



Chief Executive's Department
Civic Centre
HARTLEPOOL

21st July, 2008

The Mayor (Stuart Drummond)

Councillors Aiken, Akers-Belcher, Allison, Atkinson, Barker, Brash, R W Cook, S Cook, Coward, Cranney, Fenwick, Fleet, Fleming, Flintoff, Gibbon, Griffin, Hall, Hargreaves, Hill, Jackson, James, Johnson, Kaiser, Laffey, Lauderdale, A E Lilley, G Lilley, London, A Marshall, J Marshall, McKenna, Dr. Morris, Payne, Plant, Preece, Richardson, Rogan, Shaw, Simmons, Sutheran, Tumilty, Turner, Wallace, Wistow, Worthy, Wright, and Young.

Madam or Sir,

You are hereby summoned to attend a meeting of the COUNCIL to be held on THURSDAY, 31st July, 2008 at 7.00p.m. in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool to consider the subjects set out in the attached agenda.

Yours faithfully

P Walker
Chief Executive

Enc

COUNCIL AGENDA



31st July 2008

at 7.00p.m.

in the Council Chamber

1. To receive apologies from absent members.
2. To receive any declarations of interest from members.
3. To deal with any business required by statute to be done before any other business.
4. To receive questions from and provide answers to the public in relation to matters of which notice has been given under Rule 10.
5. To approve the minutes of the last meeting of the Council held on 19th June 2008, as a correct record (copy attached).
6. Questions from Members of the Council on the minutes of the last meeting of the Council.
7. To answer questions of members of the Council under Council Procedure Rule 11;
 - (a) Questions to members of the Executive about recent decisions of the Executive (without notice)
 - (b) Questions to members of the Executive and Chairs of Committees and Forums, for which notice has been given.
 - (c) Questions to the appropriate members on Police and Fire Authority issues, for which notice has been given.
8. To deal with any business required by statute to be done.
9. To receive any announcements from the Chair, the Mayor, members of the Cabinet or the head of the paid service.

10. To dispose of business (if any) remaining from the last meeting and to receive the report of any scrutiny forum or other committee to which such business was referred for consideration.
11. To receive reports from the Council's committees and working groups other than any overview and scrutiny committee and to receive questions and answers on any of those reports;
 - (i) Report of Constitution Committee (copy attached)
12. To consider any other business specified in the summons to the meeting, including consideration of reports of the overview and scrutiny committees for debate and to receive questions and answers on any of those items;
13. To consider reports from the Executive:-
 - (a) Proposals in relation to the Council's budget and policy framework
 - (i) Corporate Plan 2008/09
 - (ii) Community Strategy
 - (b) Proposals for departures from the budget and policy framework

None.
14. To consider any motions in the order in which notice has been received.

'That this Council resolves to join the Labour Group in fully supporting the Momentum: Pathways to Healthcare project, which will lead to the development of a radically improved healthcare system comprising new community based services and a modern, world class Hospital. A total investment approaching £0.5billion.

Furthermore that this Council joins the Labour Group in its demands throughout the process for:

- A greater focus on, and dose consultation to find a proper solution to, transport issues;
- An undertaking to make car parking free at the new hospital;
- Greater charity on the services that will be provided in our communities;
- Greater protections and support for NHS staff throughout these changes;
- A commitment to tackling the health inequalities of the town and in the region
- A demand that the NHS remains free at the point of need;
- That the new Hospital will be funded publicly so as not to place our local NHS into debt for the years ahead.'

Signed:

COUNCIL

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

19th June 2008

The meeting commenced at 7.00 p.m. in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool

PRESENT:-

The Chairman (Councillor C Richardson) presiding:

COUNCILLORS:

Aiken	Akers-Belcher	Barker
Brash	R W Cook	Cranney
Fenwick	Fleet	Fleming
Flintoff	Gibbon	Griffin
Hall	Jackson	James
Johnson	Laffey	Lauderdale
A Lilley	G Lilley	London
A Marshall	Dr. Morris	Payne
Preece	Rogan	Shaw
Simmons	Sutheran	Turner
Wistow	Worthy	Wright

OFFICERS: Paul Walker, Chief Executive
Nicola Bailey, Director of Adult and Community Services
Adrienne Simcock, Director of Children's Services
Dave Stubbs, Director of Neighbourhood Services
Andrew Atkin, Assistant Chief Executive
Peter Devlin, Chief Solicitor
Alastair Rae, Public Relations Manager
Amanda Whitaker, Democratic Services Team Manager
Sarah Bird, Democratic Services Officer

22. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENT MEMBERS

The Mayor, S Drummond and Councillors Allison, Atkinson, S Cook, Coward, Hargreaves, Hill, Kaiser, McKenna, Tumilty, Wallace and Young

23. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST FROM MEMBERS

None

24. BUSINESS REQUIRED BY STATUTE TO BE DONE BEFORE ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None

25. PUBLIC QUESTION

None

26. MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

The Minutes of Proceedings of the Council held on the 29th May 2008, having been laid before the Council, and a replacement first page having been circulated separately:

RESOLVED - That the minutes be confirmed.

The minutes were thereupon signed by the Chairman.

27. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ON THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

None

28. QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

- (a) Questions to Members of the Executive about recent decisions of the Executive

None

- (b) Questions to Members of the Executive and Chairs of Committees and Forums, for which Notice has been given

i. Question from Councillor Simmons to Councillor Brash, Chairman of Health Scrutiny Forum

“Can the Chair of the Health Scrutiny Forum update the Council on the current situation regarding the proposed closure of the North East Ambulance Service NHS Trust Satellite Contact Centre in Ladgate Lane, Middlesbrough and its transfer to Monkton, South Tyneside”

Councillor Brash, Chairman of the Health Scrutiny Forum, thanked Councillor Simmons for the opportunity to update Council on this issue. Members were reminded of the Motion passed by Council, at its meeting on 13th December 2007. Councillor Brash was saddened to report that the North East Ambulance Board had taken the decision to re-locate the Contact Centre to Monkton, South

Tyneside. He considered that to be the wrong decision and advised that the Tees Valley Joint Health Scrutiny Committee supported him in that view.

It was highlighted that the North East Ambulance Service (NEAS) had had one additional consultation meeting in Hartlepool on 20th February. It had not been well publicised by the Trust and had been held at 10am which had prevented some people from attending.

A meeting of the Tees Valley Joint Health Scrutiny Committee had been held on 19th June 2008 at which a wide range of organisations and individuals had reinforced concerns. Issues raised by a NEAS staff member at that Committee meeting were highlighted by Councillor Brash as follows:-

- Although the NEAS had stated at the meeting that there was no clear timetable for the move from the Ladgate Lane Call Centre, staff had already been given a date to move in their one-to-ones; and
- Suggestions that the Ladgate Lane Call Centre could only provide for a proportion of demand is as a result of the failure to fill vacancies.

It was noted also that land had been purchased two months before the consultation had commenced.

Councillor Brash concluded by referring to the 'disgraceful' decision which had been taken. It was hoped that Council would support the decision taken by the Health Scrutiny Forum in respect of referral of the decision to the Secretary of State.

A supplementary question, from Councillor Simmons, sought clarification from the Chair of the Health Scrutiny Forum as to what he considered 'the next steps' would be. In response, Councillor Brash reiterated the Health Scrutiny Forum's decision which could be a referral through the Tees Valley Joint Health Scrutiny Committee. It was suggested that petitions could also be appropriate.

The comments made and the concerns expressed, by the Chair of the Health Scrutiny Forum, were supported unanimously by Members of the Council. It was suggested that it would be appropriate also for the Council to consider the ways in which the Trust had not met its statutory obligations in terms of consultation.

The Chairman concluded by advising Council that he would write, on behalf of the Council, to the Secretary of State to convey the concerns expressed at this meeting.

- (c) Questions to the appropriate Members on Police and Fire Authority issues, for which notice has been given.

Minutes of the meeting of the Cleveland Police Authority held on 28 February 2008 and the meeting of the Cleveland Fire Authority held on 28th March 2008 had been circulated.

29. BUSINESS REQUIRED BY STATUTE

None

30. ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chief Executive announced distressing information in relation to Gavin Robinson, a Council employee, who had been attacked the previous weekend. Colleagues were being supported and that support would also be offered to Gavin's family.

31. TO DISPOSE OF BUSINESS (IF ANY) REMAINING FROM THE LAST MEETING AND TO RECEIVE THE REPORT OF ANY SCRUTINY FORUM OR OTHER COMMITTEE TO WHICH SUCH BUSINESS WAS REFERRED FOR CONSIDERATION.

None

32. TO RECEIVE REPORTS FROM THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

None

33. TO CONSIDER ANY OTHER BUSINESS SPECIFIED IN THE SUMMONS OF THE MEETING

None

34. REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE

(a) Proposals in relation to the Council's budget and policy framework

None

(b) Proposal for Departure from the Budget and Policy Framework

(i) 2008/2009 Capital Programme and Prudential Borrowing Limits

A report was presented by the Finance Portfolio Holder which provided Council with details of Cabinet's proposed variations to the approved 2008/2009 Capital Programme and Prudential Borrowing Limits.

Members had previously determined to invest £3.6m over the three years 2007/08 to 2009/10 to fund high local priorities which do not fall within the areas attracting Government funding. The actual costs of schemes undertaken during

2007/08 were £160,000 less than anticipated and the main favourable items included:

- Demolition of Bridge Youth Centre – this scheme has cost £65,000 less than anticipated owing to quotations being more favourable than anticipated and a lower level of asbestos which needed to be disposed of.
- Replacement of roofs at the Brinkburn Centre, the Borough Hall and Stranton Crematoria – these schemes had cost less than budgeted as the extent of works required was less than anticipated. In total there had been a reduction in the cost of these schemes of £80,000.

Cabinet had proposed that £23,000 of the above resources be allocated to meet the increased cost of refurbishing the War Memorials. Cabinet had also proposed that the remaining resources of £137,000 be allocated to fund the refurbish of toilet facilities within the Civic Centre. These works would include the provision of more female toilet facilities to address the changes in the Council's workforce which had occurred since the Civic Centre was built and more significant health and safety and disabled access issues. This scheme was the first reserve on the existing list of schemes to be funded in 2007/08 if additional resources were available. The works, if approved, needed to be progressed as soon as possible to integrate with works already taking place.

With regard to 'Building Schools For the Future', It had been proposed that following closure, the Brierton Community school be retained to facilitate the development of a community campus. This proposal would necessitate the demolition of buildings on the upper school site. The costs of demolishing the buildings at the Brierton upper School site currently occupied by Access to Learning were not eligible expenditure for Building Schools for the Future purposes at this time. Therefore, provision for funding these costs would need to come from the Council's own resources. At this stage no funding had been set aside for this issue. It was expected that these works would be completed in 2008/09. The initial budget cost of demolishing these buildings was £410,000, although it was anticipated that owing to the type of construction and the materials used these costs would need to be confirmed by tender. It was expected that detailed costs would be known later in the year.

In order to enable the demolition of the upper school site to be completed as soon as practical following closure a strategy for funding these costs needed to be developed. In the medium term it was suggested that these costs needed to be ring-fenced and funded from capital receipts arising from the BSF programme and the rationalisation of the schools estate. However, these resources would not be available in the current financial year, when the demolition needs to take place. Therefore, as a temporary measure Cabinet had suggested that these costs be funded by advancing part of the remaining 2009/10 capital resources of £709,000, allocated for schemes identified by the Strategic Capital Resource and Asset Programme Team (SCRAPT).

A Member expressed the disappointment of the Labour Group on hearing about the 'draconian measures' taken by the Secretary of State for Children, Schools and Families against Dyke House and Brierton Schools following the failure of the schools to achieve the new "floor" target of 30% five GCSE grades A* to C including English and Maths. The support of the Labour Group for the Governors, Headteacher and staff of Dyke House and Brierton Schools was expressed and tribute paid to the achievements of the Schools. It was considered that the Department for Children, Schools and Families should put judgements into context and where it was clear that a school had made sustained improvement over a long period of time, adopt a much more supportive stance instead of using crude data as a 'blunt instrument to name and shame'. This was considered to be particularly important in examples such as Dyke House where both the school and the Headteacher, Bill Jordan CBE, had been nationally recognised for their achievements.

It was recommended, therefore, that Members congratulate the Governors, Headteacher, staff of all Hartlepool Schools, and Dyke House and Brierton in particular, on the excellent work that was taking place to ensure that Hartlepool children receive the very best education during a period that would see the most significant changes in the service locally for 40 years.

The comments made were supported by other Members of the Council and the Leader of the Labour Group advised that a letter would be sent on behalf of the Labour Group, to the Secretary of State. He would arrange for a copy of that letter to be sent to all Members of the Council.

With regard to proposals for the War Memorials and for disabled access, it was considered that the Council should work with the police to stop damage being caused to War Memorials. Access problems for the disabled, in the civic suite, were noted.

The lengthy timescale of the Building Schools for Future Programme was highlighted and it was considered that the £410,000, proposed to fund the costs of demolishing the building on the upper school site at Brierton, should be repaid as a 'first call' on capital receipts arising from the rationalisation of the schools estate.

RESOLVED – That the following proposals to amend the approved Capital Programme and associated Prudential Borrowing Limits be approved:-

- i) To allocate £23,000 of the 2007/08 capital underspend to fund the additional cost of refurbishing the War Memorials;
- ii) To allocate £137,000 of the 2007/08 capital underspend to fund the programme of works to toilet facilities in the Civic Centre;
- iii) To advance £410,000 of the remaining 2009/10 capital resources allocated for schemes identified by SCRAP to fund the costs of demolishing the building on the upper school site at Brierton. Whilst noting it was the responsibility of the Executive, Council was of the view

that this amount should be repaid as a 'first call' on capital receipts arising from the rationalisation of the schools estate.

35. MOTIONS ON NOTICE

None

36. APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT MEMBER TO THE COUNCIL'S STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The Chief Executive reported that the Relevant Authorities (Standards Committees) Regulations, 2001 and the Standards Committee (England) Regulations, 2008, provide that Standards Committees must ensure that at least 25 per cent of its membership are "independent members". As previously noted to Council, the 2008 Regulations also provide the criteria for the appointment of independent members, as follows:

- approved by majority of the members of the authority;
- advertised in one or more newspapers circulating in the area of the authority, and in such other publications or websites as the authority considers appropriate;
- of a person who submitted an application to the authority;
- has within a period of five years immediately preceding the date of the appointment has not been a member or officer of the authority; or
- is a relative or close friend of a Member or Officer of the authority.

As a result of a publicity exercise, an application had been received from Mr Keith Fisher, who is an existing independent and therefore co-opted member of the Council's Standards Committee. Members were therefore asked to approve the appointment of Mr Fisher for a term of four years upon the Council's Standards Committee.

Councillor Lilley advised Council that Mr Fisher was a friend of his and spoke in support of his application. Following those comments, attention was drawn to the above criteria which was included in the Regulations particularly the reference to the person being 'a relative or close friend of a Member or Officer of the authority.

RESOLVED - That the appointment of Keith Fisher as an Independent Member upon the Council's Standards Committee for a term of four years be declined.

37. CHANGE TO THE CONSTITUTION

The Chief Executive reminded Members of the changes introduced through the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act, 2007, in relation to

complaints that members may have breached the Code of Conduct. Whereas formerly all complaints were directed to the Standards Board for England, the above mentioned legislation incorporated a locally based system of assessment and determination of complaints. Accordingly, guidance issued through the Standards Board for England, upon which Authorities need to take into consideration, indicates that a Council Constitution should make it clear that a citizen's right to complain is to the local Standards Committee and not directly to the Standards Board for England. The Council's Constitution under Article 3 "Local People And The Council" indicates under para **3.01(d) Complaints** that

"People have the right to complain to:"

"The Standards Board for England about a breach of the Council's Code of Conduct".

It was therefore recommended that the Council's constitution be amended with the deletion of the words 'Standards Board for England' with the insertion of the words 'Standards Committee'.

RESOLVED - That Article 3 of the Council's Constitution be amended through the deletion of the words 'Standards Board for England' for 'Standards Committee'.

38. ELECTION OF RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES

The Chief Executive informed Council that the following people had been duly elected resident representatives for the North, Central and South Neighbourhood Consultative Forums: -

North Neighbourhood Consultative Forum

Mr John Cambridge
Mr John Lynch
Mrs Mary Power
Mrs Linda Shields
Mr Bob Steel
Mrs Joan Steel
Mrs Maureen Waller
1 vacancy

Central Neighbourhood Consultative Forum

Mr Bob Farrow
Ms Brenda Buckley
Mr Ted Jackson
Ms Jean Kennedy
Mrs Evelyn Leck
Mr Alan Lloyd
Ms Brenda Loynes

Mr Chris Akers-Belcher
Mr Brian McBean
Mrs Liz Carroll

South Neighbourhood Consultative Forum

Ms Sally Vokes
Mrs Mary Green
Ms Rose Kennedy
Mrs Iris Ryder
Mr Mike Ward
2 vacancies

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

39. CLEVELAND FIRE BRIGADE – FORMULA GRANT ALLOCATION

The Chief Executive submitted, at Appendix 'A', a letter received by the Chairman of the Council in response to his letter regarding the formula grant allocation to Cleveland Fire Brigade.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

40. APPOINTMENTS TO COMMITTEES, FORUMS AND OTHER BODIES

The Chief Executive reminded Members that a number of nominations for committee seats were agreed at the Annual Council meeting. However, some seats which had been allocated remain vacant. Discussions had taken place in relation to those seats. A schedule was circulated, prior to the meeting, which outlined the vacancies together with any nominations and changes in membership which had been received since the Annual Council meeting.

RESOLVED – (i) That the Committees, Forums and other bodies, details of which are included in the Council's Minute Book be constituted with the membership indicated in each case "nem com".

(ii) That Councillor Wistow be appointed to the Labour vacancy on the Audit Committee.

41. APPOINTMENTS TO JOINT COMMITTEES AND OTHER OUTSIDE BODIES

A number of nominations to Joint Committees and other Outside Bodies had been agreed at the Annual Council meeting. However, there were a number of nominations which were referred to Council for consideration. A schedule had been circulated which outlined the nominations which had been received.

RESOLVED.- (i) That the representations, as detailed in the Council's Minute Book, be appointed as the Council's representatives on joint committees and other outside bodies be approved.

(ii) That the following appointments be approved:-

National Society for Clean Air – Cllr McKenna
North East Purchasing Organisation – Cllrs Laffey and Sutheran
Local Joint Consultative Cttee – Cllr Hall
National Association of Cllrs - Cllr Akers-Belcher appointed to GMC and Northern Branch
North East Regional Employers Organisation – Cllr Sutheran
Teesside Pension Fund – Cllr Sutheran
Hartlepool Families First – Cllr Wallace
Hartlepool People Centre – Cllr Sutheran
Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency – Cllrs Cranney, James and Richardson
Henry Smith Educational Trust (Non Educational Charity) – Mayor
Merchant Navy Welfare Board –Cllr Rogan
Northern Regional Brass Band Trust – Cllr McKenna
Outdoor Bowls Consortium – No nomination – resident reps to be asked to see if interested in vacancy.
Owton Fens Community Association – Cllr Richardson
River Tees Port Health Authority – A Marshall and Rogan
Sarah Alice Todd Charity – Cllr London
Tees Valley Community Foundation – Grant Giving Panel – Cllr Simmons
West View Advice and Resource Centre – Cllr Rogan

(iii) That in respect of Housing Hartlepool, the 2007-2010 term of office of Cllr Fleet and Cllr Wistow be noted

The meeting concluded at 8.07 pm.

C RICHARDSON

CHAIRMAN

COUNCIL

31 July 2008



Report of: Constitution Committee

Subject: PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION

1. Budget and Policy Framework Update

- 1.1 Due to some recent administrative changes in relation to the plans and strategies which make up the Budget and Policy Framework, the Chief Solicitor submitted a report to the Constitution Working Group on 23 June 2008 and Constitution Committee on 11 June 2008. Both the Constitution Working Group and Constitution Committee considered the proposed amendments to the Budget and Policy Framework documents. As a result of the proposed changes it was recommended that Part 2 – Articles, Policy Framework be amended as follows:

(a) Policy Framework

The policy framework means the following plans and strategies:-

Children and Young People's Plan
Commissioning Strategies for Vulnerable People
Corporate Plan
Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy
The plans and strategies which together comprise the Development Plan
Food Law Enforcement Service Plan
The plan and strategy which comprise the Housing Investment Programme
Local Transport Plan
Quality Protects Management Action Plan
Sustainable Community Strategy
Tees Valley Joint Waste Management Strategy
Youth Justice Plan

RECOMMENDATION

- 1.2 That the Constitution, Part 2 – Articles, Policy Framework be amended as indicated above.

2. COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULES – QUESTIONS TO MEMBERS

- 2.1 A Member had highlighted that there were some consistencies within the Council Procedure Rules in relation to questions to Members. As a result of this, the Chief Solicitor submitted a report to the Constitution Working Group on 23 June 2008 and subsequently the Constitution Committee on 11 July 2008 to enable consideration of the proposed amendments to the Council Procedure Rules – Questions to Members to ensure consistency across the document. The proposed amendments to paragraph 11.2 are as follows:

11.2 Questions on notice at full Council

- i) A Member of the Council may ask:
- the Chair;
 - a Member of the executive; or
 - the chair of any committee, ~~sub-committees~~ or Forums

RECOMMENDATION

- 2.2 That, in accordance with the Council Procedure Rule 24.2, the amendment to the Council Procedure Rules be noted and stand adjourned without discussion until the next ordinary meeting of Council.

COUNCIL
31 July 2008



Report of: The Cabinet

Subject: CORPORATE PLAN 2008/9

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 Present the Corporate Plan 2008/9 for Council's approval.

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. It also includes a section dedicated to organisational development activities.
- 2.4 The Corporate Plan outcomes and actions, once approved, will be incorporated into the Council's performance management system and progress reported quarterly to Cabinet and Scrutiny Coordinating Committee.
- 2.5 As in previous years the focus of the Corporate Plan for 2008/09 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. DECISION MAKING ROUTE FOR THE PLAN

- 3.1 The Corporate Plan is part of the Council's Budget and Policy Framework and therefore requires the involvement of Scrutiny and approval by the full Council.

- 3.2 The Plan was considered by Cabinet on 7 January, 18 February, 28 April and 27 May 2007, and the Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee considered the Plan on 18 January, 14 March, 30 May and 4 July. In addition the draft plan was considered by all of the Service Scrutiny Forums between 22 February and 4 March.

4. HARTLEPOOL'S APPROACH TO THE CORPORATE PLAN 2008/9

- 4.1 As in previous years the plan will be produced in 2 parts. Part 1 is attached at **Appendix A**. The sections in Part 1 are:
- **Introduction** – provides contextual information and describes the Councils' overall aim.
 - **Priority Outcomes for Improvement** – describes the factors taken into account in establishing the Council's priority outcomes for improvements..
 - **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 which will be used to help measure our progress. The detailed plans are grouped into 9 sections – one for each of the 8 Community Strategy Themes, and one relating to Organisational Development.
- 4.2 Part 2, attached at **Appendix B**, continues 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.
- 4.3 Part 2a includes the outturn information for all BVPIs that were collected in 2007/08, together with a number of key local Performance Indicators. .
- 4.4 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.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The Council approves the draft Corporate Plan, 2008/09 for publication.

APPENDIX A

Corporate Plan 2008/9-2010/11

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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 shown, which will be used to help measure our progress.

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.

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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:

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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 Strengthening 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 theme 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 identify 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.

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.

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.

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 2010/11 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
<u>Resources</u>			
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.

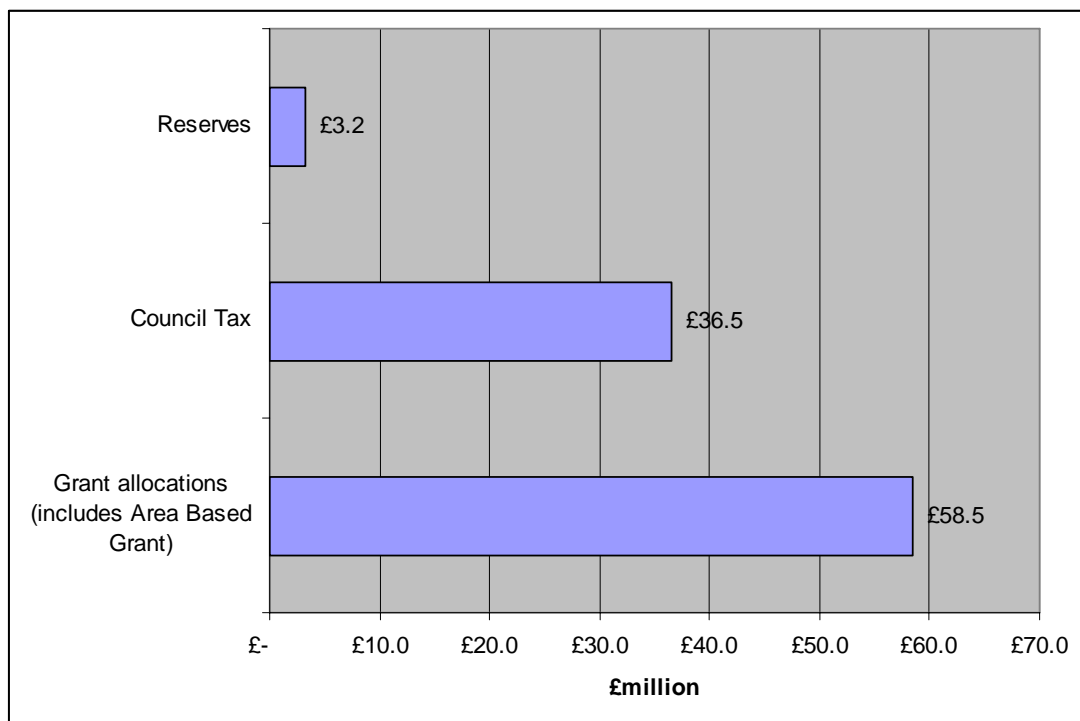
The pressures and priorities were examined carefully by Cabinet and considered against the Council's strategic objectives. As a result of this review it was decided that some items would not be funded. This package of service developments reflects the Council's overall policy aims and is summarised below.

Community. Strategy theme	Pressures and priorities £000	Purpose of funding
1 Jobs and the Economy	Pressure 0 Priority 40	Priorities - Expand budget for marketing Hartlepool and its specific investment opportunities
2 Lifelong learning and Skills	Pressure 37 Priority 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 233 Priority 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 995 Priority 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 30 Priority 50	Pressures - to maintain CCTV network Priorities – to address domestic violence and address alcohol abuse
5 Environment	Pressure 766 Priority 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 110 Priority 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 52 Priority 90	Pressures – to continue funding of playground inspections to ensure they are safe and usable and

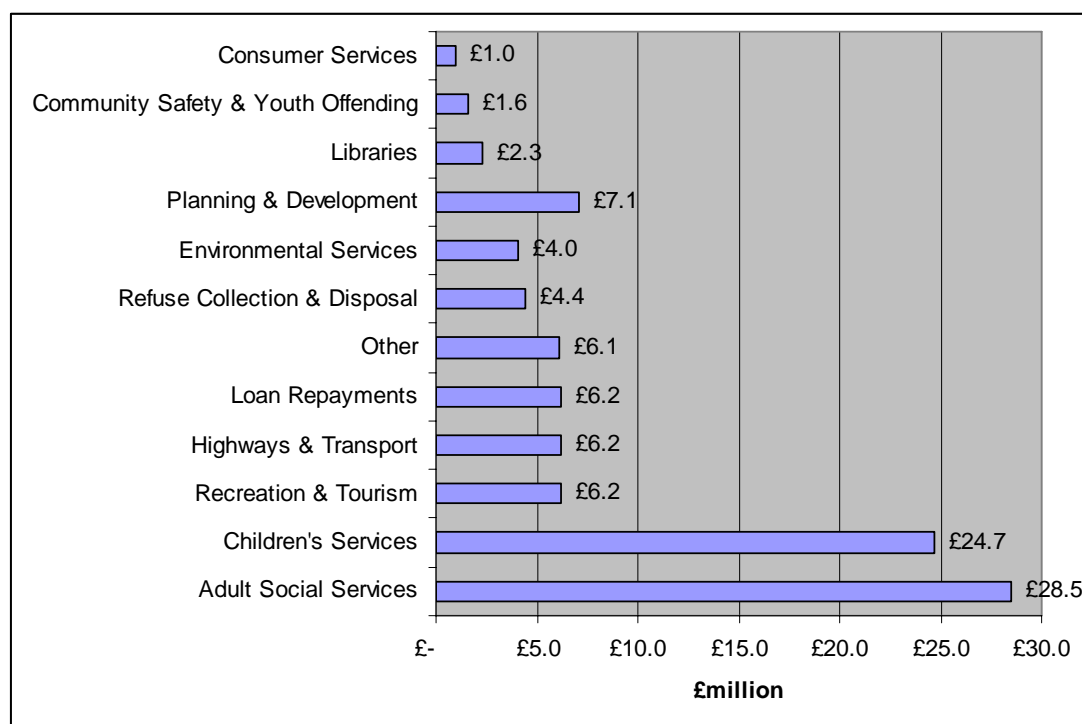
Community. Strategy theme	Pressures and priorities £000	Purpose of funding
		meet the higher than expected rates cost for the Headland Sports Hall Priorities – increase and maintain capacity to deliver the well-being agenda through the use of the Grayfields Sports Ground, Headland Sports Hall and the 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)

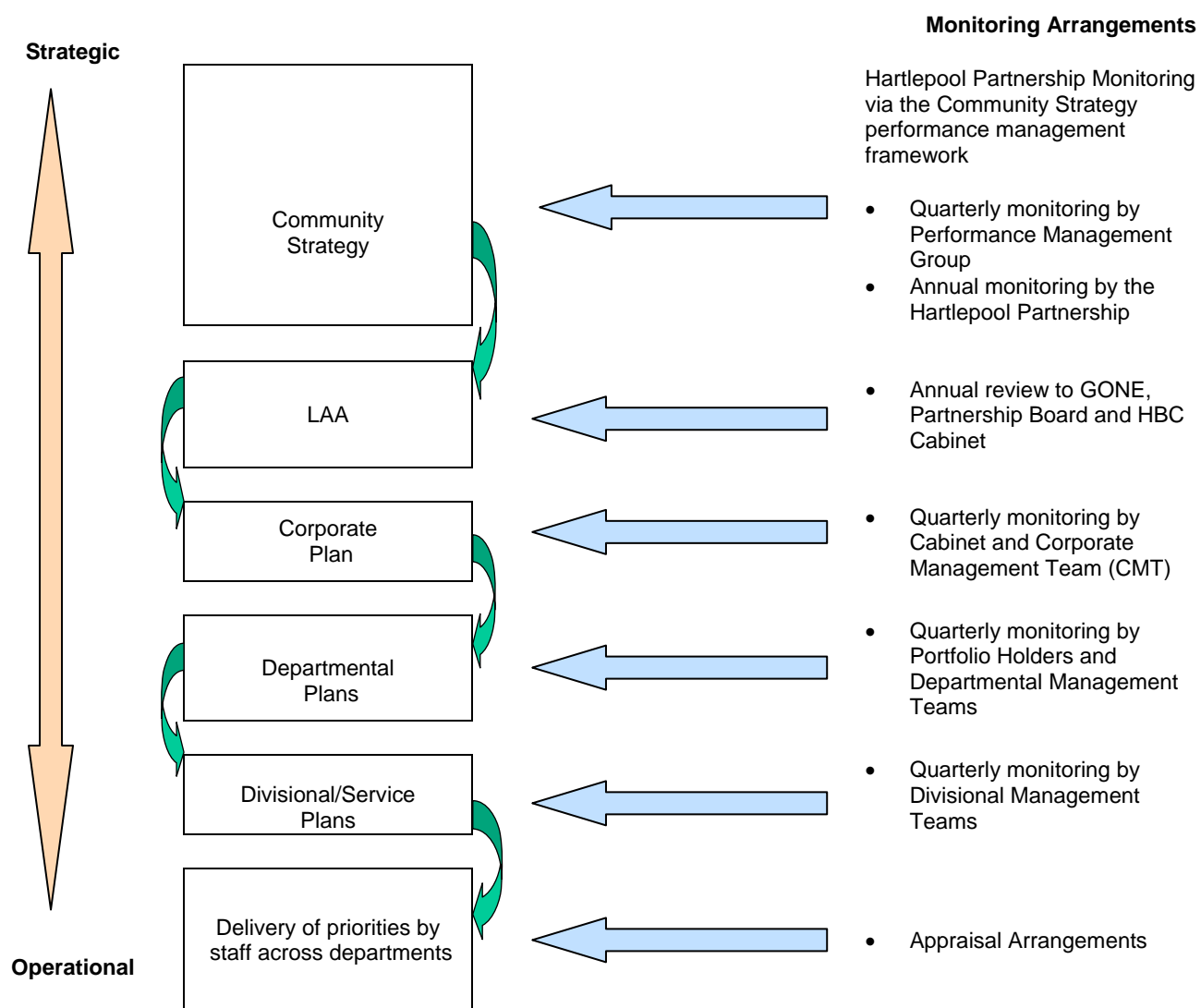
Expenditure area	2008/9 Planned	2009/10 Planned	2010/11 Planned
Repairs and Improvements to schools	£4.6m	£7.6m	£9.9m
Repairs and Improvements to roads	£1.9m	£1.9m	£1.8m
Redevelopment of private housing in the town centre and neighbouring areas	£5.0m	£5.8m	£5.4m
Projects within the New Deal for Communities 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	<p>sufficiently, in relation to young people not in education, employment or training and high rates of teenage pregnancy.</p> <p>Ensure financial strategies, including capital, are made clearer for the benefit of stakeholders.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>This is addressed by Corporate Plan actions OD A17 Develop Financial Strategy and Management</p>
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 Pls: 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 Pls: 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 Pls: 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 Pls:		
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 Pls:		
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)

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				Note (where applicable)
				2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 Value	Target	
LPI RP 1	The number of businesses assisted			1,311	890	1,659	1,315	The 2.3% gap relates to a Hartlepool rate of 4.5% compared to the national picture of 2.2%
LPI RP 10	The gap between Hartlepool unemployment rate and the Great Britain rate			2.4	1.85	2.3	1.45	
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	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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	JSU supplied. No further data
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	

Lifelong Learning and Skills

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 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 possible 1237. 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

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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%	Outturn of 88.6% relates to 1147 pupils out of a possible 1294 Outturn of 81% relates to 945 pupils out of a possible 1165 Outturn of 82% relates to 958 pupils out of a possible 1165
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%	
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%	
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%	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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. Outturn of 100% relates to 14 out of 14 statements completed within timescales. <u>2007/08 Outturn</u> - Calculated by DCSF using data from the school census. No breakdown of figures available. <u>2007/08 Outturn</u> N = a/b * 100* a: total number of absence sessions b: total number of pupil sessions N = 108585/2071870 = 5.23%
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%	
			7.40%	7.14%	8.00%	7.09%	7.30%	
BV45	Absence in secondary schools	Percentage of half days missed due to total absence in secondary schools maintained by the local education authority						
			5.34%	5.63%	5.10%	5.23%	5.30%	
BV46	Absence in primary schools	Percentage of half days missed due to total absence in primary schools maintained by the local education authority						
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	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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	<u>2007/08 Outturn</u> - 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 = <u>27.4%</u> Outturn of 0.32 per 1000 population relates to 5 children out of 15727. Outturn of 98% relates to 1031 children out of a possible 1057 Outturn of 24% relates to 499 male learners out of 2071 adult enrolments.
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	
LPI ED 2	Percentage of 3 year olds who participate in accessing a good quality free early year place			104%	98%	98%	100%	
LPI ED 5	Percentage of adult learners who are male			25%	30%	24%	27%	

Health and Care

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 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	<p>2007/08 Outturn</p> <p>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):</p> <p>The number of young people whose 19th birthday falls in the year ending 31 March of the reporting year 't' who were:</p> <p>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</p>

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns			
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 Value	Target
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%

Note (where applicable)
<p>who ceased to be looked after before their 19th birthday. Source: SSDA903</p> <p>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</p> <p>C. Indicator Value: C=A/B where A=A1/A2 x 100</p> <p>A. Numerator = 3/5 = 60</p> <p>B. Denominator = 70.99</p> <p>C. Indicator Value = 0.84</p>
<p>Outturn of 10.6% relates to 13 children out of a possible 123.</p>

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns			
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 Value	Target
BV195 NI 132	Timeliness of social care assessment (all adults)	children looked after at 31 March (excluding unaccompanied asylum seekers) who had been looked after for 6 months or more on that day. 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%
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%
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.)	-18.7%	3.2%	-21.8%	-15.0%	-8.5%

Note (where applicable)
Outturn of 92.7% relates to average of 1191 adults out of 1191 and 906 adults out of 1062.
Outturn of 88.7% relates to 362 adults out of 408
<u>2007/08 Outturn</u>
- 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

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 Value	Target	
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	<p>resident in the area in 1998 (baseline year)</p> <p>2007/08 Outturn = (64.5-75.6) / 75.6 x 100 = -14.68%</p> <p>Outturn of 437 relates to 300 adults. This figure is then age standardised using population figures.</p>
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%	
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%	<p>Outturn of 45.5% relates to 5 pupils out of a possible 11</p> <p>Outturn of 13.01 relates to 193 households per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 14833)</p>
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	

Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns			
			All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 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
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%
LPI SS 12	Clients receiving a review as a percentage of adults and older clients receiving a service			78.2%	75%	77%	78%
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
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%
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
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
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

Note (where applicable)
Outturn of 122.20 relates to 1813 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 14839)
Outturn of 90.2% relates to 4858 items out of a total of 5384
Outturn of 77% relates to 3281 adults out of 4262
Outturn of 84.3% relates to 125 adults per 10000 population. (Population figure used = 14833)
Outturn of 48.3% relates to 934 referrals out of 1934
Outturn of 3.9 relates to 211 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 53937)
Outturn of 5.5 relates to 294 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 53937)
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			
			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
LPI SS 9	Percentage of child protection registrations that are re-registrations			17.6%	15%	15.79%	14%

Note (where applicable)
Outturn of 10.3 relates to 557 adults per 1000 population. (Population figure used = 53937)
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 Value	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Value	2007/08 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

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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 Value	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Value	2007/08 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

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV109b NI 157b	Processing of planning applications: Minor applications	only applies to county councils and those authorities who determine predominantly county level minerals and waste 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%	
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				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV187	Condition of surface footways	unintentionally homeless and in priority need. 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 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. 865 areas scored with 10 of these falling below grade B 890 areas scored with none falling below Grade B
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%	
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%	
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%	
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	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	The 58.8% outturn relates to 10 out of 17 appeals being allowed
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%	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		Note (where applicable)
				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	
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%	
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%	The 12.5% outturn relates to 1 out of the 8
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%	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV219c	Appraisals	appraisal						conservation appraisals being completed by 31.3.08
	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	6,016.58 tonnes
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%	
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	27,031.46 tonnes
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%	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 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	5,269.94 tonnes
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%	
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	41 people killed or seriously injured last year, compared with 39 the previous year 41 people killed or seriously injured, compared against the average for 1994-1998 of 46.2 people
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%	
BV99a(ii)	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%	
BV99b(i)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI children	Number of children (aged under 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic	10	5	8	11	8	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
BV99b(ii)	Road Accident Casualties: KSI children change	collisions. 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(ii)	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(ii)	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%	The outturn of 58.16 is calculated from a total SAP rating of 1,542,668 over 26,525 private houses
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	
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	

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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 Value	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Value	2007/08 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)

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (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

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		Note (where applicable)
				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 Value	2006/07 Target	2007/08 Value	2007/08 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

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 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

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07		2007/08		
				Value	Target	Value	Target	
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	processed (8,170). 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(ii)	Percentage of Recoverable Overpayments 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)

			England Top Quartile	Hartlepool Outturns				Note (where applicable)
Ref.	Title	Description (where applicable)	All England - TQ 2006/07	2006/07 Value	Target	2007/08 Value	Target	
		overpayments identified during the period						
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%	divided by benefit overpayments brought forward (£243,220) plus benefit overpayments created in the year (£512,569). Outturn of 87% relates to number of invoices paid within 30 days (51,303) as a percentage of number of invoices received (58,995) Outturn of 96.9% relates to C Tax collected (£30.137million) as a percentage of C Tax billed (£31.118 million)
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%	
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

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

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets		
			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	<p>To measure and drive improved performance around the participation of young people in positive activities.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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 self-esteem. In this way, positive activities can also help support other indicators for young people.</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>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'.</p>	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, low 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%

