

CABINET AGENDA



Monday, 9th March 2009

at 9.00 am

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

MEMBERS: CABINET:

The Mayor, Stuart Drummond

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

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

3. MINUTES

- 3.1 To receive the Record of Decision in respect of the meeting held on 23rd February 2009 (Previously Circulated)

4. BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2020 *Director of Children's Services*
- 4.2 Draft Review of the Statement of Community Involvement – *Director of Regeneration and Planning Services*

5. KEY DECISIONS

No items

6. OTHER ITEMS REQUIRING DECISION

6.1 Adult Drug Treatment Plan 2009/10 – *Head of Community Safety and Prevention*

6.2 Future Housing Initiatives – *Director of Regeneration and Planning Services*

7. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION / INFORMATION

7.1 Local Area Agreement Reward Element (Local Public Service Agreement Round 2) – 33 Month Monitoring Report – *Assistant Chief Executive*

8. REPORTS FROM OVERVIEW OF SCRUTINY FORUMS

No items

CABINET REPORT

9th March 2009



Report of: Director of Children's Services

Subject: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN
2009 - 2020

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 Cabinet is asked to note that Children's Services Scrutiny Forum at its meeting on the 24th January 2009, made no recommendations for Cabinet to consider.
- 1.2 Cabinet is requested to give its approval for the Final Draft version of the Children and Young People's Plan 2009 – 2020 and refer the plan to the Council.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

- 2.1 The local authority is required to produce a Children and Young People's Plan under section 17 of the Children Act 2004 and the Children and Young People's Plan (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.
- 2.2 The existing Children and Young People's Plan 2006 – 2009 has been reviewed and following consultation with stakeholders a new plan has been prepared to reflect the present and future needs of children and young people within Hartlepool. The current plan expires on 31st March 2009.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

- 3.1 The Children and Young People's Plan has implications for all children and young people in Hartlepool and as such requires the attention of Cabinet.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

- 4.1 The Children and Young People's Plan comes under the Budget and Policy Framework.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

- 5.1 Cabinet 12th January 2009, referral to Children's Services Scrutiny Forum 24th January 2009, recommendations considered by Cabinet 9th March 2009, referral to Council.

6. DECISION REQUIRED

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2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The local authority is required to produce a Children and Young People's Plan under section 17 of the Children Act 2004 and the Children and Young People's Plan (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.
- 2.2 The existing Children and Young People's Plan 2006 – 2009 has been reviewed and following consultation with stakeholders a new plan has been prepared to reflect the present and future needs of children and young people within Hartlepool. The current plan expires on 31st March 2009.

3. PREPARATION OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN 2009 - 2020

- 3.1 The plan has been developed following a review of the previous plan and wide ranging consultation with children, young people and their families and carers. There has also been extensive consultation with members of staff from within the Council and Primary Care Trust as well as other partners and stakeholders including the Hartlepool Partnership and representatives from the voluntary and community sector.
- 3.2 Progress reports have been presented to the Portfolio Holder for Children's Services during the course of the preparation of the plan. The Children's Services Scrutiny Forum established a reference group to review and provide feedback to officers who were leading on the preparation of the plan. This group provided representation from elected members and young people.
- 3.3 The involvement of children and young people in the preparation and production of this plan has been very important. Thanks are extended to all

concerned who have worked hard to ensure that children and young people had an opportunity to have their views on the plan heard.

- 3.4 The first round of consultation provided a wealth of information that was used to extract the emerging issues that people wanted to see addressed by the Children and Young People's Plan 2009 – 2020. A second round of consultation was aimed at seeking clarification of the emerging issues and determined whether there were any further concerns that people wished to see addressed. It also provided some indication of what the new priorities to be addressed might be. The third and final round of consultation in October 2008, sought to identify the priorities for action from stakeholders for inclusion within the final draft of the Children and Young People's Plan.

4. THE FINAL DRAFT OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN 2009 - 2020

- 4.1 The Plan looks and feels very different to the current version and is considered to be much more user friendly. The Vision Statement is placed at the beginning of the plan so that the reader can see immediately what the aims are.

- 4.2 The whole of the plan is framed around the Every Child Matters, Five Outcomes:

- Be Healthy;
- Stay Safe;
- Enjoy and Achieve;
- Make a Positive Contribution;
- Economic Well-being.

However, the Department has also identified five priorities which are specific to Hartlepool, that reflect learning from consultations, research and gap analysis. They are:

- Tackling Inequalities;
- Narrowing the Gap;
- Eradicating Child Poverty;
- Living Safely;
- Promoting Emotional Well-being.

- 4.3 Hartlepool's second Children and Young People's Plan (2009 – 2020) has been drawn up by the Local Authority together with its partners and other stakeholders, under the auspices of the Children's Trust, which will own and drive forward the plan. This Children and Young People's Plan is the overarching strategic commissioning document that will cover all services available to the children and young people of Hartlepool. Its main aim is to ensure that all partners engaged in providing services for children and young people do so in a coordinated way. In the preparation of this plan, partners

have begun to work even more closely together and will continue to do so as this long term aspirational plan is reviewed and refreshed.

- 4.4 The decision to develop the plan for the period 2009 – 2020 is based upon a wish to reflect the lifespan of ‘Hartlepool’s Ambition’ the new Community Strategy for Hartlepool and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment: there is a requirement for Hartlepool PCT and the Director’s of Children’s and Adult Services to produce a joint assessment which provides us with an in depth look at the full spectrum of health and social care services to try to ensure they can respond better to the needs and aspirations of local people. It will allow the Children’s Trust to be much more aspirational in its long term planning in order to address a range of deep seated, intergenerational issues within the town.
- 4.5 This Children and Young People’s Plan identifies the high level strategic priorities for the next eleven years. A number of operational plans across a range of organisations provide the detail of how these strategic priorities will be implemented. The relationship of the Children and Young People’s Plan to these subordinate plans is shown in the “Bookcase” in section 12. Once the plan is in place, a robust system of monitoring and review using Outcome Based Accountability will be established to ensure that the plan remains on track to achieve its outcomes and identify new priorities.
- 4.6 It is important that **all** 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, community health services and schools when children get older. To ensure that support is available for children and young people with additional or specialist needs, some cross cutting themes are included in each priority, including support for looked after children and young people, those with Special Educational Needs or disabilities and those from black and minority ethnic communities.
- 4.7 A copy of the final draft of the Children and Young People’s Plan 2009 - 2020 is attached at **Appendix 1**.

5. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 During their financial planning and budget setting cycles, stakeholder organisations will need to reflect the priorities of the Children and Young People’s Plan. Resources will need to be allocated to those activities which seek to address gaps in service and those activities that can be done better. In addition, spending on back office and support functions needs to be minimised so that more funding can be allocated to front line services.
- 5.2 The Children’s Services 2009/10 budget submission reflects this approach in its submission of spending pressures and efficiency savings proposals.

6. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 An Impact Needs Requirements Assessment has been completed for the plan.

7. RECOMMENDATION

- 7.1 Cabinet is asked to note that Children's Services Scrutiny Forum at its meeting on the 24th January 2009, made no recommendations for Cabinet to consider.
- 7.2 Cabinet is requested to give its approval for the Final Draft version of the Children and Young People's Plan 2009 – 2020 and refer the plan to the Council.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 8.1 Minutes of the Children's Services Scrutiny Forum meeting held on 24th January 2009.

9. CONTACT OFFICER

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Hartlepool Children's Trust



**Children & Young People's Plan
2009 - 2020**

FINAL DRAFT COPY

VERSION 7 AS AT 17th DECEMBER 2008

23K KNOW THE WAY

An inter-agency strategic plan for the provision of services to the children and young people of Hartlepool

OUR VISION

Our vision is that ***in Hartlepool we will work together through the Children's Trust to keep children, young people and families at the centre of all the services we provide.***

We will do this by making sure that:

Children and Young People

- are healthy in body and mind;
- are safe;
- have the right support to help them do well at school, college or in training;
- can access the right services when they need them and that they are supported appropriately;
- are encouraged to participate in all aspects of planning whether it is to meet their own individual needs or contribute to strategic planning issues.

Parents/Carers

- are more involved in helping to make things better for their children;
- receive guidance to help build good relationships with their children;
- have access to good quality information;
- are encouraged to participate in all aspects of planning whether it is to meet their own individual needs, the needs of their children or to contribute to consultation on strategic planning issues;
- are supported in fulfilling their responsibilities to their children.

In order to achieve this:

- all services must ensure that support is available to children, young people and families who need it the most and that services meet and are responsive to their needs;
- services available to all children and young people such as community health services and schools continue to provide services that are open and accessible to all;
- the implementation of integrated working practice becomes embedded so that those children and young people with additional needs have earlier access to services;
- all organisations in Hartlepool delivering services that impact on children and young people will have a well trained and knowledgeable workforce equipped to meet the needs of children, young people and their families.

In order to do this we need to develop new skills to respond to the government's new priorities, which are:

- Building resilience through achievement in education, promoting health and well-being including the development of good social and emotional skills and positive parenting which promote better outcomes for children in childhood and later life;
- Greater personalisation by ensuring that services are more responsive to the needs of families, offer support earlier and tailor support according to need;
- Proactive support for those who need it most – reaching out to those children, young people and families who have the most significant needs, but who may be less willing or able to articulate their needs;
- Helping families to break out of the cycle of low achievement so that in future fewer families require intensive support and intervention.

Help children who are young carers make things better for their parents and to make their own lives better.

Young carer

As the parent of an older child with a learning difficulty, it would be useful to have more structured activities and help with life skills for their future life.

Parent

Everything costs money. The more children you have the more it costs.

Parent

I think adults think of children and young people to be thugs or violent towards them, this needs to change.

Young Person

I think it was good to be heard



Child

Parents are an important part of a child's life but other things help too: Friends, school, teachers and being heard.

Young Person

Kids only behave badly to get out of school. Get someone trained to deal with these kids and stop passing the buck.

Grandparent

Life doesn't start and stop between the hours of 9-5. Being a parent with all its problems is 24 hours a day, this includes weekends and bank holidays. This is nearly always when things go wrong and there is no support available.

Parent

IMPLEMENTING OUR VISION FOR HARTLEPOOL

As commissioners and service providers we will work with and through the Children's Trust to better understand the needs of children, young people, families and communities in Hartlepool, listen to what they want and work with them to design, improve and re-commission services.

By enabling all children and young people to achieve their full potential, they will have the confidence and ability to enjoy a fruitful and successful life. Services in Hartlepool should be organised in such a way that they help all children and young people achieve their full potential and maximise their chances in life by providing integrated provision which is of high quality, effective and excellent value for money.

This vision is underpinned by some key principles:

- Children and young people, together with parents or carers and other members of the community, are consulted and participate in the identification of local needs and shaping of service delivery;
- Children and young people have access to equitable universal services, alongside targeted and specialist services and that these are delivered flexibly to meet individual and local needs;
- There is a shared commitment to integrated working practices which are designed to promote the delivery of the five key priorities;
- There is a commitment to partnership working between all stakeholders from the statutory and community and voluntary sectors;
- Resourcing, planning and commissioning are effective and help to develop sustainable services;
- Evidence based practice is used to develop high quality continuous improvement through monitoring and evaluation;
- Inclusion, both social and educational, together with the recognition of diversity, is central to the Children and Young People's Plan.

The multiple nature of the social problems experienced by a large proportion of Hartlepool's population means that a partnership approach is essential if improvements are to be maintained.

Contents

Page

1. Foreword
2. Executive Summary
3. Introduction
4. Have we made a difference?
5. Key priorities for 2009 – 2020
6. Tackling Inequalities
7. Eradicating Child Poverty
8. Narrowing the Gap
9. Living Safely
10. Promoting Emotional Well-being
11. Other important areas of work
12. How this plan links with other plans
13. How the plan will be monitored

FOREWORD

Foreword by the Portfolio Holder for Children's Services

I am delighted to introduce the second Children and Young People's Plan for Hartlepool. This plan will commit all of us, who are involved in planning and delivering services to children and young people, to work together to secure the welfare and improve the outcomes for all our children and young people.

I recognise that the Children Act gives the responsibility for preparing and publishing this plan to Hartlepool Borough Council, but I am particularly pleased to be able to thank all of our partners, children, young people, parents and carers and members of the public who have taken part in the preparation of the drafts and the consultation processes that have led to the Plan's publication.



Councillor Cath Hill
Portfolio Holder for
Children's Services
Hartlepool Borough

Foreword by the Director of Children's Services

As Hartlepool's Director of Children's Services, it gives me great pleasure to introduce this second Children and Young People's Plan, although this has been prepared by my Department, it owes its existence to tremendous collaboration between a wide range of partners and stakeholders, not just in Hartlepool, but beyond. It demonstrates the huge commitment we have to working together on the five national outcomes for children.



Adrienne Simcock
Director of Children's
Services Hartlepool
Borough Council

I am particularly pleased that we have been able to focus on listening to our children and young people and reflecting their views and aspirations in 'The Big Plan' our major strategic planning and commissioning document.

I think that this plan builds upon an excellent beginning and I am sure it will develop even further as we continue to work together over the coming years, especially as we further develop the Children's Trust and work with our partners towards even greater collaboration through integrated commissioning and pooling budgets, for the benefit of the children and young people whom we are all proud to serve.

Foreword by Hartlepool Young Voices

We are genuinely excited to have been so involved in the consultation that has led to the development of this plan for the children and young people of Hartlepool. It has given the team the opportunity, not only to find out what young people in Hartlepool have to say, but to be able to tell them that what they say is really influencing the plans for the future. We love the fact that we are working hand in hand with the adults to create a positive and friendly atmosphere for all the young people in Hartlepool to live in.

We think that there will be challenges, making sure everything in the plan is acted on, but that by working together and listening to each other nothing is impossible. We believe that it is important that young people carry on being involved in making it happen.

Photo to be
included

Members of
Hartlepool Young
Voices

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Delivering 21st century services to a 21st century generation can be a challenge, however it is important to ensure that children and young people in Hartlepool have the best opportunities that life can offer them no matter what their circumstances.

The Children and Young People's Plan for 2009 – 2020, is a document which has been written on behalf of Hartlepool's Children's Trust, and sets out the vision and the direction of travel for commissioning and service improvements for the next eleven years. The Children's Trust is a themed partnership of the Hartlepool Partnership and is the main body which brings together organisations providing services for children, young people and parents and carers. Other themed partnerships address different issues that impact on a child's life and contribute to this plan, these are highlighted in the new Community Strategy, Hartlepool's Ambition, for 2008 – 2020 under the following headings:

- Jobs and the Economy (achieve economic well-being);
- Lifelong Learning and Skills (enjoy and achieve);
- Health and Well-being (be healthy);
- Community Safety (stay safe and positive contribution);
- Strengthening Communities (positive contribution);
- Culture and Leisure (enjoy and achieve);
- Housing (achieve economic well-being), and
- Environment (achieve economic well-being).

Whilst this timescale seems very long, particularly in the life of a child, there are some significant changes required to services that will take a long time to achieve such as 'eradicating child poverty'. However, there will be major milestones that can be achieved over this period of time, some of which will be addressed within the first 1-2 years of the plan, others of which will take a little longer over 3 to 5 years. There are a number of influences that can change the content of this plan over its lifespan including: a change of government, new government legislation or guidance, funding regimes, or a significant change in local priorities.

To support the development of the new plan a consultation programme was launched in May 2008 and lasted until the end of October 2008. A wide range of people were consulted including children, young people, parents/carers, statutory, voluntary and community sector organisations. The consultation was facilitated in a number of different ways through events, focus groups, questionnaires and meetings. The plan has been enriched by the range of views gathered as part of the consultation process.

Thank you to everyone who has contributed to and supported the development of this plan, by providing their views and offering their ideas.

INTRODUCTION

The Children and Young People's Plan is about improving outcomes for children and young people in Hartlepool. They face great opportunities and pressures in our modern day society and we believe that by working together we can improve their lives both now and into the future, creating 21st century services for a 21st century generation. The involvement of children and young people in the development of the plan has enriched the process and has ensured that we remain focussed on achieving positive outcomes for each of them.

Hartlepool's second Children and Young People's Plan (2009 – 2020) has been drawn up by the Local Authority together with its partners and other stakeholders, under the auspices of the Children's Trust, which will own and drive forward the plan. This Children and Young People's Plan is the over-arching strategic commissioning document that will cover all services available to the children and young people of Hartlepool. Its main aim is to ensure that all partners engaged in providing services for children and young people do so in a co-ordinated way. In the preparation of this plan, partners have begun to work even more closely together and will continue to do so as this long term aspirational plan is reviewed and refreshed.

The decision to develop the Plan for the period 2009 – 2020 is based upon a wish to reflect the lifespan of 'Hartlepool's Ambition' the new Community Strategy for Hartlepool and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. It will allow us to be much more aspirational in our long term planning in order to address a range of deep seated, intergenerational issues within the town.

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 Act 2004. The five outcomes are:

- Be Healthy
- Stay Safe
- Enjoy and Achieve
- Make a Positive Contribution
- Achieve Economic Well-being

Consultation with children, young people and their parents/carers as well as other key stakeholders has led to the establishment of 5 key priorities for the short, medium and long term. The 5 outcomes are enshrined within the 5 key priorities adopted by the Children's Trust, which are:

- Tackling Inequalities
- Narrowing the Gap
- Eradicating Child Poverty
- Living Safely
- Promoting Emotional Well-being

This Children and Young People's Plan identifies the high level strategic priorities for the next eleven years (2009-2020). A number of operational plans across a range of organisations provide the detail of how these strategic priorities will be implemented. The relationship of the Children and Young People's Plan to these subordinate plans is shown in the "Bookcase" in Section 12. Once the plan is in place, a robust system of monitoring and review using Outcome Based Accountability will be established to ensure that the plan remains on track to achieve its outcomes and identify new priorities.

It is important that **all** 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, community health services and schools when children get older. Some children and young people need extra support for example if a child has a disability or is fostered. To ensure that this support is available, some cross cutting themes are tackled in each priority such as: looked after children and young people; those with Special Educational Needs or disabilities; and those from black and minority ethnic communities.

About Hartlepool

Hartlepool is located on the North East coast of England 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.

Approximately 90,000 people live in the town of which **22,324 or 24.8%** are children and young people aged 0-18. 1.2% of the overall population are from black and minority ethnic communities and almost a fifth of the population 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. It is a proud town steeped in history and maritime heritage and the people of the Borough have a strong sense of local identity.

Hartlepool is a unitary local authority covering 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 and the Fire and Rescue Service Headquarters. The Learning and Skills Council, Jobcentre Plus and the Probation Service have established locality teams. 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.

Statistical information for Hartlepool

According to the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), seven out of Hartlepool's seventeen wards are among the top 10% most deprived in England, with five of these wards being in the top 3%. Unemployment in April 2007 stood at 4.7% compared to 2.5% nationally. The 2001 census indicated that 60.1% of households (22,684) had a car, 8.7% (3,234) were single parent families and 21.4% (7,986) were households with dependant children.

In Hartlepool approximately 372 private landlords are registered on the voluntary landlord accreditation scheme and own 1,551 of the properties in the Borough that are privately let. There is a significant shortage of affordable single room accommodation that can be rented by young people.

Close to a quarter (23.8%) of Hartlepool's residents identified themselves as having a limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census, compared to less than one in five nationally (17.6%). In 2006, boys born in Hartlepool could expect to live for an average of 74.5 years, and girls for an average of 78.3 years. Both of these are significantly worse than the England averages which are almost 3 years longer for both boys and girls. Life expectancy between different wards within Hartlepool is more striking still, with a gap of over 13 years between boys born in Stranton and boys born in Hart.

In Hartlepool, in 2008, there were:

- 155 looked after children;
- 57 children with a child protection plan;
- 303 children with a statement of special educational needs.

In 2008 there were 606 (January 2008 – October 2008) children in need receiving social care services. Figure to be updated following analysis of Child in Need Census.

There are six secondary schools (until August 2009 when Brierton Community School closes), thirty primary schools, one nursery school, one Pupil Referral Unit and two special schools. The schools cater for 1,029 nursery children, 7,472 primary pupils and 6,100 (excluding sixth form) secondary pupils. Of these 2.3% had a statement of special educational needs in 2007, which is in line with national averages. Attendance in primary schools in 2007/08 is slightly higher than the national average at 94.9%. In secondary schools it was 92.8%, which is slightly higher than the national comparator of 92.7%. 26.2% of primary pupils and 20.36% of secondary pupils were eligible for a free school meal; both figures are in line with national averages. There are 13 full day care settings and 66 childminders offering day care places to under fives.

The proportion of 16-19 year olds in education or training is good and the number of young people classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training is below that of statistical neighbours. The number of young people classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training has fallen from 9.8% in 2005 to 8.5% in 2007.

Teenage pregnancy rates in Hartlepool are high (64.5 per 1000 females aged 15-17 in 2006) in comparison with the national average (40.7 per 1000) and regional comparators. This is despite achieving the 2004 interim target of a 15.2% reduction on the 1998 baseline.

465 young people offended in 2007, which represents 4.4% of the 10-17 years population. The overall re-offending rate after 12 months has reduced year on year from the 2002 cohort at 39.6% to the current 2005 cohort at 28.8%, a percentage reduction of 27.3% over the period.

HAVE WE MADE A DIFFERENCE?

WHAT WAS ACHIEVED 2006 - 2009

'The Big Plan' Hartlepool's first Children and Young People's Plan was published in 2006. The requirement for a plan came from The Children Act 2004, which indicated that the Local Authority department with responsibility for education and children's social care should lead the development of an overarching strategic plan in conjunction with partner organisations such as the Primary Care Trust, Youth Offending Service and Police Authority as well as other stakeholders including children, young people, parents/carers and voluntary and community sector.

What we achieved 2006 – 2009

In May 2008 a comprehensive program of consultation was launched to help shape and develop the new plan. The first element of the consultation was to determine from children, young people and parents/carers where they thought actions arising from the plan had made a difference.

What children and young people tell us:

- They knew they should be eating healthily, reducing their intake of fatty foods and drinking more water;
- They knew that in order to lead a healthier lifestyle they needed to be more active;
- They thought doing vaccinations in schools was positive;
- They thought that workers were well trained;
- They thought there were more children and young people enjoying school;
- They thought the Connexions service was good;
- They thought there were more opportunities to give their opinions;
- Some young people had clear ideas about what they wanted to do when they grew up.

What parents/carers tell us:

- They were aware of the importance of Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccination and that uptake of immunisations had risen;
- They thought there was positive progress with diet, exercise and healthy lifestyles. They thought the idea of schools being awarded healthy eating star ratings was good.
- They thought awareness of teenage pregnancy issues had improved;
- They said short break care was good when available for children and young people with disabilities;
- They thought Care Co-ordination for children and young people with complex needs was a good experience in terms of information received, sharing of information and one person taking the lead;
- Resource workers for disabled children and their families provide good support;
- They thought that bullying was being tackled in schools;
- They thought community policing was working well in some areas and that there was a good relationship between the Police and the Anti-Social Behaviour Unit;
- They thought that speed bumps were a good idea;
- They thought there was more support in schools;
- They thought that children were enjoying school more and are happy;
- The increase of sports in school is seen as a positive;
- They thought that Children's Centres had improved in every area across the town and opened

- services up to many;
- They thought there were a lot of services for the under 5's;
- They got good support from voluntary sector agencies;
- They thought respect was slowly changing;
- They thought there was hope for the future;
- They thought consultation events were a positive;
- They thought that benefits information had improved for some.

What our own assessment tells us

As well as gathering the views of children, young people and parents/carers, organisations providing services can gauge how well they are performing through national targets and indicators, inspections and local surveys, questionnaires and consultations. One main area of work is the production of the Annual Performance Assessment, this is a self-assessment tool where a significant proportion of the information gathered identifies how well services are being delivered and what needs to change. A brief summary of the Annual Performance Assessment for 2008 is provided below.

In relation to the health of children and young people:

- Overall, information and support is available to children and young people and targeted appropriately.
- Children and young people in Hartlepool receive good services which address mental health and emotional needs. The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service are providing a comprehensive service to children and young people in Hartlepool and they are actively working on improving waiting times and specific services in respect of learning disability e.g. Primary Mental Health Worker. There is a comprehensive range of services to assist young people in addressing their substance misuse including HYPED, which is a drugs service specifically for young people, and Straightline, which is a locally developed alcohol awareness programme for young people who have been identified as drinking whilst underage;
- 38 of the 39 schools in Hartlepool are registered with the National Healthy Schools Programme and 27 have achieved National Healthy School Status, which at 69% is above the national target. The local target is for 36 schools to have achieved National Healthy School Status by August 2009. 100% of primary schools take part in the national fruit and vegetable scheme;
- The quality of provision for physical education and sport in schools is good overall. (OfSTED inspection outcomes).

In relation to being safe from maltreatment, neglect, violence and sexual exploitation:

- The results of a survey carried out in November 2007 have been used to inform the Anti-bullying Strategy and develop a "Pledge for Hartlepool" with 42 sections, agencies and teams having made a commitment to the zero tolerance ethos towards bullying behaviour;
- Work to minimise the incidence of child abuse and neglect is good;
- All children subject to a Protection Plan have an allocated social worker and all reviews were completed within the required timescales;
- The rate of looked after children per 10,000 population is broadly in line with statistical neighbours;
- All schools, leisure clubs and residential children's homes have health and safety assessments of facilities and activities. Every premise that provides for children, has a Health & Safety Officer;
- The effects of domestic abuse on children and young people are regularly considered within the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference process;

- An E-Safety group for Children's Services has been established to support schools and this will be consolidated with the LSCB E-Safety subgroup, which is developing an E-Safety Strategy.

In relation to the opportunities for children and young people to do well within education and enjoy life

- All three and four year olds have access to a free early education place;
- Primary school performance is outstanding overall when compared to similar authorities, with performance at the end of Key Stage 1 in line with national averages and Key Stage 2 performance compared with statistical neighbours is excellent;
- Performance of vulnerable children and young people in relation to behaviour and attendance is excellent;
- Secondary school performance is improving consistently and when compared with statistical neighbours is strong;
- Inspection outcomes show that attendance and behaviour are judged good or outstanding in all schools;
- The number of exclusions from school has fallen significantly over the last two academic years.
- Re-integration rates for excluded pupils are now good, attendance at the Pupil Referral Unit has improved significantly and all pupils have the opportunity to access education suitable to their needs;
- Home Hospital Provision has a strong impact on improving outcomes for potential vulnerable children and young people.

In relation to children and young people having an opportunity to make a positive contribution:

- Children and Young People are routinely engaged in consultation and systems are in place to ensure that children and young people are listened to when key decisions are made about their future, resulting in very good outcomes for them;
- A Participation Strategy has been implemented and is providing a framework for continued progress to be made;
- Young People are also represented at Children's Services Scrutiny and have made a clear impact on the democratic process of the council;
- The secondary school councils are now linked by a central forum that meets half termly and is providing a range of opportunities for young people to debate current issues despite the fact that this is a new concept for schools the new system is starting to have an impact;
- Volunteering in the Borough is well supported and the local millennium volunteer's scheme is central to this programme as is the department's partnership with Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency;
- The work of the young people's forum to support Building Schools for the Future has included 40 young people from across the town going to London to meet with Design Consultants on two separate occasions;
- A youth resource in Café 177 has been identified as a focal point for young people's voices and is developing services that encourage all young people to engage in a democratic process.

