8,170).
BV78b	Speed of processing - changes of circumstances for HB/CTB claims	The average processing time taken for all written notifications to the Local Authority of changes to a claimant's circumstance that require a new decision on behalf of the Authority.	7.8	6.8	9.0	7.3	9.5	Outturn of 7.3 days relates to the average time taken to process benefit claim changes in circumstances i.e. total number of days to process changes in circumstances (128,970) divided by the Number of changes processed (17,671)
BV79a	Accuracy of processing - HB/CTB claims	The percentage of cases within a random sample for which the Authority's calculation of Housing and Council Tax Benefit (HB/CTB) is found to be correct.	99.20%	99.40%	99.00%	99.80%	99.10%	Outturn of 99.2% relates to the number of processed benefit claims checked which were correct (496) divided by the number of processed benefit claims sample checked (500).
BV79b(i)	Percentage of Recoverable Overpayments Recovered (HB) that are recovered during period	The amount of Housing Benefit overpayments (HB) recovered during the period being reported on as a percentage of HB deemed recoverable over-payments during that period.	80.60%	67.88%	70.00%	65.50%	65.00%	Outturn of 65.5% relates to the amount of benefit overpayments recovered (£335,674) divided by the amount of benefit overpayments created in the year (£512,569).
BV79b(ii)	HB overpayments recovered as % of the total amount of HB overpayment debt outstanding	HB overpayments recovered during the period as a percentage of the total amount of HB overpayment debt outstanding at the start of the period plus amount of HB overpayments identified during the period.	38.38%	53.42%	55.00%	44.40%	52.00%	Outturn of 44.4% relates to the amount of benefit overpayments recovered (£335,674) divided by outstanding benefit overpayments brought forward (£243,220) plus benefit overpayments created in the year (£512,569).
BV79b(iii)	Percentage of Recoverable Over payments Recovered (HB)	Housing Benefit (HB) overpayments written off during the period as a percentage of the total amount of HB overpayment debt outstanding at the start of the period, plus amount of HB		12.13%	21.00%	12.00%	15.00%	Outturn of 12% relates to benefit overpayments written out as non recoverable (£90,417)

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
		overpayments identified during the period						divided by benefit overpayments brought forward (£243,220) plus benefit overpayments created in the year (£512,569).
BV8	% of invoices paid on time	Percentage of invoices for commercial goods & services paid by the Authority within 30 days of receipt or within the agreed payment terms.	96.98%	86.38%	95.00%	87.00%	92.50%	Outturn of 87% relates to number of invoices paid within 30 days (51,303) as a percentage of number of invoices received (58,995)
BV9	% of Council Tax collected	Percentage of Council Tax collected by the Authority in the year	98.48%	96.74%	96.00%	96.90%	96.40%	Outturn of 96.9% relates to C Tax collected (£30.137million) as a percentage of C Tax billed (£31.118 million)
CPA 1	CPA Use of Resources - Internal Control			3		3	3	
CPA 2	CPA Use of Resources - Overall Score			3		3	3	
CPA 3	CPA Overall Category			4	4	4	4	
CPA 4	CPA Direction of Travel Judgement			3	3	4	4	

Part 2b – National Indicators – Future Targets

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL

Section 1 - Council Indicators with Targets

This Section contains all of the new National Indicators that the Council is responsible for and where targets could be set.

In this section there are a small number of National Indicators that are the same as old Best Value Performance Indicators, and these are indicated by having a double reference in the "PI Code" column. For further information, including the 2007/08 outturn for these indicators please see Section 2a.

National Indicator Theme - Adult Health and Wellbeing, Tackling Exclusion and Promoting Equality

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
BV195 NI 132	Timeliness of social care assessment (all adults)	Users and carers should expect practical help and other support to arrive in a timely fashion soon after their problems have been referred to social services. Timeliness of assessment is of importance in policy terms, recognised as crucial by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities and significant for people who use services.	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%
BV196 NI 133	Timeliness of social care packages following assessment	Users should expect practical help and other support to arrive in a timely fashion soon after their problems have been referred to social services. Timeliness of the delivery of care packages following social care assessment is of importance in policy terms, recognised as crucial by Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities and significant for people who use services for whom long delays in delivering the help and support they need can be detrimental.	90.0%	90.0%	91.0%
NI 141	Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living	The aim is to measure the extent to which housing related support (Supporting People) helps people move on in a planned way to more independent living.	72.00%	73.00%	75.00%
NI 142	Percentage of vulnerable people who are supported to maintain independent living	To measure the extent to which the housing related support prevents service users from moving into institutional care.	99.15%	99.15%	99.15%
NI 146	Adults with learning disabilities in employment	The indicator is intended to improve the employment outcomes for adults with learning disabilities – a key group at risk of social exclusion.	4.1%	5.0%	6.0%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 147	Care leavers in suitable accommodation	The indicator measures accommodation outcomes for young adults formerly in care – a key group at risk of social exclusion. The indicator is intended to increase the proportion of former care leavers who are in suitable accommodation. This will help minimise the risk of care leavers being in unsuitable housing or becoming homeless.	90.0%	95.0%	95.0%

National Indicator Theme - Children and Young People

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets 2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
BV162 NI 67	Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	Reviews are a key element in delivering Child Protection Plans and effective reviews should ensure the provision of good quality interventions. This indicator is a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a Child Protection Plan. Working Together to Safeguard Children guidance requires that the first child protection review should have been held within three months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than six months.	100%	100%	100%
BV181c NI 83	Achievement at Level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3	To improve the proportion of young people achieving at least level 5 in science at the end of Key Stage (KS) 3. The Government's target is to raise standards in science in secondary education so that more young people achieve level 5 at the end of KS3. The underlying aim is to maximise the number of young people who achieve A*-C in two science GCSEs and to encourage more young people to study science post-16.	77.0%	80.0%	83.0%
BV49 NI 62	Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves	This indicator is an important measure of the stability of care that a child has experienced. On the whole stability is associated with better outcomes – placement instability was highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit as a key barrier to improving educational outcomes. Proper assessment of a child's needs and an adequate choice of placements to meet the varied needs of different children are essential if appropriate stable placements are to be made. Inappropriate placements often break down and lead to frequent moves. The circumstances of some individual children will require 3 or more separate placements during a year if they and others are to be kept safe, but the variation between local authorities' performance in this area suggests that more can be done in many areas to reduce the number of moves.	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
NI 100	Looked after children reaching level 4 in mathematics at Key Stage 2	The educational achievement of looked after children is poor compared to all children. In 2006, at Key Stage 2 (KS2), 40.9% of looked after children achieved at least level 4 in mathematics compared to 76% for all children. The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.	30.0%	43.0%	25.0%
NI 101	Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and mathematics)	The educational achievement of looked after children at GCSE level is significantly lower than all children (11.8% achieved 5A*-C in 2006). The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.	11.0%	18.0%	25.0%
NI 102	Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stages 2 and 4	To narrow the gap in achievement between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers.	18.0%	17.0%	16.0%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 104	The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving Key Stage 2 English and Maths threshold	To encourage improvement in the attainment of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN).	43.0%	42.5%	42.0%
NI 105	The Special Educational Needs (SEN)/non-SEN gap – achieving 5 A*- C GCSE inc. English and Maths	To encourage improvement in the attainment of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN).	36.0%	35.0%	34.0%
NI 109	Delivery of Sure Start Children's Centres	To measure progress against the national target to deliver 3,500 Sure Start Children's Centres – one for every community – by 2010.	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
NI 110	Young people's participation in positive activities	To measure and drive improved performance around the participation of young people in positive activities. What young people do, or don't do, out-of-school matters. Research demonstrates that the activities young people participate in out-of-school have a significant bearing on their later life outcomes. Positive activities are a good use of young people's time because they provide opportunities to: • acquire, and practice, specific social, physical, emotional and intellectual skills • contribute to the community • belong to a socially recognised group • establish supportive social networks of peers and adults • experience and deal with challenges • enjoy themselves UK and international evaluations of out-of-school activities find programme participation to be linked to improvements in academic, preventative and development outcomes. This includes outcomes such as: school performance; avoidance of drug and alcohol use; and increased self-confidence and selfesteem. In this way, positive activities can also help support other indicators for young people. Current research suggests participation tends to be higher among those from: higher social groups; living in less deprived areas; and with access to a car. Participation tends to be lower among: Pakistani and Bangladeshi young people; those living in council and housing association rented accommodation; and where household finances are described as 'getting into difficulties'. The indicator provides a local measure directly related to the national indicator on positive activities in the DCSF led PSA 14 to 'increase the number of children and young people on the path to success'.	30%	40%	50%
NI 114	Rate of permanent exclusions from school	General indicator for DSO6: increase the number of children & young people on the path to success.	.07%	.06%	.05%
NI 117	16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Non-participation in education, employment or training between the ages of 16 and 18 is a major predictor of later unemployment, l ow income, depression, involvement in crime and poor mental health.	8.4%	8.0%	7.6%
NI 52	Take up of school lunches	To assess the increase in healthy eating among children and young people by measuring school lunch take-up, particularly those children entitled to a Free School Meal. Nationally, 41% of primary and 38% of secondary pupils have a school lunch. 16% of primary and 13%	62.0%	63.0%	64.0%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
		of secondary pupils have known entitlement to FSM and 13% of primary and 9.5% of secondary pupils take up that entitlement. All school lunches are now required to meet tough nutritional standards that ensure that all the food provided by schools and local authorities in a school lunch is healthy and of good quality. Packed lunches provided by parents are not regulated and there are no mechanisms for establishing whether packed lunches meet the nutritional standards required for school lunches.			
NI 52b	Take up of school lunches - Secondary Schools	To assess the increase in healthy eating among children and young people by measuring school lunch take-up, particularly those children entitled to a Free School Meal. Nationally, 41% of primary and 38% of secondary pupils have a school lunch. 16% of primary and 13% of secondary pupils have known entitlement to FSM and 13% of primary and 9.5% of secondary pupils take up that entitlement. All school lunches are now required to meet tough nutritional standards that ensure that all the food provided by schools and local authorities in a school lunch is healthy and of good quality. Packed lunches provided by parents are not regulated and there are no mechanisms for establishing whether packed lunches meet the nutritional standards required for school lunches.	52.0%	53.0%	54.0%
NI 59	Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral	This process indicator is included as a proxy as robust data is not available for outcomes of improved child safety. Initial assessments are an important indicator of how quickly services can respond when a child is thought to be at risk of serious harm. As the assessments involve a range of local agencies, this indicator would also show how well multi-agency working arrangements are established in local authority areas.	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
NI 60	Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement	The indicator measures the percentage of core assessments which were completed within 35 working days. Core assessments are in-depth assessments of a child, or children, and their family, as defined in the Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families. They are also the means by which section 47 (child protection) enquiries are undertaken following a strategy discussion. The Assessment Framework specifies that core assessments should be completed within 35 working days. It is important that local authorities should investigate and address concerns in a timely and efficient way, and that those in receipt of an assessment have a clear idea of how quickly this should be completed. Successful meeting of the timescales can also indicate effective joint working where multi-agency assessment is required.	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%
NI 61	Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption	The safeguarding set should include an indicator on adoption, as this is one of the main options for permanence for children in care, who cannot return to live with their birth parents. One of the main aims of the Adoption and Children Act 2002, which came into force on 30 December 2005, is to improve the process of adoption. This indicator will provide an indication of how quickly children are placed with an approved prospective adopter(s) following the decision that they should be placed for adoption, but will exclude cases where a child was placed for adoption but then adopted in a different placement (i.e. disrupted placements) and so avoid the risk of rewarding poor decision making by a local authority.	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
NI 68	Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment	It is important that local authorities respond to and address concerns in a timely and efficient way and ensure that all referrals to children's social care be followed up where appropriate. This indicator is a proxy for several issues: the appropriateness of referrals coming into social	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
		care, which can show whether local agencies are working well together; and the thresholds which are being applied in children's social care at a local level.			
NI 72	Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	The early years are crucial to a child's chances of later success. Children who achieve well in their early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life.	45.7%	44.9%	45.8%
NI 73	Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and has set a national threshold target for 2011 for 78% to achieve Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 65% of pupils achieve Level 4 in both English and Maths (floor target).	78.0%	82.0%	84.0%
NI 74	Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3	It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and has set a national threshold target for 2011 for 74% to achieve Level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS3. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 50% of pupils achieve Level 5 in both English and Maths (floor target).	75.0%	77.0%	77.0%
NI 75	Achievement of 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics by the end of the years of compulsory schooling and has set a national threshold target for 2011 for 53% to achieve 5 A*-C GCSE grades and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths by the end of Key Stage 4. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 A*-C grades including GCSE English and Maths by 2012 (floor target).	44.0%	52.0%	49.0%
NI 77	Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS3	It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore re-enforcing its commitment to driving up standards and tackling underachievement by ensuring that more children master the basics. To support this goal the Government wants to see no schools with less than 50% of pupils achieving level 5 or above in English and Maths by 2011.	0	0	0
NI 78	Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and	It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. The Government is therefore re-enforcing its commitment to driving up standards and tackling underachievement by ensuring that more children master the basics and reach the end of the	1	0	0

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	Maths	year's compulsory schooling with 5 A*-C GCSEs and equivalent including English and Maths. The Government has pledged to ensure that there are no schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 A*-C grades including GCSE English and Maths by 2012.			
NI 87	Secondary school persistent absence rate	To reduce the percentage of persistent absentee secondary pupils (those missing 20% or more of the school year).	5.8%	5.6%	5.5%
NI 92	Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	The early years are crucial to chances of later success – children who achieve well in the early years are much more likely to be successful in future education and in later life. A focus on narrowing the gaps between the lowest achieving and the rest is the best way to ensure that all children regardless of background are able to reach their potential and that those at risk of poor outcomes are given as much help and support as possible.	39.3%	39.1%	36.7%
NI 93	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	Performance at Key Stage (KS) 2 is a very strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 11, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. English is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. For pupils not achieving expected levels at the end of KS2 it is nevertheless important that they also make 2 levels progress where possible. This indicator not only ensures that schools and local authorities are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 4 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach level 4 but still make exceptional progress.	95.0%	97.0%	97.0%
NI 94	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	Performance at Key Stage (KS) 2 is a very strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 11, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. Maths is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. For pupils not achieving expected levels at the end of KS2 it is nevertheless important that they also make 2 levels progress where possible. This indicator not only ensures that schools and LAs are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 4 but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach level 4 but still make exceptional progress.	93.4%	97.0%	97.0%
NI 95	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	Performance at Key Stage (KS) 3 is a strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 14, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. English is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. Although pupils are normally expected to have reached at least level 5 by the end of KS3, level 6 provides a more secure platform for achieving the expected outcome at the end of KS4. This indicator not only ensures that schools and LAs are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 5 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach these levels but still make exceptional progress.	28.0%	33.0%	35.0%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 96	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3	Performance at Key Stage (KS) 3 is a strong indicator for expected performance at KS4 (5 A*-C including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 14, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. Maths is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. Although pupils are normally expected to have reached at least level 5 by the end of KS3, level 6 provides a more secure platform for achieving the expected outcome at the end of KS4. This indicator not only ensures that schools and LAs are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 5 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach these levels but still make exceptional progress.	61.0%	65.0%	68.0%
NI 97	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	It is widely accepted that good literacy is key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in this area. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and reach the end of the years of compulsory schooling with 5 A*-C GCSE and equivalent including GCSE in English.	62.5%	65.2%	75.8%
NI 98	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4	It is widely accepted that good numeracy is key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in this area. The Government is therefore committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and reach the end of the years of compulsory schooling with 5 A*-C GCSE and equivalent including GCSE in Maths.	24.7%	31.7%	27.5%
NI 99	Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	The educational achievement of looked after children is generally poor compared to all children. In 2006, at Key Stage 2 (KS2), 42.8% of looked after children achieved at least level 4 in English compared to 79% for all children. The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap between looked after children and all children.	20.0%	43.0%	25.0%
PAF-CF/A3 NI 65	Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	This indicator is a proxy for the level and quality of service a child receives. Its purpose is to monitor whether children's social care services devise and implement a Child Protection Plan which leads to lasting improvement in a child's safety and overall well-being.	15.0%	13.0%	11.0%
PAF-CF/C21 NI 64	Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more	This indicator should measure whether children and their families are receiving the services necessary to bring about the required changes in the family situation and to monitor performance in working towards the outcomes outlined in the child protection plan. This indicator reflects the underlying principle that professionals should be working towards specified outcomes which, if implemented effectively, should lead to all children not needing to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan within a maximum of two years.	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
PAF-CF/C68 NI 66	Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales	To improve compliance with local authorities' legal requirements under the Review of Children's Cases Regulations 1991. Performance currently varies widely, with several local authorities performing at 100%, but with some as poor as 17%. The review is one of the key components within the core processes of working with children and families. The purpose of the review is to consider the plan for the child's welfare, to monitor the progress of the plan and amend it as necessary in light of changed information and circumstances. The relevant regulations prescribe the intervals for formal reviews (in	90.0%	95.0%	95.0%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
		addition to ongoing consideration, monitoring and reassessment by the local authority).			
PAF-CF/D78 NI 63	Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement	To increase the long-term stability of children who remain in care for significant periods of time. Stability is associated with better outcomes. Placement instability was highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit as a key barrier to improving educational outcomes. Some planned placement changes may be made in a child's best interests, but placements break down because they are not sufficiently well-matched to children's needs, or of sufficient quality, or because they are not well supported. Placement breakdown has a significant impact on children's wellbeing and their friendships, as well as disrupting their education and the continuity of access to other key services.	60.0%	65.0%	70.0%
NI 86	Secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour	To provide a general indicator of standards of behaviour in secondary schools.	67%	100%	100%
NI 90	Take up of 14-19 Learning Diplomas	The indicator will give an indication of the progress every area is making in offering and promoting Diplomas to young people. There should be incremental rises until a significant proportion of the country is offering Diplomas as part of the 14-19 learning offer leading towards national entitlement to the first 14 Diploma lines in 2013.	60	120	215

National Indicator Theme - Local Economy and Environmental Sustainability

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
BV102 NI 177	Local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area	Bus patronage is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year. Bus patronage can also be a key marker of the level of accessibility to services and congestion. Local authorities can make major contributions to improving bus patronage through tendered services, the management of their road networks and giving priority to bus passengers. The change to include light rail (but not heavy rail) will align this indicator with the national PSA target to increase bus and light rail patronage.	5869350	5750370	5578820
BV109a NI 157a	Processing of planning applications: Major applications	To ensure local planning authorities determine planning applications in a timely manner. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner. Averaging out performance across very different types of application would render any target as meaningless. Therefore we have broken them down into four broad categories: major, minor, other, and a measure for all county matter applications. The fourth category only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste applications.	60.00%	60.00%	60.00%
BV109b NI 157b	Processing of planning applications: Minor applications	To ensure local planning authorities determine planning applications in a timely manner. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner. Averaging out performance across very different types of application would render any target as meaningless. Therefore we have broken them down into four broad categories: major, minor, other, and a measure for all county matter applications. The fourth category only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste applications.	65.00%	65.00%	65.00%
BV109c NI 157c	Processing of planning applications: Other applications	To ensure local planning authorities determine planning applications in a timely manner. This indicator measures the percentage of planning applications dealt with in a timely manner. Averaging out performance across very different types of application would render any target as meaningless. Therefore we have broken them down into four broad categories: major, minor, other, and a measure for all county matter applications. The fourth category only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste applications.	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
BV199d NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	Reducing the incidents of illegally dumped waste or 'fly-tipping' forms a key part of Government's Cleaner Safer Greener Communities work and its Waste Strategy for England which was published in May 2007. Through the management information collected through the Flycapture database, local	2	2	

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
		authorities should aim to reduce the total number of flytipping incidents year on year. The data collected is also a key evidence base for formulation of national policy. There are direct links to Community and Local Government's priority 5 – transforming the environment, and to priority 4 – safer communities because of the links between local environmental quality and people's perceptions of personal safety. Defra has been developing a strategy to help deal with the problem of fly-tipping which has five strands: • ensuring better prevention, detection and enforcement of fly tipping and other forms of illegal waste dumping. The Government is of the firm belief that more effort spent on these aspects will mean less needs to be spent on clear-up and will result in cost savings; • making existing legislation more usable and effective; • extending the range of powers available in the toolkit so that the Agency and local authorities can be more flexible when dealing with fly tipping; • improving the data and knowledge base so that existing resources can be better targeted; and • ensuring the Environment Agency and local authorities can do their job as effectively as possible and ensuring that waste producers take responsibility for having their waste legally managed.			
BV223 NI 168	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	Provides an indication of the proportion of principal road carriageway where maintenance should be considered. This is a significant indicator of the state of the highways asset.	2%	2%	2%
BV224a NI 169	Non-principal classified roads where maintenance should be considered	Provides an indication of the proportion of B and C-class road carriageways where maintenance should be considered. This is a significant indicator of the state of the highways asset.	10%	10%	10%
NI 154	Net additional homes provided	Encourage a greater supply of new homes in England to address the long term housing affordability issue.	100	100	100
NI 155	Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	To promote an increase in the supply of affordable housing.	20	60	80
NI 156	Number of households living in temporary accommodation	To monitor progress towards halving the number of households in temporary accommodation provided under the homelessness legislation from 101,000 households in Q4 2004 to 50,500 households by 2010.	1	1	1

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 159	Supply of ready to develop housing sites	Planning Policy Statement 3 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable sites for housing through their Local Development Framework. To ensure there is a continuous 5 year supply, authorities should monitor the supply of deliverable sites on an annual basis, through their Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR). This indicator supports PPS3, and links to the AMR requirement, as a means of ensuring that a 5 year supply of deliverable sites is being identified and maintained. Authorities should already have demonstrated a 5 year supply of deliverable sites, as required by PPS3. An advice note, explaining how authorities can do this is available on the PINS website at http://www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/ advice_for_insp/advice_produced_by_dclg.htm To ensure that plans maintain a continuous approach to housing delivery; as well as regular monitoring through AMRs, authorities are also required to collect evidence of sites with potential for housing by undertaking Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments.	270.0%	270.0%	270.0%
NI 175	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	This indicator monitors the fostering of social inclusion through access to core services and facilities via non-private modes of transport, which may include, but is not limited to: public transport; demand responsive transport; walking; and cycling. It is a key social inclusion and quality of life outcome. The indicator cuts across a number of service areas and can assist how they are planned and delivered.	50.0%	50.0%	55.0%
NI 178(i)	Bus services running on time: Percentage of nonfrequent services on time.	Bus punctuality is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together, play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year. Bus punctuality is also a key marker of the level of congestion. Local authorities can make major contributions to improving bus punctuality by the management of their road networks and giving priority to bus passengers. Improved bus punctuality not only benefits bus passengers but also can help attract more travellers to buses and hence reduce road congestion.	86%	87%	88%
NI 178(ii)	Bus services running on time: Excess waiting time of frequent services (number of minutes).	Bus punctuality is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together, play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year. Bus punctuality is also a key marker of the level of congestion. Local authorities can make major contributions to improving bus punctuality by the management of their road networks and giving priority to bus passengers. Improved bus punctuality not only benefits bus passengers but also can help attract more travellers to buses and hence reduce road congestion.	1.25	1.25	1.25
NI 179	Value for money – total net value of ongoing cash-releasing value for money gains that have impacted since the start	All parts of the public sector need to continue to seek and implement ways to deliver higher quality public services with the resources that are available. This means enhancing value for money and the whole public sector has been set a target of achieving at least 3% per annum	2305000	2460000	2522000

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	of the 2008-09 financial year	value for money gains during the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review period, all of which should be cash-releasing, i.e. free up resources that can be redeployed elsewhere. The response to pressure on available resources should be to seek greater value for money, rather than to simply reduce the effectiveness of public services. Therefore, this indicator records the value of ongoing net cash-releasing value for money gains achieved by councils. This is same as the figure for total cumulative cashable efficiency gains that until now has been reported through the Annual Efficiency Statement (which is being rescinded).			
NI 181	Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events	HB/CTB of £19bn is paid to over 5 million low income households. Delays in the administration of these benefits can impact on some of the most vulnerable people in our society by: • Leading to rent arrears and evictions • Preventing access to housing because landlords are reluctant to rent to HB customers • Acting as a deterrent to people moving off benefits into work because of the disruption to their claim If HB/CTB customers receive a prompt service from their local authority there are positive outcomes across a range of agendas specifically reducing the number of people living in poverty, reducing homelessness and supporting people into work. An indicator similar to this has helped to deliver significant improvements in recent years, but many customers still have to wait longer than five weeks for their claims to be decided. This indicator is designed to ensure that local authorities deal promptly with both new claims to HB and CTB and changes of circumstances reported by customers receiving those benefits. The indicator supports DWP's DSO 6 and is complemented by the Right Benefit indicator (165) which is designed to ensure that the benefit in payment is correct.	12.0	11.5	11.0
NI 184	Food establishments in the area which are broadly compliant with food hygiene law	To protect public health by ensuring food is safe and fit to eat by monitoring local authorities' performance in increasing compliance in food establishments with food law. This is a proxy indicator which measures effectiveness of local authority food safety interventions on food safety compliance as opposed to measuring inputs such as inspections. Food hygiene was identified as a national regulatory priority in the recent Rogers Review recommendations which were accepted in full by the government.	93	94	95

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 186	Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the LA area	Action by local authorities is likely to be critical to the achievement of Government's climate change objectives. Local authorities are uniquely placed to provide vision and leadership to local communities by raising awareness and to influence behaviours. In addition, through their powers and responsibilities (housing, planning, local transport and powers to promote well-being) and by working with their Local Strategic Partnership they can have significant influence over emissions in their local areas. In the Climate Change Programme 2006, the Government stated its commitment to ensure the local Government framework will include an appropriate focus on action on climate change, sufficient to incentivise more authorities to reach the levels of the best. The Government also committed to give greater flexibility to deliver on national priorities in the most cost effective way for that locality. The proposed indicator will rely on centrally produced statistics to measure end user CO2 emissions in the Local Area from: • Business and Public Sector, • Domestic housing, and • Road transport This data is already captured and analysed to produce area by area carbon emissions per capita. Analysis carried out by AEA Energy and Environment has confirmed that the data available for the construction of this local area Climate Change Indicator are sufficiently robust with relatively low levels of uncertainty. The percentage reduction in CO2 per capita in each LA will be reported annually. The statistics for 2005, the most recent data available, will be used as the baseline. UK Government statisticians currently classify the data as experimental statistics. However, Defra is developing a work programme to obtain classification of the data as a full National Statistic from November 2008. The National Statistics published in 2008 will comprise of the 2006 data which will be compared to the 2005 baseline year.	3.8	7.5	11.2
NI 188	Planning to Adapt to Climate Change	To ensure local authority preparedness to manage risks to service delivery, the public, local communities, local infrastructure, businesses and the natural environment from a changing climate, and to make the most of new opportunities. The indicator measures progress on assessing and managing climate risks and opportunities, and incorporating appropriate action into local authority and partners' strategic planning. The impacts might include increases in flooding, temperature, drought and extreme weather events. These could create risks and opportunities such as: impacts to transport infrastructure from melting roads or buckling rails, increases in tourism, increased damage to buildings from storms, impacts on local ecosystems and biodiversity, scope to grow new crops, changing patterns of disease, impacts on planning and the local economy and public health. Examples of the processes, tools and evidence that could be used to reach the various levels have been included. However, this list is not exhaustive and any appropriate methodology can be used.	1	2	3