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets		
			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
PAF- CF/D78 NI 63	Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement	<p>addition to ongoing consideration, monitoring and reassessment by the local authority).</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	5869350	5750370	5578820
BV109a NI 157a	Processing of planning applications: Major applications	<p>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.</p>	60.00%	60.00%	60.00%
BV109b NI 157b	Processing of planning applications: Minor applications	<p>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.</p>	65.00%	65.00%	65.00%
BV109c NI 157c	Processing of planning applications: Other applications	<p>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.</p>	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%
BV199d NI 196	Improved street and environmental cleanliness – fly tipping	<p>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.</p> <p>Through the management information collected through the Flycapture database, local</p>	2	2	

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Defra has been developing a strategy to help deal with the problem of fly-tipping which has five strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	270.0%	270.0%	270.0%
NI 175	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	<p>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.</p>	50.0%	50.0%	55.0%
NI 178(i)	Bus services running on time: Percentage of nonfrequent services on time.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	86%	87%	88%
NI 178(ii)	Bus services running on time: Excess waiting time of frequent services (number of minutes).	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>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</p>	2305000	2460000	2522000

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
NI 181	of the 2008-09 financial year	<p>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).</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>			
	Time taken to process Housing Benefit/Council Tax Benefit new claims and change events		12.0	11.5	11.0
NI 184	Food establishments in the area which are broadly compliant with food hygiene law	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The proposed indicator will rely on centrally produced statistics to measure end user CO2 emissions in the Local Area from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business and Public Sector, • Domestic housing, and • Road transport <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	3.8	7.5	11.2
NI 188	Planning to Adapt to Climate Change	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 authority's 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%

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets		
			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

			Future Targets		
PI Code	Short Name	Description	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 measure 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
NI 8	Adult participation in sport and active recreation	<p>accidents by 50%, compared with the average for 1994-1998.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	21.1%	22.1%	23.1%
NI 9	Use of public libraries	<p>To measure use of public library services at the local level.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The measure will focus on engagement by the whole adult resident population, including by those whose opportunities are limited.</p> <p>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.</p>	52.0%		54.0%
QoL23 NI 4	% of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	<p>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.</p>	29%		30%

Section 2 - Council Indicators without Targets

This section contains all of the new National Indicators that the Council is responsible for 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	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	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
NI 139	The extent to which older people receive the support they need to live independently at home	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets
NI 140	Fair treatment by local services	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 process 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
NI 88	Percentage of schools providing access to extended services	<p>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.</p> <p>To measure progress and shape support for the development of extended schools.</p>	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	<p>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).</p> <p>Provision for childcare is a key enabler to work and contributes to successful entry into the labour market and sustained employment opportunities.</p>	Baseline and trend data not currently available.
NI 50	Emotional health of children	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>To monitor the level of congestion during morning peak times.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The indicator, as calculated by authorities in the largest urban areas, forms the national Public Service Agreement (PSA) target for urban congestion.</p>	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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading to rent arrears and evictions 	

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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-to-day 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 185	CO2 reduction from local authority operations	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>The aim of this indicator is to identify authorities that are proactive in minimising air pollution emissions from their estate and operations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Baseline data not available. The targets will be based on achieving statistically significant change (+ 3%) on the baseline from the Active People Survey.</p> <p>11/6/08</p>
NI 12	Refused and deferred Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) licence applications leading to immigration enforcement activity.	<p>This indicator contributes to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Indicator being introduced 2009/10 - targets not required.</p>
NI 13	Migrants' English language skills and knowledge	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09 New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09</p>

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
NI 26	behaviour Specialist support to victims of a serious sexual offence	<p>'diagnosing' any disproportional service delivery.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 3	Civic participation in the local area	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>1 Equalities areas include: gender, ethnicity, disability, age, religion and belief, and sexual orientation</i></p>	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 35	Building resilience to violent extremism	<p>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</p>	New Indicator under development - baseline to be collected 2008/09

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 37	Awareness of civil protection arrangements in the local area	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 agencies' 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.</p>	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 41	Perceptions of drunk or rowdy behaviour as a problem	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Place Survey Indicator - Unable to set Targets
NI 42	Perceptions of drug use or drug dealing as a problem	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	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	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 44	Ethnic composition of offenders on Youth Justice System disposals	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Data cannot be disaggregated from the other proposed indicators on youth justice, so this separate indicator is necessary.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 45	Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment	<p>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</p> <p>This indicator is currently a YJB set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams.</p>	New Indicator - baseline to be collected 2008/09
NI 46	Young Offenders' access to suitable accommodation	<p>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.</p> <p>This indicator is currently a Youth Justice Board (YJB) set Key Performance Indicator for Youth Offending Teams.</p>	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

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

PI Code	Short Name	Description	Future Targets			Reporting Organisation
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
NI 120a	All-age all cause mortality rate - Males	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>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.</p>	801.00	767.00	735.00	Primary Care Trust
NI 120b	All-age all cause mortality rate - Females	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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			Reporting Organisation
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
NI 121	Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p>	87.15	83.46	79.92	Primary Care Trust
NI 123	Stopping smoking	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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			Reporting Organisation
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
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%	Department for Work and Pensions
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%	
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: <i>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.</i> The Department of Health 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: <i>to reverse the rising tide of</i>	85%	86%	87%	Primary Care Trust

NI 56(ix)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 9	<p>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 Health is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Health is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity.</p> <p>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.</p>	24%	24%	23%	Primary Care Trust
NI 56(x)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 10	<p>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 Health is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity.</p> <p>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</p>	85%	86%	87%	Primary Care Trust

		<p>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.</p>				
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National Indicator Theme - Local Economy and Environmental Sustainability

			Future Targets			Reporting Organisation
PI Code	Short Name	Description	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
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

NI 164	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
	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			Reporting Organisation
			2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
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
NI 129	End of life care – access to appropriate care enabling people to be able to choose to die at home	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choice of how to access maternity care; • choice of type of antenatal care; • choice of place of birth; • choice of place of postnatal care. <p>To improve end of life care allowing more patients the choice of dying at home <i>Building on the Best</i> 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
NI 131	Delayed transfers of care	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
NI 134	The number of emergency bed days per head of weighted population	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
NI 137	Healthy life expectancy at age 65	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>From April 2008 the Chlamydia screening programme will have national coverage.</p>	PCT have set targets of 15% for 2008/9, 2009/10 and 2010/11. 6/11/08
NI 116	Proportion of children in poverty	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
NI 55(i)	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception: Line 1	<p>The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: <i>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.</i> The Department of Health is responsible for overall policy on obesity and is jointly responsible with the Department for Children, Schools and Families for tackling child obesity.</p> <p>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</p>	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	<p>The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: <i>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.</i> 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.</p>	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	<p>The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: <i>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.</i> 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.</p>	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	<p>The Government's new ambition on excess weight, announced in the Comprehensive Spending Review 2007, is to be the first major country: <i>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.</i> 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</p>	This is data required to calculate NI 56(ix). A target is not required.

Ref	Indicator Title	Description	Comments
NI 56(vii)	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6: Line 7	<p>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.</p> <p>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 Health 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.</p>	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	<p>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 Health 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.</p>	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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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 being 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	<p>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 alcohol-related 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.</p> <p>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 well-off 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>The rationale for the indicator is linked to DSO4: <i>"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"</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>	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;	<p>The rationale for the indicator is linked to DSO4: <i>"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"</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>The rationale for the indicator is linked to DSO4: <i>"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"</i>.</p>	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 take place 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.

COUNCIL

31st July 2008



Report of: The Executive

Subject: COMMUNITY STRATEGY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To seek Council's approval for the adoption of the Community Strategy, *Hartlepool's Ambition*, (Appendix 1).

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Part 1 of the Local Government Act 2000 places on principal Local Authorities a duty to prepare Community Strategies for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of their areas, and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in the UK.
- 2.2 In October 2006, the Local Government White Paper, *Strong and prosperous communities* was published. Chapter 5 sets out a framework for effective and coordinated local service delivery including:
- A duty on the local authority to prepare the Community Strategy in consultation with others as set out in section 4 of the Local Government Act 2000; and
 - That the Community Strategy and other local and regional plans to be drawn up with regard to each other.
- 2.3 The role of the Community Strategy is established as setting out the strategic vision for a place. It is to provide a vehicle for considering and deciding how to address difficult cross-cutting issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and climate change. Building these issues into the community's vision in an integrated way is established as being at the heart of creating sustainable development at the local level.

2.4 The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 introduced a range of devolutionary and deregulatory measures to:

- give local people more influence over the services and decisions that affect their communities;
- provide effective and accountable strategic leadership;
- operate in a performance framework – for local authorities working alone or in partnership – which supports citizen empowerment and secures better outcomes for all; and
- lead local partnerships to provide better services for citizens.

These core objectives emanate from the Local Government White Paper (Strong and Prosperous Communities) on which the majority of the legislative measures in the Bill are based. Clause 89 of the Bill amends section 4 of the Local Government Act 2000 by requiring local authorities to consult and seek the participation of partner authorities in the development and subsequent modification of the Community Strategy.

3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3.1 The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 seeks to promote the sustainability of local communities by encouraging the improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of an area. The Act further amends Section 4 of the Local Government Act 2000 requiring authorities to prepare a “Sustainable” Community Strategy.

3.2 Hartlepool Borough Council agreed its Local Sustainable Development Strategy (Local Agenda 21 Strategy) in January 2001. The Strategy aimed to:

“achieve improvements in the quality of our lives without causing irreversible damage to the environment or preventing our children from being able to enjoy the benefits we have today”.

The Local Government White Paper, Strong and Prosperous Communities, was published in October 2006, emphasises that the Community Strategy should contribute to sustainable development in the United Kingdom.

3.3 In response to this national policy change, a Sustainable Development Appraisal of the Community Strategy has been carried out to highlight practical ways to enhance the positive aspects of the Strategy and to remove or minimise any negative impacts. As a result, the Community Strategy now strongly sets out its contribution to Sustainable Development and a separate Sustainable Development Strategy is no longer required. It is therefore proposed to remove the Local Agenda 21 Strategy from the Council’s Budget and Policy Framework, and to revise the entry relating to the Community Strategy to read Sustainable Community Strategy. This work will be taken forward by Constitution Working Group.

- 3.4 Locally, although there is strong support for the principles behind the name change from Community Strategy to Sustainable Community Strategy, discussions with residents and partners has highlighted concerns relating to the communicability / understanding of the new term. It is therefore proposed to continue to refer locally to the Strategy as the Community Strategy.

4. NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL

- 4.1 Neighbourhood Renewal aims to reduce inequalities in the most disadvantaged communities and to help tackle social and economic exclusion by lowering worklessness and crime and improving health, skills, housing and the physical environment. The approach adopted within Hartlepool was set out previously in a separately published 2002 Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.

- 4.2 The 2008 Community Strategy incorporates Neighbourhood Renewal as an integrated, cross-cutting element of the Community Strategy and therefore a separate Strategy is no longer needed. For each Community Strategy aim Neighbourhood Renewal Key Issues and Objectives are identified. A separate section on implementing Neighbourhood Renewal is also set out.

5. COMMUNITY STRATEGY REVIEW

- 5.1 The Hartlepool Partnership, the town's Local Strategic Partnership, and the Council agreed a draft Community Strategy in April 2001 and adopted a final version in April 2002. Hartlepool's Community Strategy set out a timetable for review in five years. In line with this agreement, the Community Strategy Review 2006 was launched on 5th May 2006

- 5.2 A timetable for review was established with the identification of key stages of work leading to the adoption of a new strategy. The first stage, pre-consultation was launched on 5th May and concluded in July 2006. The second phase, consultation on the first draft, ran from September to 17th November 2006. A series of strategy appraisals were undertaken on the second draft during 2007, the most detailed being a Sustainability Appraisal.

6. SUMMARY OF FINAL CONSULTATION

- 6.1 Consultation on the 3rd draft ran for 10 weeks, closing on 14th April 2008. A number of responses were received from statutory agencies and individuals. Further details of the comments received and the policy response are set out in a report that is available on the Hartlepool Partnership Website by following the Community Strategy link.

- 6.2 Key revisions, in response to the comments received, include:

- the addition of an Executive Summary;
- a "wider determinants" section for each of the Strategy's eight aims, highlighting the cross cutting and broader impact of that aim on other areas of the Strategy;

- revision of the Community Safety objectives to reflect an increased emphasis on reducing offending;
- strengthened references to sites of nature conservation, climate change and sustainable development;
- minor amendments to outcomes reflecting the negotiation of the new Local Area Agreement;
- re-ordering of the vision to improve readability.

7. RESPONSE TO COMMENTS MADE BY SCRUTINY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

7.1 At their meeting on 14th March 2008, Scrutiny Coordinating Committee considered the 3rd draft Community Strategy. Three suggestions were made:

- that the Financial Inclusion Partnership be included within the Jobs and Economy Section of the document as this was a key organisation;
- that the link between HBC's Corporate Plan and the Community Strategy should be identified within the Community Strategy document for clarification;
- that there were a number of references to ensuring enjoyment for children and young people within the Lifelong Learning and Skills section in particular in relation to out of school hours activities and it was suggested that encouraging enjoyment within school hours should also be included.

7.2 In response to the suggestion on Financial Inclusion, the following narrative has been added along with an additional Neighbourhood Renewal objective:

The importance of financial services in all of our lives has, in recent years, risen significantly. Exclusion from the financial system brings with it, real and rising costs, often borne by those who can least afford them. Residents in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area can struggle to access appropriate financial services, enabling them to manage their money on a day to day basis, plan for the future and deal effectively with financial distress, should unexpected events lead to serious financial difficulty. Hartlepool's Financial Inclusion Partnership is working to improve access to free face-to-face money advice, banking and affordable credit.

To ensure Hartlepool's most vulnerable residents have access to free money advice, banking services and affordable credit.

The Financial Inclusion Partnership is also now mentioned in the introductory section on Evolving Partnerships.

7.3 In response to the suggestion to include references to HBC's Corporate Plan, the additional text shown below has been included in the section on Implementation of the Community Strategy – Local Area Agreements.

Hartlepool Borough Council will set out its delivery arrangements in the Corporate Plan.

- 7.4 In response to the third point relating to the “Enjoy and Achieve” objective of the Lifelong Learning and Skills Theme, the following text has been added:

A Play Strategy for Hartlepool has been developed with partners that sets out the importance of play for our children and young people. Play is crucial in ensuring healthy lifestyles and gives children and young people the opportunity to explore issues within an exciting environment.

8. DELIVERING THE COMMUNITY STRATEGY – THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT

- 8.1 Hartlepool’s Community Strategy will be delivered through the Local Area Agreement (LAA). The LAA is a three year agreement based on the Community Strategy that sets out the priorities for a local area agreed between Central Government (represented by the regional Government Office) and a local area (represented by the Local Authority and other key partners through the Local Strategic Partnership).
- 8.2 At its meeting on 29th May, Council adopted the Local Area Agreement for 2008-2011. This included a set of Improvement Targets, statutory education and early years targets and Local Priority Targets.
- 8.3 Hartlepool Borough Council’s contribution to the delivery of the Local Area Agreement is set out in the Corporate Plan, supported by Departmental and Section Plans.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 Council is asked to approve the adoption of the Community Strategy as part of the Policy Framework.

10. CONTACT OFFICER

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Council – 31 July 2008

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hartlepool**partnership**

Hartlepool's Ambition

Community Strategy & Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy

Final version

July 2008

**This document is also available in other languages, large print and audio format upon request
Contact us on: 01429- 523330**

এই ডকুমেন্ট অন্য ভাষায়, বড় প্রিন্ট আকারে এবং অডিও টেপ আকারেও অনুরোধে পাওয়া যায়। (Bengali)

本文件也可應要求，製作成其他語文或特大字體版本，也可製作成錄音帶。(Cantonese)

अनुरोध पर यह दस्तावेज़ अन्य भाषाओं में, बड़े अक्षरों की छपाई और सुनने वाले माध्यम पर भी उपलब्ध है (Hindi)

ئەم بەلگەيە ھەروەھا بە زمانەکانی کە، بە چاپی درشت و بە شێتی ئەسجیل دەس دەکەوێت (Kurdish)

هذه الوثيقة متاحة أيضا بلغات أخرى والأحرف الطباعية الكبيرة وبطريقة سمعية عند الطلب. (Arabic)

Dokument ten jest na życzenie udostępniany także w innych wersjach językowych, w dużym druku lub w formacie audio. (Polish)

درخواست پر یہ دستاویز دیگر زبانوں میں، بڑے حروف کی چھپائی اور سننے والے ذرائع پر بھی میسر ہے۔ (Urdu)

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Foreword

Mayor Stuart Drummond

Vice Chair of the Hartlepool Partnership



The six years since I was elected as Mayor of Hartlepool in 2002 have passed quickly; it has been an exciting and challenging time. It was in April 2002 that the Hartlepool Partnership produced its first Community Strategy setting out a framework for innovation and improvement across the town.

Many of the Strategy's priority aims match my concerns – the quality of the local environment, community safety and providing activities for young people. Taking on the role of Chair of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership meant I could take a hands-on role in driving forward these improvements, working with partners and local people to ensure our everyday activity makes a full contribution to improving community safety.

Over the first phase of the Strategy's delivery there have been some impressive improvements. Since 2003/4 the number of burglaries has halved. In practical terms that means 654 fewer burglaries every year and very many families and vulnerable older people not suffering the effects of crime.

The quality of our local environment has also improved. Operation Clean Sweep has been the catalyst for dramatic improvements to the local environment and has given people a new sense of ownership of their local community.

The establishment of a Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership ensures that young people's voices will be heard in the preparation and delivery of services.

Six years on we have reviewed the Community Strategy and I'd like to thank all those who gave their time and effort to support the process. The Community Strategy takes account of changes within Hartlepool and further afield. It is purposely not a detailed plan, but a renewed commitment for partnership working across Hartlepool at all levels. The Strategy builds on the practical achievements and lessons learned during the first years of implementation.

It also raises the bar. To make further improvement a large number of people need to support its delivery. Residents' Associations, community and voluntary groups as well as local businesses and large public organisations all need to work to influence the individual everyday choices we all make.

And we need to make the right choices to secure a future that is fairer for us all now and for future generations. I want Hartlepool to have a strong local economy. I want its residents to have decent homes in places with clean, safe public spaces, where people are able to lead healthy lives and enjoy their local environment.

Our task now is to deliver. And I'd urge you to get involved.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Stuart Drummond'. The signature is stylized and cursive.

July 2008

Executive Summary

The Hartlepool Partnership has brought together a wide range of partnerships delivering local services to prepare this Community Strategy. It has listened to the views and experiences of residents and service users. Building on the 2002 Community Strategy, this updated Strategy called ***Hartlepool's Ambition***, provides a policy framework for Hartlepool for the next 15 years. It contains:

- an updated vision, with stronger health and community safety dimensions;
- nine principles that set out the values and practices that will be followed by those delivering the Community Strategy that provide a clearer focus for activity;
- eight priority aims each with their own set of outcomes and objectives that provide further detail of the ambition behind the Community Strategy vision;
- a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy that outlines how we will make certain that inequalities in the most disadvantaged communities will be tackled;
- a set of outcomes that aim to improve the lives of our children and young people;
- a renewed commitment to sustainable development and tackling the effects of changes to our climate;
- a stronger link between the priorities established in the Community Strategy and new arrangements for spatial planning;
- details of how the Strategy will be delivered and arrangements for future reviews.

Hartlepool Community Strategy: the first five years

There have been significant changes in the way that residents and local businesses provide and receive services. For many these changes have brought increased opportunities and improved quality of life. Reductions in levels of unemployment, the opening of new business premises and exciting plans for the development of Hartlepool Quays have contributed to Hartlepool's strong economic performance. Hartlepool's young people continue to achieve great vocational and academic success. Employers are investing in workforce development and providing opportunities for highly skilled and educated people to remain in Hartlepool. The introduction of neighbourhood policing has responded to residents' concerns and placed officers at the heart of communities. There have been significant decreases in crime with both domestic burglary and vehicle crime reducing by over 60% since 2001.

Some of the biggest changes have taken place in our housing market. The quality of our social housing stock has markedly increased as a result of substantial investment. However, from a period of relative stability, house prices have increased and affordability has become an issue for many more residents. Changes in the global economy have sparked a national housing market downturn putting at risk Hartlepool's ambitious plans for market renewal.