In relation to economic well-being:

- The strengths include the wide ranging curriculum, high quality careers education, improving impartial advice and guidance, improved post-16 training and the improvements in the number of young people's participating in post-16 education or training supporting Not in Education, Employment or Training reduction;
- Diploma plans are well developed and there are continued improvements in outcomes in all key judgement areas for young people who are looked after, leaving care or are identified as have specific learning difficulties and/or disabilities.
- All secondary schools offer vocational programmes;
- Re-engagement programmes targeting the most disaffected and disadvantaged groups of young people are well developed examples include Wake up to Work, NDC Raising Aspirations, Aim Higher Vulnerable Pupil Programme but need to be expanded and are a priority in 2008 which will be financially supported by the NDC Raising Aspirations and ESF Going Forward Project;
- The Hartlepool Connexions Service provides universal access to high quality Careers information, advice and guidance to young people aged 12-19 (and up to 25 where there is additional need).
- Action is taken to ensure that 14-19 education and training is planned and delivered in a co-ordinated way, and to ensure that education and training for 16-19 year olds is of good quality.
- Inspection grades for all post-16 Hartlepool Colleges are good or outstanding with good or very good leadership and management, good levels of achievement and good teaching;
- The Local Authority works closely with schools to ensure School Improvement Plans are implemented;
- Key planning documents are in place which includes Partner Plans and the Tees Valley & Hartlepool Aim Higher Plan.

In relation to pupils with learning difficulties and/or disabilities and Special Education Needs:

- The Care Co-ordination process has been extended to cover all ages up to 18 including those going through the transition process to adult services. Children and young people with disabilities as well as their parents/carers' needs are identified early and services delivered to meet assessed need;
- Special Education Needs provision is kept under regular review and resources are redirected as necessary;
- Schools are able to meet the needs of a broad range of pupils and access funding has been targeted to support individual pupils through their neighbourhood schools;
- Self-evaluation for inclusion, including use of the Manchester Inclusion Standard, has been promoted both in schools and in other settings, e.g. activity centres funded by Children's Fund;
- Support for children and young people with a learning difficulty and/ or disability to make a positive contribution is very good and is reflected in the Strategy and Action Plan for Special Education Needs 2006/07;
- A variety of ways have been used to try and ensure meaningful participation of children and young people with disabilities both in decision-making about their own lives and about wider issues.

In relation to looked after children:

- The small cohorts in Hartlepool make statistical comparisons difficult. Numbers in any one year are usually less than 10;
- Nearly all children are making progress on previous levels of attainment;
- Educational achievement of looked after children is a high priority in Children's Services and

across partner agencies and shows an improving picture;

- A strategy is in place to identify out of school opportunities for looked after children and young people.
- Very good support is provided to ensure that children and young people looked after are helped to make a positive contribution. Systems are in place to support the participation of looked after children and their carers in the decision making process through the Corporate Parent Forum and as part of the broader Children and Young People's Participation Strategy.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2009 – 2020

Why key priorities?

The format of Hartlepool's first Children and Young People's Plan 2006 – 2009 followed the Every Child Matters outcomes of: be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being; which was appropriate at the time as it followed the government's thinking about how services needed to respond to children and young people to improve their outcomes in the wake of the Victoria Climbié enquiry. However, as time progressed it was evident that whilst some local issues follow national trends Hartlepool has its own very specific challenges that need to be addressed.

Feedback from wide ranging consultation undertaken as part of the review and development of this plan highlighted issues that did not naturally fall under the 5 outcomes and therefore a decision was taken to refocus the framework of the plan.

The new plan is structured around 5 key priorities:

- Tackling Inequalities
- Narrowing the Gap
- Eradicating Child Poverty
- Living Safely
- Promoting Emotional Well-being

Each of the key priorities will have a number of actions highlighted against them, which will target local need and also any national priorities that the government expect to be met within the timeframe.

Why 2009 – 2020?

There are a number of reasons why this plan will have a timescale of 2009 to 2020. During the consultation process it was clearly identified that there were a number of issues from the first plan that were still being highlighted as concerns and priorities for children, young people and their parents/carers. Whilst most of these priorities were being addressed, the positive impact on outcomes will take longer to materialise.

TACKLING INEQUALITIES

“Personally, I hate needles but see that it is a good thing to be vaccinated.”

Young Person

What do we mean by inequalities?

“Inequality is a difference in status, characterised by unequal opportunity or treatment between people or groups on grounds of age, gender, race, disability, sexual orientation or religious belief.”

Experiencing inequality can have a significant effect on outcomes for children and young people not least in terms of the effect it can have on their immediate and long-term health. There are a number of indicators that the government use to determine how each Local Authority and Primary Care Trust area is performing against these targets.

What does the data tell us about need in Hartlepool?

- The infant mortality rate in Hartlepool was 5.3 per 1,000 live births in 2004-06, which is similar to the England average;
- In 2006, boys born in Hartlepool could expect to live for an average of 74.5 years, and girls for an average of 78.3 years. Both of these are significantly worse than the England averages which are almost 3 years longer for both boys and girls. Life expectancy between different wards within Hartlepool is more striking still, with a gap of over 13 years between boys born in Stranton and boys born in Hart ward;
- Only 38% of new mothers initiate breast-feeding as opposed to the national average of 69%;
- The childhood obesity rate within Hartlepool for 11 year olds is 24.4% which is significantly higher than the national average of 17.5%;
- Smoking in Hartlepool is higher than the national average and 27.8% of pregnant women smoke during pregnancy;
- In 2006 the under 18 conception rate for Hartlepool was 64.5 per 1000 female population 15 - 17 years;
- The immunisation rates in Hartlepool are good with over 91% being completed at all recorded stages i.e. 1st, 2nd and 5th birthdays. However there is an issue in relation to uptake of boosters particularly uptake of 2nd MMR (measles, mumps & rubella) where uptake is only 79%;
- 94% of looked after children benefited from regular health assessments in 2007/08 which is very high compared to similar authorities and national comparisons;
- 100% of looked after children are registered with a GP;
- National Healthy School Status - 72% of schools and one nursery have achieved national healthy school status award;
- Although the proportion of expectant mothers smoking remains high there has been a 12% reduction in smoking at the point of delivery since 2003/04;
- Teenage conception rates in Hartlepool continue to fluctuate, however, there is an overall downward trend since 1998. Hartlepool achieved the national 2004 interim target to reduce teenage conceptions by 15%. The conception rate for 2006 reduced from 78 to 64.5 (per 1,000) and resulted in a percentage decrease in the rate of 14.7% since 1998, which is similar to similar authorities and national rates;
- Care Co-ordination needs to be further developed to meet the needs of young people with disabilities and complex needs.

What children, young people and their parents/carers told us

- They think more needs to be done to tackle teenage conception rates and that young people need to understand the impact of sexual health issues;
- Parents whose children are awaiting a health diagnosis for particular conditions can find it difficult to access support services;
- They want more understanding from professionals, information and support where drugs and alcohol impact on the lives of children and young people not just in relation to young people with drug and alcohol problems but also substance misuse by adults.
- Extend the awareness raising programme relating to living healthier lifestyles to ensure that parents have access to the same information as their children;
- They want a more innovative approach to keeping fit for example access to Nintendo Wii fits and young people only gym sessions;
- More advertising of services through schools;
- One to one support for those children and young people who want to lose weight;
- Healthier options on menus in schools, cafes, restaurants and take-aways.

What are our priorities?

- Encourage more women to instigate and maintain breastfeeding for as long as possible;
- Obesity among children and young people locally is a cause for concern as it has a significant impact on their long term health;
- Teenage pregnancy and sexual health remains a key issue across Hartlepool, that needs to be tackled in partnership with children, young people and parents and carers;
- Engagement with health partners to address issues relating to length of time parents wait for a diagnosis for certain medical conditions to be able to access support services;
- Addressing the issues of substance misuse by young people and adults;
- The improvement in raising awareness about living healthier lifestyles is seen as a positive but parents need to have access to the same information as their children;
- Care Co-ordination needs to be extended to meet the needs of young people with disabilities;
- Better organisation and co-ordination of services, so that when a service closes a case, parents are not left without support.

How do we intend to address the gaps in service?

- Continue to promote the positive benefits of breast feeding and the negative impact of smoking and ensure that women during pregnancy and after their baby's birth receive appropriate information and support to help them address these issues;
- Work with all stakeholders to address obesity of children and young people within the town;
- Improve the uptake of childhood vaccinations, and implement the new national Human Papilloma Virus vaccination programme to protect against cervical cancer;
- Continue to work with the Primary Care Trust to support the implementation of the Bercow report recommendations to transform speech and language therapy for children and young people with speech, language and communication difficulties.
- Ensure that integrated working tools (the Common Assessment Framework, Lead Practitioner role and Team around the Child) and practices are embedded within the children and young people's workforce to support a smoother transition for those children, young people and families accessing services;
- Ensure that the 11 standards of the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services continue to be rolled out;
- Implement the recommendations of the national review of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services;

- Ensure that all services work effectively together to support pregnant women to stop smoking;
- Ensure access and continued effectiveness of local stop smoking services so that everyone who smokes can easily find the support they need to stop, close to where they live or work;
- Ensure that the relevant services are in place to support children and young people with alcohol or drug problems by implementing the Young Person Specialist Substance Misuse Treatment Plan;
- Implement the `Hidden Harm` Strategy particularly in respect of the development of dedicated services for children affected by parental drug and alcohol misuse;
- Develop focussed work with parents who have problem drug and alcohol issues through parenting programmes and/or intensive intervention for families where there are children with a high risk of being taken into care;
- Implement the recommendations of the Teenage Pregnancy National Support Team ensuring the delivery of the 10 priority areas for action;
- Implement the recommendations of the Teeswide Sexual Health National Support Team in particular the integration of contraception and sexual health services for young people;
- Support those schools yet to achieve the National Healthy School Status award and ensure that those who already have the award continue to maintain the relevant standards required;
- Protect children against disease through high uptake of immunisation and screening programmes;
- Ensure that all parents have the information that they require to support their children to make healthy choices;
- Reduce the number of children who have untreated tooth decay.

In addition we need to ensure that we recognise the additional needs of some young people:

In relation to children and young people with disabilities:

- All partners will work with health care colleagues to ensure that parents receive relevant and timely information relating to medical diagnosis for their children;
- Ensure that those children and young people with disabilities who are not known to the appropriate services and require support, receive information and the support they need;
- Promote direct payments or independent budgets to families of children with disabilities, by providing better access to information about the support available;
- Ensure that all young people with learning difficulties or disabilities are involved in their Section 140 assessments.

In relation to looked after children:

- We will develop a database which collates information and identifies key health care issues for looked after children, this will support the development of services based on the identified health care needs of looked after children in order to further improve targeting of resources.

In relation to children and young people from black and minority ethnic communities:

- Ensure that advice and information about healthy diets and lifestyles is accessible to children, young people and parents/carers from black and minority ethnic backgrounds and is sensitive to cultural dietary requirements.

National indicators

In relation to tackling inequalities the local authority and its partner organisations must work to improve services for children and young people and there are a number of National Indicators that are aimed at improving outcomes in this priority area:

- NI 51 Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health services;

- NI 52 Percentage of pupils who have school lunches;
- NI 53 Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 - 8 weeks from birth;
- NI 54 Parents' experience of services for disabled children and the 'core offer';
- NI 55 Obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year;
- NI 56 Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6;
- NI 57 Percentage of 5-16 year olds participating in at least 2 hours per week of high-quality PE and sport at school and the percentage of 5-19 year olds participating in at least 3 further hours per week of sporting opportunities;
- NI 112 Under 18 conception rate;
- NI 115 Reduce the proportion of young people frequently using illicit drugs, alcohol or volatile substances;
- NI 120– All-age all cause mortality.

ERADICATING CHILD POVERTY

“Social housing is a must for parents in Hartlepool. A more compassionate approach to parents who are facing difficulty or eviction is necessary.”

Parent

What do we mean by child poverty?

“Despite significant increases in support for families with children in recent years, income inequality remains high, driven by high levels of wage and wealth inequality. The benefits of our rich society – in the distribution of income and employment opportunities – are not evenly shared” Harker (2006)¹

In its Children’s Plan, the Department for Children, Schools and Families have pledged to halve child poverty by 2010 and eradicate it by 2020.

What does the data tell us about need in Hartlepool?

- 28.6% of Hartlepool’s children are living in poverty;
- The unemployment rate is 4.6%, twice the national average;
- Working age people on out of work benefits is 21.1%;
- 51.6% of all 16-24 year olds are in employment;
- 30% of adults in Hartlepool have low numeracy skills and a similar number have problems reading and writing;
- 68.53% of social housing property achieve the minimum decent home standard;
- There is an imbalance in housing stock with: Higher than average levels of terraced housing stock (41.1% compared to 19.2% nationally in 2001) and the proportion of detached dwellings is relatively small (14.2% in 2001 compared to 22.8% nationally);
- 40% of households within Hartlepool do not have a car, 13% below the national average.

What Children, Young People and their Parents/Carers told us:

- There are a range of housing issues that need to be investigated further including the availability of single tenancies for young adults and a reduction in the levels of housing stock;
- Some families struggle to make ends meet on a weekly basis;
- There needs to be better access to benefits advice and information for all;
- Improve services to meet the needs of the growing number of single fathers and grandparents who are looking after grandchildren;
- Issues relating to the routing and timing of the public transport network within Hartlepool need to be reconsidered for some young people to access activities, particularly in the evening;
- Better information about education and training options for parents and young people;
- People want clean and healthy environments in which to live;
- A better approach to dealing with issues about anti-social behaviour;
- In order to raise the aspirations of young people in Hartlepool there needs to be an improvement in employment prospects and a range of occupations;
- More information should be available on current and future job opportunities;
- It would be helpful to have employers visit Schools to advise young people on ‘the world of work’;

¹Harker L, (2006), Delivering on Child Poverty – What would it take? – A report for the Department of Work and Pensions

- Young people would like to visit different employers (and sectors) to get a feel for what it is like to be employed;
- Young people would like to understand and be consulted on what work placements are available to them; and;
- It would be beneficial if there were training sessions for young people on subjects relating to the skills and behaviours required to be a 'good employee'.

What are our priorities?

- Working with partners to increase the availability of supported housing for vulnerable young people;
- Families with low incomes have particular issues in relation to transport and access to activities for children and young people which need to be more affordable;
- Issues relating to the transport network within Hartlepool need to be looked at in more detail;
- Some families struggle to make ends meet on a weekly basis;
- There needs to be better access to benefits advice and information for all;
- Improve services to meet the needs of the growing number of lone parents and grandparents who are looking after grandchildren;
- Better information about courses for parents and young people;
- People want clean and healthy environments in which to live.

How do we intend to address the gaps in service?

- Improve job opportunities within Hartlepool;
- Support parents to maximise their income and increase the number of people who are economically active.
- Further develop the work of the Hartlepool Financial Partnership to ensure that there are better routes to financial advice and support;
- Ensure that information about the range of benefits available to vulnerable young people and families is consistent and of high quality;
- We want all children and young people in Hartlepool to grow up in an environment free from the effects of poverty and go on to achieve economic well being;
- Ensure that every young person has a goal to continue their education, enrol on a training course or gain employment;
- Increase the number of people who are 'work ready' with the right skills to get local employment;
- Help people understand that they could have their own business, and help them to develop their entrepreneurial ideas;
- Keep people healthy so that they are able to remain in employment;
- Continue the expansion of re-engagement programmes for the most disaffected and disadvantaged young people;
- Continue to build on the work already undertaken to increase the number of young people who participate in education and training post-16 and reduce the number who are Not in Education, Employment or Training including those from vulnerable groups e.g. leaving care;
- Support families to break the cyclic patterns of unemployment;
- Eradicate the inappropriate use of bed and breakfast accommodation for young people who are homeless;
- Raise the awareness of the business community of the positive benefits of employing young people with learning disabilities, learning difficulties and mental health problems.

In addition we need to ensure that we recognise the additional needs of some young people:

In relation to children and young people with disabilities:

- Ensure that the review of the current transitions arrangements results in the agreement of a robust transitions policy that is agreed and owned by all the relevant partners;
- Ensure that young people with disabilities have the opportunity to access education, employment and training with the relevant support.

In relation to children and young people looked after:

- Continue to work with the Leaving Care team to ensure that all young people leaving care are given the relevant advice, information and support to help them access adequate housing, the relevant benefits and further education, employment or training.

In relation to children and young people from black and minority ethnic communities:

- Support children and young people from black and minority ethnic communities to access information about further education, employment or training, paying particular attention to those whose first language is not English.

National indicators

National indicator targets that local authorities and their partners must work towards to improve services for children and young people in relation to eradicating child poverty are set out below:

- NI 91 Participation of 17 year-olds in education or training;
- NI 116 - Proportion of Children in Poverty;
- NI 117 - 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET);
- NI 118 Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families;
- NI 151 - Overall employment rate;
- NI 152 - Working age people on out of work benefits;
- NI 153 - Working age population claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods;
- NI 155 – Number of affordable homes constructed;
- NI 161 - Learners achieving a Level 1 qualification in literacy;
- NI 162 - Learners achieving an Entry Level 3 qualification in numeracy;
- NI 163 - Working age population qualified to at least Level 2 or higher;
- NI 164 - Working age population qualified to at least Level 3 or higher.
- NI 166 - Average Earnings of employees in the area.

NARROWING THE GAP

“More individual learning is required, each child has a specific way of learning, no one size fits all.”
Parent

What do we mean by narrowing the gap?

“Raising the aspirations of children, young people and their parents is vital if we are to narrow the attainment gap. We want all children to expand their horizons and consider opportunities beyond their immediate locality, so that their future is not constrained by the choices of previous generations”²

By ‘narrowing the gap’ there will be an improvement in outcomes for vulnerable children and young people who are most at risk. The intention is to concentrate on reducing the differences in outcomes between these groups and children and young people as a whole – whilst continuing to improve outcomes for all.

What does the data tell us about need in Hartlepool?

- The gap between the lowest achieving 20% in Foundation Stage Profile has narrowed from 45.7 (2007) to 43.6 (2008) compared to a national gap of 35.6;
- The number of pupils achieving a grade A* to C at GCSE was 55% for English and 56% for Maths. However, there is a need to narrow the gap between boys and girls achievement;
- 9% of 16 -18yr olds were recorded as not in Education, Employment or Training at the end of December 2007. 91% of 16 – 18 year olds are in Education, Employment and Training;
- 74 young people dropped out from education, employment or training opportunities after leaving full-time education in 2007;
- There are 165 children and young people with learning difficulties or disabilities in Hartlepool known to and in receipt of support from Children’s Services;
- 42% of children with Special Educational Needs statements are placed in a special school.
- The proportion of young people with a learning difficulty or disability aged 16-19 not in education, employment or training is 9.4%;
- The number of families accessing direct payments on behalf of their children is 25;
- 80.5 % of young people with learning difficulties or disabilities were involved in their section 140 assessments;
- The 14-19 Partnership is working to implement the national curriculum entitlement by 2013 to all 17 Diploma lines;
- Opportunities for Young Apprenticeship Programmes and vocational studies are available for all KS4 pupils. The range of courses available to pre-16 has expanded from 183 in 2003/04 to 251. (Hartlepool Curriculum audits 2004/08);
- 98% of Y10 pupils accessed work placement programmes in 2006/07;
- Level 3 attainment by 19 has risen from 34.6% in 2005 to 39.6% in 2007 with an increase in the same period for level 2 from 62.2% to 67.4%. Both figures are above statistical neighbours. (OfSTED Toolkit and LSC data set);
- The number of young people completing an Apprenticeship has shown an overall success rate increase from 50.3% in 2003/04 to 66.3% in 2006/07;
- 100% of looked after children have an up-to-date Personal Education Plan. All looked after children are encouraged to attend their Personal Education Plan meetings;

² Narrowing the Gap, DCSF
4.1 Cabinet 09.03.09 Children and Young Peoples Plan 2009 App 1

- Whilst in 2004/05 65% of permanent excluded pupils received 20 hours or more tuition a week, all pupils excluded for six days or more now receive a full time alternative;
- 83% of Hartlepool schools have activities that meet the extended schools 'core offer';
- Inspection outcomes for day care settings are improving and 66% of full day care settings have received a good or outstanding inspection rating;
- In 2007 national averages were achieved for mathematics at KS3 and English is also now in line with the national average;
- Boys' performance is improving and the gender gap is better than national rates;
- National averages were achieved for 5A*-G, 5A*-G including English and Maths and 1A*-G at age 16 in 2007;
- GCSE performance in 2007 was very good with record performances achieved;
- 63% of 16 year olds achieved 5A*-Cs which is in line with national averages;
- 90% of schools in Hartlepool currently have a travel plan, which relates to alternative ways of travelling to school other than by car. There are 2 schools outstanding, the remaining schools are engaged in the development process and it is expected that 100% of schools will have travel plans in place by March 2009;
- The percentage of young people accessing the September Guarantee is high; well above statistical neighbours – 78% access full time education, 9.1% work-based training, 4.2% employment with training and 0.8% employment classified as 'other' including part-time and voluntary (Government Office: Not in Education, Employment or Training statistics).

What Children, Young People and their parents/carers told us :

- Access to a range of affordable activities for all age ranges and abilities proved to be very important to children, young people and parents/carers;
- Parents want the council to stop selling off land for houses and keep some land for children's play areas;
- Training needs to be improved for teaching and non teaching staff to help them manage challenging behaviours;
- There should be more support for those children and young people who struggle with their schooling;
- Young people want adults and Police Officers to be able to differentiate between anti-social behaviour and groups of young people congregating for their own safety.

What are our priorities?

- There needs to be better access to a range of affordable activities for all ages and abilities;
- Ensure that all children and young people have the opportunity to achieve better outcomes through their education;
- Provide more support for those children and young people who struggle with their schooling;
- Address the issue of access to more open spaces that are children and young person friendly;
- Identify the training needs of teaching and non teaching staff around challenging behaviours;
- Involve more parents in long term planning of all services;
- A better approach to dealing with issues about anti-social behaviour;
- Support to ensure that parents/carers can fulfil their responsibilities to their children.

How do we intend to address the gaps in service?

- Work to raise attainment within the Foundation Stage Profile particularly in relation to Communication, Language and Literacy and Personal, Social and Emotional Development;
- Raise the quality of early years provision; including provision within Children's Centres and Extended Schools to ensure all children and families have access to the support they require;
- Sustain the levels of achievement in relation to GCSE's and tackle the issue of boys under achievement in certain subjects;
- Continue to increase the number of children attaining GCSE's and going into further and higher education;
- Improve the quality of services for children and young people that enable them to enjoy their education, improve their well being, enrich their lives and raise aspirations;
- Improve the educational achievement of vulnerable children and young people to further narrow attainment gaps including boy's performance;
- Improve performance in GCSE in English and Mathematics;
- Contribute to other Local Authority departmental strategies, for example the Open Space Strategy to ensure that play areas and open spaces are more accessible to children, young people and their families;
- We will continue to review childcare sufficiency and intervene where necessary;
- Ensure that children and young people with disabilities who are not known to the appropriate services and require support, receive information and the support they need;
- Promote direct payments or independent budgets to families of children with disabilities, by providing better access to information about the support available;
- Provide more support for those children and young people who struggle with their schooling;
- Access to a range of affordable activities for all age ranges and abilities proved to be very important to children, young people and parents/carers;
- Parents want the council to stop selling off too much land for houses, keep some land for children's play areas;
- Continue to improve the training programmes available for teaching and non teaching staff around challenging behaviours;
- Ensure that effective collaboration is in place between schools and the Children's Trust to improve educational outcomes for children and young people;
- There has been a significant rise in the number of grandparents who are looking after their grandchildren, support from services should address their needs as carers which can be very different from parents;
- Continue to implement the core offer within the Children's Centres and Extended Services Strategy to address issues such as access to affordable childcare and activities;
- Implement Targeted Youth Support to ensure that vulnerable young people who require additional support have access to the help that they need;
- Ensure all training issues are addressed under the Workforce Development Strategy;
- Develop a programme of education to bring together adults, children, young people and the relevant professionals (including Police Officers and Police Community Support Officer's) to develop an understanding of what anti-social behaviour is and improve tolerance towards children and young people;
- Continue to promote partnership working between all relevant organisations in conjunction with children and young people to address issues of crime and anti-social behaviour;
- The Youth Offending Service will continue to work with partner agencies to ensure early identification and support to those young people and their families who are at risk of entering the youth justice system. They will also work to reduce offending and continue to develop programmes of intervention to address the needs of those young people who offend.

In addition we need to ensure that we recognise the additional needs of some young people :

In relation to children and young people with disabilities :

- We will work towards the implementation of Aiming High through the delivery of a local core offer;
- Implement the Inclusion Development Programme;
- Ensure that all young people with learning disabilities or difficulties are involved in their transitional planning arrangements.

In relation to children and young people looked after:

- Continue to work with schools to ensure that children and young people looked after receive the relevant support to help them achieve their potential;
- Ensure that the 5 Every Child Matters outcomes areas improve outcomes for children looked after.

In relation to children and young people from black and minority ethnic communities:

- Ensure that all children and young people from minority ethnic groups receive appropriate support to help their learning.

National indicators

There are the number of national indicator targets that local authorities and their partners must work towards to improve services for children and young people in relation to narrowing the gap:

- NI 17 – Perceptions of anti-social behaviour;
- NI 22 Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area;
- 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;
- NI 73-74*Proportions of pupils achieving level 4 or above in both English and Maths at each of Key Stages 2 and 3;
- NI 75 Proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) including English and Maths;
- NI 76 Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2 (Floor);
- NI 78 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 Maths (Floor);
- NI 79 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19;
- NI 80 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19;
- NI 81 Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19;
- NI 82 Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19;
- NI 83 Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at Key Stage 3;
- NI 84 Achievement of 2 or more A*- C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent;
- NI 86 Secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour;
- NI 85 Post-16 participation in physical sciences (A Level Physics, Chemistry and Maths);
- NI 87 Secondary school persistent absence rate;
- NI 88 Percentage of schools providing access to extended services;
- NI 89 Reduction in number of schools judged as requiring special measures and improvement in time taken to come out of the category;

- NI 90 Take up of 14–19 learning diplomas;
- NI 92 Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest;
- NI 93-98* Proportions of pupils progressing by 2 levels in English and Maths at each of Key Stages 2, 3 and 4;
- NI 99-100* Looked after children reaching level 4 in each of English and Maths at Key Stage 2;
- NI 101 Looked after children reaching 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths);
- NI 102 Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stages 2 and 4;
- NI 103 Special Education Needs - statements issued within 26 weeks;
- NI 104 The Special Education Needs / non-Special Education Needs gap - achieving Key Stage 2 English and Maths threshold;
- NI 105 The Special Education Needs / non-Special Education Needs gap - achieving 5 A*-C GCSE including English and Maths;
- NI 107 Key Stage 2 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups;
- NI 108 Key Stage 4 attainment for Black and minority ethnic groups;
- NI 109 Delivery of Sure Start Children Centres;
- NI 114 Rate of permanent exclusions from school.

