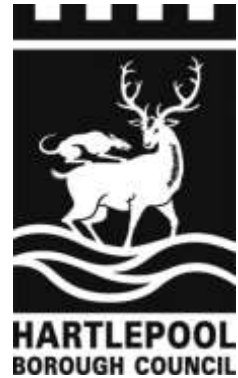


PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF START TIME

REGENERATION SERVICES COMMITTEE AGENDA



Wednesday 11 March 2020

at 1.00 pm

in Committee Room B
at the Civic Centre, Hartlepool.

MEMBERS: REGENERATION SERVICES COMMITTEE

Councillors C Akers-Belcher, Brown, Cassidy, Lindridge, Loynes, Marshall and Smith

1. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

2. **TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS**

3. **MINUTES**

- 3.1 Minutes of the meeting held on 5 February 2020 (*previously circulated and published*).

4. **BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

No items

5. **KEY DECISIONS**

No items

6. **OTHER ITEMS REQUIRING DECISION**

- 6.1 Authorities Monitoring Report 2018/19 – *Assistant Director (Economic Growth and Regeneration)*
- 6.2 Draft Headland Heritage Strategy 2020-30 – *An Audit of Potential and Opportunity - Assistant Director (Economic Growth and Regeneration)*
- 6.3 75th Anniversary of VE Day in Hartlepool – *Director of Regeneration Neighbourhoods*



PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF START TIME

7. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

- 7.1 Borough Hall Vision - *Assistant Director (Economic Growth and Regeneration)*

FOR INFORMATION

Date of next meeting – to be confirmed



REGENERATION SERVICES COMMITTEE

11th March 2020



Report of: Assistant Director (Economic Growth and Regeneration)

Subject: AUTHORITIES MONITORING REPORT 2018/19

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

1.1 Non-key decision.

2. AMR KEY OBSERVATIONS

2.2 This report seeks the Regeneration Services Committee's approval and endorsement of the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018/19 as an official document to go onto the public domain. The AMR is a statutory Local development Framework (LDF) document produced annually by Planning Services on behalf of the Council. It reviews the progress made on the implementation of policies in the Borough's Local Plan and generally assesses their effectiveness and the extent to which they are being implemented. The AMR is attached at **Appendix 1** to this report.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Housing

3.1.1 In accordance with Part 8, 34 (3) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Chapter 4 includes annual numbers of net additional dwellings which have been specified in a Local Plan policy.

3.1.2 The adopted Local Plan identifies an objectively assessed need (OAN) of 287 dwellings per annum which takes into account the predicted household projections over the next 15 years, a backlog from previous years and aspirations of the Tees Valley Combined Authority to create more jobs and overcome economic development barriers of which housing is one as outlined in their Strategic Economic Plan (2016-2026). The plan however sets a housing target of 410 dwellings per annum which also factors in a replacement of demolitions on Housing Market Renewal (HMR) sites and an additional 20% affordable housing buffer.

3.1.3 The net opening stock of housing at the start of this year is 43,879 dwellings and net closing stock is 44,250. The net delivery is therefore 371 dwellings and is higher than last year's 265 dwellings but still below target of 410. There were no demolitions or completions from HMR sites this year.

- 3.1.4 The total cumulative delivery since adoption of the delivery target of 410 in 2016 stands at a deficit of 409 dwellings. This is expected to improve next year as it is anticipated that the strategic housing sites allocated in the newly adopted Local Plan (2018) which include more greenfield housing sites are expected to deliver the borough's housing need on target. These sites are an addition to current sites with existing planning permissions. The annual target of 410 dwellings is therefore still considered to be an achievable figure and there is therefore, currently, no need to review the housing policies.
- 3.1.5 This year there were a total of 62 affordable homes delivered. Of this total 67.7% are new builds and 32.3% refurbished (empty homes brought into use). Although there has been an increase in comparison to the previous year, the delivery of affordable housing is still below the set target of 144 affordable dwellings per annum within the SHMA which equates to a 35% need. Due to housing viability the Local Plan sets an affordable housing requirement of 18%. This year's delivery equates to 15.1% of the annual housing target. However, the number of completed affordable homes is expected to increase next year as more sites owned by registered providers (RPs) such as Raby Gardens and the Former Health Centre at Caroline Street continue to build out. The Borough Council will continue to support the delivery of additional affordable housing through building on council owned land, partnership working with Registered Providers in the borough and through securing affordable housing contributions as part of private residential developments.

3.2 **Economy, Employment, Town Centre, Tourism**

- 3.2.1 There is a total of 586.6m² completed floor space across allocated industrial sites.
- 3.2.2 There is no recorded loss of employment land this year and all completed floor space is on committed previously developed land. There is therefore no change in the amount of available employment land which remains at 197.2ha. There is no recorded unjustified employment land take up at non-allocated sites hence the employment policies are being implemented and there is therefore no need for review.
- 3.2.3 The town centre vacancy rate in terms of floorspace has increased this year to 14.9% from 12% the previous year. This is the highest it has been in the past five years. The town centre still continues to develop as a retail hub with A1 uses accounting for approximately 47.3% of all uses in the town centre, followed by A2 at 17.9%. There have been no town centre uses completions recorded outside of the town centre boundary. This indicates that town centre policies are well implemented with appropriate planning permissions being granted for town centre uses within the town centre. There is therefore no need to review the town centre retail policies.
- 3.2.4 Tourism policies within the Local Plan identifies the Town Centre, the Marina, the Headland and Seaton Carew as main tourism destinations and the policies encourage appropriate developments within these areas. However, rural tourism through recreation and leisure developments could be allowed under

certain circumstances. This year two tourist related applications were granted in the countryside in line with rural policies that promote tourism and farm diversification in the rural area. Permissions have also been granted for education and training facilities in the town centre and also at the Council salt depot in the industrial area of Brenda Road east. These permissions will be monitored through the council's planning systems and reported in future if any are completed. It is anticipated that these educational facilities, if completed will create more jobs and skills for the borough. Tourism policies are being implemented and there is no need for review of these elements of the Local Plan.

3.3. Environmental Quality

Natural Environment

- 3.3.1 The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) was formally designated in 2019. This SSSI is an amalgamation of a suite of existing SSSIs and some additional areas (and one area removed from Stockton borough). The additional habitat in Hartlepool is an area of 'inter-tidal mudflats and saltmarsh' called Greatham NW Scheme, which was delivered by the Environment Agency under the EU Water Framework Directive. An element of funding also came from Seaton Able (UK) as a planning obligation for compensatory measures as a result of their development adjacent to the SSSI. A total area of 4.4 ha has thus been classed as priority habitat Tees Valley wide.
- 3.3.2 Several bird and bat nesting bricks have been built into houses that have received condition discharge as a result of planning permissions. This is positive as it provides opportunities for priority species of birds and bats. Through planning permissions and signing of the S106 developer contributions this year, a substantial amount of money was secured in the year from permitted housing sites for improving sporting facilities (£500,049.14) and for green infrastructure (£40 681.37)
- 3.3.3 There has been no overall loss or detrimental change to allocated places of biodiversity importance. The overall gain of habitat at Greatham NW is positive for the borough. There is no need to revise any natural environment or wildlife conservation policies as they are being successfully implemented.

Countryside/Rural Area, Historic Environment

- 3.3.4 The council continues to closely monitor unjustified developments in the countryside, in particular isolated residential developments outside development limits through the adopted New Dwellings Outside of Development Limits SPD.
- 3.3.5 There have been a total of 4 developments approved outside the limits to development. There were no permitted unjustified residential developments in the countryside outside limits to development. The New Dwellings Outside Developments Limits SPD (2015) continues to assist in the protection of the open countryside from unwanted, unsustainable and unjustified developments of isolated dwellings. The rural development policies continue

to be implemented and there is therefore no need or justification for a review of those elements of the Local Plan.

- 3.3.6 This year the council has published a total of 12 historic buildings at risk i.e. 1 by Grade 1, 9 by Grade 2 and 2 by locally listed. This list highlights vulnerable heritage assets across the borough. There has been no Conservation Area Appraisal this year but work is still on going on reviewing the Seaton Carew Conservation Area Appraisal.

Waste, Renewable Energy

- 3.3.7 The total amount of municipal waste arising this year slightly increased in comparison to last year. The proportion of recycled or composted waste has slightly decreased this year from last year's 33.1% to 32.5% this year.
- 3.3.8 There was one approved planning application (H/2018/0489) for a biomass plant and fuel storage unit (retrospective application).

3.4 **Sustainable Transport, Access to the Countryside**

- 3.4.1 The Local Plan makes provision for the continued improvement of roads and development of a comprehensive network of cycle routes linking the main areas of the borough. This year 6.9km of new cycleway was created along Brenda Road and 670m of cycleway/walkway upgraded and improved from Northburn to Cowpen Bewley. Through planning applications for housing at Wynyard and the South West extension, the council secured developer contributions towards delivering sustainable modes of travelling and this includes cycle routes on these sites and ensuring they are connected to the existing cycle network.
- 3.4.2 The council has continued to improve access to the countryside and furniture within the countryside so that a more inclusive network will be available to a broader user base. This year 0.57km of coastal path was created and improvement works to 0.97km of public rights of way and 1.31km of permissive paths was achieved.

3.5 **Neighbourhood Plans, Community Infrastructure Levy, Duty to Cooperate, S106 Agreements**

- 3.5.1 The Rural Neighbourhood Plan was adopted (Made) on 20th December 2018 and now forms part of the planning framework. Work on the Headland and Wynyard neighbourhood plans is ongoing and details are given in Appendix 2 of the AMR.
- 3.5.2 In fulfilling the requirements of section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development) and as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, part 2, duty to cooperate, (4) (1); the council has continued to cooperate and actively engage with public bodies to develop strategic policies. Further details are available in Appendix 3 of the AMR.

- 3.5.3 Whilst the Council will keep the situation under review, the present stance is that the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will not be taken forward within the Borough. Further details on CIL are in Appendix 4 of the AMR.
- 3.5.4 A total of £2,434,203.49 S106 developer contributions were received and £25,406,929.14 was signed from large housing developments across the Borough. Appendix 5 of the AMR shows the breakdown of funds covering where they should be spent and the element of development they should be spent on.

4. PROPOSALS

- 4.1 It is proposed that the 2018/2019 Authorities Monitoring Report is endorsed

5. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 There is a statutory duty on the authority to publish an AMR on an annual basis. There are however no other legal considerations in endorsing the AMR.

6. SECTION 17 OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER ACT 1998 CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires local authorities to consider crime and disorder reduction in the exercise of all their duties, activities and decision-making. The Council is committed to securing safe and secure environments within the borough. Safety and security is a key consideration when assessing planning applications; however the issue is not of relevance in endorsing the AMR.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Risk Implications	No relevant issues
Financial Considerations	No relevant issues
Consultation	No relevant issues
Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Staff Considerations	No relevant issues
Asset Management Considerations	No relevant issues

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 That Regeneration Committee members note the content of the report and endorse it as part of the Local Development Framework.

9. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1 This AMR will form part of the planning policy framework and will provide detailed assessment of planning policies and their implementation. This will assist in identifying those policies that are not robust and either need reviewing to ensure that they are implemented or they are in future excluded from the Local Plan.

10. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 10.1 The Adopted Hartlepool Local Plan (2018)
https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/downloads/file/4393/hartlepool_local_plan_-_adopted_may_2018pdf
- 10.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents>
- 10.3 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made>
- 10.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
<http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/policy/>

11. CONTACT OFFICER

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Hartlepool Borough Council Local Development Framework

Authorities Monitoring Report

2018 - 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the financial year 2018/19 and is the first of the adopted Local Plan (adopted in May 2018). The Local Plan covers the period 2016 to 2031 hence the assessment of policies will cover this period.

The AMR is produced by Planning Services on behalf of the Council and relates to the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019. It reviews the progress made on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and generally assesses the effectiveness of planning policies and the extent to which they are being implemented. The LDS that relates to this report was produced in December 2017.

The planning policies assessed in this report, are those of the Hartlepool Local Plan adopted in May 2018. A list of the 2018 Local Plan policies is shown in Appendix 1 and can also be accessed on the Council's website.

Chapter 4 of this report details how the Local Plan policies have, on the whole, been effective in both the management of planning proposals and in the economic, social and environmental development of the borough.

Housing

In accordance with Part 8, 34 (3) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Chapter 4 includes annual numbers of net additional dwellings which have been specified in a Local Plan policy.

The adopted Local Plan identifies an objectively assessed need (OAN) of 287 dwellings per annum which takes into account the predicted household projections over the next 15 years, a backlog from previous years and aspirations of the Tees Valley Combined Authority to create more jobs and overcome economic development barriers of which housing is one as outlined in their Strategic Economic Plan (2016-2026). The plan however sets a housing target of 410 dwellings per annum which also factors in a replacement of demolitions on Housing Market Renewal (HMR) sites and an additional 20% affordable housing buffer.

The net opening stock of housing at the start of this year is 43,879 dwellings and net closing stock is 44,250. The net delivery is therefore 371 dwellings and is higher than last year's 265 dwellings but still below target of 410. There were no demolitions or completions from HMR sites this year.

The total cumulative delivery since adoption of the delivery target of 410 in 2016 stands at a deficit of 409 dwellings. This is expected to improve next year as it is anticipated that the strategic housing sites allocated in the newly adopted Local Plan (2018) which include more greenfield housing sites are expected to deliver the borough's housing need on target. These sites are an addition to current sites with existing planning permissions. The annual target of 410 dwellings is therefore still considered to be an achievable figure and there is therefore, currently, no need to review the housing policies.

This year there were a total of 62 affordable homes delivered. Of this total 67.7% are new builds and 32.3% refurbished (empty homes brought into use). Although there has been an increase in comparison to the previous year, the delivery of affordable housing is still below the set target of 144 affordable dwellings per annum within the SHMA which equates to a 35% need. Due to housing viability the Local Plan sets an affordable housing requirement of 18%. This year's delivery equates to 15.1% of the annual housing target. However, the number of completed affordable homes is expected to increase next year as more sites owned by registered providers (RPs) such as Raby Gardens and the Former Health Centre at Caroline Street continue to build out. The Borough Council will continue to support the delivery of additional affordable housing through building on council owned land, partnership working with Registered Providers in the borough and through securing affordable housing contributions as part of private residential developments.

Economy, Employment, Town Centre, Tourism

There is a total of 586.6m² completed floor space across allocated industrial sites. There is no recorded loss of employment land this year and all completed floor space is on committed previously developed land. There is therefore no change in the amount of available employment land which remains at 197.2ha. There is no recorded unjustified employment land take up at non-allocated sites hence the employment policies are being implemented and there is therefore no need for review.

The town centre vacancy rate in terms of floorspace has increased this year to 14.9% from 12% the previous year. This is the highest it has been in the past five years. Lack of high quality shops and vacancy rates in the town centre still remains a challenge. There is a considerable number of smaller businesses opening and shutting down in a short space of time. The town centre still continues to develop as a retail hub with A1 uses accounting for approximately 47.3% of all uses in the town centre, followed by A2 at 17.9%. There have been no town centre uses completions recorded outside of the town centre boundary. This indicates that town centre policies are well implemented with appropriate planning permissions being granted for town centre uses within the town centre. There is therefore no need to review the town centre retail policies.

Tourism policies within the Local Plan identifies the Town Centre, the Marina, the Headland and Seaton Carew as main tourism destinations and the policies encourage appropriate developments within these areas. However, rural tourism through recreation and leisure developments could be allowed under certain circumstances. This year two tourist related applications were granted in the countryside in line with rural policies that promote tourism and farm diversification in the rural area. Permissions have also been granted for education and training facilities in the town centre and also at the Council salt depot in the industrial area of Brenda Road east. These permissions will be monitored through the council's planning systems and reported in future if any are completed. It is anticipated that these educational facilities, if completed will create more jobs and skills for the borough. Tourism policies are being implemented and there is no need for review of these elements of the Local Plan.

Environmental Quality

Natural Environment

The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) was formally designated in 2019. This SSSI is an amalgamation of a suite of existing SSSIs and some added areas (and one area removed from Stockton borough). The added habitat in Hartlepool is an area of 'inter-tidal mudflats and saltmarsh' called Greatham NW Scheme, which was delivered by the Environment Agency under the EU Water Framework Directive. An element of funding also came from Seaton Able (UK) as a planning obligation for compensatory measures as a result of their development adjacent to the SSSI. A total area of 4.4 ha has thus been classed as priority habitat Tees Valley wide.

Several bird and bat nesting bricks have been built into houses that have received condition discharge as a result of planning permissions. This is positive as it provides opportunities for priority species of birds and bats. Through planning permissions and signing of the S106 developer contributions this year, a substantial amount of money was secured in the year from permitted housing sites for improving sporting facilities (£500,049.14) and for green infrastructure (£40 681.37)

There has been no overall loss or detrimental change to allocated places of biodiversity importance. The overall gain of habitat at Greatham NW is positive for the borough. There is no need to revise any natural environment or wildlife conservation policies as they are being successfully implemented.

Countryside/Rural Area, Historic Environment

The council continues to closely monitor unjustified developments in the countryside, in particular isolated residential developments outside development limits through the adopted New Dwellings Outside of Development Limits SPD.

There have been a total of 4 developments approved outside the limits to development. There were no permitted unjustified residential developments in the countryside outside limits to development. The New Dwellings Outside Developments Limits SPD (2015) continues to assist in the protection of the open countryside from unwanted, unsustainable and unjustified developments of isolated dwellings. The rural development policies continue to be implemented and there is therefore no need or justification for a review of those elements of the Local Plan.

This year the council has published a total of 12 historic buildings at risk i.e. 1 by Grade 1, 9 by Grade 2 and 2 by locally listed. This list highlights vulnerable heritage assets across the borough. There has been no Conservation Area Appraisal this year but work is still on going on reviewing the Seaton Carew Conservation Area Appraisal.

Waste, Renewable Energy

The total amount of municipal waste arising this year slightly increased in comparison to last year. The proportion of recycled or composted waste has slightly

decreased this year from last year's 33.1% to 32.5% this year. The Council introduced comingled recycling collections in 2012, which, whilst making recycling easier for residents, had an impact on the quality of material collected. This is being addressed by initial sorting (removal of large items of contamination) at the Council's own waste transfer station before the materials are transferred to the sorting facility.

There was one approved planning application (H/2018/0489) for a biomass plant and fuel storage unit (retrospective application).

Sustainable Transport, Access to the Countryside

The Local Plan makes provision for the continued improvement of roads and development of a comprehensive network of cycle routes linking the main areas of the borough. This year 6.9km of new cycleway was created along Brenda Road and 670m of cycleway/walkway upgraded and improved from Northburn to Cowpen Bewley. Through planning applications for housing at Wynyard and the South West extension, the council secured developer contributions towards delivering sustainable modes of travelling and this includes cycle routes on these sites and ensuring they are connected to the existing cycle network.

The council has continued to improve access to the countryside and furniture within the countryside so that a more inclusive network will be available to a broader user base. This year 0.57km of coastal path was created and improvement works to 0.97km of public rights of way and 1.31km of permissive paths was achieved. A considerable amount of work has started on improvement and creation of more public footpaths and this is expected to be complete next year.