There has been an increased momentum to safeguard our natural resources. Recycling rates have increased by 20% and new nature conservation areas have been designated. The Partnership has committed itself to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be prepared for the climate change that cannot now be avoided.

The vision

The Community Strategy describes a long-term vision - Hartlepool's ambition and aspirations for the future:

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

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy vision has remained unchanged since 2002 and is to:

Continue the regeneration of Hartlepool and ensure that local people, organisations and service providers work together to narrow the gap between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the borough, so that in the future, no-one is seriously disadvantaged by where they live.

The Aims

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.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Attracting investment
- Being globally competitive

- Creating more employment opportunities for local people
- Achieving economic wellbeing for our children and young people

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.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Enabling our children and young people to enjoy and achieve
- Increasing skills and academic achievement
- Providing excellent services and facilities
- Providing support and increased access

3. Health and Wellbeing

Work in partnership with the people of Hartlepool to promote and ensure the best possible health and wellbeing.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Easier access to services and increased choice
- Improved health
- Improved mental wellbeing
- Ensuring our children and young people are healthy

4. Community Safety

Make Hartlepool a safer place by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and tackling drugs and alcohol misuse.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Reduced crime
- Reduced harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol
- Improved neighbourhood safety and increased confidence
- Reduced offending and re-offending
- Ensuring our children and young people stay safe

5. Environment

Secure and enhance an attractive and sustainable environment that is clean, green, safe and valued by the community.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment
- Delivering an effective and efficient transport system
- Creating sustainable communities

6. Housing

Ensure that there is access to good quality and affordable housing in sustainable neighbourhoods and communities where people want to live.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Balancing housing supply and demand
- Improving the quality of existing houses
- Meeting the housing needs of vulnerable people

7. Culture and Leisure

Create a cultural identity for Hartlepool which attracts people to Hartlepool and makes us proud to live and work here.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Enriching lives through enjoyment of leisure, culture and sport
- Ensuring services better meet the needs of the community

8. Strengthening Communities

Empower individuals, groups and communities, and increase the involvement of citizens in all decisions that affect their lives.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Empowering local people to have a greater influence
- Creating a thriving voluntary and community sector
- Increasing community cohesion
- Ensuring everyone, especially our children and young people, can make a positive contribution

The Renewal of Hartlepool's Neighbourhoods

In achieving the Community Strategy Vision it is essential that improvements are made across the Borough. Within Hartlepool there are a number of neighbourhoods which have been identified as disadvantaged. These neighbourhoods need additional support in order to improve the life chances of the residents who live and work there.

Our strategy for doing this involves:

- Improving how we involve residents and service providers in the preparation and delivery Neighbourhood Action Plans;
- A commitment to improving the evidence we use to shape Neighbourhood Renewal activity;
- A clearer focus on re-shaping mainstream services;
- Seeking additional resources for Neighbourhood Renewal.

Ensuring it happens

The implementation of the Community Strategy and the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will be overseen by the Hartlepool Partnership. This will be dependent on the concerted actions of a range of agencies, organisations and individuals across the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

The Hartlepool Partnership is made up of a Board and a series of Theme Partnerships. The Hartlepool Partnership Board has a Chair and 42 members. The role of the Board is to provide strategic co-ordination and agree policy on major issues of strategic importance to Hartlepool.

The Community Strategy is underpinned by a series of Strategies that make up the Hartlepool Partnership's Policy Framework. These strategies will be adopted by the Hartlepool Partnership Board and by partner organisations, many of whom share statutory responsibilities for their production and delivery. Once the strategies are in place, Theme Partnerships oversee their implementation.

Hartlepool's Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will need to be reviewed over time. A Community Strategy review might take different forms:

- a staged review where individual elements or Themes are refreshed in turn;
- a discrete review where one element or Theme of the Strategy is refreshed.

In both these cases new chapters will be drawn up while the remainder of the Strategy stays in place. The full Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will be reviewed again in five years.

You can find out more about the work of the Hartlepool Partnership and the progress we are making in delivering Hartlepool's Ambition by visiting our website www.hartlepoolpartnership.co.uk

Introduction

Hartlepool's Ambition

The Community Strategy Review was launched in May 2006, a year that also marked the 200th Anniversary of the birth of Ralph Ward Jackson. The founder of West Hartlepool lived in Greatham Village and was responsible for establishing the layout of the town and erecting the first public buildings. He improved education and welfare facilities for local residents and developed the town's railways and docks. In the mid 1800s his vision and aspiration brought key individuals together to work in partnership to expand the town.

The Hartlepool Partnership

The Hartlepool Partnership has worked to prepare this new Community Strategy. The Partnership brings together all of the borough's partnerships delivering local services and is a network of partnerships. It provides opportunities for involvement for a wide range of organisations and individuals in the development and implementation of policy.

Community Strategy 2008 - 2020

This updated Community Strategy builds on the 2002 Strategy and provides a revised policy framework for Hartlepool. It describes a long-term vision – Hartlepool's ambition and aspirations for the future:

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

The Vision is further articulated through a set of Aims and associated Objectives grouped into eight themes:

1. Jobs and the Economy
2. Lifelong Learning & Skills
3. Health & Wellbeing
4. Community Safety
5. Environment
6. Housing
7. Culture & Leisure
8. Strengthening Communities

Housing and Environment are established as themes in their own right acknowledging the increased drive to bring about Housing Market Renewal and the importance residents place on the quality of their local environment.

In 2002 a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy was published alongside the Community Strategy. This identified 7 priority neighbourhoods where regeneration activities would be targeted and mainstream resources directed to accelerate improvements in quality of life.

The 2002 Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy set out Terms of Reference for Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs) to be developed for the 7 priority neighbourhoods. These NAPs are now in place and set out a detailed understanding of residents' priorities for improvement together with an analysis of current trends.

This updated Community Strategy incorporates and updates the 2002 Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.

The Evidence Base

The Strategy is backed by rigorous evidence based analysis and underpinned by a rich understanding of local priorities and concerns. This clearly establishes key areas for improvement within the Jobs & the Economy, Community Safety and Health & Wellbeing Themes. Further information on the town's performance and background reports can be found on the Hartlepool Partnership's website www.hartlepoolpartnership.co.uk

Consultation and Strategy Appraisal

The Community Strategy review was formally launched on the 5th May 2006. In advance of the publication of a first draft in Autumn, feedback was sought on the existing Strategy. This consultation ran for 3 months to the 31st July.

The first draft of the revised Community Strategy was published in September 2006 with a 9 week consultation period. There was broad support for the Strategy and agreement with the vision was at high at over 90%.

Comments received during this first phase of consultation were incorporated into a second draft, published in March 2007. Four strategy appraisals then took place to highlight practical ways to enhance the positive aspects of the Strategy and to remove or minimise any negative impacts. These were:

1. Sustainability Appraisal
2. Diversity Impact Assessment
3. Rural Proofing
4. Section 17 (Community Safety)

A report which summarises the outcomes of these appraisals can be found on the Hartlepool Partnership website at www.hartlepoolpartnership.co.uk by following the Community Strategy Review link on the homepage.

The Strategy was revised taking into account these outcomes, and a third consultation draft was published in February 2008 with a 10 week consultation period. A report summarising consultation activity is available on the Partnership's website.

The final strategy was adopted by the Hartlepool Partnership and Hartlepool Council.

The Strategy in Context

The preparation of the Community Strategy has been shaped by a number of Strategies that already exist at an international, national, regional and local level. These have provided an understanding of current trends and future plans, drawing on a broad evidence base, many are rooted in economics and science; others analyse social research and statistics. A brief summary of these key documents is set out in Appendix A of the Community Strategy Sustainability Appraisal.

Hartlepool in Context

Hartlepool is located on the North East coast within the Tees Valley sub region. It is a compact town, which is linked to the rest of the region and country by road, rail and sea. The A19 passes through the western rural part of the Borough and the A1 (M) is close by. Trains travel along the east coast connecting Hartlepool to Newcastle, the rest of the Tees Valley, York and London. Hartlepool also has a significant port facility and a world-class marina. Durham Tees Valley Airport is in easy reach and is one of the country's fastest growing regional airports. Passenger numbers are up 20% year on year and the airport has a 400,000 tonnes-per-annum cargo capacity.

Approximately 90,000 people live in the town of which 1.2% are from black and minority ethnic communities and almost a fifth are at or above retirement age. The town combines dense urban areas, an established marina and expanding suburbs with a number of distinct rural villages set in attractive countryside. It is a proud town steeped in history and maritime heritage and the people of the Borough have a strong sense of local identity.

A unitary local authority covers the town with a directly elected mayor and cabinet political structure. Other major service providers sharing the local authority boundary are the Hartlepool Primary Care Trust, the Police Basic Command Unit, the Fire Brigade District and the local team of the Learning and Skills Council. There is a strong tradition of partnership working in the Borough, more recently through the work of the Hartlepool Partnership, which brings together the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

The Borough has seen a major transformation over the past 20 years through regeneration programmes and public and private sector investment. The town now has major visitor facilities, a revitalised town centre with a wide range of retail facilities, sites of international nature conservation importance and significant business and investment opportunities. Hartlepool has become a successful, modern town equipped to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

Plans for Hartlepool Quays, a regional priority for regeneration, establish a cutting edge 20 year vision with ambitious proposals to improve accessibility, and create confidence in the market. A new mixed-use community will be created setting new housing, community facilities, offices and retail in high quality public open space.

Routes to all surrounding areas will be improved through green infrastructure and a new pedestrian/cycleway bridge across the Harbour entrance to open up routes to the Headland. The scheme capitalises on the local coastline and creates a natural bond between the town centre, the Marina and the Headland ensuring Victoria Harbour acts not only as a centrepiece which local people can enjoy but also as an attractor for both visitors and inward investment.

Hartlepool's Community Strategy: The First Five Years

Hartlepool's first Community Strategy was published in April 2002. Major changes have taken place over the last five years in terms of improvements to the town and to how the Hartlepool Partnership and its partners are structured to deliver the Hartlepool Community Strategy.

Five Years on – what has been achieved?

Since the first Community Strategy was agreed in 2002 unemployment has fallen from 6.9% in 2002 to 4.5% in 2008. The number of young people and long-term unemployed has also reduced.

The opening of Queens Meadow, Hartlepool's flagship Business Park with its Innovation Centre, together with upgraded units at Hartlepool Enterprise Centre now guarantees a strong provision of high-quality business incubation units throughout the town. Exciting plans have emerged for the development of Hartlepool Quays comprising the Marina, the Town Centre plus Education & Skills Quarter, the historic Headland and Victoria Harbour.

Hartlepool College of Further Education now has three Centres of Vocational Excellence and the number of people achieving qualifications continues to increase. It has ambitious plans for its future development, driving up skills and raising aspirations.

Pupils achieving a grade A* to C at GCSE in Hartlepool has gone up by 3% per year, over the last three years, to 62% in 2007. This is an all-time high for the local authority. For the first time ever, the percentage of pupils achieving five A* to G grades at GCSE reached the national average. Performance at Key Stage 3 (aged 14) in English, Maths and Science and at Key

Stage 2 (aged 11) has improved so much that Hartlepool has been identified as one of the most improved local authorities in the country. Performance at many levels in English and Maths is now above the national average.

There have been significant reductions in crime with both domestic burglary and vehicle crime reducing by over 60% since 2001. Residents also report feeling safer with 58% saying they feel safe out in their neighbourhood after dark in 2007 compared to 44% in 2001. While there is still a long way to go to reduce the health inequalities that exist between life expectancy in Hartlepool and the rest of the country great progress has been made in reducing smoking. There have also been marked improvements in reducing teenage pregnancy.

The transfer of the housing stock to Housing Hartlepool has unlocked around £100m of private investment into funding improvements needed to ensure all former Council housing meets or exceeds Government Decent Homes standards by 2010. Excellent progress has been made in respect of the development and delivery of a sensitive programme of housing market renewal in central Hartlepool through a partnership with Hartlepool Borough Council, Housing Hartlepool and Hartlepool Revival, which will lead to the remodelling and transformation of some of the older housing areas around the town centre over the coming years.

An increasing number of people are satisfied with their area as a place to live – up to 83% in 2006 and more residents of Hartlepool now feel that there is a lot of community spirit in their area. Alongside these improvements steps have been taken to safeguard natural resources with recycling rates having increased by 20% in recent years.

Evolving Partnerships

Since its inception in 1999, and following the publication of its first Community Strategy, the Hartlepool Partnership Board has transformed to meet the challenge of providing high quality local services and improving local quality of life. It continues to respond to government requirements and has learnt from best practice, both within the North East and further afield.

The Community Network has established itself as a strong co-ordinating body for the Hartlepool's residents, community and voluntary sector. The Protocol the network signed with the Hartlepool Partnership in 2005 strengthened working relationships and ensured the sector remained central to the Partnership's work in delivering the Community Strategy.

Theme Partnerships including the Environment Partnership and the Culture & Leisure Partnership have become established, driving forward improvements. New partnerships focusing on emerging priorities of Skills and Financial Inclusion have been formed. The new Local Development Framework provides for closer alignment of planning policy with the Community Strategy.

All service providers in Hartlepool have responded to the challenge set out in *Every Child Matters*. The Children & Young People's Strategic Partnership was established in 2005 and formed the foundation for the development of the Children's Trust for Hartlepool which came into being on 1st April 2007. One of its primary functions is to co-ordinate the delivery of *The Big Plan* – our Children and Young People's Strategic Plan.

The Hartlepool New Deal for Communities (NDC) Partnership is half way through its ten-year programme and significant improvements are being delivered. 44% of local residents are now in paid work compared to 38% in 2000. There has been significant improvement in the educational achievement of young people in the area and over 370 over 16s have received bursaries to help them access training and education. The most marked improvements have occurred in Community Safety where the number of burglaries has decreased from 351 in 2001/02 to 128 in 2007/08.

In the north of the town £25m of renewal activity has been delivered to the Brus and St Hilda wards through the Single Regeneration Budget Programme.

Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs) are now in place for the town's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. These plans set out community priorities and provide a tool for local residents, through NAP Forums, to monitor implementation. Improvements are financed through mainstream resources and targeted funding allocated by the Hartlepool Partnership.

But it doesn't stop there. The Partnership has agreed ambitious plans for the future. Hartlepool's achievements are being recognised internationally reflected in the decision to award Hartlepool the prestigious finishing port in the Tall Ships' Race in 2010. A second phase of development at Queens Meadow and Wynyard business parks will underpin our economic regeneration and work on the Tees Valley Coastal Arc, together with the ongoing revitalisation of the town centre housing, will continue the town's physical regeneration. In the last five years the Hartlepool Partnership has developed robust plans to take the 2002 vision forward and deliver Hartlepool's ambition.

Spatial Planning

Delivering Hartlepool's Ambition relies not only on effective partnerships able to deliver excellent services but also on the decisions we take to shape our local environment. Decisions on the location and quality of social, economic and environmental change affects everything from the location of major new transport or energy facilities and employment development, through to the development of new shops, schools, houses or parks needed by local communities.

This spatial planning operates at a range of different scales of activity, from the North East Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) to the more localised design and organisation of our town, villages and neighbourhoods.

A new planning system

The new planning system, introduced in 2004, establishes that development will be guided by the Regional Spatial Strategy, providing a broad development strategy for the north east region covering a fifteen to twenty year period and a series of Development Plan Documents within a Local Development Framework. This Local Development Framework is the spatial element of the Community Strategy.

From this "folder" of different policies and plans, of primary importance to the delivery of Hartlepool's Community Strategy are:

- The **Core Strategy** which sets out the spatial vision and core strategic policies for Hartlepool, reflecting the priorities established in the Community Strategy;
- The **Statement of Community Involvement** which sets out how the community, including voluntary and community groups, local residents, businesses, landowners, statutory agencies and others with an interest in the new planning system will be consulted and engaged in developing and delivering local planning policy and with respect to planning applications;
- **Development Plan Documents (DPDs)** including documents allocating land for future housing, making provision for affordable housing and addressing waste and minerals issues;
- **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** which expand on or provide further detail to policies in the Core Strategy or DPDs including guidance on planning obligations from developers, requirements for transport assessments and travel plans and for design and sustainable construction. They could also include all or relevant parts of **Parish Plans** prepared by village communities to address their specific social, environmental and economic issues.

These various documents within the Local Development Framework are prepared and updated at different times through a continuous process. Further information on the timing of preparation and review of other elements of the Local Development Framework are set out in Hartlepool's Local Development Scheme.

This can be viewed online by visiting Hartlepool Borough Council's website www.hartlepool.gov.uk and clicking on the planning link.



Our Vision

“Hartlepool will be an ambitious, healthy, respectful, inclusive, thriving and outward-looking community, in an attractive and safe environment, where everyone is able to realise their potential”



Our Principles

In delivering the Community Strategy vision all members of the Hartlepool Partnership will strive to apply the following nine principles:

Effective partnership working

Working together as equals to deliver sustainable communities within Hartlepool having a clear understanding of shared decision-making, risks, responsibilities and accountabilities.

Efficient partnership working

Increasing efficiency and achieving value for money through improved procurement, financial reporting and management. Delivering high quality local services and making the most of the resources available including people, money, property, data and information.

Skills and knowledge

Developing our own capacity and skills to improve performance, whilst providing opportunities for the community to improve their skills, capacity and life chances.

Decision making and communication

Communicating openly and honestly with the community in Hartlepool making the Partnership publicly accountable for its decisions. Decision-making will be rigorous and transparent and decisions will be based upon the best information available at the time.

Involvement and inclusion

All parts of the community regardless of where they live, or their gender, race, ethnicity, disability, religion, sexual orientation, family and other circumstances, language, national or social origins, age or any other status, are encouraged to be involved at all stages in the development, delivery and monitoring of this strategy.

Integrity

Acting with honesty, selflessness, objectivity and trust, declaring interests and dealing with truth and completeness.

Sustainable development

Considering economic, social and environmental goals equally and in an integrated way ensuring the long term and global aspects of strategy and decision making are considered.

Performance management

Actively managing the delivery of the Strategy by providing clear, robust and reliable, information for monitoring purposes, establishing clear lines of accountability, managing risk, reporting by exception, and, when performance is not on track, taking action to address this.

Leadership and influence

Leading by example with enthusiasm in delivering the Strategy by applying these principles and using influence to encourage other partners and providers locally, regionally and nationally to do the same.

The Renewal of Hartlepool's Neighbourhoods

In achieving the Community Strategy Vision it is essential that improvements are made across the Borough. Within Hartlepool there are a number of neighbourhoods which have been identified as disadvantaged. These neighbourhoods need additional support in order to improve the life chances of the residents who live and work there.

Neighbourhood Renewal aims to reduce inequalities in the most disadvantaged communities and to help tackle social and economic exclusion by lowering worklessness and crime and improving health, skills, housing and the physical environment.

The approach adopted within Hartlepool was set out previously in a separate Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (NRS) but has now been incorporated as an integrated, cross-cutting element of the Community Strategy. The aim and objectives of Neighbourhood Renewal in Hartlepool are set out below.

Our Aim

Continue the regeneration of Hartlepool and ensure that local people, organisations and service providers work together to narrow the gap between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the borough, so that in the future, no-one is seriously disadvantaged by where they live.

Our Objectives

1. To improve methods of consultation and working with communities in disadvantaged neighbourhoods through the development and implementation of Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs).
2. To work towards a better understanding of the key issues the Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) face and improve baseline information and the analysis of resources.
3. To better focus mainstream services on the Neighbourhood Renewal Area, reducing the gaps between the conditions in these areas and the borough-wide, regional and national averages.
4. To seek additional resources for neighbourhood renewal on the basis of need and opportunity in order to improve the life chances of residents within the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
5. To ensure that the Neighbourhood Renewal Area benefits from opportunities that exist outside the area and contributes towards the achievement of *Hartlepool's Ambition*.

Children and Young People

Children and Young People in Hartlepool have great opportunities but face some challenges. By working together we can improve their lives both now and into the future.

Hartlepool Borough Council is required to prepare and publish a Children and Young People's Plan by the Children Act 2004. It has a duty to "promote co-operation" between itself and its key partners. There has been agreement nationally on the five outcomes that really matter to the lives of children and young people and these are now law in the Children's Act 2004. The five outcomes are:

- Be Healthy (Health & Wellbeing)
- Stay Safe (Community Safety)
- Enjoy and Achieve (Lifelong Learning & Skills)
(Culture & Leisure)
- Make a Positive Contribution (Strengthening Communities)
- Achieve Economic Well-being (Jobs & the Economy)

Be Healthy refers to physical, mental, emotional and sexual health, with an emphasis on healthy lifestyles and making positive choices, for example, not to take drugs.

