

CABINET AGENDA



Tuesday 24th January 2006

at 10:00 a.m.

in Committee Room B

MEMBERS: CABINET:

The Mayor, Stuart Drummond

Councillors Fortune, Hill, Jackson, Payne and R Waller

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 9th January, 2006 (to be circulated)

4. BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) – *Director of Children's Services*

5. KEY DECISIONS

- 5.1 Briarfields Allotment Site – *Director of Adult and Community Services*
5.2 Consultation on Community Care Eligibility Criteria – *Director of Adult and Community Services*

6. OTHER ITEMS REQUIRING DECISION

- 6.1 Annual Monitoring Report 2004/2005- *Director of Regeneration and Planning Services*
6.2 Arrangements for an Area Tourism Partnership for the Tees Valley – *Director of Regeneration and Planning Services*

7. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

7.1 None

8. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

8.1 None

9. REPORTS FROM OVERVIEW OF SCRUTINY FORUMS

9.1 None

EXEMPT ITEMS

Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraphs referred to below of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

10. EXEMPT KEY DECISIONS

10.1 None

11. OTHER EXEMPT ITEMS REQUIRING DECISION

11.1 None

CABINET

24th January 2006



Report of: Director of Children's Services

Subject: Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP)

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To consider the second draft of the Children and Young People's Plan

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

2.1 This report provides information on the process of preparation and publication of a first Children and Young People's Plan for Hartlepool, as required by the Children Act 2004. The second draft of the Plan is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

3.1 Executive to consider the report and draft Plan and refer the Plan to Children's Services Scrutiny Forum (7th February & 7th March 2006).

4. TYPE OF DECISION

4.1 The Children and Young People's Plan is part of the Budget and Policy Framework of the Council.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

5.1 As part of the Budget and Policy Framework, the Children and Young People's Plan requires the involvement of scrutiny.

5.2 A third draft of the Children and Young People's Plan will be prepared following comments from scrutiny and the outcomes of consultation. The third draft will be presented to Cabinet on 29th March 2005 and will be presented to full Council for approval on 13th April 2006.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

6.1 Members are requested to refer the second draft of the Children and Young People's Plan to Children's Services Scrutiny Forum and approve the timetable leading to consideration of the Plan by full Council.

Report to: Cabinet
Report of: Director of Children's Services
Date: 24th January 2006
Subject: Children and Young People's Plan

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To consider the second draft of the Children and Young People's Plan

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Hartlepool Borough Council has a duty, under the Children Act 2004, to prepare and publish a Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP). The CYPP is to be the overarching strategic plan for all services for the children and young people of the area. The Council has a duty to promote collaboration between itself and its main strategic partners and to consult with specified organisations and groups.
- 2.2 The preparation of Hartlepool's first Children and Young People's Plan was launched at Hartlepool's maritime Experience on 7th September 2005, attended by almost 80 people representing the Council, individual partners and partner organisations.
- 2.3 A first draft of the Children and Young People's Plan was produced in November 2005 and a first round of consultation took place from mid November until mid December 2005. The outcomes of this consultation contributed significantly to the second draft, attached to this report.

3. CONSIDERATION OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN BY ELECTED MEMBERS

- 3.1 Subject to the approval of Cabinet, it has been agreed by the Chairs of the Scrutiny Coordinating Committee and Children's Services Scrutiny Forum that this draft Plan can be considered by Children's Services Scrutiny Forum on 7th February 2006 and 7th March 2006, with the outcomes reported orally to Scrutiny Coordinating Committee on 10th March 2006. This has been agreed by the Chairs to facilitate compliance with government requirements that the Children and Young People's Plan be in place by April 2006.

- 3.2 It is intended that a second round of consultation takes place, over a four week period from 24th January until 21st February. This will allow the outcomes of consultation to be presented to Children’s Services Scrutiny Forum on 7th March 2006.
- 3.3 Following the meeting of Children’s Services Scrutiny Forum on 7th March 2006, a third draft will be prepared and presented to Cabinet on 29th March 2006. Subject to Cabinet approval, it is intended that a final draft will be presented for full Council approval on 13th April 2006.
- 3.4 Strategic partner organisations will be invited to consider and endorse the draft Plan through their own governance arrangements.

4. DECISION REQUIRED

- 4.1 Members are requested to refer the second draft of the Children and Young People’s Plan to Children’s Services Scrutiny Forum and approve the timetable leading to consideration of the Plan by full Council.

CABINET REPORT

24th January 2006

Report of: Director of Adult and Community Services

Subject: BRIARFIELDS ALLOTMENT SITE

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To place before Cabinet an update on the preferred design and costs of reinstatement of the Briarfields Allotments following further investigation of costs, as originally presented at the meeting of Cabinet on the 23rd November 2005.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report refers to the meeting held between the Briarfields Allotment Association representatives, the Portfolio Holder for Culture, Housing and Transportation and the Acting Assistant Director, Community Services.

The report provides an update on costings based upon an agreed site layout and the retention of a high quality design fit for potential as a good neighbour to any development of adjacent land for low density housing provision.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

The actions outlined by the Ombudsman were executive functions determined by Cabinet.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Key Test (ii)

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

- Cabinet 24th January 2006
- Potentially Council 16th February 2006 – potential departure from Budget and Policy Framework.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

- That Cabinet consider the approval of Briarfields allotments at an estimated cost of £75,000.
- Subject to Cabinets decision at 7.1 Cabinet will be required to seek Councils approval to add the scheme to the capital programme and to amend the approved prudential borrowing limits.

Report of: Director of Adult and Community Services

Subject: BRIARFIELDS ALLOTMENTS

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report follows the detailed submission made to Cabinet on the 23rd November 2005 which included analysis of the towns current allotment provision, views of former tenants and the cost estimates of the various re-establishment options.
- 1.2 This report provides an update on the preferred design option and the estimated costs of re-establishment of a twelve plot allotment site at Briarfields.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Members present at the Cabinet held on the 23rd November 2005 supported the view that the allotments should be re-instated in principle. It was however, acknowledged that there was no financial allocation for re-instatement and this would therefore need to be submitted to Council for consideration as a departure from the Budget and Policy Framework. Members also requested that the estimates provided in the report be re-examined to ascertain if there were any areas for reduction. In addition the Culture, Housing and Transportation Portfolio Holder proposed he meet with allotment holders to discuss in more detail the options available prior to further consideration by Cabinet.

3. DISCUSSION WITH FORMER TENANTS

- 3.1 The Portfolio Holder duly met with representatives of the Briarfields Allotments Association (BAA) to discuss the site design and options in more detail.
- 3.2 The meeting was held on the 6th December 2005 and proved useful in securing the views of the BAA representatives in terms of the detailed design preferred and discussion on estimated costs.
- 3.3 It was accepted by all concerned that any re-establishment of an allotment site must be of a high quality to avoid a detrimental affect on any long-term development option of the neighbouring site.

- 3.4 Furthermore the BAA representatives were very mindful that they did not seek to insist on elements of the design which could, by their omission, assist in reducing the cost of the overall scheme estimates. To avoid any misunderstanding it should be clarified that some of these elements relate to the internal layout, whilst other details were costings to provide site access to a standard that had not previously been present.
- 3.5 The meeting was therefore helpful on two accounts – firming up an acceptable layout and minimum acceptable physical provision which then formed a basis for an accurate cost estimate upon which to make a funding allocation.

4. DESIGN AND LAYOUT

- 4.1 I attached at **APPENDIX 1** the final layout proposal for the new Briarfields Allotment site:
- The site provides for twelve plots
 - A 2.4m high steel perimeter fence
 - Internal hedge planting to partially screen the site
 - Compacted pathways to perimeter and central alleyway
 - New water supply with 3 water taps
 - Inclusion of an integral secure compound for parking and potential lock-up container.
- 4.2 The site remains in the preferred location, in the South East corner of the site, bounded on the East by a public footpath and the South by a shelter belt of Corsican Pine trees and a public footpath.
- 4.3 The BAA have specifically stated that no access roadway is required (existing grass track will suffice), the compound surface will be left as a strimmed turf surface and that no internal plot fencing will be provided. A series of marker posts will suffice for plot demarcation and allow allotment officers / BAA tenants to determine any future incursion disputes.
- 4.4 The quality of the steel fence will remain for strength and security, however the proposed black powdercoating will be deleted. This will mean the fence appearance will be a galvanised finish which will weather to a light silver grey; no future painting to the fence is anticipated nor intended.

5. COSTS

- 5.1 The agreed design and layout details have now allowed a revised cost estimate to be determined. Discussions between the Officers preparing the scheme and the BAA representatives have clarified misunderstandings which had arisen as to the basis of the cost estimates.
- 5.2 I can now report that the current cost estimate for the site identified at **APPENDIX 1** (a large scale drawing will be available at the Cabinet Meeting) is as follows: -

Site Clearance	9,000 e
Preparation of site and layout	15,000 e
Hardworks i.e. fencing etc	30,000 e
Preliminaries @ 15%	8,000 e
Contingency @ 10%	6,200 e
Fees @ 10%	<u>6,800 e</u>
	75,000 e

- 5.3 It will be appreciated that the cost estimates will be subject to a tender process and final cost cannot be guaranteed, however the above figure does include a contingency of 10%. However it would be unsafe to make any assumption at this stage that this 12 site allotment provision could be delivered for less than £75,000.

6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 A purpose designed 12 plot allotment site at Briarfields has now been agreed in principle with the BAA representatives.
- 6.2 The design has now been re-costed and it is believed this should be capable of delivery for an estimated £75,000.
- 6.3 The existing budget does not include provision to meet the capital costs of the current proposal. Therefore if Members wish to implement the scheme the capital costs will need to be funded from prudential borrowing. As Members will be aware Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee have recently completed a review of the Council reserves. This review has confirmed that the Councils reserves are largely committed and reserves could not be used to fund this expenditure.
- 6.4 If the capital costs are to be funded from prudential borrowing the resulting revenue costs will need to be funded from within the overall budget from 2006/2007.

- 6.5 This will increase the level of savings required to balance the 2006/2007 budget. Details of the revenue costs are summarised as follows:

	<u>Capital Cost</u>	<u>Revenue Cost p.a.</u>
Provision at Briarfields	£75,000	£7,000

- 6.6 As this development is outside the Budget and Policy Framework the provision of Prudential Borrowing will require the approval of Council.
- 6.7 The implementation of this scheme via the tender process, the appointment of a successful contractor and the completion of the site work will all follow upon the outcome of a planning application for allotment re-instatement. The timescale to achieve this will mean that the allotment completion will be unlikely until early summer 2006 at the earliest.

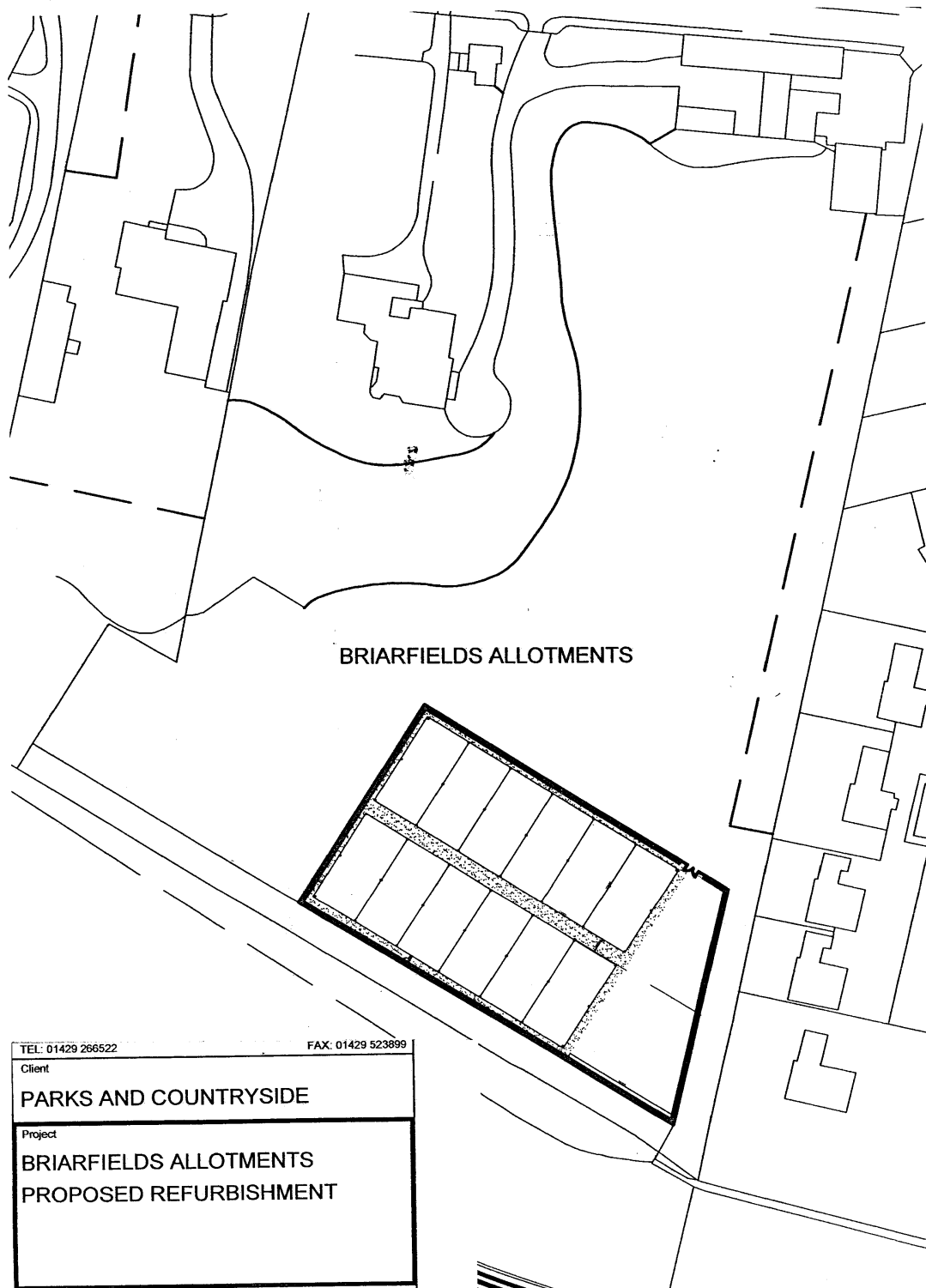
7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1 That Cabinet consider the approval of Briarfields allotments at an estimated cost of £75,000.
- 7.2 Subject to Cabinets decision at 7.1 Cabinet will be required to seek Councils approval to add the scheme to the capital programme and to amend the approved prudential borrowing limits.

Contact Officer: John Mennear, Acting Assistant Director (Community Services)

Background Papers

Cabinet Report 23rd November 2005, Briarfields Allotments



TEL: 01429 266522	FAX: 01429 523899
Client	
PARKS AND COUNTRYSIDE	
Project	
BRIARFIELDS ALLOTMENTS PROPOSED REFURBISHMENT	

<p style="text-align: center;">CABINET REPORT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">24 January 2006</p>
--



Report of: Director of Adult and Community Services

Subject: Consultation on Community Care Eligibility Criteria

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 To seek Member views on undertaking consultation on raising eligibility criteria for adult community care services.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

- 2.1 The report details the possibility of a growing budget gap for the period 2006-08 and subsequent years. Raising eligibility criteria for adult community care services may be one option Members wish to take to be able to set a balanced budget.
- 2.2 The Report details the implications of raising eligibility criteria and through case examples illustrates the likely impact of raising the current criteria – set at moderate level – to substantial level of need. The requirement to consult if Members wish to consider raising eligibility thresholds is explained. The financial and legal implications of raising eligibility criteria are detailed.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

3.1 Raising eligibility criteria from moderate to substantial would exclude significant numbers of people from provision of services such as day care, home care and the provision of some equipment to assist with daily living.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Key Decision, Test (i)

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet will make the decision

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

- 6.1 Cabinet views are sought on undertaking consultation on changing the threshold for eligibility criteria for Community Care services from moderate and above to substantial and above. .

Report of: Director of Adult and Community Services

Subject: CONSULTATION ON COMMUNITY CARE
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To seek Member views on consultation on raising eligibility criteria for adult community care services.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Detail of the Revenue Support settlement for the next two years has now been made available. Given this and other financial pressures it is clear that the next two to three years budgets look like being the most difficult the Council has had to face.
- 2.2 Nationally, the increase in Government grant for 2006/08 is, relative to the pressures facing local government, low for non-schools expenditure. The Government also appear to be looking for low Council Tax increases with capping for Councils that do not conform. In 2007-08 the Council will either have to reduce expenditure or find an additional £1.7 m to meet revenue expenditure funded from reserves. The implications on the Council's budget will be significant and will probably necessitate service reductions as well as efficiency gains in 2006-08. Raising eligibility criteria for community care services to adults may be an option Members wish to consider when considering potential efficiency savings and when setting a budget for 2007-08.
- 2.3 This report advises on the legal requirement on the Council to consult when considering changes to eligibility criteria before service reductions can be made to people with community care needs. A plan and a timetable for a consultation, which is recommended, are detailed.

3. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- 3.1 The Department of Health through the Guidance "Fair Access to Care" has determined the framework for eligibility for Community Care services. Councils should ensure that they could provide or commission services to meet eligible needs. Eligible needs can be defined relative to resources. Within a council area, individuals in similar circumstances should receive services capable of achieving broadly similar outcomes.

- 3.2 The “Fair Access to Care” guidance confirms that eligibility criteria should be reviewed annually in line with the budget cycle, taking into account resources available. It also confirms that services should be prioritised for those people in the highest risk categories. In previous years this review has been part of the Fundamental Budget Review, Zero Based Budget Review and the Budget Priorities Review. Members have determined that it would be a priority to maintain eligibility at the level set when Fair Access to Care was introduced.
- 3.3 There are four bands within the eligibility matrix prescribed by Fair Access to Care: low, moderate, substantial and critical. After consultation with people who use Community Care services, Cabinet determined at its meeting on 27 January 2003 that it could provide services to people with moderate, substantial and critical needs. People with low levels of needs do not receive Community Care services in Hartlepool, but are given advice and information about where they can access preventative services many of which are provided by the independent sector. Hartlepool’s current eligibility criteria are attached as **APPENDIX A**.

Details about the way in which the eligibility framework categorises the seriousness of the risk to independence or other consequences if needs are not addressed is appended (**APPENDIX B**). Case examples are also appended (**APPENDIX C**).

- 3.4. Nationally many Councils do not provide services at moderate levels, and indeed an increasing number have set their level at “critical”. Locally Hartlepool is the only Council to provide services at moderate levels of eligibility. Durham, Stockton, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland and Darlington already operate at substantial/critical levels of eligibility criteria.
- 3.5 Given the financial outlook a review of Hartlepool’s level of eligibility is one option that has to be considered if the Department is to contain expenditure in future years within its budget and continue to provide a satisfactory level of services to those residents in the highest categories of need. It is lawful to change eligibility criteria threshold and to change the level of service to an individual. Before such changes are made appropriate consultation must take place and every individual where change is proposed must have their needs re-assessed. The legal framework for implementing such changes is summarised in **APPENDIX D**.
- 3.6 Before making a decision whether or not to raise eligibility criteria threshold Members will want to consider views expressed through consultation and also an analysis to consider the impact of raising the eligibility criteria, both on people using services and the Department’s budget. Detail of the proposed consultation exercise is included in paragraph 4 below.
- 3.7 Raising eligibility criteria thresholds would impact on some people who currently use day services, some people who receive small packages of homecare and a significant number of people receiving appliances and adaptations.

- 3.8 It is very difficult to give other than indicative estimates of the numbers of people likely to be affected or the impact on the budget. This is partly because not all people with moderate and low levels of need would be excluded from service. Council staff should use their professional judgement and be satisfied that the needs of individuals will not deteriorate or increase, resulting in them becoming eligible for help in the near future. In such circumstances, council staff should consider whether it might be appropriate to provide support in order to prevent further decline. This judgement would be based on a view as to whether the lack of service would lead to the person requiring greater support within a relatively short time. Thus people with low and moderate levels of need would be eligible for service if the risk assessment indicates a strong possibility of deterioration to substantial or critical levels within a foreseeable and imminent time (say 3 to 6 months) and there are no other means of support available to them.
- 3.9 Accurate prediction is also made difficult because whilst current records show levels of eligibility, these, are for most people, out of date and their condition may have changed. In most cases this will be deterioration. Officers will carry out further work to more accurately predict the care and financial implications of raising eligibility criteria, and use this to inform a consultation process should Members wish such to take place.
- 3.10 Given those constraints the best indicative estimate is that some 150 people eligible for small home care packages, about 80 day care users and over a year approx 500/600 people eligible for appliances and adaptations could be affected. The estimated saving could be in the region of £200,000 in a full year. This would take some time to build up as reassessments are made and new assessments carried out under the new criteria.
- 3.11 If, following consultation, Cabinet decided to raise eligibility criteria thresholds for Community Care services from moderate and above to substantial and above, most new clients being assessed for services would receive Community Care services only if they had substantial or critical needs. Clients with moderate and low needs would be given advice and information about where they could access preventative services many of which are provided by the independent sector. Some people with moderate and low levels of need where the situation is deteriorating will be eligible for help – as indicated in paragraph 3.8 above.
- 3.12 Officers would also carry out a programme of reviews of existing clients. Those people who, following review, were found to have moderate or low needs, would stop receiving a Community Care service (for example day care or home care) and would be given advice and information about where they can access preventative services, many of which are provided by the independent sector. It is likely however that many people currently receiving services would, because they have come to rely on them, be at risk of deterioration in the short term. Where such deterioration would lead to need for services at substantial level then consideration would be given to maintaining services at moderate or low levels.

4. PROPOSED CONSULTATION PLAN

- 4.1 Government guidance indicates that although final decisions remain with councils, they should consult services users, carers and appropriate local agencies and organisations about their eligibility criteria.
- 4.2 It is proposed that all current users of non-residential community care and carers services and other stakeholders should be surveyed in writing to ascertain their views on the Council changing eligibility thresholds for Community Care services from moderate and above to substantial and above.

It is also proposed to hold a series of consultation meetings with service users and also with carers; particularly those who use day services.

- 4.3 **APPENDIX E** gives a list of proposed consultees.
- 4.4 It is proposed that consultation takes place over an 12 week period beginning in June 2006 with the results reported back to Cabinet for their consideration before making their final decisions on the level of eligibility for the financial year 2007-08.

5. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

- 5.1 Cabinet views are sought on undertaking consultation on changing the threshold for eligibility criteria for Community Care services from moderate and above to substantial and above.

APPENDIX A**HARTLEPOOL SOCIAL CARE SERVICES
ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA****FROM APRIL 2003**

All to the left of the dotted line are eligible for community care services

Key risk factors to independence	Critical	Substantial	Moderate	Low	Desired optimum outcome
Life threatening	Life is, or will be, threatened				No threat
Significant health problems	Significant health problems have developed or will develop				No problem
Choice over immediate environment	There is, or will be, little or no choice and control over vital aspects of the immediate environment	There is, or will be, only partial choice and control over the immediate environment			Acceptable choice
Abuse or neglect	Serious abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur	Abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur			No risk
Personal care or domestic routines	There is, or will be, an inability to carry out vital personal care or domestic routines	There is, or will be, an inability to carry out the majority of personal care or domestic routines	There is, or will be, an inability to carry out several personal care or domestic routines	There is, or will be, an inability to carry out one/two personal care or domestic routines	Personal care and domestic routines able to be carried out
Involvement in work, education or learning	Vital involvement in work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained	Involvement in many aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained	Involvement in several aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained	Involvement in one/two aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained	Able to be involved
Social support systems and relationships	Vital social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained	The majority of social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained	Several social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained	One/two social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained	All can be sustained
Family and social responsibilities	Vital family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken	The majority of family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken	Several family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken	One/two family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken	All can be sustained

APPENDIX B**Department of Health’s National Fair Access to Care Eligibility Framework**

The eligibility framework is graded into four bands, which describe the seriousness of the risk to independence or other consequences if needs are not addressed. The four bands together with examples of critical needs are as follows:

Critical – when

- life is, or will be, threatened; and/or
- significant health problems have developed or will develop; and/or
- there is, or will be, little or no choice and control over vital aspects of the immediate environment; and/or
- serious abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur; and/or
- there is, or will be, an inability to carry out vital personal care or domestic routines; and/or
- vital involvement in work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- vital social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- vital family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken.

People at “critical” level will show the following *presenting risk/need*

The person is in a crisis situation where life is or will be threatened or they may be at serious and immediate risk of losing independence, or at risk of substantial harm without an immediate assessment of needs.

Examples of critical need are when:

- Significant health problems have developed which without help will have a major impact on life e.g. significant risk to survival.
- Because of illness the person has little or no choice or control over vital aspects of the immediate environment; e.g. they may have to move into residential care or alternative accommodation.
- Where a carer is no longer able to do care, resulting in the person being unable to look after themselves, or undertake vital personal care tasks such as eating going to the toilet or getting in and out of bed. Without immediate help there is significant risk to survival.
- Deteriorating physical or mental illness means the person is no longer able to look after themselves, and they have no family, friends or other means of help in the short term. This would result in health, safety and independence being at immediate risk or putting the health and safety of others at risk.

- Serious abuse or neglect has or will occur immediately, or the person is at serious risk of harming themselves or others.
- A persons accommodation situation is unsafe for them and they would be at serious risk of injury if immediate help were not provided.
- Vital involvement in work, education or learning cannot be sustained which will result in the immediate loss of independence.
- Vital family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot be undertaken.

Substantial - when

- there is, or will be, only partial choice and control over the immediate environment; and/or
- abuse or neglect has occurred or will occur; and/or
- there is, or will be, an inability to carry out the majority of personal care or domestic routines; and/or
- involvement in many aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- the majority of social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- the majority of family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken.

People at “substantial” level will show the following *presenting risk/need*

The person or their carer may be finding it increasingly difficult to cope with the majority of personal care tasks and they are likely to be at significant risk of harm or loss of independence.

Examples of substantial risk/need are when:

The person is finding it increasingly difficult to look after themselves and carry out the majority of personal care tasks which will maintain independence, due to deterioration in physical or mental health. These tasks would include:

- Getting in and out of bed, dressing, washing, preparing a meal or getting to the toilet.
- The person’s carer, who normally helps with these tasks, is finding it increasingly difficult to do so or is unwilling to meet all needs in the long term.
- The person is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect or is at risk of harming themselves or others.
- The person’s environment is unsafe they are at potential risk of injury, with difficulties of access and mobility within and around your home.

Moderate - when

- there is, or will be, an inability to carry out several personal care or domestic routines; and/or
- involvement in several aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- several social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- several family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken.

People at “moderate” level will show the following *presenting risk/need*

The person or their carer may be finding it difficult to cope but there is no immediate risk of harm to health or safety, or threat of loss of independence or breakdown in the current situation in the short term.

Examples of moderate need are when:

- The person is having difficulty carrying out some personal or domestic routines such as getting about, getting to the shops, keeping themselves clean, but health and safety and independence is not at significant risk as a result of this.
- There is potential for the person’s carer, relative or friend who helps with some of these tasks becoming unable or unwilling or too stressed to continue to do so.
- The person has limited opportunities for contact with others and no involvement in outside activities and this is affecting physical or mental health.
- The person’s ability to maintain independence could be at risk in the longer term.

Low – when

- there is, or will be, an inability to carry out one or two personal care or domestic routines; and/or
- involvement in one or two aspects of work, education or learning cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- one or two social support systems and relationships cannot or will not be sustained; and/or
- one or two family and other social roles and responsibilities cannot or will not be undertaken

People at “low” level will show the following *presenting risk/need*

The person is experiencing some physical or emotional difficulties which affect quality of life but there is no risk to health and safety or independence.

Examples of low priority need are:

- They may be struggling to carry out some domestic routines such as cleaning, shopping, collecting your pension, doing your laundry or using the bath.
- They could be lonely and have few or no social contacts.
- They need some help with jobs like decorating, gardening or keeping their house tidy.
- They are struggling to manage finances and need some advice or guidance.

APPENDIX C

Case Examples

The following are illustrative case examples showing the kind of need characteristic of each level of eligibility. It may be that further information would see them change banding – the examples are illustrative and not definitive.

CRITICAL

Mr SE is aged 39 and lives at home with his parents who are both in their late seventies. He has a mild learning disability. He is also prone to anxiety and depression, and when upset can have violent outbursts that frighten his parents. For the past four years he has worked on a part-time basis at a local shop. The work gives Mr SE independence and income and has improved his self-esteem. It also gives his parents some much valued time to themselves. The shop is to close in a month's time, and Mr SE has become extremely depressed, and has more frequent outbursts at home. Recently he slapped his mother hard across the face, causing a deep cut and substantial bruising. Unless he is helped to find alternative work, his mental health problems could escalate and his parents fear that they are at risk of serious physical harm. They are also very worried about what would happen to their son should either of them, or both, die.

Mr BG is aged 42 and lives at home with his father, aged 79. Mr BG has a dual sensory impairment as a result of Usher Syndrome, a genetic condition. He was born profoundly deaf and gradually lost his vision in his twenties. He now has tunnel vision in only one eye, which is like looking through a straw, which is deteriorating. In addition, he has no intelligible speech and Usher Syndrome causes him problems with his balance. He mainly communicates by touch, using British Sign Language in a tactile form. He cannot cook for himself, relying entirely on his father for this. He has frequent falls inside and outside the home. His ability to form new relationships is limited because of restricted access to opportunities to meeting people and a lack of access to trained communication and guiding support. His father, although fit and well and very devoted to his son, finds it increasingly hard to cope. Unless Mr B and his father are helped, Mr BG could become isolated and wholly dependent. At the same time, the father may have to limit or withdraw his support leading to threats of residential care for Mr BG.