Neighbourhood Plans, Community Infrastructure Levy, Duty to Cooperate, S106 Developer Contributions

The Rural Neighbourhood Plan was adopted (Made) on 20th December 2018 and now forms part of the planning framework. Work on the Headland and Wynyard neighbourhood plans is ongoing and details are given in Appendix 2 of this report.

In fulfilling the requirements of section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development) and as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, part 2, duty to cooperate, (4) (1); the council has continued to cooperate and actively engage with public bodies to develop strategic policies. Further details are available in Appendix 3 of this report.

Whilst the Council will keep the situation under review, the present stance is that the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will not be taken forward within the Borough. Further details on CIL are in Appendix 4 of this report.

A total of £3,173,144.60 S106 developer contributions was received and £24,247,719 was signed from large housing developments across the Borough. Appendices 5 and 6 show the breakdown of funds; where they should be spent and the type of development they should be spent on.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Government legislation requires all local planning authorities to prepare a Local Plan monitoring report, the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR). It is prepared in accordance to the provisions of the Localism Act 2011 which have led to Regulation 34 in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 prescribing minimum information to be included in monitoring reports, including net additional dwellings, net additional affordable dwellings, Community Infrastructure Levy receipts, the number of neighbourhood plans that have been adopted, and action taken under the duty to co-operate. In essence it is a matter for each Local Planning Authority to decide what to include in their AMR over and above the prescribed minimum information as outlined in The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 1.2 This report is based on the ongoing monitoring of the borough over the past financial year (2018/2019) and will assist us to plan better for the borough. Where policies are failing we will seek to find out why and look to address them so that they perform more appropriately in the future.

Planning Legislation

- 1.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a system of development planning. In light of the Act, planning documents are being prepared and incorporated into a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF comprises a portfolio of Local Development Documents which together deliver the spatial planning strategy for Hartlepool (see Diagram 1 below). Some documents are known as Local Development Documents (LDDs) and include Development Plan Documents (DPDs), Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Neighbourhood Plans.¹ The LDDs set out the spatial planning strategy for Hartlepool. The 2012 regulations² set out what each LDF document should contain and the formal process they should go through.
- 1.4 The other documents that are within the LDF system, but are not termed LDDs, are:
- The Local Development Scheme (LDS) which sets out the programme for preparing LDDs;
 - The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which sets out how the Council will involve residents and other interested persons and bodies in the planning process; and
 - The Authorities Monitoring Report³ (AMR) which assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, the extent to which policies in the LDDs

¹ Schedule 9, part 2 (6) (b) of the Localism Act amends 38 (3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to include Neighbourhood Plans as LDD's.

² Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

³ Formally termed the Annual Monitoring Report in line with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended.

are being achieved, provides information with regard to CIL and sets out how the Council has cooperated with other Local Authorities and relevant bodies.⁴

Diagram 1: Hartlepool Local Development Framework

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK												Other Documents	
A portfolio of local development and other documents													
Local Development Documents													
Development Plan Documents				Supplementary Planning Documents									
Hartlepool Local Plan	Tees Valley Minerals & Waste DPD	Hartlepool Local Plan - Policies Map	Neighbourhood Plans	Travel Plans and Transport Assessments SPD	Hartlepool Green Infrastructure SPD	Trees and Development SPD	Planning Obligations SPD	Shop Fronts SPD	Residential Design SPD	New Dwellings outside of Development Limits SPD	Seaton Carew Masterplan SPD	Statement of Community Involvement	Authorities Monitoring Report
These documents will comprise the Development Plan for the area.				These documents help to give further information and detail to support the Development Plan Documents.								These Documents and the highlighted Development Plan Documents must be prepared.	

The Authorities Monitoring Report

1.5 Local planning authorities are required to examine certain matters in their Monitoring Reports⁵. The key tasks for this monitoring report are as follows:

- Review actual progress in terms of the preparation of documents specified in the Local Development Scheme against the timetable and

⁴ Part 2, 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the bodies that the council must cooperate with.

⁵ Part 8 Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

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 (Section 3).

- Assess the extent to which planning policies are being implemented, including any justification as to why policies are not being implemented and any steps that the council intend to take to secure that the policy is implemented. This assessment will be of the policies from adopted Local Plan (Section 4).
- Contain details of any Neighbourhood Development Order or a Neighbourhood Development Plan that are being prepared or have been adopted within the borough (Appendix 4).
- Provide information regarding the progress of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Appendix 5).
- Provide information regarding who the council has cooperated with in relation to planning of sustainable development (Appendix 6).

1.6 In terms of assessing the implementation of such policies, the Authorities' Monitoring Report should:

- 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.

1.7 In order to 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 2 of this report therefore gives consideration to the key characteristics of Hartlepool and the problems and challenges to be addressed.

1.8 This report, for the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019 gives consideration to the policies of the Hartlepool Local Plan adopted in May 2018 and the Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and the Policies and Sites DPD adopted in September 2011.

2 HARTLEPOOL – KEY CHARACTERISTICS, STATISTICS, PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED

- 2.1 The key contextual indicators used in this chapter describe the wider characteristics of the borough and will provide the baseline for the analysis of trends, as these become apparent and for assessing in future Authorities' Monitoring Reports, the potential impact future planning policies may have had on these trends.

Hartlepool & the Sub-regional Context

- 2.2 The borough forms part of the Tees Valley along with the boroughs of Darlington, Middlesbrough, Redcar & Cleveland and Stockton-on-Tees.
- 2.3 Hartlepool is an integral part of the Tees Valley region. It is a retail service centre serving the borough and parts of County Durham, in particular Easington and Peterlee. Over recent years the borough has developed as an office and tourism centre. The development of Seaton Carew sea front, the Maritime Experience and the Marina forms an important component of coastal regeneration exploiting the potential of the coast as an economic and tourist driver for the region.

Hartlepool in the Local Context

- 2.4 The original settlement of Hartlepool dates back to Saxon times. Originally an important religious settlement the town's early development resulted from the existence of a safe harbour and its role as a port for the city of Durham and subsequent grant of a Royal Charter from King John in 1201. 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.
- 2.5 The borough of Hartlepool covers an area of approximately 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 borough. The Durham Coast railway line runs through the centre of the town and connects Hartlepool to Newcastle, the rest of Tees Valley, York and London. The A19 trunk road runs north/south through the western rural part of the borough, the A19 and the A1 (M) are readily accessed via the A689 and the A179 roads which originate in the town centre.

Population

- 2.6 The population of Hartlepool has increased from last year's total count of 93 000 to 93 200 this year (Table 1). Hartlepool still has the lowest number of residents in the Tees Valley, with a proportion of 13.8%. Stockton-on-Tees has the highest with a proportion of 29.2% (Table 2). This year, the Tees valley sub region has had a slight increase in population compared to last year i.e. from 672,500 to 674,300. The regional population increased this year by 0.5% and national population increased by 9.9%.

Table 1: Population

Area	Population		
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Darlington	105 600	106 300	106 600
Hartlepool	92 800	93 000	93 200
Middlesbrough	140 400	140 600	140 600
Redcar & Cleveland	135 400	136 000	136 700
Stockton	195 700	196 500	197 200
Tees Valley Total	669 900	672 500	674 300
North East	2 636 800	2 644 700	2 657 900
England	58 381 200	58 744 600	64 553 900

Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2019

Table 2: Population Proportions in the Tees Valley Sub region

Area	Proportion%		
	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019
Darlington	15.8	15.8	15.8
Hartlepool	13.9	13.8	13.8
Middlesbrough	21.0	20.9	20.9
Redcar & Cleveland	20.2	20.2	20.3
Stockton	29.2	29.2	29.2
Tees Valley Total	100	100	100

Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2019

2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

- 2.7 The IMD measures deprivation in its broadest sense by assessing indicators relating to income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, crime and the living environment and combining them into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.
- 2.8 Hartlepool is currently ranked by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD 2015)⁶ as the 18th most deprived out of the 326 Local Authorities in England. In 2010 Hartlepool ranked as the 24th most deprived Local Authority hence there is no improvement in deprivation levels, if anything Hartlepool is now in the top 20 of the most deprived Local Authorities in England only better than Middlesbrough, of the other Tees Valley authorities, which ranks 6th. Darlington is the least deprived in the Tees Valley, ranking at 97th, followed by Stockton ranking 88th and Redcar and Cleveland ranking 49th. More detailed information on the IMD and how it is

⁶ Communities.gov.uk/Tees Valley Combined Authority

calculated can be found on the following link:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

Tourism

- 2.9 Hartlepool has evolved into a place which has an appeal for people to live, work and visit. Its successes include a multi-million pound 500 berth marina and a comprehensive range of eating establishments predominantly situated in Hartlepool Marina – developing a night-time economy.
- 2.10 The National Museum of the Royal Navy have recently taken over and rebranded the former Hartlepool Maritime Experience with exciting plans to invest in new attractions and events to significantly boost visitor numbers.
- 2.11 Work is continuing on the redevelopment of the Hartlepool Waterfront (Former Jacksons Landing site). A £1.4m linear Park has recently been completed on the South side of the site. Site Investigations have commenced to inform the future redevelopment of the site. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with the National Museum of the Royal Navy evidencing their commitment to working in partnership towards the long term redevelopment of the area, which includes the creation of a major visitor attraction, hotel and leisure facilities. £20m has been secured from the Tees Valley Combined Authority to help deliver the first phases of development. Feasibility work is continuing on the detailed proposals.
- 2.12 Regarding Seaton regeneration, the £1.3m Seaton Carew Coastal Transformation Project has been successfully delivered with the creation of a new outdoor leisure park with children's play facilities and water jets, environmental improvements, the installation of "The Waves" public art sculpture and the refurbishment of the Grade II Listed Bus Station and Clock Tower. The derelict Longscar Building has also been demolished and cleared. A private sector investor has started development of A Crazy Golf course and is scheduled to be opened in the summer of 2019/20. Developments continue on the Fairground Site for car parking and there are further projects to enhance the attractiveness and character of the seaside resort to visitors and to protect the Conservation Area.

Economy and Employment

- 2.13 Table 3 shows that Hartlepool has a lower proportion of economically active people (i.e. aged 16 and above) compared to the national, regional and sub regional averages. It has the lowest number of people in employment compared to all the Tees valley Local Authorities. Consequently it has the highest unemployment rates (8.7%) and workless households (29.7%) in the Tees valley. The percentage of economically active people has slightly increased this year (70.9%) in comparison to last year (70.8%).

Table 3: Labour Supply

Area	Economically Active (16+ years)		In employment (16+ years)		Unemployed (16 + years)		Workless Households	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Darlington	51200	78.5	48600	74.4	2700	5.2	5400	16.2
Hartlepool	41500	70.9	37600	64.1	3600	8.7	8900	29.7
Middlesbrough	63400	70.2	58700	64.9	4400	6.9	10600	24.1
Redcar & Cleveland	59800	72.3	56100	67.8	3400	5.6	9700	23.8
Stockton	95300	76.8	88300	71.1	6000	6.4	13200	21.5
Tees Valley	311200	73.7	289300	68.5	20100	6.6	47800	23.0
North East	-	75.6	-	71.4	-	5.7	170600	20
Great Britain	-	78.9	-	75.6	-	4.1	2919800	14.3

Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2019

- 2.14 Table 4 illustrates the breakdown of percentage of working age population (16-64 years) in employment by main occupation groups. At 15.7%, 'Associate Professional & Technical Occupations' constitute the highest socio-economic class in Hartlepool and 'Managers, Directors & Senior Officials' constitute the least at 7.4%. In comparison to last year, there has been a decrease in the percentage of people employed in the 'Process Plant and machine Operatives' group from 11.7% to 7.9%.

Table 4: Percentage of working age population (16-64 years) in employment by main occupation groups

Socio-Economic Class	Area							
	Darlington	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar & Cleveland	Stockton	Tees Valley	North East	Great Britain
Managers, directors, senior officials	8.8	7.4	6.4	7.2	9.0	7.8	8.5	11.1
Professional occupations	16.7	15.4	14.4	15.1	18.5	16	19.1	21
Associate professional & technical	15.3	15.7	10.1	9.3	12.3	12.5	13	14.8
Administrative and secretarial occupations	11.6	9.8	7.6	11.1	11.3	10.3	9.6	9.8
Skilled trades occupations	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.1	10.5	11.6	11.2	10
Caring, leisure & other	9.2	12.4	15.4	13.9	12.4	12.7	10.5	9
Sales and customer service occupations	10.1	9.8	9.9	8.1	8.9	9.4	8.7	7.3
Process plant and machine operatives	6.8	7.9	10.3	11.0	6.7	8.5	7.5	6.3
Elementary occupations	10.8	10	13.5	10.9	10	11	11.7	10.3

Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2019

- 2.15 Table 5 shows the claimant rates of the working age population i.e. 16-64 years age group. Hartlepool has recorded a slight decrease in the claimant rate compared to last year. However, within the Tees Valley sub-region, Hartlepool still has the highest claimant rate at 5.9% and this is twice the national average of 2.8%.

Table 5: Unemployment Claimant Rate (% of the working age population claiming job seekers allowance)

Area	2013 Claimant Rate	2014 Claimant Rate	2015 Claimant rate	2016 Claimant rate	2017 Claimant rate	2018 Claimant rate	2019 Claimant rate
Darlington	5.6	4.3	3	2.7	3.5	3.5	4.5
Hartlepool	7.9	6.1	3.9	3.7	5.2	6.7	5.9
Middlesbrough	8.5	6.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.5	5.7
Redcar & Cleveland	6.8	5.0	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.5	4.2
Stockton	5.7	4.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	4.0
Tees Valley Average	6.8	5.2	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.9
North East	5.5	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.3	4.3
Great Britain	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.8

Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2019

Health

- 2.16 According to the TVCA 2018 statistics, Hartlepool has the second lowest life expectancy rates at birth for both males and females in the Tees Valley. It is also lower than both regional and national life expectancies. Middlesbrough has the lowest. At 23.2%, the percentage of people of all ages who said that they had a limiting long term illness, including those resident in care and medical establishments is the highest in the Tees Valley and also higher than the national average which is 17.9% (Source: 2001 and 2011 ONS Census)
- 2.17 According to the TVCA (2018) statistics, with a record of 116 Hartlepool has the second highest Standardised Mortality Rates (SMRs) after Middlesbrough which has a record of 129. SMRs compare local death rates with national ones. SMRs are often used as proxy indicators for illness and health within an area. They are calculated by dividing the actual number of deaths in an area by the number that would be expected using National death rates by ages and sex of the population. The resulting number is multiplied by 100. If an area has an SMR of 100, this indicates that local death rates are similar to National rates. If they are greater than 100, this indicates higher death rates than the national average and vice versa.
- 2.18 Hartlepool has the highest number of people needing care in the Tees Valley. It also has the highest number of people on incapacity benefit, followed by Middlesbrough. Incapacity Benefit is paid to those people incapable of work due to illness or disability. Total incapacity benefit claimant stands at 3.6% in Hartlepool compared to the regional average of 3.0% and national average of 2.2% (ONS, updated January, 2015). The benefit is not means tested, but is only available to people with sufficient National Insurance (NI) contributions.

- 2.19 The amount of adult smokers, those at high risk due to drinking and those that misuse drugs is also higher than the rest of other authorities in the Tees Valley and the national figure. The obesity rate, however, is slightly lower than the Tees Valley percentage however it is higher than the national rate. The number of deaths related to smoking, heart disease and cancer is higher in Hartlepool than both the Tees Valley and nationally.
- 2.20 The Standardised Fertility Rate (SFR) is the ratio of actual births to the expected number of births based on national Age Specific Fertility rates. The national figure is 100, so a SFR higher than 100 indicates a higher number of local births than would be expected given national fertility rates, when the age structure of the local population is taken into account. At an SFR of 102.4, Hartlepool ranks second lowest after Stockton on Tees. Middlesbrough has the highest SFR at 113.1 (TVCA, mid 2018 estimates)

Lifelong Learning and Skills

- 2.21 Table 6 shows the National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) level attained by the working age population i.e. the 16-64 year age for both males and females. At 25.1%, the borough has the lowest proportion of working age residents qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above (equivalent to degree level), in the Tees Valley. However, this is an increase from last year's 23.6%. Last year, the proportion of working age population with no qualifications in Hartlepool was the highest in the Tees valley. However this year it has improved with Hartlepool being second highest at 13%, better than Middlesbrough at 17%.

Table 6: Qualifications/no qualifications working age residents

Area	Qualifications					No Qualifications
	NVQ1+	NVQ2+	NVQ3+	NVQ4+	Other	
Darlington	83.9	73.7	55.9	33.0	7.1	9.0
Hartlepool	78.6	67.4	46.1	25.1	8.4	13.0
Middlesbrough	74.5	63.5	45.9	27.4	8.5	17.0
Red Car	82.5	70.4	51.8	29.6	6.6	10.9
Stockton	81.8	70.3	53.2	35.2	8.0	10.2
Tees Valley	80.3	69.0	50.8	30.6	7.7	12.0
North East	84.7	73.0	51.9	31.1	5.8	9.5
Great Britain	85.4	74.9	57.8	39.3	6.8	7.8

Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2019.

- 2.22 In 2016 the government changed [the GCSE grading system from A* to G to a numerical system 9 to 1](#). The top grade is a grade 9 and 1 is the lowest. Table 7 shows the GCSE pass rate according to the latest confirmed results of 2018/19 for all state funded schools in England.

Table 7: Qualifications by Year 11 students at 2018/19 (%)

Area	Attainment Grade		
	Average 8+	Average 9-5	Average 9-4
Darlington	45.8	44.6	65.3
Hartlepool	42	37.4	60.3
Middlesbrough	42.2	36.9	59.2
Red Car	43.4	40.5	61.1
Stockton	46.7	47.6	66.8
Tees Valley	44.2	41.4	62.5
North East	44.7	40.5	62
National	44.3	39.9	59.1

Source: ONS 2018. Examination Results gained by Year 11 pupils (aged 16).

Housing

- 2.23 Hartlepool has a high proportion of properties in Tax Band A, and least in Tax Band D-H (Table 8).

Table 8: Tax Band Percentages for Housing

	% in Tax Band A	% in Tax Band B - C	% in Tax Band D - H
Darlington	45.6	34.7	19.8
Hartlepool	55.4	30.9	13.7
Middlesbrough	52.9	33.8	13.3
Redcar	41.9	42.5	15.6
Stockton	41	37.4	21.6
Tees Valley	46.5	36.3	17.2
North East	n/a	n/a	n/a
National	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: NOMIS, Official Labour Market Statistics, 2019.