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 191	Residual household waste per household	In line with the position of waste reduction at the top of the waste hierarchy, the Government wishes to see a year on year reduction in the amount of residual waste (through a combination of less overall waste and more reuse, recycling and composting of the waste that households produce). Local authorities have an important role to play in assisting their residents to reduce waste (as well as encouraging sorting of waste for recycling, re-use, home composting and other forms of home treatment of waste). This indicator monitors an authorityís performance in reducing the amount of waste that is sent to landfill, incineration or energy recovery.	720	718	715
NI 192	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	The indicator measures percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. This is a key measure of local authorities' progress in moving management of household waste up the hierarchy, consistent with the Government's national strategy for waste management. The Government expects local authorities to maximise the percentage of waste reused, recycled and composted.	35.00%	39.00%	42.00%
NI 193	Percentage of municipal waste land filled	To measure the proportion of municipal waste landfilled. The Government's strategy on waste is to move waste management up the waste hierarchy and divert an increasing proportion of waste away from landfill.	8.00%	7.00%	6.00%
NI 195a	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting): Litter	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting that fall below an acceptable level. Reducing unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, fly-posting and graffiti forms a key part of Government's 'Cleaner Safer Greener Communities'. Through the improved management information delivered to authorities by the indicator, they should aim to reduce the score year-on-year.	15%	14%	13%
NI 195b	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting): Detritus	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting that fall below an acceptable level. Reducing unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, fly-posting and graffiti forms a key part of Government's 'Cleaner Safer Greener Communities'. Through the improved management information delivered to authorities by the indicator, they should aim to reduce the score year-on-year.	8%	8%	8%
NI 195c	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting): Graffiti	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting that fall below an acceptable level. Reducing unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, fly-posting and graffiti forms a key part of Government's 'Cleaner Safer Greener Communities'. Through the improved management information delivered to authorities by the indicator, they should aim to reduce the score year-on-year.	2%	2%	2%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 195d	Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting): Fly-posting	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly-posting that fall below an acceptable level. Reducing unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, fly-posting and graffiti forms a key part of Government's 'Cleaner Safer Greener Communities'. Through the improved management information delivered to authorities by the indicator, they should aim to reduce the score year-on-year.	0%	0%	0%
NI 198a(i)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 5-10 years - cars (including vans and taxis, even if a taxi is carrying more than one child)	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	35.6%	34.8%	34.0%
NI 198a(ii)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 5-10 years - car share	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	.9%	1.0%	1.1%
NI 198a(iii)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 5-10 years - public transport	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%
NI 198a(iv)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 5-10 years - walking	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	60.0%	60.3%	60.6%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 198a(v)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 5-10 years - cycling	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	.6%	.8%	1.0%
NI 198a(vi)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 5-10 years - other	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	.2%	.2%	.2%
NI 198b(i)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 11-16 years - cars (including vans and taxis, even if a taxi is carrying more than one child)	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	16.8%	16.0%	15.2%
NI 198b(ii)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 11-16 years - car share	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%
NI 198b(iii)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 11-16 years - public transport	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	25.3%	25.5%	25.7%
NI 198b(iv)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 11-16 years -	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and	55.0%	55.3%	55.6%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	walking	increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.			
NI 198b(v)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 11-16 years - cycling	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%
NI 198b(vi)	Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used - 11-16 years - other	Provides information to help local authorities monitor and manage road traffic associated with the school run with a view to reducing the proportion of children travelling by car and increasing the proportion walking, cycling or using public transport. There is already evidence that children who walk or cycle to school are fitter and more ready to learn when they arrive at school and this indicator will further enable local authorities and central government to identify the extent of the correlation between the way children travel to school and levels of obesity, their health, fitness and level of academic attainment.	.1%	.1%	.1%

National Indicator Theme - Stronger and Safer Communities

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets 2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 1	% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	The Local Government White Paper sets out Government's aim of creating strong and cohesive communities – thriving places in which a fear of difference is replaced by a shared set of values and a shared sense of purpose and belonging. The aim in doing so is to ensure that the economic and cultural benefits of diversity are experienced by everyone in each community, recognising that this means promoting similar life opportunities for all. This particular mea sure is widely recognised as a key indicator of a cohesive society, shown to measure a number of strands of the community cohesion definition. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.	61%		62%
NI 10	Visits to museums and galleries	To measure at the local level attendance at museums and galleries. Museums and galleries can make an important contribution to a full and fulfilling life and provide unique personal and intrinsic benefits. They also have a range of local impacts, including promoting education and well-being and a sense of identification with their locality. The measure will focus on attendance by the whole adult resident population, including by those whose opportunities are limited. Evidence shows that there are inequities in levels of participation amongst some groups – lower socioeconomic groups, older people, black and other ethnic minority populations, and people with a disability have particularly low levels of participation. This indicator relates to the DCMS's broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence.	29.0%		31.0%
NI 17	Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is a high profile national priority for Government. Local authorities are the key partner in tackling ASB and have statutory duties to enforce ASB legislation (this ASB indicator is mandatory in the 2006/07 LAAS). They are an applicant agency for Anti-social behaviour orders (ASBOs); they lead on housing-related ASB, tackling litter/graffiti, and are responsible for licensing of premises and in securing and designing environments to reduce likelihood of alcohol-fuelled disorder and ASB. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.	30%	29%	28%
NI 47	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	To measure the total number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents. This contributes to the national casualty reduction target of reducing by 2010 the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by 40%, compared with the average for 1994-1998.	38.4%	34.8%	31.3%
NI 48	Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	To measure the number of children (aged under 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic accidents. This contributes to the national casualty reduction target of reducing by 2010 the number of children (under 16 years of age) killed or seriously injured in road traffic	7.4%	6.9%	6.4%

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
		accidents by 50%, compared with the average for 1994-1998.			
NI 8	Adult participation in sport and active recreation	To measure participation in sport and active recreation at the local level. Participation in sport and active recreation is an important part of a full and fulfilling life and provides unique personal and intrinsic benefits. They also have wide ranging impacts, so increased levels of participation will impact on other local priority outcomes such as community cohesion and improved health. The measure will focus on participation amongst the whole target population, including those whose opportunities are limited. Evidence shows that there are inequities in levels of participation amongst some groups – lower socioeconomic groups, women, older people, black and other ethnic minority populations, and people with a limiting longstanding illness or disability have particularly low levels of participation. This indicator relates to the DCMS's broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence. This indicator previously formed part of the Culture Service Assessment for Comprehensive Performance Assessment (ref. C17, although NI 8 also measures certain light intensity sports for those who are 65 and over). CPA will end in 2009.	21.1%	22.1%	23.1%
NI 9	Use of public libraries	To measure use of public library services at the local level. Public libraries can make an important contribution to a full and fulfilling life and provide unique personal and intrinsic benefits. The services they provide are capable of giving positive outcomes for a wide variety of enquiries and purposes, including promoting community cohesion, education and well-being. The measure will focus on engagement by the whole adult resident population, including by those whose opportunities are limited. This indicator relates to the DCMS's broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence.	52.0%		54.0%
QoL23 NI 4	% of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	The Government aims to build communities where individuals are empowered to make a difference both to their own lives and to the area in which they live. A key indicator of community empowerment is the extent to which people feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.	29%		30%

Section 2 - Council Indicators without Targets

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL

This section contains all of the new National Indicators that the Council is responsibility where targets could not be set. For each indicator this is an explanation as to why targets could not be set.

National Indicator Theme - Adult Health & Wellbeing, Tackling Exclusion and Promoting Equality

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 125	Achieving independence for older people through rehabilitation/intermediate care	This indicator measures the benefit to individuals from intermediate care and rehabilitation following a hospital episode. It captures the joint work of social services and health staff and services commissioned by joint teams. The measure is designed to follow the individual and not differentiate between social care and NHS funding boundaries. The measure covers older people aged 65+ on discharge from hospital who: 1. Would otherwise face an unnecessarily prolonged stay in acute in-patient care, or be permanently admitted to long term residential or nursing home care, or potentially use continuing NHS in-patient care; 2. Have a planned outcome of maximising independence and enabling them to resume living at home; 3. Are provided with care services on the basis of a multi-disciplinary assessment resulting in an individual support plan that involves active therapy, treatment or opportunity for recovery (with contributions from both health and social care); 4. Are to receive short-term interventions, typically lasting no longer than 6 weeks, and frequently as little as 1-2 weeks or less. This new indicator relies on new data which will require piloting and is not likely to be available for reporting until October 2008. Comments from the consultation process will be taken into consideration as part of the development and piloting process.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 127	Self reported experience of social care users	Social Care users' perceptions of services they receive are an essential aspect of assessing whether the personal outcomes that people want from care and support services are being delivered.	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 128	User reported measure of respect and dignity in their treatment	The dignity of service users is fundamental to the provision of good services in both health and social care settings. This measure seeks to provide a high level understanding of whether service users feel that they are receiving care that does not diminish their dignity, affect their modesty and respects their human rights. It is vital that dignity is measured both in health and social care settings and so the measure will be part of the monitoring framework for both Primary Care Trusts and Local Authorities	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 138	Satisfaction of people over 65 with both home and neighbourhood	To capture a measure of satisfaction of how older people live their lives at the local level, reflecting the effectiveness of policies on housing supply, adaptation and support; and those relating to the	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		local area – environment, crime, transport, facilities etc. This is a well-established question used in the English Housing Survey, which can give national baseline data. This measure is preferred to 'objective' measures of housing or neighbourhood conditions because it reflects what is important to people, and captures a wide range of influences.	
NI 139	The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently at home	The measure, based on a survey question to be asked of the whole local population in the Place Survey, seeks to assess how far older people in a locality are getting the support and services they need to live independently at home. It is designed to reflect a wider view of 'support' than simply a narrow definition of services provided by or via Social Services; and to capture the views of those, including potential future users, who are not necessarily current direct clients of a particular service as well as those who are. It will thus take account the views of the majority of older people who do not receive 'formal' services but are provided with support that they value from local government, its partners and the local community. The use of a survey question, rather than administrative records of particular services provided, allows any kind of relevant support to be taken into account, and for the assessment of the need for support and whether it has been available to come from citizens and clients rather than service providers. This reflects desired outcomes for client-focused systems and provision.	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets
NI 140	Fair treatment by local services	Dignity and respect are recognised as key determinants of an individual's wellbeing. Fair treatment by others is a critical component of removing inequalities of process, which create unjust barriers to involvement in society as well as in the economy. As a moral and ethical principal, fair and equal treatment is one to which we should aspire but in addition, the low self-esteem and sense of identity that unfair treatment can create impacts on all areas of daily life – including your economic and civic participation, your mental well-being, your social relationships etc. Where appropriate local authorities are encouraged to consider this indicator in terms of equalities group(s)1 since individuals from equalities groups are more likely feel they have not been treated with respect.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 145	Adults with learning disabilities in settled accommodation	The indicator is intended to improve settled accommodation outcomes for adults with learning disabilities – a key group at risk of social exclusion.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 148	Care leavers in education, employment or training	The indicator measures levels of participation in education, employment or training (EET) for young adults formerly in care – a key group at risk of social exclusion. The indicator is part of the Social Exclusion PSA and is intended to drive improvements in long-term outcomes for care leavers, by ensuring they receive the support they need to access EET.	Change in definition. Currently reworking targets which should be complete by the end of the week.

National Indicator Theme - Children and Young People

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 103	Special Educational Needs – statements issued within 26 weeks	To monitor and encourage the prompt completion of statements.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 107	Key Stage 2 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups	It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done both to improve general performance in these areas and to narrow attainment gaps for those groups of minority ethnic pupils for whom performance gaps are currently large. The Government is committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and, within that, attainment gaps close. This is an important indicator of progress in narrowing the gap between end of Early Years Foundation stage and end of primary education, as well as providing an indicator of likely attainment at GCSE.	Not required to set targets due to small cohort sizes.
NI 108	Key Stage 4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups	Key Stage 4 achievement is an essential measure of pupil attainment at the end of statutory education. The relative attainment of some minority ethnic groups demonstrates a specific and persistent attainment gap. Although, for most groups, this gap has narrowed, far more progress remains to be made before it closes. This indicator shows progress made in closing the gap between Key Stages 2 and 4.	Not required to set targets due to small cohort sizes.
NI 111	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	SPI 11.3/NI 111 First time youth offending Number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 115	Substance misuse by young people	To measure progress in reducing the proportion of young people frequently misusing substances – including illegal drugs, alcohol and volatile substances such as glue, gas or solvents. Substance misuse by young people is strongly linked with involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour, increased risk of failing at school and damage to both mental and physical health. The indicator provides a local measure directly related to the national indicator on young people's substance misuse in the DCSF led PSA to 'increase the number of children and young people on the path to success'.	Baseline data not available until the Autumn term.
NI 51	Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services	To have a measure of how effectively mental health services meet children's mental health needs for 2008-09. DCSF are currently working to develop an outcome measure for CAMHS from 2009 onwards. However, until a robust outcome measure for CAMHS can be implemented, it is important to have in place a measure which will ensure services retain a focus on maintaining developments in CAMHS. We are therefore proposing, as an interim measure, to use four proxy measures related to key aspects of service, which when taken together, will continue to identify those PCTs and LAs which are together delivering comprehensive CAMHS.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 54	Services for disabled children	The Aiming High For Disabled Children (AHDC) report (published by the then Department for Education and Skills and HM Treasury in May 2007) made a commitment to introduce an indicator on the provision of services for disabled children as part of the comprehensive spending review. The new indicator will be a core part of performance management arrangements aimed at improving the quality of services for disabled children. This is a key priority of the Child Health and Well-Being Public Service Agreement.	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 58	Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children	Looked after children experience significantly worse mental health than all children. An estimated 45% of looked after children aged 5 to 17 have mental health problems, over 4 times higher than for all children. This measure will assess progress in improving the emotional and behavioural health of looked after children.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 71	Children who have run away from home/care	Young people who run away from home can be at increased risk of harm. It is important to record the number of children who run away from home, so that local authorities and the police can plan the scope for provision, such as counselling and mediation, with greater certainty.	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 79	Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	This indicator reports the percentages of young people attaining Level 2 by age 19 in a Local Authority area. Achieving Level 2 by the age of 19 represents an important platform for employability, further learning and adulthood.	No baseline data available, therefore, unable to set targets.
NI 80	Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	This indicator reports the percentages of young people attaining Level 3 by age 19 in a Local Authority Area. Achieving Level 3 by the age of 19 increases the skills levels of the economy and allows participation into Higher Education and higher skilled employment.	No baseline data available, therefore, unable to set targets.
NI 81	Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	This indicator reports the gap in attainment of level 3 at age 19 in each Local Authority between those young people who were in receipt of free school meals at academic age 15 and those who were not. At the moment significantly fewer young people in receipt of free school meals at the age of 15 achieve L3 qualifications by the age of 19 than their peers who were not in receipt of free school meals at age 15.	Targets can not be set until baseline received from DCSF
NI 82	Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	This indicator reports the percentages of young people who were in receipt of free school meals at academic age 15 who attain level 2 qualifications by the age of 19. At the moment significantly fewer young people in receipt of free school meals at the academic age of 15 achieve L2 qualifications by the age of 19 than their peers who were not in receipt of free school meals at academic age 15.	Targets can not be set until baseline received from DCSF.
NI 84	Achievement of 2 or more A*- C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent	To improve the proportion of young people gaining two or more science GCSEs at grades A*-C. The Government's target is to improve continually the number of pupils achieving A*-B and A*-C grades in two science GCSEs. From 2007 the Government will be publishing the percentage of pupils who gain two or more science GCSEs at grades A*-C in a new indicator in the achievement and attainment tables. The underlying aim is to maximise the number of young people who are able to go on to study science at A level and beyond.	Targets set in consultation with schools through formal proces in Autumn term.
NI 85	Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Physics, Chemistry and Maths)	To improve the number of A level entries in physics, chemistry and mathematics while maintaining the number of young people taking biology A level. The Government's target is to achieve year on year increases in the numbers of young people taking A levels in physics, chemistry and mathematics so that by 2014 entries to A level physics are	Targets can not be set until baseline received from DCSF.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		35,000 (the number of entries was 23,932 in 2007); chemistry A level entries are 37,000 (35,145 in 2007); and mathematics A level entries are 56,000 (53,460 in 2007). It aims to achieve these targets without adversely affecting the number of young people taking biology A level.	
NI 88	Percentage of schools providing access to extended services	To measure progress and shape support for the development of extended schools.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 106	Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education	To increase the proportion of young people from low income backgrounds progressing to Higher Education (HE). This fits with the overall aims of DCSF's PSAs 10 & 11, which seek both to raise standards for all and narrow attainment gaps.	Baseline data not available.
NI 118	Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families	Driving take-up of formal childcare by low income families brings benefits to children's learning and development. Formal childcare has positive benefits for children in terms of their social and emotional development as well as giving young children a head start in life and is a key indicator in closing the gap in attainment between children from low income families and their more affluent peers. Research from the Effective Provision of Pre-School Education (EPPE) project shows there is a strong body of evidence that indicates that good quality childcare and pre-school provision, especially from age 2 upwards, has positive benefits on children's all round development and that these benefits last through primary school to age 10/11. For older children, research has shown that the benefits of participation in out of school hours activities are considerable, regardless of the activity undertaken. It shows that young people who participate in activities do better than would have been expected from baseline measures in academic attainment. In addition, participants often show an improvement in their behaviour and attendance in school, and increased confidence and self-esteem. This indicator is linked to PSA 11 (Narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers) but is also a key driver for PSA 9 (Halve the number of children in poverty by 2010-2011, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020). Provision for childcare is a key enabler to work and contributes to successful entry into the labour market and sustained employment opportunities.	Baseline and trend data not currently available.
NI 50	Emotional health of children	The Every Child Matters outcome framework has highlighted the importance of a rounded approach to, and measurement of, children's health and well being. The aim of this indicator is to capture one of the key elements of children's emotional health: the quality of their relationships with family and friends. The DCSF child well being expert group felt the indicator needed to focus in more depth on a particular aspect of well being, rather than trying to address a broad theme in an over simplified way. Parents are the single most important influence on young people's development, with peers of increasing importance to older adolescents. The quality of relationships young people enjoy is a key risk factor for their emotional well-being. Four question items have been developed to capture the quality of children's relationships. These will be included in the annual TellUs surveys. The question items have been cognitively tested and will be included in the 2008 TellUs survey for the first time.	Baseline data not available.
NI 57	Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport	To encourage all young people to increase participation in sport.	Baseline information not available.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 69	Children who have experienced bullying	To measure progress in tackling bullying. Bullying is children's primary safety concern, and has remained the highest reason for calls to Childline over the past 6 years.	Baseline data not available until the Autumn Term.
NI 89	Reduction of number of schools judged as requiring special measures and improvement in time taken to come out of the category	To raise school standards by (a) reducing the number of failing schools and (b) the average time a school spends in failure.	Currently gathering baseline data. Targets will be set later this week.
NI 91	Participation of 17 year-olds in education or training	This indicator reports the percentages of young people at academic age 17 who participate in education or Work Based Learning in each Local Authority. We have more young people dropping out of education and training before the age of 18 than in many other countries and our long term ambition is to transform participation so that by 2015 90% of 17 year olds are participating. This indicator will be essential to monitor and drive performance against that aspiration. It will also be an essential stepping stone to raising the participation age proposals for all young people to stay in some form of education or training post 16. This indicator is the only one focusing on young peoples' participation post 16.	Currently gathering baseline data. Will be able to set targets later this week.

National Indicator Theme - Local Economy and Environmental Sustainability

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 167	Congestion – average journey time per mile during the morning peak	To monitor the level of congestion during morning peak times. Congestion is one of the four shared transport priorities. It impacts on people's quality of life, imposes significant and increasing economic costs as identified in the Eddington Report, and relates to other important priorities including air quality and climate change. The indicator contributes to the evidence about how well an authority is performing its network management duties. Congestion is a consequence of high volumes of traffic on particular roads at particular times of day, and is typically most acute going into towns during the morning peak. This means that congestion is a local phenomenon, experienced and perceived locally by a majority of people across the country. This indicator takes advantage of recent technological developments to obtain an unprecedented level of detail about traffic conditions. It is an outcome based indicator, since it directly measures journey times. It can be tracked over time to see how an authority is managing the road network, and how well it is managing the impact of changing demand for travel, and to assess the impact of its planned improvement. Consequently, the indicator enables an evidence-based, targeted approach to tackling congestion. However, the congestion indicators for different areas are not directly comparable. This is partly due to the methodology used, but partly because different areas have very different road networks and performance on them cannot easily be compared. The key use of the congestion indicator is to track an individual authority's performance. The indicator, as calculated by authorities in the largest urban areas, forms the national Public Service Agreement (PSA) target for urban congestion.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 170	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	To gauge the success of local authorities in facilitating the re-use of brown field land as a contribution to regeneration and economic growth.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 176	Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes)	Information on the accessibility of sites of employment to population of working age by public transport, demand responsive transport, walking and cycling to enable local authorities to direct interventions (transport and planning measures related to both economic and residential sites) to encourage economic growth and reduce social exclusion.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 180	The number of changes of circumstances which affect customers' HB/CTB entitlement within the year.	To ensure that customers receive the correct amount of Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit. This will contribute to reducing both child and pensioner poverty and will reduce fraud and error, thereby saving taxpayers' money. The total cost of HB/CTB is £19bn of which we estimate that 1.4% is underpaid and 5.5% is overpaid. The majority of both underpayment and overpayment is a result of customers undergoing changes in their circumstances during the life of the claim. In order to ensure that benefit remains correct, local authorities need to ensure they are informed of all these changes.	DWP have indicated targets only need to be set when included in LAA. This indicator has not been included in Hartlepool LAA so targets are not required.
NI 181	Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events	HB/CTB of £19bn is paid to over 5 million low income households. Delays in the administration of these benefits can impact on some of the most vulnerable people in our society by: • Leading to rent arrears and evictions	

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		• Preventing access to housing because landlords are reluctant to rent to HB customers • Acting as a deterrent to people moving off benefits into work because of the disruption to their claim If HB/CTB customers receive a prompt service from their local authority there are positive outcomes across a range of agendas specifically reducing the number of people living in poverty, reducing homelessness and supporting people into work. An indicator similar to this has helped to deliver significant improvements in recent years, but many customers still have to wait longer than five weeks for their claims to be decided. This indicator is designed to ensure that local authorities deal promptly with both new claims to HB and CTB and changes of circumstances reported by customers receiving those benefits. The indicator supports DWP's DSO 6 and is complemented by the Right Benefit indicator (165) which is designed to ensure that the benefit in payment is correct.	
NI 182	Satisfaction of business with local authority regulation services	The continuing success of the UK economy depends on having a genuinely business friendly environment. As markets become more competitive, more must be done to ensure the right conditions are in place to enable businesses and individuals to respond to new opportunities and incentives. Improving the quality of regulation is important including how it is enforced and administered. Local authorities carry out 80% of inspections on businesses and have direct, day-today relationships with them. This indicator measures the experience of businesses who have dealt with regulatory services.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 183	Impact of local authority trading standards services on the fair trading environment	The indicator measures outcomes of activities carried out by local authorities in order to create /maintain a fair trading environment for business and consumers. Activities include enforcement action to remedy unfair trading practices and education and awareness-raising through provision of advice and assistance to consumers and business, by local authorities (Trading Standards Services). This action by local authorities contributes to the national objectives of creating the right conditions for business to succeed. For example, targeting problem traders increases confidence in markets and provides a level playing field for business to compete fairly. Increasing consumer confidence and knowledge empowers consumers as citizens and encourages business to innovate. The measure underpins an intelligence-led approach, including through the implementation of the National Intelligence Model in Trading Standards Services. Measurement will allow a strategic assessment of how well markets are working for consumers and fair trading business and where more needs to be done.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 185	CO2 reduction from local authority operations	Action by local authorities is likely to be critical to the achievement of Government's climate change objectives. The public sector is in a key position to lead on CO2 emissions reduction by setting a behavioural and strategic example to the private sector and the communities they serve. The manner in which the local authority delivers its functions can achieve CO2 emissions reductions. The aim of this indicator is to measure the progress of local authorities to reduce CO2 emissions from the relevant buildings and transport used to deliver its functions and to encourage them to demonstrate leadership on tackling climate change. Measurement against this indicator will require each LA to calculate their CO2 emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced. The Carbon Trust currently provides support to LAs to guide them through the process of calculating carbon footprints and to help them develop carbon reduction plans.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 187(i)	Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating: (i) Low energy efficiency	To measure progress in tackling fuel poverty through the improved energy efficiency of households inhabited by people claiming income based benefits.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 187(ii)	Tackling fuel poverty – % of people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating: (ii) High energy efficiency	To measure progress in tackling fuel poverty through the improved energy efficiency of households inhabited by people claiming income based benefits.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 190	Achievement in meeting standards for the control system for animal health.	It is intended that an indicator measuring the degree to which a local authority is meeting the standards of performance agreed in the Animal Health and Welfare Framework Agreement will be introduced from 2009/10. The Framework Agreement is currently being reviewed and the proposed indicator will reflect the outcome of this review.	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 194	Air quality – % reduction in NOx and primary PM10 emissions through local authority's estate and operations	The aim of this indicator is to identify authorities that are proactive in minimising air pollution emissions from their estate and operations. Local authorities have experience of managing air pollution under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 in particular areas where air quality objectives are being, or are likely to be, exceeded. However, PM10 and NOx are two of the more prevalent pollutants, and the Government needs to do more to tackle these. As with NI185, which targets CO2 emissions from local authority operations, NI194 will enable local authorities to lead by example. It will also encourage them to tackle PM10 and NOx at the point of emission in order to improve air quality across their entire area, not just in air quality hotspots (or air quality management areas). The manner in which a local authority delivers its powers and duties can achieve PM10 and NOx reductions. Co-benefits, as well as trade-offs, for both this indicator and NI185 can be realised by local authorities through the use of the associated emissions tool. Measurement against this indicator will require each local authority to calculate their PM10 and NOx emissions from analysis of the energy and fuel use in their relevant buildings and transport, including where these services have been outsourced. The tool to be used to calculate these emissions is available at: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/local/indicator.htm	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 197	Improved Local Biodiversity – proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	To measure the performance of Local Authorities for biodiversity by assessing the implementation of positive conservation management of Local Sites. There are more than 36,000 Local Sites in England representing a significant proportion of the country's biodiversity. Local Site systems are operated by Local Sites Partnerships of which Local Authorities should be the lead partner. The implementation of positive conservation management serves as a widely accepted and cost effective proxy for assessing improvements in biodiversity. Monitoring by ecological survey would be burdensome and unlikely to identify improvements in biodiversity during the reporting period. The indicator will assess the performance of Local Authorities with regards to Local Sites and consequently their wider performance for biodiversity (in turn contributing to wider environmental quality). This indicator may also have the effect of providing secondary benefits such as by encouraging wider public access to Local Sites and promoting them for educational purposes.	There are 8 local Wildlife Sites where active conservation management is being achieved in 2007/8. This is planned to increase to 10, 11 and 12 sites respectively in 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11.