Ms KU is aged 51 and lives with her youngest daughter, aged 14. Ms KU has long-standing mental health problems, including a number of admissions to psychiatric hospital, and a mild learning disability. She has two children. She successfully brought up her first daughter (now an adult) with the help of her mother. However, her mother is now too frail to provide much help with the care of the second child, Karen, who also has a learning disability. Karen's father is allowed supervised contact with Karen, but has been separated from Ms KU since Karen was 2 years old. He has been the subject of allegations of child abuse. Karen has been on the child protection register for emotional neglect for several years, and her care is supervised by a social worker from the child and family social work team. Daily outreach support and specialist help is provided to Ms KU to help her with a variety of parenting tasks and skills. These include : maintaining a healthy diet for Karen; giving Karen advice on relationships, lifestyles and sex; maintaining appropriate discipline and making sure there is balance between homework, TV and other leisure activities; letting Karen's father into her life in a safe way; supporting Karen at school and making sure she attends; encouraging Karen to take part in safe and appropriate leisure activities; planning for Karen's adulthood; and dealing with Karen's occasionally difficult behaviour. In addition, the learning disability team fund some support for Ms KU to help her with budgeting and a number of household management tasks. The joint mental health team is also involved as and when appropriate. If this support were withdrawn, Ms KU would not be able to cope with Karen, who would be removed from her. Ms KU's own mental health would significantly worsen, and could lead to re-admission to psychiatric care.

Mr and Mrs EA are an elderly couple that live together. The woman has Alzheimer's disease and emphysema and needs access to an oxygen supply 24 hours a day. She needs constant supervision by day and night. Her husband is her main carer. He has a heart problem and arthritis of the back and knees. His sleep is being regularly disrupted and he is feeling desperate. The situation is at risk of breaking down.

Miss MD is aged 90 and lives alone. She is incontinent of urine on a daily but unpredictable basis, and also suffers from osteoporosis. She cannot bathe or wash herself and there is no-one to help her. The incontinence, and her inability to properly cleanse herself following accidents, is acutely distressing to this proud and independent individual. In addition, she has great difficulty in undertaking a range of other personal care and domestic tasks. Unless Miss MD is helped with bathing and washing significant physical ill-health could develop, and social isolation and depression are also likely.

Mr RP is a young man with severe learning difficulties and autism who has returned to live in his parental home from a residential college. He continues to present major challenges for his parents and others supporting him at home and in the wider community. His parents are no longer able to cope and there are significant risks to him and others should he remain at home with his parents.

Mr TH is a 23 year old man who lives at home with his family. He has recently been discharged from a psychiatric inpatient unit. This was his first presentation to the mental health services. His family reports that he is hearing voices telling him to harm himself.

MS FR lives alone and has moderate to severe dementia. She is disorientated in time and place. She is unable to perform any daily routines without assistance. She is unable to care for herself or to recognise danger.

SUBSTANTIAL

Mrs NA is in hospital following a fall. She is doubly incontinent and has restricted mobility. She is unable to get out of bed in the morning unaided and cannot wash or dress without assistance. She lives with her son who assists her to get around the home and takes care of all the domestic tasks. He is unable to provide the necessary personal care for her when she returns home.

Miss PT is 43 with moderate to severe learning difficulties. She is partially sighted and requires assistance in almost all aspects of daily living and personal care. Her elderly mother (Mrs AT) is her carer who in turn is frail and has poor health. Mrs AT now reluctantly realises that she can no longer cope with her daughter at home because of the associated high risks to both daughter and herself.

Mr GT has multi-infarct dementia. He lives with his wife who has a heart problem. He is very forgetful and unable to carry out most daily routines without supervision, prompting or direct assistance. He is uncooperative and antagonistic to anyone who offers to intervene. His wife is worn out and her own health is at risk.

Ms ED has had numerous admissions to a psychiatric hospital over a number of years. She needs assistance to find accommodation prior to being discharged. In addition she needs guidance and support to find activities to fill her day and occupy her time. In the past she has not welcomed support offered.

Mr F is aged 54 and Mrs F is 53. They are married and live together. They are both physically disabled with restricted mobility, and Mr F has a history of mental health problems. They have a chaotic lifestyle and, as a result, often forget to take their prescribed medication, mismanage their finances and fail to deal with bills. Between them they cannot do heavy laundry or other forms of heavy housework. They are unable to prepare cooked meals and maintain a healthy

diet. In addition, neither can climb up and down stairs, go to the local shops. They have no-one to help them with these tasks. They manage other personal care and household tasks, with limited support from each other, although it takes them considerable time and effort. Unless they are helped individually and as a couple, health problems could escalate due to the lack of cleanliness of the home, their inadequate diets and medication lapses. They are in danger of becoming isolated in the home, and of getting into debt with consequent threats to their gas, electric and water supplies. Mr F is at risk of schizophrenic episodes reoccurring.

Mr EL is aged 20, and is an undergraduate in his first year at University, the son of a single mother Always bright, his mother, a single parent, had high hopes for him. However, during the summer, after leaving school, he was involved in a crash while a passenger on a motorcycle and suffered injuries to his back and head. Following a period of intensive rehabilitation Mr EL was able to start his course. He still receives regular physiotherapy sessions, is becoming a keen squash player, and has been gaining good grades. However, his tutors at the University are becoming concerned about his disruptive behaviour during lectures and seminars, and occasional foul language. They have warned him that he may be asked to leave. The hospital consultant who oversees Mr EL's long-term recovery has advised Mr EL, and those close to him, that his disinhibited behaviour can be attributed to the head injury. The situation is not only putting a strain on Mr EL, but also on his mother who has been finding it hard to cope with supporting him and looking after his three younger brothers on her own. Both have become depressed. Mr EL is aware of his behaviour and wishes he could control himself and his immediate environment more effectively. In the short-term, unless Mr EL is helped his education could be jeopardised. In the longer-term if he is not helped to control his feelings, and others helped to understand him, he will become increasingly isolated and frustrated, with consequent risks to his mental health and that of his mother.

Mrs G is aged 81 and lives alone. She is becoming increasingly frail due to chronic arthritis and she is experiencing the early stages of Alzheimer's disease. Currently she manages most personal care tasks as her daughter, who lives nearby, comes in three times a day to help her. The daughter, however, is emigrating in two months and in the build-up to departure can only visit once a week. Without her, Mrs G probably will not be able to fully dress herself, shampoo and set her hair, or take a bath. It is unlikely that she will always remember to take her medication. She needs help to maintain a healthy diet, do heavy housework, and manage her household finances. She is unable to do the weekly shopping alone, and needs reminding to lock the house at night. If Mrs G lacks help both prior to her daughter's departure and afterwards, she could well develop more serious health problems, and her ability to live independently at home will be compromised.

MODERATE

Ms TH is aged 27 and lives with her husband and two children. She has been in a wheelchair for six months since she damaged her spine after slipping on ice outside her back door. Following the accident Ms TH has been determined to adjust quickly and maintain her parenting responsibilities. Both the children attend primary school, but since the injury Ms TH has needed help getting them to and from school. Her husband has been trying to help in the mornings and his boss has been very understanding; however, Ms TH's husband fears that he will lose his job if he keeps turning up late. To cope with this threat, Ms TH has relied on a neighbour to pick the children up after school, and while Ms H appreciates this support it also makes her feel helpless. To make matters worse, during the evening Ms TH tires quickly and is unable to help the children with their homework and get them ready for bed. Although Mr H does this happily, it further increases Ms TH's feelings of helplessness. Prior to her accident Ms TH had been working as a fitness instructor. She now gets bored and restless during the day, and would like to re-train as an IT technician. She has seen a course that she would like to go on, but she and her husband would find it difficult to pay the course fees. Unless Ms TH is helped, she may not be able to perform the parenting roles she would like to, and she may become housebound and isolated for much of the day.

Mr I is aged 36 and lives alone. He has both a learning and physical disability. His marriage broke down six months ago, and since that time he has had trouble maintaining the cleanliness of his flat. Emotionally he seems to have recovered from the upset of the break-up (this was helped by the fact that no children were involved); however, Mr I does not want to participate in his usual social activities. His friends continue to call and offer whatever support they think he will accept. Without continued support, and until he lets his friends back into his life, Mr I could struggle at home.

Mrs JW is aged 57 and lives with her husband and adult son. She had a stroke two years ago from which she made a good recovery but has been left with some disability. Her condition is predicted to remain stable for the foreseeable future. She can manage most personal care tasks reasonably well but has some difficulty in looking after the home and getting out and about. Because of adaptations to the home Mrs JW can move relatively freely inside. Her husband and son provide considerable emotional support but because of the nature of their jobs find it difficult to help Ms JW with practical tasks until the evening. Unless Ms JW is helped during the day, she will spend increasingly long hours indoors thereby threatening her mobility and increasing her sense of isolation. Not being able to do some aspects of housework could affect her morale as she values her role of home-maker highly. She would like to get involved with voluntary work locally, and with some support might be able to manage part-time employment, but does not know whom to approach about this.

Mrs PK is aged 77 and lives alone. Since a hip operation a year ago, her mobility has been restricted. She cannot do heavy housework and lacks the confidence to go out of doors to the local shops. Since her husband died five years ago, she becomes agitated when it comes to dealing with her bills and household repairs. Her sister, who lives 20 miles away helps occasionally with these tasks, but her availability is limited by distance and her own family commitments. Otherwise, Mrs PK manages other daily routines adequately. Without help in the home and with the shopping, Mrs PK's independence is threatened to a degree. Her sister thinks that weekly help with housework and some confidence building could go a long way to putting things right.

Ms LB is in her 40s. She has a mild learning disability and recurrent mental health problems (mainly depression). She has tended in the past to get herself into a deep financial crisis when not being supported and to become more severely depressed. She also becomes very vulnerable through making false accusations to the Police about other people around her. Support that focuses on helping her to manage her finances, delivered by staff in a peripatetic team, is likely to enable her to manage the stresses and demands of day to day living in the community.

Mr MM is in his late 40s. He has a mild learning disability. He is a Council tenant and has little contact with family members who can support him. He finds it difficult to know who he can trust and sometimes makes friends with people who exploit him. He struggles with managing his money, and can get into a financial mess without appropriate support. He can manage for a time without support, but is at a high risk of slipping back into financial crisis and inappropriate relationships without appropriate support.

Mrs SY lives alone. She has been depressed for many years. Treatment from the Primary Care Services has made very little difference. She lacks motivation, rarely goes out and neglects herself. She needs specialist input and other services to continue to live independently.

LOW

Mr OS is aged 22 and lives by himself. He has Asperger's syndrome. He has a good job with a local accountancy firm. He leads a quiet social life and can be a loner. Problems have surfaced in recent weeks following a bitter argument with his one close friend. As a result Mr OS has severed that relationship. Since the argument, Mr OS's performance at work and has been adversely affected and his social life is more limited than ever. Unless he is helped, and/or the friendship is repaired, Mr OS could face an uncertain time.

Mr MP is aged 57 and lives alone. He is partially sighted and has a mild physical disability. He cannot easily do his own laundry on a regular basis, and is embarrassed to let his adult daughter, who lives a few streets away, help him. There is no-one else to help him. Otherwise he manages most other personal care and domestic tasks adequately,

often with his daughter's help. Unless he is helped, or he finds a way to get his laundry done every week, Mr MP may have to wear less clean clothes and sleep between less clean sheets than he would like.

Mrs IQ is aged 66 and lives with her husband. She is physically disabled. She cannot take a bath, although she can give herself an overall wash and her husband can help her get into the shower. She can manage all other personal care and domestic tasks, sometimes with the help of her husband and other family members. Unless Mrs IQ is helped, she will have to forego taking regular baths. Her hygiene and health are not at risk.

Miss WL lives alone, has poor mobility and is unable wash her hair, apply makeup, access the garden, go shopping or clean the house.

Mrs T is a 56 year old woman who has been recently bereaved. She is depressed, low in mood and lonely. She is able to carry out daily routines and is not at risk.

APPENDIX D

Summary of the Legal Framework Covering Changes to Eligibility Criteria

Section 47 of the NHS and Community Care Act 1990 requires the Council to assess the care needs of any person who may need community care services and decide in light of the assessment whether to provide such services to that person. The Council can take into account its eligibility criteria for the services and these criteria can be adjusted to take account of the Council's financial position. A service cannot be withdrawn without a reassessment (*R v Gloucestershire Council ex parte Barry* [1997]) but the Council can decide not to provide a service to meet an established need provided it exercises its discretion lawfully (*R v Berkshire CC ex parte Parker*).

The High Court has held (*R -v- Birmingham City Council ex parte Killigrew*) that a reassessment of a client's needs leading to a reduction in the level of care being provided would only be lawful if:

- (i) a careful assessment is made which enables the assessor to justify, in relation to the client's current condition and circumstances, a finding that there is a reduced level of need;
- (ii) there is an up-to-date assessment of a client's medical condition where this is relevant;
- (iii) there has been consultation with any carers of the client.

In addition, the House of Lords held in *R-v- Gloucestershire City Council ex parte Barry* that a level of service could also be reduced or withdrawn as a consequence of reassessment following a revision of the Authority's eligibility criteria.

The Council is required to act in accordance with the "Fair Access to Care Services" Guidance issued by the Department of Health in 2002 when reviewing and revising its eligibility criteria. That Guidance states that Councils should review their eligibility criteria in line with their usual budget cycles and that they should consult service users, carers and appropriate local agencies and organisations about those criteria.

The Guidance also provides that "Councils should ensure that ... within a Council's area, individuals in similar circumstances receive services capable of achieving broadly similar outcomes. The most appropriate and cost – effective help should be determined by matching services to eligible needs".

The Court of Appeal has held that "to be proper, consultation must be undertaken at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage, it must include sufficient reasons for particular proposals to allow those consulted to give intelligent consideration and intelligent response, adequate time must be given for this purpose and the product of consultation must be conscientiously taken into account when the ultimate decision is taken."

APPENDIX E

PROPOSED LIST OF CONSULTEES & STAKEHOLDERS

Changes in eligibility for Community Care Services

- 1 Everyone who receives a non-residential Community Care Service.
- 2 Carers of people who receive a non-residential Community Care Service.
- 3 Organisations representing Older People, People with Disabilities and people who use mental health services
- 4 Partnership Boards (LSP Health and Care Strategy Group, Valuing People Board) and Planning and Implementation Groups
- 5 Advocacy and advice organisations
- 6 The Hartlepool Equality Forum
- 7 Independent providers of all home care and preventative services who have contracts or Service Level Agreements with the Council
- 8 Health organisations and health professionals – Hartlepool PCT; North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust; Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust

<p style="text-align: center;">CABINET REPORT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">24th January 2006</p>



Report of: The Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2004/2005

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek endorsement of the Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

One of the documents to be produced under the new planning system established by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act is the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR reviews progress made on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (the programme for the preparation of planning documents) and assesses the effectiveness of current planning policies.

The Annual Monitoring Report for 2004/2005 was submitted to the Government Office at the end of December 2005 and will be placed on the Council's website at 'www.hartlepool.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy'.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

The Annual Monitoring Report is part of the Local Development Framework under the new planning system and thus forms part of the Budget and Policy Framework.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non-key decision

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet 24th July 2006

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Endorsement of the Annual Monitoring Report 2004/2005.

Report of: The Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2004/2005

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1. To seek endorsement of the Annual Monitoring Report 2004/2005.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a new planning system to replace the system of Structure Plans and Local Plans. In summary, the new planning system envisages at the local level a portfolio of planning documents to replace the Local Plan and at the strategic level the Regional Spatial Strategy to replace the structure plan.

2.2. The Act also requires that the Council prepares a number of other documents including:

- a Local Development Scheme (LDS) setting out the programme for the preparation of policy documents (to be known as 'local development documents') – this was approved by the Government Office for the North East in March 2005 as reported to the Cabinet meeting of 18th April 2005;
- 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 considered at the Cabinet meeting of 9th December 2005 and subsequently approved by the Council for submission to the Secretary of State; and
- an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) assessing the progress of plan preparation work against the key milestones identified in the LDS and also the effectiveness of current planning policies.

2.3. This report is concerned with the last of these documents - the Annual Monitoring Report.

3. THE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

3.1. The new planning legislation requires that local authorities submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the local Government Office by the end of each calendar year. The period to be covered in the report is the previous financial year (April to March). As the planning legislation was not enacted until the end of September 2004, technically the first monitoring report need

only cover the period October 2004 to April 2005, although local authorities can cover the whole year 2004/2005 if they wish.

- 3.2. The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report, as laid down in the legislation and in government regulations is twofold:
- to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, and
 - to assess the effectiveness of current planning policies.
- 3.3. A copy of the first Annual Monitoring Report as submitted to the Government Office is attached as Appendix 1.

4. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 4.1. Although the Annual Monitoring Report is statutorily required only to review progress over the period 2004/05, it is appropriate and more meaningful to extend the period of review as the Local Development Scheme (LDS) only became effective from April 2005 and one of the main aims of the monitoring process is to highlight any failure to meet targets that would lead to a need to reassess the plan preparation process and to publish a review of the scheme.
- 4.2. Target dates in the LDS relating to the main stages of preparation of the Hartlepool Local Plan and the Statement of Community Involvement up to the end of 2005 have been met.
- 4.3. However, the Annual Monitoring Report highlights that there will be a need to review the LDS to
- amend the programme for the preparation of the Hartlepool Local Plan owing to the need to publish further proposed modifications to the plan;
 - correct an error relating to the timetable for the production of the supplementary planning document on Planning Obligations; and
 - incorporate a timetable for the preparation of a Waste and Minerals Development Framework to be prepared jointly with the other Tees Valley authorities.

5. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT PLANNING POLICIES

- 5.1. Government regulations require that the policies to be assessed in the Annual Monitoring Report should initially be those identified as 'saved' policies in the LDS – ie. the policies of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan. The regulations further require that the AMR identifies those policies not being implemented, give the reasons for this and sets out the steps, if any, to secure their implementation.

- 5.2. Although prepared over 12 years ago, the assessment carried out in the Annual Monitoring Report found that most of the 1994 Local Plan's policies remain robust and are still effective in both development control and in the economic, social and environmental development of the Borough. Evidently, some policies are no longer relevant as developments proposed in them have been carried out. Further, government policy advice has been amended in many areas since 1994 and new local issues have arisen (such as housing market failure and the opportunity for the regeneration of the Victoria Harbour area) which require to be addressed by updated or new policies. The new Local Plan will address these shortcomings.
- 5.3. In assessing the policies, government guidance suggests that the first AMR should establish data on a range of indicators, as far as practicable, that will be needed to monitor policies. As the 1994 Local Plan will be replaced this year by the new Local Plan, only a limited number of output indicators have been established in the AMR, and no targets have been set. However, further output indicators and targets will be set in next year's report in relation to the new Local Plan's policies.

6. OFFICER ADVICE

- 6.1. That the Annual Monitoring Report 2004/05 as submitted to the government office be endorsed.

Annual Monitoring Report

2004/2005



December 2005

PREFACE

New government legislation requires every local planning authority to prepare an annual monitoring report (AMR) for submission to the Secretary of State by the end of December each year. The period covered by the annual monitoring report should be the previous year 1st April to 31st March.

Specifically, the annual monitoring report should assess:

- i. the implementation of the local development scheme (LDS) which sets out the Council's programme for the preparation of documents relating to forward planning;
- ii. the extent to which policies in current planning documents are being achieved.

This is the first annual monitoring report to be prepared for Hartlepool under the new legislation and it generally covers the period 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005, although account is taken as necessary of relevant developments both before and after this period.

The report is set out as follows:

- Executive summary of the main findings,
- Introduction setting the context for the report,
- Progress on the implementation of the local development scheme,
- The key characteristics of Hartlepool and the problems and challenges faced, and
- Assessment of current planning policies in the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first annual monitoring report prepared by Hartlepool Borough Council under the new planning legislation and generally relates to the period 2004/05. It reviews the progress made on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and generally assesses the effectiveness of planning policies and the extent to which they are being implemented.

(A) Implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS):

The milestones set out in the LDS relating to key stages in the preparation of the new Hartlepool Local Plan and the Statement of Community Involvement in 2005 have been met.

The LDS will need to be reviewed to take account of:

- the need for further proposed modifications to the Local Plan which will delay its adoption;
- the error relating to the timetable for the preparation of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document; and
- the decision to prepare a Joint Waste and Minerals Local Development Framework.

(B) Assessment of planning policies

The planning policies assessed are those of the current Hartlepool Local Plan adopted in 1994, although these policies are to be replaced by those of the new Hartlepool Local Plan during 2006.

The assessment does not cover every individual policy in detail – this was in any event done as part of the preparation process for the new Local Plan.

Although adopted eleven years ago, many of the policies of the 1994 Local Plan remain relevant, although some require to be amended to take account of completed developments, revised national guidance and new local priorities.

Amongst the 1994 Local Plan policies remaining particularly effective are the following:

- the general principles policy setting out the main criteria to be considered in the determination of all planning applications
- policies identifying of a range of industrial sites - these enable and facilitate new and diverse employment opportunities;
- policies encouraging developments at the main tourist destinations – these enable the further expansion of the tourism economy;
- policies supporting the development of the network of cycleways;
- policies defining limits to development around the main urban area and the villages which have successfully prevented the spread of inappropriate development in the open countryside;
- the policy and associated supplementary note setting out guidance for the design of residential extensions; and

- policies concerned with the protection and enhancement of the built environment and of important nature conservation sites.

Some policies of the 1994 Local Plan remain relevant in principle, but require updating. These relate to, for example:

- housing allocations – further sites are required to meet the strategic requirement and to continue to improve the housing offer;
- car parking standards - new national standards have to be reflected in the policy and associated supplementary note.

Policies of the 1994 Local Plan no longer relevant are En11 (Refurbishment of local shopping parades), Se1 (Sewage Treatment Works), Se10 (Community / sports centre), Se11 (Branch Library), and Tr10 (Bus-only link). These will not be carried forward to the new Local Plan.

New planning policies are required (and indeed will be included in the new Local Plan) to address new issues arising since the 1994 Local Plan was prepared, including housing market failure, the regeneration of Victoria Harbour and renewable energy. In addition, greater emphasis needs to be given to priority for brownfield development.

In conclusion, the annual monitoring report finds that most of the 1994 Local Plan policies remain robust and are an effective tool in both development control and in the economic, social and environmental development of the Borough.

1 INTRODUCTION

New Planning Legislation

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new system of development planning. In the future new types of planning document will be prepared and incorporated into a Local Development Framework (LDF). These documents will be known as Local Development Documents (LDDs). The Local Development Documents will set out the spatial planning strategy for the Hartlepool area¹ and progressively replace the Hartlepool Local Plan and associated supplementary planning guidance. Hartlepool Borough Council's programme for preparing documents under the new planning system, (and for completing the new Hartlepool Local Plan currently in the final stages of preparation), are set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS)².
- 1.2 The Local Development Framework will also comprise other related documents. These are:
- The Local Development Scheme referred to above,
 - The Statement of Community Involvement setting out how the Council will involve residents and other interested persons and bodies in the preparation and revision of new planning documents and in the consideration of major planning applications, and
 - The Annual Monitoring Report assessing the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being achieved.

The Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.3 Local planning authorities are required³ to examine certain matters in their annual monitoring reports. Additional government policy and advice is set out in PPS12 (Local Development Frameworks) and the ODPM publication 'Annual Monitoring Reports: A Good Practice Guide'.
- 1.4 The key tasks for annual monitoring reports are as follows:
- a) Review actual progress in terms of the preparation of documents specified in the Local Development Scheme against the timetable and milestones set out in the Scheme, identifying if any are behind timetable together with the reasons, and setting out a timetable for revising the scheme (see Section 2).
 - b) Assess the extent to which planning policies are being implemented – these will ultimately be the policies included in local development

¹ For further information on the new planning system see Section 2 of the Hartlepool Local Development Scheme (March 2005).

² The Local Development Scheme can be viewed on Hartlepool Council's website (www.hartlepool.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy).

³ Under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and Regulation 48 of Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

documents, but initially will be what are termed 'saved' policies' from adopted local plans.

In terms of assessing the implementation of such policies, the annual monitoring report should:

- where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out the steps to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented, or identify whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
- identify whether policies need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended;
- identify any policies that need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy; and
- set out whether any policies are to be amended or replaced.

1.4 In order to properly assess the effectiveness of planning policies, it is important to set out the social, economic and environmental context within which the policies have been formulated, the problems and issues they are intended to tackle, and the opportunities of which advantage can be taken to resolve such problems and issues. Section 3 of the annual monitoring report therefore gives consideration to the key characteristics of Hartlepool and the problems and challenges to be addressed.

1.5 Section 4 of this report then gives detailed consideration to the assessment of planning policies. However, the requirements of government regulations, make it necessary to focus on the implementation of those policies contained within the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan, rather than on those of the emerging new local plan, which is reaching the final stages of its preparation. The policies of the 1994 Local Plan are identified in the Local Development Scheme as 'saved' policies.

Methodology for Assessing Policies

1.6 Government regulations require that annual monitoring reports identify policies that are not being implemented, give the reasons for this and the steps, if any, to secure their implementation. However, as noted above, the policies to be assessed in the Annual Monitoring Report should be those policies which are 'saved' from currently adopted plans. This first annual monitoring report must therefore assess the policies of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan although they are to be replaced by those of the new Local Plan early in 2006. Thus Section 4 of this report gives only a brief resume of those policies not being implemented.

1.7 In assessing the effectiveness of policies, government guidance suggests that the first Annual Monitoring Report should establish data on a range of indicators, as far as practicable, that will be needed to monitor policies. Certain indicators (referred to as '**core output indicators**') have been established by central government and must be monitored by all local planning authorities. This includes the preparation of a housing trajectory illustrating past and likely future housing completions against the requirements set out in strategic planning documents (currently the Tees Valley Structure Plan, but

ultimately the Regional Spatial Strategy). Other indicators (**'local output indicators'**) should be developed to ensure robust assessment of policy implementation relevant to the specific circumstances of the area and reflecting the availability of existing data sources.

- 1.8 As the policies in the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan are to be replaced prior to the preparation of the next annual monitoring report it is considered appropriate to establish only a limited number of local output indicators in this first report based on the 'core' output indicators developed at national level and some objectives of the 1994 Local Plan which are also relevant to the new Local Plan. Further local output indicators related to additional objectives in the emerging new Local Plan will be established in next year's Annual Monitoring Report which will be monitoring the effectiveness of that plan's policies.
- 1.9 It is not considered appropriate to set targets in this first monitoring report as the 'saved' policies being monitored will have been superseded by the policies of the new local plan by the time the next annual report is produced. Rather the assessment of the 1994 policies set out in section 4 below will concentrate on establishing a baseline position for the first group of output indicators used in this report from which trends can be established in future reports.
- 1.10 Although the policies of the 1994 plan are to be replaced during 2006, this annual monitoring report concludes with a brief analysis of the implementation of the policies over the year 2004/05, identifying those not used or no longer relevant.

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HARTLEPOOL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

2.1 The Hartlepool Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out a rolling programme for the preparation of documents relating to forward planning in Hartlepool. It is specifically concerned with documents being prepared over the next three years or so, but also highlights those which are likely to be prepared beyond the next three years. The first LDS for Hartlepool was prepared in March 2005 and came into effect on 15th April 2005.

2.2 Five documents are highlighted in the LDS. These are listed below with the timetables for the main stages of their preparation (as set out in Tables 1 to 5 of the LDS):

(i) Hartlepool Local Plan:

Consultation on Issues	January – March 1999
First Deposit Plan published	March 2001
Revised Deposit Plan published	October 2003
Public Local Inquiry	June / July 2004
Inspector's Report received	January 2005
Proposed Modifications published	September 2005
Plan adopted	January 2006

(ii) Statement of Community Involvement

Commencement	December 2004
Consultation on Draft SCI	July – September 2005
Submission of Final SCI	January 2006
Consultation on Submitted SCI	January – February 2006
Pre-examination meeting (if required)	May 2006
Commencement of Public Examination	July 2006
Receipt of Inspector's Report	September 2006

(iii) Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)

Commencement	September 2006
Consultation on Issues & Options	October – December 2007
Consultation on Preferred Options	May – June 2008
Submission to Secretary of State	December 2008
Consultation on Submitted DPD	December 2008 – January 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting	May 2009
Commencement of Public Examination	July 2009
Receipt of Inspector's Report	January 2010
Adoption of DPD	April 2010

(iv) Housing Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD)

Commencement	September 2007
Consultation on Issues & Options	October – December 2008
Consultation on Preferred Options	April - May 2009
Submission to Secretary of State	November 2009
Consultation on Submitted DPD	November - December 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting	May 2010
Commencement of Public Examination	July 2010
Receipt of Inspector's Report	January 2011
Adoption of DPD	April 2011

(v) Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Commencement	July 2005
Consultation on Draft SPD	January – March 2006
Adoption of SPD	July 2006

- 2.3 The implementation of the LDS is assessed in terms of the extent to which the targets and key dates (milestones) for the preparation of planning documents have been met.
- 2.4 Although this Annual Monitoring Report is statutorily required only to review progress over the period 2004/05, it is appropriate and more meaningful to extend the review to cover the period since 1st April 2005 for two main reasons:
- As the LDS was prepared in March 2005, it covers the programme for plan / document preparation for three years from that date. Thus there are no key milestones relating to the review period 2004/2005, other than events that had already happened in relation to the review of the Hartlepool Local Plan and the commencement of initial preparatory work on the Statement of Community Involvement;
 - One of the aims of monitoring the implementation of the LDS is to highlight any failures to meet its targets and key milestones leading to a need to re-assess the programme and publish a review of the scheme.