Table 9: Property type and size of occupied dwellings across Hartlepool

Property Type	No. Bedrooms (Table %)					Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five/more	
Detached house	0.0	0.6	4.3	7.9	1.7	14.5
Semi-detached house	0.1	5.5	19.9	2.9	0.7	29.2
Terraced/town house	0.0	10.5	16.9	1.7	0.7	29.7
Bungalow	2.5	6.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	12.1
Maisonette	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Flat/apartment	7.3	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	12.5
Other	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Total	11.3	29.2	43.6	12.8	3.1	100

Source: Hartlepool Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2015)

- 2.24 The proportion of dwellings in each housing group as assessed in the Hartlepool Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2015) is shown in Table 9. Overall, the vast majority (74.1%) of properties are houses, 12.1% are bungalows, 13.6% are flats/apartments and maisonettes and 0.9% are other types of property including park homes/caravans. Of all occupied properties, 11.3% have one bedroom, 29.2% have two bedrooms, 43.6% have three bedrooms and 15.9% have four or more bedrooms.
- 2.25 The imbalance in the housing stock is being addressed on a holistic basis through the emerging Local Plan and the ongoing housing market renewal (HMR). The HMR initiatives for clearance and improvement are proving to be successful in tackling problems associated with the existing older housing stock and new housing development is helping to change the overall balance of housing stock and provide greater choice.
- 2.26 Affordability is still a key issue in Hartlepool as highlighted in the 2015 Hartlepool Strategic Housing Market Assessment and the Council is continuing to invest in more affordable housing in partnership with private developers and local housing associations.

Current House Prices

Table 10: House prices (simple average) and house price index

Area	£ per House Type				House Price Index
	Detached	Semi detached	Terraced	Flat/maisonette	
Darlington	221 039	131 837	97 716	80 642	105.5
Hartlepool	177 517	106 275	74 155	58 395	104.0
Middlesbrough	188 396	109 700	77 229	65 152	100.5
Redcar	186 164	115 897	87 767	61 220	100.2
Stockton	216 627	125 756	96 632	81 806	109.7
North East	209 281	127 451	100 433	87 491	106.6
National	369 755	228 690	196 310	221 709	119.9

Source: Land Registry (<http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi>), March 2019.

- 2.27 Table 10 shows house prices and House Price Index (HPI) for the five local authorities in the Tees Valley. House prices are expressed in terms of simple average price for each house type. The simple average is calculated quarterly taking the sum value of all sales transactions divided by the total number of sales transactions (within a 3 month period).
- 2.28 A House Price Index (HPI) is a weighted, repeat-sales index, meaning that it measures average price changes in repeat sales or re-financings on the same properties. Since the HPI index only includes houses with mortgages within the conforming amount limits, the index has a natural cap and does not account for 'jumbo' mortgages which are for large luxury type of housing. The HPI calculation is based on Land Registry data and the figure is adjusted for sales of differing mixes of house types.

- 2.29 The HPI for Hartlepool has increased from last year's 100.3 to 104 this year. Unlike last year where Hartlepool recorded the lowest HPI the sub region, this year prices improved and Hartlepool ranks third just below Stockton and Darlington (Table 10). In comparison to last year, house prices have increased for all house types in Hartlepool except for flats/maisonette whose price reduced. The HPI shows rising housing market values nationally.

Housing Vacancy rates

- 2.30 According to the latest local council tax records at 31/3/2019; there is a total of 2264 empty properties in Hartlepool.
- 2.31 Available records on the TVCA website are those of 2016 (Table 11). The table shows that Hartlepool has the highest percentage of vacant properties in the Tees Valley but there is a notable decrease as from 2014.

Table 11: Percentage of vacant properties (6 months or more)

Area	Year					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015/16
Darlington	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.0
Hartlepool	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.5	2.2	1.2
Middlesbrough	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	0.9
Red Car	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.1
Stockton	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.7
Tees Valley	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.0

Source: TVCA, 2016 (Local Authority Council Tax Registers)

- 2.32 Table 12 shows the number of long term empty properties in the Tees Valley. Hartlepool ranks second lowest, with Stockton having lowest in the whole of Tees Valley. Middlesbrough has the highest number of long-term empty properties with a total of 450.

Table 12: Number of long term empty properties (i.e. more than 2 years)

Area	Year		
	2013	2014	2015/16
Darlington	181	174	230
Hartlepool	330	330	210
Middlesbrough	178	144	450
Red Car	290	322	280
Stockton	259	224	180
Tees Valley	1 238	1 194	1360

Source: Tees Valley Combined Authority mid 2016 Local Authority Tax Registers

Community Safety

- 2.33 Community safety remains one of the key issues being addressed by the Hartlepool Partnership and key community safety initiatives such as the Neighbourhood Policing. Safer Hartlepool Partnership's main aim is to reduce acquisitive crime and prevent re-offending. Table 13 gives a breakdown of offences by the crime category under which they were recorded by Hartlepool Police during the year and previous years for comparison. These figures are based on the date the crime was recorded not the date the offence occurred.

Table 13: Notifiable offences recorded by the police

	Crime Category/Type	2017/18	2018/19	Change (number)	Change (%)
Publicly Reported Crime (Victim Based Crime)	Violence against the person	2439	3688	1249	51.2
	Homicide	0	2	2	0
	Death or injury due to driving	0	0	0	0
	Violence with injury	919	990	71	7.7
	Violence without injury	1032	1311	279	27
	Stalking and Harassment	488	1385	897	183.8
	Sexual Offences	262	267	5	1.9
	Rape	78	116	38	48.7
	Other sexual offences	184	151	-33	-17.9
	Robbery	100	88	-12	-12
	Business robbery	17	15	-21	-11.8
	Personal robbery	83	73	-10	-12
	Acquisitive Crime	5575	5007	-568	-10.2
	Burglary-Residential	879	733	-146	-16.6
	Burglary-Business & Community	372	273	-99	-26.6
	Bicycle Theft	173	156	-17	-9.8
	Theft from the Person	62	62	0	0
	Vehicle Crime (Inc Inter.)	1258	637	-621	-49.4
	Shoplifting	1534	1961	427	27.8
	Other Theft	1297	1185	-112	-8.6
	Criminal Damage & Arson	1547	1576	29	1.9
	Total Public Reported Crime	9923	10626	703	7.1
Police Generated Offences (Non - Victim Based Crime)	Public Disorder	382	704	322	84.3
	Drug Offences	234	270	36	15.4
	Trafficking of drugs	63	67	4	6.3
	Possession/Use of drugs	162	300	138	85.2
	Possession of Weapons	73	93	20	27.4
	Misc. Crimes Against Society	162	300	138	85.2
	Total Police Generated Crime	851	1367	516	60.6
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME IN HARTLEPOOL		10774	11993	1219	11.3

Source: Hartlepool Police, 2017. (+) is increase and (-) is decrease in recorded offences

Key for main category/type (excluding sub categories)

	change less than 0%
	change 0-10%
	change greater than 10%

- 2.34 Table 13, shows that on average recorded offences/crime in Hartlepool has continued to increase between last year and this year. During the period April 2018 to March 2019, Hartlepool police recorded a total of 11,993 offences. This is an increase of 11.3% in comparison to last year. Crime category 'stalking and harassment' had the highest increase (183.8%) whilst 'vehicle crime' had the lowest (-49.4%).
- 2.35 Although total crime recorded in the town is still high, it is positive to note that some crime categories which have in the past been problematic in the town e.g. robbery and acquisitive crime have continued to decline this year and these are marked green in Table 13.

The Environment

- 2.36 Hartlepool has a rich environmental heritage and very diverse wildlife habitats. The built, historic and natural environment within Hartlepool plays host to a wide range of buildings, heritage assets including archaeological remains, wildlife habitats, geological and geomorphological features, landscape types and coastal vistas.

The Built Environment

- 2.37 The town has a long maritime tradition and a strong Christian heritage with the twelfth century St Hilda's church, on the Headland (a Grade I Listed Building) built on the site of a seventh century monastery. Some of the medieval parts of borough, on the Headland are protected by the Town Wall constructed in 1315; the Town Wall is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I Listed Building. There are eight conservation areas within the borough and 201 Listed Buildings, eight Scheduled Ancient Monuments and one Protected Wreck. One of the town's Victorian parks (Ward Jackson Park) is included on the list of Registered Parks & Gardens.

Geological & Geomorphological Features

- 2.38 The geology of Hartlepool comprises two distinct types:
1. The north of the borough sits on the southern reaches of the Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau, which is of international geological importance. Although the Magnesian Limestone in Hartlepool is generally too far below the overlying soils to give rise to the characteristic Magnesian Grassland flora found further north, it is exposed in several quarries and road cuttings and forms a spectacular gorge in West Crimdon Dene along the northern boundary of the Borough.
 2. The southern half of the borough sits on Sherwood Sandstone from the Triassic period; a rare exposure on the coast at Long Scar & Little Scar Rocks is a Regionally Important Geological Site. Of more recent geological origin is the Submerged Forest SSSI, which underlies Carr House Sands and is intermittently exposed by the tide. This area of waterlogged peat has yielded pollen, mollusc and other remains, which have been used to establish the pattern of sea-level change in Eastern England over the past 5,000 years

Wildlife Characteristics

- 2.39 The borough is bordered on the east by the North Sea and features extensive areas of attractive coastline including beaches, dunes and coastal grassland. Much of the inter-tidal area of the coast is internationally important for its bird species and is protected as Teesmouth & Cleveland Coast Special Protection Area/Ramsar site. There are nationally protected Sites of Special Scientific Interest at Hart Warren, the Hartlepool Submerged Forest and Seaton Dunes and Common. Other areas of the coast include part of the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve and Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. Hartlepool only has one inland Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Hart Bog. This is a small area which has four distinct plant communities and is of particular botanical interest.
- 2.40 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. There are six Local Nature Reserves in the borough and 40 non-statutory geodiversity and biodiversity sites protected as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and Local Geological Sites (LGS).
- 2.41 In addition to internationally important numbers of shorebirds, 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. The area of sand dunes, cliffs and grazing marsh along the coast support important species such as burnt tip orchid, northern marsh orchid, early marsh orchid, sea holly and other notable species. There is extensive priority woodland habitat in the Wynyard area and the northern denes.

Bathing Water

- 2.42 Seaton Beach covers an extensive area and attracts significant numbers of visitors for walking, bathing and windsurfing activities. Seaton Carew Centre and Seaton Carew North Gare (south) both meet the Bathing Water Directives guideline standard which is the highest standard and Seaton Carew North passed the imperative standard which is a basic pass.

Air Quality

- 2.43 Air quality in Hartlepool currently meets statutory standards with no requirement to declare any Air Quality Management Areas.

Culture and Leisure

- 2.44 Museums associated with Hartlepool's maritime heritage and other important cultural facilities including the art gallery and Town Hall theatre which are all located within the central part of the borough and comprise a significant focus for Hartlepool's growing tourism economy. In particular, the Hartlepool Maritime Experience is a major regional/national visitor attraction. There are a number of parks and recreation facilities throughout the town and three green wedges that

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 a country park at Summerhill.

Future Challenges

- 2.45 Hartlepool has, over recent years, seen substantial investment, particularly from government funding streams; this investment has completely transformed the environment, overall prosperity and above all Hartlepool's image. The Council wish to build on the previous successes but are faced with severe budget cuts. Below is an analysis of the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the borough.

Table 14: Hartlepool SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful allocation of Enterprise Zones Compactness of main urban area Expanding population Sense of community / belonging Partnership working Good track record in delivering physical regeneration Diverse, high quality and accessible natural environment Diverse range of heritage assets including the maritime, industrial and religious Availability of a variety of high quality housing Successful housing renewal High levels of accessibility by road Lack of congestion Good local road communications Direct rail link to London Good local rail services Active and diverse voluntary and community sector Positive community engagement Successful event management Small business and SME development Growth of visitor market High quality tourist attractions High quality expanding educational facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceived image Location off main north-south road corridor High deprivation across large areas of the town Low employment rates and high level of worklessness Legacy of declining heavy industrial base Small service sector Imbalance in the housing stock Shortage of adequate affordable housing Poor health Low level of skills High crime rates Exposed climate Range and offer of retail facilities Reductions in public resources have affected regeneration and employment levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young population, possible asset for future prosperity Can improve the economy and the growing house choice thus improving the recent stabilisation of population levels Availability of land to enable diversification of employment opportunities Potential for development of major research, manufacturing and distribution facilities on A19 corridor Potential for further tourism investment Potential for integrated transport links Major high quality employment opportunities at Victoria Harbour, Queens Meadow and Wynyard Park Success of Tall Ships races and opportunity to bid for the event in the future Plans for development of Tees Valley Metro Established housing market renewal programme New state of the art hospital site in Wynyard Potential New Nuclear Power Station Renewable Energy and Eco Industries Developing indigenous business start-up and growth New government guidance in the form of the NPPF and CIL regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closure of major employer/s Expansion of area affected by housing market failure Climate change and rising sea levels Lack of financial resources / budget deficits Increasing car ownership and congestion Loss of Tees Crossing Project Access to New hospital Competition from neighbouring out of town retail parks Competition from outlying housing markets Uncertainty in relation to Council budgets Uncertainty in relation to government funding programmes.

Source: Hartlepool Local Plan (2018)

- 2.46 The main challenges this year and the coming years are similar to those in previous years. In particular Hartlepool is challenged by further public expenditure cuts which are still having to be made, meaning that local services will have to be further scaled down and operated on a more constrained budget. Job losses across the borough are a real threat to the local economy and this is likely to lead to an increase in the number of people seeking welfare benefits in the coming years.
- 2.47 Despite the expenditure cuts Hartlepool will continue to support the development of the local economy and to address the imbalance in the housing stock (including the lack of affordable housing and executive housing) so as to at least maintain the population at its current level and to ensure that the borough remains sustainable and an attractive place to live, work and play.
- 2.48 Planning policies: enable an improvement in the range of housing available (both through demolition and replacement of older terraced housing and provision of a range of new housing); enable the diversification of the local economy and the growth in tourism; encourage the provision of improved transport links and seeks to improve the built and natural environment which will all assist in achieving this aim and improve the quality of life within Hartlepool.
- 2.49 Through policies in the Local Plan and various other strategies and incentives the Council will continue to seek ways to achieve higher economic growth rates in Hartlepool in order to bridge the gap with more prosperous authorities in the region and provide greater opportunities and prosperity for residents.
- 2.50 The attraction and retention of highly skilled workers is viewed as critical to regional and sub-regional economic success, the Council will work with other Tees Valley authorities 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.

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HARTLEPOOL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 3.1 The Hartlepool Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out a rolling programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents (LDDs) relating to forward planning in Hartlepool.
- 3.2 The LDS is specifically concerned with development documents being prepared over the next three years but also highlights those which are likely to be prepared beyond this period into the future. It sets out the timetable and highlights the key stages for the preparation of new policy documents and when they are proposed to be subject to public consultation. The LDS that relates to this report was approved by Regeneration Services Committee in December 2017.

Implementation of the 2017 Local Development Scheme

- 3.3 Table 14 details the timetable for the 2017 LDS outlining key dates for different stages and delivery of the LDS's main DPD document; the Local Plan (LP) which was adopted early in the financial year in May 2018.
- 3.4 This is the first report covering policies in the 2018 Local Plan. There is no longer a need to review policies from the 2006 Local Plan
- 3.5 To date the following development documents have been adopted within the LDF:
- Local Plan (May 2018)
 - Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) (January 2018)
 - Local Development Scheme (LDS) (December 2017)
 - New Dwellings outside of Development Limits SPD (August 2015)
 - Seaton Carew Regeneration SPD (September 2015)
 - Planning Obligations SPD (November 2015)
 - Green Infrastructure SPD (January 2015)
 - Shop Fronts and Commercial Frontages Design Guide SPD (2014)
 - Trees and Development SPD (2013)
 - Tees Valley Joint Minerals & Waste DPDs (September 2011)
 - Transport Assessments & Travel Plans SPD (January 2010)

Other Supplementary Planning Documents currently in production include the following:

- Residential extensions SPD; a public consultation on the document ran from the 12th November 2018 until the 14th January 2019. It is on schedule for adoption in 2019/20
- Public Rights of Way SPD; this is nearing completion and scheduled for adoption in 2019/20
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and scheduled for adoption in 2019/20
- Residential Design and Sustainability SPD and scheduled for adoption in 2019/20.

Table 15: Timetable of Hartlepool Local Plan DPD

Table 1: LOCAL PLAN	
OVERVIEW	
Role and content	To set out the vision and spatial strategy for Hartlepool and the objectives and primary policies for meeting the vision.
Geographical Coverage	Borough-wide
Status	Development Plan Document
Conformity	Must reflect the Hartlepool Community Strategy and be in line with National Planning Policy Guidance and meet the Duty to Co-operate
TIMETABLE / KEY DATES	
Stage	Date
Evidence base Production	November 2013 – March 2015
Issues and Option Drafting stage	March - May 2014
Issues and Options extensive public consultation stage	May – July 2014
Preferred Options Drafting stage	August 2014 – March 2016
Preferred Options extensive public consultation stage	May – July 2016
Publication Stage (Reg. 19 Stage)	December 2016 - February 2017
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg. 22 Stage)	March 2017
Public Hearings (Reg. 24 Stage)	September - October 2017
Inspectors Interim Findings	November 2017
Redrafting Stage and Consultation on Main Mods	December 2017 – February 2018
Inspectors Fact Checking Report	March 2018
Inspectors Final Report (Regulation 25)	March 2018
Adoption (Reg. 26 Stage)	May 2018
ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRODUCTION	
Lead Organisation	Hartlepool Borough Council
Management arrangements	The management arrangements are set out in section 9. The Local Plan will be approved by the Regeneration Committee during the various stages of consultation and ratified by full Council prior to adoption.
Resources Required	Primarily internal staffing resources with use of consultants if necessary for any special studies required

Community and Stakeholder Involvement	In accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement
POST PRODUCTION / REVIEW	
<p>The effectiveness of the primary policies in relation to the vision and objectives of the Local Plan will be assessed in the Authorities Monitoring Report and where necessary reviewed. The Local Plan DPD may be reviewed in the following circumstances:</p> <p>A further review of the Community Strategy</p> <p>A significant amendment to the Council's Corporate Vision</p> <p>Policies failing against the Monitoring Framework Associated with the Local Plan – this may trigger a partial review of a particular area of the plan.</p>	

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council Local Development Scheme December 2017

- 3.6 All the Local Plan preparation milestones were achieved on target as shown on Table 16 below.

Table 16: Hartlepool Development Plan Documents key milestones and delivery

Document	Key Milestone	Key Dates	Actual Progress	Milestone Achieved
	Inspectors Fact Checking Report	March 2018	-	Yes
	Inspectors Final Report (Regulation 25)	March 2018	-	Yes
	Adoption (Reg. 26 Stage)	May 2018	-	Yes

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council, December 2018

4 ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES

Introduction

- 4.1 This section of the Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses the implementation and effectiveness of current planning policies contained in the Hartlepool Local Plan which was adopted this year on 22nd May 2018. The Local Plan covers the period 2016 to 2031 therefore assessment of policies will use baseline information as at April 1st 2016. A comparison will be made between the measured actual effects of policies, baseline information and predicted effects as outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan policies. This comparison will form the basis of how the policies are performing. Targets and indicators to measure policy performance have been chosen in-line with the adopted monitoring framework as outlined in Appendix 12 of the Local Plan.
- 4.2 The 2012 Regulations⁷ outline the minimum information to be contained in the AMR and these will all be reported accordingly. Specifically, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are required to provide information on annual numbers of net additional dwellings, net affordable dwellings as specified in any Local Plan policy within the monitoring period and since the date the policy was first published, adopted or approved. In this instance the reporting base will be from 1st April 2016. It is impractical to assess every single policy of the Local Plan hence policies will be grouped according to the main objectives of the Local Plan.
- 4.3 This section therefore considers the vision, objectives of the 2018 Local Plan, the policies (see Appendix 1) relating to these objectives and some related output indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the policies. A selected number of targets have been included in this report.