National Indicator Theme - Stronger and Safer Communities

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 11	Engagement in the Arts	To measure attendance at, and/or participation in, the arts at the local level. Participation in the arts is an important part of a full and fulfilling life and provides unique personal and intrinsic benefits. It can also have a range of local impacts, including promoting health, education and well-being. The measure will focus on engagement by the whole adult resident population, including by those whose opportunities are limited. Evidence shows that there are inequities in levels of participation amongst some groups – lower socioeconomic groups, older people, black and other ethnic minority populations, and people with a disability have particularly low levels of participation. This indicator relates to the DCMS's broad Departmental Strategic Objectives to encourage both more widespread enjoyment of culture and sport and to support talent and excellence.	Baseline data not available. The targets will be based on achieving statistically sigificant change (+ 3%) on the baseline from the Active People Survey. 11/6/08
NI 12	Refused and deferred Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) licence applications leading to immigration enforcement activity.	This indicator contributes to the: • National Outcome Stream: Stronger Communities. • Home Office PSA 3: Ensure controlled, fair migration that protects the public and contributes to economic growth. • BIA Strategic Objective 3: To ensure and enforce compliance with our immigration laws, removing the most harmful people first and denying the privileges of the UK to those here illegally.	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 13	Migrants' English language skills and knowledge	To ensure that all possible is being done – taking advantage of experience and good practice elsewhere – to ensure resettlement and integration of eligible migrants is achieved successfully, any negative impact minimised, and that migrants are actively contributing to society. Integration is by its nature a multifaceted phenomenon but acquisition of language skills is the foundation from which other indicators of successful integration can flow. We want migrants to integrate into UK society by learning to speak English, working, and making a positive contribution to communities. This benefits the local and national economy and improves community cohesion. This indicator will be of equal relevance to DIUS. Directly relates to Immigration Strategic Objective 2, where successful asylum applicants will be integrated (into local communities). Successful integration will support Strategic Objective 4 (Boosting Britain's economy) by enabling migrants with skills that we need to contribute to local economies, communities and UK society. Migrants can be considered as having made positive steps towards resettlement or integration when they are empowered to gain employment, contribute to the local and national economy and to make other positive contributions to their communities. The indicator seeks to measure one key aspect of integration by identifying the proportion of non-English speaking third country nationals in a Local Authority area able to access and progress in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) courses. The overall aim is to facilitate a reduction in waiting lists, an increase in the availability of programmes and to have proof that migrants are finding appropriate language training with successful learning outcomes. Third country nationals are defined as non-UK citizens residing on the territory, and will therefore include EEA nationals as well as migrants from outside Europe.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 14	Avoidable contact: the proportion of customer contact that is of low or no value to the customer	Local authorities are fundamental points of contact for the citizen when seeking access to public services. They provide key services for their local communities that greatly affect the quality of life for individual citizens and the overall community. In accord with the vision of the Local Government Delivery Council and the principles of the Service Transformation Agreement (www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/ media/B/9/pbr_csr07_service.pdf), the customer experience for both citizens and businesses when contacting their local council should be one which is responsive, timely and efficient. By identifying customer contact that is 'avoidable', the local authority and its partners are better placed to redesign the way services and information are made more accessible for their customers, so they do not have to make unnecessary, valueless contacts which are both frustrating for the customer and inefficient for the provider.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 19	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders	SPI 11.2/NI 19 Youth re-offending rate Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders aged 10-17	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 2	% of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood	The Local Government White Paper sets out Government's aim of creating strong and cohesive communities – thriving places in which a fear of difference is replaced by a shared set of values and a shared sense of purpose and belonging. A sense of belonging to one's neighbourhood is therefore a key indicator of a cohesive society. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 21	Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	This is about partnership working with local agencies. This measure is also being employed as a proxy to measure confidence in local agencies to tackle the community safety issues that matter to local people (i.e. a measure of Neighbourhood Policing in the widest sense). It is an indicator of people's view about those issues which are important to their quality of life.	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets
NI 22	Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area	To focus local authorities and their partners on using the range of tools available to them to encourage and support effective parenting and to take action to ensure that parents are held responsible where their children behave in an unacceptable manner. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the British Crime Survey (BCS). Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS but comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey.	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets
NI 23	Perceptions that people in the area treat one another with respect and consideration	To encourage local authorities and their partners to take action to promote strong communities with shared values where community members treat one another with respect and consideration. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the British Crime Survey (BCS). Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS but comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets
NI 24	Satisfaction with the way the police and local council dealt with anti-social behaviour	Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) is a high profile national priority for Government and is captured in PSA 23: Make Communities Safer. Police and other local partnerships are essential for effective delivery against all aspects of ASB. ASB is an issue that should be addressed in partnership.	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 25	Satisfaction of different groups with the way the police and local council dealt with antisocial	This indicator will provide an indicator of whether there are different satisfaction rates between white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims of anti social behaviour (ASB). ASB is an issue that should be addressed in partnership. A convergence measure is important in	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
	behaviour	‘diagnosing’ any disproportional service delivery.	
NI 26	Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence	The purpose of the indicator is to measure and drive performance of local areas in the reduction of harm resulting from serious sexual offences, through the provision of support services to victims. Addressing the support needs of victims who report to the police should also contribute to reducing victim withdrawal from the Criminal Justice System, currently a factor in the low level of serious sexual offences brought to justice. The provision of support services and referral processes requires a multi-agency response from a number of agencies. Local authorities, working with their partner agencies, have a role in commissioning specialist, professional services and raising awareness amongst the community about the support services available, and encouraging victims to come forward.	Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.
NI 27	Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime issues by the local council and police	This is about partnership working with local agencies. It measures confidence in local agencies to seek views on anti-social behaviour and crime in your area. Its focus is on quality of life issues, specifically with an element of community engagement through asking about ‘seeking people’s views’. Understanding and agreeing what priorities are critical to this ‘listening and responding’ to deliver ‘two way’ engagement. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the BCS.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 3	Civic participation in the local area	To promote greater local participation in a range of civic activities. Civic participation is one of the principal means by which individuals exercise their empowerment for the benefit of the locality, often at the same time increasing their own level of empowerment. Contributing to a decision-making group requires a degree of personal confidence combined with a willingness to be a conduit for wishes and needs of other residents. An increase in the number of people who take on such roles, especially from equalities groups, helps to create fairer, more inclusive policies whilst spreading the perception that public decision making is accessible to the influence of all legitimate interests. Where appropriate local authorities are encouraged to consider this indicator in terms of an equalities group(s)1 in order to raise involvement of underrepresented sections of society. This helps to make civic institutions more representative of and accountable to the local population. It contributes to concentrating local decision making more effectively on the issues all members of society believe are important, as well as strengthening ties between such bodies and the people they serve, so building trust. For example there are disproportionately low numbers of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) women councillors, disabled school governors and ethnic minority magistrates. Targeting this indicator on a specific group(s) should be a way to make progress in addressing such inequalities. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey. 1 E*qualities areas include: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, religion and belief, and sexual orientation*	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 35	Building resilience to violent extremism	The aim of the ‘Prevent’ work stream of the CONTEST strategy is to stop people becoming or supporting violent extremists. The revised Prevent work stream has seven core objectives (see further guidance section below) which require action at local, national and international levels. Local partners have a key role to play in developing programmes in support of each of these objectives – notably objectives to enhance the resilience of communities to violent extremism and to identify	New Indicator under development - baseline to be collected 2008/09

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		and support individuals vulnerable to recruitment to the cause of violent extremism. The context for Prevent work will be subject to regional variations and an approach specific to local circumstances will be essential. The work needs to be done in close conjunction with the local community. The policing response will be guided by the emerging ACPO strategy. Given the issues concerned it is inherently difficult to directly measure outcomes. This indicator therefore assesses the standard of local areas' arrangements against a number of key factors.	
NI 37	Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area	Local responders have been the forefront of work over the past few years to improve the UK's preparedness for emergencies. The delivery chain for civil protection comprises national, regional and local government; the public, private and voluntary sectors, together with citizens and their communities who work together to support public authorities. The building of frontline respondents capabilities to effectively plan for and respond to emergencies has become a crucial element of resilience activity. There are two other crucial components of an effective response that now need to be tackled. Citizens themselves being prepared, so that they can sustain their own safety and that of their families; and citizens being prepared to help neighbours and communities. An essential pre-condition to that will be citizens being made aware of risks in their areas (e.g. of flooding), and of relevant emergency plans (e.g. those of their local agencies). An informed public are better prepared to deal with the consequences of an emergency. The indicator is designed to measure the impact of local agenciesí arrangements for communicating/educating citizens regarding civil protection matters, by measuring how informed they feel, by local agencies, about what they should do in the event of a large scale emergency in their local area.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 41	Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem	Activity by local authorities, the police and partner agencies to deliver local alcohol strategies will, in combination with public awareness campaigns, contribute to reducing the overall problem of drunk and rowdy behaviour in local communities. Local authorities are responsible for the licensing of premises and for securing and designing environments that reduce the likelihood of drunk and rowdy behaviour (e.g. in design and control of the night-time economy, in town-centre management, and by working with transport providers). The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS.	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets
NI 42	Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem	This indicator has the capacity to bring together all aspects of the new drug strategy. Most obviously, enforcement action by the police in partnership with the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) and Drug Action Teams (DATs) can help to reduce the perceptions of drug use and drug dealing in local communities. However, increased treatment effectiveness and improved access to treatment and the new focus upon preventing harm to children, young people and families will also have an impact. Local authorities, working together with a wide range of partners including the Police, health partners and others, have an important role to play in these activities as drug use and drug dealing blight local communities. Success In these areas should be communicated to the general public through local media campaigns. Together these can have a positive impact upon this indicator and on public confidence more widely. The question that feeds this indicator was previously used in the 2006/7 BVPI satisfaction survey and the BCS. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is comparable with the BVPI satisfaction survey but different to the BCS	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 43	Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	This indicator measures the percentage of custodial sentences issued to young people as a proportion of all young people's convictions (given in court only and so does not include pre-court disposals). Custodial sentence rates can vary from area to area, with the courts ultimately responsible for sentencing. However the effectiveness of work by local agencies in providing preventative interventions, and of local community alternatives to custody can be successful in reducing the likelihood of young people's behaviours escalating to a point where custody becomes inevitable. This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for Youth Offending Teams.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 44	Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals	This indicator aims to identify differences in representation within the youth justice system and in order to help in reducing disproportionate representation for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups. It is recognised that, alongside the Youth Offending Team (YOT), other local agencies can play an important role in preventing and reducing disproportionate involvement in youth offending by different ethnic groups. The Home Affairs Select Committee recently recommended that the current YOT indicator is shared at local level with other local authorities to support achievement of the objective. Youth Justice Board (YJB) data currently indicates that in 90 YOT areas, black young people are overrepresented in the youth justice system and of those in 38 areas there is 5% points or more of over-representation. Data cannot be disaggregated from the other proposed indicators on youth justice, so this separate indicator is necessary. This focuses on the overall levels of BME groups of offenders on youth justice disposals, as opposed to first time entrants only, reoffending only or with access to specific services for young offenders. There is also currently a Youth Justice Board set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams to reduce differences in representation. Disposal is defined as reprimands, final warnings, and all court disposals. The full list is as follows: sentence deferred, absolute or conditional discharge, fine, bind over, compensation order, referral order, reparation order, action plan order, attendance centre order, supervision order, community rehabilitation order, community punishment order, community punishment and rehabilitation order, drug treatment and testing order, curfew order, detention and training order, custody under section 90-91 & 226/228.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 45	Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment	The indications are that young offenders' engagement in education, training and employment is a key protective factor against reoffending, and key outcome for young people by itself. It also provides a strong indication of the effectiveness of Youth Offending Teams (statutory local partnerships that include LAs) and their wider partnership arrangements with education authorities and providers This indicator is currently a YJB set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 46	Young Offenders' access to suitable accommodation	This indicator measures a key factor associated with offending for young people in the youth justice system. It also provides a measure of the effectiveness of partnership arrangements between Youth Offending Teams (YOT) and housing authorities and providers. This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board (YJB) set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 5	Overall/general satisfaction with local area	The Government recognises that the quality of place remains a priority to residents and drives how satisfied people are with their local area as a place to live. This indicator will provide authorities and service deliverers with a baseline of local satisfaction which will help them identify and address the sorts of issues affecting how residents feel about their local area.	Baseline data not available. The targets will be based on achieving change on the baseline from the Government's People Survey planned for later in 2008. 11/6/08
NI 6	Participation in regular volunteering	High levels of volunteering are one sign of strong, active communities. Volunteers are vital in supporting the range of activity undertaken by third sector organisations and within the public services. Local government has an important role to play in creating a culture in which individuals are able to contribute to their communities by volunteering. Regular volunteering is defined as taking part in formal volunteering at least once a month in the 12 months before the interview. Formal volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations which support social, environmental, cultural or sporting objectives. The question that feeds this indicator is based on a question previously used in the Citizenship survey. Note that the methodology for the Place Survey is different to the Citizenship survey.	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09

Section 3 – Non-Council Indicators with Targets

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL

This section details the new National Indicators that are not the responsibility of the Council, but where targets have been set by the reporting organisation. The source of the targets has also been included.

National Indicator Theme - Adult Health & Wellbeing, Tackling Exclusion and Promoting Equality

			Future Targets			
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Reporting Organisation
NI 120a	All-age all cause mortality rate - Males	All Age All Cause Mortality (AAACM) supports the following national PSA targets: By 2010, increase the average life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men and to 82.5 years for women. Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth i.e. • Starting with Local Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in life expectancy between the fifth of areas with the "worst health and deprivation indicators" ("the Spearhead Group") and the population as a whole • Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in mortality between the "routine and manual" socioeconomic group and the population as a whole Ultimate success against the national targets will be measured by the life expectancy at birth and infant mortality measures but AAACM is being used in NHS Operational Plans as a proxy to measure progress. AAACM is a more locally relevant measure, closely related to life expectancy and based on the same deaths data, and having the same risk factors and "drivers" for progress.	801.00	767.00	735.00	Primary Care Trust
NI 120b	All-age all cause mortality rate - Females	All Age All Cause Mortality (AAACM) supports the following national PSA targets: By 2010, increase the average life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men and to 82.5 years for women. Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth i.e. • Starting with Local Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in life expectancy between the fifth of areas with the "worst health and deprivation indicators" ("the Spearhead Group") and the population as a whole	579.00	558.00	539.00	Primary Care Trust

			Future Targets			
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Reporting Organisation
		• Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in mortality between the “routine and manual” socioeconomic group and the population as a whole Ultimate success against the national targets will be measured by the life expectancy at birth and infant mortality measures but AAACM is being used in NHS Operational Plans as a proxy to measure progress. AAACM is a more locally relevant measure, closely related to life expectancy and based on the same deaths data, and having the same risk factors and “drivers” for progress.				
NI 121	Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	Circulatory disease is one of the main causes of premature death (under 75 years of age) in England, accounting for just over a quarter of all such deaths in this age group. Reducing mortality rates will therefore make a significant contribution to increasing life expectancy. This is a Department of Health PSA Target: Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.	87.15	83.46	79.92	Primary Care Trust
NI 123	Stopping smoking	Smoking is the principal avoidable cause of premature death and ill health in England today. It kills an estimated 86,500 people a year in England (one-fifth of all deaths) and leads to an extra 560 thousand admissions to hospital. Reducing prevalence is therefore a key priority in improving the health of the population. Stop Smoking Services are a key NHS intervention to reduce smoking in all groups, with particular focus on routine and manual groups. They are part of a programme of action needed to meet the national target to tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by reducing smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less. They are currently monitored through assessment of 4-week smoking quitters.	1769	1769	1769	Primary Care Trust

Category Description: **National Indicators (NIs) - Non HBC; Children and Young People (NIs)**

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets 2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Reporting Organisation
BV197 NI 112	Under 18 conception rate	There is a national target to reduce the under 18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 (compared to the 1998 baseline rate) as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health. (Target shared between the Department of Health and the Department for Children, Schools and Families.)	-35.0%	-45.0%	-55.0%	
NI 116	Proportion of children in poverty	The Government has set itself a challenging target to half the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, and end child poverty by the year 2020. Local Authorities have a key role to play in helping to achieve this ambition. This role includes the delivery of the key public services that are critical to improving poor children's life chances; coordination of activities by key players to reduce worklessness and poverty; the tailoring of solutions to meet needs of local people; and ensuring engagement of individuals and groups at risk of being marginalized.	25.6%	23.6%	19.7%	Department for Work and Pensions
NI 53	Prevalence of breast-feeding at 6-8 wks from birth	To provide an impetus to enhance health and children's support services to mothers to sustain breastfeeding and thus give children a good start early in life.	16.3%	21.0%	26.2%	Primary Care Trust
NI 55(iv)	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception: Line 4	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: ***to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels***. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	9%	9%	9%	Primary Care Trust
NI 55(v)	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception: Line 5	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: ***to reverse the rising tide of***	85%	86%	87%	Primary Care Trust

		obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.				
NI 56(ix)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 9	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: **to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels**. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	24%	24%	23%	Primary Care Trust
NI 56(x)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 10	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: **to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels**. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS	85%	86%	87%	Primary Care Trust

		Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.				

National Indicator Theme - Local Economy and Environmental Sustainability

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets 2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Reporting Organisation
NI 151	Overall Employment rate (working-age)	This indicator measures a local area's contribution towards the aspiration to achieve full employment, and, in combination with the indicator measuring the numbers of people on out of work benefits (152), it will help measure progress on reducing worklessness.	66.8%	67.8%	68.8%	Department for Work and Pensions
NI 152	Working age people on out of work benefits	This indicator will measure progress on reducing worklessness and, in combination with the indicator on the overall employment rate (NI 151), assesses a local area's contribution towards the Government's aspiration to achieve full employment.	20.7%	19.7%	18.7%	Department for Work and Pensions
NI 153	Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing	This indicator will measure progress on reducing concentrations of worklessness within each LAA. It will be particularly useful where local authorities are in receipt of the Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF), eligibility for which was partly determined by the levels of neighbourhood employment deprivation within them. Areas might also wish to consider whether NI 151 or 152 are more appropriate, for example, where the majority of the LAA is made up from worst performing neighbourhoods, or where the gap between the worst neighbourhoods and the rest is not very wide. Some LAAs will not have any areas which meet the 'worst performing neighbourhoods' criterion. This indicator will not be appropriate in those areas. The indicator supports: CLG's strategy for regeneration and renewal, which aims to unlock potential in the most deprived communities through a focus on enterprise and employment; and DWP's employment PSA targets – to improve the employment rate of disadvantaged groups and places. The majority of areas identified by this indicator fall within DWP 'worst wards' and improvements within these places will directly contribute towards the delivery of DWP's worst wards target.	31.0%	28.0%	26.0%	Job Centre Plus
NI 161	Number of Level 1 qualifications in literacy (including ESOL) achieved	Improving basic literacy levels and other skills activities related directly to economic development in which local authorities have an important role.	400	420	445	Learning and Skills Council
NI 162	Number of Entry Level qualifications in numeracy achieved	Improving basic numeracy levels and other skills activities related directly to economic development in which local authorities have an important role.	122	132	134	Learning and Skills Council
NI 163	Proportion of population aged	This indicator is needed because of the important role local authorities have with regard	67.1%	69.6%	72.2%	Learning and

	19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher	to economic development and the key part which skills and qualifications play in supporting economic development.				Skills Council
NI 164	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher	This indicator is needed because of the important role local authorities have with regard to economic development and the key part which skills and qualifications play in supporting economic development.	44.2%	46.0%	48.0%	Learning and Skills Council
NI 166	Median earnings of employees in the area	While Gross Value Added per job can be used in many areas to measure productivity, the geographical scope does not allow it to be used for all local authorities. Earnings per job is a suitable proxy that can, ie measurement of earnings allows all local authorities to monitor a rough proxy for productivity. Used with the employment rate this indicator allows local areas to make a broad assessment of their economic output.	£460.00	£480.00	£499.00	Job Centre Plus
NI 171	New business registration rate	To measure the business start-up rate for each local area. There are clear benefits to local economies of having vibrant start-up markets. It creates competitive pressure and drives up business performances as well as the provision of variety of goods and services.	24	25	27	Job Centre Plus

National Indicator Theme - Stronger and Safer Communities

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets 2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Reporting Organisation
NI 16	Serious acquisitive crime rate	SPI 5.2/NI 16 Serious acquisitive crime rate Number of serious acquisitive crimes per 1,000 population	16	16	15	Police
NI 20	Assault with injury crime rate	SPI 5.3/NI 20 Assaults with less serious injury rate Number of 'Assaults with less serious injury' (including racially and religiously aggravated) offences per 1,000 population as a proxy for alcohol related violent offences	9.03	8.91	8.79	Police
NI 40	Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	This indicator contributes to the Home Office PSA 25: Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol and Drugs. It will drive a reduction in harm caused by the misuse of those drugs known to cause the highest harm to individuals, their families and the communities in which they live. It focuses attention on meeting both the demand for and the effectiveness of drug treatment and reinforces the gains made in the last drug strategy in improving the capacity and the quality of drug treatment. Progress on this indicator will have a wider impact on ill health, crime and social cohesion.	690	725	770	Drug Action Team

Section 4 – Non-Council Indicators without Targets

This section details those non-Council National Indicators that targets have not been set, together with an explanation as to why the targets have not been set.

National Indicator Theme - Adult Health & Wellbeing, Tackling Exclusion and Promoting Equality

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 119	Self-reported measure of people's overall health and wellbeing	Subjective measures of health and wellbeing are important indicators of the general health of the population. The Department of Health through its local commissioners, PCTs, is jointly responsible for delivering health and well-being for local populations with local government (and other agencies) through Local Area Agreements and Local Strategic Partnerships. A metric is therefore required to assess progress on improvements in health and wellbeing. The metric should be self-reported, since the local population is best placed to assess whether their health and wellbeing are improving.	No baseline data available. Collection will be through the Place Survey to be conducted later in 2008.
NI 122	Mortality rate from all cancers at ages under 75	Cancer is one of the main causes of premature death (under 75 years of age) in England, accounting for nearly 4 in 10 of all such deaths in this age group. Reducing mortality rates will therefore make a significant contribution to increasing life expectancy. This is a Department of Health PSA Target: Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.	The PCT has set targets for standardised mortality rates per 100,000 of 136.189, 133.434 and 130.735 for 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11 respectively.
NI 124	People with a long-term condition supported to be independent and in control of their condition	This indicator focuses attention on patient experience against exact national policy aims for people with long-term conditions. Long-term conditions describe people who suffer from a health condition that remains with them for the rest of their life, such as diabetes, asthma or dementia. People with long-term conditions want greater control of their lives, to be treated sooner before their condition causes more serious problems and to enjoy a good quality of life. This means transforming the lives of people with long-term conditions to move away from the reactive care based in acute settings toward a more systematic patientcentred approach, where care is rooted in primary and community settings and underpinned by strong partnerships across the whole health and social care spectrum.	Any targets for this indicator will need to be agreed in conjunction with the PCT and possibly other health agencies. The PCTs priority to date has been to set targets for national indicators that are part of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.
NI 126	Early Access for Women to Maternity Services	All women should access maternity services for a full health and social care assessment of needs, risks and choices by 12 completed weeks of their pregnancy to give them the full benefit of personalised maternity care and improve outcomes and experience for mother and baby. Reducing the percentage of women who access maternity services late through	The PCT has set a target of 95%for 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11. 11/6/08

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		targeted outreach work for vulnerable and socially excluded groups will provide a focus on reducing the health inequalities these groups face whilst also guaranteeing choice to all pregnant women. Completion of the assessment empowers women, supporting them in making well informed decisions about their care throughout pregnancy, birth and postnatally. The national choice guarantees: • choice of how to access maternity care; • choice of type of antenatal care; • choice of place of birth; • choice of place of postnatal care.	
NI 129	End of life care – access to appropriate care enabling people to be able to choose to die at home	To improve end of life care allowing more patients the choice of dying at home *Building on the Best* made the commitment to offer all patients nearing the end of life, regardless of diagnosis, the same access to high quality palliative care so that they can choose if they wish to die at home. This requires effective care pathways to meet health and social care needs and preferences at the end of life.	Any targets for this indicator will need to be agreed in conjunction with the PCT and possibly other health agencies. The PCTs priority to date has been to set targets for national indicators that are part of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.
NI 131	Delayed transfers of care	This indicator measures the impact of hospital services (acute and non-acute) and community-based care in facilitating timely and appropriate discharge from all hospitals for all adults. This measures the ability of the whole system to ensure appropriate discharge from hospital for the entire adult population, and is an indicator of the effectiveness of the interface between health and social care services.	Any targets for this indicator will need to be agreed in conjunction with the PCT and possibly other health agencies. The PCTs priority to date has been to set targets for national indicators that are part of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.
NI 134	The number of emergency bed days per head of weighted population	This is a measure of improved pro-active care of patients, particularly those with chronic conditions. Reducing the number of emergency bed days requires input from a range of stakeholders to avoid admissions and to ensure appropriate time in hospital. There is a clear measure of success and it requires improvements in performance from a range of organisations in health and social care to achieve it.	Any targets for this indicator will need to be agreed in conjunction with the PCT and possibly other health agencies. The PCTs priority to date has been to set targets for national indicators that are part of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.
NI 137	Healthy life expectancy at age 65	People are living longer but healthy life expectancy is not increasing at the same rate. It is clearly desirable for increased life expectancy to be spent in good health. The measure uses a self-reported health assessment, applied to life expectancy data. This is thus in part a subjective measure and the meanings attached by respondents to the categories may have changed over time due to medical advances or other factors. However, it captures the effects of the full range of interventions to improve objective health status on subjective states of health, and thus whether efforts are being appropriately targeted at conditions or behaviours that improve people's lives. The methodology is well-established, with a baseline for local areas of 2001 from census data.	Any targets for this indicator will need to be agreed in conjunction with the PCT and possibly other health agencies. The PCTs priority to date has been to set targets for national indicators that are part of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 143	Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence	The indicator is intended to help improve accommodation outcomes for exoffenders, a key group at risk of social exclusion. It will also contribute to the wider reducing reoffending objective.	Probation Service have set an 80% Cleveland wide target for 2008/9. Only targets 1 year ahead are set. 11/6/08
NI 144	Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or licence	The indicator is intended to help improve employment outcomes for exoffenders, a key group at risk of social exclusion. It will also contribute to the wider reducing reoffending objective.	Probation Service have set an 40% Cleveland wide target for 2008/9. Only targets 1 year ahead are set. 11/6/08
NI 149	Adults receiving secondary mental health services in settled accommodation	The indicator is intended to improve settled accommodation outcomes for adults with mental health problems – a key group at-risk of social exclusion.	Data not available. PCT will work to set targets later in 2008/9. 11/6/08
NI 150	Adults receiving secondary mental health services in employment	The indicator is intended to measure improved employment outcomes for adults with mental health problems – a key group at-risk of social exclusion.	Data not available. PCT will set targets later in 2008/9 for inclusion in LAA refresh for 2009/10. 11/6/08

Category Description: **National Indicators (NIs) - Non HBC; Children and Young People (NIs)**

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 113	Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds	Sexual health is an important public health issue for young people. Sexually transmitted infections are increasing, particularly genital chlamydia trachomatis, the most common STI and particularly among young people. Chlamydia is the single most preventable cause of infertility in women. A reduction in the prevalence of Chlamydia would indicate young people's improved management of their sexual health and reflect an increase in self-efficacy and resilience. A reduction in prevalence would also save public money spent on future infertility. A national screening programme for Chlamydia was included in the Department of Health's National Strategy for Sexual Health and HIV. The programme focus is on offering screening to asymptomatic (i.e. those without obvious symptoms of chlamydia) men and women under the age of 25 in a variety of clinical and nonclinical settings where they would not ordinarily be offered Chlamydia screening. From April 2008 the Chlamydia screening programme will have national coverage.	PCT have set targets of 15% for 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11. 6/11/08
NI 116	Proportion of children in poverty	The Government has set itself a challenging target to half the number of children in poverty by 2010-11, and end child poverty by the year 2020. Local Authorities have a key role to play in helping to achieve this ambition. This role includes the delivery of the key public services that are critical to improving poor children's life chances; coordination of activities by key players to reduce worklessness and poverty; the tailoring of solutions to meet needs of local people; and ensuring engagement of individuals and groups at risk of being marginalized.	
NI 55(i)	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception: Line 1	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: ***to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels***. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within	This is data required to calculate NI 55(iv). A target is not required.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	
NI 55(ii)	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception: Line 2	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: ***to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels***. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	This is data required to calculate NI 55(iv). A target is not required.
NI 55(iii)	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception: Line 3	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: ***to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels***. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	This is data required to calculate NI 55(iv). A target is not required.
NI 56(vi)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 6	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: **to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels**. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy	This is data required to calculate NI 56(ix). A target is not required.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	
NI 56(vii)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 7	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: **to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels**. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	This is data required to calculate NI 56(ix). A target is not required.
NI 56(viii)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 8	The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: **to reverse the rising tide of obesity and overweight in the population, by ensuring that all individuals are able to maintain a healthy weight. Our initial focus is on children: by 2020, we will have reduced the proportion of overweight and obese children to 2000 levels**. The Department of Heath is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity. The Government has sent a clear signal that enabling individuals to maintain a healthy weight is important through the inclusion of obesity as a national priority within the NHS Operating Framework and the Children's Plan. The NHS Operating Framework requires all PCTs to develop plans to tackle child obesity, and to agree local plans with SHAs. It is the Government's expectation that PCTs will seek to work with local authorities to develop these plans, using the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process that will become a requirement from April 2008. If the PCT and local authority agree that there is a sufficient local need to promote maintaining a healthy weight then they can seek to jointly develop a target within their Local Area Agreement that sets out what they will do to achieve this goal.	This is data required to calculate NI 56(ix). A target is not required.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 70	Reduce emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people	The aim of this indicator is to measure hospital admissions by injury type, which will include both unintentional and deliberate injury to children and young people. Given that some hospital admissions with an external cause of injury will be elective admissions, including some for follow-up treatment after an earlier emergency admission, the indicator is restricted to counting only emergency admissions. Some children and young people may have more than one emergency admission with an external cause of injury within a time period.	Any targets for this indicator will need to be agreed in conjunction with the PCT and possibly other health agencies. The PCTs priority to date has been to set targets for national indicators that are part of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.