Stay Safe refers to being safe from maltreatment, neglect, sexual exploitation, accidental injury and death, bullying and discrimination, crime and anti-social behaviour.

Enjoy and Achieve refers to being ready for school, attending and enjoying school, achieving high standards at primary and secondary stages of education, personal and social development and recreation.

Make a Positive Contribution refers to the engagement of children and young people in decision-making and community support activities, positive and law-abiding behaviour, developing positive relationships and self-confidence and dealing with change and enterprise.

Achieve Economic Well-being refers to engagement in further education, employment or training, being ready for employment, living in decent homes and communities, being free from low income and having access to transport and material goods.

Hartlepool's Children and Young People's Plan – *The Big Plan* was published in April 2006 and aims to improve the lives of all children and young people in Hartlepool. The involvement of children and young people in the development of the plan has enriched the process and has ensured that it remains focussed on positive outcomes for each of them.

It is important that **all** young children and young people benefit from the Plan. This includes those children and young people who use mainly universal services; these are services everyone uses such as maternity services at birth and schools when children get older. Some children and young people need extra support such as if a child has a disability or is fostered.

In the following sections, Hartlepool's vision for each of the five outcomes for children and young people is shown together with associated objectives.

In the preparation of this Plan, Hartlepool partners have begun to work even more closely together and will continue to do so as this three-year rolling Plan is reviewed and refreshed.

Sustainable Development

In working to deliver the Community Strategy Vision, it is important to be aware of the Strategy's broader impact on the local area. These wider aspects of a strategy's implementation can often be grouped into social, environmental and economic effects. This style of plan making, integrating social, environmental and economic issues, ensures sustainable development.

Sustainable Development is about delivering a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. A widely used international definition is that it is "development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

In 2000 Hartlepool Borough Council produced its first Sustainable Development Strategy. Current Government Guidance recommends that Community Strategies should be developed into Sustainable Community Strategies. This revised Community Strategy reaffirms Sustainable Development as one of the nine principles that govern the Strategy's implementation and as a result, a separate sustainable development strategy is no longer required.

Hartlepool's Community Strategy builds on the five principles of the UK sustainable development strategy:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, health and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Promoting good governance;
- Using sound science responsibly.

The Community Strategy sets a framework for the development of sustainable communities, the components of which can be defined as follows:

- **Governance:** Effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership
- **Transport and connectivity:** Good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services
- **Services:** A full range of appropriate, accessible public, private, and community and voluntary services
- **Environmental:** Providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way
- **Economy:** A flourishing and diverse local economy
- **Housing and the built environment:** A quality built and natural environment
- **Social and cultural:** Vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities

Source: Egan Review of Skills for Sustainable Communities

Sustainability Appraisal

A test of any strategy to ensure it contributes to achieving sustainable development is often referred to as a Sustainability Appraisal. The aim of a Sustainability Appraisal is to strengthen the contribution the Community Strategy makes to the sustainable development of Hartlepool. You can read more about the outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal in a separate report, available on the Hartlepool Partnership Website, by clicking on the Community Strategy link on the homepage.

A Low Footprint Future



As well as assessing the Community Strategy before it is adopted it is important to be able to measure the Strategy's progress to delivering Sustainable Development as it is being implemented. One way of doing this is by measuring the "footprint" the delivered Strategy creates.

Two footprint measures are often considered: the amount of land and sea we need to sustain our lifestyle – an *Ecological Footprint* and the amount of Carbon Dioxide that our lifestyle emits – a *Carbon Footprint*.

The Ecological Footprint calculates the impact of the energy, water and raw materials we use in our everyday lives. It also determines how much land is required to absorb our waste. Hartlepool currently has a relatively low Ecological Footprint compared to the rest of the UK, but this is still over twice the size of the world average. If *Hartlepool's Ambition* is delivered in a sustainable way we can stabilise our Ecological Footprint in the medium term and reduce it gradually over time.

Climate Change

Climate change is a serious problem that affects us all. There is strong evidence that human emissions of greenhouse gases are changing the world's climate. The main greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO₂), produced when we burn fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas for energy.

Hartlepool's Climate Change Strategy (October 2007) sets out how the Partnership will prepare for the impacts of Climate Change and secure local action to reduce future emissions. The Strategy's aim is that:

Hartlepool will be prepared for the impacts of climate change and will be working in partnership to secure local and global action to tackle it.

Over 40 per cent of carbon dioxide emissions in Hartlepool come directly from what we do as individuals; heating and using electricity in our homes, buying goods and services and driving vehicles.

If we are to successfully deliver *Hartlepool's Ambition* we must be fully aware of the possible effects our decisions today might have on the lives of others and their ability to maintain and enhance their quality of life in the future. We must learn from the mistakes of previous generations which have left us with the legacy of both local and global challenges.

And in a world with an ever increasing connectivity between developed and developing nations, Hartlepool must ensure that its ambition is built not just on local equity between its most deprived and affluent neighbourhoods but on a global equity and responsibility that our success is not at the expense of progress in developing nations.

For each of the eight Community Strategy aims shown on the following pages, there is a section showing what a low footprint future could look like. You can read more about footprints and climate change on the Hartlepool Partnership Website by clicking on the Community Strategy link on the homepage.

Our Eight Aims

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.
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.
3. **Health and Wellbeing**
Work in partnership with the people of Hartlepool to promote and ensure the best possible health and wellbeing.
4. **Community Safety**
Make Hartlepool a safer place by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and tackling drugs and alcohol misuse.
5. **Environment**
Secure and enhance an attractive and sustainable environment that is clean, green, safe and valued by the community.
6. **Housing**
Ensure that there is access to good quality and affordable housing in sustainable neighbourhoods and communities where people want to live.
7. **Culture and Leisure**
Create a cultural identity for Hartlepool which attracts people to Hartlepool and makes us proud to live and work here.
8. **Strengthening Communities**
Empower individuals, groups and communities, and increase the involvement of citizens in all decisions that affect their lives.

Jobs and the Economy

Introduction

The transformation of Hartlepool over the last 15 years has in many ways been remarkable with major changes to the built environment, significant reductions in unemployment and a diversification of the town's economic base. Hartlepool Quays, including Victoria Harbour continues to be promoted as a regionally important, regeneration priority.

The proportion of jobs in Hartlepool's manufacturing sector has fallen by a quarter in the last 10 years. The infrastructure of Hartlepool's economy is now strongly influenced by the public sector, which provides a third of all employment. The private sector is dominated by a few large employers and major individual investment decisions, including those relating to the future of Hartlepool's nuclear power station, will have an impact on the town's economic, social and environment future.

The Tees Valley Vision, the Multi Area Agreement, the Tees Valley City Region Business Case and the Single Programme Delivery Plan include a range of schemes in Hartlepool that together significantly contribute to the regional economy. These include Hartlepool Quays, the Southern Business Zone and Seaton Carew.

Almost three quarters of the Borough's jobs are in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area, though residents have to overcome many personal barriers to take up employment opportunities. More than 10% of the borough's working age population receive incapacity benefit, a legacy in part of the heavy industrial heritage of the town.

Business support services are effective and there is a strong drive to strengthen entrepreneurial activity. In 2006, Hartlepool had 170 new business registrations. Though the economy of the surrounding sub-region is not strong, it provides a significant pool of potential jobs. New ways of supporting the local economy, including financial assistance, will be implemented where appropriate. Skills development is a high priority. For employers, a highly skilled workforce is key to achieving higher productivity and greater competitiveness and profitability. For residents better skills can be a route to achieving better jobs, career progression and higher incomes.

Hartlepool's renaissance as a vibrant town with a strong leisure and tourism offer is well established with facilities and place destinations of sub-regional and regional significance.

Aim

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.

Outcomes and Objectives

Attract Investment

1. To invest in infrastructure and environmental improvements in industrial and commercial areas that encourage additional private investment, productivity and employment.
2. To encourage the implementation of improvements and developments in the town centre and other key employment sites such as Victoria Harbour,

the Southern Business Zone (Longhill / Brenda Road / Queens Meadow) and Wynyard Business Park.

3. To encourage and support on-going investment by the indigenous business community and diversification of the urban and rural economy.
4. To promote Hartlepool as a destination of choice for inward investors.
5. To develop Hartlepool's leisure and tourism offer to further increase the town's importance as a visitor destination.
6. To ensure the availability of suitable, sustainable, development sites to support business development and start ups.

Be Globally Competitive

7. To improve business productivity by promoting access to new markets, use of Information Communication Technology, knowledge transfer and other business support measures.
8. To increase skill levels amongst the town's workforce ensuring that Hartlepool can compete in a global economy.
9. To establish an enterprise culture that helps to create high value business start-ups and sustain business survival and growth.
10. To continue to establish a strong and robust social enterprise sector that provides high quality service provision and employment opportunities in local neighbourhoods.

Create more employment opportunities for local people

11. To encourage and promote social and financial inclusion, ensuring that all local residents are provided with opportunities to achieve their personal, social and economic goals.
12. To improve skills for life and key skills and promote workforce development in industrial sectors with growth potential such as construction, leisure and culture and health and social care.
13. To promote good recruitment and employment practices amongst the local business community, encouraging diversity so that all residents, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion and belief have equal access to employment opportunities.
14. To encourage the development of links between education and business that create employment and training opportunities for young people.
15. To support the community and voluntary sector to continue its important role as a provider of employment and deliverer of services to the local community.
16. To target employment, training and enterprise provision such as New Deal, Work Based Learning and Pathways to Work at neighbourhoods with the worst labour market position and disadvantaged groups such as residents with disabilities, young people and carers in order to reduce worklessness, deprivation and poverty.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

To successfully deliver the Jobs and the Economy Theme of the Community Strategy in Hartlepool's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods there are a number of challenges. These include physical barriers of poor transport to employment opportunities and personal barriers for residents from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area to overcome to set up a business or enter employment. Evidence shows that residents from the area have relatively low skill levels, low aspirations and limited entrepreneurship.

Unemployment in Hartlepool has fallen in recent years and the gap between rates in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and the rest of Hartlepool has narrowed. But unemployment both in Hartlepool and in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area still remains higher than average.

Almost a third of children in Hartlepool live in families on out of work benefits. Child poverty can have a profound impact on the child, their family, and the wider community, creating problems in education, employment, mental and physical health and social interaction.

A higher take up of skills for life courses will enable more residents to access employment. It is also important that training providers deliver vocational courses that meet local employers' needs. There is a need to develop the aspirations of residents from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area so that they not only move into employment but also consider self-employment and their future career progression.

Over the past few years there has been an increase in the average number of annual VAT registrations but there is still a long way to go to reach the average regional rate.

This highlights the need for simplified business support to enable residents to enter into self-employment, small businesses to grow and community and social enterprises to prosper.

The proportion of Neighbourhood Renewal Area residents of working age who are unable to work through incapacity is significantly above the Hartlepool rate and this is a particular concern for the Burbank and NDC neighbourhoods. There is a growing emphasis from Central Government on supporting this section of the community and changes to the benefit system should see an increase in the number of people returning to work.

The image of the Neighbourhood Renewal Area can discourage investment both from companies within and outside of Hartlepool. There are a number of undesirable business premises in close proximity to neighbourhoods. Recent improvements to business premises have increased the use of available units and been welcomed by residents, but there is still scope for further development to encourage future investment. Strong partnership working is underway to safeguard the vitality and viability of the town centre.

The importance of financial services in all of our lives has, in recent years, risen significantly. Exclusion from the financial system brings with it real and rising costs, often borne by those who can least afford them. Residents in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area can struggle to access appropriate financial services, enabling them to manage their money on a day to day basis, plan for the future and deal effectively with financial distress, should unexpected events lead to serious financial difficulty. Hartlepool's Financial Inclusion Partnership is working to improve access to free face-to-face money advice, banking and affordable credit.

Objectives:

- To investigate and remove the barriers that Neighbourhood Renewal Area residents face when moving into employment and training with particular focus on those related to benefits, aspirations, mobility, incapacity and discrimination.
- To further develop employability initiatives that provide support to residents of the Neighbourhood Renewal Area to enable them to access jobs and training with specific focus on the target groups of young people, lone parents and residents on Incapacity Benefit.
- To reduce child poverty by helping families to improve their earnings and ensuring they get extra assistance if their incomes fall short.
- To seek to develop Employment and Training Charters within major capital programmes to enable job creation to be targeted at economically inactive residents from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- To develop the skills, qualifications and adaptability of Neighbourhood Renewal Area residents, in order to better meet the needs of the labour market.
- To provide accessible and relevant advice and support to residents of the Neighbourhood Renewal Area to encourage self-employment and business creation.
- To support and encourage business investment and development in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area including the growth of community and social enterprises.

- To ensure Hartlepool's most vulnerable residents have access to free money advice, banking services and affordable credit.

Children and Young People's Plan

Achieve Economic Wellbeing

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that 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. Also that all services will work collaboratively to ensure children and young people will have opportunities to succeed in their chosen career and live in households free from poverty.

Objectives:

- Ensure education and training is planned in a co-ordinated manner involving all partners and the needs of vulnerable groups are addressed.
- Ensure that all young people are prepared for working life by:
 - providing all Key Stage 4 pupils with opportunities for vocational studies and work experience;
 - offering all young people aged 13 – 19 impartial careers advice and guidance;
 - continuing to support regeneration initiatives that support the needs of children and young people.

A Low Footprint Future



An improved transport infrastructure links up business zones and promotes Hartlepool as a destination of choice for inward investors.

On-going investment by Hartlepool's business community supports the development of work-based travel plans and car pools. Businesses develop solutions that enable them to reduce their own impact on the environment as well as demonstrate ethical practices and social responsibility.

Partnerships with public transport operators provide special deals for employees of companies with active travel plans. Businesses work closely together and create alternative uses and new markets for waste. This contributes to the development of globally competitive enterprises.

The development of *live/work* schemes, the formation of *work hubs* and the promotion of flexible working contribute to the creation of more employment opportunities for local people.

Nationally, a drive for sustainable economic growth has seen the launch of funding to encourage the long term capital investment needed to make big CO₂ reductions.

Wider determinants

In delivering the Jobs and the Economy aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

- a more focused demand for skills and training with employers developing their workforce and influencing provision for future employees
- raised aspirations and a stronger entrepreneurial spirit leading to higher achievement
- residents enjoying better physical and mental wellbeing as a result of being in employment
- more targeted interventions to support those previously unable to work as a consequence of sickness or disability
- reduced vandalism and commercial crime as a result of investment in business premises and increased occupancy
- reductions in total crime as a consequence of increased earnings and higher levels of employment
- increased satisfaction with the local area following environmental improvements to commercial areas
- increased affordability in the housing market
- more private investment in home improvements, increasing energy efficiency and stock conditions
- strengthened demand for a range of housing type and tenure following inward investment
- a stronger cultural identity from a strengthened tourism offer and development of leisure and arts sectors
- Increased financial inclusion giving more people access to affordable credit
- older people will be able to maximise their income by choosing to stay in work or drawing pensions and taking up available benefits and entitlements
- employers adopting good recruitment and employment practice strengthening the work/life balance

Lifelong Learning and Skills

Introduction

The Lifelong Learning and Skills theme of the Community Strategy covers early years, school, further education, higher education, skills development and community learning.

Significant progress has been made in schools' performance. Attainment gaps are narrowing and in many areas performance in Hartlepool is now at or above national levels. Most children and young people, including those who are vulnerable, make better progress than expected given their starting points. The development of an innovative 14-19 programme ensures that young people leave school with the skills to progress to further learning or work.

Hartlepool is embarking on a programme of rebuilding, remodelling, and refurbishing its secondary schools and the accompanying investment in ICT (Information and Communications Technology) over the coming years will support new ways of teaching and learning. The Primary Capital Programme will bring much needed investment and address the long-term needs of primary school buildings. Hartlepool's further and higher education facilities and courses are being enhanced by major new college and higher education investment.

A Play Strategy for Hartlepool has been developed with partners that sets out the importance of play for our children and young people. Play is crucial in ensuring healthy lifestyles and gives children and young people the opportunity to explore issues within an exciting environment.

Hartlepool has the highest percentage of adults with no qualifications within the Tees Valley. A concerted effort by Trades Unions, employers, community organisations and support services enables over a 1,000 adults each year gain new literacy and numeracy qualifications through the Skills for Life programme. Targeted training is providing more women, lone parents, older people and people with a disability with the skills to find and progress in work. However, the number of adults attaining basic and intermediate level qualifications is still below regional and national averages.

Aim

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.

Outcomes and Objectives

Enjoy and Achieve

1. To raise aspirations and help all children achieve their potential by developing Children's Centres and Extended Schools, monitoring school performance and challenging and supporting schools to improve the quality of provision, and paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable and under-achieving groups.
2. To ensure all children and young people can access a range of recreational activities including play and voluntary learning.
3. To work with the voluntary sector and other agencies to improve the range and quality of recreational learning opportunities for all especially children & young people.

Increased skills and academic achievement

4. To create a culture of lifelong learning by raising expectation and promoting individual achievement, aspiration and self-esteem and encouraging entrepreneurship.
5. To improve skills for life achievement and promote employers' investment in workforce development as a route to increased competitiveness, higher productivity and profitability.
6. To increase the opportunities for highly skilled and educated people to remain in Hartlepool by encouraging an enterprise culture, helping create high value business start-ups and sustain business survival and growth.
7. To develop entrepreneurial skills in young people through enterprise education.

Service Providers and Facilities

8. To ensure the highest quality providers and provision, develop new delivery models, encourage innovation and extend the good practice.
9. To develop and support new and emerging approaches such as the adult apprenticeship pilot, the general diploma and specialised diplomas.
10. To improve the provision and dissemination of labour market information to enable service providers to respond effectively to employer and learner demands.

Support and Access

11. To improve the provision of effective information, advice, guidance and counselling to pupils, students, families, and the community as a whole, including voluntary groups.
12. To provide employers with advice and support on how their organisation's training and development needs can be best met.
13. To develop training provision which provides suitable progression routes to individuals to increase participation in learning, achievement and employment levels.
14. To improve personal, social and emotional development, confidence building, citizenship and health awareness and the opportunity to learn in disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
15. To promote improved access to all types of education and training for all members of the community, promoting inclusion, breaking down barriers to learning including affordability, convenience, physical access and care, providing flexibility and new learning methods where practicable and widening participation for all.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

Lifelong Learning & Skills is an important theme for the Neighbourhood Renewal Area as poor educational attainment and low skills levels impact on the ability of residents from this area to gain employment.

In Hartlepool the participation by 3 year olds in nursery education in all parts of the town is high, but there is a significant gap between the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and the Hartlepool rate for the percentage of children who have reached a good level of communication, social and emotional development by the end of the foundation stage. This is not just a concern for the Neighbourhood Renewal Area as there is also a long way to go before Hartlepool as a whole reaches the national target of 50%.

Although educational attainment in Hartlepool has improved significantly in recent years there are still pupils from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area who are not achieving national standards.

Attainment at Key Stage 1 in Hartlepool is not far from the national average however the Owton, NDC and Dyke House/Stranton/Grange neighbourhoods are the lowest performing neighbourhoods.

Key Stage 2 attainment is above the national average and although the gap between the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and the Hartlepool rates is closing, attainment in the neighbourhoods of Burbank, Owton, NDC and Dyke House/Stranton/Grange remains well below average.

Attainment for Maths at Key Stage 3 is above the national rate whereas attainment for English and Science is still below. Pupils from the Owton, North Hartlepool and NDC neighbourhoods perform well below the Hartlepool average.

Achievement of 5 A* to C GCSE grades at Key Stage 4 is below the national rate although performance has improved year on year. The gap between Hartlepool and the Neighbourhood Renewal Area has narrowed but the neighbourhoods of Burbank, NDC and North Hartlepool performed least well.

Poor performance at the key educational stages shows that pupils from the Burbank, Dyke House/Stranton/Grange, NDC, North Hartlepool and Owton neighbourhoods need additional support to achieve national standards.

Young people from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area form a significant part of the 'Not in Education, Employment or Training' (NEET) group. This includes a number of young offenders. This group is in need of specific targeting from advice and support initiatives to assist them back into education, employment or training. Ongoing support will be needed to ensure that these young people complete their chosen courses or remain in employment.