Hartlepool Local Plan Objectives, Policies and Indicators

The Hartlepool Local Plan Vision is that:

“Hartlepool by 2031 will be a more sustainable community having achieved the substantial implementation of its key regeneration areas as set out within the Hartlepool Vision; raised the quality and standard of living; increased job opportunities through developing a strong, diverse and thriving local economy which contributes positively to the sub-regional economy; maximised quality housing choices and health opportunities to meet, in full, the current and future needs of all residents. The built, historic and natural environment will have been protected, managed and enhanced, and will contribute to making Hartlepool a safe and attractive place to live, and an efficient and sustainable transport network will integrate its communities within the Tees Valley City Region and beyond. The town will have become a focal destination for visitors and investment.”

⁷ Part 8, 34 (3) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

In the context of this vision, the strategy for the Local Plan covers four broad themes each with associated spatial objectives, main policies flowing from the objectives, core output indicators to measure policy performance and targets where set (Table 17).

Table 17: Local Plan themes, objectives, policies, targets and core output indicators (2016-2031)

'Hartlepool's Ambition' Themes	Spatial Objectives for the Local Plan	Local Plan Policies	Core Output Indicators & Targets (if set)
Jobs and the Economy, Lifelong Learning and Skills.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To diversify the economic base of Hartlepool and promote an entrepreneurial culture to create more employment opportunities for local people. 2. To develop Hartlepool as a destination of choice for inward investment. 3. To enhance the tourism offer. 4. To support the development of educational and training facilities that will develop a skilled workforce. 5. To facilitate development in the key investment areas in the Borough. 6. To continue to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the Town Centre. 	LS1, INF1, INF2, INF5, CC3, HSG3-8, EMP1, EMP2, EMP3, EMP4, EMP5, RC1 – RC21, NE1, NE2, LT1, LT2, LT3, LT4, LT5, LT6, RUR5	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1950m² of retail/community floorspace - Create 4350 net new jobs (290 jobs/annum) <p>Core Output Indicators</p> <p>LE1: Total gross amount of additional employment floor space by use class (B1/B2/B8)</p> <p>LE2: Total gross amount of employment floor space lost to non-employment developments</p> <p>LE3: Amount of employment land developed by type (Brownfield or Greenfield)</p> <p>LE4: Available employment land (ha)</p> <p>LE5: Vacancy rates in the Town Centre (number and gross floor space area of empty units)</p> <p>LE6: Number, Type &, Location of permitted applications for tourism/leisure/educational/training facilities</p> <p>LE7: Completed gross floorspace or area for tourism/leisure/educational/training facilities</p>
Strengthening Communities, Community Safety, Housing, Health and Wellbeing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. To make Hartlepool a safer place by reducing crime and the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. 8. To support growth in the housing sector and improve the choice, quality and affordability of all types and tenures of housing. 9. To strengthen social cohesion and reduce inequalities by protecting 	INF3, INF4, QP3, QP4, QP5, HSG1-13, NE1, NE2, NE3, NE5, NE6	<p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6150 new dwellings (410/annum) - Of which 74/annum should be affordable and 65/annum should be from HMR sites <p>Core Output Indicators</p> <p>H1: Housing delivery (and demolitions) at HMR sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1a: Number of new dwellings on HMR Sites - 1b: Number of Demolitions on HMR sites - 1c Net dwellings delivered on HMR sites

	<p>and encouraging access to local facilities.</p> <p>10. To encourage healthier and more sustainable lifestyles.</p>		<p>H2: Annual Net Housing Delivery (excludes demolitions and replacements on HMR sites)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2a: net delivery in previous years - 2b: net additional for the reporting year - 2c: Housing delivery target - 2d Actual Net Delivery (per reporting year) - 2e Cumulative Delivery (over Local Plan period) <p>H3: Number and types of affordable dwellings delivered</p> <p>H4: Housing types completed</p>
<p>Environment (excluding Transport) Culture and Leisure</p>	<p>11. To protect, promote and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the Borough's natural, rural and built environment.</p> <p>12. To protect and enhance the Borough's unique <i>historic environment</i>, cultural heritage and coastline.</p> <p>13. To reduce the causes and minimise the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>14. To maximise the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.</p> <p>15. To reduce the causes and minimise impacts of climate change in particular through the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy development.</p> <p>To provide a safe, attractive and well-designed environment.</p>	<p>LS1, CC1, CC2, CC3, CC4, CC5, QP4, QP7, HSG3, NE1, NE2, NE3, NE4, NE5, NE6, EMP6, RUR1, LT2, LT3, HE1, HE2, HE3, HE4, HE5, HE6, HE7</p>	<p>E1: Changes to sites designated for conservation as a result of planning permissions (i.e. international sites, national sites and local wildlife sites)</p> <p>E2: Quantity & type of green infrastructure gained/enhanced/lost through planning permissions (ha)</p> <p>E3: Amount of wildlife habitat lost/gained as a result of planning permissions (ha)</p> <p>E4: Amount of ancient woodland habitat lost/gained as a result of planning permissions (ha)</p> <p>E5: Amount of priority species lost/gained as a result of planning permissions (ha/number)</p> <p>E6: Amount of municipal waste arising and % recycled</p> <p>E7: Number and capacity of permitted and installed renewable energy developments</p> <p>E8: Number of approved planning applications in rural areas</p> <p>E9: Types of approved developments in rural areas</p> <p>E10: Number of locally listed buildings and structures</p> <p>E11: Number of locally listed buildings /structures at risk</p> <p>E12: Number of conservation area appraisals taken</p>
<p>Environment (Transport)</p>	<p>16. To ensure the provision of a safe, efficient and sustainable transport network, accessible to all.</p> <p>17. To strengthen transport links with the Tees Valley sub-region, region and beyond.</p>	<p>LS1, INF1, INF2</p>	<p>T1: Number & lengths of roads created/ improved to reduce congestion</p> <p>T2: Number & lengths of cycleways created, improved or lost</p> <p>T3: Number, Types & lengths of public walkways and coastal routes created, diverted improved or lost</p>

Source: Hartlepool Local Plan 2018 – 1st three columns

- 4.4 The core output indicators and set targets have been selected to ensure they follow the SMART principle i.e. they are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and have a Time element. Data relating to the indicators is collected and collated annually. It will be analysed and compared to the baseline information and predicted effects from the Sustainability Appraisal. A commentary will be given to indicate how the policies are performing and whether or not they are being implemented.
- 4.5 Policies can divert from their intended objectives in the course of monitoring over a period of time. It is important to note that policy diversion does not necessarily mean policy failure but instead point out to unintended policy consequences which can either be positive or negative. Unintended consequences act as trigger points to consider policy review. The review will depend on the nature and extent of the policy diversion and whether there is any justification for the diversion or not. All policies that divert from their intended path will be flagged up for possible review and intervention measures to be taken.
- 4.6 The next section assesses the policies under the following sub-sections:
- A) Local Economy (Output Indicators LE1-LE7)
 - B) Housing (Output Indicators H1-H5)
 - C) Environmental Quality (Output Indicators E1-E7)
 - D) Historic Environment and Rural Area (Output Indicators HR1-HR5)
 - E) Transport and Infrastructure (Output Indicators T1-T3)

A LOCAL ECONOMY

This section assesses policies that impart on the local economy covering all land allocated or designated for employment; i.e. industrial, commercial, retail, education, leisure and tourism.

Employment Objectives and Policies

Local Plan Spatial Objectives 1, 2 and 5: To diversify the economic base of Hartlepool and promote an entrepreneurial culture to create more employment opportunities for local people; to develop Hartlepool as a destination of choice for inward investment and to facilitate development in the key investment areas in the Borough.

Related Policies

- Identification and criteria for business development at a prestige industrial site Wynyard Business Park (**EMP1**), and a high quality industrial site Queens Meadow (**EMP2**)
- Identification and allocation of sites for a wide range of general employment uses including light and general industry at Oakesway, Longhill/sandgate, Usworth Rd/Park View West, Sovereign Park, Brenda Road, Tofts Farm East/Hunter House, Tofts Farm West, Graythorp Industrial Estate, Zinc Works Road (**EMP3**).
- Identification and criteria for specialist industrial development at Hartlepool Port, West of Seaton Channel, Philips Tank farm, South Works, North Graythorp, Graythorp Waste Management and Able Seaton Port (**EMP4**)
- Identification and safeguarding of land for a nuclear power station at Zinc Works Road/North Gare/Seaton Snook/Able Seaton Port areas (**EMP5**)

Local Plan Spatial Objectives 3, 4 and 6: To continue to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the Town Centre, enhancing the tourism offer and supporting the development of educational and training facilities that will develop a skilled workforce

Related Policies

- Identifying and defining a hierarchy of retail and commercial centres that will offer a variety of sites that are economically attractive, diverse and in appropriate sustainable locations and/or locations where connectivity can easily be enhanced throughout the Borough (**RC1**)
- Protecting, supporting and enhancing the retail character of the Town Centre ensuring that development is in accordance with policy RC1 and that the Town Centre is the sequentially preferable location for main town centre uses (**RC2**)
- Supporting, protecting and encouraging diversification of commercial and retail development in the Edge of Town Centers (**RC4-RC11**), Retail Parks (**RC12-RC15**) and Local Centers (**RC16**)

- Developing, supporting, enhancing and protecting leisure and tourism facilities including high quality accommodation and cultural assets to build on successful regeneration schemes in designated tourist areas across the Borough including sustainable rural tourism (**LT1-LT6, RUR5**)

Industrial Policies assessment

- 4.8 Most industries in Hartlepool are located in the southern part of Hartlepool and this area is known as the Southern Business Zone (SBZ). The SBZ is a key employment area and a major driver of economic prosperity for the Tees Valley sub-region. A list of all allocated industrial sites are shown in Table 17. The amount of developed land and available land on each site is also shown and this will be reviewed each year to give an indication of land take up for employment purposes.
- 4.9 In April 2012, the Enterprise Zone (EZ) status was enacted in 3 industrial locations in Hartlepool, i.e. Oakesway, Queens Meadow and the Port. The aim of the EZ status is to aid economic recovery and stimulate growth by giving business rate discounts or enhanced capital allowances over a five year period to support the growth of existing firms and/or attract significant inward investment. Local Development Orders (LDOs) were put in place for each of the 3 areas in 2012 with a lifespan of 3 years. The Oakesway and Queens Meadow LDOs have both expired in March 2018 and have not been renewed. Currently, the LDO at the Port EZ has been renewed and is in place until March 2020. The Port EZ benefits from Enhanced Capital Allowances until the end of March 2020.
- 4.10 The Port is currently allocated through the Hartlepool Local Plan (2018). The Port is allocated for the following uses:
Policy EMP4 – port related industrial development, renewable energy manufacturing.
 Through the LDO the following business sectors will be appropriate on the Port:
- Advanced Engineering
 - Advanced Manufacturing
 - Renewable Energy Manufacturing.
- 4.11 Unfortunately no new companies moved into the Enterprise Zone at the Port in 2018/9.
- 4.12 The Employment Land Review (ELR) endorsed by the Council's Regeneration Services Committee in January 2015 has been used as an evidence base for the adopted Local Plan and also as a material consideration whilst making planning decisions. On the basis of the ELR findings and recommendations the adopted Local Plan reveals a realistic baseline supply of 197.2ha of available employment land from 19 sites across the Borough and these have been allocated and safeguarded for employment purposes until 2031 by which time the Local Plan will be due for revision. Table 18 shows the sites allocated for employment (industrial). The information on the table will be used as a baseline for comparison as policies get implemented and developments happen over the course of the Local Plan period up to 2031.

Table 18: Allocated industrial land (2016-2031)

Name	Market Segment	Allocated Uses	Policy Number	Site Area (ha)	Developed/ Committed (ha)	Reserved Land (ha)	Available Land (ha)
Brenda Road East	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3e	3.1	3.1	0	0.0
Graythorp Waste Management	specialist industrial site	B2,potentially polluting or harzadous development	EMP4f	4.1	0.0	0	4.1
Graythorp Industrial Estate	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3h	13.1	13.1	0	0.0
Graythorp Yard/Able Seaton Port	specialist industrial site	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP4g	47.8	0.0	47.8	0.0
Longhill /Sandgate	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3b	73.8	72.8	0	1.0
North Graythorp	specialist industrial site	B2,potentially polluting or harzadous development	EMP4e	28.1	14.5	0	13.6
Oakesway	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3a	38.8	20.2	0	18.6
Park View West	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3c	19.2	17.4	0	1.8
Philiphs Tank Farm	specialist industrial site	B2,potentially polluting or harzadous development	EMP4c	150.4	47.0	103.4	0.0
Queen's Meadow	high quality employment site	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP2	65.0	20.3	0	44.7
South Works	specialist industrial site	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP4d	131.3	110.8	20.5	0.0
Sovereign Park	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3d	20.9	9.5	0	11.4
The Port	specialist industrial site	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP4a	106.0	45.9	0	60.1
Tofts Farm East/Hunter House	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3f	44.2	43.6	0	0.6
Tofts Farm West	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3g	34.1	25.9	0	8.2
Usworth Road	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3c	14.1	13.7	0	0.4
West of Seaton Channel	specialist industrial site	B2,potentially polluting or harzadous development	EMP4b	77.1	33.1	44	0.0
Wynyard Park	prestige employment site	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP1	32.7	0.0	0	32.7
Zinc Works Road	general employment land	B1,potentially B2,B8 in certain circumstances	EMP3i	3.0	3.0	0	0.0
Total Area (ha)				906.8	493.9	215.7	197.2

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council Local Plan (as at 2016)

4.13 A number of core output indicators have been selected to measure the effectiveness of the policies which seek to diversify and improve the economy and employment opportunities. These include measures relating to business, leisure and tourism development within the Borough.

Core Output Indicator **LE1**: Total gross amount of additional employment floor space by use class (B1/B2/B8)

Core Output Indicator **LE2**: Total gross amount of employment floor space lost to non-employment developments

Core Output Indicator **LE3**: Amount of employment land developed by type (Brownfield or Greenfield)

Table 19: Completed Employment Floorspace 2018-2019

	B1	B2	B8	Other	Total
LE1: Gross additional employment floor space (m²)					
Erection of store and office - Usworth Road Industrial Estate	88.9	0	0	62.3 (A3,A4&A5)	151.2
Erection of storage shed-Longhill Industrial estate	0	0	270	0	270
Extension to an existing vauxhall bodyshop-Longhill Industrial estate	0	0	0	15	15
Construction of manufacturing area- Park View Road West Industrial Estate	0	150.4	0	0	150.4
Total	88.9	150.4	270	62.3	586.6
LE2: Gross employment floor space lost (m²)					
Total lost	0	0	0	0	0
Net total completed floorspace (LE1-LE2)	88.9	150.4	270	62.3	586.6
LE3: Total amount of employment land developed by type					
Greenfield (m ²)	0	0	0	0	0
Brownfield (m ²)	88.9	150.4	270	62.3	586.6
LE4: Available employment land (ha) = *197.2					

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

*Available land as at adoption of Local Plan in May 2018 all completed floor space is on committed previously developed land.

- 4.14 There is a total of 586.6m² completed floor space across allocated industrial sites (Table 19). There is no loss of employment land this year and all completed floor space is on committed previously developed land. There is therefore no change in the amount of available employment land which remains at 197.2ha as shown in Tables 18 and 19. There is a total of 62.3m² floor space completion for A3, A4 & A5 uses in Usworth Road. Although this use is not allocated in the Local Plan for industrial areas, it is seen as an ancillary use mainly for workers in and around Usworth Road industrial area, helping to improve the long term sustainability of the site and minimising the number of trips away from the site to use retail at other sites. This gives justification for this development therefore it is not viewed as policy failure.
- 4.15 It is anticipated that the Nuclear Power station will be replaced like for like so therefore when it is decommissioned and a new one built there will be no overall loss or gain in employment floor space. At the time it is replaced there is likely to be a short/medium term increase in employment in terms construction jobs associated with the overlap between decommissioning of the existing plant and creation of a

new Power Station. It is also highly likely that there will be new supplier chain businesses created within this period of decommissioning and building of a new power station.

Town Centre and Town Centre Uses

- 4.16 The Town Centre will continue to be the primary retail and commercial centre in the borough. In accordance with policy **RC1**, the Borough Council will seek to diversify, support and protect the Town Centre as the sequentially preferable location for main town centre uses which include:
- Shops (A1)
 - Financial and Professional Services (A2)
 - Food and Drink (A3)
 - Drinking Establishments (A4)
 - Hot Food Takeaways (A5)
 - Business (B1)
 - Hotels (C1)
 - Non-residential institutions (D1)
 - Assembly and Leisure (D2)
 - Theatres and Nightclubs (Sui Generis)
 - Residential (C2, C2a, C3 and C4)
- 4.17 Information on vacancy rates can provide a useful indication of the viability of the town centre. The Retail Study (2015) reports that vacancy rates in terms of both quantum of floorspace and number of retail units in Hartlepool are significantly above the UK national averages and this potentially reflects a significant contraction in retail provision in Hartlepool. The core output indicators have therefore been selected to monitor vacancy rates and town centre uses.

Core Output Indicator **LE5**: Vacancy rates in the Town Centre (number and gross floor space area of empty units)

Table 20: Vacancy Rates in the Town Centre 2018/2019

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total number of commercial units	471	484	484	486	476
Total number of vacant units	97	89	101	103	103
Vacancy Rate (%)	20.6	18.4	20.9	21.2	21.6
Total Floor Space (m ²)	174 592	182 193	180 598	181 127	139 241
Vacant Floor Space (m ²)	20 757	22 753	20 807	21 796	20 809
Vacancy Rate (%)	11.9	12.5	11.5	12.0	14.9

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council, Annual Retail Survey.

- 4.18 The vacancy rate in terms of floorspace has increased this year to 14.9% from 12% the previous year (Table 20). This is the highest it has been in the past five years. Lack of high quality shops and vacancy rates in the town centre still remains a

challenge. There is a considerable number of smaller businesses opening and shutting down in a short space of time. Some shops are seasonal opening only during a certain time of the year to clear goods and shutting down for the rest of the year.

- 4.19 Retail policies are performing as expected because the town centre still continues to develop as a retail hub with A1 uses accounting for approximately 47.3% of all uses in the town centre, followed by A2 at 17.9%. Apart from 1 unit on Clarence Road that is used for storing construction materials (P.A Construction) i.e. use class B8, all uses are as outlined in the Local Plan.
- 4.20 There have been no town centre uses completions recorded outside of the town centre boundary. This indicates that town centre policies are well implemented with appropriate planning permissions being granted for town centre uses within the town centre. There is therefore no need to review any of the town centre retail policies.

Tourism and Leisure Policies Assessment

- 4.21 Tourism has become very important to the Hartlepool economy, the developments at the Marina and Seaton Carew seafront acting as main catalysts to its success. The Local Plan identifies the Town Centre, the Marina, the Headland and Seaton Carew as main tourism destinations and outlines related policies.
- 4.22 Rural tourism in terms of holiday accommodation, camping sites, caravan sites also contributes towards a good tourism offer in the Borough. The Borough has in the past years seen a growth in the number of planning applications being determined for holiday cottages mainly in the countryside.