National Indicator Theme - Local Economy and Environmental Sustainability

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 165	Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 4 or higher	This indicator is needed because of the important role local authorities have with regard to economic development and the key part which skills and qualifications play in supporting economic development.	This was discussed with a contact in the Learning and Skills Council - targets have not yet been agreed.
NI 172	Percentage of small businesses in an area showing employment growth	To show the strength of the small business sector by monitoring employment growth within existing small businesses. Existing indicators measure new business formation and survival rates of businesses, but there is no current measure of the performance within surviving businesses. This indicator looks at the proportion of small businesses that have achieved some employment growth within the year. It is a measure of dynamism within firms and not an indicator of the overall change in employment.	Data not available, unable to set targets, Council will seek to include targets as part of the annual refresh for the Local Area Agreement in 2009/10.
NI 173	Flows on to incapacity benefits from employment	The cross-government strategy on Health, Work and Well-being, led in England by DWP, DH and HSE, seeks to improve the health of working age people and ensure that people with health conditions or disabilities are able to enter, remain in or quickly return to work. The strategy is central to the Government's aspirations of full employment and improved health and well-being for all. We know that work is generally good for people's health and long-term well-being. The Strategy is a recognition that if we are to achieve our aspiration, we need to do more than simply support benefit recipients into employment – we need to help them stay in and succeed in work and to prevent people from losing their jobs and needing to claim benefits in the first place. With the challenges that an ageing population presents it will also be important that workers remain healthy to enable them to work to an older age. Although much work is happening at a national level, we are very conscious that the Strategy will not be successful without the involvement of key players at a local level. Key partners such as LAs, Jobcentre Plus, HSE, NHS trusts, employers and the Voluntary Sector working together locally have the potential to bring about marked improvement in this area. They can, for example, focus on ensuring that workplaces are healthier and safer; the implementation of better sickness absence management procedures; earlier/improved availability of appropriate health interventions; and improved availability of workplace adaptations and return to work support for workers. Local authorities can provide a stimulus for joint working on this agenda at a local level, bringing partners together and focusing their attention. This indicator helps monitor the impact of such activity to reduce the numbers of people leaving work and moving on to incapacity benefits as a result of health conditions and disabilities.	This was discussed with a contact in the Department for Work and Pensions, the lead organisation. Targets have not yet been agreed.
NI 174	Skills gaps in the current workforce reported by employers	This indicator helps understand whether employer skills needs are being met, and is directly related to economic development in which local authorities have an important role.	Targets have not been set for this indicator. Data is beong collected

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
			by the Learning and Skills Council. Data will be collected by the two yearly NESS survey. Data from the 2007 study will be available in 2008.
NI 189	Flood and coastal erosion risk management	To record the progress of local authorities in delivering agreed actions to implement long term flood and coastal erosion risk management (FCERM) plans.	Baseline data being collected during 2008/9 from which targets can be set.

National Indicator Theme - Stronger and Safer Communities

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 15	Serious violent crime rate	SPI 5.1/NI 15 Serious violent crime rate Number of most serious violent crimes per 1,000 population	Cleveland Police have set a target for 2008/9 of -5% agreed in consultation with the district commander and the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership. Targets after 2008/9 have not been set.
NI 18	Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	SPI 11.1/NI 18 Adult re-offending rate Rate of proven re-offending by adults under Probation supervision	Data not available. Probation Service working nationally to develop data and targets. 11/6/08
NI 28	Serious knife crime rate	SPI 5.6/NI 28 Knife crime rate Number of serious violent knife crimes per 1,000 population	Police have decided not to set targets because number of crimes is too small for useful measurement.
NI 29	Gun crime rate	SPI 5.5/NI 29 Gun crime rate Number of gun crimes per 1,000 population	Police have decided not to set targets because number of crimes is too small for useful measurement.
NI 30	Re:offending rate of prolific and other priority offenders	SPI 10.1/NI 30 Prolific and other Priority Offender re-offending rate The change in convictions for Prolific and other Priority Offenders (PPOs) over a 12 month period	Baseline currently being established by the Home Office. 11/6/08
NI 32	Repeat incidents of domestic violence	Activity by police and local partners should be focused on protecting the most vulnerable victims from serious harm. Domestic violence (DV) victims currently have the highest level of repeat victimisation, often with the severity of incidents escalating over time. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARACs) focus on high risk victims of DV as indicated through the use of risk assessment tools. By sharing information, agencies get a better picture of victims' situations and so develop responses that are tailored to the needs and goals of individual victims and their children. Safe information-sharing also allows agencies to manage the perpetrator in ways that reduce risk. The aim of the MARAC is to construct jointly and implement a risk management plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that reduces the risk of harm and to reduce repeat victimisation. The responsibility to take appropriate actions rests with individual agencies; it is not transferred to the MARAC. Local authority services will need to ensure that they have in	Baseline to be established, targets to be set later in 2008/8 when baseline established. 11/6/08

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		place a framework to identify those victims at risk and will need to carry out the appropriate risk assessments when presented with victims of domestic violence and their children. Jointly with the police, services commissioned by local authorities and health agencies will have a primary role to play to ensure that the MARAC is an effective process.	
NI 33(a)	Arson incidents a) Primary fires	SPI 7.1/NI 33 Deliberate fires Number of deliberate (i) primary and (ii) secondary fires per 10,000 population.	Fire Brigade has set targets for the number of incidents of 123, 118 and 113 respectively for the three years 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11. For reporting as national indicators these will need to be calculated as a rate per 10,000.
NI 33(b)	Arson incidents b) Secondary fires	SPI 7.1/NI 33 Deliberate fires Number of deliberate (i) primary and (ii) secondary fires per 10,000 population.	Fire Brigade has set targets for the number of incidents of 649, 623 and 598 respectively for the three years 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11. For reporting as national indicators these will need to be calculated as a rate per 10,000.
NI 34	Domestic violence – murder	SPI 5.4/NI 34 Domestic homicide rate Number of domestic homicides per 1,000 population	Police have decided not to set targets because number of crimes is too small for useful measurement.
NI 36	Protection against terrorist attack	**Short title** CROWDED PLACES **Full title** Reducing the vulnerability of crowded places from terrorist attack	There is no existing data for this indicator. It is an APCS indicator (Assessments of Policing and Community Safety) and will be trialled and evaluated in 2008/09 and as a consequence, it will not be published in APACS or used for assessment in APACS in 2008/09.
NI 38	Drug related (Class A) offending rate	Drug misuse, particularly of the Class A drugs heroin and cocaine/crack is strongly associated with crime and offending. A key delivery strand of PSA 25 is to 'tackle crime and anti-social behaviour associated with drug misuse and reduce the harm caused by drugs to the community, and use the criminal justice system to help offenders engage with treatment'. This indicator intends to measure and drive partnership performance to tackle drug misuse as a key driver of crime and offending, and thereby contribute to an overall reduction in crime and re- offending. Local authorities are a key partner.	Indicator still under development therefore no baseline data and Police unable to set targets. 11/6/08

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 39	Rate of Hospital Admissions per 100,000 for Alcohol Related Harm	To reduce the trend in the increase of alcohol related hospital admissions. Annual healthcare costs related to alcohol misuse add up to £1.7 billion per year. The bulk of these costs are borne by the NHS. Alcohol-related illness or injury accounts for nearly a million hospital admissions per year and they are increasing. The rate of admission increases with age; and the largest increase in the rate of admission is among men and women aged 50 or more. The peak age for alcoholrelated deaths is now around 55-59 for men and women, with between 15,000 and 22,000 premature deaths annually. In 2005, 4,160 people in England and Wales died from alcoholic liver disease – almost doubling in ten years. There are substantial differences in the health consequences of alcohol use between affluent and deprived communities. Deprived areas suffer higher levels of alcohol related mortality, hospital admission, crime, absence from work, school exclusions, teenage pregnancy and road traffic accidents linked to greater levels of alcohol consumption. Areas where young, highly qualified but not very welloff people live experience higher than expected levels of mortality, life lost and admission to hospital (indicating places where alcohol issues are likely to worsen in the future). Much of this harm is preventable – one in eight harmful drinkers will reduce their drinking to within sensible drinking levels if they receive brief advice – reaping economic and health benefits for individuals and communities. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) are considered to be sensitive to the impact of prevention interventions – i.e. when prevention interventions are improved, hospital admission for specific chronic and acute conditions should slow in the short, medium and long term. This indicator will therefore measure the impact of prevention interventions, without creating an additional burden for local healthcare organisation.	Any targets for this indicator will need to be agreed in conjunction with the PCT and possibly other health agencies. The PCTs priority to date has been to set targets for national indicators that are part of Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement.
NI 49(i)	Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks): 1. Total number of primary fires per 100,000 population	The rationale for the indicator is linked to DSO4: "*To support local government that empowers individuals and communities so citizens feel they have a voice and can influence decisions; and promotes sustainable development and high quality services*". The indicator assists in this by measuring the incidence of fire and related casualties, and is therefore a means by which individuals and communities can assess the fire safety support provided by their local fire service as well as supporting performance assessment by the Audit Commission.	Fire Brigade has set targets for the number of incidents of 188, 179 and 170 respectively for the three years 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11. For reporting as national indicators these will need to be calculated as a rate per 100,000.
NI 49(ii)	Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks): 2. Total number of fatalities due to primary fires per 100,000 population;	The rationale for the indicator is linked to DSO4: "*To support local government that empowers individuals and communities so citizens feel they have a voice and can influence decisions; and promotes sustainable development and high quality services*". The indicator assists in this by measuring the incidence of fire and related casualties, and is therefore a means by which individuals and communities can assess the fire safety support provided by their local fire service as well as supporting performance assessment by the Audit Commission.	Fire Brigade has set targets for the number of incidents of zero for each of the three years 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11. For reporting as national indicators these will need to be calculated as a rate per 100,000.
NI 49(iii)	Number of primary fires and related fatalities and non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks): 3. Total number of	The rationale for the indicator is linked to DSO4: "*To support local government that empowers individuals and communities so citizens feel they have a voice and can influence decisions; and promotes sustainable development and high quality services*".	Fire Brigade has set targets for the number of incidents of 2, 2 and 2 for each of the three years 2008/9,

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
	non-fatal casualties (excluding precautionary checks) per 100,000 population.	The indicator assists in this by measuring the incidence of fire and related casualties, and is therefore a means by which individuals and communities can assess the fire safety support provided by their local fire service as well as supporting performance assessment by the Audit Commission.	2009/10 and 2010/11. For reporting as national indicators these will need to be calculated as a rate per 100,000.
NI 7	Environment for a thriving third sector	A vibrant, diverse, and independent third sector is a vital component of a fair and enterprising society. It can help communities to be more cohesive and inclusive, and help individuals to have more say over issues that affect them. In addition, the third sector can help local statutory agencies to address a wide range of community concerns. These issues range from strengthening community cohesion, to increasing environmental sustainability, to tackling many of the causes and consequences of social and economic disadvantage. Local statutory agencies can be influential in shaping the environment in which independent third sector organisations operate. This could be, for example, through their approaches to partnership working, consultation, funding relationships, or in the way that they commission and procure services. Sometimes this influence will be direct and specific, other times diffuse and broad. Taking account of these influences, this indicator is designed to capture the overall contribution made by local statutory agencies to the environment in which third sector organisations operate.	This PI will be collected from a national survey. Baseline measurement will takeplace during Autumn 2008 and a follow-up in Autumn 2010. There will be headline local reports on the baseline in January 2009, and local data available in Feb-March 2009 when targets can be considered.

CABINET REPORT

21 July 2008

Report of: **DIRECTOR OF REGENERATION AND PLANNING SERVICES**

SUBJECT: **CHANGES TO THE TIMETABLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To seek approval to a revision of the timetable for the preparation of the Hartlepool Local Development Framework (LDF) following advice received from Government Office for the North East.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

2.1 The report provides a background to the production of the Hartlepool Local Development Scheme (LDS) which sets out a rolling programme for the Council's proposals for producing planning policy documents over the next three years.

2.2 It explains that, following discussions with Government Office for the North East, it has been suggested by them that the Core Strategy which is the key document in the new Local Development Scheme be delayed to enable:

a) The new procedures contained in the new Town & Country Planning Regulations which come into force on 1 September 2008 and in new Government Planning Policy Statement 12 to be reflected in the process.
b) The evidence based used in the LDF preparation to be thoroughly prepared so it is as robust as possible in the light of experience elsewhere in the country in ensuring LDFs are found to be 'sound'.

2.3 As a consequence the report recommends that the Core Strategy be delayed by approximately six months and that a revised Local Development Scheme

be prepared as soon as possible and submitted to Cabinet for approval at a future meeting.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

3.1 The Local Development Scheme sets out the Council's programme for the preparation of Development Plan Documents forming part of the Development Plan which is part of the Budget and Policy Framework.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

4.1 Non Key.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

5.1 Cabinet 21 July 2008.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

6.1 That recent changes to the Town & Country Planning Regulations be noted.

6.2 That the Local Development Scheme setting out the programme for the Local Development Framework preparation be revised to take account of new Town & Country Planning Regulations and to reflect advice given to the authority by Government Office for the North East.

6.3 That details of the revised Local Development Scheme be brought back to Cabinet for approval.

Report of: **DIRECTOR OF REGENERATION AND PLANNING SERVICES**

SUBJECT: **CHANGES TO THE TIMETABLE FOR THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To advise members that Government Office for the North East has recommended that the timetable for the preparation of the Core Strategy and related documents be delayed to take account of new Planning Policy Statement 12 and the new Town & Country Planning Regulations which come into force from 1 September 2008.

1.2 To seek approval to a revision of the timetable for the preparation of the Hartlepool Local Development Framework, precise details of which will be presented to a future cabinet meeting.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 On 16 February 2008 Cabinet agreed the updated Local Development Scheme setting out a rolling programme for the Council's proposals for producing policy documents over the next three years. The main purpose of the Local Development Scheme is to identify and to highlight the stages in the preparation of planning policy documents particularly with regard to public participation with the community and major stakeholders.

2.2 Whilst the 2008 Local Development Scheme has been agreed by Government Office for the North East officers have continued to have discussions with Government Office for the North East (GONE) to ensure that the documents produced as part of the Local Development Framework are able to proceed smoothly through to the adoption process and so satisfy the ultimate test of the Planning Inspector in finding the document 'sound'. Discussions have also taken place with Government Office for the North East to assess the requirements of new Town & Country Planning Regulations coming into force on 1 September 2008.

3. NEED FOR ROBUST EVIDENCE BASE

3.1 In the light of experience elsewhere in the country there is concern that the evidence base required in the preparation of the Local Development Framework should be as robust as possible. Some Core Strategies have failed to meet the tests of soundness at the Examination stage and others have been withdrawn prior to Examination when it became evident that more evidence research would be required. In some cases the need to withdraw the document prior to, or at Examination stage, has lead to undue delay and additional costs.

3.2 Whilst the Hartlepool Core Strategy work has been informed by recent studies such as the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report, the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and other documents, Government Office for the North East advises that it is essential to have in place additional robust studies to support the selection of preferred options.

3.3 Currently work is progressing on an Employment Land Review and two other studies are being carried out, namely on the Central Area Investment Framework and the Southern Business Zone which will set out regeneration initiatives to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Core Strategy.

3.4 In addition Government Office for the North East strongly advises officers to have in place a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (a requirement under Planning Policy Statement 3) together with an update to the 2005 Hartlepool Retail Study.

3.5 It is anticipated that to have all of this evidence base in place will take a further six months. It is therefore proposed that the Core Strategy and related documents should be delayed until this work is complete.

4. PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT 12 "CREATING STRONG SAFE AND PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES THROUGH LOCAL SPATIAL PLANNING

4.1 Updated Government guidance on the preparation of planning documents has recently been published.

4.2 The new Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) places strong emphasis on a corporate approach to plan making giving significance to the Local Development Framework. PPS12 also reiterates the Government's intention that the Local Development Framework is an essential means of delivering the spatial element of the Community Strategy.

4.3 The Core Strategy remains the principal development plan document as it includes the overall spatial vision and the strategic planning objectives. It is the

delivery strategy which sets out how much development is intended, where it is to be and how it will be delivered.

4.4 Core Strategies must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base and must be the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. The evidence base contains two elements,

- Participation – evidence of the views of the community and stakeholders.
- Research and fact-finding – evidence that the choices made by the plan are backed up by clear facts.

4.5 Core Strategies must be deliverable as evidenced by sound infrastructure planning which can withstand examination and be sufficiently flexible to withstand uncertainties.

5. CHANGES IN THE TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING (LOCAL DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 2008 REGULATIONS

5.1 These new Regulations were laid before parliament in June 2008 and are now in effect. The Regulations set out new procedures for preparing DPDs. The somewhat detailed consultation process under the previous system is to be replaced on 1 September 2008 by a new single statutory consultation stage to take place before the publication of the Development Plan Document.

5.2 The aim of the changes is to ensure that when a Document is at its publication stage there should not be any major changes before the document is formally submitted to the Secretary of State.

5.3 This and other changes to the Regulations mean that the following documents currently contained within the 2008 Local Development Scheme will be affected by a change to the programme of those DPDs currently at varying stages of preparation.

- Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)
- Housing Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD)
- Affordable Housing DPD
- Joint Minerals & Waste DPDs.

5.4 The Core Strategy Preferred Options stage was programmed for July 2008. Given the need to ensure that the evidence base is fully in place (as outlined above) it would now seem appropriate to proceed under the new Regulations. With a re-profiling of the Core Strategy timetable there will be a knock on effect on the Housing Allocations DPD.

5.5 Work is well underway in the preparation of the Affordable Housing DPD with Issues and Options stage consultation having ended on 30 June. It had been intended that the Preferred Options Stage would be published for consultation during August 2008. However with the changes to the Regulations from 1st September 2008 the consultation on Preferred Options stage will need to be replaced by a first consultation of the plan followed by formal submission to the Secretary of State. It will therefore be necessary to amend the timetable to take account of these changes. It is likely that the date of adoption of the finalised document will remain unchanged.

5.6 The timetable for the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents being prepared on behalf of the Tees Valley authorities will need to be amended to reflect the new regulations and agreed between the Local Authorities concerned prior to its indusion in the Hartlepool Local Development Scheme.

6. THE DRAFT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 2008

6.1 In view of the advice of Government Office for the North East it proposed to revise the Local Development Scheme to reflect the changes in the timetable. The revised timetable will take account of the preparation of the required evidence based studies and to reflect the planning procedures under the new regulations. A copy of the revised Local Development Scheme will be brought back for approval by the Cabinet.

6.2 Any Revised Local Development Scheme needs to be formally agreed with the Planning Inspectorate prior to being formally submitted to the Secretary of State.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

a) Notes recent changes to the Town & Country Planning Regulations.

b) Agrees that the Local Development Scheme, setting out the programme for the Local Development Framework preparation, be revised to take account of new Town & Country Planning Regulations and to reflect advice given to the authority by Government Office for the North East.

c) Agrees that details of the revised Local Development Scheme be brought back to Cabinet for approval.

8. CONTACT OFFICER

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CABINET REPORT

21st JULY 2008

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report of: Chief Personnel Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Subject: EQUALITY STANDARD LEVEL 3 VALIDATION AND CHALLENGING COUNCIL SERVICES PROJECT

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek Cabinet's approval to vire funding from the Contingency provision to fund the costs of the Equality Standard Level 3 validation and the Challenging Council Services project.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report provides details of various reports which have been submitted to the Performance Portfolio holder in respect of the Equality Standard Level 3 validation and the Challenging Council Services project. These reports have advised the Performance Portfolio holder that no specific funding has been included in the 2008/09 budget to fund these initiatives. Therefore, the reports suggested that these costs be funded from the Contingency provision. This proposal needs Cabinet's approval.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

Corporate issue and Cabinet need to determine if they wish to allocate part of the Contingency provision to fund the Equality Standard Level 3 validation and the Challenging Council Services project.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Budget and Policy Framework

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet only.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Determine if they wish to allocate part of the Contingency provision to fund the Equality Standard Level 3 validation and the Challenging Council Services project.

Report of: Chief Personnel Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Subject: EQUALITY STANDARD LEVEL 3 VALIDATION AND CHALLENGING COUNCIL SERVICES PROJECT

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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To seek Cabinet's approval to vire funding from the Contingency provision to fund the costs of the Equality Standard Level 3 validation and the Challenging Council Services project.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Detailed reports have been submitted to the Performance Portfolio holder in respect of the Equality Standard Level 3 validation and the Challenging Council Services project and these are attached at Appendices A and B as follows:

- Appendix A – 16th May 2008 report – Challenging Council Services project;
- Appendix B – 16th May 2008 report – Equality Standard Level 3 validation:

2.2 The reports advised the Performance Portfolio holder of the work needed to complete the above projects and the costs of undertaking this work.

3. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

3.1 In respect of the costs of these projects the reports advised the Portfolio holder that no specific funding has been included in the 2008/09 budget to fund these initiatives, the costs of which total £26,500 as summarised below:

- Challenging Council Services project £19,000
- Equality Standard Level 3 validation £7,500

3.2 As Members will recall a total contingency provision of £0.699m has been included in the 2008/09 budget, based on a robust assessment of the specific areas of risks, covering the following areas:

- Hartfields;
- Self Directed Support;

- Extra Care developments at Bamburgh Court/Bramley Court;
- Children and Families Placements;
- Performance and Achievement;
- Car Parking;
- Waste Management;
- Corporate Property;
- Environmental Services – removal of toxic waste;
- School Catering and
- Conservation Area Appraisal.

3.3 A detailed review of these areas will be completed as part of the quarter 2 budget monitoring exercise. Although it is expected that in some areas the existing provision will not be adequate and a strategy will need to be developed to address this issue if there is an overall shortfall in the contingency provision. The Corporate Management Team recognises this risk and supports the proposal to re-allocate £26,500 of the contingency provision to meet the above costs.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 It is recommended that Cabinet determine:

i) if they wish to re-allocate £19,000 of the Contingency provision to fund the Challenging Council Services project; and

ii) if they wish to re-allocate £7,500 of the Contingency provision to fund the Equality Standard Level 3 validation.

APPENDIX A

PERFORMANCE PORTFOLIO

Report to Portfolio Holder

16 May 2008

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report of: Chief Personnel Officer

Subject: CHALLENGING COUNCIL SERVICES PROJECT

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To update the Portfolio Holder in respect of the progress on the Challenging Council Services Project and arrangements towards organising a regional conference to share good practice with all the northeast local authorities. To seek funding for the project for the remainder of 2008/9.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report provides details of the Challenging Council Services Project and makes proposals as to how the project can be funded for the remainder of 2008/9

3. RELEVANCE TO PORTFOLIO MEMBER

Corporate matters

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non Key

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Portfolio Holder only

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Noting of the report and endorse the funding proposal

Report of: Chief Personnel Officer

Subject: CHALLENGING COUNCIL SERVICES PROJECT

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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To update the Portfolio Holder in respect of the progress on the Challenging Council Services Project and arrangements towards organising a regional conference to share good practice with all the northeast local authorities. To seek funding for the project for the remainder of 2008/9.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Last year the Council was successful in raising funds through the Essential Development Support grant fund, which is one of the Improvement Partnership's eight key work streams. One-off funds of £24,000 were resourced to address gaps in Challenging Council Services which were identified through a peer review process undertaken by Doug Feery, an I&DeA/DIALOG consultant, in February 2007. A requirement of the funding was that an event would be arranged to share learning and experience with other northeast authorities.

2.2 The emphasis of the funding obtained was on development activity, which will lead to long-term, sustainable improved capacity for local communities to challenge the local authority about the way it consults on, plans and delivers services. The outcomes of the project are to be shared with other local authorities in the northeast and a one day event has been organised at the Borough Hall on 17 June 2008. The project has recently been recognised nationally as ground breaking work and requests are being made to launch the outcomes nationally.

2.3 The project's funding and therefore its associated activity comes to an end in July 08.

3. PROPOSALS

3.1 In order to continue with the project, one-off funding is needed until March 2009 as a further bid for additional resources from April 2009 will then be made. Whilst it will no longer be necessary to build capacity to the same extent amongst participants, it will be necessary to continue to

- fund external facilitators
- provide translation and interpretation services
- provide accessible transport and premises
- provide refreshments
- pay participants

3.2 In addition, the project requires a significant amount of staff support which can no longer be found from within existing staffing resources.

3.3 It is proposed that funding of £19,000 which is needed in 2008/9 for this project to continue be found from the Contingency Fund. The Corporate Management Team support the proposed use of the Fund for this purpose and have requested that the Portfolio Holder consider and endorse the proposal.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Portfolio Holder is requested to:

a) note the report
b) endorse the funding proposals.

APPENDIX B

PERFORMANCE PORTFOLIO

Report to Portfolio Holder

16 May 2008

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL

Report of: Chief Personnel Officer

Subject: EQUALITY STANDARD LEVEL 3 VALIDATION

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek funding for the Equality Standard Level 3 validation.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report provides details of the requirement to externally validate the declaration of Level 3 of the Equality standard and seeks funding for this.

3. RELEVANCE TO PORTFOLIO MEMBER

Corporate issue

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non Key

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Portfolio Holder only

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Endorse the funding proposals

Report of: Chief Personnel Officer

Subject: EQUALITY STANDARD LEVEL 3 VALIDATION

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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To seek funding for the Equality Standard Level 3 validation.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 The Council has declared itself as having achieved Level 3 of the Equality Standard in 2008/9. A requirement of the Standard is that declarations at Levels 3 and 5 have to be externally validated. Elsewhere on today's Portfolio Holder agenda is the Annual Diversity Report which sets the Equality Standard for Local Government in context.

2.2 The only route currently available for external validation is by achieving the Equality Mark at a cost of £10,500. Funding of £3,000 is currently available within the 2008/09 budget.

3. PROPOSALS

3.1 It is proposed that the external validation be undertaken as originally planned and previously reported to the Performance Portfolio Holder and that the shortfall in funding of £7,500 be found from the Contingency Fund. The Corporate Management Team supports the use of the Contingency Fund for this purpose and have requested that that Performance Portfolio Holder consider the use of funding for this purpose and endorse the proposal.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 The Portfolio Holder endorses the funding proposal.

CABINET REPORT

21st July 2008

Report of: Director of Neighbourhood Services

Subject: NETWORK MANAGEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1 The purpose of this report is to outline the key elements of the Council's first Network Management Plan and to secure the endorsement of this framework document.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

2 Background to the Traffic Management Act 2004 and the duties that it places on Local Traffic Authorities

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

3 This is a Cabinet Decision

4. TYPE OF DECISION

4 Key Decision Test (ii) applies

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

5 Cabinet on 21st July 2008.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

6.1 That the Framework Document be endorsed.

6.2 That any further changes that might be needed to the Framework Document prior to final submission to the Department for Transport, be delegated to the Head of Technical Services acting in consultation with the Neighbourhood and Communities Portfolio Holder.

Report of: Director of Neighbourhood Services

Subject: NETWORK MANAGEMENT PLAN

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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 The purpose of this report is to outline the key elements of the Council's first Network Management Plan and to secure the endorsement of this framework document.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The Council now has a statutory network management duty, under Part 2 of the Traffic Management Act 2004, to secure the expeditious movement of traffic on their network and to ensure that whatever measures they impose do not have a negative effect on the highway network of their neighbouring authorities. How the Council will perform its network management duty across the whole organisation is outlined in the Network Management Plan.

2.2 At a strategic level, this is helping reinforce existing links between transport policy, highways operations and service provisions, whilst balancing the needs of vehicle movement with the needs of other road users, e.g. pedestrians, buses, cyclists, the disabled and freight movements. The Council has also had to appoint a Traffic Manager to provide a strategic overview and to be responsible for undertaking this duty on behalf of the Council and to report on performance to the Department for Transport.

3 CONSIDERATION OF ISSUES

3.1 It is predicted that congestion will increase in future years and that the demands for travel for the residents of Hartlepool will also rise. Indeed, at certain times "key" routes on the network are already operating at full capacity. Accordingly, the Council and its partners will need to manage this demand and this is reflected in the strategies outlined in the Local Transport Plan.

3.2 A well-managed highway network is one which helps to minimise congestion and disruption for all road users and will help to link people to jobs, goods and services in the Borough. Ultimately, the overall aim of the Network Management Plan will contribute towards the priority themes, as set out in the Local Area Agreement, to provide a sustainable transport network for everyone.

3.3 In April 2007, the Government also put in place legislation that empowers their Inspectors to intervene in a Council's operations if it is proved that that Council is not performing its Network Management Duty satisfactorily. This process will be assessed against intervention criteria, for the first time, by late 2008, as part of the Local Transport Plan, Delivery Report submission. The Network Management Plan will form the basis of this submission to Government.

3.4 One of the key approaches to helping people to keep moving will be to make best use of the Council's existing highway network by ensuring that congestion and disruption is minimised by better planning and co-ordinating all streetworks that occur in our Borough

3.5 The draft Plan has been formatted in order to satisfy the requirements of the Department for Transport since it introduced new 'Intervention Criteria' earlier this year to ensure that Council perform this Duty satisfactorily. It is intended to continue to enhance the contents of this framework document before the end of 2008.

3.6 The Plan also highlights the key transport corridors across the Borough which carry most traffic

3.7 The draft Network Management Plan framework document covers the following key elements:

3.7.1 ***Introduction, objectives and purpose of the Plan;***

This section of the Plan summarises the local setting, the composition of the local highway network and the Council's ambitious plans for regenerating the area. It outlines the background to the Traffic Management Act and the purpose of the Plan.

3.7.2 ***Context, local, regional and national requirements;***

In this section, the document outlines the connections between the Government's legislative framework and the joint working arrangements that have been developed both at a regional, sub-regional and local level to develop this framework document.