Progress in Implementation of the LDS to December 2005

- 2.5 The Local Development Scheme sets out in its Tables 1 to 5 the programme for the preparation of five Local Plan / Local Development Documents, summarised in paragraph 2.2 above. These tables identify that there are two documents (Hartlepool Local Plan and Statement of Community Involvement) programmed to reach key stages in their preparation during the period April to December 2005. Table 5 also identified that work on the preparation of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) would start in July 2005, but this does not accord with diagram 2 of the LDS which programmes the start of this SPD for July 2006.
- 2.6 The table below sets out key milestones for the period under consideration and identifies whether these have been met:

Document	Key Milestone	Key Dates	Actual Progress	Milestone Achieved
Hartlepool Local Plan	Publication of Proposed Modifications	September 2005	Proposed Modifications published on 30 th September 2005	Yes
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Formal consultation on Draft SCI	July 2005	Draft SCI published for consultation on 29 th July 2005	Yes
Planning Obligations SPD	Commencement	July 2005 (Table 5) or July 2006 (Diagram 2)	Some preliminary work was commenced in November 2005	No N/A

Future Progress

- 2.7 **Hartlepool Local Plan:** 16 objections were received to the Proposed Modifications to the Hartlepool Local Plan or to the fact that the Council had not accepted the recommendations of the Inspector. These were considered by

the Borough Council in December 2005, and additional amendments (“Proposed Further Modifications”) will need to be publicised in response to some of these. This being the case, it will not be possible to adopt the plan in January 2006, being the target date set in the LDS.

- 2.8 **Statement of Community Involvement:** It is currently anticipated that the next milestone in the preparation of this document – the submission of the final Statement of Community Involvement to the Secretary of State in January 2006 will be met.
- 2.9 **Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):** As noted in paragraph 2.5 above, Table 5 of the LDS programmes the preparation of this document with a commencement in July 2005 whilst Diagram 2 of the Scheme, which provides an overview of the timetable for the production of planning documents covering the three years or so to April 2008, identifies that work is to start on preparation in July 2006. This error will be corrected in a review of the Local Development Scheme and a new timetable will be set out reflecting progress to date and anticipated future progress on the document.
- 2.10 **Tees Valley Joint Waste and Minerals Local Development Framework (LDF):** As noted in the current LDS, consideration was being given to the preparation of a joint development plan document (DPD) on minerals and waste. A timetable for the preparation of a core strategy and a site allocations DPD on waste and minerals has now been agreed by the five Borough Councils of the Tees Valley and the Joint Strategy Unit. The timetable for the preparation of these documents will be set out in a review of the LDS.

Review of the Hartlepool Local Development Plan Scheme

- 2.11 The Local Development Scheme will therefore need to be reviewed to take account of the matters referred to above. The timetable for the preparation of the Joint Minerals and Waste LDF will need to be agreed with the Planning Inspectorate and it is therefore expected that a revised scheme will be approved by the Council’s Cabinet in February for submission to the Government Office in March.

Conclusions

1. The key milestones for the preparation of the Local Plan / Local Development Documents set out in the Local Development Scheme and relating to the period from the publication of the scheme to the end of 2005 have been met.
2. The Local Development Scheme will need to be reviewed to reflect the need to publish Proposed Further Modifications to the Hartlepool Local Plan, to set out a corrected timetable for the preparation of the Planning Obligations SPD and to incorporate the agreed programme for the preparation of the Tees Valley Joint Waste and Minerals Local Development Framework.

3 HARTLEPOOL – ITS KEY CHARACTERISTICS AND THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED

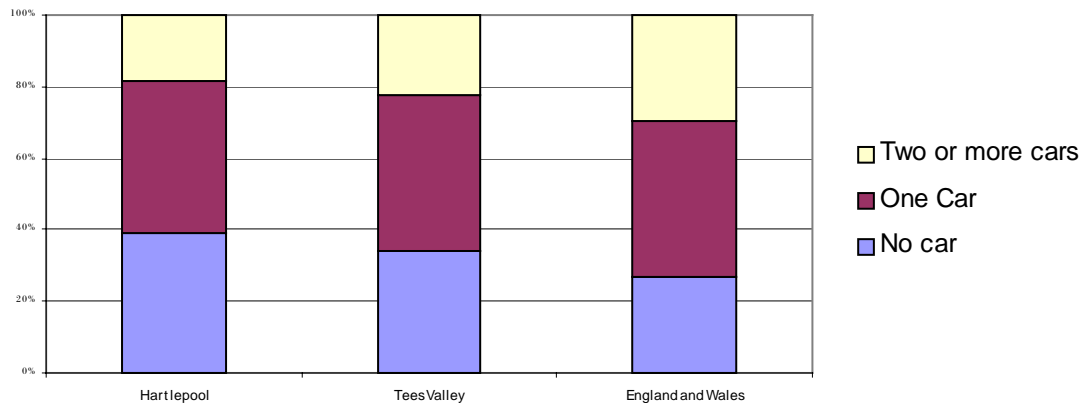
- 3.1 This section of the Annual Monitoring Report sets out the wider social, economic and environmental background of Hartlepool and the related issues, opportunities and challenges facing the Borough. It concludes with a SWOT analysis setting out the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats relating to the future development of Hartlepool.
- 3.2 The key contextual indicators used in the text of this section of the annual monitoring report to describe the wider characteristics of the town will provide the baseline for the analysis of trends, as these become apparent, and for assessing, in future annual monitoring reports, the potential impact future planning policies may have had on these trends. Many of the contextual indicators are related to priority aims of the Hartlepool Community Strategy in so far as they relate to spatial planning.
- 3.3 Hartlepool has a long history, the first recorded settlement being centred around the Saxon Monastery founded in 640AD. Its first charter was issued in 1145. The town as it is today has grown around the natural haven which became its commercial port and from which its heavy industrial base developed.
- 3.4 Today, the Borough of Hartlepool is an integral part of the Tees Valley city region. It covers an area of about 9400 hectares (over 36 square miles). It is bounded to the east by the North Sea and encompasses the main urban area of the town of Hartlepool and a rural hinterland containing the five villages of Hart, Elwick, Dalton Piercy, Newton Bewley and Greatham. The main urban area of Hartlepool is a compact sustainable settlement with many of the needs of the residents in terms of housing, employment, shopping and leisure being able to be met within the town. The Durham Coast railway line between Sunderland and Middlesbrough runs through the centre of the town, whilst the A19 trunk road runs north/south through the western rural part of the Borough and is readily accessed via the A689 and the A179 roads which originate in the town centre.
- 3.5 The population of Hartlepool declined steadily in the later decades of the 1900s from 99,200 (1971 Census) to about 90,100 (2001 Census as adjusted) but more recently has levelled out as the out-migration flows have decreased. Hartlepool thus currently has a population of about 90,100 (2004 mid year estimates), of which only 1.2% were from ethnic minority groups (2001 Census) compared to 9.1% nationally.
- 3.6 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 2004, ranks Hartlepool the 14th most disadvantaged district in the country. Moreover, out of 58 Super Output Areas⁴ (SOAs) in Hartlepool, 14 (or 24%) fall within the most disadvantaged 5% of

⁴ Super output areas, of which there are about 32,500 nationally, comprise sub-divisions of wards, of about 1500 people.

SOAs in the country, 23 (40%) in the worst 10% and 32 (55%) in the worst 20%. Most of the factors included in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, however, can be influenced indirectly by planning policies (eg policies enabling the diversification of employment opportunities can increase employment and income, policies for the improvement of the built and natural environment, including housing, can influence health, crime levels and the living environment generally).

- 3.7 Car ownership in Hartlepool is low. 39.3% of households had no car in 2001 – by comparison, equivalent figures for the Tees Valley and England and Wales are 34.2% and 26.8% respectively.

Car ownership (2001 Census)

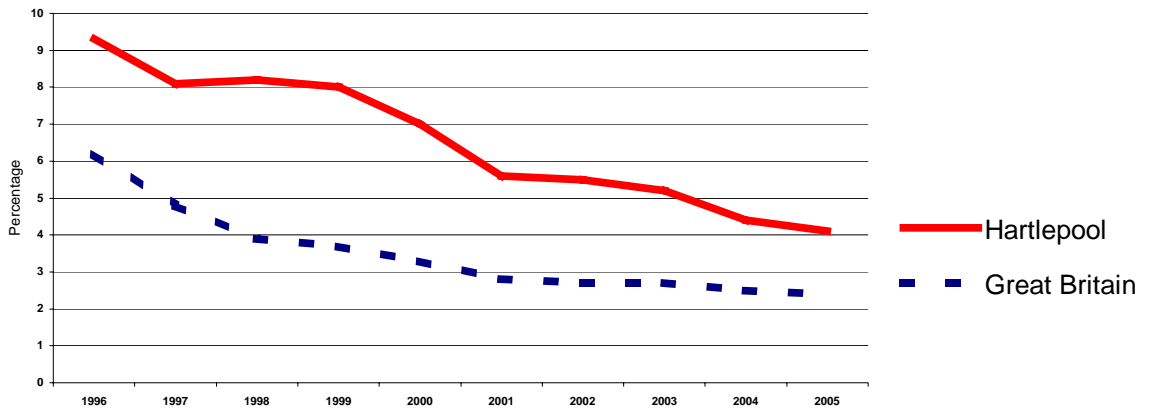


- 3.8 **Jobs and Economy:** The tourism economy in Hartlepool (worth over £30 million in 2003) has grown significantly over the last decade or more. This growth was based around the regeneration of the Marina area. However, employment in the service industries in Hartlepool, at 74.5%, is lower than the national average (81.5%) and employment in manufacturing at 17.4% remains higher than nationally (12.6%).

- 3.9 Of the people in Hartlepool who were of working age, the employment rate was 60% (June to August 2004) compared with an average of 75% for Great Britain as a whole.

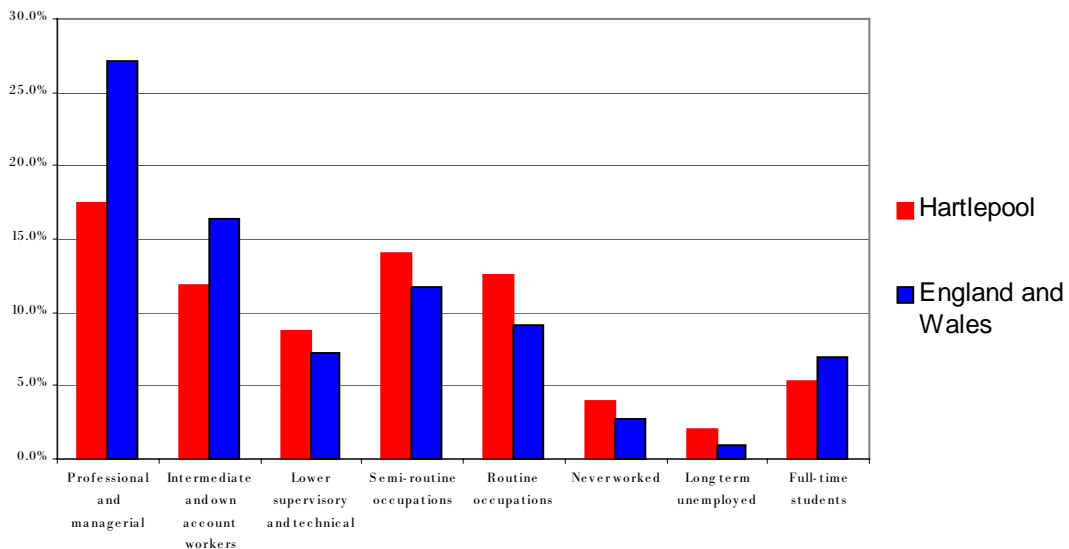
- 3.10 The unemployment rate in Hartlepool (4.1% compared to 2.4% nationally in March 2005) continues to be high. However, the gap between Hartlepool and the national average has narrowed over the last few years as illustrated in the graph below. 'Worklessness' is one of the key issues being addressed by the Hartlepool Partnership.

Percentage Unemployed 1996-2005



3.11 The chart below illustrates graphically that Hartlepool has a lower proportion of the higher socio-economic groups than nationally, and conversely a higher proportion of the higher socio-economic groups.

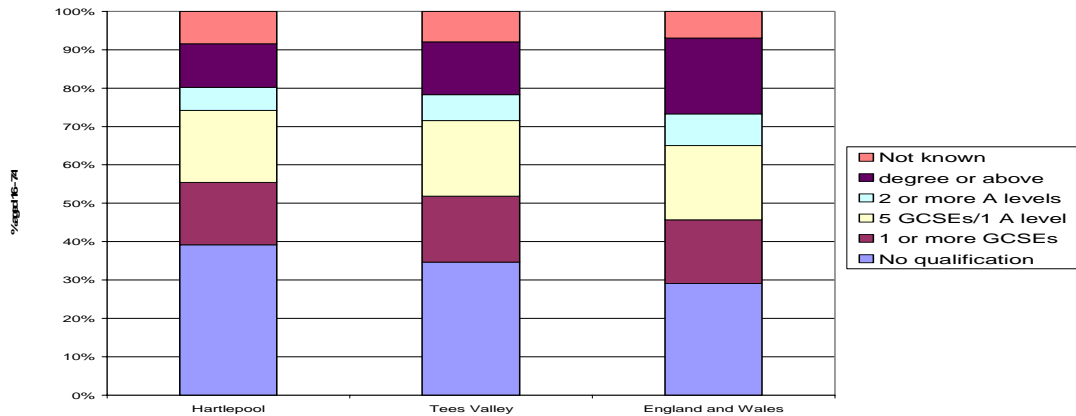
Socio-economic groups (2001 Census)



3.12 **Health:** The 2001 Census identifies that 24% of the population of Hartlepool stated that they had limiting long-term illness compared with 18.2% nationally (England and Wales).

3.13 **Lifelong Learning and Skills:** Qualification levels in Hartlepool are low compared to the sub regional and national levels (2001 Census) as illustrated in the graph below.

Qualifications (2001 Census)

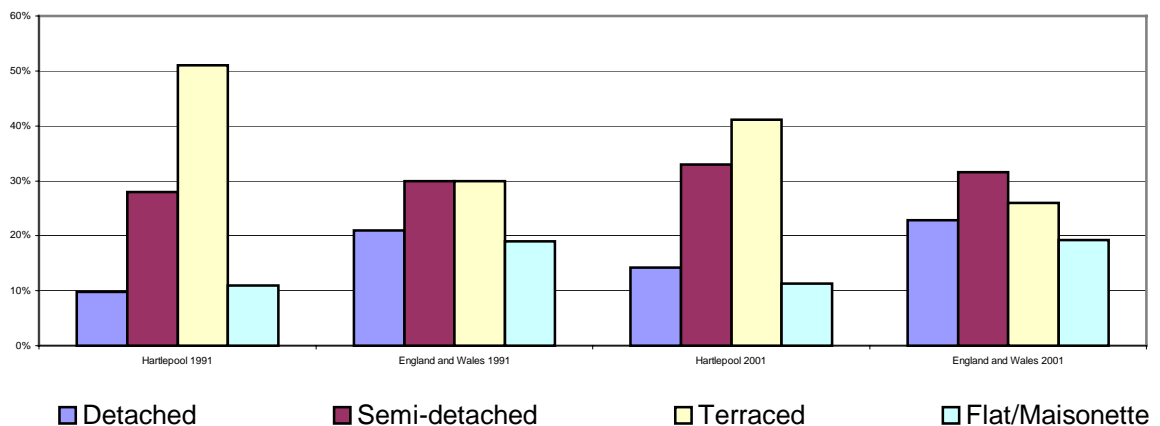


3.14 However, the Borough's primary schools are currently the fastest improving in the country. For the first time they are, in 2005, scoring above the national average in the three core subjects – English, Maths and Science.

3.15 **Community Safety:** Crime rates in Hartlepool are generally high, but are generally falling – the overall crime rate has fallen from 158 incidents per thousand population in 2003/04 to 123 incidents in 2004/05. Community safety is another of the key issues being addressed by the Hartlepool Partnership.

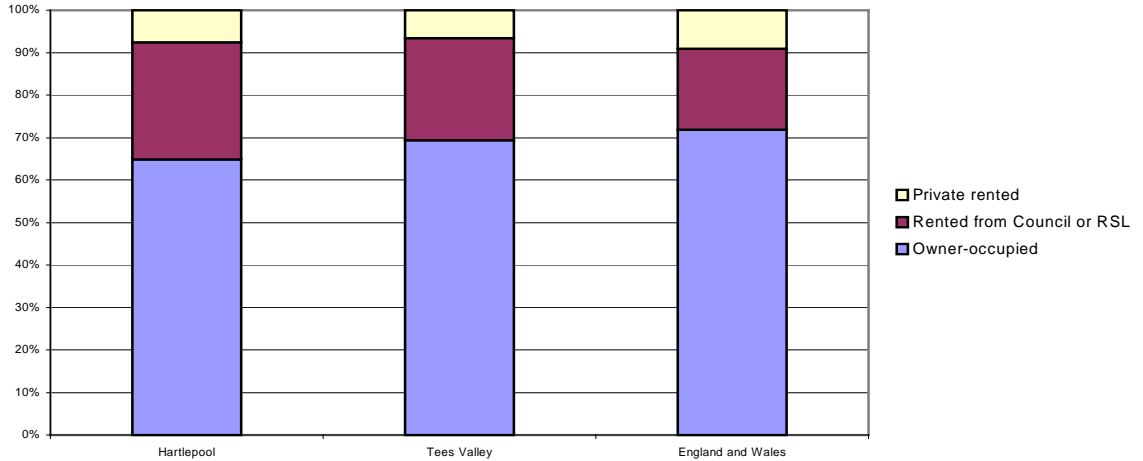
3.16 **Housing:** Within Hartlepool, housing market failure is evident in some parts of the town. This is due in great part to the fact that Hartlepool contains higher than average levels of terraced housing stock (41.1% compared to 19.2% nationally in 2001), and that older terraced properties are much less popular than they were. Conversely the proportion of detached dwellings is relatively small (14.2% in 2001 compared to 22.8% nationally). Whilst, as illustrated in the chart below, the intercensal period 1991 to 2001 has seen a decrease in the proportion of terraced dwellings and an increase in the proportion of detached dwellings in Hartlepool, the imbalance in the housing stock is still evident.

Types of Dwelling – 1991 and 2001



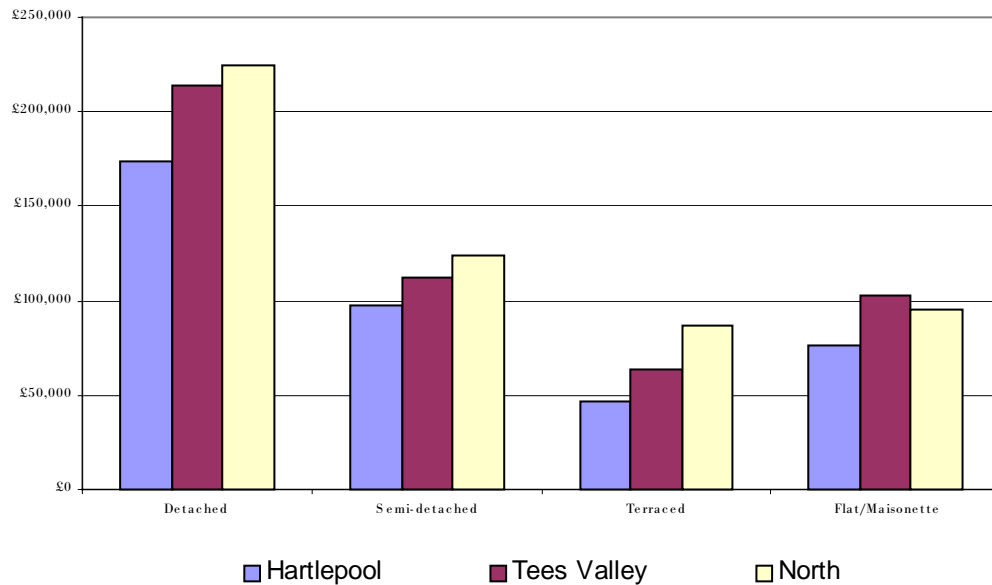
3.17 In comparison with both sub-regional and national levels, the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings is low in Hartlepool, and consequently the proportion of dwellings rented from the public sector is high as illustrated below.

Housing Tenure (2001 Census)



3.18 The average price for houses sold in Hartlepool between January and March 2005 was £74,631 compared to £105,335 in the Tees Valley and £119,581 in the North. Details of comparative prices for different types of dwellings are set out in chart below. Whilst the overall price rose over the previous year, the rise at 5.8% was considerably below sub-regional and regional rates (19.3% and 15.3% respectively).

House Prices



- 3.19 **The Environment:** Hartlepool has a rich environmental heritage and very diverse wildlife habitats giving rise to a wide range of buildings, archaeological remains, wildlife habitats, geological and geomorphological features, landscape and coastal vistas.
- 3.20 The Built Environment: The town has a long maritime tradition and a strong Christian heritage with the twelfth century St Hilda's church built on a seventh century monastery. The medieval parts of town are protected by the town wall constructed in 1315, now a Scheduled Monument and Grade 1 Listed Building. There are 8 Conservation Areas of which two have been designated during 2004. There is a fine Victorian park included on the list of Registered Parks & Gardens. There are about 200 Listed Buildings (of which eight are Grade 1 or Grade II* Listed) and eight Scheduled Monuments.
- 3.21 Wildlife and natural features: The Borough features extensive areas of attractive coastline including beaches, dunes and coastal grassland. Much of the coast is internationally important for its bird species and is protected as a Special Protection Area/Ramsar site, with additional designations as Sites of Special Scientific Interest and the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve.
- 3.22 The prominent location of the town's Headland, as a first landfall on the east coast, makes it of national significance for the birdwatching community. Inland is an attractive, rolling agricultural landscape including areas of Special Landscape value. Interspersed in this landscape are a number of fragmented, but nevertheless diverse and important wildlife habitats.
- 3.23 There are 6 Local Nature Reserves spread across the town and 40 non-statutory geodiversity and biodiversity sites, protected as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
- 3.24 The Borough contains some notable examples of wildlife species: grey and common seals are frequent along the coastline, with the latter breeding in Seaton Channel; red squirrels occur in their most southerly site in the east of England whilst other species occur at their most northerly or southerly limits.
- 3.25 The Teesmouth National Nature Reserve covers an area of about 355 hectares sand beach dunes with large number of wading and migratory birds.
- 3.26 Bathing water: Seaton Beach covers an extensive area and attracts significant numbers of visitors for walking, bathing and windsurfing activities. The central and southern parts of the beach meet both the Bathing Water Directive's imperative standards and the Bathing Water guideline standards. The northern part of Seaton Beach however failed the guidelines standards at the end of the 2004 season.
- 3.27 Air quality: Air quality in Hartlepool currently meets statutory standards with no requirement to prepare any Air Quality Management Areas.
- 3.28 **Culture and Leisure:** Museums associated with Hartlepool's maritime heritage and other important cultural facilities including the art gallery are

located within the central part of the town and comprise a significant focus for Hartlepool's growing tourism economy. In particular, the Historic Quay is a major regional / national visitor attraction.

3.29 There are also a number of parks and recreation facilities scattered throughout the town. The three green wedges provide important links between the countryside and the heart of the urban areas. On the fringes of the built up area are three golf courses and the country park at Summerhill developed as part of the Tees Forest initiative.

Future Challenges

3.30 Hartlepool has over recent years seen substantial investment which has completely transformed its environment, overall prosperity and above all its image. Below is an analysis of the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the Borough.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compactness of main urban area • sense of community / belonging • high quality and accessible natural environment • maritime, industrial and religious heritage • availability of high quality housing • general support for housing renewal • high levels of accessibility by all modes of transport • lack of congestion • good road communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perceived image • location off main north-south road corridor • declining population • concentration of areas of high deprivation • high unemployment • legacy of declining heavy industrial base • small service sector • imbalance in the housing stock • poor health • low level of skills • high crime rates • poor rail services • exposed climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can improve economic context and growing household choice and thus build on recent reduction of net out-migration levels • availability of land to enable diversification of employment opportunities within urban area • potential for development of major research, manufacturing and distribution facilities on A19 corridor • wide potential for further tourism investment • availability of land to accommodate wide range of new housing • potential for integrated transport links • potential for improved transport links if new Tees Crossing • major physical, economic and social regeneration benefits presented by the Victoria Harbour mixed use regeneration scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closure of major employer • expansion of area affected by housing market failure • climate change and rising sea levels • constraints of national planning policy • lack of financial resources

- 3.31 The main challenges are to continue to support the development of the local economy and address the imbalance in the housing stock so as to at least maintain the population at its current level and to ensure that the town remains sustainable and an attractive place to live, work and play. Planning policies enabling an improvement in the range of housing available in the town (both through demolition and replacement of older terraced housing and provision of a range of new housing), to enable the diversification of the local economy, to encourage the provision of improved transport links and to improve the built and natural environment will all assist in achieving this aim and improve the quality of life.
- 3.32 The submitted Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) in seeking to increase population growth in the region assumes the achievement of higher economic growth rates in order to bridge the gap between the Northern and other more prosperous regions of the country and the attraction and retention of highly skilled workers is viewed as critical to regional and sub-regional economic success. Both the RSS and the Regional Economic Strategy highlight that a large majority of this increase in population will derive from in-migration of highly skilled households over this period. Hartlepool as part of the Tees Valley city region and through the policies of the new Local Plan will seek to ensure the right housing and environmental conditions are available to contribute to population growth and the attraction of key highly skilled workers to the region.

4 ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES

Introduction

- 4.1 This section of the annual monitoring report considers the effectiveness of current planning policies. As this is the first annual monitoring report to be prepared under the new planning system, analysis of the effectiveness of policies is limited as the information collected relates to one year only, thus trends cannot be established.
- 4.2 It is impractical to assess every policy of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan. Data may not be readily available and in any event some policies lend themselves to qualitative rather than quantitative assessment for which 'satisfaction' and other surveys will have to be carried out as part of the process of obtaining the views of the community and others. However, the latter part of the section does highlight those policies which are no longer relevant and are not to be carried forward into the new Local Plan.
- 4.3 Government advice on monitoring in relation to the new Local Development Framework planning system suggests that objectives are established early in the plan preparation process leading to the formulation of policies, and that targets should be set and output indicators established to monitor progress towards achieving the targets.
- 4.4 This section therefore considers the objectives of the 1994 Local Plan, the policies relating to these objectives and some related output indicators for judging the effectiveness of the policies. The indicators include relevant national core output indicators and a limited number of local output indicators. The local output indicators are generally confined to those that will also be relevant to the assessment of policies in the emerging Local Plan in order to enable some continuity in the format and development of future annual monitoring reports.
- 4.5 Some of the national core output indicators (relating to minerals, waste, flood protection and renewable energy) are not referred to in this section on the assessment of current planning policies as the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan does not cover these matters. Such information as is available in relation to these core indicators is therefore, in this first annual monitoring report, included in Appendix 1. They will however be referred to in the main body of subsequent annual monitoring reports, reflecting the policies of the emerging Local Plan. Also, further local output indicators relating to the policies of the new plan will also be included subsequent annual monitoring reports.
- 4.6 It is not considered appropriate to establish targets in this first annual monitoring report as the policies being assessed are to be replaced by those in the new plan, although some reference is made to national or regional targets in the commentary. However, targets will be established in relation to the policies of the new Local Plan in next year's annual monitoring report as it is expected that these policies be saved for at least three years.

1994 Hartlepool Local Plan Objectives, Policies and Indicators

- 4.7 The overall aim of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan is to improve the quality of life in Hartlepool to be achieved particularly by the provision of increased job opportunities, and also, for example, by the provision of attractive and convenient shopping facilities, new homes to meet the needs and demands of the community, an improved environment in existing industrial and housing areas, more leisure facilities in both town and country, and by encouraging new uses for derelict and under-used land and buildings, ensuring adjoining land uses are compatible with each other, and protecting and enhancing open spaces, and where appropriate creating further 'green' areas.
- 4.8 Through the implementation of its land use based policies, the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan sought to guide and promote significant improvements in these areas. It identified three main targets:
- A. the regeneration of the economy
 - B. the provision of residential, recreational, social and educational facilities to meet the needs of the community, and
 - C. the improvement of the environment.
- 4.9 In order to meet these general targets the 1994 Local Plan has a number of specific objectives which form the basis of the Plan's policies and proposals. Only 2 of the 143 policies in the plan do not relate specifically to any of the objectives although they are concerned with improving the quality of life. These policies are policies Gen4 (Crime Prevention by Planning and Design) and Se14 (Low-lying Sites).
- 4.10 The following part of this section sets out for each objective or group of objectives of the 1994 Local Plan:
- o main policies flowing from the objective(s)
 - o output indicator(s)
 - o data relating to the indicator(s), and then
 - o some analysis and comment on the data.
- 4.11 However, indicators have not been established for all objectives, partly because of resource considerations, partly as the 1994 policies will have been replaced by the time the next annual monitoring report is produced, and partly because a new Hartlepool planning system programme has been installed and is not yet fully operational in respect of the development of monitoring information. In all cases, data provided for completed developments does not include minor extensions to existing premises / uses, but refers rather to new build developments or significant extensions.
- 4.12 Analysis and commentary on the indicators is limited as this first annual monitoring report is primarily concerned with setting the baseline position for future monitoring reports.