LIVING SAFELY

“We want to feel safe on the streets we need better lighting, the streets are too dark.”

Children

What do we mean by living safely?

“Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children requires effective co-operation amongst all those who work with or who are involved with children in Hartlepool”, partner organisations statement of commitment to the Local Safeguarding Children Board 2008.³

“Together we will reduce crime and drugs misuse to build a safer, healthier Hartlepool”, Safer Hartlepool Partnership Vision, 2004.⁴

What does the data tell us about need in Hartlepool?

In relation to being safe from maltreatment, neglect, violence and sexual exploitation:

- A high proportion (74.7% at March 2008) of initial assessments are completed within seven working days;
- 100% of children subject to a Protection Plan have an allocated social worker and all reviews were completed within the required timescales;
- We achieved 87% placement stability for looked after children and 64% long term stability of looked after children. The latter figure is within the context of 8% of children and young people with the most stable placements becoming the subject of special guardianship orders giving a figure of 72% overall which exceeds the national average;
- 38% of young people said that they had been bullied, 73% had witnessed bullying (bystander) and 13% said that they had bullied (perpetrator).

What children, young people, parents and carers told us:

- Although it is acknowledged that work has been done to address the issue of bullying, particularly in schools, the problem still exists and there is concern about the increase in the instances of ‘cyber bullying’ via the internet and mobile phones;
- Earlier intervention and more availability of preventative services are needed to prevent families reaching crisis point;
- More effective information sharing needs to be embedded into practice;
- Continuously improve services and structures that are there to protect;
- The availability of help and support when services are closed at night and weekends;
- A significant number of young people live in fear of crime in their neighbourhoods;
- Community policing needs to be strengthened in some areas of the town;
- The promotion of better and safer driving within the town.

What are our priorities?

- Reduce the number of placements being made beyond 20 miles from home and further improve value for money and placement choice using a Preferred Provider Partnership with the independent sector (a partner has now been chosen following a formal tendering process);

³ Hartlepool Local Safeguarding Children Board, Annual Review 2007 - 2008

⁴ Safer Hartlepool Partnership, Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy 2008 – 2011, 4.1 Cabinet 09.03.09 Children and Young Peoples Plan 2009 App 1

- Reduce the numbers of children looked after by strengthening integrated preventative work and targeting services to those most vulnerable;
- Embed the Integrated Children's System and ensure this is an effective tool to improve performance;
- Ensure that there are sufficient links in place to support the smooth transition into specialist services from universal and targeted services by promoting the use of integrated working tools (i.e. Common Assessment Framework, Lead Practitioner, Team around the Child and effective Information Sharing);
- Ensure that the issue of 'cyber' bullying is addressed;
- Ensure that parents/carers are supported in their responsibility to keep their children safe;
- Improve road safety within the town.

How do we intend to address the gaps in service?

- Continue to roll out and embed the bullying strategy and address the emerging issue of 'cyber bullying' via the internet and mobile phones which children and young people are increasingly concerned about;
- Address the issue of e-safety by ensuring that the relevant policies and procedures are in place across organisations and promoted to children and young people;
- Continue to promote models of good practice in early intervention and increase the availability of preventative services to stop families reaching crisis point and aid a smoother transition between services;
- Continuously improve services and structures within child protection;
- Ensure that there are good governance arrangements in place and robust linkages between the Local Safeguarding Children's Board and the Children's Trust;
- Strengthen the leadership and management of child protection services in Hartlepool;
- Seek to determine what can be done to help and support children, young people and their families when services are closed at night and weekends;
- Influence the work to develop and strengthen community policing;
- Promote better and safer driving within the town and improve traffic calming measures;
- Ensure that CRB checks are in place for all school governors and other adults who come into contact with children and young people;
- All organisations in Hartlepool will continue to ensure that safer recruitment is embedded within organisational policy and practice;
- Ensure that children and young people who are the victims of crime are supported and feel confident to report the crime;
- Ensure that children and young people who are the victims of crime receive relevant and timely support.

In addition we need to ensure that we recognise the additional needs of some young people:

In relation to children and young people with disabilities:

- Effective planning and support is in place to safeguard children with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.

In relation to looked after children:

- We will continue to ensure that looked after children are well supported to live in safe environments and be protected from abuse and exploitation;
- Review the arrangements for children and young people's participation in looked after reviews to achieve better involvement and participation.

In relation to children and young people from black and minority ethnic communities:

- Ensure that all children and young people coming into Hartlepool from another country, particularly unaccompanied asylum seekers are safeguarded against exploitation, by working closely with the relevant organisations to put preventative measures in place to secure their welfare.

National indicators

The following is a list of national indicator targets that local authorities and their partner agencies must work towards to improve services for children and young people in relation to living safely:

- NI 59 Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral;
- NI 60 Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement;
- NI 61 Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption;
- NI 62 Stability of placements of looked after children: number of placements;
- NI 63 Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement;
- NI 64 Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more;
- NI 65 Percentage of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time;
- NI 66 Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales;
- NI 67 Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales;
- NI 68 Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment;
- NI 69 Percentage of children who have experienced bullying;
- NI 70 Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people;
- NI 71 Children who have run away from home/care overnight;
- NI 111 Reduce the number of first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System aged 10–17;
- NI 175 - Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.

PROMOTING EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

**“We need someone to talk to who we can trust.”
Young Person**

What do we mean by emotional well-being?

“When background factors or the characteristics of the family build a child’s resilience they are ‘protective’: they help to mitigate any negative influences to which the child is exposed”⁵.

“Resilience doesn’t prevent shock, suffering or disappointment, but it does enable a rapid bounce back. It’s good for kids to get knocked but only if they learn that they can survive them”⁶.

The preceding chapters highlighted issues faced by children, young people and their parents/carers, what the priorities are and how they are to be addressed. This chapter considers what needs to be done to build resilience in children and young people so that they have the opportunity to deal with factors that affect their health, education and safety.

Children and young people need to be ready to cope with the stresses that modern day life can place upon them. Parents/carers and professionals who come into contact with them need to be able to provide the right skills and emotional support to help them through difficult periods that they may face in their lives. The more prepared children and young people are to cope with a wide range of pressures the more likely their outcomes will improve.

The pressures are many and varied and some examples are provided below:

- Exam pressures;
- The pressure to fit in with peer groups;
- Coping with parents separation and divorce;
- Bereavement of a significant adult role model in their lives;
- Any form of abuse or harassment including bullying;
- Poverty particularly when it is a consequence of parental substance misuse, domestic violence, poor parental mental health or long term worklessness.

Mental health and emotional well-being is affected positively and negatively by a child’s own make-up; the influence of their parents, carers, families and wider communities; and by their everyday experiences in places such as nurseries, schools and youth services. Unless a person is feeling mentally healthy, it is difficult for them to have the best physical health and well-being.

The exposure to risk begins very early in a child’s life even before their birth and most of these factors will be linked to maternal behaviour i.e. smoking, diet, substance misuse, accessing ante-natal care and support available from friends and family. In the intervening years prior to primary school, parental influences/pressures remain significant such as: household income, living environment and parent’s ability to engage their children in learning.

⁵ Aiming High for Children: Supporting Families, DfES (2007)

⁶ Livingstone T, (2008), Child of Our Time - Early Learning: How to achieve your child’s full potential
4.1 Cabinet 09.03.09 Children and Young Peoples Plan 2009 App 1

Once at schools factors can change significantly in relation to the influence of other adults and peers on a child where positive experiences can have a significant impact on their coping mechanisms and counter to that negative experience can be detrimental to a child's ability to cope. It is also at this point that any child with specific needs would require effective management in relation to their transition into the school environment.

Parents, carers and everyone in day-to-day contact with children and young people need a better understanding of child development, the causes of mental health problems and things they can do themselves to build resilience and deal with issues as they emerge, whatever age their child is.

What does the data tell us about need in Hartlepool?

- A recent Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services survey in 4 secondary schools in Hartlepool showed that of the 1400 surveys returned 14% of respondents self harmed as a method of coping with stress;

The national picture:

The most comprehensive statistical survey of the prevalence of mental disorders in Great Britain⁷ found that:

- In 2004, 10% of children and young people aged between five and 15 had a clinically diagnosable mental disorder that is associated with "considerable distress and substantial interference with personal functions" such as family and social relationships, their capacity to cope with day-to-day stresses and life challenges, and their learning;
- Mental health problems are more common in boys than girls;
- Problems are more common among 11 to 15 year olds;
- Children who face three or more stressful life events, such as family bereavement, divorce or serious illness, are three times more likely than other children to develop emotional and behavioural disorders;
- The factors most commonly associated with emotional disorders were serious physical illness, stressful family situations and mother's mental health;
- Nearly one third of children diagnosed as having emotional disorders in 2004 still had them in 2007, with family, household and social characteristics again strongly linked to persistence;
- Children in special schools for behavioural, emotional and social difficulties or Pupil Referral Units are significantly more likely to experience mental health difficulties than the general population;
- Over a third of children and young people with an identified learning disability also have a diagnosable psychiatric disorder;
- Approximately 40% of children and young people in contact with the youth justice system have a mental health problem. This rises to more than 90% for those in custody;
- Children and young people with physical disabilities are twice as likely to develop emotional problems as those without, as are those who experience serious or chronic illness;
- Teenage mothers are three times more likely than older mothers to suffer postnatal depression and mental health problems in the first three years of their baby's life. This is of importance as pregnancy and the first years of life are a critical stage, when the foundations of future health and well-being are laid down.

What Children, Young People and their parents/carers told us:

- More needs to be done to tackle emotional health problems at a lower level and more quickly;
- Develop better approaches to partnership working with parents;

- Strengthen participation of children and young people in the planning and decision making processes, both in relation to their individual support needs and service development;
- Promote the positive contribution that the majority of children and young people make to their communities and the town;
- Children and young people who contributed to the recent National Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services Review were asked what things they thought were important for children and young people's well-being:
 - having good support networks – across family, friends and school
 - being able to do things they enjoy – ranging from sports and community based activities, to having time with family and friends, and time to relax
 - building self-esteem – in particular by having their achievements recognised and by having goals to work towards.
- Children and young people say that services are not as well known, accessible, responsive or child-centred as they should be.
- Those who access specialist services do not always have the opportunity to develop trusting relationships with staff for the length of time they need.

What are our priorities?

- Understand the emotional and mental health needs of children and young people in Hartlepool and engage effectively with children, young people and their families in developing approaches to meet those needs;
- Promote access to better mental and emotional support at all levels for children and young people;
- Support all parents to achieve better outcomes for them and their children and help them to fulfil their responsibilities in this area;
- Explore the opportunities to extend the good practice achieved by pilot projects across Hartlepool so that more can be done to address emotional health problems at a lower level;
- Ensure that no child or young person experiences isolation or social exclusion;
- Ensure that any child or young person who has been the victim of bullying, physical or emotional abuse or neglect is adequately supported to prevent a decline in their emotional well-being;
- Involve children, young people, parents and carers in the planning and development of services.

How do we intend to address the gaps in service?

- Promote good mental and emotional health and prevent deterioration in low level mental health problems;
- When problems arise, parents, carers, children and young people and the practitioners working with them on a daily basis need swifter, more effective input from practitioners who are able to address the full range of needs;
- Promote a holistic approach to meeting need in a flexible and responsive way;
- Up-skill the children's workforce in promoting mental health and well-being including improved knowledge of risk and resilience factors and improved skills in early identification and early intervention as part of a common core of basic knowledge and skills;
- Raise parents' awareness of the importance of emotional well being and how to promote it and to support them in doing so;
- Coordinate support to families with children identified as needing help with emotional well being delivered through a model that has consistent approaches and equity across the Borough;
- Provide swift easy access to specialist services including Child and Adolescent Mental Health

Services, Education Psychology Services and Acorn for assessment and intervention and enable joint work where appropriate;

- Identify and promote what works best if things go wrong;
- Continue to work with schools to support the delivery of the Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning in school for all children and young people;
- Continue to promote and develop the SMILE awards as a method of improving and increasing the participation of children and young people in the decision making processes;
- Continue to roll out and embed the Parenting Strategy;
- Ensure that the participation of children and young people is promoted across all organisations;
- Ensure that all children and young people are adequately supported in the major transitional points within their lives;
- Ensure those who have more complex mental health issues can access the care and treatment that is right for them, especially when making the transition into Adult Mental Health Services;
- Promote the use of the Vulnerability Assessment Screening Tool within Hartlepool's schools, to identify children at risk of self harming;
- Develop a more robust framework for the involvement of parents, grandparents and carers in strategic planning;
- Continue to progress plans to develop integrated working teams;
- Provide support for children and their families to better access services through Children's Centres;
- Consider commissioning additional low-level emotional support for children and young people.

In addition we need to ensure that we recognise the additional needs of some young people:

- Nine looked after children, two children with disabilities and the child of a foster carer have completed accredited training in recruitment and are actively involved in supporting interviewing panels.

In relation to looked after children:

- Deliver safeguarding services based on a thorough assessment of the needs of children and young people and maintain the focus on the child throughout;
- Deliver continuous improvements in services for looked after children providing high quality placements to deliver continuity of care, education, health and social and emotional development;

National indicators

These are the list of national indicator targets that local authorities and their partner agencies must work towards to improve services for children and young people in relation to emotional well-being:

- N6 - Participation in regular volunteering;
- NI 23 Perceptions that people in their area treat one another with respect and dignity;
- NI 50 - Emotional health and well-being - children and young people user perception;
- NI 58 - Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children;
- NI110 – Young People's participation in positive activities.

OTHER IMPORTANT AREAS OF WORK

Hartlepool's Children's Trust

The Children's Trust was established in 2005 and its primary purpose is to provide a forum within which consideration will be given to the way in which children and young people's services could be developed and improved.

In April 2007 the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership became the Children's Trust. Its primary roles and responsibilities currently are as follows:

- To provide leadership in relation to the overall vision and strategic direction for children and young people's services through the Children and Young People's Plan;
- To promote positive outcomes for all children and young people;
- To prevent children and young people experiencing negative outcomes and social exclusion;
- To develop integrated and joint commissioning arrangements within Hartlepool in line with statutory guidance. This will include identifying the services currently commissioned, prioritising those services for review, identifying appropriate resources and establishing the basis for collaborative, integrated and joint commissioning, including recommendations for the introduction of pooled budgets where appropriate;
- To establish an appropriate range of multi agency planning and commissioning sub-groups who will report regularly to the Board in terms of needs analysis, performance against outcomes and potential new developments;
- To commission specific pieces of work from individuals or time limited task groups;
- To lead and promote effective consultation with service providers (statutory and non-statutory) users of services and carers in relation to the development of children's services (including consultation with children and young people).

The Children's Trust is a 'Theme Partnership' of the Hartlepool Partnership (Local Strategic Partnership). It also has direct link to the Local Safeguarding Children Board.

The Continuous Development of the Children's Trust

There is a statutory duty on agencies and bodies delivering children's services to cooperate in arrangements to improve the well-being of children and young people in their area. This duty is expected to manifest itself in the establishment of Children's Trusts designed to improve outcomes for all children and young people through integration at all levels: frontline delivery; processes; strategies; and all supported by inter-agency governance arrangements.

A critical element of service integration will be the alignment or pooling of budgets and resources under the powers of either Section 31 of the Health Act 1999 or Section 10 of the Children Act 2004. Through the use of these powers partners will have the ability to be more flexible in targeting services and funding to where children and young people's needs can best be met.

The continuous development of the Children's Trust in Hartlepool is a crucial element of the Children and Young People's Plan for Hartlepool. A three day workshop in February 2008 led by the Office for Public Management, produced a draft Integrated Commissioning Framework, which was formally approved by the Children's Trust in June 2008. At the same meeting the Partnership also agreed to a full review of the governance and functions of the Trust including the potential pooling of budgets. The Review will also take into account the DCSF Statutory Guidance on Children's Trusts issued in November 2008.

Children's Workforce Strategy

In implementing the Children and Young People's Plan, careful consideration needs to be given to the workforce implications arising from needs analysis and service delivery plans.

The impact of services for children and young people is largely dependent on the hard work, commitment, competence, quality and skills of the workforce who provide these services.

Critical to the success of reforms to improve outcomes for all children and young people is increasing the skill, confidence, competence and stability of the workforce so that it makes as much difference to children's life chances as possible.

The Government's vision for the children's workforce, as expressed in "2020 Children and Young People's Workforce Strategy" is that everyone who works with children and young people should be:

- **Ambitious** for every child and young person;
- **Excellent** in their practice;
- **Committed** to partnership and integrated working;
- **Respected** and valued as professionals.

Workforce variability and instability would pose a significant risk to successful delivery of the Children and Young People's Plan and in supporting the integration of services and workforce reform. The workforce strategy will, in conjunction with national strategies and initiatives, seek to:

- Ensure consistency of approach in workforce development across the wider children's workforce and that the Common Core of Skills and Knowledge for all who work with children and young people is integral to the development of staff;
- Analyse workforce numbers and skills and progress towards integrated working to ensure workforce planning takes into account strategic development opportunities and commissioning of services;
- Introduce drives to strengthen standards of leadership, management and supervision;
- Bring coherence and renewed focus to training and development activities to eliminate any unnecessary duplication and wastage;
- Support people in the workforce to develop the skills and behaviours they need to work effectively in partnership with children, young people and parents, and with each other, in ways that help to secure better outcomes;
- Improve recruitment and retention measures;
- Address locally identified priorities arising from the Hartlepool Children and Young People's Plan.

Schools Transformation

Hartlepool Borough Council expects to undertake significant capital investment in schools, through its Schools Transformation Programme, supported by government funding through the Primary Capital Programme and Buildings Schools for the Future. It is expected that Primary Capital Programme developments will begin during the financial year 2009/10, followed by Building Schools for the Future works in 2010/11, 2011/12 and concluding in 2012/13.

It is difficult to estimate the total investment under the Primary Capital Programme, as government has indicated its intention to provide 14 annual capital allocations and Authorities have to date been informed of their first two only. In Hartlepool the first two allocations amount

to £8.4 million and are likely to be spent on a mixture of new build, remodelling and refurbishment, initially benefiting a small number of Hartlepool's 30 primary schools, with priority being given to transformation, deprivation, standards of school performance, condition of buildings and surplus capacity.

The Building Schools for the Future programme will see the replacement or remodelling of buildings at all the town's secondary schools, including Catcote Special School. The Council also expects to create a Community Campus on the site currently occupied by Brierton Community School, which will close in the summer of 2009. Building Schools for the Future funding for capital construction and Information and Communications Technology, provided through Partnerships for Schools, will exceed £90 million and be supplemented by other resources, particularly in relation to the Community Campus.

It is the Council's intention to ensure that all schools are helped to deliver world class teaching and learning and to meet the needs of children and young people, their families and their communities through extended school provision and partnership working, potentially leading to co-location of services on school sites.

Children and young people have already played a significant part in Building Schools for the Future development, supported by the Sorrell Foundation and it is intended that this involvement will continue and develop. It is also intended to involve children of primary school age significantly in the Primary Capital Programme.

Joint Commissioning Arrangements

Commissioning and Joint Planning are key to the effective delivery of the Children and Young People's Plan. A Joint Commissioning Framework is in place for the Children's Trust (Children's Trust). Integrated commissioning is being developed and will continue to grow over the next three years (2009 -12), we will also develop a joint funding framework over the same period of time.

Resources

In all public services demand exceeds the resources available and all organisations must continuously ensure that funding is targeted to meet priorities and objectives. During their financial planning cycles all stakeholders will therefore need to focus capital and revenue resources on those activities in the plan which seek to "address gaps in service" and things that "can be done better".

Efficiency savings will need to be identified which ensure that back office and support costs are minimised so that more funding can be allocated to front line services. The Children's Services 2009/10 budget submission includes requests for additional funding relating the following key CYPP priorities:

- Increased cost of care packages for Looked After Children
- Hartlepool Intervention Project
- Consultant Social Worker post to support staff in children's centres, youth services, schools etc.

(Precise amounts for these items cannot be determined until February 2009 when the Council's overall budget is formally approved.)

In addition extra funding has been allocated from the Area Based Grant for extended schools start up costs. The LA has also secured additional grant funding for a Child Poverty Family

Intervention Project. .

Appropriate procedures will need to be put in place by all stakeholders so that procurement activities are co-ordinated and services are jointly commissioned wherever possible.

The funding allocated to schools via the local fair funding formula will need to be kept under review and amended where necessary to target resources to narrow the attainment gap between pupils from deprived and affluent backgrounds. Furthermore Local Authority staff will need to effectively challenge all schools to ensure that all the funds they receive are used effectively.

Maximum advantage will need to be derived from the Building Schools for the Future and Primary Capital Programmes so that educational outcomes are improved over the life of the CYPP.

HOW THIS PLAN LINKS WITH OTHER PLANS

Hartlepool's Ambition 2008 - 2020

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 a 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

The 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, Outcomes and associated Objectives grouped into eight priorities:

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

Housing and Environment are established as priorities 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.

Further details about these plans will be included in the final document

The Bookcase

The table below shows the different plans at work in Hartlepool that contribute to improving outcomes for children, young people and families.

Planning Level 3	Hartlepool's Ambition (The Community Strategy)	Local Area Agreement	Corporate Performance Plan	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	
Planning Level 2	The Children and Young People's Plan 2009 - 2020				
Planning Level 1	Crime, Disorder and Substance Misuse Strategy	Children with a disability/ Special Education Needs Strategy	Children's Centres/Extended Schools Strategy	Annual Operating Plan	Participation Strategy
	Local Policing Plan	Transitions Policy	Play Strategy	Public Health Strategy	Lifelong Learning Partnership 14-19 Strategy
	Youth Justice Plan	Corporate Parent Forum Action Plan	Parenting Strategy	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Strategy	Youth Service Plan
	Young People's Specialist Substance Misuse Plan	MALAP Action Plan	Hartlepool Housing Strategy	Healthy Schools Programme Plan	Schools Transformation
	Probation Area Annual Plan	Carers Strategy	Local Transport Plan	Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit Annual Plan	ICT Strategy
	E-safety Strategy	Local Safeguarding Children Board Annual Review	Domestic Violence Strategy	Hidden Harm Strategy	Alcohol Strategy
	Service Specific – Implementation and Action Plans (Business Plans)				

CHAPTER 13

HOW THE PLAN WILL BE MONITORED

“Writing the ‘Big Plan’ is one thing. What we need to know is how you will deliver it?”

Parent

Arrangements for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan

Each of the priorities within the Children and Young People's Plan will have an Assistant Director, either within the Local Authority Children's Services or the Primary Care Trust, who will act as the lead officer and be responsible for ensuring that appropriate action plans are developed to deliver the priorities. Each priority will be assigned to a responsible officer who will ensure the relevant actions are delivered to address the priorities. The actions are part of the service planning cycle and delivery is monitored via the individual organisation's performance management processes, where the actions and priorities are key deliverables for individual officers.

The progress of the Plan will be monitored four times a year by the lead officers and a progress report will be presented to the Children's Trust. These three monthly reports will also be used to form the basis of an annual review of the plan and any self- assessment or inspection process that partner organisations, with a duty to co-operate in respect of the Children's Trust, are subject to.

How will improvements in outcomes be measured?

It is important that improvements in outcomes can be measured as part of the monitoring and reporting process. By measuring improvements it can be demonstrated clearly and transparently what progress has been made and where there needs to be further developments.

There are no shortage of documents detailing what needs to be done but there is currently a lack of clarity as to how this will be achieved and how the outcomes will be demonstrated. To address this, it is proposed that a Report Card system is introduced (please see the example below). These are short one-page documents that summarise performance against a given outcome or target (e.g. Children and Young People's Plan or Local Area Agreement). The benefits of the Report Card format are that they can:

- Reduce duplication of effort;
- Support joint decision making;
- Provide performance information in a simple and accessible format;
- Promote consistency in terms of language and therefore reduces ambiguity;
- Holds partners to account for poor performance or “coasting”
- Provide a consistent approach to capturing improved outcomes for children and young people in Hartlepool.

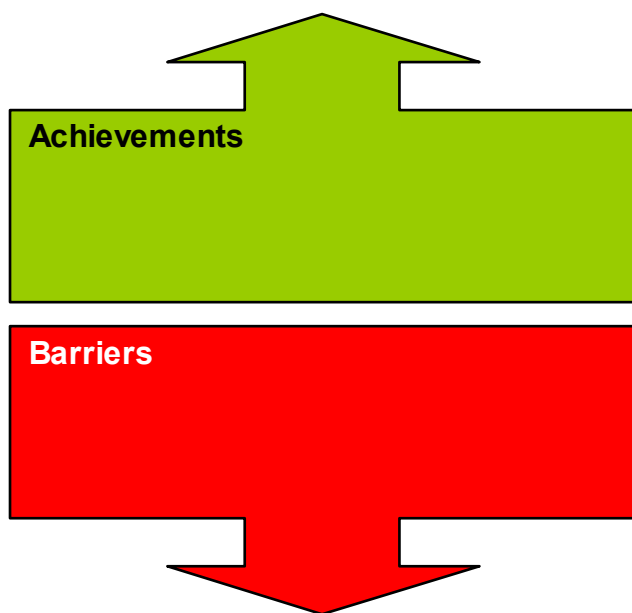
The Annual Review

A formal annual review of the plan is important for a number of reasons:

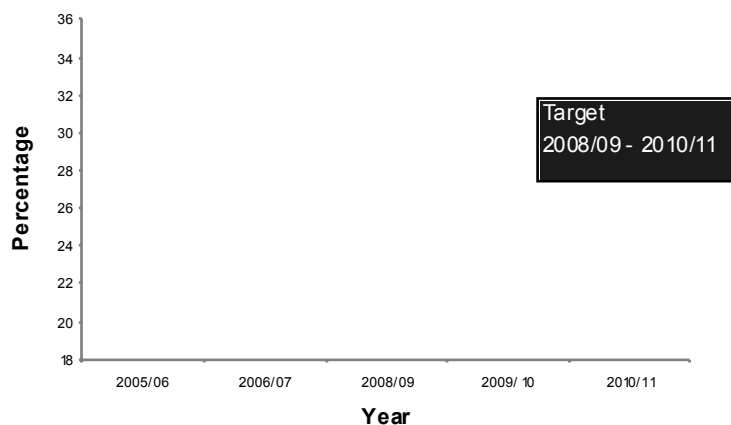
- It checks the progress of the plan;
- It is an opportunity to revise the status of the priorities;
- It can identify relevant new priorities;
- It is a chance to reflect any new requirements laid down by legislation or government guidance;
- It will provide an opportunity to build a robust consultation mechanism with children, young people and parents/carers as part of the ongoing commitment to their participation in the strategic planning processes.

Reduce Child Poverty

Indicators: NI 116 – Proportion of Children in Poverty



Proportion of Children in Poverty in Hartlepool



Story behind the trend

Key Actions and Progress

Funding

Innovative Practice

SIGNATURE PAGE

The following partner organisations have been involved in the development of the Children and Young People's Plan for 2009 – 2020. Their contribution has been valuable and comments have been reflected within the content of the Plan.