3.7.3 ***Arrangements for Network Management Duty; the operational responsibilities, organisation structure;***

This is a key element of the Framework Document and it sets out the Council's responsibility for Network Management and how the Council is aligning its systems and procedures to reinforce the co-ordination and planning of all streetworks related activities undertaken on the highway networks.

3.7.4 ***Performing the Network Management Duty; road user needs, co-ordination, systems and procedures;***

This section of the Plan has been formulated specifically to address the assessment criteria which will be applied by the Government next summer. The framework document will be further enhanced over the next few months in the lead-up to the submission in December 2008.

3.7.5 ***Performance and Review; satisfying Department for Transport performance requirements;***

The Council and its Partners are currently working on a performance management framework for the Plan in collaboration with the Department for Transport.

3.7.6 ***Appendices – organisational framework, key contacts, network management hierarchy etc.***

The appendices set out, amongst other things, the key contacts of the Councils and its Partners with regard to the planning and co-ordination of streetworks associated with the Duty and the wider implications of the Traffic Management Act.

3.7.7 The Plan also sets out, amongst other things, how the Council will go about influencing stakeholders and service managers to ensure that congestion and disruption is minimised as far as is practicably possible.

4. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Wherever possible, the Plan's development process has enabled the Council's Highways and Transportation Policies and Delivery Mechanisms to be matched to the current resources. Implementation of Part 4 of the Act in April 2008 has put an immediate pressure on existing resources in terms of both staff and the need to introduce updated computer software. This is the case for both the Traffic and Transportation section, who manage the noticing system, and our own workforce, who will need to ensure that all works they undertake are correctly noticed under the new legislation.

5. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Failure to meet our obligations, set out in Part 2 of the Traffic Management Act could result in intervention notices and/or orders being placed upon the Council from the Department for Transport.

5.2 Any costs associated with interventions would need to be met from the existing resources.

6. RISK IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The Council must embrace the duties associated with Part 2 of the Traffic Management Act in order to fulfil its role as Local Traffic Authority,

otherwise it may be open to a legal challenge from any highway user affected.

6.2 Failure to submit a satisfactory Network Management Plan report through the Local Transport Plan process and receive a positive assessment from the Department of Transport could lead to intervention notices and orders being served on the Council.

7. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 The highway network is used by all sectors of our community. Accordingly, representatives of a wide range of groups and organisations were involved in the consultation exercise formulation of the Joint Local Transport Plan.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 That the Framework Document be endorsed.

8.2 That any further changes that might be needed to the Framework Document prior to final submission to the Department for Transport, be delegated to the Head of Technical Services acting in consultation with the Neighbourhood and Communities Portfolio Holder.

9. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 The Network Management Plan, in its current format demonstrates the Council's commitment to its Network Management Duty and will form the basis of a submission as part of the Council's Joint Local Transport Plan Delivery Report which will be submitted to the Department for Transport before the end of 2008.

10. CONTACT OFFICER

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CABINET REPORT

21st July 2008

Report of: Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: COMMON ALLOCATIONS POLICY

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek Members' approval for the proposed Tees Valley Common Housing Allocations Policy for the operation of Choice Based Lettings, this will operate across the five local authority areas and their partner landlords in the Tees Valley sub-region. The policy will also be used to assist with nominations to other Registered Social Landlords within the Borough.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report contrasts the current Joint Allocation Policy and the proposed Sub Regional Common Allocation Policy to be introduced as part of the introduction of Sub Regional Choice Based Lettings (CBL). The report also provides an analysis of the consultation feedback and discusses the future governance arrangements for CBL and organisational impact.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

This new approach to letting rented property primarily in the social rented sector is very important to meeting the housing needs of the residents of the town in so far as practicable within the existing housing stock.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Test II applies.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet decision 21st July 2008

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Cabinet is recommended to:

a) Approve the draft Common Allocations Policy, as attached at appendix 1, to be adopted from the implementation of Choice Based Lettings.

b) Request that work continues with Housing Hartlepool to develop appropriate joint local arrangements and refocusing of staff resources to ensure the smooth implementation of Choice Based Lettings and the establishment of a Housing Options Centre.

Report of: Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: COMMON ALLOCATIONS POLICY

---

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To seek Members' approval for the proposed Tees Valley Common Housing Allocations Policy for the operation of Choice Based Lettings, this will operate across the five local authority areas and their partner landlords in the Tees Valley sub-region. The policy will also be used to assist with nominations to other Registered Social Landlords within the Borough.

2. AIMS AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

2.1 The aims and objectives of the Common Housing Allocations Policy are:

- To meet the legal requirements for the allocation of social housing as set out in the Housing Act (1996) and Homelessness Act (2002) ensuring that those with the greatest housing needs have those needs met more quickly;
- To let homes in a fair and transparent way through empowering applicants and supporting them to make informed choices about where they want to live;
- To provide improved services for vulnerable people who may find it difficult to apply for housing and offer continuing assistance to them in maintaining a successful tenancy;
- To improve local, regional and national mobility and to encourage balanced and sustainable communities;
- To make efficient use of the social housing stock in meeting housing needs; and
- To assist local authorities in preventing and reducing homelessness.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Members will recall that, at their meeting held on 10th December 2007, Cabinet approved the implementation of the Tees Valley Choice Based Lettings scheme. Choice Based Lettings (CBL) represents a completely new approach to selecting new tenants for social housing properties, making the process more responsive to applicants' needs by allowing them to choose from available properties. The Government has set a target that 100% of local authorities will have a CBL scheme by 2010.

3.2 In order to implement the CBL scheme, it has been necessary to review the Council's existing Housing Allocations Policy, which is currently operated jointly with Housing Hartlepool. This review is required, firstly because CBL moves away from a system where applicants are 'selected' for offers of accommodation

towards one where applicants 'bid' for advertised properties and, secondly, because the introduction of a sub-regional scheme requires all nine partner organisations in the Tees Valley to agree on one common policy.

3.3 The draft Tees Valley Common Housing Allocations Policy, attached at Appendix 1, has been developed by the Tees Valley CBL Partnership. This partnership is made up of the five local authorities and their partner organisations that either own or manage housing stock on the authorities' behalf. The following local authorities and partner organisations are members of the Tees Valley CBL Partnership:

- Hartlepool Borough Council
- Housing Hartlepool
- Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council
- Coast & Country
- Middlesbrough Borough Council
- Erimus Housing
- Stockton Borough Council
- Tristar Homes
- Darlington Borough Council

3.4 The draft Tees Valley Housing Allocations Policy has been drawn up in accordance with Government guidance and to reflect the pattern of housing need in the Tees Valley area. The policy has five bands to assess the housing needs of applicants. All eligible applicants will have their housing needs assessed and will be placed into the relevant band, according to their level of housing need. The policy also identifies applicants who have more than one type of housing need (cumulative needs) and gives them higher priority within each band.

3.5 In order to support the long-term needs of communities and to deliver balanced and sustainable populations, properties will be advertised on a percentage basis to each band to ensure that applicants within all bands have an opportunity to access accommodation. These percentages will be determined to ensure that those applicants with the highest needs (i.e. in the higher priority bands) have the greatest probability of securing accommodation.

4. COMPARISON OF OLD AND NEW POLICY

4.1 The Joint Allocations Policy was introduced under the Housing Agency Agreement in 2004 at the time of stock transfer.

4.2 It has been subject to annual review with Housing Hartlepool and some amendments have been introduced over the years.

4.3 Legislation and guidance concerning the allocation of social housing mean that many of the rules that apply in the present Joint Allocations Policy will continue to exist in broadly the same form within the Common Allocations Policy.

4.4 Details of the main differences between the policies are set out below:

Joint Allocations Policy	Common Allocations Policy
Assessment of applications	
Applications are awarded either a priority group or a points level based upon personal and housing circumstances.	Applicants are placed in one of 5 priority bands based upon their household and personal circumstances.
Priority groups are broadly the same as in the new policy except for: Special Management Priority – which now become Direct Offers Having to leave HBC or HH tied accommodation – Band 3	Band 1+ - Home loss through regeneration Band 1 – Statutory Homeless and Homeless Band 2 – High Housing Need Band 3 – Other Housing Needs and Efficient Use of the Housing Stock Band 4 – No or Low Level Housing Need
Local Connection	
• Applicants with a local connection will be higher placed within each band than applicants without a local connection. The only circumstances in which an applicant from outside of Hartlepool would receive an offer would be if there were no applicants from Hartlepool within the priority band who had made a bid • To have a local connection you must have lived here for 6 of the last 12 months, 3 of the last 5 years, have a close relative here or permanent employment and it would not be reasonable for you to commute.	
Numbers of offers made to applicants	
Non priority applicants receive unlimited offers. Priority applicants receive one offer only before losing their priority.	All applicants may bid for up to 3 properties each week, priority applicants who do not exercise their bids within a reasonable timescale may have bids made on their behalf by an appropriate support agency or sponsor
Allocating a property	
Housing Officers match the available properties to the applicants on the waiting list and select the applicants at the top of the list for an offer.	Available properties are advertised and eligible applicants invited to bid for the properties they are interested in. Housing Officers then select top qualifying applicant
Applicants worsening circumstances	
Applicants deliberately worsening their circumstances have their original points level maintained for one year.	Applicants will be placed at the bottom of the priority band in which they fall after worsening their circumstances.
Disabled Persons Accommodation	
Specifically adapted properties are matched to properties by the Special Needs Team from a register showing applicants needs.	Disabled applicants will bid for advertised properties with a property allocated to the top qualifying applicant with disabilities matching the property's attributes.
Furnished Tenancies	
Allocated by Special Needs Team based upon individual housing circumstances.	Eligible applicants will bid for advertised vacancies.
4th Offer Properties	
If a property is refused on 3 occasions it can be offered to any applicant	Property will be offered to successive bidding applicants until it is accepted.
Quotas	
One in three Housing Hartlepool properties are allocated to transfer applicants.	Quotas will be set for allocations to applicants within each of the bands
Suspensions	

Applicants may be suspended from the list with an annual review where previous history exists of unsatisfactory tenancy, rent arrears or serious criminal behaviour.	Applicants may be deemed ineligible if they have been guilty of serious unacceptable behaviour, rent arrears or serious criminal behaviour; lesser degrees of unacceptable behaviour will be overlooked for offers until they can show an improvement in their behaviour.
Reviews	
All applicants are invited to confirm that they wish to remain on the list on the anniversary of their application.	Applicants who have not bid will be asked if they wish to remain on the list on the anniversary of their application. Active bidding applicants will be assumed to wish to remain on the list.

5. CONSULTATION

5.1 Formal consultation on the draft Tees Valley Housing Allocations Policy began on 11 December 2007 and ended on 4 March 2008. This represented a 12-week period in line with statutory requirements for consultation.

5.2 A consultation plan was devised which incorporated a list of key stakeholders including staff, elected members, tenants, applicants, statutory and voluntary organisations and Registered Social Landlords. Various methods were used including websites, meetings, seminars, newsletters and postal questionnaires.

5.3 The results of the consultation survey questionnaire are detailed in appendix B.

6. GOVERNANCE AND MONITORING

6.1 The Governance of the Sub Regional CBL partnership will have two aspects. Firstly, as part of the sub regional implementation programmes a partnership agreement is in the process of being negotiated. The heads of terms of this agreement will deal with issues including, the term of the partnership, identifying a lead organisation, liabilities, conflict resolution, system development etc. In terms of practical governance the performance of the partnership and of the CBL system itself will be reported through Tees Valley Living Executive. The Partnership Agreement will include provision to refer substantive issues which cannot be resolved by agreement to the Tees Valley Living Executive for resolution.

6.2 There will be the requirement to continue with a working group made up of practitioners from the partners to oversee the operational aspects of the scheme and to ensure its development.

7. TIMESCALE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 All nine partners to the Tees Valley CBL Partnership have reports to their various Cabinets and Boards recommending approval of the policy timetabled during June and July 2008. Following approval by all partners, there will be a 4-month period for configuration of the necessary ICT software. Allowing for an adequate

period of system testing, publicity and staff training, it is envisaged that the scheme will become operational in April 2009.

8. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

8.1 An impact assessment upon the draft sub regional allocation policy has been undertaken on behalf of the partnership by an organisation called "Brighter Solutions" who undertake impact assessments on behalf of Erimus and Middlesbrough BC who are the lead agencies for CBL partnership. The policy has also been assessed by the Chartered Institute of Housing; both assessments were "green".

9. RESOURCE APPRAISAL

9.1 There will be ongoing annual support and maintenance fee for the ICT software necessary to deliver the CBL scheme and provision of £27,000 has been made within existing budgets for this and other associated costs.

9.2 In addition a budget pressure of £75,000 has been included in the current budget review for the establishment of a Housing Options Centre which would act as a hub for all housing related advice including a central point for the operation of CBL

9.3 The location and services to be offered at the Housing Option Centre is still subject to discussion and a further report will be brought back to Cabinet to consider the proposals in detail. The premises currently being evaluated include;

Windsor Offices	Currently fully occupied by HR and fitted out with Occupational Health Centre, existing reception area would need alterations to make it suitable for public use and lacks window space.
Bovis House	Available on a 10yr lease but significant fit out costs – good location but large building only part of premises needed.
39 Park Road	Located close to new town-wide community health facilities and next to employment assistance facility. Room to accommodate up to 20 staff. Large window space but smallest premises.
Park Tower	Ground floor currently not developed, landlord agreed to undertake fit out to requirements needed on a 10 yr lease with this reflected in rent. Located close to new town-wide community health facilities. Window frontage but only part of premises needed.

10. RISK

10.1 The Council would be at risk of reduced ratings within future inspection programmes and the Comprehensive Performance Assessment if it fails to implement policies to promote the Government's choice agenda in housing.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Cabinet is recommended to:

a) Approve the draft Common Allocations Policy, as attached at appendix 1, to be adopted from the implementation of Choice Based Lettings.

b) Request that work continues with Housing Hartlepool to develop appropriate joint local arrangements and refocusing of staff resources to ensure the smooth implementation of Choice Based Lettings and the establishment of a Housing Options Centre.

Appendix A

Tees Valley
Choice Based Lettings Partnership

Final Draft

Tees Valley

Common Allocation Policy

'To provide increased choice in housing to residents in the Tees Valley and help to create sustainable, mixed communities where people choose to live.'

Updated: April 2008

Contents

Section	Title	Page No.
	Glossary of Terms	5
Section 1	**1 Introduction and Background**	7
	1.1 The Tees Valley Sub Regional CBL partnership	7
	1.2 Our Vision for the Service	8
	1.3 Aims and objectives	8
	1.4 The Tees Valley Common Housing Register	9
	1.5 Statement on choice	9
	1.6 Our Commitment to Sustainable Communities	10
	1.7 New Housing Developments	10
	1.8 Equality and Fairness	11
	1.9 Meeting our Obligations	11
	1.10 Advice and Information	12
	1.11 Monitoring	13
	1.12 Information Sharing, Confidentiality and Data Protection	13
Section 2	**2 Joining the Common Housing Register**	15
	2.1 Who can apply?	15
	2.2 Applicants not eligible for council housing or council nomination	15
	2.3 Applications not accepted due to unacceptable behaviour	15
	2.4 Joint applications	16
	2.5 Multiple applications	16
	2.6 Requests to transfer to another home	16
	2.7 Applications from Employees/Members and their close relatives	16
	2.8 How to apply	17
	2.9 Vulnerable applicants	18
	2.10 Homeless applicants	19
	2.11 Changes in circumstances	20
	2.12 Keeping the Register up to date	20
	2.13 Cancelling applications	21
	2.14 Giving false information or deliberately withholding information	21
	2.15 Deliberate worsening of circumstances	22
	2.16 Notifications about decisions and the right to request a review of a decision	22
	2.17 Discretionary reviews of decisions	23
Section 3	**3 Assessing Housing Need**	24
	3.1 Legal background	24
	3.2 Assessing Housing Need and Determining Priorities	24
	3.3 Cumulative needs	25
	3.4 The Priority Bands	25
	- Band 1+ : Home Loss through Regeneration (Decants)	25
	- Band 1 : Statutory Homeless and Homeless Prevention	26
	- Band 2 : High Housing Need	28
	- Band 3 : Other Housing Needs & Efficient Use of Housing stock	30
		31
	- Band 4 : No or Low Level Housing Need	31

	3.5 Reviewing Bands 1+, 1 and 2 3.6 Reviewing Statutorily Homeless Applicants and threatened Homelessness applications 3.7 Making Direct Offers without Advertising	32 32 32
Section 4	**4 The Choice Based Lettings Scheme** 4.1 Advertising Properties on the Choice Based Lettings Scheme 4.2 Accessible Properties for People with Disabilities 4.3 Housing with Care Schemes 4.4 The Bidding Cycle 4.5 Advertising similar properties in the same week 4.6 Property of the Week 4.7 Short-listing and Selection 4.8 Local Connection 4.9 Viewing Properties and Receiving Offers 4.10 Time allowed for Accepting an Offer 4.11 Publishing Feedback on Lettings Made 4.12 Nominations 4.13 Future development of the Scheme	34 34 34 35 35 36 36 36 37 38 38 38 39 39
Section 5	**5 Other Housing Options** 5.1 Private Landlords 5.2 Registered Social Landlords 5.3 HomeBuy 5.4 Mutual Exchanges	40 40 40 40 40
Appendices	**Appendix 1: Head office contacts for partner local authorities** **Head office contacts for partner landlords** **Appendix 2: Policy for Ineligible Applications** 1. Introduction 2. Statutory and Regulatory Guidance 3. Assessing Ineligibility 4. Examples of Unacceptable Behaviour	41 42 43 43 43 44 44

	5. Periods of Ineligibility	45
	6. Notifying the Applicant of the Decision	45
	Appendix 3: Notes on how priority will be assessed	46
	1. Band 1+ : Priority Order for Bids	46
	2. Bands 1 & 2 : Calculating Bedroom Shortage/Surplus	46
	3. Band 2 : Intentionally Homeless	47
	Appendix 4: A guide to property types for eligible applicants	49

Glossary of Terms

Accessible Properties
Accessible properties are homes which have been designed or significantly adapted to meet the needs of people with physical or sensory disabilities.

Applicant
A person who applies to register on the choice based lettings scheme, including tenants of a local authority or a housing association.

ALMO – Arms Length Management Organisation
Council Housing that is still owned by the Council but managed on its behalf by an independent organisation.

Bands
The system for setting out the order of priority in which applicants will normally be considered.

Bidding
Where registered applicants express an interest in an advertised vacancy. In this context bidding has nothing to do with money or contractual rights to the property.

CBL - Choice Based Lettings
A system for letting affordable housing, supported by the government and the Housing Corporation, which allows housing applicants more choice by advertising vacancies and inviting applicants to express interest in being the tenant.

Common Allocation Policy/Common Housing Register
A single set of rules and procedures covering the way lettings to properties will be made, shared by all the partner organisations.

Local Connection
Connections to a particular area within a local authority boundary because of residency, employment, close family or a main source of support.

LSVT – Large Scale Voluntary Transfer
Former Council Housing which has been transferred to a housing association or housing company following a ballot of the tenants.

Priority Band Date
The date when the applicant was placed in a Priority Band, which is a later date than the date on which the application was originally made.

Reasonable Preference Category
The phrase used in the Housing Act to describe those types of housing need that should be given priority in a local authority's allocations policy.

Registration Date
The date the application is received by one of the partner landlord's – this date may be used as a tie-breaker to decide who receives an offer of accommodation.

RSL – Registered Social Landlord
A housing association or housing company registered with the Housing Corporation.

Sub-regional Partnership
A group of local authority areas working together; in this case the Tees Valley area.

Section 1 – Introduction and Background

1.1 The Tees Valley Sub-Regional Choice Based Lettings (CBL) Partnership

This document sets out the housing allocation policy for the Tees Valley CBL Partnership. This represents a completely new approach to selecting new tenants for Council and housing association properties. It also offers applicants other options for meeting their housing needs, if they do not have sufficient priority to be rehoused quickly.

The new policy, which will be shared by the partners, will transform the way housing is let making it more responsive to applicants needs by letting them choose from available properties. As well as offering improved choice the new policy will also:

- Provide a one-stop-shop for housing applicants in the Tees Valley
- Ensure consistency in the way in which applicants are treated by all the partners
- Give help to people needing to move from one local authority area to another
- Help to tackle homelessness and its causes in the Tees Valley region.

This policy has been developed by the Tees Valley CBL Partnership (referred to as 'the partnership' throughout this document). The partnership is made up of the 5 local authorities and their partner landlords that either own or manage the housing stock on their behalf. The following local authorities and their partner landlords have all signed up to the Tees Valley Sub-Regional CBL scheme (sometimes referred to as 'the scheme' in this document) and have agreed to let their vacant properties in accordance with its policy:

- Middlesbrough Council
- Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
- Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council
- Hartlepool Borough Council
- Darlington Borough Council
- Erimus Housing (Large Scale Voluntary Transfer Landlord for Middlesborough)
- Tristar Homes (Arms Length Management Organisation for Stockton-on-Tees)
- Coast & Country Housing (Large Scale Voluntary Transfer Landlord for Redcar and Cleveland)
- Housing Hartlepool (Large Scale Voluntary Transfer Landlord for Hartlepool)

The contact details for all of these organisations are listed in Appendix 1.

As well as the landlords of transferred council housing there are other housing associations and housing companies (sometimes referred to as RSL's) operating in the region. These RSL's were represented in the development of the policy to ensure their views could be taken into consideration. A proportion of their vacant housing stock will also be advertised through the scheme in accordance with this policy and in line with the nomination agreements, which exist between them and their local authority partners.

These traditional RSL's have agreed so far to provide a proportion of their housing vacancies for the scheme, and the partnership will continue to work with them to improve and develop the scheme so as to maximise the number of properties that are advertised to applicants in the future.

1.2 Our Vision for the Service

'To provide increased choice in housing to residents in the Tees Valley and help to create sustainable, mixed communities where people choose to live.'

The partnership aims to ensure that new applicants, and existing tenants applying to transfer to a new home, are provided with a first class housing service, which gives them an active role in choosing a home which best suits their long-term housing needs and aspirations.

We will achieve this through the provision of a comprehensive housing advice service, covering a whole range of housing options across the Tees Valley. Local authorities and housing providers will work in partnership to widen the housing choice that they are able to offer and to support all applicants, including those who are vulnerable, to choose where they want to live.

The partnership is committed to tackling homelessness across the Tees Valley and will continue to review all policies and practices to ensure that they contribute to meeting this aim. The partnership will work together with other voluntary and statutory organisations to share good practice and develop initiatives that will help people find solutions to their housing problems and prevent homelessness wherever possible.

We believe this policy will have a positive impact in the creation of thriving, mixed, safe and sustainable communities across the Tees Valley, through a consistent, co-ordinated and joined-up approach to delivering a high quality lettings service.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

The shared aims and objectives of this policy are:

- To meet the legal requirements for the allocation of social housing as set out in the Housing Act (1996) and Homelessness Act (2002) ensuring that those with the greatest housing needs have those needs met more quickly;
- To let our homes in a fair and transparent way through empowering applicants and supporting them to make informed choices about where they want to live;
- To provide improved services for vulnerable people who may find it difficult to apply for housing and offer continuing assistance to them in maintaining a successful tenancy;
- To improve local, regional and national mobility and to encourage balanced and sustainable communities;
- To make efficient use of the social housing stock in meeting housing needs; and
- To assist local authorities in preventing and reducing homelessness.

1.4 The Tees Valley Common Housing Register

The Common Housing Register (referred to as 'the Register' throughout this document) is a key part of the scheme. The Register is a single list of all the applicants who have applied for and been accepted on to the scheme. People who apply to join the Register will have the benefit of applying to all the partner landlords within the partnership, unless they make clear otherwise. This means applicants need only apply once to be considered for vacancies across the whole of the Tees Valley.

Chapter 2 sets out who is eligible to join the Common Housing Register.

1.5 Statement on Choice

The policy has been drawn up to offer a choice of housing options to the widest number of housing applicants, including those with specialist needs.

Applicants will be given the opportunity to express their choice of accommodation and this choice will be maximised to cover a wide range of housing options, including RSL vacancies, private rented vacancies, mutual exchanges and low cost home ownership options.

The policy meets the statutory requirements for the allocation of social housing by ensuring that reasonable preference is given to those with the most urgent housing needs.

The partnership will advertise the majority of their vacant stock through the scheme and advice and assistance will be given to applicants to allow them to make informed choices about the type of accommodation which best meets their housing needs and aspirations.
The partnership is committed to ensuring that their approach to letting properties is fair, accountable, provides equality of opportunity and maximises the potential for making best use of all the available housing.

The property adverts will include good quality information about the property attributes, together with information about the local neighbourhood, to enable applicants to make informed decisions about which accommodation they want to be offered. The information on the website will also include links to other useful websites.

1.6 Our Commitment to Sustainable Communities

A key aim of the partnership is to create communities that are balanced, safe, inclusive and sustainable, whilst encouraging community cohesion. To achieve this aim, a proactive approach will be adopted where areas have the potential to fail. If the sustainability of a particular location is threatened, the relevant partner landlord will consider all evidence, which may come from a variety of sources including sustainability assessments and the concerns from housing staff, residents and other key stakeholders.

It is important that the partnership has the ability to operate the policy in a way that supports the long term needs of communities, to have balanced and sustainable populations. This will mean that some property adverts may be limited to specific types of tenant, where a sensitive letting is needed or where the balance in a particular area needs to be redressed. This action will only be taken in exceptional circumstances and only when there is clear and convincing evidence.

However dependent on the scale and nature of the issues, one or several properties may be advertised in this way. The relevant partner landlord will retain the evidence as to why this action was taken and the outcomes will be made available when the lettings results are published to ensure openness and transparency.

To ensure that the statutory requirement is fulfilled in letting the majority of vacancies to those in the reasonable preference categories, the partnership will closely monitor lettings that have been made as a result of targeting specific types of tenants.

1.7 New Housing Developments

The partnership is committed to providing high quality homes where people want to live and will continue to provide new housing developments where the financial resources are available. The partnership recognises that newly built properties that are a product of regeneration or restructure schemes may have certain restrictions placed on them when they are let for the first time. This may be dictated by targets set for the development by funders of the scheme and will mean that the property adverts may be targeted at specific groups of tenants e.g. where displaced residents have priority for new housing stock in a particular regeneration area. All lettings in these circumstances will be published to ensure openness and transparency.

1.8 Equality and Fairness

The partnership will ensure its policies and practices are non-discriminatory and will aim to promote equal opportunity by preventing and eliminating discrimination on the grounds of gender, colour, race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, disability, age, HIV status, sexual orientation or marital status. The scheme will be accessible, responsive and sensitive to the diverse needs of individuals and officers will be trained to a high standard in valuing and promoting equality and diversity in the delivery of the lettings service. The partnership will take measures to ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to housing opportunities with the population as a whole.

The impact of the policy will be monitored, to ensure that it promotes equality of opportunity to individuals and minority groups. In order to achieve this, all applicants will be asked to provide

details of their ethnic origin and any other demographic information will be collected when they apply to join the Register.

The partners will ensure that all potential applicants have equality of information about the service and equal opportunity to apply, bid for and receive offers of accommodation. We will do this by:

- Advertising the service widely in a variety of accessible media;
- Providing practical assistance to those who may have difficulty in understanding the requirements of the system;
- Providing practical assistance, in the applicants preferred way, where the applicant may have difficulty completing the paperwork;
- Providing tailored assistance to those who may have difficulty bidding for properties, including placing bids on their behalf, if that is necessary; and
- Monitoring the profile of those who are applying and making bids to ensure that minority and hard to reach groups are actively engaged in the service.

1.9 Meeting our obligations

This policy has been developed with regard to the codes of guidance issued to local housing authorities in England, in exercising the functions under 167(1A) and 167(2E) of the Housing Act 1996.

The partnership will ensure that the policy is compatible with obligations imposed by other existing legislation, in addition to Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996 as detailed below; this list is not exhaustive.

- The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
- The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (as amended 2006)
- The Human Rights Act 1998
- The Freedom of Information Act 2000
- Children Act 1989
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Crime & Disorder Act 1998
- Homelessness Act 2002
- The Equality Act 2006

This policy also takes into consideration the following guidance:

- Audit Commission - KLOE 7: Allocations and Lettings
- Commission for Racial Equality - Code of Practice on Racial Equality in Housing
- The Housing Green Paper - Quality and Choice: A Decent Home For All (2000)
- The Code of Guidance (Allocations)
- The draft Code of Guidance (Choice Based Lettings)
- Shelter's Good Practice Report 'A Question of Choice'

In addition, the partnership will ensure that the policy is compatible with local, sub-regional and regional housing strategies, together with existing homeless strategies across the sub region.