Local Plan objectives A1, A2 and A3: to encourage the provision of more and higher quality job opportunities, to ensure that sites are available for the full range of industrial and commercial activities so as to enable the diversification of employment opportunities, and to encourage the development of additional office, small business and light industrial uses.

Related Policies

- Identification and allocation of sites at Park View East, Golden Flatts and Queens Meadow for high quality employment developments (Ec2);
- Criteria for development on business and high quality industrial sites at Wynyard Business Park (Ec1), Marina (Ec4); and Park View West, Park View East, Golden Flatts and Queens Meadow (Ec3),
- Identification and allocation of sites for wide range of employment uses including light and general industry (Ec5, Se3), port-related development (Ec6), bad neighbour uses (Ec7) and special and hazardous industry (Ec8- - Ec11);
- Identification of sites and areas for retail and other commercial development in town centre and its fringes (Ec15 –Ec21) and in the Marina and at Tees Bay (Ec24);
- Identification of areas for tourism related developments at the Marina (Ec26), Headland (Ec27) and Seaton Carew (Ec28 - Ec30).
- Allocation and identification of sites and areas for business development at Wynyard and the Marina (Ec1 and Ec4), for business and light industry on industrial sites (Ec2, Ec3, Ec5), for offices in the town centre (Ec14) and for offices and business developments in the fringe town centre areas (Ec16 - Ec21).

A number of output indicators have been selected to measure the effectiveness of the policies which seek to diversify and improve employment opportunities. These include most of the national core output indicators relating to business development⁵ and additional local output indicators relating to the amount and proportion of developments on prestige, high quality and other sites identified for business uses, and the number of new business start-ups.

Indicator: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (core output indicator 1a), **proportion in industrial and mixed use areas defined in the 1994 Local Plan** (core output indicator 1b); **and proportion on prestige and high quality sites** (local output indicator).

Data:

Use Class	All Development (sq.m)	On industrial / mixed use areas (% all development)	On prestige / high quality sites (% all development)
B1a	1960	100%	100%
B1b	-	-	-
B1c	-	-	-
B2	-	-	-
B8	-	-	-

⁵ Core output indicator 1c relating to development on previously developed land is considered below in relation to objective C9.

Commentary:

The only significant completion during the year was the extension to the call centre complex at the Marina comprising a new 4 storey office block. This was in the high quality mixed use area identified in policy Ec4 of the Local Plan.

Indicator: *Employment land available* (core output indicator 1d)

Data:Available Employment Land

Site	Identified in 1994 HLP	Uses allowed (1994 HLP)	Total land available (ha)	Land with existing planning permission	Detailed permission granted 2004/05
Wynyard Business Park	Yes	B1*	63.5	All (outline)	-
North Burn, Wynyard	No		70.0	All (outline)	-
Queens Meadow	Yes	B1*	35.3	All (outline)	Yes
Sovereign Park	Yes	B1*	11.6	Yes	-
Park View West	Yes	B1*	2.7	**	-
Golden Flatts	Yes	B1*	20.7	No	-
Oakesway I.E	Yes	B1, B2, B8	13.8	**	-
Longhill/Sandgate	Yes	B1, B2, B8	1.7	**	
Usworth Road	Yes	B1, B2, B8	0.1	**	
Brenda Road East	Yes	B1, B2, B8	4.0	No	
Tofts Farm / Hunter House	Yes	B1, B2, B8	1.8	**	Yes
Brenda Road West	Yes	B1, B2, B8	3.1	No	
Graythorp I.E	Yes	B1, B2, B8	0.2	**	
Former Centura site	Yes	B1, B2, B8	9.0	No	
Greenland Road	Yes	Port uses	8.0	**	
North Seaton Channel	Yes	Port uses	26.2	No	
North Graythorp	Yes	B3 – B7**	16.1	No	
Marina (mixed use area)	Yes	B1, some related B2	13.0	Yes (outline)	Yes

Notes:

- Available land excludes land held by businesses for their own use;
- B1* - some B2 (general industry) and B8 (warehousing) uses may also be allowed on these primarily business use sites;
- B3-B7** - these use classes relate to 'special' industries now incorporated into class B2 (general industry);
- ** - these sites are established industrial estates/areas which have been substantially completed – available land on these sites generally comprises a number of small sites scattered within the main industrial area.

Planning permission granted for employment uses 2004/05:

Site / Location	Identified employment site (policy)	Proposal	Use Class	Area (Ha.)	Floorspace (sq.m.)
Hunter House	Yes (Ec5h)	Erection of an office block	B1a(B2)	**	83
Graythorp Yard	Yes (Ec5l)	Steel fabrication and manufacturing facility in connection with onshore and	B1a B2/B8	**	2167 19000

		offshore wind turbines etc.			
Usworth Road	Yes (Ec5d)	Car showroom and workshop extension	Sui Generis	**	412
Marina	Yes (Ec4)	4 storey office building	B1a	0.5	1960
Ladysmith Street	Yes (Ec5c)	Erection of auction rooms and storage building	Sui Generis	0.4	1176
Queens Meadow	Yes (Ec5g)	New innovation centre	B1b	1.0	2530

** within boundary of existing development

Commentary:

Employment land in Hartlepool can generally be categorised as follows:

- i. sub-regionally important greenfield sites close to the A19 corridor (Wynyard Business Park and North Burn)
- ii. locally important prestige and high quality sites within the town (Queens Meadow, Sovereign Park, Park View West and Golden Flatts);
- iii. 'general' industrial sites, most of which are substantially developed;
- iv. sites retained for port and port-related uses (North Docks and North Seaton Channel);
- v. site for potentially polluting and hazardous industry (North Graythorp), and
- vi. the mixed use Marina area for business uses and also general industry complementary to the Marina development.

About 40% of the employment land available in the Borough comprises the sub-regionally important land at Wynyard some distance from the main urban area of Hartlepool. Within the town itself, much of the available land is on the high quality sites, only one of which (Golden Flatts) remains totally undeveloped. This site could be developed for a large single user or ultimately as an extension to Queens Meadow. About 15% of the available employment land is reserved for port and port-related uses or for potentially polluting or hazardous industries, whilst much of the remaining land comprises often small parcels of land within substantially developed industrial estates.

All planning permissions for employment uses granted during the year related to employment land identified in the 1994 Local Plan. Most permissions were for extensions associated with existing businesses (including the new office block at the Marina). The most significant new development approved was for a new innovation centre at Queens Meadow representing the continuation of the high quality development of this prestige site within the urban area of Hartlepool and providing an additional component in Hartlepool's incubation system.

Indicator: *Losses of employment land* (core output indicators 1e and 1f)

Data:

No employment land was lost to other uses in 2004/05.

Commentary:

Much of the available employment land in the Borough either comprises the sub-regionally important sites at Wynyard or lies with the health and safety consultation

zones around the nuclear power station or other hazardous installations. Opportunities for development of other uses, particularly housing and leisure or other uses attracting a large number of people are therefore limited. Some industrial premises, however, have been occupied by other uses such as fitness facilities or crèches, but not during 2004/05.

Indicator: *New business start-ups* (local output indicator)

Data:

120 businesses became VAT registered during 2004.

Commentary:

Although there has been a reduction in the number of new VAT registrations on the previous year's figures, the figures for 2004 represent the third highest annual total in Hartlepool over the last decade: in net terms, Hartlepool's year-on-year performance compared favourably with most other local authority areas in the region.

Local Plan objective A4: to promote the growth of tourism

Related Policies

- Identification of areas for tourism related developments at the Marina (Ec26), Headland (Ec27) and Seaton Carew (Ec28 – Ec30).

Indicator: *Planning permissions granted for tourist related developments* (local output indicator)

Data:

Planning permissions granted for tourism related developments

Site / Location	Development	Identified tourist area
Mayfair Centre	Provision of various leisure facilities comprising holiday apartments, 2 football pitches, 4 tennis courts, changing rooms and refurbishment of existing golf driving range and part change of use of Mayfair Centre to create gymnasium and sauna with ancillary facilities	No
Victoria Buildings	Alterations to provide three retail units on ground floor and first floor restaurant / tearooms	Yes

Commentary:

Tourism has become very important to the Hartlepool economy, the development at the Marina acting as a catalyst to its success. The 1994 Local Plan identifies the Marina, Headland and Seaton Carew as tourism destinations and its policies encourage appropriate developments related to the very different character of these three areas. The Hartlepool Tourism Strategy (March 2004) re-inforces the focus on these three areas. Of the two developments approved in 2004/05, that at the

Mayfair Centre is closely related to an existing leisure / tourist development and located near to Seaton Carew. The Victoria Buildings proposal represents the culmination of long discussions to seek the refurbishment and re-use of an important and prominent listed building on the Headland.

In order to encourage the further development of tourism related schemes, the Borough Council has prepared or is preparing development briefs for sites in each of the three key areas. These may lead to new development proposals in the coming year.

Local Plan objective A5: to ensure that there is an adequate infrastructure to serve new and existing development

Related Policies

- Safeguarding of road corridors (Tr1 – Tr3);
- Allocation of site for sewage treatment works (Se1);
- Ensuring provision of surface water drainage (Se2);
- Identification of access points for new industrial, housing and other development sites (Tr4).

Indicator(s) – None identified

Commentary:

It is not proposed to provide specific data on this objective relating to 2004/05 as the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan policies are to be replaced during the forthcoming year. In terms of the implementation of these policies, however, it should be noted that since the 1994 Local Plan was adopted, the road safeguarding corridors have not been adversely affected by any new developments, the new A179 through the Marina and North Docks area, the Crawford Street and Westwood Way extensions have been constructed, the sewage works has been developed and most of the identified access points provided.

Local Plan objective A6: to ensure the provision of a safe, efficient and economic transport network with adequate car parking facilities at appropriate locations.

Related Policies

- Safeguarding of land for road improvement schemes (Tr1 – Tr3);
- Identifying access points for new developments (Tr4);
- Restricting the provision of new accesses to major roads (Tr5 and Ru3);
- Identifying road junction improvement schemes (Tr9)
- Setting out parking standards (Tr6);
- Providing for public transport in new industrial and housing developments (Tr7);
- Identifying traffic management measures in the central area (Tr10 – Tr11);
- Providing improved pedestrian links in the central area (Tr12) and within new housing areas (Tr13);

- Providing for a network of cycleways (Tr14);
- Encouraging the provision of new rail halts (Tr8);
- Protecting rail access to industrial land (Tr15);
- Safeguarding land for the extension of the railway network (Tr16).

Indicator: *Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Class Orders A, B and D complying with car parking standards* (core output indicator 3a)

Data:

All completed non-residential development complied with current car parking standards.

Commentary:

The car parking standards set out in the 1994 Local Plan were based on minimum standards, but have been superseded by national standards set out in PPG13 on Transport. The new Local Plan will include the new national standards.

Indicator: *Length of cycleways completed* (local output indicator)

Data:

During the year 2 kms. of cycleway were completed.

Commentary:

Policy Tr14 of the 1994 Local Plan proposes the establishment of a network of cycleways and the 2 kms. completed during the year represents a further step in the development of that network. Policy Tra5 of the emerging Local Plan makes provision for the continued development of a comprehensive network of cycle routes linking the main areas of the Borough.

Local Plan objective B1: to ensure that there is available throughout the plan period an adequate supply of suitable housing land which is capable of offering in different localities, a range of house types to meet all needs.

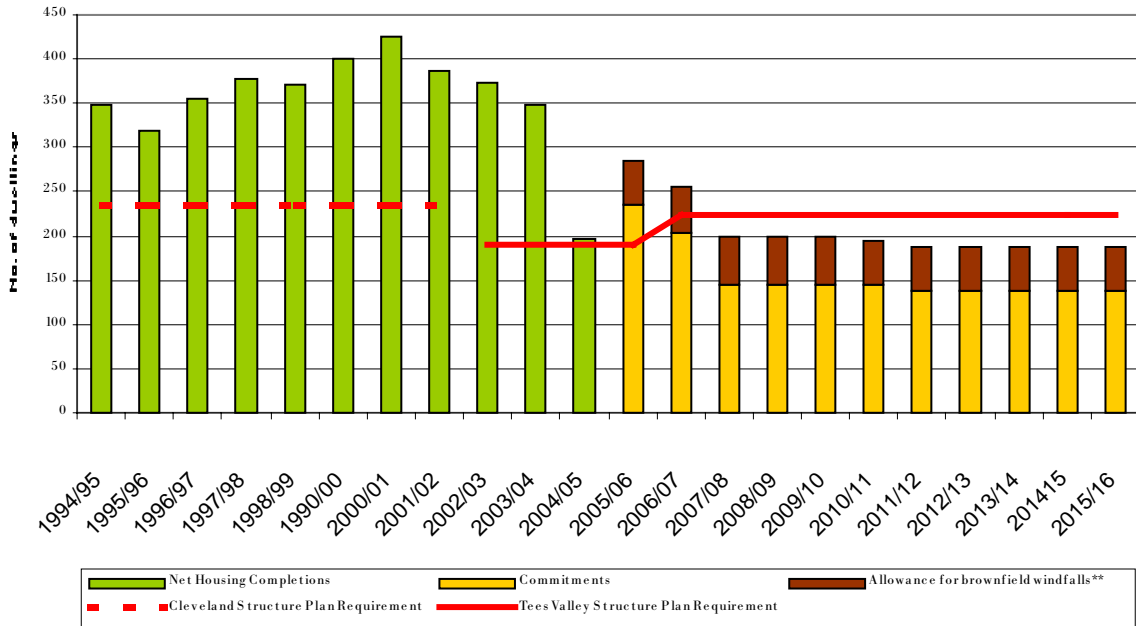
Related Policies

- Allocation of range of size, type and location of sites for general and executive housing (Ho1 – Ho6);
- Encouraging residential use and conversions in town centre and its fringes (Ho8, Ec16 and Ec19).

Indicator: *Housing Trajectory* (core output indicator 2a)

Data:

The housing trajectory below shows the number of net housing completions in the period since the adoption of the 1994 Local Plan and projected completions for the period to 2016 based on anticipated completion rates for committed sites already under construction together with an allowance for windfall developments. The allowance for windfall developments takes account of existing planning permissions which have not yet been started. The average annual strategic housing requirements set by the structure plans⁶ are also shown.



Commentary:

Net completions between 1994 and 2005 have averaged 355 dwellings per annum, well over the strategic requirements set by the structure plans. This was primarily due to commitments and the start of development on the major site at Middle Warren allocated in the Cleveland Structure Plan.

Continuing commitments (at Middle Warren and the Marina) account for a major proportion of likely future supply. A number of small difficult sites allocated in the 1994 Local Plan have not been developed or are otherwise uncommitted. These sites could accommodate less than 100 dwellings in total, but over a third of these relate to an allocation on greenspace land. As part of the preparation process of the new Local Plan, the suitability of these sites for housing was re-assessed, and whilst one was retained as part of a larger allocation in the revised deposit version of the new Plan, this site has subsequently obtained planning approval and is now being developed.

The housing trajectory shows a future shortfall of housing provision against the current strategic housing requirement set out in the Tees Valley Structure Plan. However, a major regeneration site at Victoria Harbour has come forward for

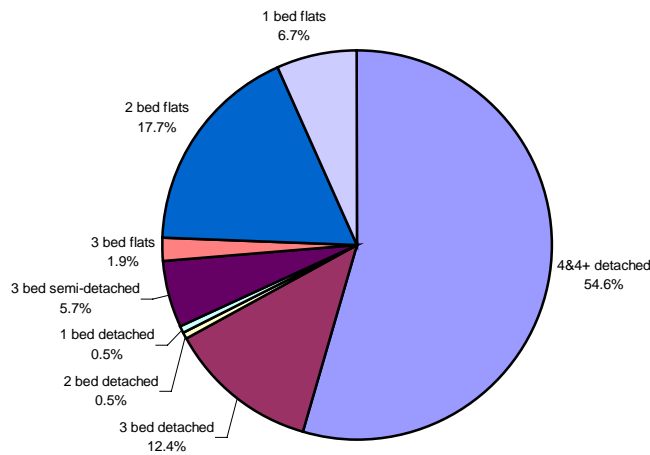
⁶ Cleveland Structure Plan Alteration No 1 (1995) and Tees Valley Structure Plan (2004)

redevelopment and this has been identified in the new Local Plan for mixed uses including housing. An outline planning application for this scheme was submitted in June 2004. In December 2005, the Council's Planning Committee resolved that it was minded to approve the application, subject to conditions and a section 106 agreement, and referred the application to the Government Office for the North East for call-in consideration. The housing development on the site is to be phased as set out in the new Local Plan.

Indicator: *Types of housing completed* (local output indicator)

Data:

Types of dwelling completed 2004/05



Commentary:

Two thirds of housing completions during the year comprised detached housing, primarily with 4 or more bedrooms. There were no terraced dwellings completed. Completions for the year also included two developments for special needs housing. The planning policies seeking to increase the range and types of housing to meet all needs are therefore being successfully implemented as over 70% of the completions were on land identified for housing development in the 1994 Local Plan.

Indicator: *Density of completed housing developments* (core output indicator 2c)

Data:

Percentage of new dwellings on completed sites (or phases of sites of larger developments) during 2004/05 built at:

- less than 30 dwellings per ha 52%
- between 30 and 50 dwellings per ha. 0%
- above 50 dwellings per ha. 48%

This relates to developments of 5 or more dwellings.

Commentary:

Five developments were completed during the year, ranging in density from 9.2 to 90 dwellings per hectare. The high percentage of low density dwellings results from the completion of two phases at Wynyard, a regionally important housing development in terms of providing high quality homes at the highest end of the housing market.

Results for individual years will vary greatly depending upon which specific sites are completed in any one year, and it will be a number of years before a trend can be established.

Indicator: *Affordable housing completions* (core output indicator 2d)

Data:

- 20 (wholly funded through RSL)
- 0 (wholly funded by developer contribution)
- 0 (funded through mix of public subsidy and developer contribution)

Commentary:

The 1994 Local Plan does not require provision for affordable housing, but notes that some of the sites allocated are appropriate to meet special needs. The Hartlepool Housing Market Dynamics Study prepared in 1999 in part to inform the emerging housing policies of the new Local Plan together with some subsequent studies identified that there was no denial of market access to housing for households earning average or below average incomes. The 20 dwellings provided during 2004/05 are for special rather than general needs.

However, the recent activity associated with housing market renewal has led to a new demand for RSL stock and the Borough Council therefore intends to undertake a new Local Housing Assessment during 2006/07. This will provide the evidence base for the documents to be prepared for the new Hartlepool Local Development Framework.

Local Plan objective B2: to ensure that Hartlepool Town Centre continues to fulfil its role as a compact attractive and viable amenity with convenient access for the whole community

Related Policies

- Encouraging the development of the town centre as the main shopping, commercial and shopping centre of Hartlepool (Ec14);
- Allocation of development site within town centre (Ec15);
- Improvement of accessibility to and within town centre by modes other than the car site (Tr10, Tr12 and Tr14);

- Restriction on retail developments outside the town centre and local shopping areas (Ec23 and Ec25);
- Preventing spread of town centre uses to adjoining residential areas (Ho13).

Indicator: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development and proportion in the town centre (core output indicators 4a and 4b)

Data:

Uses	All completed floorspace (sqm)	Completed floorspace in town centre	Proportion in town centre
A1: shops (gross floorspace)	Nil	n/a	n/a
A1: shops (trading floorspace)	Nil	n/a	n/a
A2: professional & financial offices	Nil	n/a	n/a
B1a: other offices	1960	No	0%
D2: assembly and leisure	414	No	0%

Commentary:

As noted in paragraph 4.11 above, data on completions relates to new buildings or significant extensions only.

Whilst the completed office development identified in the table above lies outside the town centre as defined in the 1994 Local Plan (and outside the enlarged town centre of the emerging Local Plan), it represents in effect an extension to an existing use and whilst other locations closer to the town centre were considered, the ready availability of land adjoining the existing offices proved to be the deciding factor in its siting. This led to the creation of over 200 jobs which might otherwise have been lost to the town.

The completion of 414 sqm of floorspace is primarily a D1 use in that it is a sports hall attached to a school. However it will also serve the local community to a certain extent under the terms of the permission granted. As such it is not an appropriate development to be located in the town centre.

Indicator: Vacancy rates in the town centre (local output indicator)

Data:

Not available for 2004/05.

Commentary:

Information on vacancies can provide a useful indication of the viability of the town centre. However, as the area defined as town centre in the 1994 Local Plan is to be extended in the new Local Plan, any data provided at this time will not be directly comparable for analysis of future trends.

Nevertheless it may be useful to note that about 3% of the retail floorspace in the Middleton Grange Shopping Centre was vacant in 2003 (over a quarter of which was in the indoor market which was undergoing alterations at the time of the survey). Overall, the vacancy rate for retail floorspace in the town centre as a whole as

defined in the 1994 Local Plan was 5.6%. In respect of all uses the vacancy rate for units within the Middleton Grange centre was 11.4% (but 6.1% excluding the indoor market) and 12.2% in the town centre as a whole.

Local Plan objectives B3 and B4: to encourage the provision of sport, recreational, leisure and cultural developments to cater for all sections of the community and to encourage the development of a full range of local shopping, recreational, sporting, leisure and other community facilities at locations convenient to main neighbourhoods.

Related Policies

- Identification of sites to be developed for a range of sporting, recreational, leisure and cultural uses and facilities (Ec31, Se10, Re2, Re4, Re5 and Re7);
- Requirement for the provision of casual play areas in new housing developments (Re1);
- Encouraging provision of local facilities serving residential areas (Ho14);
- Allocations for specific local facilities (Se9-local shopping facilities, Re2-Neighbourhood Parks, Re4-playing fields, Re5-areas for informal recreation, Se10-community/sports centre, Se11-branch library and Se7-Se8-primary schools)
- Provision for access for all (Gen3)

Indicator: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of local service, educational, employment and retail facilities (core output indicator 3b)

Data:

New residential development within 30 minutes public transport time		
	No. of dwellings	Proportion of dwellings
general practitioner	237	99.6%
hospital	214	89.9%
primary school	237	99.6%
secondary school	237	99.6%
area of employment	237	99.6%
Hartlepool town centre	214	89.9%
other major retail centre	23	9.7%

Commentary:

All housing built within the urban area of Hartlepool lies within 30 minutes public transport time of all local services provided in the town, including the town centre and major employment areas. However, about 10% of the Borough’s housing completions in the year were at Wynyard, from which there is no direct bus service to Hartlepool. Any residents of Wynyard using public transport therefore have to look to Billingham or Sedgfield for local services.

Local Plan objectives C1 and C6: to retain the compact form of the main urban area by preventing urban development extending into the countryside and to protect and enhance the character of the existing villages.

Related Policies

- Definition of Urban Fence and Village Envelopes (Ru1 – Ru2)

Indicator: *Planning permissions granted for developments outside urban fence and village envelopes* (local output indicator)

Data:

Developments	No. approved	No. refused
Agricultural buildings	3	2
New dwellings – no agricultural justification	0	0
New dwellings associated with agricultural existing developments	1	0
Replacement dwellings	1	0
Residential conversions of rural buildings	1	0
Residential extensions	7	0
Extensions of gardens	3	0
Recreational and leisure uses	1	0
Farm diversification schemes	0	0
Extensions to existing businesses	2	0
Telecommunications developments	2	0

Commentary

The information provided above relates to planning applications determined during 2004/05 for development on land outside the limits to development (urban fence and village envelopes) established in the 1994 Local Plan, but excludes reserved matter and other residential approvals granted in the area covered by the outline approval at Wynyard.

Two developments involving the erection of agricultural buildings were refused, one in the Special Landscape Area on the basis of its impact on visual amenity, and the other adjoining one of the villages, on the basis of its impact on the amenity of neighbours. The only developments permitted not strictly in accordance with policy related to the extension of garden areas onto adjoining land, but there were material considerations which made them acceptable.

The policies relating to limits to development have been effective over the period of the plan and are to be carried forward into the new Local Plan, but with new limits being defined at Wynyard.

Local Plan objective C2: to preserve and enhance the quality and character of the built environment particularly of the Conservation Areas

Related Policies

- Setting out general principles for all new development (Gen1);

- Controlling new developments to protect the quality and character of the built environment (eg Ec12, Ec13 and Ec22-developments in residential areas, Ec33- touring caravan sites, Ho7 to Ho12-residential developments, Se4-Se6, Re8 – noisy leisure facilities, En20-telecommunications and En19-advertisements);
- Protection and enhancement of conservation areas (Co1 – Co6 and supplementary note 4);
- Review of Conservation Areas (Co7) and review of Listed Buildings (Co11);
- Protection of Listed Buildings (Co8 – Co10);

Indicator: *Number of buildings at risk* (local output indicator)

Data:

Type of building at risk	No.	No. with planning permission
grade 1 and grade II* Listed Buildings	0	n/a
grade II Listed Buildings	8	3
non listed buildings in Conservation Areas	2	1

Analysis and Commentary:

The national Buildings at Risk Register does not include any buildings in Hartlepool. However, the Register only relates to grade 1 and grade II* Listed Buildings. Hartlepool Council conducts its own survey of other Listed Buildings in the Borough, and currently identifies that 10 of these are at some risk through neglect and decay.

Of these ten buildings, four have planning permission for their re-use, one having been granted permission during the current year for retail and tea room use and two for conversion to residential use (a fifth building obtained planning permission in April 2005). Of those buildings with no current permission, one has been refused permission for conversion to flats in the current year on architectural rather than use grounds. In addition the Borough Council has prepared a development brief for the marketing, in association with adjoining land, of a further building at risk on land identified for residential development in the 1994 Local Plan.

The existence of planning permissions does not necessarily mean that the buildings will cease to be at risk, as permissions may not always be implemented. Thus in future years, it is proposed to highlight as part of this indicator, buildings whose future has been secured.

Local Plan objective C3: to improve the environment of older housing, commercial and industrial areas

Related Policies

- Encouraging and undertaking environmental and other enhancement schemes in Industrial and Commercial Improvement Areas (En9);
- Encouraging revitalisation of the town centre (En10);
- Providing for the refurbishment of local shopping areas (En11)

Indicator: None identified

Local Plan objective C4: to encourage a high standard of design and the provision of high quality environment in developments and particularly those on prominent sites, along the main road and rail corridors, and along the coast

Related Policies

- Setting out general principles for all new development (Gen1);
- Setting out design guidelines for house extensions (En18 and supplementary note3);
- Providing for high quality of design and landscaping along main approaches to Hartlepool and on the main frontages within industrial estates (En12, En13 and En7).

Indicator: *Satisfaction with design of residential extensions* (local output indicator)

Data:

None for 2004/05

Commentary:

Whilst there is no data available for the current year, data is collected every three years on perceptions of how well residential extensions fit in with existing buildings. In 2003, the last year this question was asked in the annual Viewpoint questionnaire, 73% of residents considered that in most cases this was so, 21% considered that this was not so in all cases and 1% considered that it was never the case (the remaining 6% with no view or no response). The question will be asked again in 2006 and the responses compared with the 2003 results in a future annual monitoring report.

Local Plan objective C5: to protect as far as possible existing open space, and to encourage further landscaping and tree planting

Related Policies

- Protection and enhancement of the green wedges (En1 and En2);
- Protection and enhancement of a corridor of open land at Golden Flatts (En3);
- Protection of outdoor playing space (Re3) and protection of open spaces (En4);
- Providing for landscaped open space in new housing areas (En5);
- Providing for the protection, replacement and provision of trees (En14 – En17).

Indicator: *Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard* (core output indicator 4c)

Data:

None

Commentary:

Hartlepool Borough Council has not made any applications for 'green flag' awards. Nevertheless it is considered that the parks in Hartlepool in general meet or surpass the standards set. One park has been refurbished to a high standard and is now included in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. Other parks have been or are being improved in consultation with the community.

Local Plan objective C7: to protect and enhance the countryside as a whole and to make it more accessible for the benefit of the residents of, and visitors to, the Borough

Related Policies

- Protection of agricultural land (Ru5);
- Designation and protection of Special Landscape Areas (Ru14);
- Controls on housing in the open countryside (Ru8 – Ru10);
- Controls on other development in the countryside including the re-use of rural buildings (Ru4, Ru7 and Ru5, Ru12 and Ru11);
- Provision of network of leisure walkways including the coastal walkway (Ru13 and Re6).

Indicator: Improvements to rights of way / leisure walkways (local output indicator)

Data:

(A) Percentage of rights of way open and easy to use was 91.1% (2004 to 2005).

(B)

Walkways:	Public Rights of Way	Permissive Paths
Created	0.32 km	0
Diverted	0	0
Extinguished	0.19 km	0
Improved	1.53 km	1.61 km

Commentary:

The percentage of rights of way open and easy to use is a national Best Value Performance Indicator and is useful in identifying how the rights of way network is improving, although the figures do vary from year to year and reflect the position on the days when the network was surveyed.

The network is being improved and extended and leaflets publicising circular and other walks produced to encourage further access to the countryside in particular.

A key proposal in the 1994 Local Plan is the creation of a coastal walkway. Much of this has now been provided, the main gap being the link between the Marina and the Headland. This link will be provided as part of the Victoria Harbour development.

Local Plan objective C8: to protect and enhance the natural environment and areas of archaeological importance

Related Policies

- Protection and enhancement of national and local sites of nature conservation importance and wildlife corridors (Co14 – Co19);
- Protection of Scheduled Monuments and other archaeological sites (co12 – Co13).