LE6: Number, Type &, Location of permitted applications for tourism/leisure/educational/training facilities

LE7: Completed gross floorspace or area for tourism/leisure/educational/training facilities

Table 21: Planning permissions granted for tourism, leisure, education and training developments 2018/2019.

General Location	Site / Location	Development	Development progress
Town Centre	37 Church Street	Change of use from office to micro cafe	Not known
	Gemini Centre, Villiers street	Change of use class B1&A3 to D1; beauty training centre	Completed
	Former bus depot, Lynn street	Change of use into film studio, workshops, storage space and cafe	Not started
	Former Edgar Phillips Building, Lynn Street	Change of use to create teaching space facilities	Not started
Edge of town centre	None	None	n/a
Other Urban areas	Wilton Grange (187)	Change of use to hotel with restaurant and bar areas	Not started
	HBC Salt store, Brenda Road	Development of civil engineering training academy	Started
	59 Southburn Terrace	Change of use to leisure, Yoga studio	Started
Marina area	Jackson's landing waterfront	Provision of an area of public realm	Started
	29 Navigation Point	Change of use to drinking establishment (A4) with seating area	Started
Headland	None	None	n/a
Seaton Carew	None	None	n/a
Countryside/Rural Area	Land north of Greatham Creek	Creation of marshland habitat, with access tracks for walks	Started
	Public footpath no. 11 Greatham	Three interpretive sculptures to be installed as part of the Tees Sculpture Trail	Started
	Four Acres Field House Farm, Dalton Piercy	Change of use from agricultural land to equestrian use (riding school)	Not known

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council, Development Control

- 4.23 Table 21 shows that there have been no tourist-related planning permissions granted during this financial year in Seaton although there are ongoing developments permitted in previous years. Two tourist related applications were granted in the countryside in line with rural policies that promote tourism and farm diversification in the rural area. Permissions have been granted for education and training facilities in the town centre and also at the Council salt depot in the industrial area of Brenda Road east. These permissions will be monitored through the council's planning systems and reported in future if any are completed. It is anticipated that these educational facilities, if complemented will create jobs and skills.

B. HOUSING

This section assesses the implementation of housing policies.

Local Plan Spatial Objectives 2, 3 & 4: To support growth in the housing sector and improve the choice, quality and affordability of all types and tenures of housing and to encourage healthier and more sustainable lifestyles.

Related Policies

- Ensuring that new housing provision in the Borough is delivered through housing sites that have already been permitted and newly identified sites as allocated in the Local Plan **(HSG1, HSG3-HSG8)**
- Ensuring that all new housing, and/or the redevelopment of existing housing areas, contributes to achieving an overall balanced housing stock that meets local needs and aspirations, both now and in the future **(HGS2)**
- Seeking to deliver affordable housing in respect of all applications or proposals for C3 residential developments that consist of a gross addition of 15 dwellings or more. The affordable housing target of 18% will be sought on all sites above the 15 dwelling threshold **(HSG9)**
- Tackling the problem of the imbalance of supply and demand in the existing housing stock through co-ordinated programmes including Housing Market Renewal. Priority will be given to the housing regeneration areas in central Hartlepool identified in the Hartlepool Housing Strategy **(HSG10)**
- Setting out the criteria for residential annexes and residential extensions **(HGS11-12)**
- Seeking contributions/planning obligations from developers where viable and deemed to be required to address affordable housing provision and fund the HMR programme as set out in the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document **(QP1)**

Housing policies assessment

- 4.24 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA, 2015) identifies an objectively assessed need (OAN) of 287 dwellings per annum which takes into account the predicted household projections over the plan period of 15 years (2016 to 2031); a backlog from previous years; and aspirations of the Tees Valley Combined Authority to create more jobs and overcome economic development barriers of which housing is one as outlined in their Strategic Economic Plan (2016-2026). The adopted local plan therefore sets an aspirational housing target of **410 net dwellings per annum** which also factors in a replacement of demolitions on Housing Market Renewal (HMR) sites and an additional 20% affordable housing buffer. The HMR initiative identifies a total of 1950 dwellings to be demolished over the plan period at a replacement rate of 50%. Therefore a total of 975 dwellings (i.e. 65 per annum) will be required from HMR sites over the plan period.

- 4.25 Since demolitions from HMR sites have already been accounted for in the 410 dwellings/annum delivery rate, actual demolitions from HMR sites during the plan period will be excluded in calculating the net housing delivery. Demolitions and delivery from HMR sites will therefore be monitored separately from the rest of other housing sites to avoid double counting in working out total annual demolitions.

Core Output Indicator **H1**: Housing delivery (and demolitions) at HMR sites

- **H1a**: number of new dwellings on HMR sites
- **H1b**: Number of Demolitions on HMR sites
- **H1c**: Net dwellings delivered on HMR sites (H1a-H1b=H1c)

Core Output Indicator **H2**: Annual Net Housing Delivery (excludes demolitions and replacements on HMR sites)

- **H2a**: net delivery in previous years
- **H2b**: net additional for the reporting year
- **H2c**: Housing delivery target
- **H2d** actual net delivery
- **H2e** Cumulative Delivery (over Local Plan period)

Table 22: Housing targets

	Total net housing required 2016-2031	Source of plan target
Housing Target	6 150 (i.e. 410 per annum)	Hartlepool Borough Council Local Plan (2016)

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council Local Plan

Table 23: Housing delivery and demolitions at HMR sites 2018/19

HMR Site Location/Name	Number of new dwellings on HMR sites (H1a)	Number of Demolitions on HMR sites (H1b)	Net dwellings delivered on HMR sites (H1c)
none	none	none	none

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

Table 24 below shows information on Indicator H2 and will be used to demonstrate the annual net delivery of housing as set out in policy HSG1: New Housing Provision.

Table 24: Annual net housing delivery

Core Output Indicator H2		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
H2a	Net additional dwellings in previous years	185	265	
H2b	Net additional dwellings for the reporting year			371
H2c	Housing delivery target	410	410	410
H2d	Actual net Delivery (per reporting year)	-225	-145	-39
H2e	Cumulative Delivery (over Local Plan period)	-225	-370	-409

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council; NB: In relation to actual and cumulative delivery + denotes above target delivery and – (minus) under delivery

- 4.26 The borough's net opening stock of housing this year is 43,879 and net closing stock is 44,250. The gross total is 376 additional dwellings and consists of:
- 368 new builds
 - 7 conversions
 - 1 change of use

There were 3 demolitions of permanent dwellings this year, and 2 losses through conversions, thereby bringing the net additional dwellings to 371 for the year. There were no demolitions or completions from HMR sites this year (Table 23). 48.4% of all completions were from greenfield sites and 51.6% from brownfield sites or previously developed land.

- 4.27 The annual net delivery of housing this year is a total of 371 dwellings. Although it is below the local plan target of 410 dwellings/annum (Table 22), it is higher than last year's figure of 265 dwellings. It is above the OAN and this is positive development despite that it is lower than the aspirational local plan target of 410.
- 4.28 Completions were mainly from large housing developments such as Tunstall Farm, Seaton Sands, Coniscliffe Rise, Britmag, Raby Gardens, Wynyard and various small sites across the Borough. The total cumulative delivery since adoption of the delivery target of 410 in 2016 stands at a deficit of 409 dwellings (Table 24).
- 4.29 However, this is expected to improve next year as it is anticipated that the strategic housing sites allocated in the newly adopted Local Plan (2018) which include more greenfield housing sites are expected to deliver the borough's housing need on target. The annual target of 410 dwellings is therefore still considered to be an achievable figure.

Core Output Indicator H3: Number and types of affordable dwellings delivered

Core Output Indicator H4: Housing types completed

Table 25: Number and types of affordable dwellings delivered (H3)

Year	Type			
	Social rent	Intermediate tenure	Affordable rent	total
2018/2019	0	0	62	62
2017/18	20	0	16	36
2016/17	4	0	6	10

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

4.30 Affordable housing is defined as follows:

- *Social rented homes* are owned by either local authorities or registered providers (RP). These organisations charge a rent which is set by government guidelines through the national rent regime.
- *Affordable rent* is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable). As local market rents vary from place to place, these are measured by the amount of local housing allowance administered in a particular area.
- The term '*intermediate housing*' includes Discounted Market Sales and a range of routes to home ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market as set out in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework's (NPPF).

4.31 The SHMA identifies a need for delivery of 144 affordable dwellings per annum. However, due to viability issues the local plan only requires 18% of the 410 net delivery targets and this equates to 74 affordable units per year rather than the identified 144.

4.32 This year there were a total of 62 affordable homes delivered (i.e. 26 houses, 10 flats, 26 bungalows). Of this total 67.7% are new builds and 32.3% refurbished. Although there has been an increase in comparison to previous years (Table 25), it is still below the target of 74 units per annum. However, the number of completed affordable homes is expected to increase next year as more sites owned by RPs e.g. Raby Gardens and the Former Health Centre at Caroline Street continue to build out.

4.33 The Borough Council will continue to support the delivery of additional affordable housing through building on council owned land, partnership working with Registered Providers in the borough and through securing affordable housing contributions as part of private residential developments. This year a substantial amount of developer contributions has been secured for affordable housing from large housing sites such as Tunstall Farm, Manorside in Wynyard and the Beaumont at Wynyard.

- 4.34 As at end of this financial year, the return from council tax indicates that there is a total of 2264 empty properties of which 206 are long term empty properties (i.e. 2 years and above).
- 4.35 Table 26 below shows information relating to Core Indicator H4 (i.e. housing types completed).

Table 26: Housing Types completed (Indicator H4)

Type	Gross Number completed	% of total gross completed
Flat/apartment	8	2.1
Terraced house	103	27.4
Semi-detached house	71	18.9
Detached house	162	43.1
Bungalow	32	8.5

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

- 4.36 Table 26 shows that detached houses still account for most dwelling types completed. The delivery of detached and semi-detached houses in Hartlepool continues to increase for the past 5 years whilst terraced housing and flats delivery continues to decrease. Although there continues to be a shortage of bungalows in the Borough the number delivered this year increased to 8.5% up from 4.2% last year. However their delivery rate still needs closer monitoring and ways on how to increase delivery still need to be sought.

C. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

This section analyses policies related to the borough's environment (i.e. natural, built, rural and historic environment). Policies that seek to improve the environment and quality of life by adapting, minimising and mitigating against the effects of climate change will also be analysed in this section.

Local Plan Spatial Objectives 11, 12, 13, 14, 15: To protect, promote and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the Borough's natural, rural, built and historic environment and to mitigate against the impacts of climate change

Related Policies

- Protecting, managing and enhancing the borough's natural environment and green networks ensuring that sites designated for nature conservation are protected and unharmed by permitted developments (**NE1-7**)
- Protecting, managing and enhancing the rural area (**RUR1-6**)
- Protecting, managing and enhancing the borough's historic environment (**HE1-7**)
- Working with partner organisations, developers and the community to help minimise and adapt to climate change, in particular to minimise flooding risk and encourage reduction, reuse and recycling of waste (**CC1, CC2, QP7, EMP4f**)
- Encouraging renewable and low carbon energy generation, strategic wind turbine developments and large scale solar photovoltaic developments (**CC3, CC4, CC5**)

Natural environment policies assessment

Core Output Indicator **E1**: Changes to sites designated for conservation as a result of planning permissions (i.e. international sites, national sites and local wildlife sites)

Core Output Indicator **E2**: Quantity & type of green infrastructure gained/enhanced/lost through planning permissions (ha)

Core Output Indicator **E3**: Amount of wildlife habitat lost/gained as a result of planning permissions (ha)

Core Output Indicator **E4**: Amount of ancient woodland habitat lost as a result of planning permissions (ha)

Core Output Indicator **E5**: Amount of priority species lost/gained as a result of planning permissions (ha/number)

Table 27: Losses or additions to biodiversity habitat as a result of planning permissions 2018/19

		Loss	Addition/Gain	Net Total
Indicator E1,E3	International Sites	0	4.4	4.4
	National Sites	0	0	0
	Local wildlife sites	0	0	0
Indicator E2	Quantity of Green Infrastructure (ha)	0*	0*	0*
	Type of Green Infrastructure	unknown	unknown	unknown
Indicator E4	Amount of ancient woodland (ha)	0	0	0
Indicator E5	Type of priority species	none	none	none
	Amount/number of priority species	0	0	0

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council. N/B *although green infrastructure gain cannot be quantified there has been developer contributions secured through some housing planning permissions.

- 4.37 The Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) was formally designated in 2019. This SSSI is an amalgamation of a suite of existing SSSIs and some added areas (and one area removed from Stockton borough). The added habitat in Hartlepool is an area of 'inter-tidal mudflats and saltmarsh' called Greatham NW Scheme, which was delivered by the Environment Agency under the EU Water Framework Directive. An amount of funding also came from Seaton Able (UK) as a planning obligation for compensatory measures as a result of their development adjacent to the SSSI. A total area of 4.4 ha (Table 27) has thus been classed as priority habitat Tees Valley wide. It is important to note is that the area of this SSSI within HBC has not been calculated as the designation is Tees Valley wide. This year there were no changes on designated national or local nature wildlife sites
- 4.38 Several bird and bat nesting bricks have been built into houses that have received condition discharge as a result of planning permissions. This is positive for as it provides opportunities for priority species of birds and bats. A substantial amount of developer contributions was secured in the year from permitted housing sites (e.g. Tunstall Farm, Quarry Farm Phase 2, land at Merlin Way, Parkview nursing home) for improving sporting facilities and for green infrastructure.
- 4.39 There has been no overall loss or detrimental change to allocated places of biodiversity importance. The overall gain of habitat at Greatham NW is positive for the borough. There is no need to revise any wildlife or conservation policies as they are being successfully implemented.

Core Output Indicator **E6**: Amount of municipal waste arising and % recycled

Core Output Indicator **E7**: Number and capacity of permitted and installed renewable energy developments

Table 28: The amount of household municipal waste arising

Indicator E6		Landfill	Incineration with E.F.W.	Incineration without E.F.W.	Recycled/composted	Other	Total Waste Arising	% Recycled/composted
tonnes	2018/2019	172.61	26952.91	nil	12921.85	nil	39765.64	32.5%
	2017/2018	935.98	25900.47	nil	12874.94	nil	39711.4	33.1%
	2016/2017	619.3	31591.08	nil	14313.85	nil	46524.06	30.77

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council, 2019.

- 4.40 The total amount of waste arising this year slightly increased in comparison to last year. The proportion of recycled or composted waste has slightly decreased this year from last year's 33.1% to 32.5% this year (Table 28). The Council introduced comingled recycling collections in 2012, which, whilst making recycling easier for residents, had an impact on the quality of material collected. This is being addressed by initial sorting (removal of large items of contamination) at the Council's own waste transfer station before the materials are transferred to the sorting facility.
- 4.41 Work is underway to increase recycling participation rates and to reduce levels of contamination, including promotions in Hartbeat magazine and the local media, a dedicated Hartlepool Borough Council recycling page and an improved waste management section on the council's website. A targeted education and enforcement campaign regarding recycling participation and the quality of materials collected has also been planned. It is anticipated that these measures will in future lead to an increase in the amount of recycled or composted waste.

Table 29: The amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type 2018/19

Core Output Indicator E7	Wind onshore	Solar photovoltaics	Hydro	Biomass						Total
				Landfill gas	Sewage sludge	Municipal (& industrial) solid waste combustion	Co-firing of Biomass with fossil fuel	Animal biomass	Plant biomass	
Applications Permitted & installed capacity in MW									1	1
Completed installed capacity in MW										

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council approved planning permissions

- 4.42 There was one approved planning application (H/2018/0489) for a biomass plant and fuel storage unit (retrospective applications).

Rural area development policies assessment**E8:** Number of approved planning applications in rural areas**E9:** Types of approved developments in rural areas

Table 30: Developments approved outside Limits to Development 2016-2019

Developments Approved	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Agricultural buildings	2	2	0
New dwellings – no agricultural justification	1	2	0
New dwellings associated with agricultural existing developments	1	0	0
New dwellings associated with rural business developments	0	1	0
Extensions to existing dwellings	0	0	1 Erection of extension to entrance Hartmoor farm, A179 trunk road (H/2018/0056)
Temporary residence in connection with rural business	1	0	0
Replacement dwellings	0	0	0
Residential conversions of rural buildings	1	0	0
Business conversions of rural buildings (buildings for business)	2	1	1 Change of use from agricultural use to equestrian use (H/2018/0090)
Extensions of gardens	0	0	0
Recreational and leisure uses	0	0	0
Extensions and other works relating to existing businesses	0	0	1 Erection of an extension to existing workshop A19 trunk road (H/2018/0055)
New buildings associated with business	0	0	1 Office building at Crookfoot farm (H/2018/0016)
Telecommunications development	1	0	0

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

- 4.43 The information provided above relates to planning applications approved for development on land outside the limits to development (urban fence and village envelopes).
- 4.44 There have been a total of 4 developments approved outside the limits to development as shown on Table 30. There were no permitted unjustified residential developments in the countryside outside limits to development. The adopted New Dwellings Outside Developments Limits SPD (2015) continues to assist preserve

the open countryside from unwanted, unsustainable and unjustified developments of isolated dwellings. If these go unchecked, they could ideally set precedence to isolated residential developments sprouting in unsustainable locations in the rural area and potentially reduce the compactness of the urban area.

- 4.45 The rural development policies continue to be implemented and there is therefore no need or justification for their review.

Historic environment policies assessment

E10: Number of locally listed buildings and structures

E11: Number of locally listed buildings /structures at risk

E12: Number of conservation area appraisals taken

- 4.46 The National Heritage 'At Risk Register' includes a Grade I church in Hartlepool i.e. St Hilda church on the Headland. In addition, two Scheduled Ancient Monuments are considered to be at risk i.e. a Medieval farmstead and irregular open field system at High Burntoft Farm, Elwick; and Low Throston deserted medieval village. Two conservation areas in Hartlepool also appear on the 'At Risk Register', these are Headland and Seaton Carew.

- 4.47 Table 31 shows the number of listed buildings at risk in Hartlepool.

Table 31: Numbers of listed buildings at risk 2018/19

2018/2019	Buildings at risk
Grade I	Church of St Hilda, High Street, Headland
Grade II	Shades, 16 Church Street
	Beacon Tower, East End of North Pier
	Former United Reformed Church, Durham Street
	Friarage Manor House, Friar Street
	Market Hotel, Lynn Street
	Throston Engine House, Old Cemetery Rd
	Former Odeon Cinema, Raby Road
	Former Wesley Methodist Church, Victoria Road
	Church of St Mary, Durham Street
Locally listed buildings	22 & 23 Church Street
	Former Yorkshire Bank, 65 Church Street

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

- 4.48 A Derelict Buildings and Sites Working Group has been established for many years. The Working Group seeks to bring back into use and/or improve a priority list of buildings which does include some of the buildings from the list in Table 31. The council has been working with owners to assist in bringing buildings back into use and/or improving them for safety reasons or so that they do not appear an eyesore

on Hartlepool's street scene. Throston engine house has now got planning permission for change of use and alterations to provide a dwelling house.