The proportion of residents in Hartlepool with low basic skills remains high particularly in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area. However, the number of Skills for Life qualifications has risen significantly with a greater proportion of those completed being from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

This demonstrates the success of targeted initiatives within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and highlights the need for this targeted approach to be continued.

Achievement of Level 1 qualifications by residents in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area has reduced recently with achievement of Level 2 qualifications remaining steady. At the same time the number of residents from the area achieving Level 3 and Level 4 qualifications has increased. Whilst this increase is positive there remains a gap between the levels of skills attainment in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and that of the rest of Hartlepool. Further work needs to be done to improve access to both formal and informal learning opportunities in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

Local employers seeking to fill more of their vacancies with people who are furthest from the labour market indicate that applicants from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area do not always have the skills, behaviours and attitudes that employers need.

Opportunities for development include improved access to vocational training, increased familiarity with new technologies, employability training, tailored pre-employment training and work trials.

Objectives:

- To raise the achievement of all Neighbourhood Renewal Area pupils, students and learners to meet the relevant standards and targets.
- To improve the attainment of looked after children, children with special needs and disabilities, children in foster placements and those regarded as NEET by providing targeted support.
- Develop the skills, qualifications and adaptability of Neighbourhood Renewal Area residents, in order to better meet the needs of the labour market.
- To improve access to training including informal education and activities within neighbourhoods.
- To improve the skill levels of Neighbourhood Renewal Area residents of all ages, including literacy, numeracy and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Children and Young People's Plan

Enjoy and Achieve

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that children are given the best start in life through high quality early years provision and support for parents and carers. This will ensure that they are well prepared and ready for school, where they will enjoy their education and have opportunities to achieve their potential.

Objectives:

- Raise aspirations and help all children achieve their potential by:
 - Developing Children's Centres and Extended Schools as part of an integrated childcare strategy for under 5s;
 - Monitoring school performance and challenging and supporting schools to improve the quality of provision through an agreed School Improvement Strategy;
 - Support schools in developing robust self evaluation in order to ensure continuous improvement;
 - Paying particular attention to the needs of vulnerable and under-achieving groups.

A Low Footprint Future



Funding for redevelopment and refurbishment of Hartlepool's schools, colleges and university buildings has transformed teaching and learning for all Hartlepool's children and young people and increasingly supports family and lifelong learning opportunities. Sustainable construction and refurbishment provides value for money and encourages the design of flexible buildings that work as an integral teaching and learning resource.

Hartlepool's further and higher education establishments are at the forefront of generating and transferring knowledge – finding technical and social solutions to the challenges of sustainable development. They are sharing this information with business and engaging with communities.

Physical access to all types of education and training facilities is improved through enhanced public transport and higher usage. All schools and colleges have an active travel plan. Training and greater access to shared ICT facilities affords opportunities for all to innovate and widen their learning.

Sustainable development is a key part of the curriculum with students learning from an early age the skill and knowledge they need to play their part in delivering a low carbon future. Workforce development in the construction sector places a focus on sustainable construction skills ensuring that developers can draw talent locally to build houses to high code for sustainable homes standards.

Hartlepool's future leaders receive training to improve their negotiation skills and competencies in the financial aspects of sustainability. They are confident in leading their organisations in more environmentally and socially responsible ways.

Wider determinants

In delivering the Lifelong Learning and Skills aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

- employers keen to promote workforce development and engage with skills providers to shape future provision
- a capable and adaptable workforce able to support the competitive needs of employers
- a range of excellent schools and colleges, attractive to inward investors and future employees
- young people with higher levels of educational achievement that are less likely to have poor health as adults
- opportunities for offenders to engage in training or employment
- newly built and refurbished schools and colleges that design out crime, are adapted to changes in our climate and have low carbon and ecological footprints
- enhanced provision for older people to participate in lifelong learning, leisure and culture activities and sharing of skills
- more residents with improved skills for life with greater confidence and self esteem
- increased community capacity to participate in neighbourhood renewal activity

Health and Wellbeing

Introduction

The health of Hartlepool residents is improving; on average they are living healthier and longer lives. However, they still suffer from more ill health and disability, higher death rates from diseases such as cancer, heart disease and respiratory disease and live shorter lives than in most other parts of the country. There is evidence to indicate that this 'health gap' is widening. There are also inequalities in the 'health experience' of communities within Hartlepool; the most deprived communities suffering significantly poorer health than the more affluent areas.

It is recognised that there are many factors that influence the health of our population including the lifestyle choices that individuals make, the environment within which they live and work, the quality of their housing, their income and their level of educational achievement.

Health services in Hartlepool are good; but they still need to be better. Plans are in place to provide a new system that will mean that more health care will be available in or near homes and that residents will only need to go to a new hospital for things which can't be provided locally.

Aim

Work in partnership with the people of Hartlepool to promote and ensure the best possible health and wellbeing.

Outcomes and Objectives

Improved Health

- To support the people of Hartlepool in choosing a healthy lifestyle.
- To reduce early death and ill health caused by heart disease, strokes and cancers.
- To reduce drug, alcohol abuse and smoking and to enable people with related problems to overcome them.
- To strengthen and support communities with specific needs to improve their health, well-being and social inclusion.

Easier access to services

- To work together to provide high quality, convenient, accessible and co-ordinated services when people need them.

Exercise of choice and control and retention of personal dignity

- To ensure people are in control of decisions relating to their own health and wellbeing and can get the support and care they require when they need it.
- To provide real choice for people, so that they can make decisions about their own care and support.
- To value the work that carers do, promote carer awareness and social inclusion and improve the identification, range of support and training for carers.

Improved mental wellbeing

- To promote mental wellbeing, reduce suicide rates and support people with mental health problems.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

Although health in Hartlepool is generally improving, residents from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area are still more likely to die younger than residents in other parts of the Borough.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Area suffers from a higher death rate from cancer than the rest of Hartlepool and deaths from heart disease, stroke and respiratory disease are also much higher. In part this is due to the high levels of smoking within the area with over 50% of the population in Dyke House/Stranton/Grange and Owton smoking. This is significantly higher than the national average.

Poor diet and lack of exercise are contributing factors to poor health. Participation in physical activity and sport is lowest in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area despite the variety of recreational facilities available within the neighbourhoods. With obesity emerging as a national concern, local monitoring has recently begun with school age children and it is recognised that obesity is a developing issue for the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

Within the Tees Valley Hartlepool has the highest number of residents accessing drug treatment services and the majority of drug related litter collected in Hartlepool comes from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area. The availability of drug treatment services and support for addicts and their families is identified as a continuing need in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

Teenage pregnancy remains a concern within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and although much progress has been made in recent years the rate of conceptions in those under 18 years of age is still above the Hartlepool, regional and national averages. The diagnosis of sexual transmitted infections has also increased greatly in recent years. The provision of accessible sexual health services within neighbourhoods has been welcomed by young people.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Area has a significantly higher rate of people incapable of work than the rest of Hartlepool and other Boroughs within the Tees Valley. The proportion of residents with a limiting long-term illness is highest in the Burbank and Rift House/Burn Valley neighbourhoods where there are large elderly populations. In addition, the proportion of people in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area experiencing mental health problems is also above the Hartlepool rate.

The percentage of people in need of personal care is slightly higher in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area when compared to the rest of Hartlepool. The percentage in the Burbank neighbourhood is almost double the Hartlepool rate as the neighbourhood is home to a large elderly population.

Objectives :

- To protect and improve health and increase life expectancy by reducing health inequalities in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- To target neighbourhoods with screening and support services for heart disease, strokes and cancers.
- To encourage residents to adopt active and healthy lifestyles by promoting the benefits of regular exercise and working in partnership to provide additional support in local communities to increase participation in sport and physical activity.
- To improve the health, emotional development and wellbeing of all children, young people, and their families within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- To reduce smoking, alcohol, drugs and solvent abuse in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area especially amongst young people.
- To focus resources on neighbourhoods to reduce the rate of teenage conceptions and improve sexual health.
- To improve mental wellbeing, raise awareness, reduce isolation, challenge discrimination and promote opportunities for people with mental health problems in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

Children and Young People's Plan

Be Healthy

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that children and young people will be physically, mentally, emotionally and sexually healthy, lead healthy lifestyles and choose not to take illegal drugs.

Objectives:

- Ensure that health inequalities are reduced by improving the focus on vulnerable infants, children and young people.
- Improve sexual health and ensure that the conception rates for teenagers continue to reduce.
- Promote healthy lifestyles by initiatives such as the National Healthy Schools Award.

A Low Footprint Future



New health care systems have brought services as near to homes as possible reducing the need to travel. As Hartlepool's population continues to live longer, when people do have to travel to clinics or the hospital, properly designed public transport make this much easier.

The newly built hospital with its innovative energy reduction design is highly energy and water efficient and has an ultra low carbon footprint. It uses natural resources to maintain air flow through the building and provides rooms for patients that create a healing environment.

Coordinated health and social care schemes are a feature of a strong and robust social enterprise sector working with the public sector to deliver health improvements.

New extra care developments provide real choice for people so that they can make decisions about their own care. Developments are notable for their extensive communal facilities and self-contained energy efficient accommodation.

Further investment in healthy eating projects, food cooperatives and lifestyle nurses, improve cooking skills and diets and support the people of Hartlepool in choosing healthy lifestyles.

Wider determinants

In delivering the Health and Wellbeing aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

- an excellent health care system that is attractive to inward investors and future employees
- residents able to move from incapacity benefit into employment
- a healthier, older workforce able to support employers meet their workforce needs
- residents with more active lifestyle spending time outdoors, making use of green space, more inclined to walk and cycle and take part in sport and leisure opportunities
- a reduced need for adaptations to housing due to better management of long term conditions
- residents with greater independence able to participate in community activities and shape service provision
- higher rates of volunteering and engagement in local democratic processes

Community Safety

Introduction

Community Safety is one of the highest community priorities. Whilst there have been recent improvements in reducing crimes such as domestic burglary and vehicle crime, reducing fear of crime and the need for public reassurance remains a clear priority. A strong partnership approach has underpinned improvements with key partners working hard to ensure their service delivery does everything it can to contribute to improved Community Safety.

The introduction of Neighbourhood Policing has revolutionised the way in which police operate providing officers who are known by name and readily accessible to the communities they serve. A partnership approach ensures that the issues that matter most to people are tackled at the times they are needed.

The crime and disorder problems are associated with the socio-economic factors of the population such as high unemployment and low educational attainment. Crime and disorder is greater in the NRS neighbourhood due to socio-economic factors and the town centre that acts as a magnet for business crime, vehicle crime and alcohol related disorder.

Aim

Make Hartlepool a safer place by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and tackling drugs and alcohol misuse.

Outcomes and Objectives

Reduced Crime

1. To reduce acquisitive crime (burglary and theft) with particular focus on high crime areas.
2. To reduce violent crime, with particular emphasis on alcohol related incidents associated with the night-time economy.
3. To reduce incidents of victimisation, in particular repeat incidents associated with domestic violence and improve joint working between services.
4. To ensure that community safety is considered in all decision making and service delivery of public bodies.

Reduced harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol

5. To tackle drugs misuse with treatment programmes which encourage harm minimisation, rigorous enforcement and education and awareness programmes.
6. To develop local services for those who misuse alcohol.
7. To tackle under-age drinking by education and enforcement.

Improved neighbourhood safety and increased public confidence leading to reduced fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

8. To reduce anti-social behaviour, criminal damage and deliberate fire setting across the town, with particular focus on 'hot spot' areas.
9. To involve local communities in tackling crime and anti-social behaviour and the causes of crime and anti-social behaviour.
10. To introduce measures to promote reassurance and improve public confidence in all sections of the community.

Reduced offending and re-offending

11. To prevent and reduce offending and re-offending.
12. To work with young people and their parents/guardians and families to prevent youth offending.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

In recent years crime in Hartlepool has reduced significantly, but the overall crime rate is still above the national level. Targeted work has been carried out to tackle community safety issues in Hartlepool. Awareness campaigns, target hardening of vulnerable properties and the development of the Neighbourhood Watch Scheme through the Ringmaster system have all contributed to the dramatic fall in the number of domestic burglaries. However, despite the progress being made the proportion of those burglaries taking place within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area has remained fairly static.

The proportion of incidents of Anti-Social Behaviour reported to the Police has remained around 70% with many incidents being alcohol related including under-age drinking. Within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area there are increasing numbers of properties which are privately rented. The behaviour of some tenants within those properties is causing increasing concern and compulsory Landlord Licensing is to be introduced in those areas where the problem is most acute.

Drug dealing has been identified as a serious problem by residents throughout the Neighbourhood Renewal Area but has been particularly highlighted in the Dyke House/Stranton/Grange, NDC and Owton neighbourhoods. The majority of drug related litter collected comes from the area with the Stranton and Owton wards being responsible for the highest pick-ups.

Incidents of local violence (common assault and wounding) in Hartlepool have risen with the proportion of those in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area also rising. This includes town centre incidents of alcohol related violence and domestic violence.

Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property has been identified as a serious problem in the Dyke House/Stranton/Grange, NDC and Owton neighbourhoods. Since 2004 criminal damage in Hartlepool has increased.

With the community safety issues outlined above it is understandable that the proportion of people who feel safe walking alone at night in their local area is lower for the Neighbourhood Renewal Area than the Hartlepool average. Residents in Dyke House/Stranton/Grange, NDC and Owton feel the most unsafe.

The number of deliberate fires within the Borough is high and the proportion of those occurring within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area has remained the same since 2004. There are also problems of fly tipping.

As the Neighbourhood Renewal Area encompasses the town centre there is also a significant problem with crime against businesses including shop theft. Funding has been available to improve the security of business premises but this remains an important area for future activity.

Objectives :

- To maintain and where practicable increase the visibility of uniform presence within neighbourhoods.
- To develop further target-hardening and victim support measures in neighbourhoods to increase the security of homes and businesses, with particular emphasis on repeat victims.
- To work with young people from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and their parents/guardians and families to prevent youth offending and in particular anti-social behaviour.
- To provide an increased range of accessible diversionary activities and facilities for young people within local neighbourhoods.
- To reduce anti-social behaviour in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area, with particular emphasis on behaviour associated with alcohol consumption generally and more specifically underage drinking.
- To improve communications with residents in order to increase the level of intelligence received and to ensure feedback on actions undertaken.
- To tackle the problem of drug misuse, particularly in respect of the under 30-age group, by education, enforcement and a harm reduction programme.
- To target those who deal in and supply illegal drugs in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- To tackle environmental issues such as vandalism, graffiti and fly-tipping to improve the general appearance of neighbourhoods

Children and Young People's Plan

Stay Safe

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that 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 and they are free from harm, discrimination, harassment and exploitation.

Objectives:

- Ensure that children and young people are provided with a safe environment by activities such as staff training and the development of partnership working to address bullying.
- Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of child protection services.
- Ensure that where children need to be looked after, they are placed in family settings and changes in placements are minimised.

A Low Footprint Future



A reduction in fear of crime has made residents of all ages feel more confident when they are out and about; day or night.

An established network of safe cycle routes and secure bike parking facilities has encouraged children and young people to cycle to school and employees to consider bicycles as a real alternative for their daily commute.

On public transport, improved safety at railway stations and on busses has convinced many to reduce their reliance on the private car and given those without cars opportunities to travel around Hartlepool and further afield.

A reduction in anti-social behaviour coupled with targeted interventions by landlords ensures houses remain in good condition saving energy and reducing running costs.

Strong partnership working has put in place robust arrangements to deal with more frequent extreme weather events. Communities and businesses are actively adapting to risk. A review of planning controls and new guidance on buildings, drainage and sewerage systems will ensure Hartlepool is well placed to cope with the additional impacts of climate change.

Wider determinants

In delivering the Community Safety aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

- strengthened inward investment from reductions in total crime
- more viable local businesses through reduction in commercial crime
- the development of safe communities where people want to live and relocate to
- increased demand for training and employment opportunities together with specialist alcohol and drug treatment services as re-offending rates decline
- improved levels of mental health as anxiety and worry about fear of crime diminish
- greater take up of public transport, walking and cycling as communities become safer
- cleaner, safer and green public spaces as enforcement tackles fly tipping and deliberate fires
- stronger communities as neighbourhood justice and tenant management develop
- the development of a vibrant, diverse night time economy as antisocial behaviour and alcohol related violence is reduced
- increased physical activity for children and young people and improved satisfaction with safer play areas

Environment

Introduction

Environment and transport make important contributions to complex quality of life issues. The environment affects both quality of life and the perception of the neighbourhood as a place to live and invest in. The impact of the environment on underlying deprivation causes is hard to analyse and control but is often high on community agendas.

Access to open spaces with play and sports facilities, quiet areas, and high biodiversity value is an important aspect of achieving a sustainable community. Conversely the impacts of pollution, energy efficiency and waste management can have particular adverse impacts on the quality of life.

Hartlepool has a well developed green infrastructure and a rich environmental heritage that gives rise to diverse landscapes, a wide range of buildings, along with important wildlife habitats and species. It has an attractive coastline and a number sites with international, national and local nature conservation designations.

Hartlepool's transport system is pivotal to the town's economic success and the quality of life of its residents. Delivering an effective and efficient transport system makes social, economic and environmental sense allowing employees to travel and business to flourish whilst reducing the harmful effects of transport on the natural environment. Plans to improve public transport links and initiatives to reduce travel by car and encourage other forms of transport are in place. Poor transport provision can act as a barrier to the take up of employment, training and education opportunities, the ability of younger people and older people to access services and the provision of accessible health care facilities.

Aim

Secure and enhance an attractive environment that is clean, green and safe, managed to enhance biodiversity, and is readily accessible and valued by the community.

Outcomes and Objectives

Natural Environment

1. To protect and enhance the natural environment and its biodiversity, including sensitive and appropriate development of urban and brown field sites.
2. To protect and enhance the quality of watercourses, open water and coastal waters and their margins and minimise the risk of flooding to people, property and buildings from the sea, rivers and sewers.
3. To increase awareness and understanding of the natural environment.
4. To allow opportunities for the natural environment to adapt to the consequences of climate change.
5. To improve equality of access to high quality local environments where public and community open spaces are clean, green and safe.
6. To minimise all forms of pollution, make better use of natural resources, reduce the generation of waste, and maximise recycling.

Built Environment

7. To enhance the built environment & transport corridors and promote good urban design, and sustainable construction, while conserving areas of townscape, coast and assets with archaeological, architectural or historic significance.
8. To ensure that the built environment is responsive to long-term climate change impacts through the effective design, location and adaptation of buildings.
9. To record, enhance and raise awareness of the towns' heritage and ensure it is safeguarded for future generations.

Provide a sustainable, safe, efficient, effective and accessible transport system

10. To promote social inclusion by ensuring that everyone can access the key services and facilities that they need.
11. To improve the overall safety and security of the transport system for everyone.
12. To ensure that traffic congestion does not hinder continued economic growth and regeneration.
13. To minimise the adverse impacts of transport on air quality and climate change.

Global Environment

14. To prepare for the impacts of and secure local and global action to tackle Climate Change.
15. To reduce and adapt to the effects of climate change by minimising energy use and by increasing the use of alternative and renewable energy sources.
16. To promote community involvement in positive action to reduce world poverty through fair-trade, promoting peace and security.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

In general residents within Hartlepool are satisfied with their local area as a place to live. However, satisfaction is slightly lower in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area with the lowest levels being in the Dyke House/Stranton/Grange and NDC neighbourhoods. The proportion of residents that see litter and rubbish as a problem in their area is also significantly higher in the Dyke House/Stranton/Grange neighbourhood.

Positive end uses for vacant buildings and land are encouraged through proactive planning and regeneration schemes. The issue varies between neighbourhoods but vacant buildings are a particular problem in the Headland area of the North Hartlepool neighbourhood.

Poor transport provision is a barrier to financial and social inclusion and the relatively high cost of fares can act as a further barrier to its use. Those who do not have access to a car often rely on lifts or taxis. Satisfaction with public transport is lower in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area than in the rest of Hartlepool. Poor public transport has been identified as a serious problem in the Rift House/Burn Valley neighbourhood.

Accidents at junctions and on roads in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area need to be reduced. The speed and volume of road traffic is classified as a more serious problem in the NDC, Owton and Dyke House/Stranton/Grange neighbourhoods. A number of traffic management schemes have been developed through Neighbourhood Action Plan forums to ease these problems and make neighbourhoods safer.