Indicator: *Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance* (core output indicator 8)

Data:

Designated sites	Loss of area	New areas
International and national sites	0	0
Local sites	0	44 ha.
Priority habitats	0	0
Priority species	Not available	Not available

Commentary:

There has been no change to the areas of designated international or national sites, or of priority habitats. However, one new local nature reserve comprising 44 hectares was designated during 2004/05.

No information has been collected with respect of changes affecting priority species. However, the Borough Council's ecologist is looking at ways to monitor such changes in the future, possibly in association with the Tees Valley Biodiversity Group.

Local Plan objective C9: to ensure the use and/or development of derelict, unused and under-used land and buildings

Related Policies

- Reclamation and re-use of derelict and disused land (En6);
- Acquisition of untidy sites (En8)
- Encouraging residential re-use of upper floors in town centre (Ho8).

Indicator: *Employment, residential and other development on previously developed land* (PDL) - (core output indicators 1c and 2b, and local output indicator)

Data:

Type of use		All completed development	Proportion on PDL
A1	shops	-	-
A2	financial and professional offices	-	-
B1a	other offices	1960sqm	100%
B1b	research and development, high tec	-	-
B1c	light industry	-	-
B2	general industry	-	-
B8	storage or distribution	-	-
C3	residential	241 dwellings	54.8%
D1	non-residential institutions	727sqm	100%
D2	assembly and leisure	414sqm	0%

Commentary:

In general, non-residential development has been on previously developed land. The development on land not previously developed was within the grounds of a school and comprised a sports hall primarily for school use but with some community use also.

However, only 54.8% of dwellings completed were on previously developed land. This is primarily because of existing commitments on greenfield sites particularly Middle Warren, where a further 1000 or more dwellings are likely to be provided over the next decade or so. Reaching the national target of 60% by 2008 will be primarily dependent upon the rate of clearance and redevelopment in the housing market renewal areas, the completion rates at the Marina which to date have been low, and the timing of the first completions on the proposed Victoria Harbour development.

Local Plan objective C10: to ensure that industrial operations do not have a significant detrimental effect on the adjacent population or workforce and do not have a damaging effect on the environment.

Related Policies

- Control of pollution (En21);
- Control of developments involving the use or storage of hazardous substances (Ec10 – Ec11);
- Control on developments in vicinity of the nuclear power station (Se12);
- Control on developments on or near landfill sites (Se13);
- control on development near intensive livestock units (Ru6);
- Identifying where is need for an environmental impact assessment (Gen2).

Indicator: None identified

Implementation of individual policies

4.13 There were 17 appeals against refusal of planning permission decided during 2004/05, 4 of which related to different aspects of development of the same property. All the appeals were dismissed except one and part of another relating to that property. In dismissing the appeals, inspectors found that the proposals were contrary to the following policies of the 1994 Local Plan:

- the general policy Gen1;
- policy En18 on house extensions and the associated supplementary note 3 setting out guidelines for such extensions;
- policy En19 on advertisements,
- policy Ec22 on business uses in residential areas;
- policy Co2 on the protection or enhancement of conservation areas, and the associated supplementary note 4 providing design guidance for development in conservation areas;
- policies Ru1 and Ru2 defining limits to development around the urban area and the villages to prevent the spread of inappropriate development in the open countryside;
- policy Ru3 restricting the intensification of traffic at Newton Bewley;

- policy Ru4 setting out criteria for agricultural and related developments in the countryside;
- policy Ru8 on housing in the countryside; and
- policy Ru14 seeking to control the design of developments in the special landscape areas.

These policies therefore remain relevant, and in essence are being carried forward to the new Local Plan currently in its final stages of preparation.

4.14 One policy, Tr4 and the associated Supplementary Note 2 on car parking, was highlighted in the appeal decisions as being out of date as a result of new national policy guidance in PPG13 on Transport. However, car parking requirements are to be amended in the equivalent policy of the new Local Plan to accord with the government specifications.

4.15 Well over half of the policies in the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan have been referred to in the consideration of planning applications during 2004/05. Of those which have not, three (policies En11 relating to the refurbishment of local shopping parades, and Se8 relating to the site for a primary school at Middle Warren, and Tr4 identifying access points to development sites) have already been implemented earlier in the plan period. A further three policies are no longer relevant as follows:

Se1: Sewage treatment works – this has been developed on nearby site as owner of the allocated site was unwilling to sell the land);

Se11: Branch Library - this has been provided at nearby location within an existing building; and

Tr10: Bus only link (York Road) - York Road has been subject to environment improvements but is to remain open for all traffic.

None of these policies are being carried forward to the new Local Plan.

4.16 The remaining policies not specifically referred to in the consideration of planning applications determined during 2004/05 are of four general types:

- a. Development control policies setting out criteria against which proposals for development will be assessed;
- b. Allocations policies allocating specific sites for different types of development;
- c. Policies indicating an intention, for example to undertake improvement works; and
- d. Policies encouraging different types of development.

4.17 **Development control policies:** those not referred to during the year are as follows:

- Ec1: Wynyard business park
- Ec8: Special industry sites
- Ec9: Underground storage
- Ec12: Business uses in the home
- Ec13: Business premises in residential areas
- Ec17: Mill House leisure uses
- Ec18: West Victoria Road fringe area
- Ec33: Touring caravan sites
- Ho9: Residential mobile homes

- Ho10 Gypsy site
- Tr1 Road schemes: County Council (safeguarding corridors)
- Tr2: Road schemes: industrial development (safeguarding corridors)
- Tr16 Railway line extension (safeguarding corridor)
- Re4 Outdoor recreational land
- Re7 Noisy outdoor sports activities
- En20 Satellite dishes
- En21 Control of pollution
- Co12 Scheduled monuments
- Co19 New wildlife corridors
- Ru6 Intensive livestock units
- Ru12 Recreation in the countryside

4.18 The reason for these policies not being used is primarily because there have been no planning applications determined during the year relevant to their subject matter. Many of these policies, however, notably Ec9 (underground storage) and Ec17 (Mill House leisure uses) have been cited in informal pre-application discussions with potential developers during the year and in some instances have been used to sift out unsuitable or inappropriate developments before proposals reach the planning application stage.

4.19 Further, most of the policies have been used during the lifetime of the plan or relate to matters that national policy specifies should be covered in Local Plans (eg Gypsy sites) and are to be carried forward to the new Local Plan amended as necessary to reflect changes to government regulations and national planning policy. 'Development control' policies which are not considered necessary for inclusion in the new plan relate to residential mobile homes and satellite dishes as proposals relating to such developments are infrequent and can be judged against the criteria of more general policies. Also the policy related to wildlife corridors, which has proved difficult to implement because the corridors were not related to precise areas of land is to be excluded from the new Local Plan.

4.20 **Allocations policies:** Those not implemented in whole or in part during the year are as follows:

- Ec16 Town centre development site
- Ho4 Housing sites
- Se7 Primary School site (Chester Road)
- Se10 Community / sports centre (Middle Warren)
- Re5 Areas for informal quiet recreation

4.21 The town centre development site was the subject of an outline planning permission during the period of the plan and has been partially implemented. Two of the three housing sites allocated in policy Ho4 have been developed, but the constraints posed by the former anhydrite mine have been an important factor inhibiting the development of the third site. The allocation at Chester Road for the replacement Jesmond Road Primary School has not been implemented although the land is now used in connection with the school as outdoor playing space. The development and phasing of the Middle Warren area was determined by an outline planning permission granted in 1997 and associated section 106 agreement. The policy for a community / sports centre at Middle Warren is therefore no longer relevant. Policy Re8 identifying areas

for quiet informal recreation has been partially implemented and remains relevant.

4.22 Implementation policies: Those not referred to in development control decisions during 2004/05 are as follows:

- Ec31 Seaton Park
- Tr12 Pedestrian routes (central area)
- Re2 Neighbourhood Parks
- En3 Golden Flatts landscaped corridor
- En6 Derelict land reclamation
- En8 Untidy sites
- Co15 Enhancement of SSSIs
- Co16 Local Nature Reserve

also

- Co7 Review of Conservation Areas
- Co11 Review of Listed Buildings

4.23 Most of these policies have been implemented to some extent since 1994 and all are considered relevant for inclusion, amended as appropriate, in the new Local Plan – in particular:

- Pedestrian routes within the central area have been improved and there will be further improvements associated with the development of the new transport interchange in Church Street;
- Play facilities have been improved at some of the neighbourhood park locations, but some areas remain to be developed;
- Some landscaping has been carried out at Golden Flatts and the area forms part of the green network defined in the emerging Local Plan;
- In terms of implementation of the untidy sites policy, consultants have reported on high priority problem properties setting out actions for dealing with them embracing informal action leading potentially to formal action;
- Enhancement works have been carried out to Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and five new local nature reserves have been established; and
- Reviews of Conservation Areas since the 1994 Local Plan was prepared have resulted in extensions to the Park and Seaton Carew Conservation Areas (in June 1994 and April 2002 respectively) and the designation in September 2004 of two new conservation areas at Grange and Stranton.

4.24 Encouragement policies: Policies Tr8 and Tr16 which set out support for the provision of rail halts and for the preservation or provision of railway sidings have also not been considered as part of the development plan process during 2004/05 as there were no relevant planning applications determined. Nevertheless, they are considered to be important policies which should be retained.

APPENDIX 1

CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS NOT RELATED TO POLICIES OF THE 1994 HARTLEPOOL LOCAL PLAN:

INFORMATION FOR YEAR 2004/2005

Core Output Indicators 5a and 5b: ***Production of primary won aggregates and secondary / recycled aggregates.***

This information is not publicly available in respect of data for Hartlepool because of issues of business confidentiality.

Core Output Indicator 6a ***Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.***

None.

Core Output Indicator 6b: ***Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.***

Management type	Amount (tonnes)	Percentage
Landfill	5500	10.3%
Combined energy and waste plant	39300	73.3%
Recycled	7300	13.6%
Composted	1500	2.8%
Total	53600	100%

Core Output Indicator 7: ***Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.***

None

Core Output Indicator 9: ***Renewable energy capacity installed by type.***

None

CABINET REPORT

24th January 2006



Report of: The Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN AREA TOURISM PARTNERSHIP FOR THE TEES VALLEY.

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To explain new proposals for the formation of an Area Tourism Partnership (ATP) for the Tees Valley, as part of the new delivery mechanism for tourism activity within the region.

To seek members endorsement of this new structure.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

A short history and background to the changes within the tourism support network within the region and Tees Valley. Recommendations, implementation issues and budgetary implications are also explored.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

The five Tees Valley Authorities would be represented within the proposed Area Tourism Partnership. The responsibilities of the proposed ATP relate to several executive portfolios.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non key.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet on 24th January 2006.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

To approve the proposed arrangements for the formation of an Area Tourism Partnership for the Tees Valley.

To endorse the proposals and confirm ongoing financial support in line with the existing level of support for the Tees Valley Tourism Bureau within the Joint Strategy Unit.

Report of: The Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN AREA TOURISM PARTNERSHIP FOR THE TEES VALLEY.

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To explain new proposals for the formation of an Area Tourism Partnership (ATP) for the Tees Valley, as part of the new delivery mechanism for tourism activity within the region.
- 1.2 To seek members' endorsement of this new structure.

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

- 2.1 As previously reported to Cabinet, OneNorth East took on strategic responsibility for tourism from April 2003 and have developed a revised structure for tourism support and promotion, to promote effectiveness and reduce duplication.
- 2.2 This revised structure, which it is intended will be operational by April 2006, will be known as Tourism Network NorthEast and will comprise of five core organisations: the Regional Tourism Team and four independent ATP's.
- 2.3 The Regional Tourism Team within ONE North East will be responsible for the overall strategic direction, delivery of regional marketing campaigns and other region-wide initiatives.
- 2.4 The ATP's in each of the 4 sub-regions will work on behalf of tourism businesses and public agencies to promote the area to identified market segments along with:-
- Co-ordinating the provision of visitor information.
 - Acting as a 'front door' for businesses assisting with business support and workforce development.
 - Promoting the improvement of the quality in services to visitors.
 - Advising on public investment in the tourism product, such as attractions, activities and events.
 - Encouraging the co-ordination of transport, improved public realm and amenities.

- 2.5 While the ATP's primary associations and funding relationships are with One NorthEast, the Regional Network and Tees Valley Partnership, it is important that the activities of the ATP respond to the perceptions of customers who are largely uninterested in administrative boundaries. The ATP will therefore broker co-operation across boundaries. That will include working with other North East ATP's – for example with Durham Tourism Partnership on the Rail Heritage Project. Joint planning and working with the Yorkshire Tourist Board and the emerging North Yorkshire Moors and Coast ATP is also important and includes involvement in the Captain Cook Country promotion.

3.0 PROPOSED TEES VALLEY ATP

- 3.1 Public sector support for tourism within Tees Valley already operates in a spirit of partnership. Following local government re-organisation in 1996/7, the five Tees Valley authorities and Tees Valley Tourism Bureau adopted a joint approach to tourism marketing for the whole sub-region. Over the last five years this approach has been consolidated and strengthened to ensure structured and co-ordinated activity, which has minimised any duplication of effort. It is now proposed that the ATP will build on this excellent co-operation achieved through working in partnership with the Tees Valley Tourism Bureau.
- 3.2 Such principles and most of the proposed management and operational details of the proposed ATP have been discussed and at least informally agreed with the relevant interested parties, including One NorthEast. It is proposed that the Partnership would have a cross-sector Management Board with private sector Chair. Some aspects of these governance arrangements, however, are still under discussion with ONE and I shall comment further at the meeting in this respect.
- 3.3 The proposed arrangements for the new ATP are based on the continuation of current levels of local authority support – both in terms of financial commitment and officer time

The anticipated staffing of the ATP will comprise:-

Head of Tourism

Marketing Manager, supported by four staff members

Product Development Manager, supported by four staff members

(NB three posts dependent on confirmation of external funding)

3.4 Area Tourism Partnership - Proposed Budget (Provisional)

EXPENDITURE	2006-07 £k	2007-08 £k	Notes
Core Staff	210	216	
Core Staff on-costs	157	162	
Project staff	27	27	
Project staff on-costs	20	21	
Strategy and Partnership	25	55	
Marketing	151	114	
Product Development	5	5	
Business Development			
Business Link operational budget	8	8	
Project operational budget	50	50	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	653	658	
FUNDING	2006-07 £k	2007-08 £k	
Core Income			
Tees Valley Partnership Single Programme	310	310	
JSU Local Authority allocation	173	178	1
Local Authority Marketing Funds	40	40	2
Private sector contribution to marketing programme	30	30	
Project Income			
First for Festivals	100	100	
TOTAL FUNDING	653	658	

Notes

1. *The proposed contribution by local authorities through the JSU is a continuation of their current level of contribution to the Tees Valley Tourism Bureau, but allowing for efficiency savings.*
2. *Continuation of current levels of contribution by local authorities to sub regional marketing activity including the Tees Valley Visitor Guides and Travel Trade Guides.*

4.0 CONSULTATION

- 4.1 A consultation exercise was conducted using external facilitators and a number of workshops were held with both the private and public sector to discuss the formation of the ATP and to identify its priorities. The proposed arrangements have been produced as a result of these consultations. The ATP will consult annually on its Business Plan through the Management Board and the Joint Strategy Committee.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 It is recommended that Members approve the proposed arrangements for the formation of an Area Tourism Partnership for the Tees Valley.
- 5.2 It is recommended that Members endorse the proposals and confirm ongoing Local Authority financial support.



CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

**SECOND CONSULTATIVE DRAFT
JANUARY 2006**

INDEX

Foreword	3
Part 1	
Introduction and Executive Summary	4
Introduction	5-8
Summary of Key Outcomes	9-13
Part 2	14-25
Be Healthy	
Part 3	26-34
Stay Safe	
Part 4	35-50
Enjoy and Achieve	
Part 5	51-59
Make a Positive Contribution	
Part 6	60-74
Achieve Economic Well-being	
Part 7	75-80
Supplementary Information	
Appendices	
Appendix 1 – Bookcase	81
Appendix 2 – Glossary of acronyms used in this Plan	82

Foreword

A foreword will appear here at final (third) draft stage, with contributions from the Children's Services Portfolio Holder, the Director of Children's Services and a representative of the children and young people of Hartlepool.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

PART 1

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

DRAFT 2 JANUARY 2006

Introduction

The Children and Young People's Plan is about improving the lives of our young people in Hartlepool. They face great opportunities and pressures and we believe that by working together we can improve their lives both now and into the future.

The responsibility for preparing and publishing a Children and Young People's Plan is given to the Local Authority by the Children Act 2004. The Local Authority is required to "promote cooperation" between itself and its key partners. This Children and Young People's Plan is the over-arching strategic Plan 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, Hartlepool partners have begun to work even more closely together and will continue to do so as this three-year rolling Plan is reviewed and refreshed.

There has been agreement nationally on the five outcomes that really matter to the lives of children and young people and these are now law in the Children's Act 2004. The five outcomes are:

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

Be Healthy refers to physical, mental, emotional and sexual health, with an emphasis on healthy lifestyles and making positive choices not to take drugs. In terms of how significant these issues are in Hartlepool, indicators include rates of: infant mortality, suicide, obesity, teenage pregnancy, alcohol misuse, smoking and use of Class A drugs.

Stay Safe refers to being safe from maltreatment, neglect, sexual exploitation, accidental injury and death, bullying and discrimination, crime and anti-social behaviour. In terms of how significant these issues are in Hartlepool, indicators include rates of: child protection registrations, road traffic deaths and injuries, Looked After children placements.

Enjoy and Achieve refers to being ready for school, attending and enjoying school, achieving high standards at primary and secondary stages of education, personal and social development and recreation. In terms of how significant these issues are in Hartlepool, indicators include rates of: children's development at Foundation Stage, school absence, school performance, take up of sport and cultural opportunities, achievements of Looked After children.

Make a Positive Contribution refers to the engagement of children and young people in decision making and community support activities, positive and law abiding behaviour, developing positive relationships and self-confidence and dealing with change and enterprise. In terms of how significant these issues are in Hartlepool, indicators include: activities of school councils, incidence of voluntary work in the community, reductions in offending, exclusions, bullying and discrimination and self employment.

Achieve Economic Well-being refers to engagement in further education, employment or training, being ready for employment, living in decent homes and communities, being free from low income and having access to transport and material goods. In terms of how significant these issues are in Hartlepool, indicators include rates of: young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), Level 2 qualifications and higher education participation.

This Children and Young People's Plan identifies the high level strategic priorities for the next three years (2006-2009). A number of subordinate operational plans 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" diagram in Appendix 1. 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 and schools when children get older. Some children and young people need extra support such as if a child has a disability or is fostered. To ensure that this support is available, some themes are tackled in each outcome such as Looked After children and young people and those with Special Educational Needs and disabilities.

This Plan is not meant to cover everything, but to concentrate on making things better.

Vision

Our vision is that 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. Our overarching aim is to achieve the best outcomes for all children and young people so that they are healthy and safe, they enjoy themselves and achieve well, they make a positive contribution and they are helped to achieve economic well being. Services to children and young people in Hartlepool should be organised in such a way that they will help all our 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.

We believe that services for children and young people should be coherent, easily accessible and responsive to needs. Families can best meet the needs of their children when services are locally delivered and available at the right time. The integration of services for children and young people in settings such as children's centres and extended schools is critical in the delivery of this vision. We believe that targeted support may be needed at all ages and stages of a particular young person's development and that early and effective intervention can reduce barriers that prevent success.

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 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 outcomes for children and young people;
- There is a commitment to partnership working between all stakeholders from both 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 the population means that a partnership approach is essential if improvements are to be maintained. The Children and Young People's Plan further contributes to the working arrangements and supports the Hartlepool Partnership's long-term vision:

“A prosperous, caring, confident and outward looking community, realising its potential in an attractive environment.”

And its goal:

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

The Children and Young People’s Plan also contributes to the Council’s overall aim, which is:

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

Priorities for children and young people are embedded in the Hartlepool Community Strategy and aim to help “all individuals, groups and organisations realise their full potential, ensure the highest quality opportunities in education, lifelong learning and training, and raise standards of attainment.” The aim of the Health and Social Care theme is to “ensure access to the highest quality health, social care and support services, and improve the health, life expectancy and well-being of the community.

Context

Hartlepool, a compact and densely populated town, is located on the North East coast at the North Eastern end of the Tees Valley. The population is largely concentrated in the urban area, although the Borough as a whole (9,386 hectares) is predominantly rural, with some distinct villages and attractive countryside. Overall, the population of 90,161 (2003) is projected to decline slightly over the next ten years, with older age groups increasing and younger age groups reducing. The 0-19 age group represent 27% (24,269) of the population which is above the national average (23%), although this is projected to fall by over 12% over the next 13 years. The ethnic minority population is low (1.2%) but significant.

According to the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), eight 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 July 2005 stood at 4% (2,176 people), compared to 4.7% nationally (August, 2005). 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.

A quarter (24.4%) 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 (18.2%). Hartlepool males on average live 2.8 years less than the English average and females live 2.6 years less. There are wide variations in life expectancy in Hartlepool between council wards. For males the difference between the best and worse is 13.3 years and for females 11.8 years.

In Hartlepool, in 2005, there were:

- 606 children in need receiving social care services
- 125 looked after children
- 101 children on the child protection register
- 447 children with a statement of special educational needs

There are six secondary schools, 31 primary schools and 2 special schools in Hartlepool catering for 1,275 nursery children, 8,160 primary pupils and 6,347 secondary pupils. Of these 2.9% had a statement of special educational needs in 2005, which is in line with national averages. Attendance in primary schools is in line with the national average at 94.7% in 2005. In secondary schools it was 92.7%, which is also in line with national

averages (92.18%). 23.5% of primary pupils and 18.9% of secondary pupils were eligible for a free school meal; both figures are in line with national averages.

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 (NEET) is below that of statistical neighbours. The number of young people classified as NEET has fallen from 14.3% in 2004 to 9.8% in 2005.

Teenage pregnancy rates in Hartlepool are high (68 per 1000 females under 18 years in 2001) in comparison with the national average (44.1 per 1000) as well as regional comparators. The most recent data for under 16 conception rates of 8.1 per 1000 demonstrates a 48% reduction on the 1998 baseline and compares well with the national rate of 7.9. However, this data needs to be treated with caution, due to the small numbers involved, and any slight increase will have a significant effect on the rates.

In 2004 the number of criminal offences committed by young people for which there was a substantive outcome rose to 602, an increase of 2 from the previous year. 350 young people offended in 2004 which represents 3.4% of the 10-17 years population. During the same period re-offending reduced from 61% to 56%.

Preparation of the Plan

The process of drafting the first Children and Young People's Plan for Hartlepool began formally with a Launch Seminar at Hartlepool Maritime Experience on 7th September 2005. Almost eighty people attended, representing the Borough Council, individual partners and partner organisations. These included Cleveland Police, the Voluntary and Community Sector, Diocesan Authorities, Health Authorities and Trusts, the Learning and Skills Council, the private sector, schools, colleges, trade unions, Hartlepool's UK Youth Parliament Member, and Hartlepool's Member of Parliament,

After the Launch Seminar a number of reference groups were established. Views expressed at the launch event, at Reference Group meetings and by individuals contributed to the first draft of the Plan, produced in November 2005. The draft Plan received wide publicity. Extensive consultation on the first draft followed, including further meetings of Reference Groups, a Road Show, Neighbourhood Forum Meetings and Parent Focus Groups. This led to the production of a second draft in January 2006. The second draft was considered by Hartlepool's Cabinet and Children's Services Scrutiny Forum and was subject to a second round of consultation during February 2006 leading to final agreement by the Council in April 2006. At the same time, partner organisations are consulting on the Plan and seeking agreement through their own governance arrangements.

The involvement of children and young people has been crucial to the preparation of this Plan. We are extremely grateful to Hartlepool's UK Youth Parliament Member for support throughout the process. We have established a young people's reference group and have begun to support the participation of children and young people through their daily contacts with statutory, voluntary, community and private sector organisations, providing them with a first opportunity to consult. This has enabled some engagement with a wide range of children and young people including those that we some times experience difficulty relating to. We are satisfied that this process, and the proposed follow up from it, will highlight our intent to put the views of children and young people at the centre of our planning. A number of children and young people will also help to produce a children and young people's version of the final Plan; this will be available separately in April 2006.

We are rightly proud of our involvement with young people in the preparation of the Plan and see this relationship developing in the future, ensuring the effective involvement of young people in the monitoring and review process and the future development of services.

Summary of Key Outcomes

This next part of the Plan is subdivided into each of the five outcome areas for children and young people and gives an overview of the Current Position, Key Priorities and Main Success Criteria for each outcome.

The summary aims to identify the most significant issues to be addressed during the life of the Plan.

In order to access all relevant information relating to an outcome area, please refer to the appropriate individual outcome part.

BE HEALTHY

Current Position (from Annual Performance Assessment (APA) May 2005)

Overall, local services make a good contribution to improving children and young people's health. Services consistently deliver well above minimum requirements for children and young people. There are examples of innovative practice in relation to:

- Smoking cessation, as Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT) had the highest quit success rate in the area;
- Care Coordination for children with severe disabilities which has received very positive feedback from parents.

Key Priorities

- Further improve the reduction in teenage conception rates;
- Engage in further discussion with partner agencies regarding Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS);
- Further explore the opportunity to extend the care co-ordination process beyond the pre school years.

Main Success Criteria

- Reduction in teenage pregnancy conception rate;
- Increased partnership working for children and young people with complex, persistent and severe behavioural disorders;
- Increase in the number of children with disabilities in the care co-ordination process.

STAY SAFE

Current Position (from APA May 2005)

Overall, local services make a good contribution to ensuring that children and young people in Hartlepool remain safe. Services consistently deliver above minimum requirements for children and young people. There are examples of innovative practice in relation to:

- Provision of a therapeutic service for children and young people;
- A Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) has already been established.

Key Priorities

- Develop partnership arrangements to address the concerns of children and young people about bullying;
- Agree actions with partners in order to increase safety on the streets, thereby reducing the incidence of street crime /assaults etc. (No data available for this draft);
- Develop a multi-agency training plan to meet the needs of all staff and volunteers who work with children in any setting in Hartlepool;
- Develop the work of the Local Safeguarding Children Board to encompass the wider remit of Safeguarding while maintaining a strong emphasis on Child Protection;
- Improve the way that referrals and core assessments are measured;
- Explore the reasons why more initial child protection conferences occur in Hartlepool than in similar councils;
- Improve the percentage of looked after children for more than 4 years who have been in the same foster placements for 2+ years;
- Improve the number of children adopted during the year and the percentage of looked after children adopted during the year placed within 12 months of best interest decision being made.

Main Success Criteria

- Reduction in percentage of 11 – 15 year olds who state they have been bullied in the last 12 months;
- Reduction in percentage of children and young people expressing concern about fear of crime and anti-social behaviour (to be confirmed with partners);
- Delivery of a multi-agency training plan;
- Compliance with Local Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures and requirements;
- Reduction in numbers of initial and core assessments;
- Reduction in numbers of Initial Child Protection Conferences following child protection enquiries;
- Improvement in long-term stability for looked after children;
- Increase in number of looked after children who are adopted.

ENJOY AND ACHIEVE

Current Position (from APA May 2005)

Overall, local services make a very good contribution to children and young people enjoying and achieving. Nearly all services consistently deliver above minimum requirements and some, such as early years and provision 5-16, deliver well above. Innovative practice is evident and outcomes are generally improving.

Key Priorities

- Improve the performance of children and young people across all key stages, but in particular Key Stage 1, Key Stage 3 English, science and ICT and Key Stage 4 English and maths;
- Improve the performance of boys across all key stages but especially at Key Stage 3 where the gap is widest;
- Increase the number of excluded pupils who are successfully reintegrated into mainstream settings;
- Improve the performance of Looked After Children and Young People;
- Work more closely with partners, including the voluntary sector, in order to improve the quality and range of recreational activities for children and young people in school and other settings.

Main Success Criteria

- Performance at Key Stage 1 (% of 7 year olds achieving Level 2 or above) increases faster than the national rate. National averages are achieved by 2008.
- Performance at Key Stage 3 (% of 14 year olds achieving Level 5 or above) improves faster than the national rate in English, science and ICT. Targets agreed with DfES are achieved and national average reached by 2009.
- Percentage of 16 year olds achieving grade A*-G and A*-C increases in English and mathematics. National averages are reached by 2010.
- Percentage of excluded pupils reintegrated into mainstream settings increases*.
- Performance of Looked After Children (LAC) improves. National expected targets achieved by 2010. All LAC make better than expected progress (positive value added).

* data will be available for next draft.

MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

Current Position (from APA May 2005)

Overall, local services make a good contribution to enabling children and young people to make a positive contribution. Services consistently deliver above minimum requirements for children and young people. There are examples of innovative practice in relation to:

- Post-19 support for young people with special education needs. Joint working between the local further education (FE) college and special school has resulted in specific services being targeted on this group.
- appointment of vulnerable pupils' coordinator for mobile pupils, looked after children, children from ethnic minorities, children with English as an additional language (EAL) and travelling children.
- Hartlepool Ethnic Minority Achievement Team target support for children from black and ethnic minorities.
- Behaviour and Education Support Team (multi-agency) provides emotional literacy programmes for schools.
- young people in care are involved in the recruitment of social care staff.
- Children's Fund supported the development of a video ('Totally Different') involving local black and minority ethnic community.