Adrienne Simcock Director of Children's Services Hartlepool Borough Council	Sam Cramond Child and Maternal Health Services Advisor North East Strategic Health Authority
Lucia Saiger Teesside Probation Service	Alison Mawson Head of Community Safety and Prevention Hartlepool Borough Council
Chris Willis Chief Executive North Tees and Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	Andy Summerbell District Commander (Hartlepool) Cleveland Police
Nicola Bailey Director of Adult & Community Services Hartlepool Borough Council	Keith Bayley Manager Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency
Carole Carroll Headteacher, Rift House Primary School Primary School Headteacher Representative	Alan White Headteacher, Manor College of Technology Secondary School Headteacher Representative
General Manager (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services) Tees, Esk and Wear Valley NHS Trust	Deputy Director of Operations, Enforcement and Appeals Border and Immigration Service
Sue Smith Director of Nursing and Patient Safety North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust	Karl Telfer Headteacher, Springwell School Special school rep
David Waddington Principal and Chief Executive Hartlepool College of Further Education College Representative	

CABINET REPORT

9th March 2009



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: DRAFT REVIEW OF THE STATEMENT OF
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek approval to publicise and seek comments on the draft Review of the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which will ultimately replace the first SCI adopted in 2006.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report sets out at **Appendix 1** a revised Statement of Community Involvement which is deemed necessary to review and update following new government guidance PPS12 (Creating Strong and Prosperous Communities Through Local Spatial Planning).

A proposed leaflet is contained as **Appendix 2** to help support the consultation process.

The SCI is one of the documents to be produced under the current planning system, established by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It sets out how the Council intends to involve the community and other interested stakeholders in the current planning system and provides standards for involving the community in all the different stages of the planning policy process and in the determination of planning applications.

The main changes to the SCI stemming from PPS12 relate to

- a) the possible reduction in the level of consultation in relation to each DPD and/or SPD
- b) a reduction in the previous nine tests of soundness for planning documents, which have to now been replaced by three new tests of soundness addressing whether a document is:
 - i. justified
 - ii. effective
 - iii. complies with national policy
- c) detailed information in relation to public involvement and planning obligations.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

The Statement of Community Involvement, whilst not part of the Development Plan, is a Development Plan Document under the new planning system and thus forms part of the Budget and Policy Framework.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Budget and Policy Framework

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet 9th March 2009.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Approval to the draft review of the Statement of Community Involvement for public consultation.

Report of: Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: DRAFT REVIEW OF THE STATEMENT OF
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1. To seek approval to publicise and seek comments on the draft review of the Statement of Community Involvement.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new planning system to replace the system of Structure Plans and Local Plans.
- 2.2. The new planning system entails at the local level, a portfolio of planning documents to replace the Local Plan and at the strategic level, the Regional Spatial Strategy which has now replaced the Tees Valley Structure Plan.
- 2.3. The local level documents which the Council is required to prepare include:
- a Local Development Scheme (LDS) setting out the programme for the preparation of policy documents (to be known as 'local development documents'). The most recent version of the LDS was approved by the Government Office for the North East in March 2008 and is currently being reviewed as part of an ongoing monitoring process;
 - an Annual Monitoring Report assessing the progress of preparation work against the key milestones identified in the LDS and the effectiveness of planning policies; and
 - a Statement of Community Involvement setting out standards to be achieved in involving the community and other stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of local development documents and in significant development control decisions. This was approved by the Government Office for the North East in October 2006;

This report is concerned with the last of these documents - the Statement of Community Involvement.

3. **THE DRAFT REVIEW OF THE STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

3.1. The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how the Borough Council intends to involve the community and others having an interest in the planning system in the preparation of future planning policy documents and in commenting on major planning applications.

3.2. The current statement of community Involvement was adopted in October 2006.

3.3. The main part of the SCI sets out:

- **who** (in general terms) will be consulted (see section 4c and Appendices 4 and 5 of SCI);
- **when** they will be consulted (see in particular section 5 of SCI – Local Development Documents (LDD's) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) and section 6 - planning applications); and also
- **how** they will be consulted (section 5 of SCI – LDDs and SPDs and section 6 – planning applications).

3.4 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12, which sets the overall framework for spatial planning policy was amended in September 2008 and some of the amendments set out new requirements of an SCI. In light of the amendments to PPS 12 it is necessary to update Hartlepool's 2006 SCI. The two key changes which affect the SCI are set out below:-

3.5 **Changes to the Document Production Process**

- i. *Option to merge the previous Issues and Options stage and the Preferred Options stage into one Preparation stage.*

It is no longer a requirement to have two public participation stages for all LDF documents. Whilst in some cases this would still be appropriate e.g. for the Core Strategy, in the interest of speeding up the planning system, some less complex DPD's and SPD's would not involve both Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages and therefore two rounds of formal consultation.

- ii *Formal consultation stage of the submission document prior to submission*

Under the previous arrangement consultation on the document which is submitted to the Secretary of State (the 'Submission Document') would take place once it had been submitted. The new regulations require a 6 week consultation period to be held prior to submission.

These changes are reflected in Section 5 (pages 16-18) of the draft Review SCI

3.6 Public Involvement in Planning Obligations

The Government are keen to encourage the public to take part in pre-application advice and a new section has been included in the draft Review SCI (Section 6e page 28) that informs the community and developers about public involvement and planning obligations. The new section briefly explains the concepts of planning obligations and gives some examples of types of obligations.

3.7 Changes to the Tests of Soundness

The previous nine tests of soundness have been replaced by three new tests of soundness. An independent inspector will seek to ensure a document is sound by following three tests which address whether the document is:

- i) Justified
- ii) Effective
- iii) Consistent with national policy

(The tests of soundness are explained in the draft Review SCI, Appendix 2 page 42 – 43).

- 3.8 Certain requirements for consultation are set out in the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2008 and the draft review SCI incorporates and goes beyond these minimum requirements for community involvement.
- 3.9 The draft review has been prepared in consultation with other relevant Council departments and also key bodies and groups with experience of consulting with all sections of the community. A copy of the draft review is attached as Appendix 1
- 3.10 The main guiding principles of the SCI (pages 10 – 12 of the draft) are based on relevant aspects of the protocol between the Hartlepool Partnership and the Hartlepool Community Network and are consistent with the consultation criteria in the Government's Code of Practice on Consultation.

4. THE NEXT STAGES

- 4.0 During the consultation period (April – May 2009) the draft Review SCI will be referred to the Hartlepool Partnership for information and comment. Any comments made at that meeting would be incorporated as appropriate into the submission draft review document before it is published for the final stage of consultation.

- 4.1 Presentations will also be made to the Neighbourhood Consultative Forums and officers will be available to speak to a variety of other groups and meetings across the Borough if requested. A press release will be issued and a display will be set up in the Central Library in order to encourage wider participation in this consultation process. Whilst the display will not be continually manned a timetable will indicate when officers will be available, and response forms and contact details will be prominently displayed.
- 4.2 The draft Review SCI along with a summary document setting out the main messages of the SCI will be made available for public comment for two months. The summary document has been produced to stimulate interest in the main document; a draft of this summary is attached as Appendix 2.
- 4.3 The public consultation period on the draft Review SCI represents the main opportunity for the community to influence the content of the SCI. The Council will consider comments received during the consultation period and the SCI will be amended as appropriate prior to being published for a further six weeks period to allow for formal representations to be made prior to submission to the Government Office who will decide whether the SCI should be subject to an independent examination.

5. OFFICER ADVICE

- 5.1 That the draft Statement of Community Involvement be approved for public consultation.

Appendix 1

February 2009 Draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) Taking Part in Planning in Hartlepool

Text extracts can be made available in Braille, talking tapes and large print, on request. If you would like information in another language or format, please ask us.

إذا أردت المعلومات بلغة أخرى أو بطريقة أخرى، نرجو أن تطلب ذلك منا.

(Arabic)

যদি আপনি এই ডকুমেন্ট অন্য ভাষায় বা ফরমেটে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাদেরকে বলুন।

(Bengali)

ئەگەر زانیاریت بە زمانیکی که یا بە فۆرمیکی که دەوی تکایە داوامان لی بکە

(Kurdish)

اگر آپ کو معلومات کسی دیگر زبان یا دیگر شکل میں درکار ہوں تو برائے مہربانی ہم سے پوچھئے۔

(Urdu)

यदि आपको सूचना किसी अन्य भाषा या अन्य रूप में चाहिये तो कृपया हमसे कहे

(Hindi)

Jeżeli chcieliby Państwo uzyskać informacje w innym języku lub w innym formacie, prosimy dać nam znać.

(Polish)

如欲索取以另一語文印製或另一格式製作的資料，請與我們聯絡。

(Cantonese)

Draft Statement of Community Involvement **Contents**

Foreword

Introduction

- a) Overview
- b) Cautionary note

The Local Development Framework

- a) Background and Contextual Information
- b) The Hartlepool Local Development Framework

How the Statement of Community Involvement relates to other Community Involvement Initiatives

- a) Hartlepool Community Strategy
- b) Corporate Consultation Strategy

Strategy on Community Involvement in the Planning Process

- a) Aim and Vision
- b) Guiding Principles
- c) Who will be consulted

How the Council plan to involve you in the different stages of the planning process

- a) The Plan Making Process and opportunities for involvement
- b) Methods for Involving the Community

Planning Applications

- a) Background
- b) Pre-application enquiries
- c) Planning and other applications
- d) Appeals

Resource and Managing the Process of Community Involvement

- a) Staff Resources
- b) The Role of Councillors

Monitoring and Review of Community Involvement

How to get Advice and Help

Appendices

Appendix 1 Summary of the New Planning System

- a) Why Plan?
- b) What is a Development Plan?
- c) Local Development Framework
- d) Sustainability Appraisal

Appendix 2 Testing Soundness

- a) Statement of Community Involvement
- b) Development Plan Documents

Appendix 3 Service Standards for the LDF and Planning Applications

Appendix 4 Consultation Bodies for Local Development Documents

- a) Specific Consultation Bodies
- b) General Consultation Bodies
- c) Other Consultees

Appendix 5 Consultees for Planning Applications

- a) Statutory Consultees
- b) Main Other Consultees

Appendix 6 Definitions of Acronyms and Technical Terms Used In the SCI

Foreword

Forward by the Mayor 2009

Stuart Drummond

Mayor of Hartlepool Borough Council

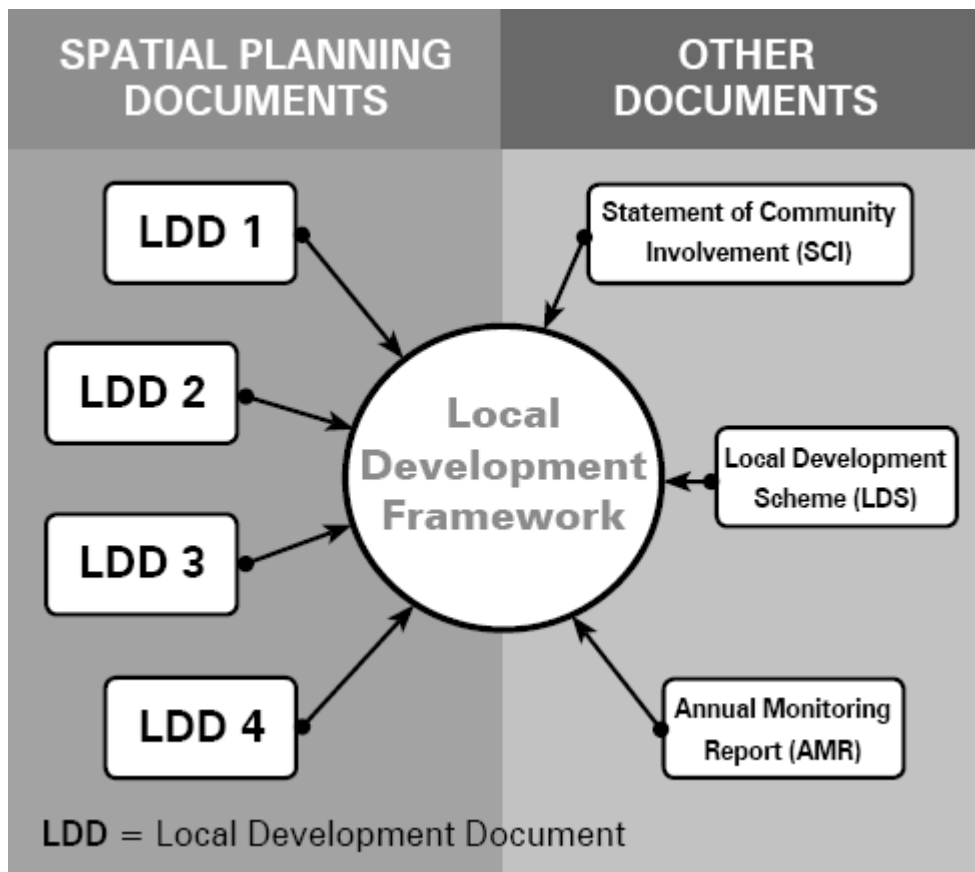
2009

1 Introduction

a) What is the SCI

The Statement of Community Involvement sets out how Hartlepool Borough Council intends to involve the community, including voluntary and community groups, local residents, businesses, landowners, statutory agencies and others with an interest, in the planning system.

The planning system at the local level, as explained in more detail in Section 2 and Appendix 1, is known as the **Hartlepool Local Development Framework**. Ultimately it is made up of a collection of 'Local Development Documents' (LDDs) setting out the planning strategy and policies for Hartlepool together with other related documents including this Statement of Community Involvement.



The Statement of Community Involvement is thus an integral part of the planning system. Its introduction reflects the intentions of Central Government to encourage greater public involvement in the planning process, at both an early stage and throughout. Certain requirements for consultation are set out in government regulations¹ and the SCI incorporates and goes beyond these minimum requirements for community involvement.

¹ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

Hartlepool Council considers that all those likely to be interested should have the opportunity to be involved in the preparation of new planning documents and in the consideration of planning applications. It therefore prepared the October 2006 SCI as its first priority under the current planning system.

b) SCI review

Hartlepool adopted its first Statement of Community Involvement in October 2006. The SCI was produced with the assistance of the Hartlepool community and other key stakeholders in the borough. The document has been useful for the public and developers as it explains when and how the public can get involved in the development process and it guides developers in relation to our expectations of their commitment to public involvement.

Planning Policy Statement 12 - which is Central Government Guidance that Hartlepool Borough Council had to follow was updated and published in September 2008. The Government guidance made reference to the SCI and what should be incorporated into an SCI to help engage the public, developers and any other interested party in the development of their local area.

The existing SCI adopted in October 2006 requires reviewing and updating so that it takes into account the new guidelines from Central Government.

The key principals of the SCI remain the same but the major areas of change in light of the updated PPS12 have been in:

- The Document preparation process (explained in section 5)
- The planning application stage now incorporated information on public involvement in planning obligations(section 6e), and
- The tests of soundness have changed from nine tests to three (appendix 2).

Other aspects of the SCI have altered too since its adoption in 2006, so it is necessary to review all the sections to ensure the information is not only in line with government guidance and Council protocol but is up to date and remains a useful and effective tool to residents and developers.

One major change within the Council has been the endorsement of the Hartlepool Compact. The Hartlepool Compact was in the developing stages when the 2006 SCI was adopted but now the Compact has been agreed. The Hartlepool Compact is an agreement between the Council, The Hartlepool Partnership, local service providers and commissioners of services and the Voluntary and Community Sector. The purpose of the Compact is to set out codes of practice and terms of engagement that will improve relationships and benefit the communities within Hartlepool.

Further information in relation to the Compact can be viewed in section 3c

The revised SCI firstly gives a brief introduction to the planning system of Local Development Documents (Section 2). The linkage between the SCI and other consultation initiatives is explained in Section 3 and the Council's

strategy on community involvement is set out in Section 4. Sections 5 and 6 explain when and how the Council will involve the community and others with an interest in both the plan making process and in the consideration of planning applications. Resourcing and managing the process of community involvement is considered in Section 7 and the monitoring and review of the process is highlighted in Section 8. Finally an end-note provides information on how to get help and advice on the planning system.

A jargon buster explaining the acronyms and technical terms used in this document is included at Appendix 6.

b) Cautionary Note

Sometimes it is not possible to find solutions that satisfy everybody as planning seeks to achieve a balanced and sustainable approach to development. Further, issues such as available resources, statutory requirements and national and regional policy guidance also need to be considered. Getting involved does, therefore, not always guarantee that all of your views will prevail, but the Council will aim to consider all the issues that you and others raise.

2 The Local Development Framework (LDF)

a) Background and Contextual Information

Appendix 1 summarises the framework of the planning system and explains why we plan, what a Development Plan is, what new documents within the Hartlepool Local Development Framework are designed to do, and outlines the role of Sustainability Appraisal in the process.

A booklet is available from the Department of Communities and Local Government, explaining more about the planning system (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/creatingbetterplaces>).

b) The Hartlepool Local Development Framework

New **Local Development Documents** within the **Hartlepool Local Development Framework** will over time replace the **Hartlepool Local Plan**. These together will set out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and policies for planning and development in Hartlepool extending over a period of up to 15 years or so. They will seek to ensure that the future development of the Borough is planned in a sustainable manner.

The **Local Development Documents** (or **LDDs** for short) which are being prepared in consultation with the community, comprise two types:

1. Development Plan Documents (DPDs)
2. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

Development Plan Documents form part of the **statutory** Development Plan for Hartlepool². The Development Plan sets out the spatial planning strategy and planning policies for the area. The DPDs that are prepared will ultimately replace the Hartlepool Local Plan and, in a similar way to the local plan, will be subject to independent public examination by a Government appointed inspector.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) are **non-statutory** documents expanding on or providing further detail to policies in a development plan document.

They can take the form of design guides, development briefs, master plans or issue-based documents. Although SPDs will be subject to full public consultation, they will **not** be independently examined.

The processes for preparing these **Local Development Documents** highlighting the main opportunities for community involvement are set out in

² The other part of the Development Plan is the Regional Spatial Strategy prepared by the North East Regional Assembly.

Diagrams 1 and 2 in section 5a. The process for preparing SPDs is similar to, but more simple than, that for preparing DPDs.

The social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies contained within **Local Development Documents** must be assessed **from the start of the process of their preparation**. This continuing assessment known as a Sustainability Appraisal will be used at each stage of the preparation of LDDs to guide the strategies and policies that are being developed and ensure that they meet the Government's aims for sustainable development.

The adoption of the **Hartlepool Local Plan in 2006** reduced the need to prepare **Local Development Documents** in the short term as there will be up to date planning policies in place. All the policies within the Local Plan were saved until April 2009 and a number of policies within the Local Plan have been saved for a further three year period up until April 2012. Some policies will no longer be required as they are covered within national or regional guidance. A list of the saved policies can be found on the Council web site, (<http://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/downloads>).

Council officers are currently collecting vast amounts of information for the Core Strategy along with various other DPD's will ultimately replace the Hartlepool Local Plan. The Council will be consulting the public widely to assist in the preparation of the Core Strategy and ultimately aim for adoption of the Core Strategy in 2011.

Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents on a wide range of issues and areas within Hartlepool are currently being put together by the Planning Policy team. Further information on the Council's programme for the preparation of new documents can be viewed in the Local Development Scheme (2009), which is available at the Council's main offices and can be found on the Hartlepool Website (www.hartlepool.gov.uk).

(Further information on the Core Strategy and Local Development Scheme can be found in appendix 1)

3. How the Statement of Community Involvement Relates to Other Policies and Plans

a) Hartlepool's Community Strategy

Hartlepool's Community Strategy. "*Hartlepool's Ambition*" provides a policy framework for Hartlepool for the next 15 years. It sets out a long-term vision 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.

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

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

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.

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 set out in Hartlepool's Local Development Framework (LDF).

The Community Strategy and the Local Development Framework are strongly linked. The Community Strategy establishes Hartlepool's priorities and the Local Development Framework provides a spatial expression of these, setting out in more detail those elements that relate to the development and use of land.

The Community Strategy is prepared and overseen by the Hartlepool Partnership.³

³ The Hartlepool Partnership is the 'Local Strategic Partnership' for the town and consists of a network of partnerships linked together and representing all of the key public sector organisations, private businesses, community, voluntary and residents' groups.

The Partnership works through a Board and a series of Theme Partnerships. A key principle that the Partnership works to is involving all parts of the community at all stages in the development, delivery and monitoring the Strategy. The significance of this principle is fully recognised within the SCI.

The Partnership has adopted a Protocol with the Hartlepool Community Network⁴ that provides a framework to strengthen the working relationship between the two partners. Section three of the Protocol provides information on consultation activity and describes how this should be carried out.

The protocol is built on Hartlepool's COMPACT agreed between Hartlepool Borough Council and the Community and Voluntary Sector. The protocol sets out a Code of Practice for communication and consultation, to ensure effective systems and mechanisms are in place for regular exchanges of information and ideas. It also aims to encourage the fullest participation, taking into account the needs of voluntary and community groups. The key principles and standards of this protocol have been developed to form the cornerstone of the SCI and are fully reflected in its guiding principles and service standards (see Section 4b and Appendix 3).

b) Corporate Consultation Strategy

The Council's Corporate Consultation Strategy outlines the purpose, needs and benefits of a consultation framework. This strategy has recently been reviewed and was adopted by the Council in October 2005. It is available on the Council's Website (www.hartlepool.gov.uk).

The Council's Corporate Strategy Section, with the assistance of individual departments, maintains a database on all of the Council's consultation activities. This assists in the co-ordination of consultation activity, helps to avoid duplication, maximises the use of resources and allows the sharing of information and expertise gained from consultation exercises.

A Corporate Consultation Group, with representatives from all Council departments, contributes to the review and monitoring of the strategy and this group has helped to shape the SCI.

c) Hartlepool Compact

The Hartlepool Compact was endorsed in October 2008 by Hartlepool Borough Council and the Hartlepool Partnership. The Compact is an agreement between Hartlepool Borough Council, local service providers and commissioners of services and the Voluntary and Community Sector.

The purpose of the Compact is to set out codes of practice and terms of engagement that organisations will agree to work to and more importantly have signed up to.

⁴ The Hartlepool Community Network is an organisation funded up by Central Government to seek to influence the decision making processes in Hartlepool and particularly to support voluntary/community sector and resident input into the Hartlepool Partnership and other partnerships

This will ensure that all partners are aware of and can be responsible for the level of engagement expected from them and what they expect from others when working in partnership. This mutual agreement between partners will improve their relationships and benefit the communities within Hartlepool.

In addition to the Hartlepool Compact, there is a Hartlepool Compact Action Plan, this sets out agreed actions for partners outlined in the Compact to work towards, this action plan will be reviewed and updated regularly.

The Hartlepool Compact is available on the Councils and Hartlepool Partnership's websites.

(www.hartlepool.gov.uk and www.hartlepoolpartnership.co.uk)

4. Strategy on Community Involvement in the Planning Process

a) Aim and Vision of the SCI

The Council has a good track record of consulting and involving people and, like all local authorities, is facing a growing demand for increased consultation and engagement with local communities. Some of the main benefits of community involvement are outlined below:

- it strengthens the evidence base for plans, strategies and planning decisions – local communities can bring a different perspective to planning and should be valued for their expertise, opinions, insight and local knowledge;
- it creates community commitment to the future development of an area – local people can be encouraged to make a difference in their area, with long-term benefits;
- it promotes regeneration and investment – by publicising proposals and inviting the involvement of local communities, authorities can demonstrate their commitment to improving areas and facilitating joint working to achieve better quality outcomes; and
- it fosters ownership and strengthens delivery - many elements of the Local Development Framework will require joint working between local planning authorities and local communities. Involving communities at an early stage of document preparation will help to resolve issues, thereby avoiding the need for lengthy independent examinations.

In an environment in which continuous improvement is expected of local authorities, there is a clear need to ensure that service developments are driven by local choices and preferences and that improvements in performance are judged by local people.

Reflecting this, the key aim of the Strengthening Communities theme of the Community Strategy is to:

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

b) Guiding Principles

Based on the relevant elements of the Hartlepool Compact the guiding principles for the SCI are identified below. These principles are also consistent with the consultation criteria in the Government's Code of Practice on Consultation⁵.

⁵ code of practice on consultation (DCLG)

- i. there will be a variety of consultation mechanisms but all exercises will be inclusive with every effort made to encourage the participation of the widest relevant interests;
- ii. consideration will be given to the publication of a forward plan of consultation exercises to help people get involved;
- iii. each consultation exercise will make clear its purpose and scope and will provide background information and contact details for additional information;
- iv. information will include details of the time scale, any decisions already made, arrangements for expressing views and clarification on what influence those views will have and any other contributory factors to the final decision making;
- v. there will be use of a comprehensive range of verbal and written exercises to ensure that views can be collected from all sectors and communities as appropriate (different formats like languages, Braille, talking tapes, translators, large prints, readers for the visually impaired etc, will be made available, if requested);
- vi. once consultation is complete there will be clear and honest feedback setting out reasons for decisions made or the adoption of the specific approach. If there is a long term or ongoing process there will be regular updates;
- vii. to avoid duplication and consultation fatigue, and to ensure the best use of resources, existing networks and for a will be utilised to publicise and organise consultation;
- viii. there will be respect and confidentiality in relation to the privileged information that may be exchanged.

Appendix 3 sets out detailed service standards in relation to the preparation of documents within the Local Development Framework and to the consideration of planning applications. Council officers will examine how well these service standards are met by introducing and implementing appropriate monitoring systems.

c) Who will be consulted

Government Regulations⁶ identify bodies that will be consulted at specified stages in the preparation of **Local Development Documents** (see Appendix 4). These are included in the 'LDF consultees database' detailing these and other groups, organisations and businesses which the Council considers should normally be consulted. The database is updated as necessary and will be expanded to include any individuals or new groups who have expressed an interest.

In addition the Council is required by law⁷ to consult a number of other agencies about certain planning applications. For example, we will consult English Nature on a proposal which could affect a site of special scientific interest. The Council also seeks the views of a wide range of other agencies from time to time on certain types of applications. For example, we will consult Tees Archaeology if we feel a site is potentially of archaeological interest. Appendix 5 identifies statutory and other main consultees for planning applications.

Beyond these specified organisations the Council in accordance with the equality and diversity scheme (2008-2011) recognises that it should put in place consultation measures which are accessible to all who might have an interest in a plan or planning application, including those groups who might face particular barriers to participation, for example young people, people with disabilities, the elderly, people with learning or communication difficulties and black and ethnic minority groups.

The Council will aim to develop a flexible, sensitive, customised approach to facilitate involvement.

In addition the Council welcomes any invitations for Council officers to attend groups/meetings to give advice and answer questions to secure the involvement of under represented groups.

The Council is also keen to raise the general awareness of what planning does and will talk, on request, to schools and colleges, Parish Councils and other interested parties (see Section 9 How to get Help and Advice).

⁶ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 – Regulations 17, 25 and 26.

⁷ The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and related Regulations.

5 How the Council plans to involve you in different stages of the plan making process

a) The Plan Making Process and Opportunities for Involvement

The Council wants to encourage as much involvement as possible throughout the plan making process. The methods used will vary according to the type of and stage of preparation of each development document. Diagrams 1 and 2 below outline the processes for the preparation of Local Development Documents (Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents – DPDs and SPDs).