- 4.49 The Odeon is still on the market and the council is still seeking a development partner to help deliver a scheme for the building. Although every attempt has been made to negotiate with the land owner it is envisaged that the council will acquire the Odeon through a Compulsory Purchase Order at a later date. Maintenance improvements work on the former Wesley Methodist Church is ongoing.
- 4.50 The council hopes that by publishing an annual 'Heritage at Risk' register, vulnerable heritage assets across the borough will be highlighted and this will most likely raise their profile and potentially introduce them to a new audience who may be able to resolve the problems individual heritage assets are suffering from. As part of the document case studies will be provided where buildings are removed from the list to provide examples of heritage assets where successful solutions have been found in order to provide inspiration to other owners in a similar situation.
- 4.51 There was no conservation area appraisal this year.

D. SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND ACCESS TO THE COUNTRYSIDE

This section analyses policies related to the provision and improvement of the transport network in the Borough covering. Such a network can offer access to employment opportunities as well as leisure and community facilities, and can have the added benefit of reducing congestion and carbon emissions through reducing car usage. The transport and connectivity policies in the Hartlepool Local Plan have been prepared within the context of the transport challenges and ambitions of the wider Tees Valley sub-region.

Local Plan Spatial Objectives 16, 17: To ensure the provision of a safe, efficient and sustainable transport network, accessible to all and to strengthen transport links with the Tees Valley sub-region, region and beyond

Related Policies

- Working with key partners, stakeholders and other local authorities to deliver an effective, efficient and sustainable transport network, within the overall context of aiming to reduce the need to travel **(INF1)**
- Delivering sustainable transport in Hartlepool by maximising the level of sustainable access to areas of development, particularly through good quality public transport services, safe and attractive well-lit pedestrian and cycle routes and by developing further opportunities for sustainable modes of transport to serve existing communities throughout the Borough **(INF2)**
- Protecting and enhancing the countryside and coastal areas and to make them more accessible for the benefit of the residents and visitors to the borough **(INF2)**

Core Output Indicator **T1**: Number & lengths of roads created, improved to reduce congestion

Core Output Indicator **T2**: Number & lengths of cycleways created, improved or lost

Core Output Indicator **T3**: Number, Types & lengths of public walkways and coastal routes created, diverted improved or lost

Transport policies assessment: cycleways and roads

- 4.52 The Local Plan makes provision for the continued improvement of roads and development of a comprehensive network of cycle routes linking the main areas of the borough.
- 4.53 Table 32 below shows that this year 6.9km of new cycleway was created along Brenda Road and 670m of cycleway/walkway upgraded and improved from Northburn to Cowpen Bewley.

Table 32: Roads and cycleways 2018/19

			Created/New	Diverted	Extinguished	Improved
2018/2019	Cycleways	Name	Brenda Road cycle lanes			NCN14 upgrade North Burn to Cowpen Bewley
		Length (m)	6 900			670
	Roads	Name				
		Length (m)				
2017/2018	Cycleways	Name	A689 cycleway (Phase 1) Queens Meadow to Truro Drive (shared cycleway/walkway) Oakesway (shared cycleway/walkway)			A689 cycleway (Phase 1) Queens Meadow to Truro Drive (shared cycleway/walkway)
		Length (m)	475 (Queens Meadow) 50 (Oakesway)			285
	Roads	Name				
		Length (m)				
2016/2017	Cycleways	Name				
		Length (m)				
	Roads	Name				
		Length (m)				

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

- 4.54 The programme of cycleway improvements supported under the Tees Valley Combined Authority (TVCA) Local Growth Fund (LGF) 'Sustainable Access to Employment' programme continues to plan the construction of cycleways across the borough in accordance to the Hartlepool Cycling Development Plan which is a constantly evolving document (www.hartlepool.gov.uk/cycleplan). The LGF is now in its last year but the council is looking to bring in other funds for the future, in conjunction with TVCA.
- 4.55 Through planning applications for housing at Wynyard and the South West extension, the council has secured developer contributions towards delivering sustainable modes of travelling and this includes cycle routes on these sites and ensuring they are connected to the existing cycle network.

Transport policies assessment: walkways and coastal paths

- 4.56 The council will continue to improve access to the countryside and furniture within the countryside so that a more inclusive network will be available to a broader user base. This entails creation of new footpaths and improvement works to the network of existing footpaths. The enacted Marine and Coastal Access Path Act 2009 placed a duty for a coastal path to be created along the whole of the English coastline. The

first section of the England Coastal Path is in place between the North Gare car park at Seaton Carew and Sunderland. The Council continues to support initiatives to extend the England Coastal Path southwards from its current terminus at North Gare car park. Table 33 shows developments in relation to Core Output Indicator T3.

Table 33: Walkways and coastal paths 2018/19

Core Output Indicator T3						
	Type of Walkway	Created (km)	Diverted (km)	Extinguished (km)	Improved (km)	Locations of paths changed throughout the year
2018/2019	Public Rights of Way	0	0	0	0.97	Public Footpath No.5, Golden Flatts, Seaton Parish Public Byway No.14, Greatham Parish Public Byway No.4, Newton Bewley Parish Public Byway No.30, Billingham Parish
	Permissive Paths	0	0	0	1.31	Springwell Community Woodland, Clavering North Gare Car Park approach road Tees Road/A178 – Graythorp Industrial Estate, Conoco Phillips, Greatham Creek
	England Coast Paths	0.57	0	0	0	
2017/2018	Public Rights of Way	0	0.35	0	0	
	Permissive Paths	0	0	0	0	
	England Coast Paths	0	0	0	0	
2016/2017	Public Rights of Way	0	0.53	0.37	0.4	
	Permissive Paths	0.22	0	0	0.96	
	England Coast Paths	3.8	0	0	0.42	

Source: Hartlepool Borough Council

- 4.57 Table 33 shows creation of 0.57km of coastal path, improvement works to 0.97km of public rights of way and 1.31km of permissive paths. A considerable amount of work has started on improvement and creation of more public footpaths and this is expected to be complete next year.

5. CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

The annual net delivery of housing this year is a total of 371 dwellings and is higher than last year's figure of 265 dwellings. More so it is above the Objectively Assessed need (OAN) of 278 dwellings and this is positive development despite that it is lower than the local plan requirement of 410. Whilst there is a backlog identified it is not felt there is a current need to revise the Housing policies as larger strategic sites are due to start delivery in the next year or so and will see an increase in the annual housing figure. There were a total of 62 affordable homes delivered. Although there has been an increase in comparison to previous years, it is still below the target of 74 units per annum.

There is no recorded unjustified employment land take up at non-allocated sites hence the employment policies are being implemented and there is therefore no need for review. The town centre still continues to develop as a retail hub with A1 uses accounting for approximately 47.3% of all uses in the town centre, followed by A2 at 17.9%. There have been no town centre uses completions recorded outside of the town centre boundary. There were two tourist related applications were granted in the countryside inline with rural policies that promote tourism and farm diversification in the rural area.

There is an overall gain of wildlife habitat at Greatham Creek and a gain of bird and bat nesting bricks from large housing developments. There is therefore no need to revise any natural environment or wildlife conservation policies as they are being successfully implemented. There were no permitted unjustified residential developments in the countryside outside limits to development hence the rural development policies continue to be implemented. This year 6.9km of new cycleway was created along Brenda Road and 670m of cycleway/walkway upgraded and improved from Northburn to Cowpen Bewley. 0.57km of coastal path was created and improvement works to 0.97km of public rights of way and 1.31km of permissive paths was achieved.

Overall as illustrated by the assessment of the local plan policies, all policies are performing accordingly and none have been identified or flagged up for revision as none had unjustified outcomes. Through continued monitoring, policies will be reviewed annually throughout the local plan period to ensure they are being implemented and that targets are also being met as planned.

Appendix 1: Adopted Local Plan Policies

Theme	Policy	Policy Code
The Locational Strategy	Locational Strategy	LS1
Minimising and Adapting to Climate Change	Minimising and adapting to Climate Change Reducing and Mitigating Flood Risk Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation Strategic Wind Turbine Developments Large Scale Solar Photovoltaic Developments	CC1 CC2 CC3 CC4 CC5
Infrastructure	Sustainable Transport Network Improving Connectivity in Hartlepool University Hospital of Hartlepool Community Facilities Telecommunications	INF1 INF2 INF3 INF4 INF5
Quality of Place	Planning Obligations Compulsory Purchase Orders Location, Accessibility, Highway Safety and Parking Layout and Design of Development Safety and Security Technical Matters Energy Efficiency Advertisements	QP1 QP2 QP3 QP4 QP5 QP6 QP7 QP8
Housing	New Housing Provision Ensuring a Sufficient Supply of Housing Land Overall Housing Mix Urban Local Plan Sites The South West Extension Strategic Housing Site High Tunstall Strategic Housing Site Quarry Farm Housing Site Wynyard Housing Developments Elwick Village Housing Development Hart Village Housing Developments Affordable Housing Housing Market Renewal Extensions to Existing Dwellings Residential annexes Gypsy and Traveller Provision	HSG1 HSG1a HSG2 HSG3 HSG4 HSG5 HSG5a HSG6 HSG7 HSG8 HSG9 HSG10 HSG11 HSG12 HSG13
Strengthening the Local Economy	Prestige Employment Site Wynyard Business Park Queen's Meadow Business Park General Employment Land Specialist Industries Safeguarded land for new Nuclear Power Station Underground Storage	EMP1 EMP2 EMP3 EMP4 EMP5 EMP6
Protecting, Managing and Enhancing the Rural Area	Development in the Rural Area New Dwellings Outside of Development Limits Farm Diversification Equestrian Development Rural Tourism Rural Services	RUR1 RUR2 RUR3 RUR4 RUR5 RUR6

Retail and Commercial Development	Retail and Commercial centre Hierarchy The Town Centre Innovation and Skills Quarter Avenue Road / Raby Road Edge of Town Centre Area The Brewery and Stranton Edge of Town Centre Area East of Stranton Edge of Town Centre Area Lynn Street Edge of Town Centre Area Mill House Edge of Town Centre Area Park Road West Edge of Town Centre Area West Victoria Road Edge of Town Centre Area York Road South Edge of Town Centre Area The Marina Retail and Leisure Park West of Marina Way Retail and Leisure Park Trincomalee Wharf Retail and Leisure Park Tees Bay Retail and Leisure Park The Local Centres Late Night Uses Area Hot Food Takeaway Policy Main Town Centre Uses on Employment Land Business Uses in the Home Commercial Uses in Residential Areas	RC1 RC2 RC3 RC4 RC5 RC6 RC7 RC8 RC9 RC10 RC11 RC12 RC13 RC14 RC15 RC16 RC17 RC18 RC19 RC20 RC21
Leisure & Tourism Development	Leisure and Tourism Tourism Development in the Marina Development of Seaton Carew Tourism Accommodation Caravan Sites and Touring Caravan Sites Business Tourism, Events and Conferencing	LT1 LT2 LT3 LT4 LT5 LT6
Historic Environment	Heritage Assets Archaeology Conservation Areas Listed Buildings and Structures Locally Listed Buildings and Structures Historic Shopping Parades Heritage at Risk	HE1 HE2 HE3 HE4 HE5 HE6 HE7
Natural Environment and Green Networks	Natural Environment Green Infrastructure Green Wedges Ecological Networks Playing Fields Protection of Incidental Open Space : Landscaping along main transport corridors	NE1 NE2 NE3 NE4 NE5 NE6 NE7

Appendix 2: Neighbourhood Development Orders and Neighbourhood Development Plans

Hartlepool Rural Plan

The Hartlepool Rural Plan Working Group is a constituted group and has over the past year, submitted the final draft version of the Rural Plan to the Council for validation, publication and independent examination. The plan has undergone a public referendum on 4th October 2018. The referendum question was *‘Do you want Hartlepool Borough Council to use the Neighbourhood Plan for the Hartlepool Rural area to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area?’* The referendum result was 330 for and 75 against. Following the positive vote the Rural Neighbourhood Plan was presented to full Council for adoption in December 2018. It was adopted (Made) on 20th December 2018 and now forms part of the Development Plan for Hartlepool.

The Headland Neighbourhood Plan

The Headland Neighbourhood Planning Group secured a grant through the Supporting Communities in Neighbourhood Planning Programme to assist them with delivering events and to raise awareness about Neighbourhood Planning but also to commission some consultancy support to develop their Neighbourhood Planning policies. A first draft of the plan has been prepared and the group has reviewed it. This process involved consultation with the local community on current issues and priorities to bring the document up-to-date. The group was successful in obtaining a grant via Locality to undertake the consultation and to commission the Council to produce a proposals map. The draft plan has been reviewed by the Planning Policy Team to ensure conformity with the NPPF and the adopted Local Plan. The draft Plan will be taken to a future Regeneration Services Committee meeting to seek permission to hold a wider consultation.

Wynyard Neighbourhood Plan

The Wynyard Neighbourhood Plan Working Group, a sub-committee of the Wynyard Residents Association accessed funding from the Supporting Communities in Neighbourhood Planning Programme to support the initial stages of plan development. The group commissioned the services of a consultant to assist with the preparation of a first draft of the plan. They also secured the support of consultants Aecom (via Locality) to prepare a masterplan for the Wynyard Neighbourhood Plan area. The policies of the plan have been drafted and the group has undertaken a consultation exercise with residents in the plan area prior to completing the first draft of the plan. To-date, consultation in relation to the early stages of plan development has included a household survey conducted within the Neighbourhood Plan boundary and through a number of local community events and workshops.

Appendix 3: Duty to Cooperate

This section reflects the requirements of section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004⁸ (Duty to co-operate in relation to planning of sustainable development) in relation to the time period covered by this report.

The Duty to co-operate requires:

- councils and public bodies to ‘engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis’ to develop strategic policy
- councils to have regard to the activities of the other bodies; and
- councils to consider joint approaches to plan making.

The bodies that the council must cooperate with are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, part 2, duty to cooperate, (4) (1).

Co-operation with Strategic Partners in Hartlepool

The council through the Hartlepool Local Strategic Partnership has been heavily involved in the production of the Hartlepool Sustainable Community Strategy. This is overarching policy document for the Borough which provides the basis for the strategic work of the local development framework.

The Strategic Partnership will be involved with each stage of the production of the emerging Local Plan and have opportunities to debate, advise and endorse the document before consultation with the wider local community and other stakeholders.

The Strategic Partnership is made up of local organisations such as Cleveland Police Authority, Cleveland Fire Authority, Hartlepool PCT/NHS Hartlepool, North Tees and Hartlepool NHS Trust and the Skills Funding Agency.

Other Local Authorities and Sub Regional Organisations

Hartlepool has many established avenues for co-operation on cross border and strategic planning issues. There are long established forums that meet regularly at Tees Valley level. Hartlepool will engage at all stages of the local plan production with these local authorities and particularly with Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council and Durham County Council with whom the borough shares administrative boundaries.

Hartlepool participates in the Tees Valley Development Plan Officers (DPOs) Group meetings. These meetings involve planning policy lead officers from all five Tees Valley Authorities are held every six weeks and discuss strategic planning issues such as housing, transport, waste, biodiversity, and the natural and historic environment.

⁸ PACA as updated by section 110 of the 2011 Localism Act

Development Plan Documents that have been completed at a joint Tees Valley level include The Tees Valley Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents and the Tees Valley Green Infrastructure SPD. Joint evidence base documents have been produced at this level including the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and the Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment.

At every other DPO meeting planning officers from authorities that have borders with the Tees Valley are invited to discuss cross border issues. These are:

- Richmondshire District Council
- Durham County Council
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Scarborough Borough Council
- North York Moors National Park Authority

Representatives from organisations such as the Tees Valley Combined Authority, Highways England and the Clinical Commissioning Group are also invited to meetings as necessary.

At a more senior level cross border and strategic planning issues are considered at Tees Valley Planning Managers meeting that take place every two months and Tees Valley Management Group meetings that take place monthly.

As well as the issues covered by the regular Tees Valley meetings there will be more detailed cross boundary meetings between Hartlepool Borough Council and Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council during plan preparation to discuss key issues such as development, housing and employment sites at Wynyard and transport issues relating to the A689 trunk road and the A689/A19 junctions. In early 2019 Hartlepool and Stockton Council's began work on a Masterplan for the Wynyard area which was a requirement of both authorities recently adopted Local Plan.

Hartlepool Borough Council is fully committed to other organisations such as the Combined Authority. The Combined Authority is responsible for delivering growth and economic equity across the Tees Valley. Hartlepool Borough Council is represented on the board of the Combined Authority.

A major recent example of co-operation and collaboration was the establishment of the Tees Valley Enterprise Zones, three sites of which were within Hartlepool. The Enterprise Zones were supported by simplified planning process through Local Development Orders that were adopted in April 2012 and since refreshed in 2015. Two of the LDO's (Queens Meadow and Oakesway) expired at the end of March 2018 with the Port LDO being re-adopted in March 2019 and will be in place until at least the end of March 2020 when the Enterprise Zone status currently is in place until.

Parish Councils

Parish Councils within and adjacent to the borough will be invited by e-mail or letter to comment on Planning Policy documents. Officers will attend Parish Council meetings to address queries regarding the proposals.

Preparation of the 2018 Local Plan

Work on the 'new' Local Plan (2018) progressed well throughout the 2017/18. The Inspectors final report was received on the 13th April 2018 and the Local Plan was adopted by full Council on the 22nd May 2018.

During preparation of the Local Plan, a series of meetings were held with Stockton Borough Council to discuss key cross border issues that arose regarding housing, employment and transport at Wynyard. A statement of common ground was established and this was referred to during the examination stage of the Local Plan. Officers will continue to hold cross border meetings and targeted sessions with many stakeholders of a strategic nature during the implementation of the Local Plan should strategic issues arise.

Co-operation Relating to the Evidence Base

Hartlepool Borough Council commissioned various reports from consultants as well as produced its own work which fed into the evidence base for the 2018 Local Plan. A number of these evidence studies have been carried out jointly or in liaison with the other Tees Valley Local Authorities where the issue was strategic and crossed the administrative boundary. All Tees Valley Local Authorities were consulted in the production of all our evidence base work.

Summary of co-operation in relation to the Local Plan

Organisation	Nature of Co-operation
Environment Agency	Formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at the Main Modifications Stage. Were partners in the development of key evidence base documents including the SHLAA, Water Cycle Study, SFRA Level 1 and Level 2, the SFRA update and the Strategic Sequential Test and the Local Infrastructure Plan.
English Heritage	Were formally consulted at the Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at the Main Modifications Stage. Were consulted on key evidence base documents including the SHLAA and the Strategy for the Historic Environment.
Natural England	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at the Main Modifications Stage. Were consulted in the production of many of the evidence base documents including the SHLAA, SFRA Level 1 and 2, Tees Valley Green Infrastructure Plan. Key partner in the development of the English Coastal Path.
Civil Aviation Authority	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options and Publication stages of the plan production.