Key Priorities

- Ensure we review procedures that are in place to tackle bullying;
- Develop clear links between participation processes for children and young people, service providers, the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership and the local political process; this will include further development of school councils as well as seeking opportunities to engage with children and young people outside of mainstream services;
- Continue to divert children and young people away from anti social behaviour and crime, through further development of preventative services;
- Continue to focus on ensuring that positive outcomes are achieved for looked after children by placing them at the centre of the planning process;
- Ensure that all children and young people have access to services that support the development of self-confidence, self worth and emotional resilience and that enable them to face significant life changes and challenges with appropriate support;
- Continue to find innovative ways to engage with and involve children from black and minority ethnic communities in service development;
- Prevent re-offending and support victims of crime;
- Develop further the process for involving looked after children in their reviews and planning for their future;
- Develop effective transition arrangements for young people moving from children's to adult care.

Main Success Criteria

- Increase in percentage children in secondary schools participating in elections;
- Reduction in numbers of children and young people committing offences;
- Reduction in numbers of permanent and fixed term exclusions;
- Ensure that a participation strategy is in place;
- Increase in percentage of children and young people who are looked after taking part in their reviews;
- Ensure that procedures for children and young people moving from children's to adult care are in place.

ACHIEVE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Current Position (from APA May 2005)

Overall, services to children and young people that contribute and support them to achieve economic well-being are good. For 14-19 and Special Educational Needs (SEN), some services consistently deliver above minimum requirements. There is some innovative practice which is cost-effective and makes a good contribution to the wider outcomes for the community. In relation to children and young people who are looked after, services are satisfactory with some good features.

Key Priorities

- Reduce the number of young people classified as not in education, employment or training (NEET);
- Improve the number of young people engaged in education, employment or training from disadvantaged groups;
- Increase the number of young people having the opportunity to access higher education;
- Implement the 14-19 Operational Plan;
- Improve the quality of housing to meet the Decent Homes Standard .

Main Success Criteria

- Increase in the proportion of 16–19 year-olds in education or training;
- Reduction in the proportion of 16–18 year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET);
- Improvement in the retention and success rates for 16, 17 and 18 year-olds on education and training programmes;
- Improvement in the progression rates of young people into further and higher education, training and employment;
- Improvement in the proportion of 19 year olds with qualifications at Level 2 or above;
- Reduction in the proportion of dependent children who live in a home that does not meet the set standard of decency;
- Increase in the proportion of child benefit recipients claiming child tax credit;
- Reduction in the proportion of children living in households where no one is working;
- Increase in the involvement of looked after children in education, employment and training post 16
- Reduction in the proportion of care leavers who become homeless;
- Reduction in the proportion of children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities not in education, employment or training;
- Increase in the number of families who take up direct payments .

CONCLUSION

Part 7 of this Plan provides supplementary information on the purpose of Hartlepool's Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership, the development of a Children's Trust, the development of a Local Area Agreement and the development of a workforce strategy to underpin the Plan.

Detail is also give on arrangements for monitoring and evaluating the Plan and information is provided on how to comment on the Plan and how to access it electronically.

The key contact for this Plan, within the Children's Services Department of Hartlepool Borough Council, is Ian Merritt. Ian can be contacted as follows:

Telephone: 01429 523774
Email: ian.merritt@hartlepool.gov.uk

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

PART 2

BE HEALTHY

DRAFT 2 JANUARY 2006

OUTCOME: *Be Healthy*

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

Children and young people tell us:

- that they are aware of the need to be healthy; as one young person noted in feedback from recent consultation - "Being healthy gives me the ability to cope with everyday routine".
- that they are aware of the importance of **fitness and exercise**, particularly in relation to taking part in sport, being healthy enough to work, living life to the full and living longer.
- that they acknowledge that it is important to have a good, balanced **diet**, to drink plenty of water and to have access to healthy foods.
- that they feel very strongly about the issue of **drug taking**, but that of equal concern were the problems of alcohol abuse and cigarette smoking.

Parents / carers and partners tell us:

- that **fitness** is an important issue but that they felt that there was a lack of things to do and that more planned activities were needed to encourage children and young people to become fitter and healthier. One respondent to consultation said that there should be more "Opportunities to take part in exercise and activity out of school to promote leisure/social development as a long term benefit to physical and mental well-being".
- that there is a major issue in the use of the term **substance misuse**, which is considered to be misleading as it covers drug taking as well as alcohol abuse. Through their experience of working in communities, they suggest that there is more prevalence of alcohol misuse than drug abuse in Hartlepool. In addition there are concerns about groups of young people drinking together, on school fields, street corners etc.
- that there should be a strong focus upon children and young people's emotional health.
- that there needs to be a focus on sex and relationships education and services around teenage pregnancy.

The Government's National Priorities are:

1. Ensure that parents and carers receive support to keep their children healthy.
2. Ensure that healthy lifestyles are promoted for children and young people.
3. Take action to promote children and young people's physical health.
4. Take action to promote children and young people's mental and emotional health.
5. Ensure looked after children's health needs are assessed.
6. Ensure the health needs of children and young people with learning difficulties and /or disabilities are addressed.

Our own assessment tells us:

In relation to physical health:

- that participation in sport is an important part of educating children and young people in the benefits of exercise. All Hartlepool schools are responding well to this national target with 57% of primary schools being judged as very good and 42% being judged as good and 100% of secondary schools being judged as very good. However, only 7 primary and 1 secondary schools were inspected, so these judgments may not be reflective of all schools in Hartlepool.

In relation to mental and emotional health:

- that there is currently 1.3 full time equivalent Social Worker input into CAMHS, which whilst low, reflects the size of the local authority area and the population it serves.
- that overall the response from the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) to young offenders is improving.

In relation to sexual health:

- that although the teenage pregnancy rate is up slightly overall, figures continue to fall (68 per 1000 females under 18 years in 2001) (national average 44.1 per 1000). Hartlepool continues to address this issue through its Teenage Pregnancy Strategy and linked services. In the last few years the implementation of the strategy has been successful in reducing the conception rates by putting a number of services in place, for example access to contraceptive and sexual health services.
- that as part of the National Healthy Schools Programme (NHSP), schools are expected to implement sex and relationships education. 100% of both primary and secondary schools in Hartlepool have responded well to all aspects of the National Healthy Schools Programme (NHSP) and are deemed as very good.

Things we do well:

- Have good partnerships in place to promote healthy lifestyles.
- Have a high percentage of schools taking part in the Healthy Schools Initiative with 15 out of 22 designated target schools achieving healthy school status. 100% of primary schools are part of the national fruit and vegetable scheme.
- Actively promote physical education and sport, with good provision of sporting activities.
- Have good access to health services for looked after children; 88.8% of looked after children have received a health assessment.
- Have good drug education training and resources in place for school staff.
- Whilst the teenage conception rate has shown a recent increase, the figures vary year on year and there has been an overall downward trend recorded over a period of time. Work is also progressing to further develop sex and relationships training within schools.
- Have a care co-ordination service in place to provide essential and co-ordinated services to children with severe disabilities and their families.

To continue to improve we will:

- ensure that we strengthen our partnership working to work towards more integrated services.
- ensure that health inequalities are reduced by improving the targeting of vulnerable infants, children and young people through, for example, Healthy Schools and a more coordinated response in terms of Domestic Violence.
- ensure that the conception rates for teenagers continue to reduce.
- ensure that we carry on working with schools to achieve the new National Healthy School Status.
- ensure that we work closely with our partners within the local health services to make sure that the National Service Framework (NSF) for Children, Young People and Maternity Services complements the work of the Every Child Matters agenda.
- ensure that all looked after children continue to get the relevant access to health services that they need.
- appoint a Care Coordinator to take forward and further develop the care co-ordination process for those children with severe disabilities.

Things we can do better are:

- Further improve the reduction in teenage conception rates.
- Further discussion needs to take place with partner agencies regarding Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS).
- Further explore the opportunity to extend the care co-ordination process beyond the pre school years.

In order to do our best for all children and young people we will deliver the national priorities and contribute to the delivery of the Hartlepool Community Strategy. In particular we will:

- continue to work in partnership with schools to help them achieve the new National Healthy School Status requirements.
- develop a “Healthy Food in School Strategy” in response to the “Turning the Tables - Transforming School Food”.
- develop and implement the Common Assessment Framework and Lead Professional Role.

In recognition of the additional needs of some young people we will:

In relation to children with disabilities:

- ensure that all children with disabilities aged 14+ have a transition plan to support their move to Adult Services.
- ensure that all children with disabilities have fair and equal access to universal health services.

In relation to looked after children:

- ensure that looked after children continue to get improved access to all relevant health services to increase or maintain their good health.
- ensure that looked after young people leaving care have adequate access to universal health services.

In relation to children from black and ethnic minority communities:

- ensure that all children and young people from the black and minority ethnic communities have equality of access to all services.

PLAN				
Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
BH 1.1	Parents and carers receive support to keep their children healthy			
1.1.1	Provide timely and consistent information and provide relevant support to promote the positive benefits of breastfeeding.	2006 - 2010	North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
1.1.2	Promote healthy diets for pregnant mothers (inc. Healthy Start).	2006 - 2010	North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
1.1.3	Address the 'Hidden Harm' agenda, particularly in relation to integrated working and provide effective co-ordination of services in relation to substance misusing parents.	2006 – 2009	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	Local Safeguarding Children Board Plan
1.1.4	Launch and provide training of the multi-agency assessment tool for substance misusing parents.	2006 – 2009	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	Local Safeguarding Children Board Plan Child Protection Training
1.1.5	Parents and carers are informed about preventative and treatment provision for their children and are encouraged to ensure that proper use is made of each.	2006 - 2009	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT)	Strategic Service Development Plan

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
1.1.6	Educational programmes are provided to help current and future parents and carers understand the emotional needs of children and young people.	2006 - 2009	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT)	Strategic Service Development Plan
1.1.7	Domestic violence project under Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) II agreed and implemented.	2006 – 2008	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) II Local Area Agreement Local Safeguarding Children Board
1.1.8	Parents feel confident and skilled in talking to their children about sex and relationships.	2006 - 2008	Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement) Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT)	National Healthy Schools Programme Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
1.1.9	Teenage parents have access to post natal services tailored to their needs to improve the physical and mental health outcomes for them and their children.	2006 - 2008	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT) North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust	Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
1.1.10	Support for young parents experiencing Domestic Violence.	2006 – 2008	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT) North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust	Teenage Pregnancy Strategy Local Safeguarding Children Board
1.1.11	Support for young parents to help their children thrive and develop.	2006 - 2008	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT)	Teenage Pregnancy Strategy

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
1.1.12	All teenage parents are provided with a co-ordinated package of support.	2006 - 2008	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust (PCT) North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust Children's Services Department	Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
BH 1.2	Healthy lifestyles are promoted for children and young people			
1.2.1	Further increase the number of schools achieving national healthy school status.	2006 – 2009	Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement)	National Healthy School Standards
1.2.2	Respond to the government guidance on "Transforming School Food" by developing a "Healthy Food in Schools Strategy" to encourage and develop more healthy choices for children through school meal service, tuck shops, etc.	2006 – 2007	Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement)	Healthy Food in Schools Strategy
1.2.3	Universal health screening is provided within a common framework at appropriate ages, and reaches groups on whom health services have traditionally not focused.	2006 - 2009	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust Assistant Director (Planning and Service Integration)	Strategic Service Development Plan Children's Centres and Extended Schools Strategy

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
1.2.4	All young people receive quality Sex and Relationships Education within Personal, Social and Health Education in schools and out of school settings including those in post 16 education.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement) Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	National Healthy School Standards Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
1.2.5	Increased access to sexual health and contraceptive services in their areas.	2006 - 2008	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	Teenage Pregnancy Strategy
BH 1.3	Action is taken to promote children and young people's physical health			
1.3.1	75% school-age children accessing 2 hours of PE and school sport per week by 2006.	2006 - 2008	Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement)	Physical Education, School sports and Club Links Strategy (PESSCL)
1.3.2	85% school-age children accessing 2 hours of PE and school sport per week by 2008.	2006 - 2008	Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement)	Physical Education, School sports and Club Links Strategy (PESSCL)
1.3.3	All school age children have the opportunity to access 4-5 hours of sport per week, 2 hours of which is in curriculum time by 2010.	2006 - 2008	Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement)	Physical Education, School sports and Club Links Strategy (PESSCL)
BH 1.4	Take action to promote children and young people's mental health			
1.4.1	Provide parenting advice and support in relation to early intervention and prevention.	2006 - 2008	Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	CAMHS Strategy National Service Framework 9 Behaviour and Education Support Team development and action plans

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
1.4.2	Develop appropriate assessment processes for children and young people who self harm.	2006 - 2008	Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	CAMHS Strategy National Service Framework 9
1.4.3	Develop a network for professionals working with children and young people who self harm.	2006 - 2008	Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	CAMHS Strategy National Service Framework 9
1.4.4	Identify training and development needs for professionals working with children and young people who self harm.	2006 - 2008	Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	CAMHS Strategy National Service Framework 9
1.4.5	All staff working with children and young people should be competent to identify the early warning signs of mental health problems.	2006 - 2008	Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	CAMHS Strategy National Service Framework 9
1.4.6	Children and young people demonstrating early signs of emotional difficulty are offered appropriate service: whole class, group or individual work.	2010	Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	Behaviour and Education Support Team development and action plans National Service Framework 9 National Healthy Schools Standards Connexions Acorn Therapeutic Service Plan

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
1.4.7	Children and young people's emotional health needs are promoted and addressed.	2006 – 2009	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust Assistant Director (Performance and Achievement) Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust New Deal for Communities	Government prescribed materials for “social and emotional aspects of learning” (SEAL) Proposed New Deal for Communities (NDC) pilot projects Hartlepool Primary Care Trust “emotional well-being fayres” in secondary schools.
1.4.8	Young Offenders have access to appropriate services.	2006 – 2007	Youth Offending Service Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust	CAMHS Strategy Youth Justice Plan
BH 1.5	Ensure looked after children's health needs are assessed			
1.5.1	Increase access to doctors, dentists and sexual health support services for looked after young people.	2006 – 2007	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services) Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	Safeguarding and Review Unit Business Plan
1.5.2	Implement a 'fast track' primary care service for looked after children.	2006 – 2007	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	Safeguarding and Review Unit Business Plan
1.5.3	Provide further training to foster carers about good health, emotional health, bullying and attachment issues.	2006 – 2007	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	Safeguarding and Review Unit Business Plan Behaviour and Education Support Team development and action plans

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
1.5.4	Ensure that all young people preparing to leave care have access to the relevant support through health and associated services in relation to their health needs.	2006 – 2009	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services) Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	Leaving Care Strategy
BH1.6	Ensure the health needs of children and young people with disabilities are addressed			
1.6.1	All children with disabilities aged 14+ have a transition plan to support their move to Adult Services.	2006 - 2007	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services) Adult and Community Services	Transitions policy
1.6.2	Consider further developments of the care co-ordination assessment and service provision.	2006 – 2007	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	Children with a disability/SEN strategy
1.6.3	Raise awareness and promote the benefits of Direct Payments to parents of children with disabilities and 16/17 year olds.	2006 – 2007	Assistant Director (Safeguarding and Specialist Services) Adult and Community Services	Children with a disability/SEN strategy
1.6.4	Children and young people who may be disabled, ill, or injured receive expert referrals and have early access to assessment services.	2006 - 2009	Hartlepool Primary Care Trust North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust Tees and North East Yorkshire NHS Trust	Strategic Service Development Plan National Services Framework 8

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

PART 3

STAY SAFE

DRAFT 2 JANUARY 2006

OUTCOME: *Stay Safe*

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that children and young people will live, grow, and learn in safety, where parents, carers and all adults take responsibility for their safety and well-being and they are free from harm, discrimination, harassment and exploitation.

Children and young people tell us:

- that they do not want to be bullied.
- that they do not want to be harassed and assaulted when out in the community.
- that they want to feel safe at home.
- that they want to feel safe in all places.
- that they want to be safe with all adults.

Parents / carers and our partners tell us:

- that children and young people should not be bullied.
- that they should not be discriminated against nor manipulated.
- that all adults, but particularly professionals, are responsible for their safety.
- that the protection of children and young people is essential.

The Government's National Priorities are:

1. Children and young people and their carers are informed about key risks to their safety and how to deal with them.
2. Children and young people are provided with a safe environment.
3. The incidence of child abuse and neglect is minimised.
4. Agencies collaborate to safeguard children according to the requirements of the current government guidance.
5. Services are effective in establishing the identity and whereabouts of all children and young people 0-16.
6. Action is taken to avoid children and young people having to be looked after.
7. Looked after children live in safe environments and are protected from abuse and exploitation.
8. Children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities live in safe environments and are protected from abuse and exploitation.

Our own assessment tells us:

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

- OFSTED requirements are met by all child care providers.
- schools were judged as either good or very good with regard to pupil's care, welfare, health and safety.
- all primary and secondary schools inspected were judged as complying with the Local Safeguarding Children Board child protection procedures.
- referrals of children in need to social work teams leading to initial assessments was similar to the average for England but lower than for similar councils.
- referrals of children in need to social work teams within 12 months of a previous referral were lower than similar councils.
- the percentage of initial assessments completed within 7 working days was higher than similar councils.
- the number of Initial Child Protection Conferences per 10,000 population under 18 was half as high again as the number for similar councils.
- the recorded number of Core Assessments of children in need was so high as to require further scrutiny.
- 93.8% of Core Assessments were completed within 35 working days, much higher than for similar councils.
- all children and young people requiring a multi-agency child protection plan have a social worker.
- the number of children on the Child Protection Register per 10,000 population under 18 is the same as similar councils.
- first time registrations on the Child Protection Register as a percentage of all registrations was the same as similar councils.
- the percentage of child protection re-registrations during the year has fallen and was 12.1% for the first six months of 2005.
- 96% of children on the Child Protection Register are white.
- all Child Protection Register cases were reviewed within the required timescales.
- the number of de-registrations from the Child Protection Register per 10,000 population under 18 was marginally higher than for similar councils.
- the percentage of de-registrations of children who were on the Child Protection Register for over 2 years was the same as similar councils.
- the percentage of child protection enquiries leading to Initial Child Protection Conferences which were held within 15 days was half as great again as for similar councils.

In relation to being safe from accidental injury and death:

- there has been a steady fall in road casualties (0-16), due to the introduction of preventative safety training in schools.

In relation to being safe from bullying and discrimination:

- in the last 5 years there have been no significant trends with regard to exclusions as a result of bullying, although 84% of excluded boys are excluded because of bullying incidents.

In relation to being safe from crime and anti-social behaviour in and out of school:

- key indicator “Fear of crime and anti-social behaviour” (data will be available for next draft).

In relation to having security, stability and being cared for:

- the number of children and young people looked after per 10,000 population under 18 is lower than for similar councils.
- all looked after children have an allocated social worker.
- all looked after children have their care plans reviewed within required timescales.
- 96% of looked after children under 10 years of age are in foster placements, much higher than for similar councils.
- 74% of these children are placed within Hartlepool, again much higher than for similar councils.
- the percentage of looked after children placed with parents is only a third of that for similar councils.
- only 10% of all Hartlepool's looked after children are placed in residential accommodation.
- 86.6% of all looked after children and young people are cared for in foster placements, higher than for similar councils.
- 19.3% of looked after children are fostered by relatives or friends.
- the percentage of looked after children with 3 or more placement moves in the year is within the national target.
- the percentage of looked after children for 4+ years who were in foster placement 2+ years needs to improve.
- protocols are in place to safeguard looked after children placed in Hartlepool by other councils.
- The percentage of looked after children placed for adoption is very low and needs to be improved.
- the percentage of looked after children placed for adoption during 2004-05 was also much lower than for similar councils.
- the percentage of looked after children adopted during 2004-05 placed within 12 months of best interest decision being made was also lower than for similar councils.
- all eligible, relevant and former relevant children leaving care have pathway plans and a personal adviser.
- key Indicator “% Care Cases completed in the Courts within 40 weeks” ” (data will be available for next draft).

Things we do well:

- Have low numbers of children in need referred to social work teams within 12 months of a previous referral.
- Have only 12.1% child protection re-registrations during the first six months of 2005.
- Have a high number of looked after children in foster placements through a quality fostering service.
- Have a percentage of looked after children with 3 or more placement moves in the year, within the national target.

To continue to improve we will:

- ensure that children in need receive an initial assessment within 7 working days of being referred to the social work teams.
- ensure that the percentage of children being referred within 12 months of a previous referral is maintained or reduced.
- ensure that the percentage of child protection re-registrations during the year is maintained or reduced.
- ensure that only children likely to require a child protection plan are taken to Initial Child Protection Conference following a child protection enquiry.
- ensure that the number of looked after children with 3 or more placements during the year is maintained within the national target.
- ensure that the percentage of looked after young children are maintained in foster placements.
- ensure that the percentage of all looked after children in foster placements is maintained or increased.

Things we can do better are:

- Develop partnership arrangements to address the concerns of children and young people about bullying.
- Agree actions with partners in order to increase safety on the streets, thereby reducing the incidence of street crime /assaults etc. " (data will be available for next draft).
- Develop a multi-agency training plan to meet the needs of all staff and volunteers who work with children in any setting in Hartlepool.
- Develop the work of the Local Safeguarding Children Board to encompass the wider remit of Safeguarding while maintaining a strong emphasis on Child Protection.
- Improve the way that referrals and core assessments are measured.
- Explore the reasons why more initial child protection conferences occur in Hartlepool than in similar councils.
- Improve the percentage of looked after children for more than 4 years who have been in the same foster placements for 2+ years.
- Improve the number of children adopted during the year and the percentage of looked after children adopted during the year placed within 12 months of best interest decision being made.

In order to do our best for all children and young people we will deliver the national priorities and contribute to the delivery of the Hartlepool Community strategy. In particular we will:

- ensure that children and young people and their carers are informed about key risks to their safety and how to deal with them.
- provide children and young people with a safe environment.
- minimise the incidence of child abuse and neglect.
- ensure agencies collaborate to safeguard children under the direction of the Local Safeguarding Children Board.
- ensure that there are effective services to establish the identity and whereabouts of all children and young people under 16.
- support children in need and their families to avoid the need for them to be looked after.

In recognition of the additional needs of some young people we will:

In relation to children with disabilities:

- ensure that all children with disabilities aged 14+ have a transition plan to support their move to Adult Services.
- ensure that children and young people with learning difficulties and disabilities live in safety, free from abuse and exploitation.

In relation to looked after children:

- ensure looked after children live in safety, free from abuse and exploitation.

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

- ensure that children and young people from black and minority ethnic groups have equality of access to services.
- ensure that children and young people from black and minority ethnic groups are not inappropriately represented within the child protection and looked after children populations.

PLAN				
Priority Reference	Actions	Timescales	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
SS 2.1	Children and young people and their carers are informed about key risks to their safety and how to deal with them.			
2.1.1	Ensure parents and carers are advised how to keep children safe, including safety in the home.	2006 - 2009	Primary Care Trust (PCT) National Health Services (NHS) Trusts	Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Business Plan
2.1.2	Ensure children and young people are educated about road safety and how to respond to other environmental hazards.	2006 - 2009		
2.1.3	Ensure children and young people are taught about the dangers posed by some adults and how to minimize them.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	LSCB Business Plan Education Development Plan
SS 2.2	Children and young people are provided with a safe environment			
2.2.1	Increase the number of staff trained to identify risks of harm and how to manage them.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	LSCB – Multi-Agency Training Plan
2.2.2	Develop partnership arrangements to address the concerns of children and young people about bullying	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Planning and Service Integration	

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescales	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
SS 2.3	The incidence of child abuse and neglect is minimised.			
2.3.1	Ensure there is co-ordinated and timely support to children and young people at risk of harm.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	LSCB – Child Protection Procedures Prevention Strategy
2.3.2	Improve Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) and other vetting checks for adults working with children and young people.	2006 - 2007	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	LSCB - Child Protection Procedures
2.3.3	Improve joint agency arrangements for the management of sex offenders in the community.	2006 - 2007	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	Dangerous Offenders Protocol
SS 2.4	Agencies collaborate to safeguard children according to the requirements of current government practice			
2.4.1	Ensure inter-agency policies and procedures are comprehensive and up-to-date.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	LSCB – Child Protection Procedures
2.4.2	Increase the number of staff, paid carers and volunteers working with children who are provided with guidance and training on how to recognize and raise safeguarding and welfare concerns.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	LSCB – Multi-Agency Training Plan

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescales	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
SS 2.5	Services are effective in establishing the identity and whereabouts of all children and young people 0 – 16			
2.5.1	Continue to develop the infrastructure for the rollout of Information Sharing and Assessment.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Planning and Service Integration	Information Sharing and Assessment (ISA) and Common assessment Framework (CAF)
2.5.2	Ensure that there are secure arrangements for sharing information to protect children.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	LSCB – Child Protection Procedures
SS 2.6	Action is taken to avoid children and young people having to be looked after			
2.6.1	To ensure that a robust policy is in place to monitor and evaluate decisions to look after a child or young person.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	Prevention Strategy Placement Choice
SS 2.7	Looked after children live in safe environments and are protected from abuse and exploitation			
2.7.1	Increase the number and range of foster and adoptive placements to meet local needs.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	Prevention Strategy Placement Choice
2.7.2	Reduce the number of placement moves for looked after children and increase the stability of placements.	2006 - 2009	Assistant Director Safeguarding and Specialist Services	Placement Choice
SS 2.8	Children and Young People with learning difficulties and/or disabilities live in safe environments and are protected from abuse and exploitation			
2.8.1	Improve arrangements for transition between settings and from children's to adult services.	2006 - 2007	Head of Business Unit	Transitions Policy

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

PART 4

ENJOY AND ACHIEVE

DRAFT 2 JANUARY 2006

OUTCOME: *Enjoy and Achieve*

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that children are given the best start in life through high quality early years provision and support for parents and carers. This will ensure that they are well prepared and ready for school where they will enjoy their education and have opportunities to achieve their potential, We want children and young people, especially those who are vulnerable to develop personally and socially and for them to safely enjoy recreation and leisure time away from school.

Children and young people tell us:

- they want the best for all children and young people.
- they want to attend good schools and enjoy their time there and feel safe from harassment and bullying.
- that children under 5 should have a good education and be well prepared to start school.
- that a good education and getting qualifications is important.
- it is important to work hard at school but that it is also important to have hobbies and have fun in their spare time.
- schools are important places to meet with friends and get involved in different activities such as sport and leisure.
- they value the support they get, for instance, from foster carers and teachers.
- many of them enjoyed doing activities after school and in their spare time in school and in other settings.
- that some disabled children and young people would like further access to leisure activities in school.

Parents / carers and our partners tell us:

- that good quality early learning and play is important.
- we need modern high quality school buildings.
- that we need to make better use of school facilities and develop extended schools.
- children and young people need good quality play, social and leisure facilities in settings other than schools.
- we need to develop ICT to assist learning.
- that young people 14-19 need a good choice of courses in terms of their continued education and training.
- to emphasise enjoyment as much as achievement.
- to celebrate the achievements of all children, young people and their schools.
- that we need to be inclusive and ensure all children and young people's needs are addressed.
- we need good quality support for pregnant school girls and young mothers to enable them to be re-integrated into education and training.
- we need good quality youth services.
- that we must improve the performance of boys in schools.
- to work more closely with the voluntary sector and other agencies to support children and young people.
- to help parents and carers to learn.
- to work in partnership with parents and carers.
- that we should recruit high quality staff to work on behalf of children and young people.
- to emphasise the wider benefits of learning such as personal and social development.

The Government's National Priorities are:

1. Ensure that parents and carers receive support in helping their children to enjoy and achieve.
2. Ensure that early years provision promotes children's development and well-being and helps them meet early learning goals.
3. Ensure that educational provision 5-16 is of good quality.
4. Enable and encourage children and young people to attend and enjoy school.
5. Improve the quality of provision which is made for those children and young people who do not attend school.
6. Ensure all children and young people can access a range of recreational activities including play and voluntary learning.
7. Ensure vulnerable children and young people are helped to enjoy and achieve.

Our own assessment tells us:

In relation to Early Years:

- 93.4% of three year olds attend early education in Hartlepool.
- OfSTED inspections of Early Years provision show that it is at least satisfactory in all schools.
- the percentage of very good judgements on overall quality of nursery provision in full day care is above national averages.
- a 45% increase in providers of childcare is above the national average.
- a 58% increase in childcare places is well above the national average.

In relation to 5-16 provision:

- Key Stage 1 (aged 7) performance was just below national averages in 2005 in reading, writing and mathematics. 83.5% of seven year olds achieved the expected Level 2 or above in reading, compared to 80.7% in writing and 89.5% in mathematics.
- Key Stage 2 (aged 11) performance was above national averages in 2005. 79.6% of eleven year olds achieved the expected Level 4 or above in English and 78.4% did so in maths. At the higher levels, 29.1% of pupils achieved Level 5 or above in English and 32% did so in maths – both above national averages.
- Hartlepool is the most improved local authority (LA) nationally for KS2 outcomes in between 2003 and 2005.
- Key Stage 3 performance (aged 14) is improving. For Level 5 and above, which is the expected achievement for fourteen year olds, performance in 2005 in maths at 74.6% is now above national average and the gap between Hartlepool and national average is closing in English and Science. 71.2% of 14 year olds achieved Level 5 or above in English whilst 68% did so in science. Performance in ICT, however, is well below the national average and is a concern.
- attainment gaps are narrowing. (data will be available for next draft).
- boys' underachievement is identified as a cause for concern in all key stages. In 2005 girls outperformed boys by 9% in reading and 12% in writing in Key Stage 1 assessments (Level 2 or above). At Key Stage 2 they outperformed boys by 9% in English (Level 4 or above) and by 15% at Key Stage 3 (Level 5 or above) in the same subject. At Key Stage 4 the percentage of girls obtaining 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE exceeded boys by 9% which is broadly in line with the national trend. The underperformance of boys in Key Stage 3 has been identified as a particular concern.