Diagram 2: Process for the Preparation of Development Plan Documents

Stage 1: Preparation (evidence gathering)

This stage is concerned with gathering evidence about the area or topic. The preparation stages are the time where the community and other bodies with an interest in the planning process can influence the content of the document.

The Council will publicise its intention to prepare a DPD and consult relevant groups and organisations and the local community.

The evidence collecting stage can vary depending on the document subject. For some DPDs it may be necessary to carry out an issues and options public consultations stage and a preferred options consultation stage; however for others it may only be necessary to carry out one consultation stage during the preparation process. All consultation events will run for at least 6 weeks and in some cases longer depending on the DPD subject.

The Council will have regard to representations received and set out in a 'Statement of Compliance' how it has addressed the main issues raised. Appropriate amendments will be made to the DPD to prepare it for publication. The sustainability appraisal will be finalised in the context of the amended DPD.

Stage 2: Publication

The Council will publish the DPD (the Submission DPD), together with the Statement of Compliance and the sustainability appraisal and invite formal representations. There will be a minimum six week period allowed for these formal representations to be made.

Stage 3 Submission for Independent Examination

The Council will consider the representations received at Stage 2. In response, it may make 'focused' changes to the DPD.

If the Council wishes to make a focused change it will:

- prepare a report setting out the proposed change to the submission DPD
- conduct a sustainability appraisal of the implications
- consult the community and stakeholders on the changes for a

minimum period of 6 weeks. At the close of this consultation the Council will submit to the Secretary of State the following:

- the proposed submission DPD,
- the first representations,
- the report on the changes and the responses to the changes to the DPD.

Stage 4 Independent Examination

An independent Planning Inspector will consider whether the DPD is 'sound' (see Appendix 2). Persons and organisations making formal representations (at stage 2) will have the right to be heard at a public examination. Procedural arrangements for the examination will be established by the inspector at a pre-examination meeting.

Stage 5: Planning Inspectors Binding Report

Following the end of the examination, the Inspector will submit his/her report to the Council. This report will recommend either that the DPD is 'unsound', 'sound' or can be made sound if specific changes are made to it. The report's recommendations will be binding on the Council.

Stage 6: Full Adoption by the Council

Provided that the DPD receives a 'sound' rating from Inspector's Report, the Council will then adopt the DPD as part of its statutory Local Development Framework.

Diagram 3: Process for the Preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents**Stage 1: Scoping Stage**

Pre-production scoping to establish the need for the SPD and secure its inclusion in the Local Development Scheme. The Council will welcome input of relevant stakeholders and others at this stage and may seek input in the form of meetings, and written representations, dependent on the issues concerned. Involvement at this stage is expected to be targeted at particular groups or individuals.

Stage 2: Preparation (evidence gathering)

This stage is concerned with gathering evidence about the area or topic. The Council will publicise its intention to prepare an SPD and consult relevant groups and organisations and the local community.

The community and stakeholders will be encouraged to participate at this stage to ensure their early involvement in the preparation of the document.

The level and type of involvement will depend on the type and scope of the SPD.

This stage is therefore likely to need a range of involvement, consultation and information approaches to attract the appropriate level of input.

As part of the process of preparing the draft SPD, the Council will assess the main issues arising out of the consultations undertaken at stage 1 and prepare a consultation statement which will set out how these issues have been addressed. It will also prepare a sustainability appraisal report.

Stage 3: Public consultation of the draft SPD

The Council will publish the draft SPD together with the consultation statement and sustainability appraisal and invite representations. There will a minimum of four weeks allowed for these representations to be made.

Stage 4: Adoption of the SPD

The Council will consider all valid representations made and make any appropriate changes to the SPD before it is adopted. The adopted SPD will be published together with a statement of the consultation undertaken (which will also set out the representations received and the Council's response to these). The final report of the Sustainability Appraisal will be published at the same time.

b) Methods for Involving the Community

Details of the ways in which the Council will involve the community and others with an interest in the plan making process are set out in Table 1 below. The table sets out (at the beginning of each box) what the Council will do to engage the community and others during the preparation of Local Development Documents. It identifies in the first column when the community will be involved in the plan preparation process making reference to the stages highlighted in diagrams 1 and 2 as necessary. It then sets out in the second column the ways in which the Council will seek that involvement. In consulting with the community the Council will take account of the nature of the interest of the individual or group being consulted and the extent of their knowledge of the process. In addition any documents at any of the stages will be available, on request from the Council, in different formats such as large print, Braille and different languages. Translators can also be made available on request.

Diagram 4: Engaging and Informing the Community during the preparation of Local Development Documents

Table 1: Engaging and Informing the Community during

Offer advice and assistance to, and develop the knowledge and skills of, people and groups with little previous experience of the planning system:

At all stages of preparation as necessary

- provide officer advice and help;
- arrange 'orientation' events for representatives of hard to reach groups, as required;
- work with the Hartlepool Partnership and the Hartlepool Community Network to develop their roles as 'champions', encouraging participation in planning matters in their local communities and providing a community view on planning matters; and
- promote the services offered by Planning Aid North amongst disadvantaged communities, the black and minority ethnic population, people with disabilities, young people and the elderly.

Table 1: Engaging and Informing the Community during

Seek views on the subject matter of the local development document:

During the early stages of the preparation of Local Development Documents (stage 1 of Diagrams 1 and 2)

- by holding open participation events/ exhibitions where planners will be available to discuss issues on an individual basis;
- by holding events, such as focus groups, for invited community representatives, organisations and individuals;
- where invited and where possible, by attending other organisation's meetings;
- by arranging specific events for groups who need particular encouragement to get involved, as required;
- by giving presentations at the Council's Neighbourhood Consultative Forums and Hartlepool Partnership, inviting discussion and comment; and
- by contacting organisations with a specific interest in the subject matter of the document.

Make available background documents used as part of the preparation process for Local Development Documents:

At evidence gathering stages and Submission stages for DPDs (stages 1 and 4 of Diagram 1) and at the Draft SPD stage (stage 2 of Diagram 2)

- by publishing all main documents on the Council's website in a downloadable form;
- by distributing all relevant documents to statutory consultees as required by the regulations (see Appendix 4);
- by making paper copies of the documents available either free or at a reasonable charge – where there is a charge additional copies of a document will be placed in the Central Library for lending purposes;
- by placing paper copies of associated / background documents available to view in the Council's principal offices and the local libraries.

Publicise the availability of documents:

When documents are published (stages 2, of Diagram 1 and stage 3 of Diagram 2)

- by notices / press releases in the local paper, on the Council's website and where possible in the Council newsletter (Hartbeat);

- by notices in libraries and the main Council offices;
- by direct letter or e-mail to statutory consultees and to other relevant bodies, organisations and individuals included in the LDF consultees database; and
- where a document identifies a proposal relating to a specific area of land, by posting notices in prominent locations within the area and / or by distributing leaflets / letters to those most likely to be affected.

Provide opportunities for informal representations during preparation of documents:

At main stages during the preparation of Local Development Documents (stages 1 and 2 of Diagram 1 and stages 1 and 2 of Diagram 2)

- by holding open participation events/ exhibitions where planners will be available to discuss issues on an individual basis;
- by holding events, such as focus groups, for invited community representatives, organisations and individuals;
- where invited and where possible, by attending other organisation's meetings; by arranging specific events for groups who need particular encouragement to get involved, as required; and
- by giving presentations at the Neighbourhood Consultative Forums, Hartlepool Partnership meetings and inviting comment.

Table 1: Engaging and Informing the Community during

Publicise opportunities for views to be expressed in the presence of elected members of the Council:

When issues are being considered at Council Forums etc. (e.g. between stages 1 and 2 and 3 of Diagram 1 and between stages 2 and 3 of Diagram 2)

- by press releases highlighting when different aspects related to the preparation of proposals in Local Development Documents are to be considered at meetings of the Council, Cabinet and Planning Committee, relevant Council Scrutiny Forums and Neighbourhood Consultative Forums; and
- by issuing invitations to attend such meetings to members of the public or organisations whose views Council members particularly wish to hear, together with guidelines about the nature and scope of the speaking opportunity.

Provide opportunities for formal representations: When DPDs are submitted (stage 3 of Diagram 1) and when Draft SPDs are published (stage 3 of Diagram 2) by publishing at least one public notice in the local press (usually the Hartlepool Mail and the Northern Echo); by sending to any statutory consultees a copy of the document and any associated documents, together with a notice saying where the document can be inspected;

- by writing to relevant persons or organisations included on the LDF consultees database and to all those making comment at earlier stages of the document's preparation and attaching a notice indicating that a new document has been published, and where and when it can be inspected – some of these consultees will also be supplied with a copy of the document;
- by distributing forms for formal responses with all documents dispatched and to all local libraries, main Council offices and other appropriate locations where the submitted DPD / draft SPD has been placed for inspection;

- by placing a statement on the website indicating where the document(s), can be viewed, together with when, how and to whom any formal representations should be sent;
- where a document identifies a proposal relating to a specific area of land, by posting notices in prominent locations within the area and / or by distributing leaflets / letters to those most likely to be affected; and
- by making forms for formal comments available on the website, with the facility to complete and reply on-line.

Try to Build Consensus and Mediate between Parties with Opposing Views:

As necessary

- hold meetings, as required, with selected individuals and groups to explore particular issues in more depth, and secure agreement on detailed policy wording; and
- facilitate the exchange of agreed and disputed information.

Publicise the Council's decisions on representations received:

After each stage where comment and other representations have been invited (e.g. after stages 1, 2 and 3 of Diagram 1 and after stages 1, 2 and 3 of Diagram 2)

- by publishing a report setting out relevant comments and representations received at each stage of the preparation process and the Council's response to these;
- by notifying directly by e-mail or post individuals and organisations submitting comments or formal representations to the Council – in some instances the Council will also send a copy of the report or relevant extracts;
- by sending copies of the report to relevant statutory consultees;
- by publishing the report on the Council's website;
- by making copies of the report available at the main Council offices, libraries and at any other locations where a related version of the local development document and associated documents (e.g. Sustainability Appraisal) were made available for viewing;
- by making printed copies of the report available for a nominal charge; and
- by advertising publication of the report in the local press and also in Hartbeat (the Council's magazine) if possible.

Publicise the arrangements and timing of events in relation to the independent examination of a Development Plan Document:

When dates for the pre-examination meeting and public examination have been determined (stage 4 of Diagram 1)

- by notifying directly those who have outstanding objections to the development plan document;
- by placing an item on the Council's website;
- by publishing at least one public notice in the local press (usually the Hartlepool Mail and the Northern Echo);
- by issuing press release(s) to the local media;
- where possible, by placing an item in Hartbeat; and
- by posting notices in the main Council offices and local libraries.

6 Planning Applications

a) Background

When people want to carry out building works or change the use of buildings or land this involves “development”. Successive Governments have put procedures in place to ensure the effects of development are controlled. This takes the form of the need to obtain permission (from the Local Planning Authority i.e. Hartlepool Borough Council), most commonly called planning permission. Many development proposals require planning permission. Others need different types of permission, e.g. listed building consent for works to buildings identified as being of architectural and/or historical interest. Some minor developments, however, require no permission at all.

Development Control involves:

- the provision of informal advice on people’s development proposals;
- the consideration of formal applications for new development, where necessary;
- the monitoring of development as it proceeds; and
- enforcement action where breaches of control take place.

This section of the Statement deals with the first two of these and sets out how the Council will consult the community on new development proposals.

The Government has prescribed minimum standards for publicity on planning applications. This is a legal requirement. It also encourages Councils and developers to undertake pre-application discussions and community involvement on a voluntary basis, particularly on significant applications. This is not, however a legal requirement.

b) Pre-application Enquiries

The Council provides free advice to anyone who wishes to carry out a development proposal (the One Stop Shop (OSS) approach). The OSS aims to give a rapid and comprehensive assessment of the permissions, necessary (if any) to carry out the development, provides clear advice on the merits of the proposal and, where appropriate provides suggestions which would make the proposal more acceptable.

The majority of proposals are relatively minor and pre-discussion sometimes takes place between neighbours before a request for advice is sought. As indicated there is no legal requirement to do this although the Government and Hartlepool Borough Council wishes to encourage community involvement and discussion particularly on significant developments.

Accepting the voluntary nature of this approach the Council cannot be prescriptive but will seek to:

- i) encourage anyone wishing to carry out minor development proposals to discuss them with their immediate neighbours;

ii) strongly encourage anyone wishing to carry out major development⁸ to carry out consultation with the community reflecting the nature and scale of the proposed development including:

- notifying immediate local residents and businesses by letter of the proposed development;
- placing an advert in the local newspaper (The Hartlepool Mail) detailing the proposed development;
- contacting local community groups and interest groups who may have a specific interest in a particular proposal. The Council will provide relevant information.
(We will make clear to community groups that there is a weekly list of applications on the internet and if they check it and ask to be consulted we will respond accordingly. We will provide copies of the weekly list to any group that requests it. Whilst this system currently works well e.g. with Hartlepool Access Group, discussions will take place with Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency (HVDA)⁹ to see how improvements could be introduced;)
- contacting relevant ward councillors and Parish Councils by letter detailing the proposed development;
- providing information on the Internet (the Council's Web site may be available, if necessary); and
- organising a venue(s) to display and explain material detailing the developer's proposals.

Developers should also consult organisations such as Natural England, English Heritage, The Highways Agency and the Environment Agency at an early stage to discuss their proposals.

All methods of public/community involvement should seek to give sufficient information for those considering it to fully understand what is proposed and give clear advice on how and when comments can be made (preferably not less than 10 days after the consultation event). In any subsequent planning application the developer should provide a statement of what has been done and how any comments have been addressed.

⁸ Major developments are housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or consideration of the principle of residential development on a site of at least 0.5ha, and other development with a floor area of 1000 sq m or a site area of 1ha or more or any development that requires the submission of an Environmental Assessment.

⁹ Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency (HVDA) are an umbrella voluntary organisation.

iii) subject to any exceptions provided for in the Freedom of Information Act, ensure its computerised records of development proposals are available for inspection during normal office hours in the first instance and ultimately through the Internet at anytime.

c) Planning and Other Applications

As already indicated, the Government specifies for the Council, the minimum standards of publicity for planning applications. These take the form of:

letters to neighbours (for schemes which could affect immediate neighbours);

1) A minimum of 21 days are normally allowed for representation on planning applications although bodies such as English Heritage will be allowed a longer period of time to comment on a application where this is prescribed by legislation.

2) The results of any such consultation will be reported and taken into account in decisions made by, and on behalf of, the Council.

- site notices (for schemes that will affect more than immediate neighbours); and/or
- press adverts (for schemes of much wider significance).

Hartlepool Borough Council employs all these methods to varying degrees, quite often carrying out more than the minimum requirement. It will continue with this practice.

However the Councils' Development Control Service is fully available on the Internet through its Public Access Portal. This is available by logging on the Portal at <http://eforms.hartlepool.gov.uk:777/portal>. The site is updated on a daily basis. People can view applications, plans, supporting statements and replies from neighbours and consultees. Anyone can easily track the progress of an application and/or comment on it via the website.

To ensure that information is widely available and public involvement is encouraged the Council will:

publish a list of applications received by the Council on a weekly basis which will be circulated to all Councillors, Parish Councils, local press, resident and interest groups (on request using the system described in 6(b) ii), and made available in main Council offices, libraries and the Council's Development Control web site (www.hartlepool.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/developmentcontrol) and from the Council's Building Control / Development Control sections;

- if possible publish details of applications of major town wide significance in the Council's magazine, HartBeat, which is circulated to all households in the Borough on a quarterly basis;

- make available copies of reports to the Council's Planning Committee in advance, on request, and on the Council's Development Control web site;
- encourage members of the public to comment on applications at the Council's Planning Committee if they wish when the Committee is asked to consider particular applications. Planning Committee normally meets every 4 weeks at 10am in the Civic Suite in the Civic Centre, Victoria Road. The dates are available in advance on the Council's website.
- arrange appointments for Planning Officers to visit neighbours or others, who are unable to get to the office, to explain plans (see Section 9 How to get Advice and Help for contact details).

d) Appeals

Where a planning application has been refused, only applicants have a right of appeal. A person or organisation has no third party right to appeal a decision i.e. a person or organisation that has objected to a proposal has no right of appeal if an application is approved or refused.

Everyone the Council originally wrote to or who wrote to object or support the application will be notified in writing of the appeal and how to make their views known. If they had already written to the Council, their letter will also be copied and sent to the Planning Inspectorate.

e) Community Involvement in Planning Obligations

What are planning obligations

Planning obligations are a legally binding agreement entered into between a developer and the Council under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act thus they are commonly referred to Section 106 Agreements.

Planning obligations are an effective tool in ensuring all development within the Hartlepool contributes to the objective of sustainable development. Every planning obligation must, according to the Government's guidance and meet the following tests:

- Be relevant to planning;
- Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;
- Directly related to the proposed development;
- Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development;
- Reasonable in all other respects.

Possible Examples of planning obligations are:

- the developer will transfer ownership of an area of woodland to a LPA with a suitable fee to cover its future maintenance
- the local authority will restrict the development of an area of land, or permit only specified operations to be carried out on it in the future, for example, amenity use

- the developer will plant a specified number of trees and maintain them for a number of years or the developer will create a nature reserve
- the developer will provide a financial contribution towards the provision or improvement of off-site amenities such as local play facilities.

Pre-Application

The local community will be encouraged, through discussion with the developer, to assess the impact of the development on the locality, to come to a view on what planning obligations if any should apply and the priority that should be placed on the list of obligations. These views will be set out by the developer in written comments and incorporated into the Community Involvement Statement as part of the planning application. This is not a statutory requirement but is encouraged by government and Hartlepool Borough Council to ensure that local people benefit from development within their area.

Application Stage

Officers will take into account the local community's views on what type of planning obligations they feel should apply and the priority of those obligations. Officers will assess the proposed planning obligations to ascertain how the obligations, in line with the development, can contribute to the sustainability of the area. Officers will take into account national, regional and local policy (SPD Planning Obligations) and accordingly negotiated with the developer.

After Permission is Granted

Once the Section 106 legal Agreement is entered into the Planning Authority will record the details on the Planning Applications Register and ensure this is open to public inspection.

Section 106 Planning Agreements, financial contributions received, and progress on the spending of contributions will be monitored annually as part of the Annual Monitoring Report so that details of implementation are made readily available to members of the public, the developer and Development Control Committees.

7 Resourcing and Managing The Process of Community Involvement

a) Resources

The Statement of Community Involvement has been drawn up having regard to resources (both staff and financial), Council processes and experience of the effectiveness of various methods of consultation carried out by the Council, both within and outside the planning system.

The Council's Planning Policy and Information Team will be responsible for managing the process of community involvement in the preparation of **Local Development Documents**. Where such involvement requires more intensive consultation, such as open participation events, staff in the Council's Regeneration Team will assist in activities. A number of staff in this team are also professionally qualified Town Planners. If external specialist agencies or consultants are used to carry out consultation activity on behalf of the Council at least one planning officer from the Council will be present.

The Council's Development Control Team is responsible for processing planning applications including the associated consultation processes.

Resources have been allocated in the Council budget to cover initial preparatory work on **Local Development Documents** including any associated community involvement, and provisional costs for future years have been factored into the Council's longer-term budget review. The Council's mainstream budget, supplemented by planning application fees, also provide resources for the various consultation processes associated with Development Control. In addition, specific funding received from the Government¹⁰ has been and will continue to be used to ensure that the Council can effectively and efficiently deliver its planning service.

b) The Role of Councillors

Hartlepool Borough Council Councillors will not make decisions on **Local Development Documents** or on planning applications without considering and having regard to comments and representations received as part of the process of community consultation.

Ward and Parish Councillors can help residents in their areas to express views. They can be contacted directly by phone, e-mail, by letter, or in person or at their ward surgery¹¹. Although many Councillors generally pass on comments made in these ways to the planning officers, it is important to remember that comments have to be made in writing to the designated Planning Officer within specified timescales for

¹⁰ Housing and Planning Delivery Grant is a performance related government grant allocated to assist local authorities improving performance in their planning functions including delivery of housing

¹¹ Details of Ward and Parish Councillors can be obtained from the Council (Tel: 01429 266522 or www.hartlepool.gov.uk)

them to be taken into account at any relevant Committee, meeting of the Council, Public Inquiry or Examination.

8 Monitoring and Review of Community Involvement

The ways of involving the community suggested in this SCI are based on the experience of the effectiveness of a wide variety of consultation methods used in relation to the planning process, regeneration and other aspects of the Council's functions. It proposes some new ways of involving the community that have not been used previously in the planning process, but have been successful in other areas of the Council's activities.

An annual review of consultation is undertaken by the Council's Corporate Strategy Section to ascertain how well all consultation is working in Hartlepool and whether or not the Corporate Consultation Strategy is achieving its goals.

More specifically, with regard to the SCI, the effectiveness of each community involvement initiative undertaken in relation to the planning process will be assessed and a statement on key findings published alongside the feedback on how comments have been considered. A representative sample of responses from consultation exercises will be analysed to identify any problems in engaging with traditionally under-represented groups. The LDF Annual Monitoring Report will highlight where the assessment findings indicate that a fundamental change in methods is required. In such circumstances, the SCI may need to be reviewed. A review of the SCI may also be needed to reflect emerging best practice and government requirements, or to respond to changing local expectations with respect to community involvement.

10 How to Get Advice and Help

The planning system can look complicated and can put people off getting involved in plan making or commenting on planning applications.

Where can you turn to for help?

The first point of contact should be a member of the Council's planning staff who can answer queries and offer advice.

Useful Contacts:

a) Council Contacts

Planning Officers are available to discuss the Local Development Framework, Statement of Community Involvement and planning applications at Bryan Hanson House, Hartlepool.

This office is open as follows:

Monday – Thursday 8.30am – 5.00pm

Friday 8.30am – 4.30pm

The Statement of Community Involvement and other documents within Local Development Framework are being produced by the Urban Policy Section:

Write to: Urban Policy Section

Hartlepool Borough Council
Bryan Hanson House
Hanson Square
Lynn Street
Hartlepool
TS24 7BT

Telephone: 01429 523532

Fax: 01429 523285

E-mail: planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk

Web site: www.hartlepool.gov.uk

Officers of the Urban Policy Section can be available outside normal office hours by prior arrangement

For information regarding planning applications please contact the Development Control Section as below:

Write to:

Development Control Section
Hartlepool Borough Council
Bryan Hanson House

Hanson Square
Lynn Street
Hartlepool
TS24 7BT

Telephone: 01429 284317 or 523298

Fax: 01429 523599

E-mail: developmentcontrol@hartlepool.gov.uk

Public Access Portal: <http://eforms.hartlepool.gov.uk:7777/portal>

Web site: www.hartlepool.gov.uk

b) Further Information

Information and guidance on the planning system is available on the Internet on the Planning Portal at: www.planningportal.gov.uk

National Planning Policy

(Planning Policy Statements) can be viewed on the website of the Department of Communities and Local Government: www.communities.gov.uk

The Royal Town Planning Institute

has planning news on its website at: www.rtpi.org.uk.

Professional Advice – such as from a qualified planning consultant (see Yellow Pages or Leaflet in Reception at Bryan Hanson House)

Planning Aid – a charity (supported by central government and administered by the Royal Town Planning Institute) offering free and unbiased advice to groups and individuals unable to afford a planning consultant.

Write to: Planning Aid North

Joint Professional Centre for Planning & Landscape
3rd Floor, Claremont Tower
University of Newcastle upon Tyne
Claremont Road
Newcastle upon Tyne,
NE1 7RU

Helpline: 0870 850 9803

Telephone: 0191 222 5669

Website: www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk

c) Other Useful Contacts

Hartlepool Community Network - The Hartlepool Community Network is the means by which the community is brought together to influence the work of the Hartlepool Partnership and shape the delivery of the Community Strategy. The Network brings together voluntary/community and residents together in a way that adds value to the Hartlepool Partnership. The aim is to bring the voluntary/community and resident's views into the development of the decision making process and to encourage wider resident participation in neighbourhood renewal.

Write to: Hartlepool Community Network (HCN)
c/o Rockhaven,
36 Victoria Road,
Hartlepool,
TS26 8DD

Telephone: 01429 262641

E-mail: communitynetwork@hvda.co.uk

Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency (HVDA) an umbrella organisation who can help groups of residents to come together to respond to planning issues.

Write to: HVDA
Rockhaven
36 Victoria Road
Hartlepool
TS26 8DD

Telephone: 01429 262641

Fax: 01429 265056

UNITE – provide mediation services for neighbour disputes.

Write to: UNITE
Southlands Centre
Ormesby Road
Middlesbrough
TS3 0HB

Telephone: 01642 327583

e-mail: enquiries@unite-mediation.org

Website: www.unite-mediation.org

Hartlepool Access Group –

Write to: Shopmobility centre
Unit 120
Middleton Grange Shopping Centre
Hartlepool
TS24 7RJ

Telephone: 01429 861777

e-mail: management_hag@hotmail.com

Your Local Elected Ward Councillor

Telephone: 01429 266522 (for further details)

Web: sitewww.hartlepool.gov.uk/site/scripts/council_democracy_index.php

Your local Member of Parliament

Write to: Hartlepool Constituency office
23 South Road
Hartlepool,
TS26 9HD

Telephone: 01429 224403

d) Complaints

Any consultee or group of consultees who would like to make a complaint against the Council about the standards of service, actions or lack of action by the Council or their staff should:

Write to: Head of Regeneration
Hartlepool Borough Council
Bryan Hanson House
Lynn Street
Hartlepool
TS24 7BT

Telephone: 01429 523597

If you feel that the local council has made a procedural or administrative mistake in its decision making process then you can contact the Local Government Ombudsman who will investigate:

Write to: Local Government Ombudsman
Beverley House
17 Shipton Road
York YO30 5FZ

Telephone: 01904 380200

Fax: 01904 380269

Website: www.lgo.org.uk/contact.htm

APPENDIX 1

Summary of The current Planning System

a) Why Plan?

Spatial Planning provides the process for influencing the future of communities in both urban and rural areas. The framework of land use in Britain is largely provided by the Town and Country Planning system. This aims to secure the most efficient and effective use of land in the public interest. Although planning is a land use function it can help individuals, groups and businesses respond to social, economic and environmental challenges.

Planning has always encouraged community involvement and in the past it was one of the very few policy arenas where there was a statutory requirement to involve the public. The 2004 planning act has put even greater emphasis on public involvement and Hartlepool Borough Council supports this approach.

Spatial Planning does not seek to prevent development and change, and does not represent the interest of just one group or individual, but seeks to achieve a balanced and sustainable approach to development.

Spatial planning plays a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land, uses and associated activities and underpins the wider corporate strategy of the council and Local Strategic Partnership.

Spatial planning brings together a very wide range of different services and through public participation ensures that strategies are based on the community's views.

A Government Publication '**Creating better places to live: A guide to the planning system in England**' provides an introduction to the planning system and is available, free of charge, from the Council or directly from the Department of Communities and Local Government, (www.communities.gov.uk).

b) What is a Development Plan?

Decisions on whether to allow proposals to build on land or to change its use are made by local planning authorities. The Development Plan identifies the basis of criteria to determine planning applications to build on land or change its use. Development Plans set out each Local Planning Authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area. Decisions on planning applications are made in accordance with this Development Plan and any other material considerations in given circumstances.