Objectives:

- To increase satisfaction in local neighbourhoods by improving the management of litter, rubbish and vacant land and buildings and increasing the environmental quality of all public open spaces.
- To work with local voluntary and community groups to develop local initiatives which will identify ways of improving the quality of the local environment and access to public open spaces.
- To find new uses for redundant buildings in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area through the use of grant aid from regeneration schemes and the use of positive planning.
- To reduce the amount of derelict land within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area by using it for appropriate development or quality amenity areas.
- To ensure that neighbourhoods have access to a safe and effective transport system with public transport services provided throughout the week.
- To provide safe and convenient access for pedestrians and cyclists in neighbourhoods with particular focus on improving access to employment sites and community facilities.
- To reduce accidents at the most dangerous junctions and roads in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and improve road safety awareness.

A Low Footprint Future



Widespread public take up of community re-use schemes is reducing the generation of waste. Improvements in energy efficiency is reducing overall demand.

Many residents are opting to grow their own food in gardens and on allotments. Composting and grey water systems are common place. One of our neighbourhoods is piloting personalised carbon credits for residents.

National plans for a secure, diverse, low carbon electricity supply are reflected in local planning policy with all major new developments required to reduce their expected carbon emissions and consider using on-site renewables. New housing developments are well planned improving access to a high quality local environment and community open spaces.

The continued development of an easy-access, safe and convenient bus service promotes social inclusion. Bikes are freely available across Hartlepool for short rides; extendable for a small hire fee. As a result both walking and cycling are on the increase.

The Hartlepool Partnership promotes carbon management programmes aimed at helping organisations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under their direct control.

Wider determinants

In delivering the Environment aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

- strengthened inward investment as a result of an improved transport infrastructure and an enhanced local environment
- healthier lifestyles from a transport infrastructure that provides safe walking routes and encourages cycling
- increased opportunity for older people to go where they want to safely, conveniently and affordably
- increased tourism and leisure opportunities through protection and enhancement of Hartlepool's natural and cultural heritage
- development of sustainable communities through provision of accessible open space

Housing

Introduction

The housing market in Hartlepool has changed dramatically in recent years. Market demand now exceeds supply in most areas and there has been a significant increase in house prices across the borough. The strong demand for private rented accommodation is affecting affordability as rents rise above housing benefit levels.

Significant levels of new build have diversified the housing stock and new housing completions remain high. Housing costs remain lower than average for the region, particularly for terraced dwellings. Balancing the supply and demand of housing to meet the needs and aspirations of the population is essential and opportunities to undertake market renewal using compulsory purchase order powers where necessary and to encourage new housing development and growth are being pursued.

With changing housing markets there is increased demand for social housing. The condition of the social housing stock has increased markedly resulting in low vacancy rates and long waiting lists. Housing options services and letting policy are being modernised and new methods of management in the private sector are being developed.

There is increasing need for support and appropriate housing for vulnerable people especially with an increasingly elderly population. New ways of supporting residents in housing need and the provision of affordable housing will be implemented, including financial support where appropriate. There is increased need for a range of accommodation including extra care.

Aim

Ensure that there is access to good quality and affordable housing in sustainable neighbourhoods and communities where people want to live.

Outcomes and Objectives

Balancing Housing Supply and Demand

1. To ensure that there is access to a choice of good quality housing in sustainable communities across tenures to meet the aspirations of residents and to encourage investment.
2. To secure adequate provision of new housing and maximise the proportion that is built on previously developed land; while seeking to secure an improved mix in the size, type, ownership and location of housing, including the development of sufficient housing at an affordable level and appropriate provision of larger, higher value, low density dwellings.
3. To achieve a better balance between housing demand and supply.

Improving the quality of existing housing

4. To encourage improvements to homes to meet and exceed 'decent homes standards'.
5. To enhance the standard of management of social and private rented housing.

Meeting the Housing Needs of Vulnerable People

6. To increase the opportunities and to encourage residents to live independently in the community as appropriate.
7. To provide accommodation and support for vulnerable people to live independently.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

Hartlepool has been affected by low and changing demand in the Housing Market. There are problems with vacant dwellings in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area. The majority of vacant dwellings are within the private rented sector with the vacancy rate being well above that expected within a healthy private sector housing market. The void rate in the Registered Social Landlord (RSL) sector is minimal, reflecting the high demand for social rented properties in the Borough.

Across Hartlepool, there is an over supply of smaller, older, terraced properties and this is reflected in concentrations of vacant and abandoned properties. There is a need to balance communities by encouraging a greater mix of housing types.

Much of this low demand housing is concentrated in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and many neighbourhoods are the focus of housing market renewal activity. Large scale regeneration has seen areas of housing demolished and replaced with new homes and community facilities including green spaces.

In recent years there has been a rapid growth in the private rented sector within Hartlepool and there are concerns that poor management has led to increased incidents of anti-social behaviour. A voluntary licensing scheme for landlords has had limited success with a number of landlords choosing not to participate. In order to tackle those neighbourhoods where poor management is a particular concern compulsory Landlord Licensing is to be introduced.

Satisfaction with accommodation is high in Hartlepool although it is slightly lower in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area. The Burbank neighbourhood has the lowest satisfaction level. Significant investment is being used to refurbish social housing across Hartlepool.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Area is home to a high number of vulnerable households. It is important that their needs continue to be met by assisting them to live safely in their own homes, offering a choice of suitable accommodation, reducing fuel poverty and preventing homelessness.

Objectives:

- To seek to balance supply and demand for housing in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area by reducing the number of vacant dwellings, ensuring housing is of the right size and tenure and is built within sustainable locations.
- To ensure housing regeneration activity in neighbourhoods is successful and secures follow on investment.
- To implement selective licensing in areas with low demand or anti-social behaviour.
- To achieve the Government's Decent Homes targets for social housing and private housing occupied by vulnerable groups.
- To provide support to vulnerable households to enable them to continue living independently and ensure the availability of suitable accommodation.
- To address the issues of fuel poverty in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

A Low Footprint Future



Developers implement and use the Code for Sustainable Homes to market good quality housing where people want to live. Many new homes now come with office work space with communication links, secure cycle storage and greater security features.

Homes are more energy and water efficient, produce fewer carbon emissions and are better for the environment. They create less waste, have lower running costs and encourage their owners to live more sustainable lifestyles.

An increasing number of homes for life lead fewer families' homes to require expensive adaptations and means residents are able to remain independent at home for longer.

To eliminate fuel poverty and support the needs of vulnerable people, specific measures are taken to tackle the energy performance of larger, older and hard to treat houses. Social housing exceeds the government's minimum standards, and although there is still a waiting list, residents are more able to readily secure houses that meet their needs. Work in partnership with landlords is providing a higher standard of private rental accommodation.

Wider Determinants

In delivering the Housing aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

- Strengthened inward investment from a housing market that is affordable for key workers and provides a choice of tenure, size and location
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increased energy efficiency from improvements in housing stock
- Improved health from well maintained houses and an associated reduction in respiratory disease; mental illness, the spread of infectious disease and a reduced risk of accidents
- Increased opportunity through planning to fund new community sports and recreation facilities
- Development of sustainable mixed communities that bring people of all ages and backgrounds together
- More independent residents, able to live at home for longer

Culture and Leisure

Introduction

Hartlepool's current rejuvenation has been dramatic, changing the face of the town and attracting increasing regional attention. It is important that this continues, to create a sustainable economy and further enhance our growing reputation as a town with a distinct identity within the region.

Plans for Hartlepool Quays include the provision of a multi-million pound water sports centre on Victoria Harbour, housed within an iconic maritime-theme building, set within landscaped parkland. The selection of Hartlepool as the final host port for the Tall Ships' Race in 2010 creates the potential to raise the profile of Hartlepool and Coastal Arc not only as a visitor attraction but also as an investment location.

Culture and Leisure are key elements to successful regeneration. 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. Culture & Leisure complements lifelong learning and training and resulting increases in community spirit and capacity can make a valuable contribution to delivering key outcomes in other theme areas. It can provide diversionary activities that reduce antisocial behaviour and crime.

The contribution of Culture and Leisure activities to improved health and care are significant; sport & physical activity are vital to social, economic and personal development and contribute to improved quality of life.

Aim

Create a cultural identity for Hartlepool which attracts people to Hartlepool and makes us proud to live and work here.

Outcomes and Objectives

Enrich individual lives, strengthen communities and improve places where people live through enjoyment of leisure, culture and sport

1. To create a strong cultural identity for Hartlepool within the region.
2. To celebrate Hartlepool and express that local identity.
3. To develop a sustainable cultural economy and build on existing tourism attractions.
4. Advocate the value of culture in meeting the expressed needs and aspirations of the community.

Cultural and Leisure services better meet the needs of the community, especially those from disadvantaged areas.

5. Increase participation, opportunity for access and diversity.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

Barriers to participation in culture and leisure opportunities are strongly linked to poverty and disadvantage. Residents from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area are less likely to visit museums and participate in arts and cultural events. There has been a recent increase in the number of residents from the Neighbourhood Renewal Area attending leisure centres, though some existing facilities do not have a universal appeal. Visits by some disadvantaged groups including those out of work or with disabilities are significantly lower. Satisfaction with sport clubs/facilities is lowest in the Burbank neighbourhood.

Within Hartlepool library visitor numbers have fallen in recent years. This mirrors the national trend which is linked to changing culture and lifestyles. Although satisfaction with library services is generally high in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area it is significantly lower in the North Hartlepool neighbourhood.

Nationally, affordability and accessibility have been shown to be barriers to young people visiting youth and community centres. However, consultation with young people in Hartlepool highlights that the lack of informal meeting places, organised activities and the poor state of existing facilities are the main reasons why usage is low. Satisfaction with youth and community centres is low in the Burbank and Dyke House/Stranton/Grange neighbourhoods.

Satisfaction with public parks and open spaces is lower in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area than across Hartlepool with the lowest levels of satisfaction in Burbank and Dyke House/Stranton Grange neighbourhoods. Satisfaction with play areas is also lowest in the Burbank neighbourhood. The reasons for these low satisfaction levels include concerns relating to lighting, security and the range of facilities. Further information is set out by residents in their Neighbourhood Action Plans.

Objectives:

- To target pro-active arts and sport development within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area in conjunction with concessionary schemes to facilitate access.
- To encourage partnership working with local schools and adult education, libraries, community sports facilities and arts development to increase use of community facilities in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- To develop youth provision, meeting places and outreach work in neighbourhoods.
- To protect and enhance children's play facilities, open space and parks in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- To build on good practice by engaging the community in cultural and leisure projects that encourage lifelong learning, creative activity, positive cultural identity and support a sense of ownership in neighbourhoods.

Children and Young People's Plan

Enjoy and Achieve

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that children and young people, especially those who are vulnerable, develop personally and socially, and that they safely enjoy recreation and leisure time away from school.

Objectives:

- Ensure all children and young people can access a range of recreational activities including play and voluntary learning.
- Work with the voluntary sector and other agencies to improve the range and quality of recreational learning opportunities for children and young people.

A Low Footprint Future



New sports facilities and attractions make the most of sustainable construction with environmental and ecological innovation.

Centres are supported by a transport infrastructure which increases participation and access to culture and leisure services.

Hartlepool's restaurants boast menus that combine seasonal, locally sourced ingredients with strong ties to fairly traded goods from developing countries.

Tourism is flourishing and visitors to the town are encouraged to "tread lightly" by choosing public transport to move around and using energy and water efficiently.

Wider determinants

In delivering the Culture and Leisure aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

- Strengthened inward investment from a strong cultural offer that attracts employees and their families to live in Hartlepool
- Increased economic investment and job creation through development of tourism and creative arts
- Increased health, wellbeing, physical confidence, coordination and skills from an uptake in active lifestyles associated with arts, sport and other culture and leisure activity
- Increased informal learning opportunities for residents of all ages
- Reduced antisocial behaviour and greater citizenship skills through participation in diversionary activities

Strengthening Communities

Introduction

Hartlepool has a strong and vibrant Community and Voluntary Sector. There are a large number of community and voluntary sector groups in the town and a number of new residents associations have been formed through the development of the New Deal for Communities programme, Hartlepool Community Network and other capacity building initiatives and the development of NAPs. Community consultation and involvement in setting priorities and planning delivery has strengthened in recent years and frameworks including the Statement of Community Involvement and the Compact have provided a focus for this activity.

Strengthening and valuing communities is at the heart of Neighbourhood Renewal. Empowering individuals and groups and increasing the involvement of citizens in all decisions that affect their lives is fundamental to the process of reducing the gaps between the conditions in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and Borough and national averages.

Aim

Empower individuals, groups and communities, and increase the involvement of citizens in all decisions that affect their lives.

Outcomes and Objectives

Empowered local people with greater influence

1. To enhance the democratic process by using existing structures more effectively and increase understanding and involvement in the democratic process.
2. To empower local people to take a greater role in the planning and delivery of services and strategies that affect their individual lives, their local neighbourhood and the wider community.
3. To increase opportunities for everyone to participate in consultation, especially “hard to reach” groups and those communities affected.
4. To ensure that appropriate feedback is given to individuals and communities when they have been involved in consultation or decision making processes.
5. To improve the accessibility of services and information ensuring that providers address the varied needs and requirements of the whole community.

A thriving voluntary and community sector

6. To fully value the voluntary and community sector and to support them to secure their long-term future through contracted service delivery, promoting volunteering and the agreement of longer term funding settlements.

Increased Community Cohesion

7. To ensure Hartlepool is a cohesive community where there is a sense of belonging for all and where people of different backgrounds, circumstances and generations are able to get along free from discrimination and harassment.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Key Issues:

The empowerment of residents and the development of sustainable and cohesive communities are key elements of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.

Within Hartlepool the Community Network supports residents to have an active role in their local community and in the decision making process through local Residents Associations, Neighbourhood Action Plan forums, Neighbourhood Consultative Forums and the Hartlepool Partnership. However, whilst significant steps have been taken to involve local people in decision making, fewer residents within the North Hartlepool neighbourhood believe they can influence the decisions that affect their area than in the rest of the Neighbourhood Renewal Area and the Borough.

Neighbourhood Renewal Area residents have relatively low feelings of involvement in the local community. This is demonstrated by low turnout rates at general and local elections and low levels of formal volunteering. Also, residents in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area are less likely to feel part of their community than those in the rest of the town. People living in the Rift House/Burn Valley, Rossmere and Burbank neighbourhoods are least likely to feel part of the community.

A significant number of people feel that there is little community spirit in their neighbourhood, especially in areas which have a largely transient population. The Burbank neighbourhood has the lowest number of people who believe that there is a lot of community spirit in their area.

Despite a well-developed voluntary and community sector in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area, some groups face ongoing difficulties in maintaining their services to the community. The introduction of Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs) has increased resident involvement but there is still progress to be made in developing further active resident associations.

More needs to be done to improve the communication between residents and service providers with a particular focus on special needs groups, people on low incomes and those groups regarded as hard to reach. Access to information on the services that are available in neighbourhoods needs to be improved and NAP forums have a role to play in this.

Objectives:

- To identify barriers to engagement within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area including those related to income deprivation, special needs and hard to reach groups.
- To develop and support residents associations across the neighbourhoods to enable local people to make their views and aspirations known.
- To develop networks and structures from the neighbourhood level to feed into strategic partnerships/policy makers to give a voice to specific communities of interest.

- To provide community development and capacity building support in key areas of need including targeted support for hard to reach and special needs groups.
- To support community and voluntary sector groups who provide vital support within the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.
- To ensure effective communications and access to information through networks and structures both to and from residents.

Children and Young People's Plan

Make a Positive Contribution

Our vision for this outcome is to provide all children and young people who live in Hartlepool with the opportunity to participate fully in the life of their community. We will work with children, young people and their families to ensure that they are central to our planning and that, through their involvement, we meet the national and local priorities set out in the Children and Young People's Plan.

Objectives:

- Develop clear links between participation processes for children and young people, service providers, the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership and the local political process.
- Continue to divert children and young people away from anti-social behaviour and crime, through further development of preventative services.
- Ensure that all children and young people have access to services that support the development of self-confidence, self-worth and emotional resilience that enables them to face significant life changes and challenges with appropriate support.
- Further develop the process for involving children in the planning and review of services designed to meet their needs. In particular we will ensure that Looked After Children and those with disabilities are fully involved in planning for their future.

A Low Footprint Future



Residents are challenging businesses and public service providers to improve their services whilst reducing their footprints.

More businesses are responding to public pressure to publish reports allowing comparison with other organisations and demonstrating to stakeholders that they are making progress.

In one of Hartlepool's neighbourhoods a fledgling Carbon Rationing Action Group is building on the success of a neighbourhood climate change partnership.

Residents are engaging with the idea of low carbon living on a personal and collective basis; taking part in the democratic process, making a positive contribution to decisions on local services and reinforcing a sense of community.

Some residents are challenging banks to provide ethical finance for loans and mortgages; others are investing in local credit unions promoting financial inclusion. More generally, whether it is bags for life, or sustainable sourced local fish, residents are considering how they spend their money - looking for a high social and low environmental impact

Wider Determinants

In delivering the Strengthening Communities aim, there will be a broader impact on other Community Strategy aims. These include:

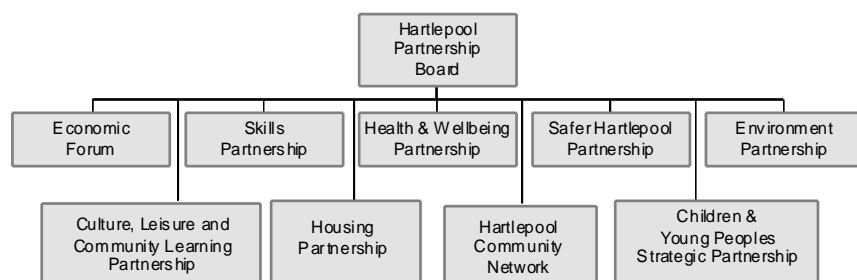
- more progression from volunteering into employment
- increased take up of formal training opportunities, and higher achievement as confidence is built through participation in informal training opportunities in communities
- improved mental wellbeing and reduced crime from living and working in sustainable, cohesive communities
- stronger resilient families who share respect and engage with support networks when they need it.

Implementing the Community Strategy

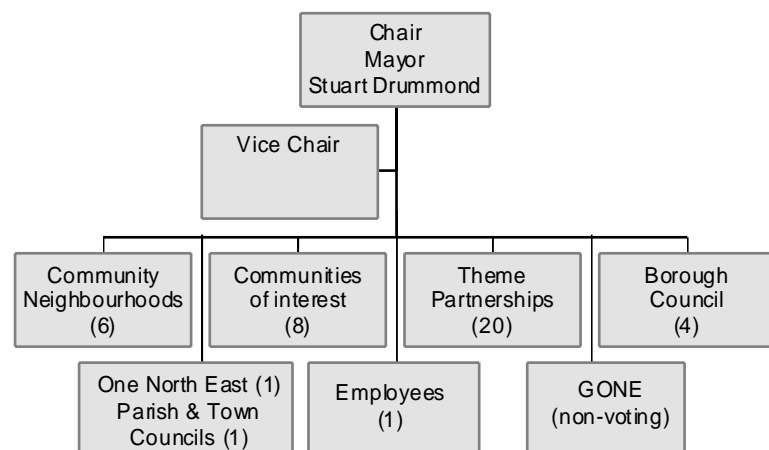
The implementation of the Community Strategy and the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will be overseen by the Hartlepool Partnership and will be dependent on the concerted actions of a range of agencies, organisations and individuals across the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

The Hartlepool Partnership

The Partnership is made up of a Board and a series of Theme Partnerships.



The Hartlepool Partnership Board has a Chair and 42 members.



The role of the Board is to provide strategic co-ordination and agree policy on major issues of strategic importance to Hartlepool.

The Policy Framework

The Community Strategy is underpinned by a series of Strategies that together make up the Partnership's Policy Framework:

- Local Area Agreement (2008-2011)
- The Local Development Framework Core Strategy (in early preparation)
- Economic Forum Protocol (2005)
- Children & Young People's Plan (2006-2009)
- Vision for Care (2003)
- Public Health Strategy (2006-2010)
- Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy (2008-2011)
- Housing Strategy (2006-2011)
- Supporting People Five Year Strategy (2006-2011)
- Local Transport Plan (2006-2011)
- Culture Strategy (2003-2008)
- Older People's Strategy (2004)
- Climate Change Strategy (2007-2012)
- COMPACT (in early preparation)
- Hartlepool Partnership and Hartlepool Community Network Protocol (October 2005)
- Voluntary Sector Strategy (in early preparation)

These strategies will be adopted by the Hartlepool Partnership Board and by partner organisations, many of whom share statutory responsibilities for their production and delivery. Once the strategies are in place, Theme Partnerships oversee their implementation.