1.10 Advice and Information

A clear summary of the scheme will be made available to all applicants on registration. The full copy of this policy is available on request from any of the principal offices of the partners or it can be downloaded from the website (www.xxxxxxxxxxxx.gov.uk)

Information about the scheme will be provided in a range of formats and languages to applicants upon request, to ensure that all have equality of opportunity in accessing the service.
To ensure that everyone can access the service easily, advice and information will also be provided to applicants through a variety of means, including telephone, interactive website,

scheme guide, targeted mail-shots and in person at any one of the partners' housing service reception points.

Applicants who do not have internet access can visit their local housing office or other locations offering internet facilities e.g. libraries, internet cafes etc.

A free newsletter will be available at the partner landlords' reception points or it can be downloaded from the website. The newsletter will also be posted to applicants who have no means of accessing the scheme e.g. if they live in rural locations and do not have internet access or if they are particularly vulnerable. See section 2.9

Our staff will at all times give impartial advice to all applicants needing help with how to use the service. Staff will also offer a sensitive service to those who are personally vulnerable and may need additional help. We also aim to provide targeted support to those applicants in the priority bands (1+, 1 and 2) to help them resolve their housing needs.

For those applicants that may have to wait a considerable time before being successful in bidding for accommodation, information and advice about other affordable housing options will be provided e.g. other social landlords, private sector renting, low cost home ownership options and mutual exchanges.

Where appropriate applicants will be put in touch with other agencies or departments offering a wide range of housing solutions to those in need e.g. 'Staying Put' services for elderly or disabled people wanting help to remain in their current home, Disabled Persons Housing Service (DPHS) and other Housing Options services across the sub-region.

1.11 Monitoring

To ensure that the aims and objectives of this policy are met and that overall, priority for accommodation is given to those in the reasonable preference categories, the partnership will ensure that robust monitoring arrangements are in place to monitor lettings outcomes.

Applicants' satisfaction levels will also be monitored in order to identify any improvements to the scheme in terms of ease of access to the service and the quality of information and advice they receive. This will include measuring the satisfaction of minority groups and others who are considered hard to reach, and taking action where necessary to ensure good levels of satisfaction with services are achieved.

The outcomes of lettings will also be monitored to ensure that all minority and hard to reach groups have equality of opportunity in accessing the scheme and that lettings are broadly proportionate to the profile of communities.

1.12 Information Sharing, Confidentiality and Data Protection

The partners will continue to build upon the existing information sharing protocols that are in place within their local authority boundaries and where appropriate, these protocols will be developed further across the sub region to ensure consistency in sharing information with other statutory and voluntary organisations.

All information received relating to an applicant's housing application will be treated as confidential in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. Information will only be shared in accordance with each partner's Data Protection registration and the consent given by applicants as part of the application process. Information will not be given to third parties unless consent has been given by the applicant; however consent will not be required where there is a public safety interest.

Where an applicant's disability or their ethnicity means that they have difficulty communicating directly themselves, their informed consent will be obtained before using advocates or interpreters to communicate on their behalf.

Section 2 – Joining the Common Housing Register

2.1 Who can apply?

Anyone over the age of 16 years can apply to have their housing need registered. They do not need to have an existing connection with the Tees Valley area although in most cases priority for lettings will be given to local applicants (see section 4.8). However, applicants aged 16 and 17 years will not normally be considered for vacancies unless there is a statutory duty to provide housing for them and there is a suitable support package in place to help them sustain the tenancy. Applicants aged 16 and 17 years will have their housing and support needs assessed jointly with other agencies to ensure they are suitable to be tenants.

At the start of the new Register, all existing applicants who want to participate in the scheme will be re-registered.

2.2 Applicants not eligible for council housing or council nomination.

Applicants on the Register who wish to bid for council owned properties or be nominated by a council to be a tenant of a housing association need to meet the requirements of section 160A of the Housing Act 1996. This deals with the immigration status of people who have come to the United Kingdom from abroad. The Allocation of Housing Regulations 2002 set out who is eligible for assistance.

People who are not eligible to apply for housing under section 160A of the Housing Act 1996 (and any subsequent legislation) will not normally be considered for vacancies under this scheme. However, applicants who are disqualified from housing under section 160A of the Housing Act 1996 can be registered and considered for offers of accommodation outside this scheme by Registered Social Landlords, provided they have the financial means to maintain rent payments and are not guilty of any behaviour which would make them unsuitable to be a tenant.

2.3 Applications not accepted due to unacceptable behaviour

Under s.160A (7) of the Housing Act 1996, any applicant (or a member of their household) who is guilty of unacceptable behaviour serious enough to make them unsuitable to be a tenant, can be refused registration. In most circumstances this means anti-social behaviour towards neighbours or significant rent arrears over a long period of time. Applicants in these circumstances will be assessed according to the current legislation and statutory guidance.
Note: Applicants who have a history of less serious unacceptable behaviour e.g. low-moderate rent arrears, will be accepted to allow them to participate in the scheme; however until a positive change in behaviour can be demonstrated, they will be overlooked for offers of accommodation where there are other competing applicants with a similar level of need and they have a record of good behaviour.

The full policy for dealing with applicants who have a history of unacceptable behaviour is attached as Appendix 2.

2.4 Joint applications

Joint applications will be accepted, provided all applicants are eligible, aged 16 or over and intend to occupy the property together as their only or main home. The joint application will be assessed and placed in a priority band using the details of the household with the greatest housing need. The housing needs of joint applicants will be considered in assessing cumulative needs. See section 3.3

2.5 Multiple applications

Multiple applications are not allowed. If an application is already registered, the applicant must decide which application they want to keep. The other application will be deleted. This will also apply to people who are registered as the main applicant on more than one application, including any joint applications.

2.6 Requests to transfer to another home

Existing council or housing association tenants can apply to move and will have their priority assessed in the same way as other applicants. However, some transfer moves are exempt from the requirements of Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996 and will be dealt with separately. This includes assignment or succession by relative and mutual exchanges (i.e. assignment by way of an exchange of tenancies).

2.7 Applications from Employees / Members and their close relatives

Applications can be accepted from employees, elected members, board members and their close relatives, provided they are eligible to apply and subject to the rules in Schedule 1 of Housing Act 1996. Applicants must disclose any such relationship at the time of applying. In order to ensure transparency and impartiality, employees, elected and board members must not attempt to apply any undue influence in the handling of their application or an application from friends or close relatives. In these circumstances approval must be given prior to an offer of accommodation being made, in accordance with the procedures of the relevant partner landlord.

2.8 How to apply

We will make it easy for applicants to join the Register by completing only one form to be considered by all the partner landlords. This can be done on-line by accessing the website or by completing an application form available from any of the partner landlords' offices. Advice and support in completing the form can be provided on request, particularly for those who would have difficulty in completing the form because of a disability or a low level of literacy. A member of staff will work through the questions on the form with the applicant and if necessary write down the answers they give.

When applying to register, applicants will be asked to provide two forms of identification e.g. a driving license, passport or bill from an electric, gas or water supplier. Applicants will also be asked to sign a declaration of consent to allow enquiries to be made about their eligibility for housing and level of priority.

Where applicants are unable to provide identification information, then their named advocates or support agency will be contacted. Applicants will be asked to sign a declaration of consent to allow advocates to act on their behalf.

Existing or previous tenants may be asked to provide a reference from their current or previous landlord. Alternatively, a character reference may be requested from a professional person who has known the applicant for at least 2 years, if the applicant has not previously held a tenancy.

The purpose of the application form is to correctly identify the priority band and establish whether the applicant has any needs that require additional support and help in applying for housing. See section 2.9

On registration, applicants will be written to and given:

- Their Registration Date
- The Priority Band they have been awarded
- A Priority Band Date if different from the registration date (for those in Bands 1+, 1, and 2)
- Their Username and Password for the website

Applicants must check the accuracy of this information as it will be used to decide their priority for receiving an offer of housing.

The applicant's **Registration Date** is the date the application is received by the partner landlord and the **Priority Band Date** is the date an application is moved up to one of the priority bands where a housing needs assessment concludes they are entitled to reasonable preference. See section 3.

If an application is moved down a band as a result of changed circumstances, the original registration date will be used for those moving to Bands 3 or 4 and the date the assessment is concluded will be used as the priority band date for those moving to Bands 1 or 2.

All applicants will be sent a summary of the scheme and information about other housing options available to them. The scheme summary includes:

- How to find out about available homes
- How applicants are banded
- How to bid for advertised properties
- How the selection process works
- Who to contact for advice and information
- What checks will be made before an offer is confirmed
- The type of property for which they will be eligible
- An indication of how long they are likely to wait for an offer
- The right to request a review of decisions and any facts of the case that are relevant to the review decision

2.9 Vulnerable Applicants

A key objective of the partnership is to provide improved services for vulnerable people who may find it difficult to apply for housing and to offer them continued assistance by identifying suitable support packages to help them maintain a successful tenancy.

The application form is designed to help the partner landlords identify vulnerable individuals, their preferred method of contact, their preferred accessible format and language and what level of assistance is currently available and from which organisations. This information will be used to help the partner landlord decide what level of support they are likely to require. Example of the types of people who may have difficulty in accessing the scheme include: older people; young people who may be at risk; people with literacy problems; people with learning difficulties; people who are subject to substance misuse (drug or alcohol); people with mental health problems; people with physical disabilities or sensory loss; people who are sleeping rough; people who are facing a crisis in their lives (victims of domestic violence or hate crimes); people whose first language is not English; the gypsy and traveller community;

Where a vulnerable applicant identifies a named advocate on the application form, they must give informed consent to allow the advocate to act on their behalf. This consent will enable the advocate to bid on suitable properties on behalf of the applicant and will allow them to give or receive information. An advocate could be a friend, relative, member of the community or a professional from a statutory or voluntary organisation.

An application from a vulnerable individual may be submitted and deferred until the joint assessment between the partner landlord and the organisation working with the individual concludes that they are ready for independent living or until a suitable support package has been identified.

The review of the scheme will highlight applicants that are not bidding and this will be used as an indicator to identify vulnerable applicants who may need additional support or assistance.

A list of vulnerable applicants will be retained by the individual partner organisations and a free copy of the weekly newsletter will be sent to those that have requested this method of contact.

The IT system will automatically place bids on suitable properties on behalf of vulnerable applicants who have been highlighted as requiring this facility. The individual's assessed needs and requirements will be identified in deciding which properties are suitable.

2.10 Homeless Applicants

A key objective of the partnership is to assist the local authorities in preventing and reducing homelessness by providing a range of housing options through CBL.

Where an applicant presents as literally homeless or threatened with homelessness, robust advice and information will be provided at the first point of contact and every effort will be made to resolve their housing situation.

If an applicant is assessed as homeless and found to be statutorily homeless, eligible for assistance, in priority need and not intentionally homeless, within 28 days, they will be placed in Band 1 and will be entitled to one reasonable offer of accommodation, which will be made in accordance with sections 193(7) and 202 of the Housing Act 1996, meaning that the offer will be made in writing and will be subject to the right of appeal. Applicants who are statutorily homeless will be frequently reviewed to ensure they are bidding on the scheme. If applicants have not been bidding, their officer will contact them at a suitable period of time to establish why they have not been participating and to address any need for further advice or assistance to enable them to participate effectively in the scheme. The partnership reserves the right to place bids on behalf of statutorily homeless applicants after an **8 week period** in order to discharge the homeless duty, where a number of suitable vacancies have been advertised and bids have not been made.

Applicants who are assessed as statutorily homeless and in temporary accommodation may be given a direct offer when the temporary accommodation in the district is near to capacity.

If an applicant is assessed as homeless or threatened with homelessness **after 28 days** but within a **90 day** period, the relevant partner landlord will explore a number of options to prevent homelessness from occurring. Applicants in these circumstances will be placed in Band 1 as a homeless prevention category where the assessment concludes that there would be a statutory homeless duty. Applicants in this category will be frequently reviewed to ensure they are bidding on the scheme. If the applicant has not been bidding, the officer will contact them to establish why they have not been participating and to address any need for further advice or assistance to enable them to participate effectively in the scheme. A homeless application could be completed at a later stage if the applicant's housing need is not resolved.

Applicants who have made themselves intentionally homeless or who have been assessed as non priority homeless will be entitled to reasonable preference; the same will apply to those who are no longer owed the main homeless duty as a result of turning down a reasonable offer of accommodation that was made in writing and subject to the right of appeal; applicants in these categories will be placed in Band 2.

Note: Applicants who have made themselves intentionally homeless as a result of deliberately worsening their own circumstances may be removed from the Register or overlooked for offers of accommodation for a period of 6 months. See section 2.15 and Appendix 3

2.11 Changes in Circumstances

It is the responsibility of the applicant or their advocate to notify the Register of any change in circumstances that could affect their application. The application will be re-assessed on the basis of their changed circumstances and placed in the band which reflects their current housing need.

2.12 Keeping the Register up to date

All applicants who have not bid for any properties within a 12 month period will be contacted and asked if they want to remain on the Register. Applicants in Bands 1+, 1 and 2 will be reviewed on a more regular basis to ensure they are not having difficulties with the scheme and to check that they are bidding for suitable properties as they come up. See section 3.5

2.13 Cancelling Applications

If an applicant does not respond to the review letter in the given time period, they will be notified in writing that their application has been cancelled. The application will be re-instated provided the applicant makes contact with the relevant partner landlord within 28 days of being notified that their application is being cancelled.

Applications will only be cancelled in the following circumstances:

- A request has been received from the applicant (or their named advocate)
- There is no reply to the review letter in the given time period
- The applicant has been rehoused
- Notification has been received from an executor or personal representative that the applicant is deceased and s/he was the sole applicant
- The applicant's property has been purchased through Right to Buy or Right to Acquire
- An applicant has been assessed as ineligible and refused registration on grounds of their behaviour (see appendix 2)
- It is discovered that the applicant has given false or misleading information in their application.

Applicants will be informed of the reason/s why their application has been cancelled and informed of their right to request a review of the decision. Where a sole applicant is deceased, the executor or personal representative will be contacted where this is known.

2.14 Giving False Information or Deliberately Withholding Information

It is a criminal offence for anyone applying for housing from a housing authority to knowingly or recklessly give false information or knowingly withhold information which is relevant to their housing application (Section 171 of the Housing Act 1996).

Anyone found guilty of such an offence may be fined of up to £5,000 and could lose the tenancy if they have been rehoused as a result of providing false information or deliberately withholding information.

Applicants, who are found to have made fraudulent claims in this way, will be removed from the Register for a period of 12 months, after which a fresh application can be made. This decision will be subject to review and the applicant (or their named advocate) will be informed in writing of the decision and of their right to request a review of that decision in writing.

The partnership will consider taking action against a professional organisation that knowingly or recklessly provides false information or deliberately withholds information on behalf of an applicant they are representing.

2.15 Deliberate Worsening of Circumstances

Whilst the Policy is intended to make sure that those with urgent housing needs are rehoused more quickly, it does not want to reward applicants who deliberately worsen their housing circumstances in order to get into a higher band; each case will be assessed individually.

Any applicant who deliberately worsens their housing circumstances will be given a lower priority than other applicants with a similar banding. This means that an applicant will be overlooked for an offer of accommodation if there are other applicants within the same Priority Band with a similar level of need but who have not deliberately worsened their housing situation regardless of their registration date. Any applicant overlooked for an offer of accommodation in this way will be notified that their priority within the band has been reduced for 6 months, after which time the application will be reassessed. This decision will be subject to review and the applicant (or their named advocate) will be informed in writing of the decision and of their right to request a review of that decision in writing.

2.16 Notifications about Decisions and the Right to a Statutory Review of a Decision

Applicants have the following rights concerning decisions about their housing application:

- The right to be notified in writing of any decision not to be registered on the scheme because of unacceptable behaviour serious enough to make them unsuitable to be a tenant.
- The right to be notified in writing of any decision not to be registered on the scheme because of immigration control, within the meaning of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1996.
- The right to be notified in writing of any decision not to give an applicant any preference under the scheme because of unacceptable behaviour serious enough to make them unsuitable to be a tenant.
- The right, on request, to be informed of a decision about any information which is being taken into account in considering whether to make an offer of accommodation.
- The right, on request, to request a review of a decision in respect of any of the above. The applicant will also be informed of the decision in respect of the review and the grounds for that decision.

Applicants will be notified of these rights in writing whenever a decision is made that affects their registration or status to receive offers of accommodation and they will be informed of their right to submit further information, which may assist the partner landlord in reviewing their case.

The review will be carried out by the partner organisation that received the original application. The person carrying out the review will be of senior rank to the person that made the original decision and will have had no previous involvement in the original decision.

2.17 Discretionary Reviews of Decisions

The partnership reserves the right to carry out non statutory reviews in the following circumstances:

- Applicants who disagree with the band in which they are placed
- Overlooking applicants for offers because of their unacceptable behaviour

- Overlooking applicants for offers because they have deliberately worsened their circumstances or have made themselves intentionally homeless
- Refusal to give a second direct offer
- To review applicants' circumstances, which are not covered by the lettings policy.

The review will be carried out by the partner organisation that received the original application. Discretionary reviews will be undertaken by a senior officer who was not involved in the original decision; this could be in conjunction with information provided by other statutory or voluntary advice agencies.

Section 3 – Assessing Housing Need

3.1 Legal Background

In framing this policy and to ensure that those in greatest housing need are given preference for an allocation of accommodation, the partnership has considered the categories of people that must be given reasonable preference by local authorities, as set out in s167(2) of the Housing Act 1996 and the Homelessness Act 2002. These are:

Reasonable Preference

(a) People who are homeless including people who are intentionally homeless and those who are not in priority need

(b) People occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions

(c) People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to disability

(d) People who need to move to a particular locality in the district of the housing authority, where failure to meet that need would cause hardship (to themselves or to others)

In addition, section 167(2) gives housing authorities the power to frame their allocation schemes so as to give additional preference to particular descriptions of people who fall within the reasonable preference categories and who have particularly urgent housing needs.

To ensure that local priorities are met, the scheme may provide for other factors, other than those set out in section167 (2) of the Housing Act 1996 in determining which categories of people are to be given preference for an allocation of accommodation within the scheme, providing they do not dominate the scheme at the expense over those listed in the statutory preference categories as listed in 167(2).

The partnership will ensure that monitoring arrangements are in place in order to monitor lettings outcomes and will review the policy in order to ensure that it meets our key aims and our legal duties.

3.2 Assessing Housing Need

The scheme has been drawn up in accordance with government guidance and to reflect the pattern of housing need in the Tees Valley area.

The scheme has 5 Bands to assess the housing needs of applicants. All eligible applicants will have their housing needs assessed and will be placed in the relevant band, according to their level of housing need. The applicant's date of registration will be recorded and in the case of those in Bands 1+, 1 and 2, the date they entered into the relevant band.

The scheme also identifies applicants who have more than one type of housing need (cumulative needs) and gives them higher priority within each band.

3.3 Cumulative Needs

In Bands 1+, 1 and 2 cumulative housing need is taken into account for both single and joint applications. This means that greater priority for an offer of accommodation will be given to those

applicants qualifying under more than one category. Applicants qualifying under more than one type of need will be highlighted in the short-list and considered before applicants registered with only one housing need category; this means that priority for the offer could be given to an applicant who is ranked further down the short-list.

3.4 The Priority Bands

Applicants will be assessed and given a priority band in accordance with the following categories of housing need:

Band 1+: Home loss through regeneration (Decants)

A People losing their home due to a recognised regeneration scheme within any one of the local authorities within the sub-region.

- This includes council tenants, registered social landlord tenants, private tenants and owner-occupiers living within the boundary of a defined regeneration area who are required to move home.

- People living-in with the main householder/s who require their own accommodation, provided they have lived there, as their sole or main home, for at least 12 months. Proof of residency will be requested e.g. bank statements, verification of housing benefit or council tax records.

Additional information on priorities and the selection process is given in Appendix 3.

Band 1: Statutory Homeless and Homeless Prevention

A People assessed as statutorily homeless and in priority need

- People who have been accepted as statutorily homeless and in priority housing need and where the main homeless duty is owed (part 7 of the Housing Act 1996). A direct offer may be made where there is an urgent need because of an imminent risk of violence e.g. domestic violence or hate related crime. The risk of violence must be substantiated by a professional body that is supporting the applicant e.g. police or 'My Sister's Place'.

B People threatened with homelessness after 28 days and within 90 days

- Applicants who are at risk of homelessness after 28 days but with 90 days, providing an assessment concludes that there would be a statutory homeless duty as defined by law, should a homeless application be taken at a later stage.

C People leaving prison or HM armed forces

- People leaving prison who are homeless and assessed as institutionalised and who have a local connection to one of the local authorities in the Tees Valley area. The partners reserve the right to use discretion in the range of choice permitted to people leaving prison where this is justified by the type of offence committed.

- People leaving HM armed forces who are homeless and assessed as institutionalised and who have a local connection to one of the local authorities in the Tees Valley area.

D People who need to move on urgent medical grounds

- Applicants who have been assessed as requiring suitable alternative accommodation because their medical condition and/or disability is having a significantly detrimental affect on their ability to live independently at home.

Examples include:

- People in hospital who cannot be discharged because no suitable accommodation is available.

- People with a serious and debilitating medical condition which is affected by living in their existing home.

- People with a physical or sensory disability which seriously affects their mobility around the home and who have requested a move as an alternative to home adaptations.

- People with a severe and enduring mental health problem whose Care Plan Approach (CPA) identifies a need to move to a particular locality in order to receive care and support.

E People who need to move on welfare grounds

- Applicants with care or support needs, or other social needs which may or may not require ongoing care and/or support.

  Examples include:

  - People assessed as ready for independent living who need to move as part of an agreed plan to re-integrate into the community e.g. people leaving supported and temporary housing projects.

  - People with learning disabilities who are assessed as having to move in order to receive care and support or where their current housing is having a detrimental affect on their quality of life and ability to live independently.

  - A household with a child in need (as defined in the Children Act 1989), where a formal referral has been made by Social Services with the aim of safeguarding the welfare of the child or children.

  - Children leaving the care of the local authority under the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000.

  - Adoptive parents or prospective adoptive parents who need to move due to their current accommodation being unsuitable or who need to move to a different location to safeguard or promote the well-being of the child or children they have adopted or are planning to adopt.

  - People leaving local authority care following a referral from social services e.g. people leaving rehabilitative care to return to independent living.

  Note: It may be necessary to defer offers where a suitable care and support package needs to be put in place or until the applicant's support needs have been assessed.

  The partners reserve the right to use discretion in the range of choice permitted to people in this category, where this is in the interests of sustainable and balanced communities.

F People living in unsafe or insanitary housing conditions (as defined by the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS)) and there is a high risk of harm

- People who are occupying private rented accommodation and where the local authority's risk assessment has concluded that the property is uninhabitable and it has a duty to take action.

  In such cases all other housing options will be explored whilst the local authority enters into negotiations with the landlord about carrying out repairs to the property. If the applicant has not been successful on the scheme after the repairs are completed, they will normally be expected to return to the property. If the applicant does not return to the property s/he will be placed in the Priority Band as if they had returned to it.

Note: The partnership will consider owner occupiers under this category if they are elderly, disabled or mentally ill and their property is uninhabitable because it has fallen into serious disrepair and they are incapable of repairing it; this is subject to them not having the income or capital to resolve their housing situation. The relevant partner landlord will involve other professional organisations in carrying out a full needs assessment in resolving the applicant's immediate and long term housing needs.

Examples of unsafe or insanitary housing conditions:

- electrical defects that pose a safety risk
- excessive damp which is affecting the applicant's health
- fire risk
- an infestation of pests which affect the applicant's health and/or safety

Band 2: High Housing Need

A People assessed as intentionally homeless or non priority homeless or no longer owed the main homeless duty

- People who have been assessed as intentionally homeless or non-priority homeless as defined by the Housing Acts.

  ***Note**: In some cases, where applicants have made themselves homeless as a result of unacceptable behaviour, which makes them unsuitable to be a tenant as defined by legislation, they will be removed from the Register altogether or overlooked for offers of accommodation. Refer to Appendices 2 and 3.*

- People who are no longer owed the main homeless duty as a result of turning down a reasonable offer of accommodation that was made according to sections 193(7) and 202 of the Housing Act 1996.

B People who need to move due to a high medical need

- People who have been assessed as having a medical condition or a disability where a move to suitable alternative accommodation would significantly improve their health e.g. frail elderly people who need single level accommodation, or need the support of a resident or mobile warden service.

- People with a medical condition or disability who are assessed as having to move in order to receive care or support will be allowed to bid for homes with an additional bedroom in order to provide sleep-in for a carer, providing the property is not needed to meet the needs of a larger household.

C People living in overcrowded conditions and are 3 or more bed spaces short of requirements.

- Overcrowding is assessed on the number of people within the household and according to the best use of bedrooms and sleeping spaces available. See Appendix 3

  A home visit will be carried out by the relevant partner landlord to verify the overcrowded conditions, prior to the applicant being placed in this band.

D Social housing tenants of the partner landlords that are under-occupying a house by 2 or more bedrooms

Applicants can only bid for properties that fit their household's identified housing need. (See Appendix 3)

E People with a child or children under the age of 10 or women who are 28+ weeks pregnant, occupying accommodation above ground floor level

- Households with a child or children under the age of 10 occupying flats above ground floor level, provided that the flat is the child's sole or principal home and the living accommodation is on floors 1 to 3. Households with women who are at least 28 weeks pregnant are included.

- Households with a child or children under the age of 14 living in multi-storey flats, provided that the flat is the child's sole or principal home, and where the living accommodation is on the 4th floor or above.

Reasonable preference will not be given when the property occupied is designated as suitable for families at a local level e.g. maisonettes

F People who need to move on hardship grounds

- People who need to move to a particular locality within the sub region in order to take up an offer of employment, education or training, or to be nearer to family or friends in order to give or receive support, providing it is unreasonable to expect them to commute to their place of work from their existing home.

Applicants will need to provide evidence of their housing need e.g. a letter from their employer or a health professional. Applicants in this category will not need to have a local connection with a local authority in the Tees Valley area.

G Young people at risk

- Young people under the age of 25 who are assessed as involved with or at risk of sexual exploitation, substance misuse or offending. The risks must be substantiated by a professional organisation that is supporting the applicant.

The applicant must accept the support package offered and show a willingness to change their behaviour before being placed in Band 2.

H People sharing facilities with persons not of the same household

- People sharing facilities with other people who are not members of the same household e.g. people living in houses in multiple occupation or bed & breakfast. Shared facilities may include a kitchen, bathroom, living room and w.c.

Note: gypsies and travellers will be considered under this category if they are sharing outside communal facilities e.g. w.c. or showers

Band 3: Other Housing Needs & Efficient Use of the Housing Stock

A People leaving 'tied' accommodation within the sub region

- People who work for the partner landlords participating in the scheme and have accommodation provided as part of their terms of employment. For example, resident sheltered housing wardens or school caretakers. The letting agreement or employment contract must state that the accommodation will end when the employment ends, which means that the tenancy is insecure.

An exception to this rule will be displaced agricultural workers who fall within Section 27 of the Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976 as defined by the Code of Guidance – Allocations.

Eligible applicants will be moved to Band 1 whilst prevention measures are pursued, once the employer has given formal notice in writing that the accommodation tied to the employment is ending due to no fault of the applicant and providing they would appear likely to be owed the full homeless duty.

If an employee has died and the tied tenancy has to come to an end, the remaining household will be placed in Band 1, providing the needs assessment concludes that the full homeless duty would be owed.

B People eligible to succeed/assign to a partner landlord tenancy and who have a need or expressed wish to move to alternative accommodation

- People who are eligible to succeed to or be assigned a tenancy but have expressed a wish to move to alternative accommodation as the property is not suitable for their needs because of its size or type.

Eligible applicants will be moved to Band 2 if they are occupying a house with 2 or more surplus bedrooms.

C Relationship breakdown or divorced partners with shared child care

- People following a relationship breakdown and others who have shared access to children who are occupying accommodation which is insufficient for looking after them. If the applicant has access to children for less than 50% of the time, the children will not be counted as part of the household when calculating the bedroom requirements. If the applicant has access for 50% or more of the time, the children will be counted as part of the household.

An applicant with access to children for less than 50% of the time will normally only be considered eligible for a suitably sized flat, unless a house becomes available for which there is no demand.

D People who are 1 or 2 bed spaces short of requirements

- Applicants who are 1 or 2 bed spaces short of requirements.

The calculation will use the rules detailed in Appendix 3.

Band 4: No or Low Level Housing Need

- People assessed as having no identified housing need or only a low level of need. For example, a person whose current home is adequate to meet their basic housing needs in terms of lifestyle, size, design and location.