The planning system, to which this document relates, was introduced in 2004 under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.

Under the old planning system, the Statutory Development Plan was made up of two plans – in Hartlepool these were the Tees Valley Structure Plan setting out the strategic policies for the area and the Hartlepool Local Plan identifying specific areas of land to be developed or protected and setting out detailed policies to guide and control development proposals.

Some policies in the Hartlepool Local Plan have been 'saved' until replaced by new policies included in **Development Plan Documents** prepared under the current planning system. The policies are saved until April 1012 and can be viewed on the Council web site, (<http://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/downloads>).

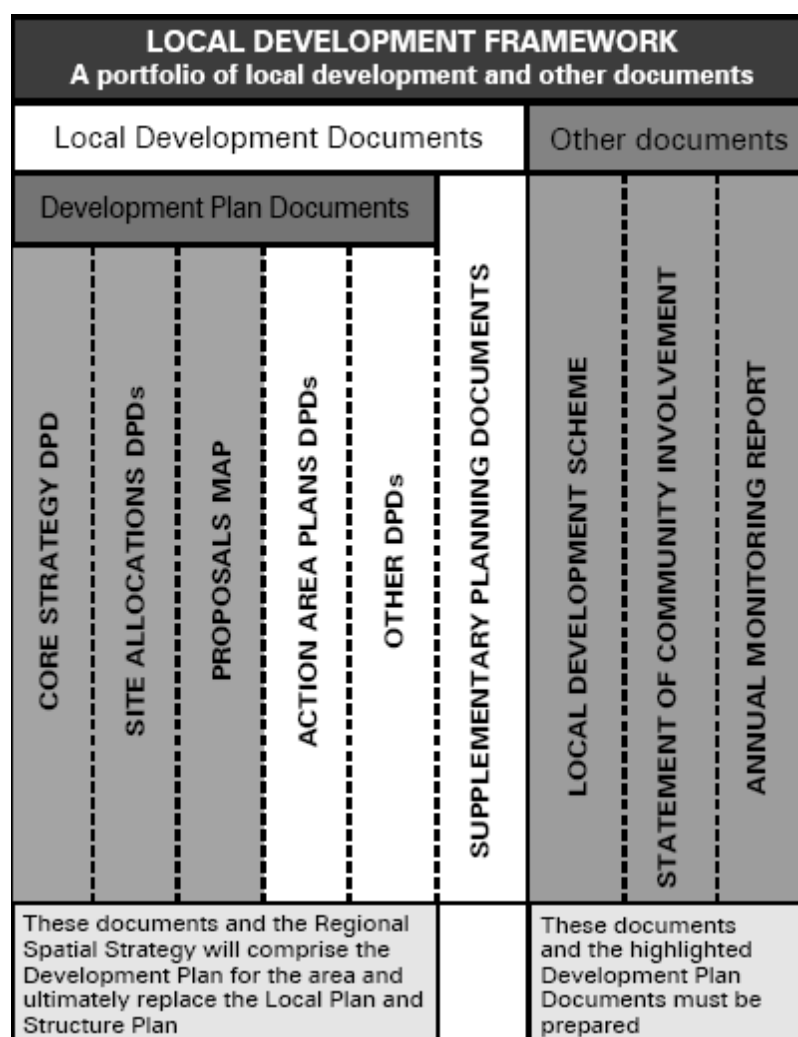
The Tees Valley Structure Plan has been replaced by the North East of England Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) that was adopted in July 2008 and is now part of the Development Plan for Hartlepool.

Under the current planning system the development plan will comprise:

- **The Regional Spatial Strategy** setting out the broad spatial development strategy for the north east region, and
- A series of **Development Plan Documents** within the **Local Development Framework**.

c) Local Development Framework

The **Local Development Framework** (LDF) is the name given to a collection of documents related to the plan-making system as illustrated in the diagram below:



There are basically two types of documents within the LDF:

Local Development Documents setting out the spatial strategy and planning policies for the area and

Other documents relating to the plan making process.

Like the existing Local Plan the purpose of Local Development Documents within the LDF is to establish a framework for the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of land. These will need to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands, within the context of sustainable development.

In summary Local Development Documents can be split into two groups:

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

i. Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

A. Development Plan Document which together with the Regional Spatial Strategy will make up the statutory Development Plan for and deliver the spatial planning strategy for Hartlepool. Development Plan Documents will be subject to independent public examination. Eventually there will be a number of different types of Development Plan Documents as follows:

- **Core Strategy** DPD - setting out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for Hartlepool;
- **Proposals Map** - illustrating each of the detailed policies and proposals, defining sites for particular developments or land use. The proposals map will be updated as each new DPD is adopted;
- **Site Specific Allocations** DPDs - identifying areas of land for development such as new housing or employment sites;
- **Action Area Plans** - (where needed) relating to specific parts of Hartlepool where there will be comprehensive treatment or to protect sensitive areas;
- **DPDs - containing waste and minerals** policies; and

any other DPDs considered necessary.

The Core Strategy must generally conform with the North East Regional Spatial Strategy and all other Development Plan Documents must conform with the Core Strategy.

ii. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) – these are non-statutory documents expanding on or providing further detail to policies in a **Development Plan Document** – they can take the form of design guides, development briefs, master plans or issue-based documents. Although SPDs will be subject to full public consultation, they will not be independently examined.

2. Other documents included in the LDF

i. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) – setting out the details of each of the Local Development Documents to be started over a period of three years or so and the timescales and arrangements for preparation. The current Hartlepool Local Development Scheme can be viewed on the Council's website at: www.hartlepool.gov.uk.

ii. Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – setting out the policy for involving the community and others with an interest in the development process both in the preparation and revision of Local Development Documents and with respect to planning applications.

iii. Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – assessing the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.

In addition to the change in format, the emphasis of plan making has changed. Planning is now required to more consciously and deliberately take into account the economic, social and environmental implications when weighing up competing demands for land. The new emphasis, known as spatial planning, encourages community involvement in the early stages of plan making and provides a greater scope to promote and manage looked-for change.

d) Sustainability Appraisal

Local Development Documents should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Further, European Union (Strategic Environmental Assessment) Directive 2001/42/EC requires that a formal strategic environmental assessment is carried out for certain plans and programmes that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment including planning and land use documents.

Local Development Documents will therefore be subject to a sustainability appraisal (SA) which will incorporate the requirements of the Sustainable Environment Assessment (SEA). This will be a continual and integrated process starting when a new (or revised) local development document is to be prepared.

The SA/SEA process requires an examination of the baseline information of the Borough as it is now together with data on how it may change in the future. Sustainability objectives and indicators will be developed and used to test policies and proposals contained in **Local Development Documents**. The policies can then be adjusted accordingly to ensure that they are as sustainable as possible.

Appraisal at each stage of a document's preparation will inform the direction adopted at the next stage and sustainability appraisal reports will be subject to consultation alongside the document as it is developed.

e) Habitats Regulations

Local Planning Authorities have a general duty, in the exercise of LDF document production and planning applications, to have regard to the 92/43/EEC Habitats Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.

Appendix 2

Testing Soundness

The independent examinations that will be carried out on the Statement of Community Involvement and **Development Plan Documents** will primarily test their 'soundness'. The following tests of soundness are extracted from Planning Policy Statement 12 which sets out the government's policy on Local Development Frameworks. Further guidance has been developed by the Planning Inspectorate.

a) Statement of Community Involvement

In assessing whether the Statement of Community Involvement is sound, the Inspector will determine whether the document is:

- (i) Justified
- (ii) Effective
- (iii) Consistent with national policy

(i) Justified

For a DPD to be 'justified' it needs to be:

Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving:

- evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area
- research/fact finding – the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts

The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives

(ii) Effective

All DPDs should be effective which means they are

- Deliverable
- Flexible and
- Can be monitored

Deliverability

The SCI should show how the vision, objectives and strategy for involving the public will be delivered and by whom, and when. This includes making it clear what resources which are needed to support the strategy will be provided and ensuring that what is in the plan is consistent with other relevant plans and strategies within Hartlepool Borough Council. This evidence must be strong enough to stand up to independent scrutiny.

Flexibility

The SCI is unlikely to be effective if it cannot deal with changing national regional or local circumstances. In the arena of the public involvement, resource allocation and evidence gathering many issues may change over this time and Hartlepool Borough Council has to be prepared for this should those changes occur.

Monitoring

The SCI must have clear arrangements for monitoring and reporting results to the public and civic leaders. Without these it would be possible for the strategy to start to

fail but the authority and indeed the public would be none the wiser. Monitoring is essential for an effective strategy and will provide the basis on which the contingency plans within the strategy would be triggered.

(iii) National Policy

The SCI should be consistent with national policy. Where national policy has not been followed, Hartlepool borough council must provide clear and convincing reasoning to justify their approach.

b) Development Plan Documents

A Development Plan Document will be sound if it meets the above tests and the further three tests below:

- it has been prepared in accordance with the local development scheme;
- it has been prepared in compliance with the statement of community involvement,
- the plan and its policies have been subjected to sustainability appraisal;

Appendix 3

Service Standards for The Local Development Framework & Planning Applications

Hartlepool Borough Council is committed to making dealings with everyone who gets involved with the planning process fair, transparent, accessible and timely. Council officers will treat you fairly and considerately and the table below sets out the standards you can expect when dealing with the council on matters to do with the Local Development Framework and planning applications.

1. Spatial Planning Standards

If You Council officers will, where possible...

Write to us

Acknowledge it within 3 working days and reply in full within 15 working days of the date it was received.

Telephone us

Try to answer your query immediately over the phone, provided you call within normal office hours. If your query relates to a specific site, you may be asked to send a map by post or fax. This is to make sure that the advice given is actually for the site that interests you. In certain circumstances officers may request these verbal requests are put in writing for the avoidance of doubt/misunderstanding.

E-mail us

Provided you use the e-mail address - planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk automatically acknowledge that your e-mail has been received. There will be no automatic acknowledgement of e-mails sent directly to an officer, however they will aim to send a full reply by e-mail within 15 working days of the date the e-mail was received.

Fax us (only apply if you use the fax no 01429 523285).

Acknowledge it within 3 working days and reply in full within 15 working days of the date it was received.

It often helps if you contact the Council first by phone or e-mail so a fax can be expected.

Meet us face to face

Try to answer your query immediately. If this is not possible, you will receive an explanation and you will be informed as to when you can expect a follow up response to your query.

You will be asked how you wish further contact to be made. In certain circumstances officers may request these verbal requests are put in writing for the avoidance of doubt / misunderstanding.

2. Spatial Planning Specific Actions

If You... Council officers will, where possible...

Ask for planning and/or environmental information

If required, provide information on your rights under the Freedom of Information Act (January 2005) and what the Council is required to make available under the new Environmental Information Regulations (the Aarhus Convention).

Request a document

- Tell you where you can already view the document.
- Tell you whether there is a charge, and if so what it is.
- Post it out to you within 24 hours (if it is free of charge) or on receipt of your payment (if there is a cost).

Have submitted comments on any planning document

Provide feedback either directly and / or in a published statement setting out the issues raised by respondents and the Council's response to each issue raised.

Submit formal representation

Acknowledge it within 3 working days and provide feedback either directly or through a summary report of all representations prepared for Councillors and subsequently published.

3. Planning Application standards

If You... Council officers will, where possible...

Write to us

Acknowledge receipt within 3 working days and provide a reply within 15 working days, if you are asking advice on a development proposal.

Telephone us

Most enquiries about development proposals are complex and can have legal implications. You will therefore be asked to put your request in writing.

E-mail

Provide advice on development proposals within 15 working days.

Meet us face to face

Most enquiries about development proposals are complex and can have legal implications. You will therefore be asked to put your request in writing.

4. Planning application specific actions

If You... Council officers will, where possible...

Have submitted comments on a planning application

Acknowledge receipt within 3 working days. You will be given the opportunity to put your comments to the Council's Planning Committee if it is asked to consider the application, (if more than one person wishes to speak you will be asked to consider appointing a spokesperson). We will advise you of the decision on an application within 2 working days of the decision being issued.

Have submitted an informal enquiry about a development proposal

Acknowledge receipt within 3 working days and provide a reply within 15 working days.

The following will be applied to all communications:

- Information will be of good quality and will be timely to allow individuals sufficient time and opportunity to gain access and understanding;
- In practical terms, meetings will be held at suitable times, in accessible places with associated support to maximise attendance and participation;
- When communicating in written form every effort will be made to ensure documents and literature are written in plain language that will be understood by the intended audience, are concise, are clearly laid out and are without jargon;

Acknowledge receipt within 3 working days.

- Every effort will be made to see that documents are clear about their purpose, and are available in an accessible format having regard for specific needs (i.e. large print, Braille, translated in different languages);
- Consideration will be given to the widest use of formats including use of IT, the Internet, use of current networks and Forums, as well as use of focus groups, one to one activity, and community planning exercises.

APPENDIX 4**Consultation Bodies for Local Development Documents**

The Government Regulations¹² relating to the preparation of Local Development Documents require that certain minimum standards should be met for consulting on pre-submission DPDs (Regulations 25 and 26) and on draft SPDs (Regulation 17).

These regulations make reference to:

Specific consultation bodies which must be consulted where the proposed subject matter of the LDD affects that body; and general consultation bodies which should be consulted if the local planning authority considers it appropriate.

The defined consultation bodies are listed below. The names and make up of individual bodies change from time to time and the bodies identified in italic type in brackets are those or examples of those currently relevant in the Hartlepool context. Please note, list also relates to successor bodies where re-organisation occurs.

a) Specific Consultation Bodies:

- the regional planning body (currently the North East Assembly);
- a relevant authority any part of whose area is in or adjoins the area of the local planning authority
(*this includes the parish councils within Hartlepool, Durham County Council, Easington and Sedgfield District Councils, Stockton on Tees, Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland Borough Councils together with relevant town and parish councils within these adjoining Borough and District Councils*);
- The Environment Agency;
- Highways Agency;
- The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England;
- Natural England;
- Network rail
- a Regional Development Agency whose area is in or adjoins the area of the local planning authority (*currently One North East*);
- any person to whom the electronic communications code applies by virtue of a direction given under Section 106 (3)(a) of the Communications Act 2003 (*e.g. British Telecom*);
- any person who owns or controls electronic communications apparatus situated in any part of the area of the local planning authority (*e.g. British Telecom, NTL Orange*); and
- any of the bodies from the following list who are exercising functions in any part of the area of the local planning authority:
 - Strategic Health Authority;
 - person to whom a licence has been granted under Section 7(2) of the Gas Act 1986 (*e.g. British Gas*);
 - sewage undertaker (*e.g. Northumbrian Water*); and
 - water undertaker (*e.g. Hartlepool Water Company*).

¹² The Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England) Regulations 2004

- voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities wholly or partially benefit any part of the authority's area (*e.g. Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency, resident's associations and tenants groups etc*);
- bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the authority's area (*e.g. Salaam Centre, Circle of Life*);
- bodies which represent the interests of different religious groups in the authority's area (*e.g. Churches Together*);
- bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the authority's area (*e.g. Hartlepool Access Group.*); and
- bodies which represent the interests of persons carrying on business in the authority's area (*e.g. Hartlepool Economic Forum, North East Chamber of Commerce, House Builders' Federation*).

APPENDIX 5**Consultees for Planning Applications****STATUTORY CONSULTEES**

- Ancient Monuments Society;
- Headland Parish Council;
- Dalton Piercy Parish Council;
- Elwick Parish Council;
- Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit;
- Twentieth Century Society;
- Greatham Parish Council;
- Hart Parish Council;
- Newton Bewley Parish Meeting;
- British Waterways Board;
- Civil Aviation Authority;
- Council for British Archaeology;
- Country Commission;
- Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA);
- English Heritage;
- English Nature;
- Environment Agency;
- Forestry Commission;
- Garden History Society;
- Government Office for the North East;
- Health and Safety Executive;
- Highways Agency;
- Highways Division, Hartlepool (the Local Highway Authority);
- Ministry for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries;
- One North East;
- Post Office Property Holdings;
- Network Rail;
- National Grid;
- North East Assembly;
- Sport England;
- The Coal Authority;
- The Georgian Group;
- The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry;
- The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings;
- The Theatres Trust;
- The Victorian Society;

b) MAIN OTHER CONSULTEES

Hartlepool Borough Council departments (as relevant)

- Ancient Monuments Society
- Age Concern;
- Auto Cycle Union;
- British Chemical Distributors and Trade Association;
- British Driving Society;

- British Geological Survey;
- British Horse Society;
- Byways and Bridal ways Trust;
- Campaign to Protect Rural England;
- Centre for Ecology and Hydrology;
- Chambers of Commerce, Local CBI and local branches of Institute of Directors;
- Church Commissioners;
- Civic Societies;
- Community Groups;
- Council for the Protection of Rural England;
- Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE);
- Commission for Racial Equality;
- Cleveland Community Forest;
- Cleveland Constabulary (Architectural Liaison Officer);
- Crown Estates;
- Disability Rights Commission;
- Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee;
- Durham Tees Valley International Airport
- England's Community Forests
- Equal Opportunities Commission;
- Fire and Rescue Services;
- Freight Transport Association;
- Friends of the Earth
- Garden History Society;
- Gypsy Council;
- Hartlepool Access Group;
- Help the Aged;
- Housing Corporation;
- Housing Hartlepool;
- Learning and Skills Council;
- Local Transport Authorities, Local Transport Operators; and
- Local Race Equality Councils;
- Ministry of Defence;
- National Playing Fields Association;
- North Eastern Electricity Board;
- Northumbrian Water;
- Open Space Society;
- Passenger Transport Authorities;
- Passenger Transport Executives;
- Post Operators;
- Regional Development Agencies;
- Regional Housing Boards;
- Road Haulage Association;
- Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments;
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds;
- Sustrans;

- Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority;
- Tees Archaeology;
- Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit (JSU);
- Tees Valley Regeneration (TVR);
- Tees Valley Wildlife Trust;
- The Crown Estate;
- The House Builders Federation;
- The Ramblers Association;
- Trans∞;
- Traveller Law Reform Coalition;
- Twentieth Century Society;
- West Central Hartlepool New Deal for Communities Partnership (NDC);
- Wind Farm Enquires 02-49 Ofcom ;
- Water Companies; and
- Women's National Commission

APPENDIX 6**Jargon Buster (Acronyms and Technical Terms Used in the SCI)**

AAP	Action Area Plan	A type of Development Plan Document relating to specific areas of major opportunity and change or conservation.
	Adopt	The final confirmation of a plan as a statutory document by the local planning authority.
	Allocation of Land	The identification of how land should be developed or built on in the future, e.g. new housing development.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report	Report submitted to Government on the progress of preparing the Local Development Framework and the extent to which policies are being achieved
	Appeals	The process whereby an applicant can challenge an adverse decision on an application by means of written representations, as in a formal hearing or formal inquiry proceedings.
	Best Practice	Proven, practical and successful solutions to common problems.
	Code of Practice	Guidance
	Circular	A government publication setting out policy approaches.
CEN	Community Network	The Hartlepool Community Network is the means by which the community is brought together to influence the work of the Hartlepool Partnership and shape the delivery of the Community Strategy. The Network brings together voluntary/community and residents together in a way that adds value to the Hartlepool Partnership. The aim is to bring the voluntary/community and resident's views into the development of the decision making process and to encourage wider resident participation in neighbourhood renewal.
	Community Strategy	Provides the planning framework for all services in Hartlepool, including the regeneration and neighbourhood renewal activity. Sets out a long term vision and details the principles and 7 priority aims necessary to achieve the vision and improve services.

	Compact	An agreement between local government (e.g. HBC) and the voluntary and community sector to improve relationships for advantage to all parties.
	Consultation	Seeking people's views to guide decision-making.
	Core Strategy	A Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and objective of the planning framework for the area, having regard in particular to the Community Strategy. All other development plan documents must conform with the core strategy.
	Corporate	With reference to the Local Authority, all departments and interests acting as a united group.
	Corporate Consultation Group	Brings together representatives from all council departments to contribute to the review of the Corporate Consultation Strategy (see below).
	Corporate Consultation Strategy	Corporate Consultation Strategy Outlines the purpose, needs and benefits of a consultation framework.
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government	Government department responsible for town and country planning, policy and administration (previously the Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions, DTLR).
DPD	Development Plan Document	A local development document in the local development framework which forms part of the statutory development plan. The core strategy, documents dealing with the allocation of land, action area plans and the proposals map are all development plan documents.
	Development Plan	Documents setting out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings. Under the new planning system it comprises the Regional Spatial Strategy and Development Plan Documents, whilst under the transitional arrangements it comprises the Structure Plan and Local Plan.
	Empower	Development of confidence and skills of individuals or communities to enable them to take on decision making roles.
	Feedback	Reporting back information on something that

		has been done.
	Freedom of Information Act 2000	Details the general right of access to information held by public authorities
	Hartlepool Partnership	The Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). Set up in 1999 to bring together a range of organisations to give the town a strong united voice. Main aim is to improve social, economic and environmental well being by providing existing services more effectively, improving areas and setting a vision for the future guided by the Community Strategy.
	Independent Examination	The process by which an Independent Planning Inspector publicly examines the soundness of a DPD and any representations made against it before issuing a binding report.
	Consultees Database	A list containing details of groups, organisations and individuals to be consulted on planning policy documents. To be included on the list contact the Urban Policy Section of the Council at Bryan Hanson House (tel 01429 523280 or e-mail planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk)
	Local Authority	Organisation governing the area, e.g. the Borough Council, County Council, Town Council, Village Council.
	Local Planning Authority	The Local Authority that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. Normally the borough council or district council.
LDF	Local Development Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overarching term given to the collection of Local Development Documents which collectively will provide the local planning authority's policies for meeting the community's economic, environmental and social aims for the future of the area where this affects the development and use of land and buildings. The LDF also includes the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.
LDS	Local Development Scheme	A public statement setting out the programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents. Initially it will also identify the programme for the completion of the local plan and also which policies of the local and

	structure plan are to be saved and/or replaced.
Local Plan	A statutory development plan prepared under previous legislation, or being prepared under the transitional arrangements of the new Act. (A legal document containing all the policies and standards that will be used to determine decisions on planning applications received by the Development Control Section).
LDD Local Development Document	An individual document in the Local Development Framework. It includes Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.
Material Considerations	A matter which should be taken into account in deciding on a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.
National Planning Policy	Government policy contained within Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) and Planning Policy Statements (PPS).
Neighbourhood Consultative Forum	A non-statutory forum for discussing neighbourhood issues and needs. Members may be publicly elected or nominated by organisations represented under the constitution.
Neighbourhood Renewal	A national strategy setting out the Government's vision for narrowing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country, to reduce disadvantage.
Non Statutory	Not strictly required by written law.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Government legislation introducing a new approach to development planning.
Planning Application	An application for permission from the local planning authority to commence building work or change of use of buildings.
Planning Committee	A panel of 16 members of the Council whose role is to consider difficult or complicated planning and other applications. Normally meets every four weeks.
Planning Obligations	legally binding agreement entered into between a developer and the Council

PPG	Planning Policy Guidance	Government documents providing policy and guidance on a range of planning issues such as housing, transport, conservation etc. PPGs are currently being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.
PPS	Planning Policy Statements	Planning Policy Statements Government documents replacing PPGs and designed to separate policy from wider guidance issues.
	Policies	Legal guidance document.
	Protocol	Official procedures.
	Proposals Map	Illustrating on an Ordnance Survey base the policies and proposals of development plan documents and any 'saved' policies of the local plan.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance	Planning policy and guidance for the region issued by the Secretary of State. RPG became the Regional Spatial Strategy upon commencement of the Act.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy	Statutory regional planning policy forming part of the Development Plan and prepared by the regional planning body. The Local Development Framework must be in conformity with the RSS.
	Resident Association	A group of residents bound by a written constitution that represent resident views within a certain area.
	Saved Policies	Policies within the Local Plan and the Structure Plan that remain in force for a time period pending their replacement as necessary by development plan documents or the Regional Spatial Strategy.
	Scrutiny Forum	An advisory panel, which considers reports and carries out investigations into issues arising.
	Section 106 Agreement	legally binding agreement entered into between a developer and the Council
	Six Week Period	The statutory time period individuals and groups can make objects or support a plan.
	Soundness	In the process of examining a planning document an inspector assesses whether the document is Justified, Effective (deliverable, flexible and possible to monitor) and Consistent with national policy.
	Spatial Planning	Taking into account the economic, social and environmental implications when weighing up competing demands for land.
	Statutory	Required through written law, usually through an Act of Parliament.

	Sustainable	To maintain the vitality and strength of something over a period of time.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	Identifies and evaluates social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies in a local development document from the outset of the preparation process. It incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	Sets out the standards to be achieved in involving the community and other stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of Local Development Documents and in significant development control decisions.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	A local development document providing further detail of policies in development plan documents or of saved local plan policies. They do not have development status.
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance	Provide additional guidance expanding policies in a local plan. SPGs will remain relevant where they are linked to saved policies but will ultimately be replaced by supplementary planning documents.
	Structure Plan	A statutory development plan setting out strategic policies for environmental protection and development and providing the more detailed framework for local plans. Policies in the structure plan will be saved for a time period under the transitional arrangements of the Act.
	Third party right of appeal	A third party, a neighbour or other objector has no right to appeal.
	Transitional Arrangements	Government regulations describing the process of development plans begun before, and to be completed after, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
	Vision	A long term view, an image of how things might be in the future.
	Voluntary Sector	Non-statutory organisations controlled by people who are unpaid and usually elected.

Appendix 2

TAKING PART IN PLANNING IN HARTLEPOOL**SUMMARY OF REVISION DRAFT STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

The Government has introduced changes to the way local plans are prepared, under the new Local Development Framework. One of the main aims of the changes is to encourage more meaningful community involvement.

As part of the new system, the Council put together a draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) that was adopted in October 2009.

Government guidelines have changed and the current SCI needs updating. The draft review SCI tells you:

- how you can access information,
- when you have the opportunity to contribute ideas
- when there are opportunities to take an active part in developing proposals and options,
- when you will be consulted and can make comments on planning applications and on options and proposals for future development,
- how you will get feedback and be informed about progress and outcomes.

Community Involvement in the Local Development Framework

The Council wants to involve you throughout the plan-making process, from the early stages, giving you a chance to influence plans when it is still possible to make changes. This is essential to achieve local ownership for the plans which will shape the future of the Borough.

The methods used to consult will be tailored to engage the appropriate parts of the community at all stages where involvement is relevant and of value. The Council want to make sure that all sections of the local community have the opportunity to have their say and help shape Hartlepool. Information will be made widely available via a variety of methods, including

- paper and electronic formats,
- at local authority offices, local libraries and on our web site,
- newsletters and the local press, and
- a variety of formats to cater for special needs.

We are committed to provide feedback to those who participate in the consultation. In addition the Council will evaluate and learn from the consultation exercises, so that methods and arrangements can be changed and improved to meet your needs.

Community Involvement in Planning Applications

Under the new system, the Government and Hartlepool Borough Council are keen to see developers working with the community on development proposals before applying for planning permission. The Council is therefore encouraging developers to carry out pre-application consultation with the community on major applications which may have wide-ranging effects.