Theme Partnerships

Theme Partnerships are responsible for the delivery of the Community Strategy's Vision, Aims and Objectives, ensuring that these feed directly into the content of more detailed specialist plans. Co-ordination and alignment of plans and programmes is one of the main ways in which the Community Strategy will be implemented.

Through an agreed performance management framework, the Local Area Agreement, the Board holds Theme Partnerships accountable for delivery.

Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement

Hartlepool's Local Area Agreement was signed in June 2008 and includes 32 outcomes structured around the Community Strategy Themes. Local Area Agreements translate the long term vision of the Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy into a three year delivery plan; agreeing Improvement Targets and Local Priority Targets to monitor progress. The Agreement is signed by the Hartlepool Partnership, Hartlepool Borough Council and Central Government.

The Hartlepool Partnership Board agrees annual Delivery and Improvement Plans prepared by Theme Partnerships. Performance against this Plan is reviewed quarterly. Hartlepool Borough Council will set out its delivery arrangements in the Corporate Plan.

The Local Area Agreement provides a robust performance management framework to deliver Hartlepool's Ambition and improve quality of life across Hartlepool and within its most disadvantaged communities.

Holding each other to account

Successful implementation of the Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy relies on strong internal accountability between partners and good external accountability to local residents and service users. This can be summarised:

- Giving an account
- Being held to account
- Taking account
- Redress

Giving an account

Theme Partnerships will prepare quarterly performance reports that paint a clear picture of performance trends. These will be published on the Partnership's Website.

Being held to account

In addition to its own accountability arrangements, the Partnership's performance is reviewed by the Audit Commission, the Government Office for the North East, and Hartlepool Borough Council's Overview and Scrutiny committees.

Taking account

The Partnership will ensure a strong evidence base drives the implementation of the Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy. Neighbourhood Action Plan delivery will expressly seek the views of local people and organisations.

Redress

The Partnership will work to ensure that where there are complaints or expressions of dissatisfaction, however made, about the standards of service, actions or lack of action by the Partnership affecting an individual or group that it works quickly and effectively to address the issues.

Implementing the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy

Introduction

In 2001 central government published 'A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal – National Strategy Action Plan'. This established a vision that 'within 10-20 years no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live'. The Plan set out a requirement for areas, like Hartlepool, who had neighbourhoods within the 10% most deprived nationally to develop a Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy which identified their priority neighbourhoods.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategies were to provide a broad policy framework for improving deprived neighbourhoods over a 10-year period, narrowing the gap between those areas and the rest of the country. The aim of Neighbourhood Renewal is to reduce inequalities in the most disadvantaged communities and to help tackle social and economic exclusion by lowering worklessness and crime and improving health, skills, housing and the physical environment.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) was introduced to help implement Neighbourhood Renewal Strategies but in order to achieve long-term change, focus was placed on improved coordination of services within neighbourhoods, better use of existing mainstream resources and community empowerment.

In 2007, Hartlepool was ranked as the 23rd most disadvantaged area in the country.

Hartlepool's most disadvantaged neighbourhoods: the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy area

Hartlepool's 2002 Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy used the government's Index of Multiple Deprivation 2000 to establish seven priority neighbourhoods:

- Burbank
- Dyke House/Stranton/Grange
- Hartlepool NDC
- North Hartlepool
(Central Estate, Headland & West View/King Oswy)
- Owton
- Rift House/Burn Valley
- Rossmere

Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPs), setting out key local priorities, have been prepared for these neighbourhoods. Together the NAPs form the geographical element of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and are used to inform and improve local service delivery.

The 2007 Index of Deprivation shows that some areas within the priority neighbourhoods identified in 2002 are no longer in the 10% most disadvantaged. However, because the way in which the Government calculates the index has changed significantly since 2000 and the long term vision of Hartlepool's 2002 Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, those areas previously identified as a priority will remain so in this 2008 Strategy.

One significant addition to the 2008 list of priority neighbourhoods is the inclusion of Throston Grange, bringing the total number of priority neighbourhoods to eight. Although the 2007 Index of Deprivation does not place Throston in the bottom 10% overall, in the key areas of Employment and Health, Deprivation & Disability it is within the bottom 10% nationally. These areas are key priorities for the Hartlepool Partnership and as a result, it is considered appropriate to include Throston Grange in the list of priority neighbourhoods. This addition will result in 55% of the Hartlepool's population living in priority neighbourhoods – a slight increase from 54% in the previous Strategy.

Detailed analysis of the 2007 Index of Deprivation together with feedback from the first five years of Neighbourhood Action Planning, has resulted in the inclusion of a small number of streets to existing priority neighbourhoods to reflect more natural communities.

Details of these revisions can be found in a separate report, *The Renewal of Hartlepool's Neighbourhoods*, on the Partnership's website by clicking on the Neighbourhood Renewal logo on the homepage.

Mainstreaming

Nationally and locally increasing importance is being placed on 'mainstreaming' as a means of implementing Community Strategies and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategies. In response to this the Hartlepool Partnership undertook a review of 'mainstreaming' within the Borough in 2005. There are many different interpretations of mainstreaming, however for the purpose of the review, the Partnership defined mainstreaming to include:

- Re-directing resources/budgets into those areas regarded as deprived;
- Making deprived areas the focus for policy;
- Reshaping services to reflect local needs;
- Joining together services, programmes and targets to reduce duplication and contradiction;
- Learning from good practice examples and using pilots as a means to inform future policy decisions.

Details of this review can be found in a separate report on the Partnership's website by clicking on the Neighbourhood Renewal logo on the homepage.

Neighbourhood Profiles:

Burbank

The Burbank neighbourhood is situated to the southeast of Hartlepool Town Centre, in the Stranton Ward. At the core of the neighbourhood is a small community which is bordered by Burbank Street to the south, Hucklehoven Way to the north, Mainsforth Terrace to the east and Clark Street to the west. This core is surrounded by industrial and commercial areas which make the neighbourhood fairly isolated. The neighbourhood also encompasses some residential properties in Church Street and the Marina.

Dyke House/Stranton/Grange

The Dyke House/Stranton/Grange neighbourhood is situated to the north of the Town Centre, and covers the Dyke House ward, a small part of the Stranton ward and the northwestern corner of the Grange ward. The neighbourhood is bordered by the NDC neighbourhood at its southern edge and by the Grayfields Recreational Ground at its western edge. This neighbourhood has been identified within the Housing Market Renewal programme and as such a number of terraced properties will be demolished and replaced with new homes.

Hartlepool NDC

The New Deal for Communities (NDC) neighbourhood covers Hartlepool town centre from Belle Vue in the South to Hart Lane in the North. The neighbourhood is part of the Government's NDC programme, which enables the area to access £54m extra of Government funding over a 10-year period. The boundary was drawn to meet the Government's criteria of NDC areas being no greater than 4,000 households and 10,000 residents. The neighbourhood includes key recreational facilities such as the Burn Valley Gardens, Mill House Sports Centre, Hartlepool United Football Club and the North Cemetery. The neighbourhood is also home to the Middleton Grange Shopping Centre and the Longhill and Sandgate industrial estates. Parts of the NDC neighbourhood have been identified within the Housing Market Renewal programme and as such a number of properties will be demolished and replaced with new homes.

North Hartlepool

The North Hartlepool neighbourhood is situated to the far northeast of the town and covers the Brus and St Hilda wards. The neighbourhood is split into three areas, which are well known to the community and service providers who work in the NAP area. These areas are the Headland, Central Estate and West View/King Oswy. A recently completed Single Regeneration Budget programme has seen significant investment in parts of this neighbourhood over the last few years.

Owton

The Owton neighbourhood lies to the southwest of the Borough and is bounded to the north by Brierton Lane, to the West by the Owton ward boundary and to the east by Catcote Road. The southern boundary takes in both the 'I' and 'M' blocks and Manor College of Technology. At the heart of the neighbourhood is a green corridor of open space.

Rift House/Burn Valley

The Rift House/Burn Valley neighbourhood is situated to the southwest of the Town Centre and covers the majority of the Rift House ward (excluding Swalebrooke, Tynebrooke, Teesbrooke and Southbrooke Avenues) and a small part of the Burn Valley ward covering streets between Stockton Road and Shakespeare Avenue, and Oxford Road to Elwick Road. The neighbourhood is adjacent to the Burn Valley Gardens, Waverley Terrace Allotments and the Rift House Recreational Ground.

Rossmere

The Rossmere neighbourhood is located to the south of the Borough and covers the Rossmere ward and a small part of the Fens ward. The neighbourhood is bounded by Catcote Road to the West, Brierton Lane and Belle Vue Way to the North, Brenda Road to the East and Torquay Avenue to the South. The neighbourhood includes Rossmere Park and the Queens Meadow business park.

Throston Grange

The Throston Grange neighbourhood is located in the north of the town. The neighbourhood is encircled by Throston Grange Lane and Wiltshire Way and extends to the west to include St. Davids Walk and Caernarvon Grove. The neighbourhood is adjacent to the Grayfields Recreational Ground.

A snapshot of neighbourhood statistics has been produced separately and is available from www.hartlepoolpartnership.co.uk by clicking on the Neighbourhood Renewal link on the homepage.

Timetable for future reviews

Hartlepool's Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will need to be reviewed over time. This is important to ensure that:

- there is continued support for the Vision, Aims and Objectives;
- the Strategy remains relevant and accurate;
- the Strategy is responsive to risks and opportunities;
- local communities are able to express their needs;
- the policy making process is open and accountable.

A Community Strategy review might take different forms:

- a staged review where individual elements or Themes are refreshed in turn;
- a discrete review where one element or Theme of the Strategy is refreshed.

In both these cases new chapters will be drawn up while the remainder of the Strategy stays in place.

The full Community Strategy and Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will be reviewed again in five years.

List of Abbreviations

CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DPDs	Development Plan Documents
GCSE	General Certificate in Secondary Education
ICT	Information Communications Technology
NAPs	Neighbourhood Action Plans
NDC	New Deal for Communities
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NRF	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
NRS	Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SPDs	Supplementary Planning Documents
VAT	Value Added Tax

Glossary of Terms

Aim: the Community Strategy has eight aims that together set out what needs to be achieved to deliver the Community Strategy Vision. These can be found on page 23.

Children's Centres: service hubs where children under five years old and their families can receive seamless integrated services and information. Services available might include early education and childcare, support for parents, child and family health services and activities to help parents into work.

Carbon Rationing Action Group: a network of local groups dedicated to reducing their personal carbon footprints and those of their communities. Groups set themselves annual carbon allowances and share experiences on low carbon living.

Community Strategy: a strategy that sets out the overall strategic direction and long term vision for the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of an area. Hartlepool's Community Strategy is called Hartlepool's Ambition. This is the document you are reading now.

Community Cohesion: a cohesive community is one where there is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities, the diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued, those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities and where strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds and circumstances in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods.

Compact: a Compact is an agreement that recognises shared values, principles and commitments and sets out guidelines for how both parties should work together. In the context of the Community Strategy, the Compact is between members of the Hartlepool Partnership and the voluntary and community sector.

Core Strategy: part of the Local Development Framework that sets out an overall vision of how Hartlepool and the places within it should develop.

Credit Union: non-profit making financial cooperatives offering a savings and loan service that exist solely to benefit its members. Anyone who lives or works in Hartlepool is eligible for Membership to Hartlepool Credit Union Limited.

Cultural Identity: using Arts and culture to enable communities to express themselves, and to communicate that identity more widely.

Ethical Finance: financial products including investments and loans that don't use customer's money to fund certain activities or behaviours that are believed to be harmful to the environment, to people or to animals and wildlife. This may mean, for example, that a fund management company will not purchase shares in arms companies or firms that develop harmful pesticides, or that a bank will not lend money to facilitate business for such companies.

Extended Schools: schools that offer access to a range of services for children, young people, their families and communities often beyond the school day. Examples of extended services include childcare provided on the school site, activities such as homework clubs and study support, sport, music tuition, special interest clubs and volunteering, parenting and family support and providing wider community access to ICT, sports and arts facilities, including adult learning.

Extra Care Housing: schemes that provide supportive, stimulating environments in which older people may live wholly independently, and also receive care and support if required, to a level that might previously have only been available in a residential or nursing home. This might include receiving care or support in the comfort and privacy of your own home, housing design features that are suitable for changing needs and the availability of communal facilities such as restaurants, lounges, health suites, activity rooms and a library.

Food Cooperative: a group of consumers, who want to obtain good quality, healthy food at the best price, and get together to take advantage of combining their buying power to buy in bulk. Food Cooperatives are particularly important in neighbourhoods where access to affordable fresh fruit and vegetables is limited.

Hartlepool Partnership: the Local Strategic Partnership for Hartlepool, the partnership responsible for implementing this Community Strategy.

Hartlepool Quays: a spatial zone that includes Victoria Harbour, Marina/ Town Centre, Hartlepool Education and Skills Quarter and the Headland.

Housing Market Renewal: a programme to rebuild housing markets and communities where demand for housing is relatively weak and where there has been a significant decline in population, dereliction, poor services and poor social conditions as a result.

Lifestyle Nurse: someone who provides advice and guidance on healthy lifestyles including food and nutrition, weight management, giving up smoking, testing blood pressure and cancer awareness and early detection.

Live / Work Schemes: housing developments that offer a flexible approach to work and home accommodation. This could include apartments above office space or shared office space within communities.

Local Area Agreement: a three year plan that sets out in detail how the Community Strategy (this document) will be delivered.

Local Development Framework: the collection of local development documents produced by Hartlepool Borough Council which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for its area. The Core Strategy is the key plan within the Local Development Framework.

Local Strategic Partnership: a collection of organisations and representatives coming together voluntarily to work in partnership.

Low Carbon Living: choosing a lifestyle that has low levels of carbon emissions. Practically, this will mean considering carbon emissions when you make choices about your house, transport, holidays, food and the goods and services you buy.

Multi Area Agreement: a five year plan that sets out in detail how the place-making (for example housing, transport and employment) elements of the Tees Valley City Region Business Case are implemented.

Neighbourhood Action Plan: a plan for a small area that sets out the community's needs and aspirations alongside agreed actions for improvement.

Neighbourhood Policing: teams that work with local people and partners to deliver solutions to issues which people say make them feel unsafe in their neighbourhood. These can include crime, anti-social behaviour, disorder, speeding and environmental issues such as street lighting.

Neighbourhood Renewal: activity to reduce inequalities in the most disadvantaged communities and to help tackle social and economic exclusion by lowering worklessness and crime and improving health, skills, housing and the physical environment.

Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy: the part of the Community Strategy (this document) that sets out how Neighbourhood Renewal will be delivered in Hartlepool.

Objective: something that needs to be achieved in order to realise a Community Strategy Outcome. All of the objectives in this Community Strategy start with the phrase “to” for example the first health and wellbeing objective is “to support the people of Hartlepool in choosing a healthy lifestyle”.

Outcome: describes what is needed to bring about the Community Strategy Aim. For example, the first health and wellbeing outcome is “Improved health”. Outcomes in the Community Strategy are broken down into objectives.

Skills for Life: reading, writing and numeracy skills. Increasing the number of people with Skills for Life in Hartlepool is important because people with poor literacy, numeracy and language skills tend to be on lower incomes or unemployed, and they are more prone to ill health and social exclusion.

Spatial Planning: shaping the places where people live and work and the borough we live in. The Local Development Framework delivers the spatial planning strategy for Hartlepool. You can read more about spatial planning on page 15.

Sustainable Development: the goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. You can read more about sustainable development on page 21.

Sustainable Economic Growth: refers to economic growth that can be sustained and is within environmental limits, but also enhances the environment and social welfare, and avoids greater extremes in future economic cycles

Tees Valley City Region Business Case: provides an economic analysis of the City Region (i.e. Tees Valley) and sets out how it will improve its economic performance.

Tees Valley Unlimited: a public, private and voluntary sector partnership charged with preparing and coordinating plans to improve the economic performance of the Tees Valley.

Tees Valley Vision: sets out a long term strategic vision for the Tees Valley and provides the policy context in which Tees Valley Unlimited, the sub-regional partnership, operates

Vision: a statement of aspirations describing a desired future. The Vision of this Community Strategy is that “Hartlepool will be an ambitious, healthy, respectful, inclusive, thriving and outward-looking community, in an attractive and safe environment, where everyone is able to realise their potential”.

Voluntary and Community Sector: includes voluntary and community groups, social enterprises, charities, cooperatives and mutuals.

Work Hubs: a shared-facility that offers support and interaction between home-based businesses enabling people to make vital connections, establish routes to market and access business advice and support.

Endnotes

This Strategy was compiled by Joanne Smithson (Team Leader), Catherine Frank, John Potts, Dawn Clennett and Richard Starrs with contributions from colleagues across the Hartlepool Partnership, and over 1550 submissions received during the public consultations that ran from May 2006 to April 2008.

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COUNCIL
31st July 2008



Report of: Chief Executive

Subject: BUSINESS REPORT

1. ADULT SOCIAL CARE COMPLAINTS REVIEW PANEL

It is necessary to review the membership of the Adult Social Care Complaints Review Panel. The 3 year term of office for existing Elected Members, who served as Panel Members, has recently expired.

Under the Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act 2003 and the Local Authorities' Social Services Complaints (England) Regulations 2006, the Council maintains in relation to its adult social care functions, a 3 stage complaints procedure which is conducted in accordance with statutory regulations and guidance.

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| Stage 1 | Known as 'Local Resolution', this is an informal problem-solving stage at which most complaints are resolved. |
| Stage 2 | Known as 'Investigation', this is a formal stage where an independent investigation is undertaken by an Officer who is not an employee of the Council. |
| Stage 3 | Known as 'Review Panel', this is where consideration of a complaint is presented to a Review Panel comprising an Independent Chairperson, an Independent Panellist and an Elected Member. |

The purpose of a Complaints Review Panel is designed to consider whether the Council adequately dealt with the complaint in the Stage 2 investigation. The Review Panel should not reinvestigate the complaint, nor should it consider any subsequent new complaints that have not first been considered at Stage 2. The Review Panel are required to:

- Listen to all parties;
- Obtain any further information and advice that may help resolve the complaint to all parties' satisfaction;
- Focus upon achieving resolution for the complainant by addressing his/her clearly defined complaints and desired outcomes;

- Reach findings on each of the complaints being reviewed;
- Make recommendations that provide practical remedies and creative solutions to complex situations;
- Support local solutions where the opportunity for resolution between the complainant and the Council exists;
- Identify any consequent injustice to the complainant, where complaints are upheld, and to recommend appropriate redress; and
- Recommend any service improvements for action by the Council.

Elected Members should note that before serving on a Complaints Review Panel, they must first complete a training session. The purpose of the training session is to:

- Advise about the statutory adult social care complaints procedure;
- Put the Complaints Review Panel in to context;
- Inform about participants' roles in a Complaints Review Panel;
- Advise about the conduct of a Complaints Review Panel.

Expressions of interest are sought for a total of 6 Elected Members to be appointed to serve on Adult Social Care Complaint Review Panels for a 3 year term of office.

2. MOTION – WEST LOTHIAN COUNCIL

West Lothian Council, at its meeting on 24th June 2008, agreed the terms of a motion which stated the following:-

“West Lothian Council expresses its extreme concerns at the rocketing petrol and diesel prices which are forcing individuals to pay sky high prices at the pumps and forcing public services and industry to finance escalating costs. Council notes that without UK taxes petrol would be currently 41.2p a litre and diesel 48.8p a litre.

Council further notes that the Energy Trends and Prices statistics, produced by the Department for Business, Industry and Regulatory Reform reveals that the UK's taxation of petrol is the third highest out of all EU member states. Council further notes that the UK treasury is netting substantially increasing Fuel Duty and VAT revenues as a direct result of the increasing fuel prices. In light of all of the above West Lothian Council calls on the current Labour Westminster Government to act decisively to protect the interests of families, public services and industry by immediately introducing a Fuel Duty Regulator which will use the increasing revenues from VAT to reduce Fuel Duty and so the price per litre of petrol and diesel.

Council resolves to circulate this motion to all UK local authorities, to all West Lothian's MPs and to all Lothian MSPs seeking their support for the above action”.

Members will note that West Lothian Council is seeking this authority's support on these matters.