3.5 Reviewing Bands 1+, 1 and 2

Applicants in the reasonable preference bands (1+,1 and 2), with the exception of those who are statutorily homeless or threatened with homelessness, will have their applications reviewed every 6 months to check whether their circumstances have changed and they are still entitled to be in this band. This review will also identify which applicants are not bidding on available properties and the reasons why, in the event they need more support in accessing the scheme.

3.6 Reviewing statutorily homeless and threatened homelessness applications

Applicants who are statutorily homeless or threatened with homelessness will be reviewed on a more frequent basis to ensure they are bidding for available properties advertised on the scheme. See section 2.10

3.7 Making Direct Offers without Advertising

As well as applicants bidding for advertised properties there will also be circumstances in which some applicants will receive direct offers. This will be where a sensitive letting is required because of the applicant's previous history or where there is a particularly urgent housing problem, which is having a serious detrimental effect on the applicant's health or well being.

Applicants needing a direct offer will usually be given a Priority Band that reflects their housing need and will be encouraged to bid for advertised properties. The exception will be where particularly vulnerable people need to be integrated into the community working alongside other statutory and/or voluntary organisations. There will still be an aim to provide choice where this is possible.

Applicants eligible for a direct offer will receive an offer of accommodation, which will either be in their expressed area of choice or an adjacent area. However this will be subject to availability, particularly in areas of high demand and low turnover.

The offer of accommodation will be made in most cases in date order of approval being given for a direct offer. However, where there are particularly urgent housing needs, an offer may be made outside of this order e.g. in the event of an emergency due to fire or flood. Where a reasonable offer of accommodation is refused after a direct offer, the applicant will not lose any priority. The exception will be where a reasonable offer has been refused by an applicant who is owed the main homeless duty. See section 2.10.

In order to ensure a transparent lettings process, feedback will be provided to the general public when the lettings results are published to show that a letting has resulted from a direct offer without an advertisement.

A direct offer will be made in the following circumstances:

- Tenants of the partner landlords that need to move on a temporary basis to allow major repairs to be carried out to their home e.g. fire or flood victims.

- Ex-offenders subject to Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), where a full support package is in place with other relevant statutory and voluntary organisations to enable them to be returned to the community.

- People who are at an imminent risk of violence or a threat of violence e.g. victims of domestic abuse, racial harassment or through a witness protection scheme.

- Statutorily homeless people occupying temporary accommodation, which is near to capacity and they have been unsuccessful in their bids.

Section 4 – The Choice Based Lettings Scheme

4.1 Advertising Properties on the Choice Based Lettings Scheme

Choice Based Lettings works by allowing applicants to express interest in available properties which are advertised each week. From those applicants responding (bidding), the successful applicant will be decided in line with the priority scheme set out in section 3 of this policy.

The partnership will advertise the majority of their vacant properties as part of the scheme, including properties that have been designed or adapted to meet the needs of disabled or older people.

Each of the partner landlords will have responsibility for preparing the property description and advertising their vacancies on the scheme. Adverts will be clearly labelled to show the property features, local neighbourhood information and the types of household that can bid for it. A photograph of the property will usually be included with the advert.

Properties may be advertised during the previous tenants 4 week notice period, and may be withdrawn from the scheme if the tenant changes their mind about moving.

Some properties will be advertised on behalf of other registered social landlords or private landlords. The adverts will be clearly labelled to state on what basis the successful applicant will be considered, if it differs from the way in which the partner landlords select a tenant for their social housing vacancies. Private landlord adverts will make clear that the partnership is not acting as an agent on their behalf and that the properties advertised will be offered as shorthold assured tenancies so that applicants are clear that their tenancy rights may be limited.

Applicants will be informed at registration what types of property they will be able to bid for. There will sometimes be other restrictions in the advert e.g. where a property is designated for people over a certain age or for people with a particular assessed need for that type of accommodation. Bids from applicants will only count if they can match the requirements in the advert.

Where properties are designated for people over a certain age, younger people will be considered on condition they have been medically assessed as requiring that type of accommodation and providing all other routes have been exhausted.

4.2 Accessible Properties for People with Disabilities

Accessible properties are homes which have been designed or significantly adapted to meet the needs of people with physical or sensory disabilities. Accessible homes will be advertised as part of the scheme to ensure that applicants assessed as needing this type of accommodation are given the widest possible choice. This is consistent with the duty to promote disability equality.

Applicants with an assessed need for accessible accommodation will be given priority for accessible accommodation over others in the same Priority Band without that need and the property advert will make this clear. The advert will also describe the accessible features together with local neighbourhood information to help people choose whether to bid for that property or not.

In selecting an applicant for an accessible property from the short-list of qualifying applicants, the full circumstances of each case will be considered when deciding who will be offered the property. In some circumstances priority for the offer may be given outside of date order, if the vacancy is particularly suitable for the needs of an applicant.

Applicants in this category can also bid for properties which do not have accessible features. However, if they are short-listed during the selection stage, the partner landlord will assess

whether it is reasonable and practicable to adapt the property for the applicant, in accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (as amended in 2006) and other relevant legislation. If it is reasonable and practicable for the property to be adapted, the applicant will be considered for the property on the same basis as the other applicants who have submitted bids.

4.3 Housing with Care Schemes

Please note: Properties which provide extra care facilities under the Supporting People Programme will not be advertised as part of the scheme. In this case, vacant properties will be directly matched to qualifying applicants who meet the eligibility criteria following a detailed assessment into their housing needs by their service providers.

4.4 The Bidding Cycle

Available properties will be advertised weekly on the scheme's interactive website and in the window displays at the partner landlords' housing offices. A weekly newsletter will be made available for collection from the partner landlords' reception points or to download from the website. The newsletter will also be posted to vulnerable applicants who request this method of contact.

Applicants (or their advocates) wanting to bid can telephone the automated telephone line or they can speak direct to a member of staff. Bids will also be accepted by e mail, bidding coupon, text message or in person at any one of the partner landlords housing receptions. Applicants can also place bids directly by accessing the website at home, at work or by visiting locations which provide internet facilities e.g. libraries, internet cafes etc. Advice and support will be provided to applicants who need it, to ensure they are able to use the scheme to bid for properties.

Applicants can bid for up to 3 properties per week. The scheme will tell applicants their position on the list at the time they bid, together with the total number of bids already placed against the property. This will enable applicants to test their chances of being successful when placing bids against properties they are interested in. Applicants will only be contacted if their bids are successful.

4.5 Advertising Similar Properties in the Same Week

Where there is more than one property of the same description in the same location, only one of the properties will be advertised. The remaining empty properties will be offered to qualifying applicants that have also replied to the original advert. The property advert will show that there are X properties of the same type available at the same time. An example is where there are a number of flats with a similar description available in a multi-storey block or where a new estate has several identical properties on offer.

4.6 Property of the Week

If a property has been advertised at least once and there have been no bids from suitable applicants, the property may be advertised again as 'Property of the Week' with suitable incentives, to encourage applicants to bid for it. The property will be offered to the first applicant that bids for the property on a first come, first served basis, regardless of the Band in which they are placed and providing they meet the criteria described on the property advert.

4.7 Short-listing and Selection

At the end of the advertising period, a short-list of eligible applicants will be produced on the IT system. Where applicants have placed more than one bid, their 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice will be highlighted.

Bids will be placed in band order. Applicants in Band 1+ will be ranked first, followed by those in Bands 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Applicants in Bands 1+, 1 and 2 with more than one need category (cumulative needs) will be highlighted in the short-list and given preference for an offer of accommodation over those with a single housing need category in the same band; this could be outside the priority date order.

If there are two or more applicants with a similar level of need qualifying for a property, the date they entered the band will be used as a tie-breaker. If the band date is the same, the date of registration will be used.

If the Priority Band date and registration date are the same and the level of need is similar, the deciding factor will be to give priority for the offer to the applicant whose household best fits the property features.

The tie-breaker for Band 1+ will be the Priority Band date (in accordance with the phasing requirements of the regeneration area). If the priority date is the same, the date of registration will be used. If the priority date and date of registration is the same, the current tenancy start date or commencement of owner occupation will be used.

A local connection to the local authority and the behaviour of applicants will also be taken into account in deciding priority for an offer of accommodation. See section 4.8 and Appendices 2 and 3

Where properties are targeted at specific applicants, they will be given priority for that type of accommodation e.g. accessible accommodation for people with disabilities or new build properties where certain eligibility rules apply for first lets or where there are sustainability issues.

4.8 Local Connection

Applicants will be counted as having a local connection to a local authority area if they fit one or more of the following categories:

- They live in the local authority area and have lived there for 6 out of the past 12 months or 3 out of the past 5 years;

- They previously lived in the local authority area and lived there for 5 years or longer;

- They have close family connections with someone living in the local authority area. A close family connection is defined as a parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, legal guardian or any positive relationship, which provides the main source of support, providing they have lived in that area for 6 out of the past 12 months or 3 out of the past 5 years;

- Their regular place of work is located within any of the local authority areas within the Tees Valley sub-region. Casual work does not qualify. Applicants will only be considered to have a local connection in these circumstances, if it is unreasonable to expect them to commute to their place of work from their existing home; or

- They are leaving HM Armed Forces and have a local connection under any one of the above criteria.

Applicants who have been given reasonable preference (Band 1+, Band 1 and Band 2) and have a local connection to the local authority area, will be given priority over applicants in the same band but who do <u>not</u> have a local connection to the local authority area.

However, applicants in the reasonable preference categories who do <u>not</u> have a local connection to the local authority area, will be considered for an offer of accommodation before applicants who do have a local connection, but who are in a lower band.

Applicants in Bands 3 and 4 who have a local connection to the local authority area will be considered for an offer before applicants who do <u>not</u> have a local connection to the local authority.

Note: The local connection rule will not apply to applicants who are assessed as having an urgent housing need due to an imminent risk of violence or to those who are part of a witness protection scheme.

4.9 Viewing Properties and Receiving Offers

When an applicant has been short-listed or selected for an offer, the landlord will arrange an opportunity to view the property. In some circumstances, more than one applicant may be invited to view, particularly in areas of low demand or in the case of properties that are frequently refused by applicants.

Applicants will not be penalised if they refuse an offer of accommodation; however where more than 5 offers of accommodation have been refused, the applicant will be invited to an interview with the partner landlord that originally assessed their application.

If an applicant has refused a direct offer of accommodation, they will only be given a 2nd offer in exceptional circumstances.

Note: Statutority homeless applicants who are owed the main housing duty will be offered in accordance with sections 193(7) and 202 of the Housing Act 1996. The statutory duty owed will be discharged where a reasonable offer is refused in these circumstances.

4.10 Time Allowed for Accepting an Offer

Applicants will be allowed 2 working days after the viewing to make a decision about whether to accept. If there are extenuating circumstances longer may be allowed. Individual circumstances will be taken into account and applicants with specific needs will be given more time e.g. if an assessment for adaptation works is needed or someone with a disability needs more time to consider the move.

4.11 Publishing Feedback on Lettings Made

Lettings results will be published openly and made available to the public upon request. The information will also be available on the website and will include the following information:

- The property type and neighbourhood
- The total number of bids made for the property
- The successful applicant's registration date and/or priority band date
- Properties where a direct offer was made and the vacancy was not advertised.

4.12 Nominations

Housing Associations operating within the sub-region will provide at least 50% of their vacancies (excluding transfers) for nomination via the scheme. The local authorities (or their partners) will monitor to ensure compliance with the nomination agreements in their area.

4.13 Future Development of the Scheme

The partnership will continue to collaborate in the future development of the scheme with the aim of sharing best practice and introducing further incentives for existing tenants who have an excellent track record in conducting their tenancy, whilst continuing to have regard to all statutory and regulatory requirements.

The partnership is committed to continually reviewing its practices and procedures associated with this policy, to ensure a consistent and joined up approach in the delivery of a first class lettings service for the Tees Valley sub-region.

Section 5 – Other Housing Options

The partnership is committed to offering other affordable housing solutions to those in housing need and to those who may have to wait a considerable time before being successful in receiving an offer of accommodation.

As social housing is in such short supply, the partnership will work with other housing providers to maximise the amount of vacancies advertised through the scheme.

Applicants will have the ability to consider the following housing options in accessing the scheme:

5.1 Private Landlords

The scheme will provide for the advertisement of properties which are owned by responsible private landlords who are either accredited or who meet the housing respect standard. The adverts will make clear that the partnership is not acting as an agent for private landlords; that the properties advertised will be offered as shorthold assured tenancies; and the basis on which successful bids will be considered if it differs from the way tenants for social housing vacancies are selected.

5.2 Registered Social Landlords

The traditional RSL's will be encouraged to increase the number of vacant properties they advertise on the scheme, over and above 50% nomination agreements. RSL vacancies that are advertised for nomination will be clearly labelled to say which local authority is the nominating authority.

Any RSL vacancies advertised outside the nomination agreement will be clearly labelled to describe the basis on which successful bids will be considered.

5.3 HomeBuy

The scheme will provide links to the Government funded HomeBuy programme. HomeBuy products, such as properties that are available for shared ownership will be advertised on the scheme. Applicants will be considered for HomeBuy products providing they meet the eligibility criteria determined by the Housing Corporation.

5.4 Mutual Exchanges

The scheme will allow for mutual exchanges to be advertised throughout the sub-region in order to give opportunities for tenants to move outside of the CBL scheme.

Appendix 1

Head Office contacts for partner Local Authorities

Middlesbrough Council
Town Hall
PO Box 99A
Middlesbrough
TS1 2QQ

Tel: 01642 245432

E mail: www.middlesbrough.gov.uk/choicebasedlettings

Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
Municipal Buildings
PO Box 11
Stockton-on-Tees
TS18 1LD

Tel: 01642 393939

E mail: Housing.Options@stockton.gov.uk

Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council
Town Hall
Fabian Road
South Bank
TS6 9AR

Tel: 08456 126126

E mail:

Hartlepool Borough Council
Civic Centre
Victoria Road
Hartlepool
TS24 8AY

Tel: 01429 266522

E mail: customer.services@hartlepool.gov.uk

Darlington Borough Council
Town Hall
Feethams
Darlington
County Durham
DL1 5QT

Tel: 01325 380651

E mail: housing@darlington.gov.uk

Head Office contacts for partner landlords

Erimus Housing Ltd
4th Floor
Centre North East
73-75 Albert Road
Middlesbrough
TS1 2RU

Tel: 01642 773600

E mail: Homechoice@erimushousing.co.uk

Tristar Homes Ltd
Tristar House
Lockheed Court
Preston Farm Industrial Estate
Stockton-on-Tees
TS18 3SH

Tel: 01642 528720

E mail: allocations@tristarhomes.co.uk

Coast & Country Housing Ltd
14 Ennis Square
Dormanstown
Redcar
TS10 5JR

Tel: 01642 771300

E mail: enquiries@cchousing.org.uk

Housing Hartlepool
Greenbank
Stranton
Hartlepool
TS24 7QS

Tel: 01429 525252

E mail: enquiries@housinghartlepool.org.uk

Appendix 2

Policy for Ineligible Applications (Serious Unacceptable Behaviour)

1. Introduction

1.1 The partnership recognises the Government's commitment to encouraging inclusion and social stability and will use this policy to encourage access for all applicants, including those that are socially disadvantaged. This will be achieved by ensuring that each application is treated on its individual merits and by making available mutually agreed programmes of support to vulnerable applicants in conjunction with other statutory and/or voluntary organisations.

2. Statutory and Regulatory Guidance

2.1 The Code of Guidance (allocation of accommodation) explains in detail how local housing authorities should apply the 'Unacceptable Behaviour Test.' In summary, the test states that to make someone ineligible for an allocation of accommodation, the local authority must be satisfied that the applicant, or a member of his/her household has been guilty of unacceptable behaviour that is serious enough to make him/her unsuitable to be a tenant at the time the application is being considered. The 'test' is whether the behaviour would have entitled the housing authority to a possession order if, whether actually or notionally, the applicant had been a secure tenant.

2.2 The partnership will also have regard to regulatory guidance published by the Housing Corporation, which requires that applicants are only excluded from consideration for housing, when their behaviour is serious enough to make them unsuitable to be a tenant, in circumstances that are not unlawfully discriminating. The partners will also have regard to the Housing Corporation circular (Tenancy Management: Eligibility and Evictions) issued in July 2004 which supports much of the Code of Guidance and makes it clear that RSLs should not operate blanket exclusion policies for housing applicants for rent arrears or previous convictions. This circular also makes it clear that previous tenancy action for anti-social behaviour should not be taken into account if it occurred two or more years prior to the date of application and the tenant's household has conducted a satisfactory tenancy in the mean time.

2.3 Officers dealing with the assessment of housing applications will observe the Code of Good Practice as recommended by SHELTER and will be fully trained in the application of the statutory Unacceptable Behaviour Test.

3. Assessing Ineligibility

3.1 The partnership recognises that whilst it wishes to promote balanced and sustainable neighbourhoods, denying access to social housing might result in broader social exclusion for the households involved. Therefore, applicants will not automatically be made ineligible if their circumstances 'fit' a defined category; each case will be judged on its own merits and efforts will be made to resolve any issues, which prevent applicants from joining the Register.

For the purpose of this document, ineligibility means that an applicant has been denied access to the Common Housing Register and is unable to participate in the choice based lettings scheme on the grounds of their (or a member of their household's) unacceptable behaviour.

3.2 The partnership will consider an application to join the Register where a history of unacceptable behaviour is proved, if the applicant is attempting to modify that behaviour with the help of a recognised support and that agency will continue the support if/when the applicant is housed.

3.3 The partnership will ensure that the process for assessing eligibility is both fair and effective in the management of the housing stock. In reaching a decision on whether or not to make an applicant ineligible on the grounds of unacceptable behaviour, all relevant information will be

taken into account, including whether the behaviour could have been due to a physical or learning disability or mental health problems.

3.4 Where an applicant's behaviour is not serious enough to make them ineligible, it will still be considered in deciding the level of priority received within the Priority Band. For example, where there are low or moderate rent arrears the applicant would be overlooked for offers of accommodation where there are other competing applicants with the same level of need that have a clear record as tenants.

3.5 This policy applies to existing tenants applying to transfer and to new applicants joining the Register.

4. Examples of Serious Unacceptable Behaviour

4.1 For the purpose of this document, examples of the type of unacceptable behaviour that will be considered in deciding whether or not to allow an applicant access to the Register include domestic violence, racial harassment, drug dealing, serious noise nuisance, intimidation and any other acts of unacceptable behaviour or serious breaches in tenancy conditions e.g. serious rent arrears, which would make the applicant unsuitable to be a tenant.

4.2 Criminal convictions

Applicants who have relevant unspent convictions for serious criminal offences, which may threaten the stability of a community will have their housing needs assessed and all factors will be taken into account before a decision is made regarding their eligibility to join the Register. The partnership will work collaboratively with the police, probation and prison service in an effort to resolve an applicant's ineligibility and improve their chances of being integrated back into the community through a planned and managed approach.

4.3 Anti-social behaviour

Where an applicant (or a member of the household) has a history of anti -social behaviour or has breached their tenancy conditions, all relevant facts will be considered before a decision is made. Where anti-social behaviour has been committed by a person who was, but is no longer a member of the applicant's household, the behaviour will be disregarded provided the applicant is not guilty themselves of unacceptable behaviour. The partnership will collaborate with other agencies to try to resolve an applicant's ineligibility e.g. social services, health services etc.

5. Periods of Ineligibility

5.1 The period of ineligibility will depend on the nature of the unacceptable behaviour in question and what action the applicant has taken to demonstrate a change in behaviour. Applicants will initially be made ineligible for a 12 month period, after which the onus will be on them to provide evidence that their behaviour has improved, or that they have taken action to help improve their chances of being accepted. If an applicant can demonstrate a change in behaviour before the 12 month period has elapsed, consideration will be given to allowing them to join the Register sooner.

5.2 A fresh application will need to be made by the applicant where they have been previously made ineligible and feel that their behaviour should no longer be held against them as a result of changed circumstances.

6. Notifying the Applicant of the Decision

6.1 All applicants will be notified of any decision concerning their application, the reasons for it and their right to request a review of the decision. Applicants will also be notified of what actions they can take to remedy their ineligibility and a signposting/referral service to other support or independent advice agencies will be offered.

Appendix 3

Notes on How Priority will be Assessed

1. Band 1+: Home Loss through a Regeneration Scheme (Decants)

Advice and help with moving will be given to all social housing tenants, private tenants and owner-occupiers who live in a regeneration area, as defined by any one of the nine partners ie. Middlesbrough Council, Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council, Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council, Hartlepool Borough Council, Darlington Borough Council, Erimus Housing, Tristar Homes, Coast & Country Housing and Housing Hartlepool.

Applicants will be given priority for accommodation in their area of choice, whenever possible. To this end they will be given a Priority Band Date, which will relate to the phasing requirements in the regeneration area. Applicants will only be given Band 1+ priority for the local authority area where they live.

Bids will be accepted on the basis of a suitable property size and type to meet the needs of the applicant's size of family. However, where necessary, and at the discretion of the partners listed above, bids may be accepted for properties of a similar type and size to the one in which the household lives, where this is larger.

Note: Some properties will be made available outside the scope of the policy for owner occupiers who wish to purchase another property as their current home is being demolished as part of a defined regeneration scheme. In these circumstances, properties will only be made available within the local authority area in which they currently reside.

Priority order for bids

Offers will generally be made in order of the priority date. If the priority date is the same, then the date of application will be used as the tie-breaker. Where the priority and application date is the same, the current tenancy start date or commencement of current owner occupation will be used as the tie-breaker. Applicants with cumulative needs within this Band will be given priority over those with a single level of need; this could mean the offer will be outside of date order.

Where the above criteria fail to prioritise one or more bids, selection will be based on the most efficient use of the housing stock.

2. Bands 2 & 3: Calculating Bedroom Shortage/Surplus

Overcrowding will be assessed based upon the number of people within the household and according to best use of the bedrooms and sleeping spaces available.

This assessment does not include living room space unless there is a second living room which can be used as a bedroom and it does not breach health and safety standards. Where a bedroom is being used for another purpose e.g. study or toy room, its original function as a bedroom will be used in assessing the level of overcrowding.

The following rules will be used to calculate the number of bedrooms needed:

- Bedrooms 110 square feet or 10 square metres or larger will be considered suitable for 2 people and will be classed as accommodating at least a double bed or 2 bed spaces.

- Bedrooms less than 110 square feet or 10 square metres will be considered suitable for a single person and will be classed as accommodating a single bed space.

The statutory bedroom standard has been adopted and a separate bedroom will be considered in the following circumstances:

- The main householder/s will be assessed as requiring their own bedroom, even if s/he is a single parent and the property occupied only has bedrooms 110 square feet or 10 square metres or larger. However the main householder/s will be expected to share a bedroom with a child under the age of 12 months where they are occupying a bedroom of this description.

- A person over the age of 21 will be assessed as requiring their own bedroom.

- Two children under the age of 10 (whether of the same sex or not) will be expected to share a bedroom

- Two people of the same sex aged 10 to 20 will be expected to share a bedroom

- Two people of the same sex where one is aged between 10 to 20 and the other person is aged less than 10 will be expected to share a bedroom.

- A person under the age of 21 will be assessed as requiring their own bedroom where they cannot be paired with any of the above.

3. Band 2: Intentionally Homeless

The assessment will be on an individual basis and as a result, applicants may be given a lower priority than other applicants in Band 2 if they have been found to have deliberately worsened their housing needs. This means that an applicant could be overlooked for an offer of accommodation if there are other qualifying applicants within the same band with a similar level of need but who have not made themselves intentionally homeless.

An applicant overlooked for an offer of accommodation in these circumstances will be told that their priority within the Band 2 has been reduced for a period of 6 months, after which the application will be re-assessed.

If the behaviour was related to anti-social behaviour or non payment of rent then the onus will be upon the applicant to demonstrate a change in their behaviour e.g. keeping up with an agreement to pay off outstanding rent arrears. If the applicant cannot show a change in behaviour after the 6 month period, they may continue to be given lower priority until such time as they can show an improvement.

However, if the applicant qualifies for an offer of accommodation because there is no interest from other applicants with a similar level of need, the applicant may receive the offer provided support is put in place and the applicant agrees to accept these arrangements. If the applicant does not accept the support offered then the applicant will be overlooked and the property offered to the next qualifying household.

***Note**: In some cases, where applicants have made themselves intentionally homeless as a result of serious unacceptable behaviour as defined by legislation, they will be removed from the Register altogether until there is evidence of a change in behaviour. A fresh application to the Register could be made if the applicant believes the behaviour should no longer be held against them.*

Appendix 4

A GUIDE TO THE PROPERTY TYPES FOR ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS

Note: The guide is a general rule for assessing eligibility for the various property types for different households and there may be some local variations acrosss the different local authority areas within the sub region. The household types are dependent on the ages and gender of the children and whether there are any access arrangements. Some flats or bungalows may have certain restrictions e.g. age or adapted for people with disabilities.

The property adverts will state who is eligible.

Household Type	1 bedroom flat	1 bedroom bungalow	1 bedroom house	2 bedroom flat/maisonette	2 bedroom bungalow	2 bedroom house	3 bedroom flat/maisonette	3 bedroom bungalow	3 bedroom house	4 bedroom house	5+ bedroom house
1 Adult											
2 Adults											
Household with 1 child											
Household with 2 children of same sex under 10 yrs											
Household with 2 children of opposite sex over 10 yrs or 3 or more children											
Household with 4 or more children or households of at least 6 people in total											
Households with 5 or more children											

Appendix B

Feed back from Consultation

	M'bro	S'ton	R&C	H'pool	D'ton	Overall
1. Do you agree with the aims and objectives of this policy?						
Agree	95%	89%	92%	100%	90%	**93%**
Disagree	3%	5%	5%	0%	10%	**5%**
No Resp.	2%	6%	3%	0%	0%	**2%**
2. Do you have any comments to make about the ways in which you can apply to register on the scheme?						
Yes	10%	8%	17%	27%	0%	**13%**
No	88%	72%	83%	73%	0%	**63%**
No Resp.	2%	20%	0%	0%	100%	**24%**
3. Do you think the information and guidance we will produce is sufficient?						
Yes	93%	85%	89%	50%	0%	**63%**
No	5%	8%	6%	14%	0%	**7%**
No Resp.	2%	7%	5%	36%	100%	**30%**
4. Do you agree with how we propose to prioritise applicants housing needs by the banding system?						
Agree	84%	60%	85%	86%	0%	**63%**
Disagree	16%	4%	11%	14%	0%	**9%**
No Resp.	0%	36%	4%	0%	100%	**28%**
5. Do you agree with how we have banded the different categories of people?						
Agree	85%	58%	85%	27%	0%	**51%**
Disagree	12%	6%	9%	36%	0%	**13%**
No Resp.	3%	36%	6%	36%	100%	**36%**
6. Do you agree with the applicable date being used as the tie-breaker when more than one person qualifies for a property?						
Agree	88%	60%	87%	95%	0%	**66%**
Disagree	10%	4%	6%	0%	0%	**4%**
No Resp.	2%	38%	7%	5%	100%	**30%**
7. Do you agree with the way in which we propose to advertise vacant properties?						
Agree	90%	64%	86%	64%	0%	**61%**
Disagree	9%	0%	8%	0%	0%	**3%**
No Resp.	1%	36%	6%	36%	100%	**36%**
8. Do you agree with the ways in which you can express an interest in vacant properties?						
Agree	90%	75%	86%	100%	0%	**70%**
Disagree	8%	7%	6%	0%	0%	**4%**
No Resp.	3%	20%	7%	0%	100%	**26%**
9. Do you agree with the system for making an offer of						

accommodation?						
Agree	89%	63%	88%	91%	0%	**66%**
Disagree	8%	7%	6%	0%	0%	**4%**
No Resp.	3%	39%	6%	9%	100%	**30%**
10. Do you agree with how we propose to deal with people with a cumulative housing need?						
Agree	91%	65%	89%	64%	0%	**62%**
Disagree	6%	1%	4%	0%	0%	**2%**
No Resp.	2%	34%	7%	36%	100%	**36%**
11. Do you think we should give preference for an offer of accommodation to people with a local connection to the local authority?						
Agree	78%	63%	78%	59%	0%	**56%**
Disagree	18%	1%	16%	5%	0%	**8%**
No Resp.	3%	34%	6%	36%	100%	**36%**
	M'bro	S'ton	R&C	H'pool	D'ton	Overall
12. Do you agree with our proposal to give people advice about other housing options available to them?						
Agree	96%	59%	95%	100%	0%	**70%**
Disagree	4%	5%	1%	0%	0%	**2%**
No Resp.	0%	36%	4%	0%	100%	**28%**
13. Do you agree with the circumstances in which direct offers will be made?						
Agree	94%	60%	91%	82%	0%	**65%**
Disagree	5%	1%	3%	4%	0%	**3%**
No Resp.	1%	39%	6%	14%	100%	**32%**
14. Do you agree with our proposal to provide people with feedback about successful lettings?						
Agree	94%	58%	81%	64%	0%	**59%**
Disagree	4%	7%	14%	0%	0%	**5%**
No Resp.	2%	35%	5%	36%	100%	**36%**
15. Are there any parts of the summary that are unclear?						
Yes	7%	10%	13%	0%	0%	**6%**
No	92%	60%	80%	64%	0%	**59%**
No Resp.	1%	30%	7%	36%	100%	**35%**

CABINET REPORT

21 July 2008

Report of: Assistant Chief Executive

Subject: ANNUAL REVIEW OF STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek Cabinet approval of the annual review of the Risk Management Strategy and the Council's Strategic Risk Register (SRR).