Once applications have been submitted, the Council will use a range of measures to publicise and consult on proposals and inform interested parties of the decisions reached. The measures used will be sensitive to the specific circumstances of proposals and designed to ensure that all interested parties can be informed and involved.

More Information

To view a full copy of the adopted 2006 SCI and the 2009 draft revision SCI for which we seek your opinion then follow the website links at www.hartlepool.gov.uk where a copy is available to download. Alternatively, you can inspect copies at Bryan Hanson House, Civic Centre, the Central Library and Branch Libraries. If you would like your own copy, please contact the Planning Policy Team on 01429 523532.

If you wish to receive this draft in another format, e.g. large text, Braille, spoken tape or another language, please contact the Planning Policy Team by telephone on 01429 523532 or by email to planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk.

Making Comments

Comments on the revision draft SCI should be made on the form available for this purpose. The form can be found at the locations mentioned above, be downloaded from the Hartlepool website (www.hartlepool.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy) or can be sent electronically to you (contact planningpolicy@hartlepool.gov.uk). Forms should be returned by post, fax or e-mail by 31st May 2009 by 4pm to:

Planning Policy
Department of Regeneration and Planning
Bryan Hanson House
Hanson Square
Hartlepool
TS24 7BT

Fax: 01429 523599

CABINET REPORT

9th March 2009



Report of: Head of Community Safety & Prevention

Subject: Adult Drug Treatment Plan 2009/10

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report provides information and detail on the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Adult Drug Treatment Plan 2009/10 and seeks the support of the Cabinet to the activity and performance management framework in the Plan.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report outlines the requirements to produce an annual Adult Drug Treatment Plan, the financial and performance arrangements and provides details of the priorities for 2009/10 to deliver an effective treatment service.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

Drug treatment plan is a community safety and health issue.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non-key

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet 9th March 2009

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

To support the activity and performance management framework of the Hartlepool Adult Drug Treatment Plan 2009/10

Report of: Head of Community Safety & Prevention

Subject: Adult Drug Treatment Plan 2009/10

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides information and detail on the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Adult Drug Treatment Plan for 2009/10 and seeks the support of Cabinet to the activity and performance management framework in the Plan.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 In line with the Government's 10 year drugs strategy – Drugs: Protecting Families and Communities (February 2008). The focus of local activity is to ensure fewer people use illegal substances, those that are using drugs are encouraged to lead alternative healthy lifestyles and those affected by drug misuse such as children, families and the wider community also receive support and reassurance. Strategic responses aim to:
- protect communities through robust **enforcement** action to tackle drug supply, drug related crime and anti-social behaviour;
 - **prevent** harm to children, young people and families affected by substance misuse;
 - deliver new approaches to drug **treatment** and social reintegration and
 - provide public information campaigns, **communications** and community engagement.
- 2.2 Safer Hartlepool Partnership (SHP) is able to respond to the interrelated issues of drugs, crime and community safety through a number of initiatives that include targeted programmes to deal with offenders who use drugs such as the Drug Intervention Programme (DIP) and more recently the Reduction of Reoffending Team (RoRT); with Hartlepool Primary Care Trust provide a comprehensive treatment system; increasingly joint work with Children's services to develop family support and address the Hidden Harm agenda and in conjunction with Community Safety colleagues tackle community issues often linked to drug related anti-social behaviour.

- 2.3 Finance is provided annually from the Government with a requirement to produce an Adult Treatment Plan that confirms local activity and targets around specific initiatives and key performance indicators. The Home Office Drug Directorate, the National Treatment Agency (NTA) and Government Office North East (GONE) all monitor and require regular reporting on the different aspects of the plans.

3. ADULT DRUG TREATMENT PLAN 2009/10

- 3.1 The Plan attached at **Appendix 1**, relates to adult drug treatment services only, and is informed by a detailed needs assessment. Within the needs assessment exercise conducted from October 2008 through to January 2009 there were surveys and questionnaires, consultation with over 40 service users and 15 carers, a whole system event which 80 stakeholders attended, presentations, and a Members Seminar in January 2009.
- 3.2 The Plan consists of four discrete parts or sections:
- (i) Part 1 – A strategic statement of the local drug situation, priorities for current and proposed service developments and targets.
 - (ii) Part 2 – A forecast of the growth in the number of drug users recorded in effective treatment.
 - (iii) Part 3 – Specific action planning grids detailing objectives, tasks lead agencies, timescale and finance. This grid will continue to be developed and informed by ongoing consultation.
 - (iv) Part 4 – A financial and investment profile from drug specific and mainstream budgets.
- 3.3 There has been minimal change in the local profile for drug use. The 2009/10 strategic summary in Part 1 and the needs assessment confirm that heroin continues to be the adult primary illegal drug of choice. There continues to be a slight increase in use of crack cocaine and a greater increase in the use of powdered cocaine but not at a pace that other areas have experienced. As highlighted in previous years the misuse of alcohol is of major concern with no dedicated funding and limited investment available from the Primary Care Trust to address the issue satisfactorily.
- 3.4 National estimates suggest there are over 900 problematic drug users in Hartlepool (individuals who are using heroin and/or crack cocaine) with 92% known to treatment and at the end of March 2008 78% (n=717) were effectively engaged in treatment.
- 3.5 **Part 2** of the Plan identifies targets for the national PSA delivery agreement 25 'the growth in the number of drug users in effective treatment' (this also relates to the national performance indicator 40) and

sets additional targets for growth around key priority areas for Partnership e.g. development of primary care.

- 3.6 **Part 3** – provides planning grids that detail actions and activity. The grids will continue to be developed and there are some gaps which will be completed following the receipt of formal feedback from the NTA which is expected by 27th February.
- 3.7 **Part 4** – Relates to finance with some of the detail to be confirmed at year end when elements of budget are settled. The Pooled Treatment Budget from Government has been confirmed with a 16% increase for Hartlepool on previous years allocation, the largest percentage increase of the north east Partnerships. In 2008/09 Hartlepool received £1,007,473 in 2009/10 the allocation is £1,172,110.
- 3.8 Overall Hartlepool drug treatment system is rated green and achieves the majority of its targets. The annual process includes submission of a draft plan followed by a meeting between a NTA regional panel of stakeholders and Safer Hartlepool Partnership representatives to discuss the content within the draft. This meeting took place on the 20th February and written feedback is expected by 27th February, any suggested changes to the Plan will be reported verbally to Cabinet on the 9th March. The final plan is required by the 20th March with agreement and sign off between NTA and Safer Hartlepool Partnership by 31st March 2009.
- 3.9 The priorities for the Adult Treatment Plan 2009/10 are likely to remain as follows:
- (i) To provide a comprehensive and efficient response to address the needs and issues associated with an individual's drug misuse by: improving treatment processes, introducing primary care, abstinence programmes and aftercare support such as education, training and employment initiatives.
 - (ii) To engage and provide focussed interventions for drug using offenders to reduce crime, offending and reoffending activity, through effective enforcement activity, integrated criminal justice programmes such as Drug Intervention Programme (DIP), Prolific and Priority Offender (PPO) projects and intensive supervision and targeting through the Reduction of Reoffending Team (RoRT)
 - (iii) To increase support and services to address the needs of families by the provision of dedicated parent and carers services, integration of substance misuse workers with a range of family initiatives and engage fully in Hidden Harm development related to parental substance misuse.
 - (iv) To engage and reassure communities and expand opportunities for reintegration of drug misusers by encouraging community

intelligence, ensuring effective communication, delivery of a wide range of campaigns, education and information, supporting self help groups and utilising community venues and services.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 Members are asked to receive and confirm their support to the activity and performance management framework of the Safer Hartlepool Partnership Adult Drug Treatment Plan 2009/10

Contact officer: Chris Hart - Planning and Commissioning Manager

Background Papers

National Drug Strategy, NTA Guidance for Annual Treatment Plan 2009/10, Audit and Performance detail, JCG and Substance Misuse Group Minutes and financial papers

SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP



Adult drug treatment plan 2009/10

Part 1: Strategic summary, needs assessment and key priorities

The strategic summary incorporating the findings of the needs assessment, together with local partnership ambition for effective engagement of drug users in treatment, the funding and expenditure profile, harm reduction and primary care self audits have been approved by the Partnership and represent our collective action plan.

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Signature</i>
Chair, partnership name	Chair, adult joint commissioning group

Overall direction and purpose of the partnership strategy for drug treatment

1. To provide a comprehensive and efficient response to the need and issues associated with each individual's drug misuse by:

- Improving care coordination and treatment process, including data recording and reporting.
- Providing the correct level of support and motivation throughout the treatment journey to address the feeling of stagnation and to ensure continuous movement towards the individuals goals of achieving a successful move out of treatment.
- Increasing positive outcomes and planned discharges by developing primary/shared care, extending the stimulant services, increased use of Tier 4, and abstinence programmes, and ensuring effective aftercare.
- Empowering the individual drug user and their family network to be fully involved in treatment and as appropriate provide peer education, mentoring and scrutiny of the local service model

2. To engage and provide focussed interventions for drug using offenders to reduce crime, offending and reoffending activity. This will include:

- Maintaining effective enforcement
- Integrated Criminal Justice activity
- Targeted work with those drug mis-users causing the most crime.
- Addressing the needs of those revolving in the criminal justice system and ensuring integrated packages of treatment, supervision and support appropriate to their particular needs.

3. To increase support and services to address the needs of the family by:

- Increasing dedicated services for parents, and carers building on the success of local Family Intervention Programmes and Parenting Strategy
- Further integrating drug services with other family interventions adopting a prevention and 'Think Family' approach.
- Working with lead agencies to tackle Hidden Harm and support the needs of substance misusing parents, children and young people

4. To engage and reassure communities and expand opportunities for reintegration of the drug user by:

- Awareness raising, education, information and communication
- Encouragement of Community Intelligence with feedback
- Increased opportunities to debate and tackle stereotypical images of drug mis-users
- Developing self help groups and advocates
- Increased use of community venues for outreach services and mainstreaming activity.

Likely demand for open access, harm reduction and structured drug treatment interventions.

The needs assessment and consultation has not highlighted that there is any significant group of substance misusers with unmet need however the stimulant service Cracking IT, needs to have a higher profile to increase numbers engaging and retained.

Even though the stimulant programme is delivered outside of Whitby Street there could be a perception that Hartlepool services are only opiate based which is restricting access. Additionally the process and care planning involved in addressing an individuals use of both heroin and stimulants is likely to need strengthening. The previous analysis of stimulant use will be revisited to identify an accurate level of need, the original trajectory illustrated a trend with stimulant use (cocaine mainly)

reaching same levels as opiate use by the end of 2010. With an apparent increase in use a refreshed trajectory may result in significant service remodelling or development to expand from 60 up to 300+ over the next three years with an associated financial problem.

Whitby Street provides a central hub for service delivery with no apparent access issues, Analysis of ndtms and consultation does not identify barriers in terms of age, gender, or travelling. There is support re language, culture, disability addressed by training and competencies within the services (DISC were only voluntary organisation in the north east to be awarded Investors in Diversity).

There is additional, and more successful, support mechanisms through joint work with specialist services e.g. translation and interpretation; signing; links with local advocates/agencies working with diverse communities of interest e.g. Salaam Centre, Hart Gables, SECOS. The latest NTA/Health Care Commission Audit on Diversity was also positive with Hartlepool rated good though there is more needed to encourage use of Tier 4 modalities..

The specialist services will need to continue to support at least 750, inclusive of individuals from the criminal justice system (PPO's x 40: High Crime Causers x 30, Drug Rehabilitation Requirements x 49+, DIP x 30). To compliment specialist prescribing the abstinence programme will expand to cater for 100 per annum.

There will be increased structured programmes/interventions to cater for up to 180 individuals but will continue to be based on individual need.

Primary care/shared care has begun but will need to expand to support at least 150 individuals in the system, which will free the capacity in structured services to improve effectiveness.

A review of Pharmacy services is ongoing but as an interim measure 6 venues will pilot needle exchange (potential 100+users). Over the pilot period the mobile service will continue to support its 350 clients but gradually change focus to making contact with treatment naïve and injectors delivering more community based harm minimisation programmes, at breakfast clubs, Advance etc to engage with another 100 individuals.

In addition the mobile service is being considered for delivering Hep B/Hep C vaccinations and testing. The specialist service will be responsible for ensuring that 100% of those engaged have access to the BBV services (700) with the mobile unit (or a different provider) delivering to at least 100 within the community.

There is an annual programme of training and audit for workforce development with a need to ensure GP and health staff are accessing the most up to date evidence based information and guidance. An example is the training arranged for February to raise awareness of the new harm reduction resources.

The training programme includes harm minimisation/overdose/first aid training sessions that are free and open to all. Specific courses are arranged for drug users, parents and young carers these will continue with a target of recruiting at least 30 carers or family members.

An annual calendar of awareness-raising, events and campaigns cover the town especially the target areas of Stranton, Burn Valley, Dyke House and the other hot spot areas identified through data for drug offences, drug dealing and drug treatment. This year's programme made contact with over 2000 residents. More work is planned

to strengthen community engagement, offer reassurance and increase reintegration opportunities.

The potential for the Waverley building needs to be reassessed and extended. An ideal opportunity for open access and aftercare 7 days a week, without necessarily increased investment, the facility is not fully utilised.

In addition the building has space for practical employment training and work experience to enhance the current education, basic skills training and employment initiatives connected with the LPSA targets. Over the past two years nearly 127 PDU's have benefited from the programmes and if resources are available then an additional 40+ individuals can be supported.

Due to under reporting there is not an accurate assessment of true housing need but on the basis of national estimates there could be 200 individuals in Hartlepool with differing accommodation pressures. It is a high priority to continue to address the ongoing and pressing issue which will support planned discharge rates and successful outcomes.

Joint work with Supporting People and stakeholders should see the development of two additional supported premises for drug users increasing unit total to 32. Floating and tenancy support programmes or courses will be extended and cater for 30 individuals including some initiatives specifically for those in criminal justice projects

Key findings of current needs assessment. This should be a brief summary of prevalence and penetration levels, treatment system mapping, the characteristics of met and unmet need, attrition rates and treatment outcomes. The full needs assessment report should be submitted with the adult drug treatment plan.

Glasgow estimates for Hartlepool indicate 919 Problematic Drug Users (PDU's) (those that use opiates and/or crack cocaine) between the ages of 15 – 64 years. A 'smoothed' estimate has increased this estimate to 942 and local research suggests between 1,200 and 1,500 individuals in Hartlepool are using a range of drugs.

Across the different sectors of drug use (in treatment, criminal justice/DIP, treatment naïve) the main drug of choice is heroin, with slightly more crack cocaine use by those in the criminal justice system and increasing use of cocaine.

To address the use of stimulants will require a different approach in terms of treatment but also addressing the cultural acceptance of cocaine use. Poly drug use and use of alcohol with drugs needs addressing to limit risk and protect from overdose and drug related death.

The Hartlepool profile suggests more males than females, nearly all white and the majority are within the 25 – 34 year age range, with a reduction in the estimate for the numbers between the ages of 15 – 24 years.

There is a public health concern with an estimate of approximately 565 PDU's (61%) who have previously or are currently injecting. There are however positive reports about low levels of sharing and hepatitis infection. The needle exchange service is available 24/7 and is used by 300+ with 62% of respondents to a recent survey confirming they were in treatment and another 45% not in treatment but stating they had accessed services previously.

Using NTA Bulls Eye process, Hartlepool has achieved a penetration rate of 90% (822). Tier 2 services confirm contact with another 120+ individuals through DIP, needle exchange and self help groups.

The local treatment map and performance detail confirms speedy access, positive engagement, and appropriate movement through services but very poor outcomes with only 26% exits from treatment planned. This places Hartlepool in the bottom quartile for planned discharge. This performance and the views expressed by service users that many feel stagnant confirm this is as a key area for improvement.

Establishing primary care and increased use of the abstinence project will undoubtedly unblock the system, there needs to be improved care planning and goal setting with the introduction of additional structured development programmes to assist individuals to move out of treatment.

There are extremely poor outcomes for those individual in the criminal justice system (7% planned discharges). Despite being in treatment a significant number continue their criminal activity, can fall out of treatment and are revolving in and out of treatment and the criminal justice system. The Reduction of Reoffending Team (RoRT) will provide intensive support with an independent evaluation planned to determine effectiveness.

Whitby Street provides a central hub for service delivery with no apparent access issues, Analysis of ndtms and consultation does not identify barriers in terms of age, gender, or travelling. There is support re language, culture, disability addressed by training and competencies within the services (DISC were only voluntary organisation in the north east to be awarded Investors in Diversity).

There is additional, and more successful, support mechanisms through joint work with specialist services e.g. translation and interpretation; signing; links with local advocates/agencies working with diverse communities of interest e.g. Salaam Centre, Hart Gables, SECOS. The latest NTA/Health Care Commission Audit on Diversity was also positive with Hartlepool rated good.

There is also liaison and integrated service provision from the drug centre for women and parents e.g. obstetrics and health visitors, parenting programmes, child care and play development sessions. The drug treatment services and Partnership staff are fully compliant with child protection which is regularly refreshed through training; proactive in Hidden Harm developments recently improving the assessment tools and arranging joint training with social care staff; and are integrated providing substance misuse expertise within the Family Intervention Programmes, Child Poverty agenda and 'Think Family' developments.'

Whilst the specialist prescribing service currently remains in Whitby Street all the other services deliver their interventions in homes and other community venues.

Dedicated drug workers are now based in Supported Housing, with the Probation Service and Dual Diagnosis services operate out of Whitby Street. The main base for alcohol services are at Wynyard Road and Tees Street but they link effectively and do provide alcohol interventions in the drug centre too.

Improvements to be made in relation to the impact of treatment in terms of its outcomes.

This should cover improvements in individual drug user's health and social functioning, lower public health risks from blood borne viruses and overdose, and improvements in community safety.

Valuable consultation with service users confirms the need for more efficient care coordination and motivational work as individuals do not become stable but stagnant. The development of primary care/shared care is essential to unblock the current specialist services and consideration will need to be given to some advocacy or

independent review process that is proving invaluable in a neighbouring partnership area. The PCT contract links specialist drug and alcohol services with general medical care which is already increasing opportunities for health care.

Whilst there is a comprehensive range of treatment and support options available there is limited use and demand for the abstinence programme and Tier 4 provision. Historically these services have not been available nor promoted and work is needed to encourage both staff and users to recognise these interventions within the package of care developed.

The increasing use of stimulants also requires the Cracking It programme to be expanded and reviewed in preparation for any changes in the local drug use profile.

In response to those revolving in the system an initiative to provide focussed support, programmes that challenges offending behaviour and review treatment packages was established Oct 08 (RoRT) and will continue to be reviewed and evaluated.

Although the performance information confirms access and engagement with parents is good and there is a lot of positive work in place with social care agencies the successful outcomes for parents is poor which has a significant impact, risk and pressure for children and extended family.

The introduction of alcohol services are beginning to make an impact. All the services from alcohol arrest referral through structured counselling to the specialist service are reporting high levels of dependant drinkers. Care pathways and integrated treatment for drug and alcohol use are in place but will be subject to evaluation with a view to strengthening the response. Funding from Comic Relief has enabled the appointment of two Hidden Harm alcohol workers to operate out of Whitby Street and Children's services have appointed a worker to improve the relationship and joint working between the substance misuse services and social care.

Carers have a support services and structure for involvement with the Partnership however more needs to be done to raise the profile and understand the need. There will be further investigation to be better advised on how to respond to needs of children, carers and the family unit especially with the increased potential available through the recent integration of PCT and Adult social care planning and commissioning.

Due to under reporting there is not an accurate assessment of true housing need but on the basis of national estimates there could be 200 individuals in Hartlepool with differing accommodation pressures. It is a high priority to continue to address the ongoing and pressing issue which will support planned discharge rates and successful outcomes. Joint work with Supporting People and stakeholders should see the development of two additional supported premises for drug users increasing unit total to 32. Floating and tenancy support programmes or courses will be extended and cater for 30 individuals including some initiatives specifically for those in criminal justice projects. The operation of the Supporting People Panel (previously Vulnerable Person Panel) and work with Accredited Landlords will be reviewed to ascertain how they can be better used by PDU population.

There is 24/7 drug litter service with regular analysis of incident reports that inform and target community based harm reduction campaigns and training. At the moment the hot spot areas are Stranton and Dyke House.

Safer Hartlepool Partnership affords the opportunity for strategic integration of community safety and community concerns with treatment issues. An agreed strategic priority across the Partnership is that of Community Engagement and Reassurance to encourage intelligence for enforcement action and ensure positive communication. The drug agenda will be included with arrangements for ward surgeries, literature and website, annual programmes campaigns etc.

Key priorities for 2009/10. This section should cover the key priorities for developing open access, harm reduction and structured drug treatment interventions to meet local needs during 2009/10 and beyond. This should include any key priorities linked to the government's Drug Strategy and any actions outstanding from the Healthcare Commission/NTA improvement reviews.

The current treatment model is generally performing well and will be maintained with additional focus on quality and governance reassurance through the audit and implementation of the NICE guidelines and governance requirements.

Due to the success in engaging with the majority of estimated number of PDU's it will be extremely challenging to continue to increase numbers into treatment and the strategic focus will be on ensuring positive outcomes and achieving the national planned discharge target of 80%. To achieve this target there will need to be improved care planning with SMART goal setting and increased packages of support to address the feeling of stagnation expressed by service users.

The development of primary care/shared care is essential if the overall system is to be more effective. Remodelling of services will increase structured programmes and expand the stimulant support.

Harm Minimisation initiatives include advice and information and needle exchange services from Pharmacies, with an increased programme of campaigns and community based provision including BBV testing and vaccination.

Aftercare provision will be strengthened through:-

- (i) The appointment of a Drug Coordinator within Jobcentre Plus from April 09 to increase opportunities for training and employment.
- (ii) Joint work with Supporting People and stakeholders will continue to stimulate and increase accommodation options.

In keeping with the new drug strategy and building on the success of local FIP and 'Think Family' developments there will be a continued emphasis on working effectively with family members and the family unit.

More work is planned to strengthen community engagement, offer reassurance and increase reintegration opportunities.

SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP



Adult drug treatment plan 2009/10

RevisedPart 2: Local partnership priorities for effective engagement of drug users in treatment

1. Drug users in effective treatment

	2007/08 Base line	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Problem drug users (crack and/or opiate users) recorded as being in effective drug treatment	717	4%	5.4%	6.7%

	2007/08 Base line	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
All adult drug users recorded as being in effective treatment	792	5%	3%	3%

2. Additional partnership information – primary care

Primary Care Trust (PCT)	HARTLEPOOL			
Number of primary care practices in PCT area covered by partnership	16			
	2008/09		2009/10	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Practices who are delivering primary care-based treatment within a commissioned service model	1	6.25%	4	25%

3. Local drug partnership priorities linked to drug strategy delivery

Where the partnership has identified key priorities in Part 1 in the following areas please indicate with a tick (✓) in the list below

Access	Partnership priority for 09/10	Satisfactory baseline (✓)	% change sought as local priority
Improved access to treatment – crack	✓	Develop accurate baseline	Nil
Improved access to treatment – BME	X	X	X
Improved access to treatment – parents	✓	✓	3%

Effective engagement of new clients	Partnership priority for 09/10	Satisfactory baseline (✓)	% change sought as local priority
Improved engagement – crack	✓	✓	5%
Improved engagement – BME	X	X	X
Improved engagement – parents	X	X	X
Improved engagement – criminal justice	✓	✓	4%
Improved engagement – under 25s (18+)	✓	✓	Nil

Treatment exits	Partnership priority for 09/10	Satisfactory baseline	% change sought as local priority
Improved successful treatment exits- all clients	✓	✓	9%
Improved successful treatment exits- crack	✓	✓	7%
Improved successful treatment exits- BME	X	X	X
Improved successful treatment exits- parents	✓	✓	4%
Improved successful treatment exits- criminal justice	✓	✓	17%
Improved successful treatment exits- Under 25s	✓	✓	8%

Employment	Partnership priority for 09/10
Access to treatment via Job Centre Plus referrals	
Improved employment outcomes for individuals in treatment	✓

Housing	Partnership priority for 09/10
Improved housing status – all clients	✓

Partnership name SAFER HARTLEPOOL

Adult drug treatment plan 2009/10
DRAFT Part 3: Planning grids
Awaiting NTA comment for further action planning

Planning grid 1: Commissioning a local drug treatment system

Identification of key priorities following needs assessment relating to commissioning system:

- 1. Compliance with reporting frameworks (POPPIE, ndtms and TOPs)**
- 2. Services Value for money, cost effectiveness review**
- 3. Review IT Business Continuity**
- 4. Audit and implement Clinical Guidelines NICE/Governance**
- 5. Workforce Development**

Objective 1 - Compliance with reporting frameworks (POPPIE, ndtms and TOPs)

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Check and refresh as necessary all SLA, and Protocols	April 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Training of staff	June 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Process to flag and alert submissions and returns	June 2009	AL Commissioning Team

Expected outcomes:

Accurate data. Improved planning and ability to monitor effectiveness of treatment model
Compliance and improved performance management

Objective 2 - Services audit and cost effectiveness review

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Unit cost exercise	Sept 2009	CH Commissioning

		Manager
Comparison with other areas	Nov 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Tees wide and joint contracting	Dec 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Reconfigure, negotiate or retender as appropriate	Dec 2009	CH Commissioning Manager

Expected outcomes:

Efficiency and Effectiveness improvements

Value for money to maximise available resources

Objective 3 - Review IT Business Continuity/Strategy

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Audit current equipment, activity and costs	June 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Assess future demands maintenance and renewal	Sept 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Compare software and similar packages (Regional IT Group)	Sept 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Discuss providers potential for integrated systems beyond POPPIE ie. Mi-Case and System One	Nov 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Identify resources and programme	March 2009	CH Commissioning Manager

Expected outcomes:

Effective and appropriate IT support

Risk assessment and safeguarding of data and operation

Planning grid 2: Access and engagement with the drug treatment system

Identification of key priorities following needs assessment relating to access and engagement with the drug treatment system:

- 1. Strengthen DIP engagement particularly offenders revolving around system.**
- 2. Review and improve Prison links where possible**
- 3. Improve Crack/Stimulant programmes/support**
- 4. Promotion of services and referral process particularly to primary care**
- 5. Raise awareness address reassurance agenda 6 Communication, campaigns, literature ***

Objective 1

Strengthen DIP engagement particularly offenders revolving around system review effectiveness of model and improve as appropriate

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Case studies consider needs and barriers	June 2009	CC/CH
Review treatment provided and identify alternative effective interventions as necessary	June 2009	Provider and CC/CH
Provide offender behaviour packages and responsive care package as individual need	April 2009 onwards	CC CJIT Manager
Strengthen care coordination/management and lead practitioner (cjs/treatment)	June 2009	CC CJIT Manager
Review effectiveness of model and improve as appropriate	Ongoing	CH Commissioning Manager