- value added measures for progress between the key stages are satisfactory and broadly in line with national averages.

- OfSTED inspections show a higher proportion of good or very good schools than the national average.
- the number of underperforming schools is falling – from 8 primary schools to 2 in 2005. No secondary school achieved less than 60% at Level 5+ in English, maths and science in 2005.
- the percentage of pupils achieving at least 5A*-C has increased consistently for five years, often above the rate of increase nationally. In 2005 52.5% of Hartlepool sixteen year olds obtained 5A*- C grades at GCSE, compared to just 36% in 2000. Attainment gap between Hartlepool and national performance has narrowed from 13% in 2000 to 4% in 2005. 5A*-C performance is consistently above statistical neighbours.
- the percentage of sixteen year olds achieving 5A* - G grades including English and mathematics increased to 88.3 % in 2005 which is now in line with national averages, but the percentage of pupils achieving 5A*- C including an English and maths GCSE, at 36.4%, is well below the national average.
- performance at 1A*-G is a concern as it is below statistical neighbours and national averages. In 2005, 95.4% of sixteen year olds obtained one pass compared to 96.3% nationally. This represents approximately 60 Hartlepool young people leaving compulsory schooling in 2005 without one GCSE qualification of any description.
- minority ethnic pupils achieve well, although numbers are small.

In relation to enabling children and young people to attend, enjoy and achieve at school:

- the number of surplus places is low (<10% overall). No school has a roll greater than 10% above net capacity. In admissions, over 95% of first preferences are met.
- overall attendance has improved from 92.4% in 2001 to 93.9% in 2005. Progress in both primary and secondary schools is good.
- the rate of permanent exclusions falling. In 2004/05 permanent exclusions were 22 compared to 44 in 2003/04, too high but in line with statistical neighbours.
- the number of Special Educational Needs (SEN) pupils permanently excluded is too high. 50% of permanently excluded pupils were on the special needs register in 2003/4.

In relation to recreational and voluntary learning:

- there is a very good range of recreational and voluntary learning provision.
- in 2004, 68% of schools provided breakfast clubs, 92% provided lunchtime clubs and activities, 100% provided after school clubs and 42% provided holiday schemes.
- since 1999 there has been a year on year increase in the number of out of hours learning activities available to children and young people.
- by 2004, 67% of schools were involved in a partnership with the University of the First Age compared to 16% in 2003. Student participation is up from 60 to 567.
- children and young people access a wide range of recreational activity in settings other than schools provided by a variety of agencies including the voluntary sector.

In relation to pupils who have special educational needs:

- the percentage of pupils with statements fell by 2.2% between 1999 and 2004 - 4th best amongst statistical neighbours and the percentage of pupils in special schools fell by 0.9% between 2002 and 2004 - best performance amongst statistical neighbours.
- Section 10 inspections show SEN provision and inclusion to be good overall.
- attainment at KS1, 2 and 3 for SEN pupils is in line with statistical neighbours.
- no cases have gone to tribunal. There were no Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST) appeals in 2003/04.
- there were no permanent exclusions from special schools in 2004 and no statemented children or young people were excluded from any school in Hartlepool.
- 100% of statements without exceptions and over 90% of statements with exceptions were completed on time in 2003/4. (Best Value Performance Indicator BVPI 43a/b)
- there is a high level of school satisfaction – Audit Commission survey of schools' views showed that Hartlepool was in the top quartile for 9 out of the 10 areas surveyed for SEN.
- A local authority inclusion project has led to significant gains for children (External evaluation).

In relation to children who do not attend school:

- provision is not satisfactory. The Access 2 Learning (A2L) service is a cause for concern.
- the percentage of pupils receiving alternative tuition because of permanent exclusion was 0.66% in 2004. This is above the national median and statistical neighbours.
- the percentage of pupils who have received alternative tuition for longer than one school year was 38.5%, above statistical neighbours and the national median.
- percentage of pupils re-integrated was 2.2% in 2004 - well below national averages.

In relation to looked after children:

- all LAC have an educational placement. Only two are not on a school roll.
- in 2005, 75% of LAC pupils who sat the end of Key Stage 2 test performed as well as their peers, which is higher than national expectations by 15%.
- all Key Stage 2 pupils made some progress from Key Stage 1. 60% of them (3 pupils) made better than expected value added progress in English and maths, given their prior attainment.
- Key Stage 3 results in 2005 showed a significant improvement. In 2002 no looked after pupil aged 14 achieved Level 5 or above in either English, maths or science but in 2005 this improved to 46% in English and science and 38% in maths.
- GCSE results in 2005 were unsatisfactory. Only one looked after pupil obtained 5A*-C out of 6. Two achieved 5A* - G and three achieved 1A*-G. National targets were not met on all three indicators.
- attendance of LAC is very good – 96.7% compared to 88.8% nationally in school year 2004/05.

Things we do well:

- Quality of provision in early years.
- Increased provision for childcare.
- Partnership working.
- Progress in tackling absence from school.
- Improvement in standards especially at Key Stage 2 and GCSE 5A*-C.
- Strategy for school improvement.
- Targeting resources to priority areas.
- Capacity of management in education to improve is good.
- Manage attendance and exclusions.
- Provision of out of school hours learning and recreational activities in school and other settings.
- Provision of recreational activities by the voluntary sector and other providers.
- Provide good value for money.
- Inclusion of children and young people with special needs.

To continue to improve we will:

- develop Children's Centres and Extended Schools as part of an integrated childcare strategy for under 5s.
- provide good quality childcare for all under 3s and target potentially vulnerable families.
- support parents and carers in helping their children to enjoy and achieve.
- ensure that early years provision promotes children's development and well-being and helps them meet early learning goals.
- monitor school performance and challenge and support them to improve the quality of provision through an agreed School Improvement Strategy.
- support schools in developing robust self evaluation in order to ensure continuous improvement.
- monitor underperformance amongst vulnerable and underachieving groups and target resources to meet their needs (eg) LAC, boys.
- enable and encourage children and young people to attend and enjoy school.
- Improve the quality of provision which is made for those children and young people who do not attend school.
- ensure all children and young people can access a range of recreational activities including play and voluntary learning.
- work with the voluntary sector and other agencies to improve the range and quality of recreational and learning opportunities for children and young people.
- ensure vulnerable children and young people are helped to enjoy and achieve.

Things we can do better are:

- Improve the performance of children in Key Stage 1 (aged 7) in order to meet national averages.
- Improve the performance of children at Key Stage 3 (aged 14) in order to meet national averages, especially in English, Science and ICT. Focus on boys' achievements as a way of achieving this.
- Improve the performance of young people at Key Stage 4 (aged 16) in order to meet national averages especially in English and Mathematics.
- Narrow the gaps in attainment that exist between the more vulnerable children and young people and their peers by working more closely with other agencies including the voluntary sector.
- Improve boys' achievement across all key stages but especially at Key Stage 3.
- Improve provision for pupils who do not attend school and increase the number of pupils who are successfully reintegrated into mainstream schools.
- Improve the performance of children and young people who are Looked After.
- Engage with the voluntary sector and other agencies to improve the range and quality of recreational and learning opportunities for children and young people in school and non school settings.

In order to do our best for all children and young people we will deliver the national priorities and contribute to the delivery of the Hartlepool Community strategy. In particular, we will:

- support parents and carers in helping children to achieve.
- ensure early years provision promotes development and well-being.
- ensure that educational provision 5-16 is of good quality.
- maximise attendance at schools and enable children and young people to enjoy school and to achieve highly.
- enable children and young people to enjoy out of school activities and recreation in a variety of settings and celebrate the learning and development that these provide.
- ensure that provision for those who do not attend school is good and support children and young people in being included in mainstream settings where appropriate.
- make sure that children and young people have access to a wide range of recreational activities including play and voluntary learning in school and other settings.
- further develop the range and quality of recreational activity by drawing upon the skills and expertise of the voluntary sector and other agencies.
- ensure that children and young people who are vulnerable, such as looked after children and those who have learning difficulties and/or disabilities, are helped to enjoy and achieve.

In recognition of the additional needs of some young people we will:

- ensure that for children and young people who are looked after:
 - education and training that meets their needs is provided.
 - effective personal education plans are in place.
 - carers are supported.
 - every school and college is aware of the needs of LAC and has a designated teacher.
 - there is a range of cultural and leisure activities in which to participate.
 - achievements are monitored and celebrated.
 - additional educational support is provided where necessary.
 - attendance at school is maximised and permanent exclusion is avoided.
 - participation in post 16 education and training is a priority.

- ensure that for children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities:
 - their needs are assessed and early intervention is in place to address these.
 - protocols across all agencies for assessing needs of children and young people are in place.
 - parents are supported in contributing to the assessment of children and young people.
 - education and training meets needs.
 - progress and achievement is monitored and celebrated.
 - there is access to mainstream provision where appropriate.
 - there is support and encouragement to participate in a range of cultural and leisure activities.

PLAN				
Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
E&A 3.1	Parents and carers receive support in helping their children to achieve			
3.1.1	Provide high quality childcare and advice and support on childcare to parents and carers.	April 2006 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	Sure Start Plan Education Development Plan (EDP)
3.1.2	Develop family learning programmes and provide high quality information to parents on school performance.	April 2006 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	Adult Education Plan
3.1.3	Provide impartial advice and guidance for parents and carers on school admissions.	April 2006 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	School Organisation Plan
3.1.4	Co-ordinate specialist support for parents and carers of vulnerable children and young people, (e.g.) those with special educational needs, looked after etc.	April 2006 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan Multi Agency Looked After Partnership (MALAP) Action Plan
E&A 3.2	Early years provision promotes development and well being and helps Hartlepool children to meet early learning goals			
3.2.1	Ensure there is an integrated strategy for under 5s covering health, childcare and preparation for learning.	April 2007 – March 2009	Sure Start Partnership Hartlepool Borough Council (HBC) Early Years Manager Health	Sure Start Plan Health Plans Education Development Plan (EDP)

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
3.2.2	Develop a strategy for Children's Centres and Extended Schools.		HBC Early Years Manager HBC Extended Schools Co-ordinator	Sure Start Plan EDP Priorities 1 and 4
E & A 3.3	Ensure that educational provision 5 – 16 is of good quality			
3.3.1	Challenge and support all schools to improve the quality of educational provision and improve outcomes for all children. Priorities will be on KS1 (all areas), KS3 English, science and ICT and KS4 English and mathematics.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) All primary schools	EDP Priorities 1-5 Corporate Strategy Lifelong Learning and Skills Theme
3.3.2	Monitor provision in all schools and implement a strategy for intervention, challenge and support to ensure acceptable standards.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) All secondary schools	EDP Priority 5 Corporate Strategy Lifelong Learning and Skills Theme
3.3.3	Support Hartlepool schools in self-evaluation to ensure continuous improvement especially in the curriculum and the quality of teaching and learning.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP Priority 5
3.3.4	Monitor patterns of underperformance amongst vulnerable groups in Hartlepool and take action to redress inequalities. Priority groups include Looked After Children and underachieving boys.	April 2006 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
E&A 3.4	Enable and encourage children and young people to attend and enjoy school and to achieve highly			
3.4.1	Ensure that Hartlepool children and young people are educated in good quality school buildings and facilities which promote high quality learning and teaching.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP Asset Management Plan
3.4.2	Ensure that there are sufficient, suitable and accessible school places and that admission arrangements give priority to the most vulnerable, reflect need and minimise stress.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP School Organisation Plan
3.4.3	Promote good behaviour and attendance for all pupils and ensure that specialist support is given to parents and carers of difficult to manage children and young people.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP SEN Action Plan
3.4.4	Monitor the personal and academic development of children and young people and ensure that they are set realistic and challenging targets for improvement.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP Priorities 1, 2, 3 and 4
3.4.5	Work with partners, especially the voluntary sector, to address the needs of vulnerable children and young people in Hartlepool, (e.g.) young carers, underachieving groups, the disaffected and disengaged etc.	April 2006 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
E&A 3.5	Make good educational provision for children who do not attend school			
3.5.1	Ensure that Hartlepool children and young people who have been permanently excluded attend appropriate alternative settings aimed at securing re-integration into mainstream education or work.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	EDP Access to Learning Operational Plan
3.5.2	Provide suitable education for Hartlepool children who are not able to attend school, (e.g.) for medical reasons, pregnant school girls and young mums.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Perf. and Achievement)	EDP Access to Learning Operational Plan
E&A 3.6	All children and young people access a range of recreational activities including play and voluntary learning			
3.6.1	Provide safe and accessible places for Hartlepool children and young people to play and socialise.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Perf. and Achievement)	EDP
3.6.2	Work with partners, especially the voluntary sector, to provide a range of affordable, accessible, challenging and rewarding recreational activities learning opportunities for children and young people in school and out of school settings.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	
3.6.3	Ensure that recreational and voluntary learning opportunities reflect the needs of individuals and groups, especially those who are socially excluded.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement)	

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
E&A 3.7	Children and young people who are looked after are helped to enjoy and achieve			
3.7.1	Ensure that looked after children (LAC) in Hartlepool receive education and training which meet their needs.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	EDP MALAP Action Plan Education of LAC Development Plan
3.7.2	Ensure that all personal education plans are effective and implemented. Support carers to ensure that children participate in education and achieve their potential.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	EDP MALAP Action Plan Education of LAC Development Plan
3.7.3	Inform schools, colleges and other providers of education about the particular needs and circumstances of LAC and ensure that every school has a designated teacher for LAC.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	EDP MALAP Action Plan Education of LAC Development Plan Corporate Parent Action Plan
3.7.4	Encourage and support LAC and their foster carers to participate in a range of cultural and leisure activities and to develop the individual interests of each LAC.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	EDP MALAP Action Plan Education of LAC Development Plan Corporate Parent Action Plan

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
3.7.5	Monitor and improve the educational achievement, school attendance and cultural experiences of LAC and ensure that additional educational support is provided to those LAC in Hartlepool who need it.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	EDP MALAP Action Plan Education of LAC Development Plan Corporate Parent Action Plan
3.7.6	Ensure that the attendance of LAC in Hartlepool schools is maximised and that the permanent exclusion of LAC is avoided.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	EDP MALAP Action Plan Education of LAC Development Plan Corporate Parent Action Plan
3.7.7	Work with partners to encourage the participation of LAC and care leavers in post-16 education and training in Hartlepool.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services)	EDP MALAP Action Plan Education of LAC Development Plan Corporate Parent Action Plan Connexions Local Delivery Plan
E&A 3.8	Children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities are helped to enjoy and achieve			
3.8.1	Ensure that Hartlepool children with learning difficulties and/or disabilities are identified, their needs assessed and that early intervention is in place to address those needs.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
3.8.2	Establish clear protocols across all agencies for assessing the individual needs of children and young people and for deciding on provision.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan
3.8.3	Encourage and support parents to contribute to the assessment of children and young people's needs.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan
3.8.4	Ensure that educational and training provision in Hartlepool schools, colleges and other providers meets the curriculum, staffing, equipment and transport needs of children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan
3.8.5	Monitor and review the progress of individual children and young people in educational, personal, social and emotional outcomes. Ensure this is communicated between agencies and targets are revised accordingly.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
3.8.6	Monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and provision on the achievement of children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan
3.8.7	Ensure that Hartlepool children with learning difficulties and/or disabilities have their needs met in mainstream settings where appropriate and that these settings provide access for children with disabilities.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan Access Strategy
3.8.8	Support and encourage children with learning difficulties and/or disabilities to participate in a range of appropriate cultural and leisure activities.	April 2007 – March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services (Performance and Achievement) Assistant Director Children's Services (Planning and Service Integration)	EDP SEN and Disabilities Action Plan

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

PART 5

MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

DRAFT 2 JANUARY 2006

OUTCOME: *Make a Positive Contribution*

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

Children and young people tell us:

- they do not want to be bullied.
- they want to celebrate difference.
- they want to be listened to and have the right to a meaningful voice.
- they do not want to be affected by crime.
- they want to take part in making significant life decisions.
- they want access to a wide range of activities.
- they want to be seen positively by others in the community.

Parents / carers and our partners tell us:

- that more provision for supervised and unsupervised play is required as well as activities that divert children and young people from anti social behaviour and crime.
- that there is a shared responsibility in ensuring that children and young people are supported in becoming good citizens and ensuring their children and young people understand rights and responsibilities.
- that Hartlepool has an ideal opportunity to put children and young people at the centre of our planning process and facilitate them having a real voice in developing their town and community.
- that there is a willingness to support all children and young people to have a voice in developing the services they receive.
- that we need to ensure that paths of communications for parents and carers are kept open to senior managers such as headteachers.
- that they believe that we need to have a more strategic approach to supporting young people who wish to volunteer in order to build on the positive culture of volunteering in Hartlepool.
- that we should promote equality and support good relationships between different racial groups in Hartlepool.
- that the majority of children and young people do well and we should celebrate achievement at every opportunity rather than focus on negative incidents.

The Government's National Priorities are:

1. Children and young people are supported in developing socially and emotionally.
2. Children and young people, particularly those from vulnerable groups, are supported in managing changes and responding to challenges in their lives.
3. Children and young people are encouraged to participate in decision making and in supporting the community.
4. Action is taken to reduce anti-social behaviour by children and young people.
5. Action is taken to prevent offending and to reduce re-offending by children and young people.
6. Children and young people who are looked after are helped to make a positive contribution.
7. Children and young people with learning difficulties and / or disabilities are helped to make a positive contribution.

Our own assessment tells us:

Overall, the Annual Performance Assessment for 2005 showed that local services make a good contribution to enabling children and young people to make a positive contribution. Services consistently deliver above minimum requirements for children and young people.

In relation to engage in decision making and support the community and environment:

- out of six secondary schools all six have school councils, at least five definitely involve all pupils and the other one is moving towards that.
- the one secondary special school has a school council that involves all pupils.
- out of 30 primaries; 11 have school councils with all pupils involved, 12 others have school councils with pupils involved to varying degrees, three more have school councils but not with all pupils involved, one involves all pupils in open/class forums.
- the Borough has an active voluntary sector, although figures for children and young people volunteering are not currently collected.
- Hartlepool Millennium Volunteers works with 16-24 year olds and has had over 400 volunteers so far in 2005/06.

In relation to engage in law abiding and positive and positive behaviour in and out school:

- that we should prevent offending by reducing year on year the number of first time entrants to the youth offending system. This a new measure from April 2005 with a target figure for Hartlepool of under 289; the figure for the period April 2004/05 is 241.
- that we should reduce re-offending rates by 5%.
- in 2004/05 602 young people were brought to justice and had substantive outcomes. This equates to 3.4% of the population of 10-17 year olds.
- there were 23 permanent school exclusions in 2004/05 (academic year).
- there were 677 fixed term school exclusions in 2004/05 (academic year).

In relation to develop positive relationships and choose not to bully or discriminate:

- all schools have anti bullying procedures in place.
- we have been collating records of racial incidence in schools since September 2005.
- guidance for schools on the handling and monitoring of racial incidents has been circulated to all schools and training in relation to this guidance commences in February 2006.

In relation to develop self confidence and successfully deal with significant life changes and challenges:

- too few looked after children are involved in contributing to their reviews.
- we have to develop further the transition arrangements for young people from children's to adults' care.
- 29 primary schools are implementing Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning Programme. (SEAL)

In relation to develop enterprising behaviour:

- at the time of the 2001 census 1.1% of 18-24 year olds were Self Employed.
- Some schools operate a peer mentoring system.

Things we do well:

- Services consistently deliver above minimum requirements for children and young people. (APA)
- Overall, local services make a good contribution to enabling children and young people to make a positive contribution. (APA)
- Multi Agency working. (APA)
- Performance measures for youth crime have been consistently met in most areas.
- Involvement of children and young people in contributing to the development of service delivery. (APA)
- Provision of preventative services aimed at linking those children and young people at risk of offending with appropriate services.

To continue to improve we will:

- ensure we review procedures that are in place to tackle bullying.
- develop clear links between participation processes for children and young people, service providers, the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership and the local political process. This will include further development of school councils as well as seeking opportunities to engage with children and young people outside of mainstream services.
- continue to divert children and young people away from anti social behaviour and crime, through further development of preventative services.
- continue to focus on ensuring that positive outcomes are achieved for looked after children by placing them at the centre of the planning process.
- ensure that all children and young people have access to services that support the development of self-confidence, self worth and emotional resilience that enables them to face significant life changes and challenges with appropriate support.
- continue to find innovative ways to engage with and involve children from black and minority ethnic communities in service development. (APA)
- prevent re-offending and support victims of crime.
- further develop the process for involving looked after children in their reviews and planning for their future. (APA)
- continue to develop play/activity opportunities for children and young people involving the statutory, voluntary and private sectors in service provision.

Things we can do better are:

- Respond to the issue of bullying identified as top priority by children and young people.
- Create a local environment that values the contribution of all children and young people in issues that impact on their current and future life choices.
- Continue to find innovative ways to engage with and involve children from black and minority ethnic communities in service development.
- Improve coordination of participation activities.

In order to do our best for all children and young people we will deliver the national priorities and contribute to the delivery of the Hartlepool Community strategy. In particular we will:

- research why the issue of bullying is still high on children and young people's agendas despite procedures put in place to tackle it and develop practice based on this research to ensure that children and young people are not bullied.
- ensure that children and young people are central to the development of a participation strategy that sets standards and includes involvement in the democratic process.
- provide services designed to reduce the incidence of social exclusion and offending behaviour by ensuring that effective community responses to early signs of known risk factors are easily accessible to children and young people.
- continue to provide services that support the development of high self esteem and confidence.
- develop a town wide strategy that enables and ensures all service providers in Hartlepool consult with, and facilitate children and young people to participate in, the development of their services.

In recognition of the additional needs of some young people we will:

- research issues around those young people in care system who are involved in criminal activity and plan action as necessary.
- work with our partners in the police and courts to develop systems that ensure swift administration of justice for young people who enter the juvenile justice system.
- help children and young people who are looked after by the council get involved in reviewing and developing the services that they receive.
- implement the MALAP action plan.
- review support services to young people to improve level of attendance at statutory SEN reviews.
- support young people from vulnerable groups to respond positively to challenges in their lives.
- develop effective transition arrangements for young people moving from children's to adult care.
- ensure all service providers meet the requirements of the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 by promoting equality of opportunity and good relations between people of different racial groups within Hartlepool.

PLAN				
Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
PC 4.1	Engage in decision making and support the community and environment.			
4.1.1	Ensure that children and young people are central to the development of a participation strategy that sets standards and includes involvement in the democratic process.	2006/07	Children's Fund Manager Hartlepool Participation Network	Children's Fund Plan
PC 4.2	Engage in law abiding and positive behaviour in and out of school.			
4.2.1	Provide services designed to reduce the incidence of social exclusion and offending behaviour by ensuring that effective community responses to early signs of known risk factors are easily accessible to children and young people.	2006/07	Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership (CYPSP) Youth Offending Service Crime and Disorder Partnership Children's Fund Partnership	Preventative strategy Youth Justice Plan Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO) Strategy CF Plan 2005/08 Connexions Local Delivery Plan Homelessness strategy Children's Fund
4.2.1	Review the working of the joint protocol with the Youth Offending Service in light of the number of offenders who are looked after.	2006/07		

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
PC 4.3	Develop positive relationships and choosing not to bully and discriminate			
4.3.1	Research why the issue of bullying is still high on children and young people's agendas despite procedures put in place to tackle it and develop practice based on this research to ensure that children and young people are not bullied.	2006/07	Anti Bullying Co-ordinator	National Healthy Schools Programme (NHSP)
4.3.2	We will ensure that all children and young people from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), travellers, asylum seeker and refugee communities have the opportunity to gain full access to services.	2006/07	Children's Services Race Equality Group Schools	EDP Priority 4 Actions 2 and 4
4.3.3	Develop a strategy for meeting the needs of all children and young people growing up in an increasingly diverse society.	2006/07	Children's Services Race Equality Group Schools	EDP Priority 4 Actions 2 and 4
4.3.4	Children and young people who are looked after are helped to make a positive contribution. In particular those with special needs, placed out of the authority area or involved in the criminal justice system.	2006/07	MALAP	MALAP Action Plan EDP Priority 4 Actions 2 and 3 Education of LAC Development Plan Dec 04 – March 06

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
PC 4.4	Develop self-confidence and successfully dealing with significant life changes and challenges			
4.4.1	Ensure that all children and young people have access to services that support the development of self-confidence, self worth and emotional resilience.	2006/07		National Healthy Schools Programme (NHSP) Behaviour and Education Support Team (BEST)
4.4.2	Ensure that all children and young people are equipped to face significant life changes and challenges with appropriate support.	2006/08		National Healthy Schools Programme (NHSP) Strategy and Action Plan for Children and Young People with Disabilities/SEN 2006/2009 BEST
4.4.3	Children and young people with additional needs are helped to make a positive contribution.	2006/7		Strategy and Action Plan for Children and Young People with Disabilities/SEN 2006/2009. National Healthy Schools Programme (NHSP) MALAP
PC 4.5	Develop enterprising behaviour.			
4.5.1	Research opportunities for children and young people to take part in volunteering and develop opportunities based on the outcomes.	2006/08		Community Strategy
4.5.2	Develop opportunities for peer mentoring.	2006/08		National Healthy Schools Programme (NHSP)

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

PART 6

ACHIEVE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

DRAFT 2 JANUARY 2006

OUTCOME: *Achieve Economic Well-Being*

Our vision for this outcome in Hartlepool is that children and young people will achieve the qualifications, develop the skills and be given the necessary life experiences to enable them to have full and active adult lives. Also, that all services will work collaboratively to ensure children and young people will have opportunities to succeed in their chosen career and live in households free from poverty.

Children and young people tell us:

- that education should be interesting and relevant.
- going to college and university is important to young people.
- that you should do well in school – “the best you can”.
- that being in control of your own future is important.
- having a good job is important to young people.
- that help should be provided to allow access to a wider range of job opportunities.
- that things which make your life better are important.
- having a driving licence is valued by young people, helping them become independent.
- that young people should be supported to manage issues relating to personal relationships.
- looked after children should be supported in accessing decent housing.

Parents / carers and our partners tell us:

- that we should recognise and value the work of our partners.
- help should be provided for young people when they enter post 16 education, training and employment.
- young people should be prepared for looking after a home.
- we should monitor the DfES target for the number of young people whose economic/learning outcome is unknown.
- help should be provided for Looked After Children to enable them to progress to higher education.
- young people with a disability should be supported in exploring work and training opportunities as part of the transition process.
- parents with disabled children should be supported to enable them to work.

The Government's National Priorities are:

1. Action is taken by partners to support families in maximising their economic well-being.
2. Young people 11-19 are helped to prepare for working life.
3. Action is taken to ensure that 14-19 education is planned and delivered in a coordinated way and to ensure that education and training (16-19) is of good quality.
4. Community regeneration initiatives address the needs of children and young people.
5. Action is taken to ensure that young people have decent homes.
6. Children and young people who are looked after are helped to achieve economic well-being.
7. Children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities are helped to achieve economic well-being.

Our own assessment tells us:

- that the services that contribute and support children and young people to achieve economic well-being in Hartlepool can be judged to be good. Within the phase of 14-19 and for SEN provision, some services consistently deliver above minimum requirements. There is some innovative practice, which is cost-effective and makes a good contribution to the wider outcomes for the community. In relation to children and young people who are looked after, services are satisfactory with some good features.

In relation to engaging in further education, employment or training on leaving school our own assessment found that Hartlepool was making good progress and was above statistical neighbours :

- 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 (NEET) is below statistical neighbours.
- in Hartlepool there was a 31% reduction in NEET between 2002-2004 compared to 23% in the Tees Valley and 14% nationally. The number of young people classified as NEET has fallen from 14.3% in 2004 to 8.5% in 2005.
- of the 156 teenage mothers known to the Department of Health in Hartlepool during 2004-05, 73 are known to Connexions with 9% actively engaged in education or training.
- the proportion of young offenders in education or training in Hartlepool (April-September 2005) is 85%. This is well above the North East average of 75.3, the Youth Offending Service (YOS) Family Group average of 76.4%. and the National average of 75.2%, but below the government target of 90%.
- Tees Valley Local Learning and Skills Council (TVLLSC) data indicates improved retention rates for 16, 17 and 18 year olds on education and training programmes in Hartlepool between 2000-01 (81%) and 2003-04 (88%).
- the success rates of 16–19 year-olds in education or training In Hartlepool has improved from 61% in 2000-01 to 71% in 2003-04.
- performance of young people not included in the Forvus returns for 16-19 year olds shows continued improvement. The combined success data for short and long courses has improved from 71% in 2001/02 to 75% in 2003/04.

- the perception of 16–19 year olds of how well they are learning at Hartlepool Sixth Form College for 2004-05 indicates a high level of student satisfaction with 90% of students stating that they would recommend the college to a friend and 98% stated that they had a good relationship with tutors.
- 84% of students at Hartlepool College of Further Education agreed or strongly agreed that support given by teachers for assignments and examinations was helpful and 86% found teachers and support staff helpful and friendly.
- the number of young people applying to higher education has increased by 23% in the last four years. The number of young people attending Higher Education Institutions (HEI) has increased from 1,076 in 2001 to 1,332 in 2005, which is in line with increases nationally.

In relation to looked after children achieving economic well-being:

- the number of care leavers in education, employment and training is good and there are plans to further strengthen multi-agency support.
- a specialist team (Leaving Care Team) has been established which has impacted positively on the number of looked after young people entering further and higher education. All eligible, relevant and formerly relevant young people have pathway plans and are allocated a personal adviser.
- the number of young people in employment, education or training at age 19 has improved from 45.3% in 2001/02 to 67.3% in 2004/05. This is above the national average.
- strategies to engage young people in education are good. 82% of eligible pupils (16-17 year olds) are in education settings.
- strategies to support young people in further and higher education are good. 26% of former relevant young people were supported into further and higher education in 2004. 31% of eligible, relevant and former relevant young people are NEET. This is unsatisfactory and improvement plans are being implemented.