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

Risk management is the process of assessing and managing risks which could prevent the Council from achieving its objectives.

The Risk Management Strategy describes how risk management is undertaken in Hartlepool Borough Council. The Strategy has been reviewed with one key change proposed making Cabinet the reporting route for quarterly updates to the Strategic risk register rather than the Performance portfolio holder.

The Strategic Risk Register lists and describes the assessment of those risks which are considered to require corporate management through the Corporate Management Team and Cabinet. This register has been reviewed with a number of additions and deletions proposed.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

How the Council, Members and officers, undertake risk management is an important element in the annual Use of Resources assessment undertaken by the Audit Commission. The Strategic Risk Register and the Risk Strategy is a key policy document relating to the corporate governance of the Council. Executive members have a key role to play in the risk management process, and are required to periodically review those risks identified within the Strategic Risk Register.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non-key

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet on 21st July 2008.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Subject to any amendments they wish to propose, Cabinet is requested to approve the draft Strategic Risk Register and the Risk Strategy.

Report of: Assistant Chief Executive

Subject: ANNUAL REVIEW OF STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

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1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To seek Cabinet approval of the annual review of the Risk Management Strategy and the Council's Strategic Risk Register (SRR).

2. CURRENT POSITION

2.1 The Council's Risk Management Strategy was first agreed by Cabinet in 2004 setting out the arrangements for managing risk across the Authority. In line with the Strategy, this has been reviewed annually, the last review being approved by Cabinet on 18 August 2007.

2.2 How the Council, Members and officers, undertake risk management is an important element in the annual Use of Resources assessment undertaken by the Audit Commission. The Council currently scores 3 out of 4 for this element of the assessment and is rated as "Performing well – consistently above minimum requirements".

2.3 Fundamental changes to how we manage risk are not required but we need to seek improvements where they are worthwhile. The Authority's culture already incorporates a strong element of risk management in its day to day operation, reflecting the potentially high-risk environment of a small unitary authority under financial pressure.

2.4 The Risk Management Strategy identifies specific accountabilities and responsibilities for the management of risk at Hartlepool Borough Council. With regards to members "CMT will also be responsible for ensuring that elected Members are made aware and advised of significant risks which may threaten the Council's overall aims and objectives." Officers are responsible for ensuring that a risk assessment is applied to all key decisions of the Council and that risk management implications are clearly identified within reports on key decisions. A guidance note on report writing for Officers is available on the Council's Intranet to ensure that this occurs.

3 REVIEW OF CHANGES TO THE RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

3.1 There are few changes proposed this year. The key change is that Cabinet is suggested as the recipient of the quarterly review of the Strategic risk register rather than the Performance Portfolio holder. This is because strategic risks cut across departmental and portfolio responsibilities and could therefore benefit from consideration by Cabinet when steps to manage these risks are being considered.

3.2 The other changes were minor and were simply required to keep the document up to date, for example reflecting the implementation of the Covalent system for management plans, performance indicators and risks.

3.3 The amendments have been agreed by the Corporate Risk Management Group and Corporate Management Team.

3.4 The updated strategy has been attached as appendix 1

4. STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER REVIEW

4.1 The Risk Management Strategy requires the Strategic Risk Register to be reviewed annually. Risks and opportunities included in the strategic risk register are those which require management across departmental and portfolio boundaries. Each Departmental Management Team reviewed the current strategic risks and probed for new and emerging risks.

4.2 The outcome of the review is summarised by seven themes. This is to group related risks so they can be considered together. The number of existing risk and proposed risks are shown below.

Economic (Now 0, proposed 1)	Organisational (Now 17, proposed 11
Climate change/ sustainability/ sustainable development (Now 3, proposed 3)	Business continuity/emergency response/terrorism (Now 5, proposed 5)
Strategic projects (Now 8, proposed 8)	Service related risks (Now 6, proposed 3)
Partnership Working (Now 3, proposed 3)	

4.3 It will be noted that this register has reduced in size since the last review. Any new risks, once approved, will be entered into the Covalent system and be allocated a unique reference number.

5. STRATEGIC RISK REGISTER JUNE 2008

5.1 A summary of the updated Strategic Risk Register (SRR) is at Appendix 2. The risks are grouped by the seven themes. There were 42 risks in the SRR and 34 in the proposed SRR. In summary, 30 risks are retained or slightly amended, 12 have been proposed for inclusion in departmental risk registers (DRRs) or deleted from the SRR, and 4 new risks proposed for inclusion. The key changes are summarised below.

New Risks to Consider

5.2 Four potential risks have been identified as part of the review and are proposed for inclusion in the strategic risk register.

5.3 The topics are:

- The worsened economic outlook - This will impact on a wide range of outcomes sought by the Council including key projects and LAA targets.
- Tall Ships Project– This is already included in a departmental risk register but the recommendation is that it is moved to the strategic risk register.
- Business Transformation Project – A major project and key to achieving the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy.
- Terrorist threat – A key priority for Central Government with expectations that local authorities will play a role.

5.3 These will be evaluated by the relevant department and at the next meeting of the Corporate Risk Management Group. Where appropriate, actions to reduce the probability or impact of a risk will be developed. The outcome will be reported back to the Corporate Management Team and Cabinet.

Risks to be deleted or moved to departmental risk registers

5.4 Seven risks are proposed for deletion. Five are addressed by other strategic risks and two are deleted because they are considered less significant risks.

- BSF – STR R004 Failure to secure ministerial approval for Outline Business Case for BSF – Delete from SRR, considered as part of related strategic risk about "Failure to plan school provision . . . and replace & refurbish school buildings and secure government approval through Building Schools for the Future and Primary Capital."
- Primary Capital STR R003 Failure to secure ministerial approval for primary Capital programme – Delete from SRR, considered as part of related strategic risk about "Failure to plan school provision . . . and

replace & refurbish school buildings and secure government approval through Building Schools for the Future and Primary Capital."

- STR R028 Impact upon the Council from outsourcing significant service areas – Delete from SRR, considered as part of Business Transformation project risk.
- STR R029 Discretionary services cut or reduce – Delete from SRR, considered as part of Business Transformation project and economic related strategic risks.
- STR R011 Failure to provide council services during emergency conditions – Delete from SRR – This related only to adult services only and is addressed by "STR R009 Failure to provide council services during emergency conditions" which is Council wide in scope.

- STR R032 Potential negative effect of changes in local authority structures on Hartlepool – Delete from SRR - now considered a less significant risk.
- STR R027 Failure to achieve (or significant delay in meeting) capital receipt targets – Delete from SRR - now considered a less significant risk.

5.5 The five risks proposed to be moved to departmental risk registers are:

- STR R023 Loss of key staff /insufficient numbers of staff to match service delivery demands – Move to departmental risk registers for all departments.
- STR R043 Failure to carry out a statutory process – Move to departmental risk register - Legal
- STR R005 Failure to carry out testing and ongoing monitoring of anhydrite mine – Move to departmental risk register - Neighbourhood Services
- STR R037 Controversy relating to contentious decisions and issues – Move to departmental risk register - Regeneration and Planning
- STR R042 Inability to meet very high levels of local housing needs including affordable housing – Move to departmental risk register - Regeneration and Planning

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Cabinet is asked to approve the Strategic Risk Register and the Risk Management Strategy subject to any amendments they may wish to make.

Appendix 1

HARTLEPOOL
RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Council, in conjunction with several Strategic Partners, is responsible for the delivery of a wide range of services to the local community, all of which give rise to some level of risk. It is the policy of Hartlepool Council to take an active and pragmatic approach to the management of risk. This approach acknowledges that the purpose is not to remove all risks (this is neither possible nor, in many cases, desirable), rather it is to ensure that potential 'losses' are prevented or minimised and that 'rewards' are maximised. The overall objectives of the risk management strategy are to:

Strategy Objectives:

- Ensure compliance with statutory obligations
- Protect and enhance service delivery
- Safeguard the Council's employees, service users and others to whom the Council owes a duty of care.
- Protect the property of the council including its buildings, and all other mobile and fixed assets.
- Maintain effective control of public funds
- Enhance and maintain the reputation of the Council
- Support the quality of the environment
- Integrate risk management within the culture of the Authority

Objectives will be achieved by:

Establishing clear roles, responsibilities and reporting lines for risk management.

Implementing and maintaining a robust framework for the systematic identification, analysis and control of significant risks arising out of the Council's activities at both a strategic and operational level by continually developing strategic and departmental risk registers. This process will also include consideration of risks in relation to significant partnership working.

Raising the awareness of the need for risk management amongst Council employees, responsible for delivery of service and also elected Members. This will be achieved through the provision of training designed to explain the drivers and benefits of good risk management, exploring the various 'risk triggers' to be used in the identification of risk and also developing skills in risk assessment, risk control and in the risk management process.

Ensuring that a risk assessment is applied to all key decisions of the Council and that risk management implications are clearly identified within committee reports

on key decisions. A guidance note on report writing for Officers is available on the Council's Intranet to ensure that this occurs.

Embedding risk management within the performance management and service planning processes of the Council, by drawing together departmental objectives, risk and control identification, thus ensuring that risk control measures are mapped to budgets and resource allocations, where applicable and are regularly monitored.

Developing arrangements to assess the performance and delivery of risk management and specifically monitoring risk management arrangements on an ongoing basis through the Corporate Risk Management Group and Internal Audits ongoing assessment of risk in relation to their responsibilities under the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2006.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

The Chief Financial Officer, in consultation with the **Assistant Chief Executive**, is responsible for advising the Council on risk management and will make the necessary arrangements to facilitate, implement, monitor and audit the Council's risk management strategy.

The **Chief Executive** has overall responsibility for ensuring that the Council manages risks effectively and together with **the Mayor** will be required to sign the Annual Governance Statement, published with the financial statements. (Ref: Account & Audit Regulations 2003).

Elected Members should hold the Chief Executive and CMT accountable for the effective management of risks. At the present time the overall responsibility for the Risk Management Strategy framework is designated to the Performance Portfolio Holder. To assist with this, when preparing reports, Officers should evaluate risks and assess the implications as part of the considerations within the report.

The **Corporate Management Team** (CMT) is responsible for the identification, assessment and control of strategic risks. The CMT on an annual basis will review the risks identified and included within the strategic risk register and will consider the adequacy of control measures and responses in place (updating the register as necessary). The CMT will receive regular reports from the Corporate Risk Management Group (CRMG) on significant risks (Red/Red) identified within the strategic risk registers as well as emerging risks and trends. CMT will also be responsible for ensuring that elected Members are made aware and advised of significant risks (Red/Red) which may threaten the Council's overall aims and objectives with a quarterly report going to the Cabinet.

The **Corporate Risk Management Group (CRMG)** is chaired by the **Asst. Chief Executive** and attended by **Risk Co-ordinators** appointed from each

Department. The CRMG will support the development and implementation of corporate risk management within the Council. In particular the CRMG is responsible for:

- Driving the continued implementation of the risk management strategy within the Council.
- Reviewing the strategic and departmental risk registers with a view to the identification of emerging issues and trends. Also reviewing cross-service issues and risks that need to be reported to CMT / elected Members.
- Provide regular reports to CMT on the implementation of the strategy and emerging trends / risk issues / adequacy of control measures.
- Promote a risk management culture and implementation of best practice throughout the authority.
- Approve and monitoring funding from the Risk Management Fund.

The Chief Executive and Directors are responsible for supporting and ensuring the continued implementation of the risk management strategy within their services. This includes the identification and assessment of both positive and negative risks in their service plans and the development and maintenance of a departmental risk register in line with corporate policy. A Risk Co-coordinator is appointed to act as the focal point for communication and to be responsible for driving the risk management strategy within each Department and Chief Executive's Department division. The Risk Co-coordinator will represent the Department or division on the CRMG.

Management Teams within each Department will, on a quarterly basis, review the risks identified and included within the departmental risk register and will consider the adequacy of control measures and responses in place (updating the register as necessary). The Management Team will produce a brief report to be presented to CRMG via the Risk Co-coordinator on any significant risks that may impact on the Council's overall objectives or that may impact across other Departments.

Service Managers will manage risk within their own service area and report to their Management Team on how risks have been managed and whether any emerging or significant risks need to be considered further.

All employees will be responsible for considering risk within their jobs and identifying new or poorly managed risks to their service managers.

THE RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Hartlepool has adopted the following process to ensure the systematic identification, analysis and control of significant risks arising out of Council activities. The main output of this process is the development of both a Corporate Strategic Risk Register and Departmental Risk Registers, facilitating the implementation of control measures across the Council. The risk registers

can include both positive and negative risks, recognising that the purpose is not to remove all risks (this is neither possible nor, in many cases, desirable), rather it is to ensure that potential 'losses' are prevented or minimised and that 'benefits' are maximised.

Corporate / Strategic Risk Register

The strategic risks to the Council have been identified, initially, through a process of structured interviews with members of the CMT.

Risks are assessed using the matrix and value guides attached as **Appendix A.** Significant risks are entered into a strategic risk register and the contents of the register will be presented and discussed at Cabinet.

The CMT and elected Members will review the Strategic Risk Register on an Annual basis and are responsible for reviewing the adequacy of control measures, updating the register and keeping elected Members informed on key strategic risks (Red/Red).

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The CRMG will be responsible for reviewing the strategic and departmental risk registers with a view to the identification of emerging issues and trends. Also, considering cross-service issues and risks that need to be reported to CMT/ elected Members

Departmental Risk Registers

Directors and chief officers are responsible for ensuring that significant risks to their service and their service plans are identified and assessed using the process set out on the following page ('Step-by-Step' Risk Assessment Process).

Risks identified are assessed using the matrix and value guides set out in Appendix A. A record of the risk assessment is made using the form attached as Appendix C. Training is being provided to each service area to assist in this task.

Directors together with Service Management Teams are responsible for regularly reviewing and updating their risk registers. Also for reporting to CRMG significant risks that may impact on the Council's overall objectives or other service areas.

Risk Management Database

All risks from both the Strategic Risk Register and the Departmental Risk Registers are entered on the integrated Covalent Performance and Risk Management system. This enables each risk to be systematically reviewed throughout the year and reporting to CMT and elected Members.

STEP-BY-STEP RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS
USE FORM ATTACHED AT APPENDIX C TO RECORD THE ASSESSMENT

Step 1 – IDENTIFY SUBJECT OF THE ASSESSMENT
- Can be a service area, function, project or initiative
- Identify principle service objectives.

Step 2 – IDENTIFY THE RISKS
- Risks that threaten the ability to achieve objectives
- Use risk categories listed in **APPENDIX B**

Step 3 – ASSESS RISKS – NO CONTROLS IN PLACE
- Assess the risk based on Impact and Likelihood assuming no control measures are in place.
- Use risk matrix and value guides attached as **APPENDIX A**

Step 4 – IDENTIFY RISK CONTROLS & RESPON. OFFICERS
- Identify control measures that are in place - designed to reduce the likelihood and impact of the risk.
- Identify officer responsible for monitoring and implementing control measures.
- Identify separately additional or improved risk control measures to be implemented in the future. Identify officer responsible for tracking implementation.

Step 5 – RE ASSESS RISKS – WITH CONTROLS IN PLACE
- Repeat Step 3 BUT with control measures in place.
- Use risk matrix and value guides attached as **APPENDIX A**

Step 6 and Step 7 – ONGOING
- Review risk register at Management Team meetings updating as required.
- Monitor implementation of new / improved controls
- Report to CRMG significant risks that may impact on the Council's overall objectives or other service areas.

APPENDIX A

HARTLEPOOL BC
RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX AND VALUE GUIDES

		IMPACT			
LIKELIHOOD		1 Low	2 Medium	3 High	4 Extreme
Almost certain	4	AMBER 4	RED 8	RED 12	RED 16
Likely	3	GREEN 3	AMBER 6	RED 9	RED 12
Possible	2	GREEN 2	AMBER 4	AMBER 6	RED 8
Unlikely	1	GREEN 1	GREEN 2	GREEN 3	AMBER 4

Use the following suggested value guides to help rate the level of the **controlled risk**.

IMPACT

Extreme — Total service disruption / very significant financial impact / Government intervention / sustained adverse national media coverage / multiple fatalities.

High — Significant service disruption/ significant financial impact / significant adverse Government, Audit Commission etc report / adverse national media coverage / fatalities or serious disabling injuries.

Medium — Service disruption / noticeable financial impact / service user complaints or adverse local media coverage / major injuries

Low — Minor service disruption / low level financial loss / isolated complaints / minor injuries

LIKELIHOOD

Expectation of occurrence ***within the next 12 months*** -

- **Almost certain**
- **Likely**
- **Possible**
- **Unlikely**

APPENDIX B

RISK CATEGORIES

Identification of risks can be assisted by the use of various headings or risk categories to help to stimulate ideas and ensure a systematic and comprehensive approach.

The following risk categories should be used to identify risks affecting Hartlepool Council. [Some risks can be described under several of the category headings. Where this is the case, a judgement should be made by the assessor of the most applicable heading and the risk placed in this category].

Political / Legislative (PL)
E.g. risks associated with - the policies and plans of either central or local government; the local political environment; current or proposed changes in legislation; potential breaches of statutory requirements.

Financial (F)
E.g. Threats to sources of funding or revenue streams; risk of fraud; fines and compensation payments.

Social (S)
E.g. risks associated with socio-economic changes such as changes in demographics, ethnic mix, social attitudes and expectations.

Environmental (E)
E.g. risks associated with environmental changes such as rising sea water and extremes of weather. Also those associated with environmental issues such as waste, energy, recycling and contamination.

Personnel (P)
E.g. risks associated with the availability, and skills of personnel.

Physical Assets (PA)

E.g. risks to the physical assets of the Council including premises, plant and equipment.

Information & Technology (IT)
E.g. threats to data and information such as computer failure, corruption of data. Also, quality of information and risk of data leakage (breach of confidentiality).

Contractors, Partners, Suppliers (CPS)
E.g. risks associated with key contractual arrangements, stability and performance of partnerships agreements. Level of dependency on partners and key suppliers.

Reputation (R)
E.g. risks to customer support and confidence in the service or personnel of the Council. Threats to the Council's reputation with external bodies and agencies.

Positive Risks (POS)
E.g. risks where there is a positive outcome for the council whether it be financial, reputation etc.

APPENDIX C

HARTLEPOOL BOROUGH COUNCIL - RISK ASSESSMENT FORM								
Department / Service/ Function: ①					Date:			
Title of risk::								
Plan outcome to which this risk relates:								
Additional description of Risk: ②								
Category : [PL] [F] [S] [E] [P] [PA] [IT] [CPS] [R] [POS]								
(Circle most applicable)								
Assessment of Risk (No Controls in place) ③	Impact				Likelihood			
	E	H	M	L	AC	L	P	UL
Existing Controls Implemented: ④								
Assessment of Risk (Control measures in place) ⑤	Impact				Likelihood			
	E	H	M	L	AC	L	P	UL
Additional/Planned Controls: ④								
Description of planned control	Manager for implementing planned control				Target Completion Date ④			
1.								
2.								
Manager for risk: ④				Assignee for risk:				

① - numbers relate to Steps risk assessment process described in Risk Management Strategy

Appendix 2

Summary of proposed changes to the Strategic risk register

Existing SRR	Proposed approach	Proposed SRR
ECONOMIC		
The economic outlook will impact on a wide range of outcomes sought by the Council including key projects and LAA targets.	Add new risk	The economic outlook will impact on a wide range of outcomes sought by the Council including key projects and LAA targets. Risk assessment to be developed. – Mike Ward
CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABILITY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
SRR R015 Environmental and financial consequences of climate change – (Graham Frankland).	Retain	SRR R015 Environmental and financial consequences of climate change – (Graham Frankland).
SRR R038 Lack of resources for sustainable development including climate change – (Peter Scott)	Retain	SRR R038 Lack of resources for sustainable development including climate change – (Peter Scott)
STR R006 Contaminated land – (Alan Coulson) CMT lead with Dave Stubbs.	Retain	STR R006 Contaminated land – (Alan Coulson) CMT lead with Dave Stubbs.
STRATEGIC PROJECTS		
Victoria Harbour - STR R041 Failure to realise plans for Victoria Harbour regeneration scheme – (Peter Scott)	Retain	Victoria Harbour - STR R041 Failure to realise plans for Victoria Harbour regeneration scheme – (Peter Scott)
HCFE STR R040 Failure to facilitate the redevelopment of the HCFE – (Peter Scott)	Retain	HCFE STR R040 Failure to facilitate the redevelopment of the HCFE – (Peter Scott)

Existing SRR	Proposed approach	Proposed SRR
ICT contract renewal – STR R020 Fail to make progress on review of ICT contract – Joan Chapman, CMT lead with Andrew Atkin	Retain	ICT contract renewal – STR R020 Fail to make progress on review of ICT contract – Joan Chapman, CMT lead with Andrew Atkin
Housing market renewal - STR R039 Effective delivery of housing market renewal affected by external decisions and funding – (Peter Scott)	Retain	Housing market renewal - STR R039 Effective delivery of housing market renewal affected by external decisions and funding – (Peter Scott)
STR R016 Failure to deliver efficiency savings through procurement – (Graham Frankland)	Retain	STR R016 Failure to deliver efficiency savings through procurement – (Graham Frankland)
STR R001 Failure to plan school provision appropriately – (Adrienne Simcock)	Amend and incorporates STR R004 and STR R003	Revised wording – "Failure to plan school provision appropriately could result in being unable to access government funding to replace & refurbish school buildings and secure government approval through Building Schools for the Future and Primary Capital
BSF – STR R004 Failure to secure ministerial approval for Outline Business Case for BSF – (Adrienne Simcock)	Delete from SRR addressed by replacement for STR R001	
Primary Capital STR R003 Failure to secure ministerial approval for primary Capital programme – (Adrienne Simcock)	Delete from SRR addressed by replacement for STR R001	
	Add new risk. Currently in Adult and Community Services departmental risk register.	Tall Ships – ACS R016 Tall Ships races - Hartlepool 2010. Nic Bailey
	Add new risk	Business Transformation Project Risk assessment to be developed Andrew Atkin

Existing SRR	Proposed approach	Proposed SRR
PARTNERSHIP WORKING		
STR R030 Failure to work in effective partnerships with health service – (Nic Bailey)	Retain	STR R031 Potential for cost shunting between HBC and NHS re CHC – (Nic Bailey)
STR R031 Potential for cost shunting between HBC and NHS re CHC – (Nic Bailey)	Retain	STR R031 Potential for cost shunting between HBC and NHS re CHC – (Nic Bailey)
STR R025 Failure to have adequate governance procedures in partnerships/partnership protocol – (Mike Ward)	Amend to improve clarity of description	STR R025 Failure to have adequate governance procedures in partnerships/partnership protocol – (Mike Ward)
ORGANISATIONAL		
STR R021 Future equal value claims – (Joanne Machers)	Retain	STR R021 Future equal value claims – (Joanne Machers)
STR R022 Current equal pay claims – (Joanne Machers)	Retain	STR R022 Current equal pay claims – (Joanne Machers)
STR R012 Lack of resources to maintain building stock – (Graham Frankland)	Retain	STR R012 Lack of resources to maintain building stock – (Graham Frankland)
STR R013 Failure in asset management planning to make best use of assets in terms of acquisition, disposal and occupation – (Graham Frankland)	Retain	STR R013 Failure in asset management planning to make best use of assets in terms of acquisition, disposal and occupation – (Graham Frankland)
STR R026 Failure of adequate exit strategy for all grant funded schemes – (Mike Ward)	Retain	STR R026 Failure of adequate exit strategy for all grant funded schemes – (Mike Ward)
STR R024 Failure to maintain trading activity – (Keith Smith). Suggest retain, CMT lead with Dave Stubbs.	Retain	STR R024 Failure to maintain trading activity – (Keith Smith). Suggest retain, CMT lead with Dave Stubbs.
STR R036 Loss of focus on strategic direction and key priorities (political direction) – (Paul Walker)	Retain	STR R036 Loss of focus on strategic direction and key priorities (political direction) – (Paul Walker)

Existing SRR	**Proposed approach**	**Proposed SRR**
STR R035 Change programme / Restructuring of the Authority (Paul Walker)–	Retain	STR R035 Change programme / Restructuring of the Authority (Paul Walker)–
STR R017 Financial capacity of Building Consultancy services – (Graham Frankland)	Retain	STR R017 Financial capacity of Building Consultancy services – (Graham Frankland)
STR R033 National and regional needs imposed which may not reflect Hartlepool needs including the creation of City Regions – (Paul Walker)	Amend - removed reference to City Regions	STR R033 National and regional needs imposed which may not reflect Hartlepool needs (Paul Walker)
STR R034 Maintaining 4* rating of the Council will provide opportunities to influence and positively reflect the achievements of the Council – (Andrew Atkin)	Amend to reflect Comprehensive Area Assessment terminology when known	STR R034 Maintaining 4* rating of the Council will provide opportunities to influence and positively reflect the achievements of the Council – (Andrew Atkin)
STR R027 Failure to achieve (or significant delay in meeting) capital receipt targets – (Mike Ward)	Delete from SRR - now considered less significant	
STR R028 Impact upon the Council from outsourcing significant service areas – (Mike Ward)	Delete from SRR - addressed by other strategic risks	
STR R029 Discretionary services cut or reduce – (Mike Ward)	Delete from SRR - addressed by other strategic risks deal with as part of Business Transformation project and economic related risks.	
STR R032 Potential negative effect of changes in local authority structures on Hartlepool – (Paul Walker)	Delete from SRR - now considered less significant	

Existing SRR	Proposed approach	Proposed SRR
STR R023 Loss of key staff /insufficient numbers of staff to match service delivery demands – (Joanne Machers)	Move to departmental risk registers for all departments	
STR R043 Failure to carry out a statutory process – (Peter Devlin)	Move to departmental risk register - Legal	
BUSINESS CONTINUITY, EMERGENMCY RESPONSE, TERRORISM		
STR R014 Loss of Civic Centre as key building – (Graham Frankland)	Retain	STR R014 Loss of Civic Centre as key building – (Graham Frankland)
STR R007 Experiencing failure or lack of access to critical ICT systems – (Andrew Atkin)	Retain	STR R007 Experiencing failure or lack of access to critical ICT systems – (Andrew Atkin)
STR R009 Failure to provide council services during emergency conditions – (Denis Hampson) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.	Retain	STR R009 Failure to provide council services during emergency conditions – (Denis Hampson) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.
STR R010 Flu pandemic – (Denis Hampson) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.	Retain	STR R010 Flu pandemic – (Denis Hampson) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.
STR R011 Failure to provide council services during emergency conditions – (Ewen Weir)	Delete from SRR - addressed by other strategic risks	
	Add new risk	Terrorist threat CMT lead is with Paul Walker. A risk assessment is required.
SERVICE RELATED		
STR R002 Failure to appropriately safeguard children – (Adrienne Simcock)	Retain	STR R002 Failure to appropriately safeguard children – (Adrienne Simcock)
STR R018 Failure to operate vehicles safely – (Alastair Smith) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.	Retain	STR R018 Failure to operate vehicles safely – (Alastair Smith) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.

Existing SRR	**Proposed approach**	**Proposed SRR**
STR R019 Loss of O licence – (Alastair Smith) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.	Retain	STR R019 Loss of O licence – (Alastair Smith) The CMT lead is Dave Stubbs.
STR R005 Failure to carry out testing and ongoing monitoring of anhydrite mine – (Alan Coulson)	Move to departmental risk register - Neighbourhood Services	
STR R037 Controversy relating to contentious decisions and issues – (Peter Scott)	Move to departmental risk register - Regeneration and Planning	
STR R042 Inability to meet very high levels of local housing needs including affordable housing – (Peter Scott)	Move to departmental risk register - Regeneration and Planning	