Expected outcomes: Reduction in drug related offending and re-offending

Positive outcomes for individual
Reduction in cjs unplanned discharges

Objective 2 Review and improve Prison links

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Confirm and raise awareness of local Prison developments and contacts	June 2009	CC -CJIT Strategic manager
Strengthen links with CARAT and community based treatment and cjs (Directories/Awareness/contact points)	June 2009	CC -CJIT Strategic manager
Analysis of positive prison engagement what worked	Aug 2009	LH DIP Data manager
Review and improve current pathway	Sept 2009	CC CJIT Strategic Manager
Develop local information pack Harm reduction info for non engagement	Aug 2009	KC/AL Commissioning Team
Develop/Potential for Family, Carer, kin prevention and harm reduction initiatives	June 2009	KC Treatment Manager

Expected outcomes:
Increased engagement with offenders released from Prison
Reduced DRDs and overdose for this group of users

Objective 3 Improve Crack/Stimulant programmes/support

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
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Service User review of programme and improvements	June 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Assertive promotion as distinct service from opiate	May 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Check pathways and practice for addressing opiate and crack use within journey	May 2009	AL Commissioning Team
Potential to enhance programme with aftercare and relapse prevention with Peer support	Sept 2009	KC Treatment Manager

Expected outcomes:

Increased numbers of crack users presenting with increased positive outcomes (Planned Discharges)

Objective 4 - Assertive Outreach in range of settings

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Assertive outreach and contact in relevant settings	June 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Improve DNA process and extend intensive support at first contact	June 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Promotion and literature	August 2009	AL Commissioning Officer
Attendance / joint working with Nxc, self help groups	Ongoing	KC Treatment Manager

Expected outcomes: Increase numbers into effective treatment

Planning grid 3: Retention in and effectiveness of the drug treatment system

Identification of key priorities following needs assessment relating to retention in and effectiveness of the drug treatment system:

1. Embed use of TOPs and agree common outcome tools
2. Consider Independent Review Panel process. Advocacy.
3. Engage Families, Carer and support networks (include Harm Reduction)
4. Service User/Carer development. Voice involvement in
5. Intensive support at first contact prior to testing and access to prescribing
6. Clinical Guidance and NICE
7. Responses to Harm Reduction self assessment

Objective 1 Embed use of TOPs and agree common outcome tools x ref Grid 1

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Guidance and instruction with IT/administrative flagging and reminders	April 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Whole system monitoring through POPPIE highlighting key worker and responsibilities	June 2009 & quarterly	KC Treatment Manager
Monitoring through Commissioning/Audit frameworks	Quarterly	CH Commissioning Manager
Training, supervision and disciplinary action if needed	Ongoing	CH Commissioning Manager

Expected outcomes: Compliance with performance framework. Improved tools for positive outcomes. Monitoring of journeys and blocks

Objective 2 – Consider Independent review process. Advocacy

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Consider operation in neighbouring partnerships	June 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Discuss/negotiate and develop protocols with providers following awareness raising	Sept 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Secure resources or secondment.	Sept 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Training of staff and service users	Sept 2009	SR Prevention Coordinator
Implement pilot and evaluate	Nov 2009	CH Commissioning Manager

Expected outcomes: Identification of barriers, to reduce 'stagnation'. Increased positive outcomes (Planned discharges)

Objective 3 – Engage families, carers and support networks (include their Harm Reduction needs)

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Integrate drug services with Family interventions 'Think Family approach	June 2009 ongoing	CH Commissioning Manager
Awareness for Families re substance misuse issues and treatment expectations	Aug 2009	KC Treatment Manager
Overdose prevention and first aid training	Ongoing	SR Prevention Coordinator

Expected outcomes: Retention. Support mechanisms. Additional motivation. HR Risks /reduced Drug Related Deaths

Planning grid 4: Outcomes, discharge and exit from the drug treatment system

Identification of key priorities following needs assessment relating to outcomes, discharge and exit from the drug treatment system:

1. Develop primary care/shared care
2. Data & TOPs record planned discharges accurately
3. Relapse prevention. Abstinence programme (Back 2 U)
4. Increased use of Tier 4
5. Reintegration & access mainstream services
6. Accommodation
7. ETE, Relationships with Jobcentre, employers. Volunteering and work placements
8. Self help services and voluntary sector

Objective 1 Develop primary care/shared care

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Short term separate chaotic and stable clinic and service delivery	May 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Pathway and support protocol promoted with primary care	May 2009/2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Les agreed and issued	May 2009	CB PCT Commissioning
Interest stimulated through GP/practice staff time out sessions and events	April 2009 ongoing	KC Treatment Manager
Transfer with initial support as appropriate	Aug 2009	KC & Provider

Expected outcomes: 'Stagnation' addressed. Progression out of specialist services

Objective 2 - Data & TOPs record planned discharges accurately Grid 1 check**Delivery Plan:**

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Separate action Plan being considered by NTA Awaiting comment	tbc	tbc

Expected outcomes:**Objective 3 Relapse prevention. Abstinence programme (Back 2 You)****Delivery Plan:**

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Assessment of effectiveness	May 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Commission and promote	June 2009	CH Commissioning Manager

Objective 4 Increased use of Tier 4**Delivery Plan:**

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
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Agree model and process with Adult Social care	May 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Confirm personnel and resources	June 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Train and raise awareness staff and users	Aug 2009	KC Treatment Manager

Expected outcomes: Additional option used within package of care as appropriate
Increased Planned Discharge rate

Objective 5 Reintegration & access mainstream services

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Awaiting NTA comments		

Expected outcomes: Sustained support and aftercare for user and families

Objective 6 Accommodation

Delivery Plan:

Actions and milestones	By when	By whom
Continue work with housing partners to improve protocols and joint working	April 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
Joint/Linked commissioning with Supporting People	April 2009 ongoing	CH Commissioning Manager
Involvement in Landlord schemes	May 2009	KC Treatment Manager

Increase floating support packages	June 2009	CH Commissioning Manager
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Expected outcomes: secure tenancies

END

SAFER HARTLEPOOL PARTNERSHIP



Adult drug treatment plan 2009/10

Part 4

Substance misuse pooled treatment budget, mainstream funding and expenditure

Published by NTA:

Table 1: Funding Source 2009/10			
		Funding 2008/09 £	Funding 2009/10 £
1.1	Substance misuse pooled treatment budget	1,007,473	1,172,110
1.2	SMPTB underspend from previous year		nil
1.3	Drug Interventions Programme main grant	623,295	609,010
1.4	Police	66,000	67,980
1.5	Primary Care Trust mainstream	653,000	700,000
1.6	Social Services	133,000	136,700
1.7	Section 31/28a funding		nil
1.8	Probation partnerships	70,000	70,000
1.9	Supporting people	60,000	80,000
1.10	Other	156,269	175,000
1.11	Other Capital grant (DIP & PCT)	198,000	nil
1.12	Total adult drug treatment and DIP funding	2,967,037	3,010,800

Name of partnership:

Date of submission:

Table 2: Expenditure Profile 2009/10

	Source of funding	Adult drug treatment pooled treatment budget	A PTB Underspend from 2008/09	B DIP	C Police	D Primary Care Trust	E Social Services	F Section 31/28a funding	G Probation partnership	H Supporting People	I Other	DH Capital	K Total funding
	Commissioned:												
1	Commissioning System	133110	0	0	0	80,000	0	0	0	0	55,640		268,750
2	Workforce Development	15000	0	2000	0	6000	0	0	0	0	0		23,000
3	User Involvement	75000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		75,000
4	Carer Involvement	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		60,000
5	Harm Reduction Strategy	184000	0	0	6,000	90,000	0	0	0	0	0		280,000
6	Non-drug treatment specific services	145000	0	24010	12000	0	67000	0	20000	80000	24000		372,010
7	Open access drug treatment services	250000	0	0	0	124000	0	0	0	0	0		374,000
8	Structured community based treatment services	250000	0	90000	0	400000	0	0	0	0	0		740,000
9	Residential and inpatient drug treatment services	60000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		60,000
10	Drug Interventions Programme	0	0	493000	49980	0	69700	0	50000	0	95360		758,040
11	Total	1172110	0	609,010	67980	700,000	136,700	0	70,000	80,000	175000	0	3,010,800

CABINET REPORT

9TH March, 2009



Report of: Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: FUTURE HOUSING INITIATIVES

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to enable Cabinet to consider the outcome of the debate on Housing at the Extraordinary Council Meeting on the 29th January, 2009.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

- 2.1 Housing is a major issue in the town and the report refers to the debate which took place at the Extraordinary Council Meeting on the 29th January 2009. It includes a copy of the Minutes of this meeting, refers to contextual documents and identifies suggested initial priorities. The report also refers to recent discussions with the Homes and Communities Agency.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

- 3.1 Housing is a major theme of the Community Strategy and is fundamental to the well-being of the town and its communities.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

- 4.1 Non key.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

- 5.1 The report is based on the debate in the Extraordinary Council Meeting and is now considered by Cabinet to endorse the way forward. The proposed Task Group will involve other partners in the process. Further reports will be made to Cabinet.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

6.1 Cabinet is requested to

- 1) Consider the approved motion of Council.
- 2) Endorse the initial actions summarised in paragraph 2.3 of this report.
- 3) Note ongoing discussions and investigations outlined in Section 3 of this report.

Report of: Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: FUTURE HOUSING INITIATIVES

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to enable Cabinet to consider the outcome of the debate on Housing at the Extraordinary Council Meeting on the 29th January, 2009.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A debate took place in an Extraordinary Council Meeting on 29th January, 2009 on Housing matters in the town and potential future initiatives. The debate took place in the light of a contextual paper provided in the Chief Executive's Report and a paper entitled the "Way Forward Community Housing – Building For the Future" prepared by the Labour Group. (Copies of these documents are in the Members Room).
- 2.2 The debate was very positive, recognising considerable progress in housing matters and significant investment, and identifying a number of potential areas for investigation and action. A copy of the Minutes of the Council meeting are attached as **Appendix 1**.
- 2.3 The agreed motion focussed on a number of actions which can be summarised as follows:-
- using the Labour Group policy as a 'blue print' for future action
 - setting up a Housing Task Group Force led by Hartlepool Borough Council and encompassing all relevant bodies; and putting the Council at the centre of new development exploring new initiatives and maximising potential resources.
 - giving higher priority to addressing empty dwellings by setting a new significantly higher local target to bring empty properties back into use and to help combat housing need, apart from the LAA.
 - enabling every resident to have their say on proposed housing development to ensure it is planned with sensitivity to every community.
- 2.4 It is suggested that the Task Force should be established including initially the Portfolio Holders for Regeneration and Liveability, Neighbourhood and Communities and Finance and Efficiency, and that a wider group be developed as appropriate.

3. **FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS**

3.1 Investigation is underway particularly into Tyneside models of direct local government involvement in affordable housing development and also into the financing of development with a contribution from prudential borrowing.

3.2 The Homes and Communities Agency has also now requested advice as to whether the Council would be interested in “direct development of social housing”. In response it has been indicated that the Council would warmly welcome the opportunity in principle to discuss this opportunity if it is agreed by Government. The importance of housing and particularly affordable housing was emphasised as a high priority of the Council. It was suggested that the Council’s involvement would be subject to discussion of a number of caveats including the following (in no particular order):-

- no requirement for establishing a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) given all the bureaucracy and micro-management that such arrangements have entailed in the past
- flexibility on rent levels and tenure
- recognition of local needs and regeneration objectives
- each scheme or group of schemes would need a business case and identified partners
- protection against right to buy at least for the financial period envisaged in the business case for schemes, to give some surety of the rental stream
- potential for Local Authorities to arrange management of the housing stock created via local Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) where local circumstances make this appropriate
- 100% Local Authority nomination rights
- a good level of social housing grant equivalent at least to past rates made available to RSLs
- flexibility to commission development of the dwellings directly via RSLs if this is appropriate in local circumstances
- flexibility to use appropriate methods of procurement such as for example fixed price design and build in view of the urgency of the situation
- clarity on standards to be applied and achieved
- opportunities to involve local communities at an early stage
- a realistic approach to the contribution from land values and recognition of the importance of these in some circumstances to wider objectives
- provisions to prevent land rich or asset rich authorities distorting the pattern of provision and there should be recognition that in some circumstances land may need to be acquired from the private sector or may require other public sector support to bring forward development (e.g. brownfield sites).

A strong interest in this potential opportunity has been emphasised with the Regional Director of the Homes and Communities Agency.

- 3.3 A number of meetings have also taken place with the Homes and Communities Agency involving the Regional Director and other officers of the Agency at both a Hartlepool and a Sub-Regional level. The response from the Agency is generally positive towards the plans coming forward in the town including Victoria Harbour, the “pipeline” of affordable housing sites, Housing Market Renewal Activity, Growth Point and special initiatives. It is apparent however that significant further prioritisation will be necessary amongst some potential schemes; that innovative and integrated regeneration schemes will increasingly be sought including the use of asset backed vehicles and recognition will need to be given to the Agency’s view that local discussions in Hartlepool are being set within wider discussions on priorities at a Sub-Regional and Regional level.

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 Cabinet is requested to
- 1) Consider the approved motion of Council.
 - 2) Endorse the initial actions summarised in paragraph 2.3 of this report.
 - 3) Note ongoing discussions and investigations outlined in Section 3 of this report.

<p style="text-align: center;">COUNCIL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">29th January 2009</p>

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool

PRESENT:-

The Chairman (Councillor C Richardson) presiding:

The Mayor, Stuart Drummond

COUNCILLORS:

Aiken	Allison	Atkinson
Barker	Brash	RW Cook
Cranney	Fleet	Fleming
Flintoff	Gibbon	Griffin
Hall	Hargreaves	Jackson
James	A Lilley	G Lilley
London	A Marshall	McKenna
Dr. Morris	Payne	Plant
Preece	Rogan	Simmons
Sutheran	Turner	Wright
Young		

Officers:

Paul Walker, Chief Executive
Peter Scott, Director of Regeneration and Planning Services
Adrienne Simock, Director of Children's Services
Dave Stubbs, Director of Neighbourhood Services
Andrew Atkin, Assistant Chief Executive
Peter Devlin, Chief Solicitor
Derek Gouldbum, Urban Policy Manager
Geoff Thompson, Head of Regeneration
Michael Ward, Chief Financial Officer
Sarah Bird and Amanda Whitaker, Democratic Services

Prior to the commencement of business, the Chairman referred to the recent deaths of former Mayor Ken McIntyre, former Leader of Council Rennie Warnes and former Mayoress Ena Lynch. Members' observed a minutes silence as a mark of respect.

112. APOLOGIES FROM ABSENT MEMBERS

Councillors Akers-Belcher, S Cook, Coward, Fenwick, Hill, Johnson, Kaiser, Laffey, Tumilty, Wistow and Worthy.

113. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST FROM MEMBERS

Councillor Allison declared a prejudicial interest and withdrew from the meeting.

114. HARTLEPOOL: HOUSING POSITION STATEMENT (JANUARY 2009)

A position statement on selected aspects of housing in Hartlepool had been circulated which provided a context to the proposed debate on the Motion which had been submitted to Council and which would be considered later in the meeting. The document highlighted the national, regional and local policy context, the current market position, recent achievements and current activities together with some of the key issues facing the Council in discharging its duties as the local housing authority.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

115. MOTIONS ON NOTICE

The following Notice of Motion had been received:-

“Housing represents one of the biggest challenges facing Hartlepool today. There are literally thousands of people in our town who live in inadequate, poor quality homes or in some cases no home at all.

Poor housing can have a devastating affect on health, especially for children; it can seriously damage local environments and communities and can contribute in a very major way to the problems of crime and antisocial behaviour. In short the current housing crisis affects us all.

There are difficult economic times ahead, but rather than using this as an excuse to do less, the Labour Group sees these difficulties as a motivation to do more to help hard pressed families in Hartlepool. Simply doing nothing or waiting for the economy to pick up are not options, they merely represent an unacceptable abrogation of responsibility. At times like this, people should be able to look to their Council and to their community leaders for more help, not less, and we are committed to that aim.

Real partnership working is needed to fulfil such an aim and this involves pooling the expertise, experience and resources of all organisations with a stake in the housing sector. Only in this way will we achieve our objectives and, as the statutorily responsible body, it must be this Council that offers the strategic leadership to bring these partners together.

6.2 Appendix 1

Therefore we call on Hartlepool Council to:

- Debate and set a more innovative and radical approach to the housing agenda in Hartlepool that focuses on the development of true partnership across all relevant organisations.
- Establish a housing task force, led by Hartlepool Council and encompassing all relevant bodies, to take this agenda forward.
- Use the Labour Group's housing policy as a blue print for future action: the policy is built on the following principles:

1) Targeting empty properties:

The scourge of empty/abandoned properties must be urgently addressed to ease the housing crisis and improve our communities. With around 1500 such properties in private ownership in the town, the problems of crime, vandalism, graffiti, anti-social behaviour and the general effect of such eyesores on the local environment are all too common in many streets of the town and we believe these wasted assets should be utilised to combat housing need.

2) Residents at the Heart of the Community:

Residents have a right to be completely involved in the design and development of new housing. This will ensure that these much needed new homes are planned with sensitivity to every community. We must be committed to ensuring that every resident can have their say, while at the same time rejecting ill-informed nimby-ism.

3) Putting the Council at the Centre of New Development:

The Council, through new and innovative thinking, must position itself at the centre of new development to bring together real partnership working that maximises all potential resources and that ensures properly planned, high quality developments, which will meet the needs of Hartlepool people, are achieved.

4) Demonstrating our true ambitions:

The culture of putting targets ahead of tenants and figures ahead of families must stop. The current LAA target for bringing empty properties back into use, which stands at a mere 15 properties a year, is pitiful and fails to reflect the ambitions of our town.

We therefore call on Hartlepool Council to set a new significantly higher local target, quite apart from the current LAA, to more accurately demonstrate our commitment to combating the housing shortage.

Signed:

6.2 Appendix 1

J Brash
R W Cook
M Fleet
S Griffin
G Hall
M James
A Marshall
C Richardson
C Simmons
G Worthy

On moving and seconding the Motion, the background and reasons for presenting the Motion to Council were outlined. During the debate the information content of the Chief Executive's report was noted and welcomed. Whilst acknowledging the considerable progress that had been achieved and the significant current and future levels of investment and activities, the following matters arising from the Motion were highlighted by Members:-

- Improved Partnership working with this Council providing the leadership to bring partners together.
- Establishment of Housing Task Force led by this Council and comprising all relevant bodies.
- Establishment of a Planning Involvement Forum and Resident Committees to ensure residents are involved in any development of new housing.
- Allocation of sites for housing and possible re-designation of sites with some concerns being expressed in terms of the possible sale of Council owned land.
- Ensuring the provision of affordable housing is balanced with need for low density housing.
- Consideration of business model adopted in a Newcastle housing initiative
- Reducing the number of empty properties in Hartlepool, seeking to address where practicable reasons why some properties become empty and links to anti-social behaviour.
- Employment opportunities in terms of apprenticeships, back to work schemes and other employment initiatives
- Limited availability of funding and problems which individuals are experiencing accessing mortgages.
- Setting higher local targets to address empty properties separate from LAA targets although the reasons for LAA targets being set at the current level were noted.

At the end of the debate, before the Motion was put to the vote, the mover of the Motion responded to the issues which had been raised during the debate and sought the Council's support of the Motion.

Motion agreed

The meeting concluded at 8pm.

C RICHARDSON
CHAIRMAN

CABINET REPORT

9 March 2009



Report of: Assistant Chief Executive

Subject: Local Area Agreement Reward Element (Local Public Service Agreement Round 2) – 33 Month Monitoring Report

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To report progress to Cabinet on the targets included in the Local Area Agreement (LAA) Reward Element, formerly known as the Local Public Service Agreement Round 2 (LPSA2) for the period up to and including 31 December 2009.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

This report details the progress made in the first 33 months of the LPSA2 period, from 1 April 2006 to 31 December 2008. The LPSA2 period ends on 31 March 2009.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

This is a national initiative with relevance to major executive functions and financial arrangements

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non-key decision

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet 9 March 2009.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Cabinet is asked to: -

- Note the position of the LAA Reward Element targets as at 31 December 2008

Report of: Assistant Chief Executive

Subject: Local Area Agreement Reward Element (Local Public Service Agreement Round 2 – 33 Month monitoring report)

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To report progress to Cabinet on the targets included in the Local Area Agreement (LAA) Reward Element, formerly known as the Local Public Service Agreement Round 2 (LPSA2) for the period up to and including 31 December 2008.

2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A total of 10 targets were included in the Reward Element part of the LAA which was agreed with Government Office North East (GONE) in February 2006. Those 10 targets consisted of 20 Performance Indicators (PIs), all of which will potentially qualify for a proportion of Performance Reward Grant upon completion of the three year period over which the Reward Element aspect of the LAA is monitored.
- 2.2 It was agreed at Cabinet on 4 February 2008 that regular monitoring reports be presented to future Cabinet meetings, detailing progress to date, together with a judgement of whether the indicator is on target to meet the overall 'stretch' target as agreed with GONE. This report details the 33 month stage of the LPSA, up to and including 31 December 2008.

3 Analysis

- 3.1 Of the 20 targets, 5 (25%) have already been achieved. Three of these (CEDFI P009 – Council Tax disabled reliefs, CEDFI P010 – Council Tax Carer Reductions & CEDFI P011 – Council Tax Severely Mentally Impaired reductions) are measured as at the 31 March 2009, so a downturn in performance could see the target being missed. However, it is considered unlikely to happen.
- 3.2 A further 8 (40%) of targets have been assessed as being on target and for 2 (RPD P037 and RPD P038 – Place Survey Indicators) a judgement can not be made at this point, due to the outcome being directly linked to the Place Survey, which is currently being conducted. The results of the Place Survey will be known early in 2009.
- 3.3 However, there are 5 targets (25%) that have been assessed as being not on target at this stage, and extremely unlikely to be achieved. All of these targets have involved close working with Partner Organisations

and whilst being unlikely to achieve the target work will continue to support their achievement. These targets can be seen in more detail in **Appendix A**.

4 PERFORMANCE REWARD GRANT

- 4.1 As previously reported there is a Performance Reward Grant (PRG) available should targets be achieved. A total potential grant of £3,065,775 is available, split equally between the ten target areas. Each target will therefore potentially qualify for £306,577.50. Where targets have more than one indicator the amount of PRG allocated to each indicator has been agreed with Government Office.
- 4.2 The amount of PRG actually awarded will depend on the amount of 'stretch' that has been achieved. If less than 60% of the stretch has been achieved then no PRG will be payable. If 60% or above has been achieved then the amount of PRG will be the equivalent percentage. For example if 75% of the stretch has been achieved then 75% of the potential PRG will be paid.
- 4.3 Based on the judgements that have been made, and the analysis shown above, the projected amount of PRG that the Council will be received is £2,043,850 (up from £2,023,411 when assessed at the 30 month stage), which may rise to £2,350,427.50 should the two 'unsure' indicators be achieved. The table below details how this figure has been calculated.

Indicator Assessment	Number of PIs		Potential PRG (Sept 08)
	Sept 08	Dec 08	
Already Achieved	4	5	£510,962.50
On Target	9	8	£1,532,887.50
Unsure	4	2	£306,577.50
Not On Target	3	5	£715,347.50
Total (Achieved or on target)	13	13	£2,043,850

5 NEXT STEPS

- 5.1 Detailed analysis of all LAA Reward Element targets will continue to be conducted on a quarterly basis for the remainder of 2008/09 and will be reported to CMT and Cabinet.

6 RECOMMENDATION

- 6.1 Cabinet is asked to: -

- Note the position of the LAA Reward Element targets as at 31 December 2008

APPENDIX A

LPSA2 – Outturn information for period up to 30 December 2007

Target 1 Reducing burglary and car crime across Hartlepool.
Lead Officer: Alison Mawson

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
RPD P029	The number of domestic burglaries	2099	3 Year cumulative	1459	Yes	50%
RPD P030	Vehicle crime (theft of and theft from a motor vehicle)	3298	3 Year cumulative	2285	Yes	50%

Target 2 Providing training and improved employment prospects.
Lead Officer: Alison Mawson

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
RPD P058	Numbers of drug users given structured work experience / employment opportunities of at least 13 weeks	127	3 Year cumulative	64	No	33.3%
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.	75	3 Year cumulative	176	Achieved	33.3%
RPD P060	Number of offenders that have gained basic skills at entry level 3, 2 and 1 and level 1 or level 2	79	3 Year cumulative	170	Achieved	33.3%

Target 3 Reduce the number of young people, who as a result of under-age drinking, commit Anti-social behaviour in Hartlepool. Lead Officer: Alison Mawson

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
RPD P037	Residents stating that "Teenagers hanging around on the streets" is a problem	61%	Place Survey 2008/09	64%	Unsure	50%
RPD P038	Residents stating that "People being drunk or rowdy in public places" is a problem	52%	Place Survey 2008/09	36%	Unsure	50%

Target 4 Reduce the incidents of local violence (common assault and wounding) in Hartlepool. Lead Officer: Alison Mawson

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
RPD P031	Number of incidents of Local Violence in Hartlepool as recorded by the Police	5300	3 Year cumulative	4112	Yes	100%

Target 5 Reduce the incidents of domestic violence in Hartlepool. Lead Officer: Sheila O'Connor

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
CSD P010	Number of repeat referrals to the police for incidences of domestic violence	1531	Final Year (2008/09)	950	Yes	50%
CSD P011	Number of perpetrators attending a perpetrator programme not re-offending within 6 months of completing the programme	45	Final Year (2008/09)	5	No	50%

Target 6 Increasing financial resources within family environments to provide improved lifestyle opportunities
Lead Officer: John Morton

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
CEDFI P009	Number of Council Tax Disabled Reliefs	268	As at 31/3/09	314	Achieved	20%
CEDFI P010	Number of Council Tax Carer Reductions	157	As at 31/3/09	171	Achieved	60%
CEDFI P011	Number of Severely Mentally Impaired (SMI) Reductions	112	As at 31/3/09	152	Achieved	20%

Target 7 Improving training and employment prospects for carers
Lead Officer: Patrick Wilson

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
RPD P056	Number of Carers completing education or training and achieving NVQ Level 2 or equivalent qualification, or higher	120	3 Year cumulative	18	No	50%
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	149	3 Year cumulative	26	No	50%

Target 8 Improving Quality of Life and preventing homelessness through secure tenancies and sustainable employment
Lead Officer: Patrick Wilson

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
RPD P046	Number of failed tenancies	183	3 Year Cumulative	125	Yes	50%
RPD P045	Employment Rate (16-24)	53.8%	Final Year (2008/09)	45%	No	50%

Target 9 To improve the health and well-being of patients referred by health practitioners via a GP referral scheme by increasing patients levels of participation in physical activities
Lead Officer: John Mennear

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
ACS P034	Number of patients completing a 10 week programme of referred activity as a result of health practitioner recommendation	1350	3 Year Cumulative	1088	Yes	40%
ACS P035	Of those completing 10 week programme, the percentage going onto mainstream activity	50% (subject to minimum of 600)	3 Year cumulative	52%	Yes	60%

Target 10 Promoting healthy life chances through the achievement of the Healthy Schools Status across Hartlepool
Lead Officer: Sandra Saint

Ref	Description	Target		Current Outturn	On Target	PRG Split
		Figure	Detail			
CSD P012	Number of schools achieving the new Healthy Schools Status	36	As at 31/8/09	31	Yes	100%