In relation to children and young people with learning difficulties and /or disabilities achieving economic well-being, children and young people in Hartlepool make good progress.

- all year 9 pupils with statements participate in a transition review involving Connexions, Health and Children's Services. 100% of pupils with statements have a transition plan.
- all mainstream secondary schools are developing accreditation for SEN pupils for whom GCSE is not appropriate/accessible.
- quality of education at Catcote School is good.
- there is a strong emphasis on work related learning in Catcote School, which has introduced facilities for hairdressing, horticulture, and office practice and retail/customer service. This allows all students access to in-house work experience.
- all pupils in mainstream schools classified as having SEN have access to work experience.
- we recognise the need to increase the number of children and their families accessing Direct Payments and to ensure that all children with disabilities aged 14+ have a transition plan to support their move to Adult Services.

In relation to being ready for employment, children and young people in Hartlepool make good progress:

- the quality of 14-19 year olds is good with average point scores for students entering GCSE, A/AS and vocational education well above statistical neighbours and in line with national averages.
- performance of schools, colleges and training providers is improving. OfSTED Section 10 inspections of all secondary schools found their provision to be at least satisfactory and often good. OfSTED and ALI reports indicate that partner organisations had good or very good leadership and management with good levels of achievement and teaching.
- The percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5A*-C has risen consistently above national rate of increase for the last four years. The attainment gap for Hartlepool compared to national averages, narrowed from 13% in 2000 to 4% in 2005.
- the percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5A*- G and 1A*- G is just below national averages.
- Forvus data shows at least satisfactory improvement during the period 2001-2004. The two major providers of A Level courses consistently perform higher than national averages for average points score per student.
- value added (16-19) performance is good. In 2003/04 Hartlepool College of Further Education recorded value added for 31 of the 43 students aged 16-19 who took A Levels. At Hartlepool Sixth Form College the overall Advanced Level Information System (ALIS) value added data for the college shows that students achieve a full grade above predicted performance based on GCSE outcomes.
- all partner organisations have robust and rigorous quality assurance mechanisms, e.g. school self-evaluation, business excellence models etc.
- the peer review of the Excellence in Cities programme graded the overall quality of the programme as grade 2 (very good).
- there has been an expansion of vocational education pre-16, e.g. 396 14-16 year olds were engaged in the Increased Flexibility Programme in 2004-05 compared to 309 in 2003. A Young Apprenticeships (pilot) Programme has been developed and the target for recruitment to the programme (20) has been achieved. Work-related learning and enterprise education is well established in schools and the quality is at least good.
- permanent exclusions of 14-16 year olds have fallen dramatically since 2002 and the number of days lost to fixed term exclusion for the same age group has fallen from 2,079 in 2002 to 1,756 in 2004/05.
- secondary school attendance improved from 90.5% in 2000/01 to 91.9% in 2003/04.
- the Local Learning and Skills Council and the Local Authority work collaboratively to ensure 14-19 education is planned and delivered in a co-ordinated way. The Assistant Director of Children's Services with responsibility for School Improvement chairs the Hartlepool 14-19 Strategic Board.
- all partners have agreed a 14-19 strategy. The strategy identifies six key challenges for developing education and training into the future; there is increasing coherence to the planning of the 14-19 curriculum as a result of an Area Wide Action Plan (2001-2005) and a 14-19 Operational Plan (2005 onwards) which takes forward the 14-19 Strategy. All schools, colleges and other partners have shared their strategic plans and to improve coherence and synergy the LA has mapped each partner's priorities to the 14-19 Strategy.

- the LA has audited and mapped all 14-19 provision in Hartlepool, which has led to improved knowledge and better co-ordination of the pre-16 offer to pupils by post-16 providers. For example, all colleges and work-based training providers have offered a joint menu and a shared pricing policy for 2005/06.
- actions are taken to ensure 14-19 provision is of good quality, including involving young people in evaluating the quality of provision and collaborative activity, e.g. Quality Data Processing (QDP) questionnaire to evaluate the Increased Flexibility Support Programme.
- a wide range of support to improve education and training has been provided, such as Level 2 Initiative Funding, focused on retention and achievement.
- Measures have been implemented which will ensure improvements in the quality of teaching and learning: a key priority in the 14-19 Operational Plan.
- rigorous monitoring of the performance of schools has taken place, leading to subsequent intervention and support action to improve pupil outcomes.

In relation to children and young people living in decent homes and sustainable communities, Hartlepool has taken positive action to improve housing and communities:

- Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) and New Deal for Communities (NDC) initiatives (£53.8. million over 10 years) are targeted at the most needy areas with £5.5 million allocated to address educational and employability themes. Two Community Learning Centres have been developed on school premises.
- residents, including children and young people, are involved at all stages in the identification of need and the planning, management and review of community regeneration initiatives e.g. Café 177.
- a Work Related Learning (WRL) co-ordinator promotes vocational curriculum at Key Stage 4 and has developed new programmes for students in NDC wards.
- action has been taken to maximise the proportion of children and young people living in homes that meet the Decent Homes Standard by planning new accommodation and the demolition of substandard stock.
- in the last two years only one incident was recorded of a family staying in bed and breakfast accommodation.
- in the last two years there were no incidents of a family being placed in hotel accommodation.
- teenage parents, unable to live with family or partner, are offered supervised, semi-independent housing with support at Anna Court in Hartlepool, subject to availability.
- a floating support service is available to assist clients of the teenage pregnancy unit.
- young people leaving care are assisted in finding suitable accommodation.

In relation to the number of children and young people having access to transport / material goods and those living in households free from low income, Hartlepool is below national and local averages:

- in Hartlepool 33.3% of children live in families who receive key benefits; this is above the Tees Valley average of 30.1% and 9.5% above the national average of 23.8%.
- in Hartlepool the proportion of children living in households where no one is working is

25.9%; this is above the Tees Valley average of 23.7% and 8.3% above national average of 17.6%.

- parents and carers are informed about the range of childcare facilities available.
- planned and affordable childcare is available to all Hartlepool residents including Sure Start provision.
- in 2004-05 all OfSTED Inspections found childcare to be at least satisfactory or above.

Things we do well:

- The quality of education for 14-19 year olds is good.
- Average point scores for students entering GCSE, A/AS and vocational education well above statistical neighbours.
- The number of care leavers in education, employment and training is good.
- 14-19 education is planned and delivered in a co-ordinated way.
- Significant increases in young people accessing higher education.
- Good progress made in reducing the number of young people classified as NEET.
- Quality of SEN provision including vocational education.
- Innovative practice in developing vocational education.
- Strategies to support teenage parents.
- Community improvement initiatives.
- The range of child care provision available.

To continue to improve we will:

- ensure that education and training is planned in a co-ordinated manner involving all partners.
- ensure that child care opportunities are available for all residents of Hartlepool.
- ensure that all Key Stage 4 pupils have opportunities for vocational studies and work experience.
- ensure that all young people aged 13-19 will have impartial careers advice and guidance.
- ensure that all young people are prepared for working life.
- continue to support regeneration initiatives which support the needs of children and young people.
- continue to take action to improve the quality of housing.
- continue to support looked after children to achieve economic well-being.
- continue to support children who have learning difficulties and or disabilities to achieve economic well-being.

Things we can do better are:

- Increase the number of children and their families accessing Direct Payments.
- Ensure that all children with disabilities aged 14+ have a transition plan to support their move to Adult Services.

In order to do our best for all children and young people we will deliver the national priorities and contribute to the delivery of the Hartlepool Community Strategy. In particular we will:

- Increase the number of children and their families accessing Direct Payments.
- Ensure that all children with disabilities aged 14+ have a transition plan to support their move to Adult Services.

In recognition of the additional needs of some children and young people we will:

- ensure provision is planned which is sensitive to race and equality.
- continue to plan education and training to ensure any underachieving groups receive targeted support.
- ensure all young people in care are encouraged and supported in engaging in education training and employment.
- ensure that personal and welfare support are available to all looked after children and care leavers.
- continue to provide financial support for looked after children and care leavers aged 16-19 and up to 24 if in higher education.
- ensure young people supervised by youth offending are engaged in education, training or employment.
- continue to ensure that care leavers are provide with suitable accommodation.
- ensure that a multi agency transition takes place for all year 9 pupils with special educational needs and /or disabilities and that a transition plan is produced.

PLAN				
Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
AEWB 5.1	Action is taken by partners in Hartlepool to support families in maximising their economic well-being			
5.1.1	Parents and carers are informed about the range of childcare facilities available to them.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Early Years Team Sure Start	EDP Sure Start Hartlepool Implementation Plan (SSHIP)
5.1.2	Parents and carers are encouraged to take up, in and out of work, benefit and tax credit entitlements.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Early Years Team Sure Start	EDP Sure Start Hartlepool Implementation Plan (SSHIP)
5.1.3	Partners are aware of and minimise the financial stress of childhood activity on families, such as cost of school trips, transport, and entry to libraries and sports facilities.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Early Years Team	Local Authority Strategic Plan EDP Sure Start Hartlepool Implementation Plan (SSHIP)
5.1.4	Planned and affordable childcare provision is available to all residents in Hartlepool.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Early Years Team Sure Start	EDP Sure Start Hartlepool Implementation Plan (SSHIP)
5.1.5	Educational Maintenance Allowance (EMA) is widely publicised.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services EMA Team	EDP

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
AEWB 5.2	Young people 11-19 in Hartlepool are helped to prepare for working life.			
5.2.1	Young people are supported in developing self-confidence, team working skills and enterprise.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director of Children's Services Connexions Locality Manager Head Teachers, College Principals, Managers of Work Based Training Providers	EDP Priority 3 Institutional Work Related Learning (WRL) and Enterprise Plans BEST NHSP
5.2.2	Steps are taken to ensure that young people are financially literate.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director of Children's Services Connexions Locality Manager Head Teachers, College Principals, Managers Work Based Training Providers	EDP Priority 3 Institutional WRL and Enterprise Plans Credit Union Forum
5.2.3	Opportunities for vocational studies are available for all Key Stage 4 pupils.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director of Children's Services Head Teachers, College Principals, Managers of Work Based Training Providers	EDP Priority 3 14-19 Plan Institutional Operational Plans
5.2.4	All Key Stage 4 pupils undertake work related learning and useful work experience.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director of Children's Services Head Teachers Learn to Work Manager	EDP Priority 3 14-19 Plan Institutional WRL and Enterprise Plans learn2work Plan
5.2.5	Careers education and guidance is provided to all pupils in Key Stage 3 and 4.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director of Children's Services Connexions Locality Manager Head Teachers	EDP Priority 3 Connexions Local Delivery Plan School Development Plans

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
5.2.6	Impartial information, advice and guidance on education, training and employment opportunities is available to all 13-19 year olds.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director of Children's Services Connexions Locality Manager Head Teachers, College Principals, Managers of Work Based Training Providers	EDP Priority 3 Connexions Local Delivery Plan
5.2.7	Personal, financial, welfare and advocacy support is available to 16-19 year-olds to support their education or training.	April 2006 - March 2009	Connexions Locality Manager EMA Team College Principals, Managers Work Based Training Providers	Connexions Local Delivery Plan Institutional Development Plans
AEWB 5.3	Action is taken to ensure that 14-19 education and training in Hartlepool is planned and delivered in a coordinated way, and to ensure that education (16-19) is of good quality.			
5.3.1	14-19 Strategic Board works collaboratively in response to the needs of young people and supports the work of voluntary agencies.	April 2006 - March 2009	Strategic Board Members Assistant Director Children's Services Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency	EDP Priority 3 14-19 Operational Plan Hartlepool Voluntary Development Agency Plan
5.3.2	Provision is planned which is sensitive to race and equality.	April 2006 - March 2009	Strategic Board Members Assistant Director Children's Services	EDP Priority 3 14-19 Operational Plan
5.3.3	Provision is planned to ensure underachieving groups of young people receive targeted support.	April 2006 - March 2009	Strategic Board Members Assistant Director Children's Services	EDP Priority 3 14-19 Operational Plan MALAP
5.3.4	Provision is planned to ensure the number of young people classified as Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) is reduced.	April 2006 - March 2007	Strategic Board Members Assistant Director Children's Services Connexions Locality Manager	EDP Priority 3 14-19 Operational Plan Connexions Local Delivery Plan DfES target

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
5.3.5	Progression routes are available for all Adult Learning Inspectorate (ALI) areas of learning.	April 2006 - March 2009	Strategic Board Members Tees Valley Local Learning and Skills Council (TVLLSC)	14-19 Operational Plan Tees Valley Local Learning and Skills Council (TVLLSC)
5.3.6	Provision is sufficiently flexible to enable young people to review and revise the choices they have made.	April 2006 - March 2009	Strategic Board Members	14-19 Operational Plan Tees Valley Local Learning and Skills Council
AEWB 5.4	Hartlepool community regeneration initiatives address the needs of children and young people.			
5.4.1	Initiatives are targeted at the most needy areas and address the broad range of family needs in an integrated way.	April 2006 - March 2009	Head of Children's Services New Deal for Communities Team Neighbourhood Regeneration Team Residents Associations /Community Organisations	Local Authority Strategic Plan New Deal for Communities Plan Neighbourhood Regeneration Plan
5.4.2	Residents, including children and young people, are involved at all stages in the identification of need and the planning, management and review of community regeneration initiatives.	April 2006 - March 2009	Head of Children's Services New Deal for Communities Team Neighbourhood Regeneration Team Residents Associations /Community Organisations	Local Authority Strategic Plan New Deal for Communities Plan Neighbourhood Regeneration Plan
AEWB 5.5	Action is taken in Hartlepool to ensure that young people have decent housing			
5.5.1	Action is taken to maximise the proportion of children and young people living in homes that meet the Decent Homes Standard.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Strategic Housing Team	Local Authority Strategic Plan The Housing Strategy The Housing Renewal Strategy

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
5.5.2	Support is available for families and young people seeking to transfer within, or enter, the social housing market.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Strategic Housing Team	Local Authority Strategic Plan The Housing Strategy The Housing Renewal Strategy
5.5.3	The use of temporary accommodation for families with children and young people is minimised (NSF 1).	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Strategic Housing Team	Local Authority Strategic Plan The Housing Strategy The Housing Renewal Strategy Homelessness Strategy
5.5.4	Teenage parents unable to live with family or partner are offered supervised, semi-independent housing with support.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Strategic Housing Team	Local Authority Strategic Plan The Housing Strategy The Housing Renewal Strategy
AEWB 5.6	Children and young people in Hartlepool who are looked after are helped to achieve economic well-being			
5.6.1	All young people over the age of 16 to have completed pathway plans.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Leaving Care Team	EDP Priority 3/4 Connexions Local Delivery Plan MALAP STRB Plan
5.6.2	All young people in care are encouraged and supported in engaging in education training and or employment.	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Leaving Care Team Young Persons Team Connexions Locality Manager	EDP Priority 3/4 Connexions Local Delivery Plan MALAP

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
5.6.3	Personal and welfare support are available to all looked after children and care-leavers, aged 16-19 to support their education, training or employment. Financial support extended up until 24 if in higher education (degree).	April 2006 - March 2009	Director of Children's Services Leaving Care Team Young Persons Team	EDP Priority 3/4 Connexions Local Delivery Plan MALAP STRB Plan
5.6.4	Provision is made to ensure young people supervised by Youth Offending Service are engaged in education, training or employment.	April 2006 - March 2009	Youth Offending Service Connexions Locality Manager	Youth Offending Service Plan Connexions Local Delivery Plan
5.6.5	Care leavers are provided with suitable accommodation, including residential or sheltered provision.	April 2006 - March 2009	Leaving Care Team Homelessness Strategy Manager	MALAP
AEWB 5.7	Children and young people in Hartlepool who have learning difficulties and/or disabilities are helped to achieve economic well-being.			
5.7.1	A multi-agency transition review takes place for all Year 9 pupils with special educational needs and /or disabilities and a transition plan is produced.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services Head Teachers Connexions Locality Manager	EDP Priority 3 SEN/Disability Plan Connexions Local Delivery Plan
5.7.2	Children and young people receive the advice they need for education and training post-16, are properly prepared and given support they need.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services Head Teachers College Principals Connexions Locality Manager	EDP Priority 3 SEN/Disability Plan Connexions Local Delivery Plan

Priority Reference	Actions	Timescale	Responsible Organisation	Linkages
5.7.3	Information and support is provided on welfare and benefit entitlement.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services Head Teachers College Principals EMA Team Connexions Locality Manager	EDP Priority 3 SEN/Disability Plan Connexions Local Delivery Plan
5.7.4	Health, advice, guidance and support is provided for all Hartlepool children with disabilities as part of the transition process.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director Children's Services Head Teachers College Principals PCT Connexions Locality Manager	EDP Priority 3 SEN/Disability Plan Connexions Local Delivery Plan
5.7.5	Direct payments are available and promoted for families with disabled children and/or disabled 16 and 17 year olds.	April 2006 - March 2009	Assistant Director of Children's services	SEN/Disability plan

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

A Strategic Plan for the Provision of Services to the
Children and Young People of Hartlepool

April 2006 – March 2009

PART 7

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DRAFT 2 JANUARY 2006

Resource Implications of Implementing the Plan

The Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership (CYPSP)

The Children and Young Peoples Strategic Partnership's was established in 2005 and its primary purpose is to provide a forum within which consideration will e given to the way in which children and young people's services could be developed and be improved and to make recommendations to the Executive Board. The remit of the CYPSP includes:

- the promotion of positive outcomes for all children and young people and to seek to prevent children and young people experiencing negative outcomes and social exclusion;
- contribute to a multi-agency, strategic approach to the commissioning of services;
- lead and promote effective consultation with service providers (statutory and non-statutory), users of services and carers.

The development of a Children's Trust

There is a statutory duty on agencies and bodies delivering children's services to cooperate in arrangements to improve the wellbeing of children and young people in their area. This duty will manifest itself in setting up 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 pooling of budgets and resources under the powers of either Section 31 of the Health Act 1999 or the Children Act 2004. Through the use of these powers partners will have the ability to be more flexible in targeting funding to where children and young people's needs can best be met. There is an expectation that all areas will have a children's trust in place by 2008.

The development of a children's trust in Hartlepool is a crucial element of the Children and Young People's Plan for Hartlepool. Whilst working within the current government timeframe for the establishment of children's trusts by April 2008, there are however, a number of issues that will have an effect upon the establishment of a trust locally, these include:

- The newly established Children's Services Department (August 2006), which is developing revised working practices and opportunities for the integration of service delivery, which include Children's Centres and Extended Schools;
- The impact of the proposed restructure of primary care trusts, which may have a negative impact on the pace of change in the short term and could hinder partnership arrangements;
- On the other hand, partnership working has been recognised as one of the many strengths of Hartlepool and this should be strengthened further with the implementation of the Local Area Agreement in April 2006.

Local Area Agreements

The Hartlepool Partnership has been successful in applying to join Round 2 of Local Area Agreement (LAA) development and the award of single pot status.

The Partnership has proposed that the LAA should be structured to reflect the Community Strategy. The LAA will therefore be structured with these seven themes:

- Jobs and the Economy
- Lifelong Learning and Skills
- Health and Care
- Community Safety
- Environment and Housing
- Culture and Leisure
- Strengthening Communities

The seven themes provide alignment with established priorities in the Community Strategy and provide the flexibility to accommodate cross cutting agendas including services for children and young people. These themes are, however, not intended to be rigid blocks, rather a convenient and locally appropriate structure to organise activity, accountability and performance management. Cross cutting issues will be emphasised and the outcomes and expenditure will be presented as a single entity single pot.

The Hartlepool Partnership has sought flexibility to allocate resources to priorities, providing opportunities for working across organisational boundaries enabling co-ordinated approaches to delivery of the Every Child Matters five outcome areas, as well as those sought by our community.

The establishment of the Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership and the requirement for the production of a Children and Young People's Plan have led to proposals for a review by the Hartlepool Partnership, to ensure that policy documents, partnership structures and governance arrangements are in place and fit for purpose. Detailed proposals will be brought before the partnership during 2006.

For the financial year 2006/07, financial resources will be distributed through the pre-existing routes e.g. local authority and health trusts. In 2007/08 funding will be channelled through the seven Community Strategy themes set out above. At the present it is anticipated that there will be no significant change in the allocation of resources; however, there may be some refocusing as a result of identified need and to contribute to the improvement of outcomes.

The Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership will work with the Hartlepool Partnership during 2006 and 2007 to develop appropriate commissioning and contracting strategies for providers from across all sectors.

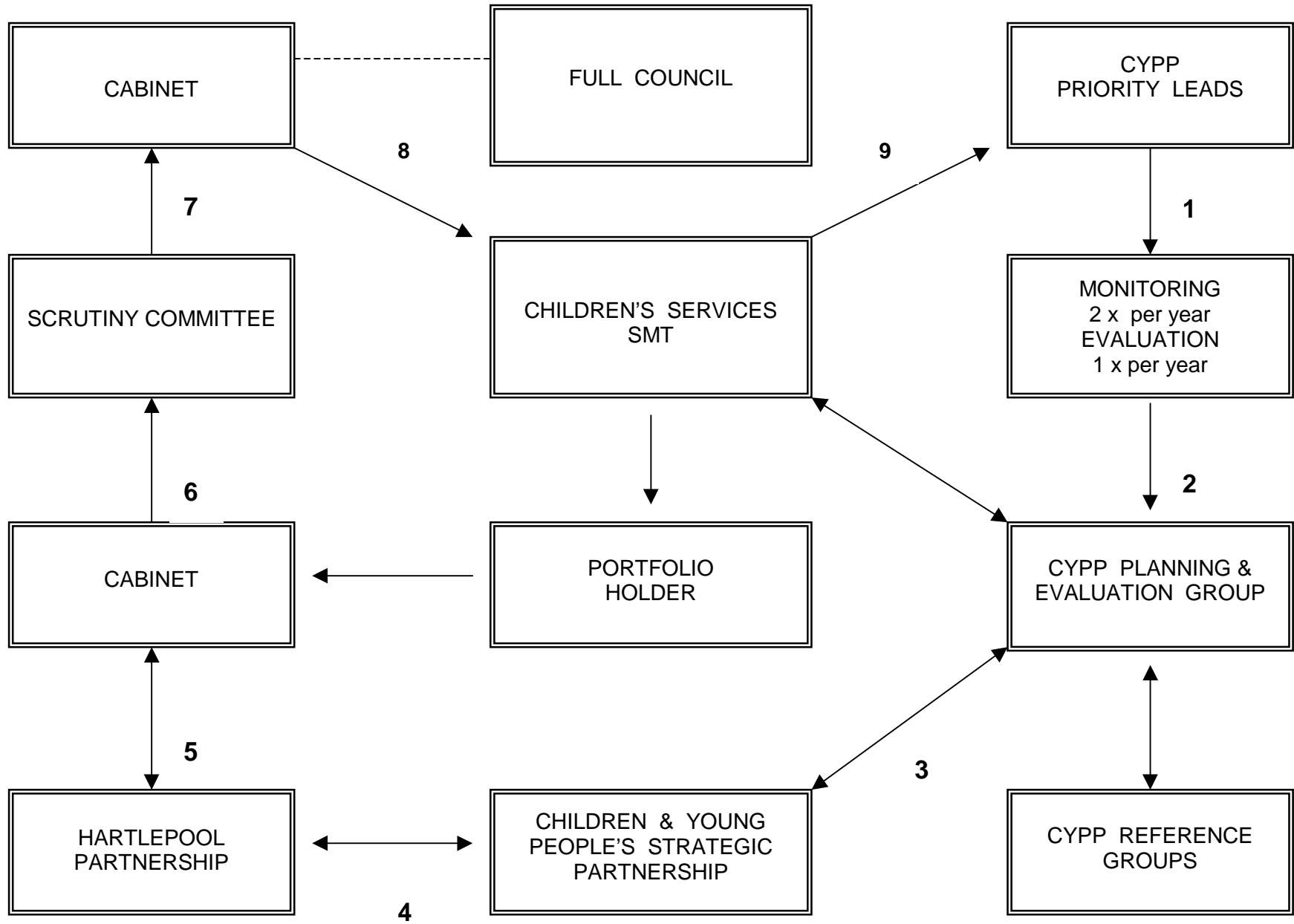
Children's Workforce Development

The impact of services for children and young people is largely dependent on the quality and skills of the people who provide these services. The workforce is therefore crucial, in delivering the Children and Young People's Plan and a workforce strategy that addresses local and national priorities will be prepared during 2006/07 to underpin the Plan.

Arrangements for Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan

Each of the outcome areas of the Children and Young People's Plan has a lead officer who is responsible for ensuring that appropriate action plans are developed to deliver the priorities. Each action has a responsible officer who is designated to ensure the programme is delivered. The actions are part of the service planning cycle and delivery is monitored via the individual organisation's performance management process, where the actions and priorities are key deliverables for individual officers.

Monitoring the progress of the Plan is undertaken twice a year with outcome lead officers presenting a report on progress to the Children's Services Planning and Evaluation Group. Evaluation is undertaken once a year with analysis based on the success criteria in the Plan. Monitoring reports are half yearly in October and March. Evaluation is designed to coincide with the review of the Plan, the annual self assessment cycle and the annual performance assessment. Evaluation reports are to be presented to the Planning and Evaluation Group in January to allow them to inform the Plan's review and to be considered by the agencies involved. The following diagram indicates the process involved.



Further Information

It is hoped that this Plan will be endorsed by all partners and partner organisations and formally published by Hartlepool Borough Council in April 2006.

Once the Plan has been approved, a number of different versions will be produced, to ensure that the Plan is accessible to as wide a range of children, young people and adults as possible.

The Plan will be available electronically at www.hartlepool.gov.uk/childrensservices and all early drafts of the Plan will also be posted here along with reports of the outcomes of consultation exercises and activities.

Any questions or queries can be sent to cyp@hartlepool.gov.uk , or in writing to:

Ian Merritt
Senior Children's Services Officer
Hartlepool Borough Council
Children's Services Department
Civic Centre
Victoria Road
Hartlepool
TS24 8AY

Telephone: 01429 523774 or Fax 01429 523750

E-Mail: ian.merritt@hartlepool.gov.uk

“The Bookcase”

Appendix 1

The table shown below details the different plans at work in Hartlepool that will affect children, young people, parents and carers.

Planning Level 3	Hartlepool Community Strategy			Corporate Performance Plan	
Planning Level 2	<u>Children and Young People’s Plan</u>				
Planning Level 1	Community Safety Strategy	Strategy for Children with Disabilities/ SEN Action Plan	Children’s Centres/Extended Schools Strategy	Primary Care Trust Local Delivery Plan	Education Development Plan
	Local Policing Plan	Transitions Policy	Play Strategy	Public Health Strategy	Lifelong Learning Partnership 14-19 Strategy
	Youth Justice Plan	Corporate Parent Forum Action Plan	Children’s Fund Plan	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Strategy	Connexions Local Delivery Plan
	Young Person’s Substance Misuse Plans	MALAP Action Plan	Hartlepool Housing Strategy	Healthy Schools Programme Plan	
	Probation Area Annual Plan	Carers Strategy	Local Transport Plan		
	Service Specific – Implementation and Action Plans (Business Plans)				

Glossary of acronyms used in this Plan

Appendix 2

A (Level)	Advanced (Level)	LAC	Looked After Children
A2L	Access to Learning	LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement
AEWB	Achieve Economic Well-Being	LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
ALI	Adult Learning Inspectorate	MALAP	Multi Agency Looked After Partnership
ALIS	Advanced Level Information System	NDC	New Deal for Communities
APA	Annual Performance Assessment	NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
AS (Level)	Advanced Subsidiary (Level)	NHS	National Health Service
AVC	Advanced Vocational Certificate	NHSP	National Healthy Schools Programme
BEST	Behaviour and Education Support Team	NRF	Neighbourhood Renewal Fund
BH	Be Healthy	NSF	National Service Framework
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic (Community)	OFSTED	Office for Standards in Education
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator	PC	Make a Positive Contribution
CAF	Common Assessment Framework	PCT	Primary Care Trust
CAMHS	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service	PE	Physical Education
CF	Children's Fund	PESSCL	Physical Education School Sports and Club Links Strategy
CRB	Criminal Records Bureau	PPO	Prolific and Priority Offenders
CYPSP	Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership	QCA	Qualifications and Curriculum Authority
DfES	Department for Education and Skills	QDP	Quality Data Processing
E & A	Enjoy and Achieve	SEAL	Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning
EAL	English as an Additional Language	SEN	Special Educational Needs
EDP	Education Development Plan	SENDIST	Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal
EMA	Educational Maintenance Allowance	SS	Stay Safe
FE	Further Education	SSHIP	Sure Start Hartlepool Implementation Plan
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education (normally at 16)	STRB	School Teachers Review Body
HBC	Hartlepool Borough Council	TVLLSC	Tees Valley Local Learning and Skills Council
HEI	Higher Education Institution	WRL	Work Related Learning
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	YOS	Youth Offending Service
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation		
ISA	Information Sharing and Assessment		
KS1	Key Stage 1 (Ages 5-7)		
KS2	Key Stage 2 (Ages 7-11)		
KS3	Key Stage 3 (Ages 11-14)		
KS4	Key Stage 4 (Ages 14-16)		
LA	Local Authority		
LAA	Local Area Agreement		