Homes and Communities Agency (and more latterly Homes England)	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at the Main Modifications Stage.
Highways England	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at the Main Modifications Stage. Regular meetings have been held with regional representatives of the HA. Highways England has been instrumental in the production of many of the evidence base documents including the Local Infrastructure Plan, the SHLAA etc. Key partner in the management of development at Wynyard. Involved in the preparation and a signatory in a number of Statements of Common Ground.
North Tees & Hartlepool Primary Care Trust	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage and for many of the evidence base documents.
The Office of Rail Regulation	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage and for many of the evidence base documents
Marine Management Organisation	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage and for many of the evidence base documents
Tees Valley LEP (and more latterly the Combined Authority)	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage and for many of the evidence base documents
Tees Valley Local Authorities	Continuous Informal Engagement and statutory consultations. Formal and informal Engagement at DPO, Planning Managers and Directors of Place Meetings. Engagement at Tees Valley Infrastructure Group. Production of joint evidence base documents. Cross border liaison meeting held with Stock-on Tees Borough Council On-going co-operation with Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council regarding the management of development at Wynyard.
Durham County Council	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage A cross border liaison meeting was held with Durham County Council on 12th April, 2016.
Parish Councils	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage.
Cleveland Police	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage.
The Coal Authority	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage.
National Grid	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage.
Northern Gas Networks	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage.
Anglican Water	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage.
Sport England	Were formally consulted at Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Publication stages of the plan production and at Main Modifications Stage.

Appendix 4: Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The main reason for introducing a CIL is that it would provide a means of securing developer contributions from all qualifying developments to ensure funds are available to cover the cost of new infrastructure required to enable development and to help give clarity to developers on what they will be required to contribute as part of a development. However paying the compulsory CIL levy would be subject to viability of the development and will be charged on a scale of rates.

Whilst the Council will keep the situation under review, the present stance is that CIL will not be implemented within the Borough. The Local Authority, as part of the adoption of the Planning Obligations SPD (November 2015), undertook an assessment of viability on different size development types across the Borough, using evidence from viability assessments which have taken place over the past couple of years. The assessments built in the requested developer contributions and looked at varying levels of affordable housing in order to ascertain a deliverable affordable housing target for the SPD and emerging Local Plan.

The assessments illustrated that the affordable housing need of 44% left developments unviable. A range of scenarios were looked at which identified that a target for affordable housing of 18% should be set.

In undertaking the work and in assessing viability of developments over the past couple of years, it has become apparent that there is very little viability on Brownfield sites within the urban area and to apply CIL to those would render them unviable and therefore prohibit development in the Borough. Even on Greenfield sites both within and on the edge of the urban area viability has had to be considered, and has differed, on a site by site basis. As such it is not considered that the adoption of CIL in the current market conditions would be viable and would likely constrain future housing growth within the Borough due to concerns over viability of developments.

Appendix 5: Developer Contributions S106 received funds 2018/19**Summary**

Type of contribution	Total Received (£)
Bowling Greens	109.34
Cycle Links	80,000
Ecology	4,500
Education	208,491.9
Green Infrastructure	55,981.79
Housing	2,044,570
Play	12,500
Sport Facilities	26,796.02
Tennis Facilities	1,254.44
Total	2,434,203.49

Detailed

Development	Date Received	Value of the payment £	Purpose of the payment	Scheme
Caroline Street	05/07/2018	4,500	Ecology	To deliver measures from the H/pool local plan mitigation strategy and delivery plan to be applied to safe open spaces & associated infrastructure within Burn Valley Green Wedge as illustrated on H/pool local plan proposals map
Gardner House	03/04/2018	5,500	Green infrastructure	Improvement of bridleway which links Brierton Lane to Summerhill and/or towards conservation green infrastructure in Summerhill countryside Park
Gardner House	03/04/2018	109.34	Bowling Greens	Towards the provision of off-site bowling greens on land in the vicinity of the site
Gardner House	03/04/2018	5,500	Play	Rossmere Park
Gardner House	03/04/2018	5,132.38	Sport	Brierton Playing Pitches
Gardner House	03/04/2018	5,500	Sport	Brierton Sports Centre
Gardner House	03/04/2018	1,254.44	Tennis	Tennis court Brierton
Lidl	12/04/2018	306,000	Housing	Provision of affordable housing
Quarry Farm	05/03/2019	46,130.50	Education	Cost of providing education facilities for children of primary school age within the NW Planning area
Quarry Farm	05/03/2019	249,520	Housing	To secure & support provision of affordable housing through new build site assembly & acquisition(including associated legal fees) & through upgrading /refurbishment or bringing back into use of exist affordable housing stock
Quarry Farm	21/05/2018	46,130.00	Education	Cost of providing education facilities for children of primary school age within the NW Planning area
Quarry Farm	21/05/2018	249,520	Housing	To secure & support provision of affordable housing through new build site assembly & acquisition(including associated legal fees) & through upgrading /refurbishment or bringing back into use of exist affordable housing stock

Tanfield Road	04/06/2018	85,000	Housing	Provision of off-site affordable housing in Hartlepool
Teesbay	24/04/2018	80,000	Cycle links	Belle Vue / Brenda Road
Tunstall Farm	05/02/2019	63,513.45	Education	Towards providing 21 primary school places in NW Planning Area
Tunstall Farm	05/02/2019	291,720	Housing	Completion of acquisitions & demolitions in the Carr/Hopps Housing Market Renewal Scheme and or Acquisition & refurbishment of properties through the Councils Borough Wide Empty Property Purchasing Scheme
Tunstall Farm	05/02/2019	9,075	Sport	Provision of and/or improvement of fitness facilities or a future swimming pool at Brierton Sports Centre
Wynyard	25/05/2018	20,662.92	Education	In extending or securing improvements to secondary schools in the vicinity of the site
Wynyard	25/05/2018	32,055	Education	In extending or securing improvements to primary £13747.50 & secondary £18307.50 schools in the Borough of H/pool
Wynyard	25/05/2018	4,000	Green Infrastructure	In extending or securing improvements to the existing GI in the vicinity of the site or at other such location as the Council may determine
Wynyard	25/05/2018	3,000	Green Infrastructure	In extending or securing improvements to the GI on the site or in other such location in the vicinity of the site
Wynyard	25/05/2018	64,820.51	Housing	secure & support provision of affordable housing through new build site assembly & acquisition(including associated legal fees) & through upgrading /refurbishment or bringing back into use of exist properties or such other comparable scheme operated by the Council in the provision of afford accommodation
Wynyard	25/05/2018	57,846.06	Housing	secure & support provision of affordable housing through new build site assembly & acquisition(including associated legal fees) & through upgrading /refurbishment or bringing back into use of exist properties or such other comparable scheme operated by the Council in the provision of affordable accommodation
Wynyard	25/05/2018	4,000	Play	In extending or securing improvements to provision of play areas in the vicinity of the site or at other such location as the Council may determine
Wynyard	25/05/2018	3,000	Play	In extending or securing improvements to the provision of play areas on the site or at other such location in the vicinity of the site
Wynyard	25/05/2018	545.28	Sport	Playing pitches, tennis & bowling facilities in the vicinity on the site or in such other location of the vicinity of the site. In extending or securing improvements to the provision of sports facilities at the Summerhill Country Park or at such other locations as the Council may determine
Wynyard	25/05/2018	6,543.36	Sport	provision of sports facilities, playing pitches, tennis courts & bowling greens facilities on the site or in such other location of the vicinity of the site
Wynyard	04/07/2018	43,481.79	Green Infrastructure	In extending or securing improvements to the existing public footpath and bridleway network in or in the vicinity of the site
Wynyard	04/07/2018	740,143.56	Housing	secure & support provision of affordable housing through new build site assembly & acquisition(including associated legal fees) & through upgrading /refurbishment or bringing back into use of existing properties or such other comparable scheme operated by the Council in the provision of afford accommodation

Appendix 6: Developer Contributions S106 signed agreements 2018/19**Summary**

Type of contribution	value (£)
Affordable Housing	1,294,182.56
Bowling Greens	6,090.07
Built Sports	361,500
Green Infrastructure	40,681.37
Highways	17,042,250
Play Provision	6,500
Playing Pitches	55,189.34
Primary Education	3,762,431.72
Secondary Education	2,767,334.17
Tennis Courts	70,769.80
Total	25,406,929.14

Detailed

Application number	Development	Date S106 signed	Payment Value £	Payment Allocation	Scheme
H/2018/0407	Meadow Cottage, 6 Musgrave Lane	25/01/2019	9,641	Affordable housing	Off-site
H/2017/0640	Plot 13 the Beaumont	02/10/2018	125,331.11	Affordable housing	Off-site
H/2015/0528	Land at Quarry Farm Phase 6	12/10/2018	To be built onsite	Affordable housing	17 dwellings on site
H/2014/0428	Land South of Elwick Road, High Tunstall	14/03/2019	1,159,210.56	Affordable Housing	Off-site
H/2018/0009	Parkview Nursing Home, 34 Station Lane	22/10/2018	69.58	Bowling Greens	Seaton Park
H/2017/0649	Four Winds Former Residential Home	06/09/2018	56.49	Bowling Greens	Management and maintenance of bowling greens at Eldon Grove
H/2014/0428	Land South of Elwick Road, High Tunstall	14/03/2019	5,964	Bowling Greens	Provision of bowling greens
H/2018/0009	Parkview Nursing Home, 34 Station Lane	22/10/2018	3,500	Built Sports	Changing facilities in Seaton Park
H/2017/0649	Four Winds Former Residential Home	06/09/2018	3,000	Built Sports	Summerhill Multi-User Route – east section
H/2015/0528	Land at Quarry Farm Phase 2	12/10/2018	55,000	Built Sports	Summerhill extension to visitor centre
H/2014/0428	Land South of Elwick Road, High Tunstall	14/03/2019	300,000	Built Sports	Built sports at Summerhill Country Park
H/2018/0017	Land at Merlin Way	06/02/2019	23,535.37	Green Infrastructure	Enhancement and maintenance of middle warren green wedge and footpaths within it
H/2018/0009	Parkview Nursing Home, 34 Station Lane	22/10/2018	1,250	Green Infrastructure	Seaton Park – planting of boundary hedge and tree planting
H/2017/0649	Four Winds Former Residential Home	06/09/2018	3,000	Green Infrastructure	Footpath number 8
H/2017/0640	Plot 13 the Beaumont	02/10/2018	12,896.00	Green Infrastructure	Wynyard Cycling Route – Section 7

H/2018/0009	Parkview Nursing Home, 34 Station Lane	22/10/2018	2,250	Highways	Seaton mitigation
H/2015/0528	Land at Quarry Farm Phase 5	12/10/2018	2,640,000	Highways	Elwick Bypass
H/2014/0428	Land South of Elwick Road, High Tunstall	14/03/2019	14,400,000	Highways	Elwick Bypass
H/2018/0009	Parkview Nursing Home, 34 Station Lane	22/10/2018	3,500	Play Provision	Seaton Reach playground – giant rope swing
H/2017/0649	Four Winds Former Residential Home	06/09/2018	3,000	Play Provision	Ward Jackson – Toddler Play
H/2018/0009	Parkview Nursing Home, 34 Station Lane	22/10/2018	3,266.06	Playing Pitches	Dodds field
H/2017/0649	Four Winds Former Residential Home	06/09/2018	2,799.48	Playing Pitches	High Tunstall
H/2015/0528	Land at Quarry Farm Phase 7	12/10/2018	49,123.80	Playing Pitches	Grayfields Recreational Ground
H/2015/0528	Land at Quarry Farm Phase 3	12/10/2018	213,641.72	Primary Education	New High Tunstall Primary School
H/2014/0428	Land South of Elwick Road, High Tunstall	14/03/2019	3,548,790	Primary Education	New High Tunstall Primary School
H/2017/0640	Plot 13 the Beaumont	02/10/2018	23,931.09	Secondary Education	Manor Community College
H/2015/0528	Land at Quarry Farm Phase 4	12/10/2018	425,034.28	Secondary Education	High Tunstall School of Science
H/2014/0428	Land South of Elwick Road, High Tunstall	14/03/2019	2,318,368.80	Secondary Education	High Tunstall School of Science
H/2018/0009	Parkview Nursing Home, 34 Station Lane	22/10/2018	798.28	Tennis Courts	Seaton Park tennis courts
H/2017/0649	Four Winds Former Residential Home	06/09/2018	682.48	Tennis Courts	Eldon Grove
H/2014/0428	Land South of Elwick Road, High Tunstall	14/03/2019	68,424.24	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts and Hartlepool Lawn Tennis Club
H/2017/0640	Plot 13 the Beaumont	02/10/2018	864.80	Tennis Courts	Greatham Village

Note: Plot 13 the Beaumont, this agreement superseded a previously signed agreement for the wider site signed on 04/04/2017 hence the slightly disproportionate level of contributions for a singular dwelling.

REGENERATION SERVICES COMMITTEE



Report of: Assistant Director (Economic Growth and Regeneration)

Subject: **DRAFT HEADLAND HERITAGE STRATEGY 2020-30
AN AUDIT OF POTENTIAL AND OPPORTUNITY**

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

1.1 Non key decision.

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the Draft Headland Heritage Strategy 2020-30 An Audit of Potential and Opportunity.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Headland has a wealth of notable heritage sites and assets that are important to the identity of the town of Hartlepool. A number of these sites are not just important locally but are recognised as having national significance; the site of the 7th Century early Christian monastic settlement, the Grade 1 listed 13th century church of St Hilda and the only World War 1 Battlefield in the UK, commemorated at the Heugh Battery Museum.

3.2 A number of the heritage assets on the Headland are currently underutilised because of the challenges of attracting resources and creating capacity to support development. The potential of these assets to contribute to the economy and to deliver social benefits are therefore not being fully realised. Managers of the majority of these assets recognise the challenge that they face and are in the process of developing future plans towards safeguarding their futures. It is important that the Council works in partnership with and supports these organisations.

3.3 Given the number of issues that are faced in the area and the potential benefits that could be created, this presents a timely opportunity to work collaboratively with these asset managers and other stakeholders on the Headland. Joint working will deliver stronger and more sustainable outcomes and the most effective solution is to develop a comprehensive strategy that ensures that development is advanced in a strategic way.

- 3.4 A draft strategy identifying potential and opportunities has therefore been developed in consultation with key stakeholders including managers of St Hilda's Church, The Heugh Battery Museum, The Borough Hall, The Amphitheatre, The Manor House Friarage and The Way of St Hild pilgrimage project. The strategy was required to identify the heritage of the headland, to present the potential opportunities to develop these heritage assets and to set out an approach for delivery. Part one of the draft strategy *An Audit of Potential and Opportunities*, can be found in **Appendix 1** to this report. Part two of the strategy, *An Action Plan* will be developed following the approval of this draft strategy.

4 PROPOSALS

- 4.1 The *Heritage Strategy for the Headland 2020-30 An Audit of Potential and Opportunities* will give the Council and other Stakeholders on the Headland guidance on the direction and approach to the future development of key heritage assets on the Headland.
- 4.2 The objectives of the strategy are:
- To safeguard our heritage by actively protecting and enhancing key assets and aspects of the Headland.
 - To develop our heritage in a way that secures the future of our heritage delivering economic, social and environmental benefits that will sustain the heritage.
 - To promote our heritage in a way that engenders pride in local people and significantly raises awareness of the national and regional significance of our heritage.
- 4.3 The strategy identifies the strongest opportunities for sustainable development. The key recommendations are:
- Developing the visitor economy, including developing key assets, place branding and developing tourism infrastructure.
 - Collaborative working, including joint working around activities and promotion and the sharing of skills, knowledge and experience.
 - Heritage Funding, including a strategic and joint approach to attracting and using investment.
 - Heritage in Education, including strengthening the promotion of the learning offer to schools and encouraging the development participation and volunteering in the community through learning.

- 4.4 The next stage following the approval of this first stage of the strategy will be to develop the action plan in more detail. Actions will be developed through a consultation with stakeholders.
- 4.5 The action plan will identify the activities and projects that are consider best placed to deliver the strategy's objectives and considers current issues, resources and opportunities. These actions will be timetabled as short (1 year), medium (2-5 year) or long-term (5-10 year) actions and will identify the partners leading on the delivery of each action or project. A draft of this action plan will be submitted to a future Regeneration and Services Committee for review and approval.
- 4.6 It is proposed that the Council will lead on the monitoring of the action plan, working with stakeholders to review and develop the action plan at the end of each year. Progress will be reported on the action plan.
- 4.7 The development of the tourism offer of the headland will be an important contribution to the delivery of the Hartlepool *Economic Growth Strategy 2019-21*, in particular Mast 3 *Connected Hartlepool* which include the objective to 'Enhance and connect a network of assets to increase Hartlepool's draw as a destination' (C2). This heritage strategy contributes towards this by identifying the development of the visitor economy as a key focus for the strategy and action plan.
- 4.8 This strategy will be part of the Council Plan.

5. RISK IMPLICATIONS

ID	Description	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigating Actions	Current RAG status
1.	Heritage assets are not sustainable and asset managers are not able to fund measures to safeguard these assets	3	3	Heritage asset managers are supported to develop sustainable assets	
2.	Heritage assets fall in to greater deterioration	3	3	Heritage asset managers are supported to develop sustainable assets	
3.	The objectives within the strategy cannot be delivered because resources are not available.	3	3	Take a strategic approach when identifying opportunities for funding.	
4.	Economic and social benefits are not	2	2	Using a strategy to coordinate the	

ID	Description	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigating Actions	Current RAG status
	realised on the Headland			development of the heritage assets.	
5.	Poor coordination between stakeholders results in a loss of opportunity to deliver benefits for the Headland	2	2	Using a strategy to coordinate the development of the heritage assets.	
6.	Piecemeal approach to developing assets results in limited opportunity for delivery of benefits to the Headland	2	2	Using a strategy to coordinate the development of the heritage assets.	

6. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There are no financial considerations as a result of this report.
- 6.2 Resources to deliver the strategy will need to be considered at a future date once the action plan has been developed.

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.1 There has been a wide range of consultation and engagement in the production of the draft strategy. This has included:
- Ward Members have been consulted on the strategic objectives and process of the strategy development through a written report;
 - Heritage Asset Managers have taken part in a 1 to 1 consultation to establish the condition of assets, future plans and challenges currently faced by these properties. This includes Heugh Battery Museum, St Hilda's Church, Council lead on The Way of St Hild, The Borough Hall and The Amphitheatre.
 - Heritage Asset Managers have taken part in a Challenges and Priorities Workshop where the challenges and opportunities understood by each asset were shared and discussed. The Vision for the strategy was also discussed.
 - Parish Councillors for the Headland Parish were informed of the developing strategy at a Parish Council meeting.

- Members of the Headland History Group have been informed of the strategy and have given support to the development of the Our Heritage chapter of the strategy.

8. SECTION 17 OF THE CRIME AND DISORDER ACT 1998 CONSIDERATIONS

- 8.1 Through improving the sustainability of heritage assets, including the financial sustainability, this will enable managers to implement security measures to protect against crime including heritage crime as experienced by St Hilda's Church.

9. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 There are no staff considerations relating to this report.

10. ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 10.1 The strategy seeks to support the delivery of the business plan for the Borough Hall, improving its sustainability and active use. The reinstating of the Amphitheatre will further enhance the promenade.

11 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Legal Considerations	No relevant issues
Consultation	No relevant issues
Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Staff Considerations	No relevant issues

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 The Regeneration services Committee is recommended to:
- note the contents of the reports and
 - approve the draft *Headland Heritage Strategy 2020-30 An Audit of Potential and Opportunities*.

13. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 13.1 The *Heritage Strategy for the Headland 2020-30 An Audit of Potential and Opportunities* will provide the Council and other Stakeholders on the Headland with strategic direction towards the future development of key heritage assets on the Headland.

14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 14.1 No background papers for consideration.

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A Heritage Strategy for Hartlepool Headland, 2020-2030

Part 1: An Audit of Potential and Opportunity



HARTLEPOOL
BOROUGH COUNCIL



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01 | Introduction

For a small promontory on the North East Coast of England, the headland of Hartlepool has witnessed a fascinating and special history. There is an extraordinary and tangible spirit to this place woven into the fabric of the historic environment, the beauty of this heritage coastline, and the community spirit that holds fast to the stories of the Headland past and present.

Our heritage plays an important role in the life of our town giving Hartlepool its identity, creating our unique sense of place, contributing to our quality of life and it has an essential role in realising our town's economic potential. So protecting the heritage assets that encapsulate our history and developing these in a way that will sustain them for future generations is critical to ensuring that Hartlepool continues to be an outstanding place to live, learn, work and visit.

This Strategy

The development of this strategy is a starting point for a collaboration between the Council and the stakeholders in the Headland. It sets out our shared vision and objectives for the heritage of the Headland, it explores the opportunities we already see potential in and it outlines our approach to achieving these objectives.

The strategy will be used to guide decision-making and will inform an action plan that will provides us with a framework for shared and strategic delivery of actions and projects. This action plan will be updated on an annual basis over the ten-year period of this strategy, helping us to work in a joint and timely way towards a thriving future for the heritage of the headland.

Objectives

- To safe guard our heritage by actively protecting and enhancing key assets and aspects of the headland.
- To develop our heritage in the way that secures the future of our heritage delivering economic, social and environmental benefits that will sustains the heritage.
- To promote our heritage in a way that engenders pride in local people and significantly raises awareness of the national and regional significance of our heritage.

Protecting key assets and the historic environment of the Headland

The Heritage Strategy for the Headland 2020-30 is designed to give the Council and other stakeholders on the Headland guidance on the direction and approach to the future development of key heritage assets on the Headland. These include the church of St. Hilda, The Heugh Battery Museum, The Manor House Friarage, The Borough Hall, the Amphitheatre and the newly devised pilgrimage route, the Way of St Hild. The relevance of these key assets are set out in chapter two but this strategy recognises that it is not these assets alone that create the uniqueness of the Headland but the many assets throughout this historic environment. The protection and conservation of this historic environment is managed through the planning policy of national government and the Council and in particular the conservation area status of the Headland. This designation recognises the special architectural and historic interest of the area and the character and appearance that should be preserved and enhance. Conservation area designation does not prevent development from taking place but instead helps manage change, ensuring that new development and other investment reflects the character of the surroundings.

* This strategy uses the term 'heritage asset' when referring to heritage on the Headland. 'Heritage Asset' is shorthand for any component of our historic environment. It is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) , the Government's planning policy statement, as "a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest".

02 | Our Heritage

The headland of Hartlepool has a fascinating history to tell that is intrinsic to its geography as a small peninsula on the North East coast of England. The site of a settlement for early Christians in the 7th Century, this early community began the history of the town of Hartlepool. Since this time it has witnessed events, people and communities that tell us both of our changing civilisation over the past 1,400 years and of the evolution of a unique town. Today it continues as a settlement but predominantly a residential one now referred to as the Headland or locally, Old Hartlepool, since the merger of Hartlepool and West Hartlepool in 1967. Some industry still exists although much less integrated into the fabric of the place than in the past. What is so distinct though is the astonishing and dominating coastal environment that wraps around the Headland and the distinct heritage assets that are sited throughout this relatively small and otherwise unassuming community.

Heritage At Risk

Historic England maintain a register of Heritage at Risk which identifies sites most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. There are currently eight sites in Hartlepool on this list. The register is part of their strategy to reduce the risk to important heritage sites. The Hartlepool Heritage at Risk register is maintained by the Council and shows all heritage assets across Hartlepool that are considered to be at risk. There are currently twenty-one sites from across Hartlepool on this list.



I. Our Coast

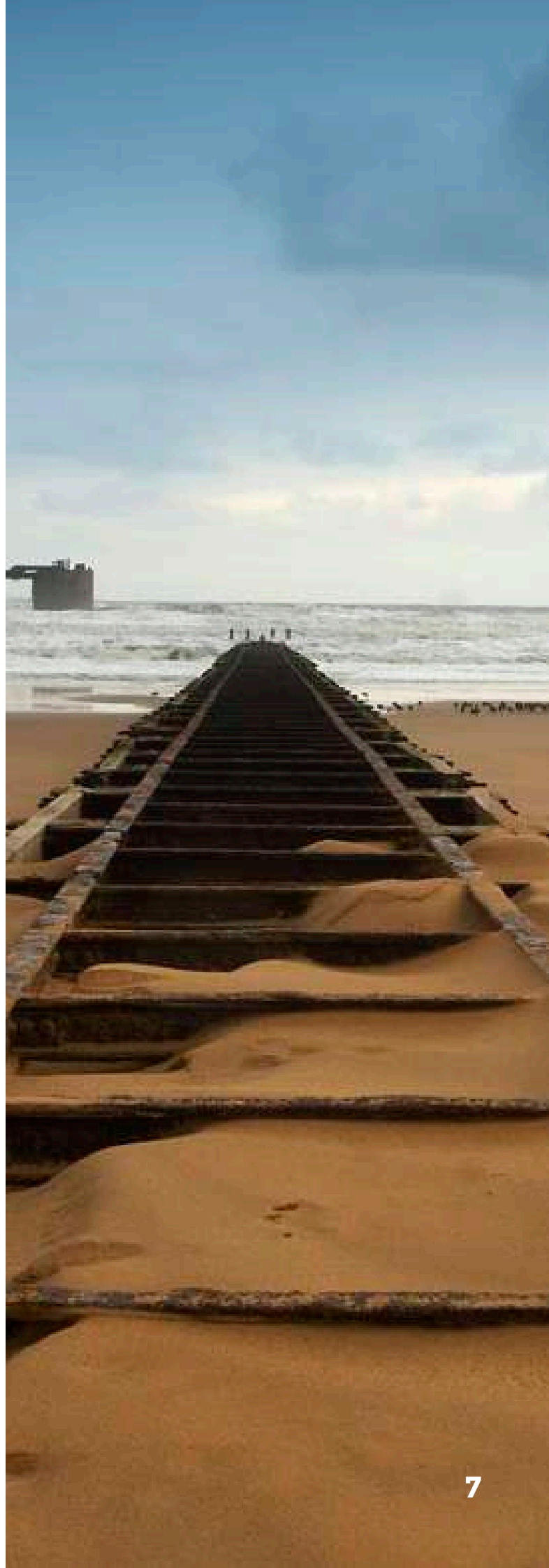
An outcrop of land on the North East coast, the Headland forms part of the Durham Heritage Coastline, an area of magnesium limestone coast defined to conserve the unique qualities, habitats and ecology of the area. This natural heritage and geographical location has defined the fortunes of the Headland, providing its many industries and shaping its purpose. Whilst its community is no longer as dependent on the sea for livelihood, this natural heritage continues to define the sense of place on the headland with the extensive vistas, light and soundscape of its unique promontory location.

Durhams Heritage Coast

Covering the coastline from Sunderland to Hartlepool, the Durham Heritage Coast has emerged from its industrial heritage to being one of the finest coastlines in England. With sweeping views along the coastline and out to the North Sea, it has unique qualities which come from its underlying geology. This is no ordinary coastline – it is wonderfully varied, consisting of shallow bays and headlands with yellow limestone cliffs up to 30 metres high with occasional caves and stacks and coastal slopes which are home to an array of wild flowers, plants and insects. Off shore, minke whales and harbour porpoises are often spotted.

Promenade and Town Wall

The recent investment in the upgrading 2.5km of the Headland's coastal defences has reinforced the protection for over 560 properties, infrastructure and the historical and cultural assets of the Headland. It has also protected the public access to the natural heritage through the protection of the promenade.





II. Christianity

The Headland is one of the most ancient centres of Christianity in England. Its fame rests on the location here of the Anglo-Saxon monastery in the 640s AD. Founded by a religious woman named Hieu, also founder of Monkwearmouth, she was superseded by a second abbess called Hild (also known by her Latin name Hilda) from AD 649 to at least 657. Hild went on to found the more famous Abbey of Whitby although she may have continued to oversee the monastery in Hartlepool. It is thought that this monastery might have been destroyed in 800 AD by an invasion from the Danes. The Christian community continued in the 12th and 13th Century with the building of St Hilda's Church and the establishment of a Franciscan friarage.

St Hilda's Church

The Parish Church of the Headland, St Hilda's Church was built from 1190 close to the site of the 7th Century Christian monastery. It is considered one of the great "Early English" Gothic churches of the North and is Grade I listed. Many Saxon and medieval architectural fragments are found throughout the church, which has undergone several re-designs and was fully restored between 1925 and 1932. The church also operates as a heritage centre with volunteer support to open up to the public and to deliver a popular educational programme to schoolchildren.

In 2020 it is the focus of two new pilgrimage routes, The Way of St Hild (see next information box) and The Way of Love, one of six new Northern Saints trails being developed by Visit County Durham connecting significant Christian heritage sites to Durham Cathedral. St Hilda's Church is currently on the national register of Heritage at Risk, maintained by Historic England. Significant repairs are required to the building and the building has also been the subject of heritage crime. A funding bid to the National Lottery Heritage Fund in 2017 was unsuccessful. A new bid to this funder is currently in development.

The Way of St Hild

The Way of St Hild is a new pilgrimage route between the Headland and Whitby. Marking the start and finish of this route are St Hilda's Hartlepool and Whitby Abbey; both great churches from the same era, monuments to a confident religious faith that united the nation in the middle ages. The route, which follows the England Coastal Path, represents the Journey of St Hild to set up a sister Abbey in the town of Whitby in 658 AD. Along the route are installed interactive digital wayfinding points, a series of physical posts and digital markers that help walkers and pilgrims engage with the story of St Hild and the beautiful coastal journey. Ready to be launched in 2020, this pilgrim route project presents an important opportunity to promote the heritage of the headland and to draw visitors in to the area in connection to the popular tourist destination of Whitby.

The Friarage Manor House site

The Friarage Manor House site. In the area surrounding the Manor House are the archaeological remains of a Franciscan friarage that was established around 1240 and dissolved in 1538 under the general dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. Archaeological excavations position the friarage to the North North-East of the Manor House where housing now stands. There is a probability that this was built on the same site as the earlier 7th century monastery with accounts of fragments of Saxon mouldings being discovered amongst the extensive foundations of the friarage. There is enthusiasm within the community for a better heritage related use for this site and the Manor House building.



III. Industry

Hartlepool was an important industrial port town on the Headland. Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, much of the surrounding land of the Tees Valley was given to the wealthy Norman 'De Brus' family, who developed Hartlepool as a port for the City of Durham. This was the beginning of the industrial heritage of the Headland and the evolution of the town as an important port for the Bishopric of Durham, as a fishing port and its rise as an industrial port for shipbuilding and export in the 19th century.

IV. Military Heritage

The strategic location of the Headland has meant that the port has played a role in military history with records of Hartlepool being used to support early military campaigns including the Crusades and campaigns against Scotland in the middle ages. Records of the financial investment in the Town Wall and Harbour from both the Crown and the bishops of Durham indicate its importance for trade and defences and will have been used to moor the royal navy of England as well as the fleet owned by the bishops of Durham to defend against foreign invasion. During the English Civil War (17th Century) defences were developed around the headland and there are references to several batteries, however the only remaining evidence of this defensive position of the Headland is in the Heugh Battery.

Heugh Battery Museum

The Heugh Battery is a scheduled monument and the site of the only World War One battlefield in the UK. In the 20th century there were only two engagements between British coastal artillery and enemy ships. Heugh Battery was involved in the first, and the only action in World War I known as The Bombardment. On December 16th 1914, German battle cruisers attacked the Headland, engaging in battle with the battery. 128 people were killed in the attack, including British soldiers. Heugh Battery also retains a range of well-preserved features including two designs of gun emplacements, which adds to the monument's importance.



V. Community Heritage

The community of the headland has evolved with the changing purpose and industry of the area; the early Saxon Christian settlement a small community of faith, periods as a modest fishing village to a large town community benefiting from the port, trade and the growth of industry. The charters that have been issued to Hartlepool, the earliest dated 1200, have established these communities, bringing systems of administration and politics to the Headland.

The Hartlepool Headland Local History Group

The Hartlepool Headland Local History Group was formed in 1984 by a group of people dedicated to promoting and preserving the history, for future generations, of the town in written, photographic and verbal format. The group are a strong network of local historians and play an important role in this promotion and preservation, meeting regularly to share information, encouraging new members to explore the heritage of the Headland and publishing information that interprets research. They have a strong social media presence through an active Facebook group.

Friarage Manor House

Friarage Manor House. The Manor House is the East Wing of what would have been a larger mansion dated from the 16th century and is Grade II listed. It was built within the boundaries of the dissolved Franciscan Friarage and part of the monastic buildings are believed to have been incorporated into the building of the Manor (see information box of the Friarage site below). In 1634 the Manor House site was acquired by a charity aimed at helping the poor and the building was used as a poorhouse for the Headland community. In the mid 19th Century the Manor House building became the northeast wing of a hospital that was known as the Friarage Hospital, and later St Hilda's Hospital. The hospital closed in 1984 and was demolished in 1987 with the current Manor House retained due to its historic interest. Since this time the building has been disused. The Friarage Manor House is on the local Heritage at Risk Register with no existing plans in place for the renovation or reuse of the building or the surrounding site.



VI. Culture

Culture has played an important role in the social and community history of the Headland. The Borough Hall and Carnegie Hall are two of the most predominant heritage buildings in the cultural life of the Headland but the most important cultural tradition is the Carnival. Held over ten days every August it is an important annual cultural tradition for the Headland community. The modern day Carnival first began in 1924, and is very much a cultural and community event includes a parade and fairground. It is understood though that a carnival existed prior to this date and might be connected to a Hartlepool Charter granted in 1230 by the Bishop of Durham, which included permission for a fifteen day 'free fair' every year at the festival of St Lawrence (10th of August). A more recent tradition of the Wintertide Festival has added to this rich cultural life and both events are organised by volunteers from the Headland.

The Borough Hall

The Borough Hall is a Grade II listed building that was constructed in 1865-66 as the administrative centre for the Area when Hartlepool was flourishing as a centre of industry. The Borough Buildings, comprising of Public Offices, the Police Station and a covered market hall were built on land known as 'Johnny's Close'. In 1926 the market hall was converted to a dance hall and has an art deco interior. It continues to be the principal indoor venue for events on the Headland.

The Amphitheatre

To the North of the Heugh Battery Museum the promenade extends in to a large public space. Photographs dating back to the early 1900s indicate it was used for public events, community celebrations and entertainment with seating built in to the retaining wall, a Victorian bandstand and a café. The Council have undertaken a feasibility exercise to consider the reinstatement of the seating which would bring this outdoor venue back in to use for community events and concerts.



03 | The value of heritage

Heritage shapes who we are, how we see ourselves and how others perceive us. It connects us to our shared past and makes us proud of where we live. Heritage also creates a sense of place and quality of life that attracts people to live, invest and visit, supporting economies and communities to live and grow. Here we set out how heritage can deliver economic, social and environmental benefits and explore what potential benefits we could realise through developing the heritage assets on the Headland.

I. Economic Value

It is increasingly well understood that our heritage can bring significant economic benefits to an area. In 2018, it was estimated that heritage tourism alone generated £16.9 billion in spending by domestic and international visitors in England; heritage provided 196,000 direct jobs and 349,000 indirect jobs; heritage related volunteering had an estimated value of £520 million and in 2017 £9.6 billion was generated through the repair and maintenance of historic buildings. In 2018 the entire heritage sector was worth £29.0bn, the equivalent of 2% of national GVA. And for every £1 of GVA directly generated, an additional £1.21 of GVA is supported in the wider economy.

Heritage Tourism

Visit England estimate that approximately 10% of UK GDP is generated through tourism every year. Heritage tourism on its own generates £26 billion a year. In 2017, heritage themed visitor attractions, including historic properties, heritage centres and places of worship, reported the biggest increase in visitor admissions between 2016-17. Statistics recorded in 2018 said that 72.8% of all adults visited at least one heritage site in the last 12 months. Further, it is estimated that for every £1 invested in heritage attractions an extra £1.70 is generated in the wider economy

Heritage-led regeneration

Heritage-led regeneration puts heritage assets at the centre of regeneration proposals. Using the historic environment as an asset, and giving

it new life, has been one of the cornerstones of the economic and social revival of our towns and cities. Historic buildings, monuments and spaces shape how our towns, cities and rural areas look and feel. They add to the unique character of places signifying the culture of places and playing an important part in shaping peoples' perceptions and authentic experiences of a place. Places with unique character have greater economic potential, there is evidence that it attracts greater footfall in an area and that people will spend more money in a local economy after investment has been made in the historic environment of the area. Heritage is a 'pull' factor in business location decisions, and a home's proximity to a listed building is associated with additional value in the home. Historic England estimates that every £1 spent on heritage regeneration there is a return of £1.60 in additional economic return over a ten-year period.

Past regeneration projects on the Headland have included major investment in the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment. This has included the refurbishment of the promenade and public squares, improvements to the shopping parade and investment in tourism infrastructure including signage and interpretation in the public realm and at St Hilda's Church. These projects have worked to create a greater sense of place on the Headland and to prevent decline in the area. This is an important foundation to the developing success of the Headland and the unique sense of place that can support its economic development.

"Over the long term, places with strong, distinctive identities are more likely to prosper than places without them. Every place must identify its strongest, most distinctive features and develop them or run the risk of being all things to all persons and nothing special to any"
(Robert Merton Solow – Economist and Nobel Laureate, cited in Economics of Uniqueness, Licciardi et al. 2012).

Heritage and Employment

In 2018, Heritage directly provided 196,000 jobs. 153,000 further jobs were provided through the economy generated by this heritage; its purchases from businesses in the same and other industries through their supply chain. 110,000 additional jobs were generated from the spending of employees in the heritage sector in the wider economy. Jobs in the heritage sector range greatly, from tourism related roles, heritage maintenance roles, research and museum roles and heritage related professional services.

Indirect heritage employment can include jobs relating to tourism, accommodation and hospitality or through retail. It can also include construction jobs relating to heritage project and regeneration schemes. For every direct job created, an additional 1.34 jobs are supported in the wider economy.

II. The Social Value of Heritage

'Heritage plays a significant role in society, enhancing our wellbeing and quality of life, improving the way places are perceived, and engaging the general public.'
Historic England, Heritage and Society 2018.

Heritage makes a direct and tangible contribution to the well being of our communities. It has the potential to improve quality of life, promote social cohesion and local identity, improve the places in which we live and encourage pride in our local areas.

Community, Civic Pride and Local Identity

Investment in the historic environment improves the way people feel about places. A 2010 study found that the historic environment improves public perceptions, increases civic pride and sense of identity. Almost every person surveyed in areas where investment had occurred agreed that the investment has raised local pride in the area (92%), improved perception of the local area (93%) and helped to create a distinct sense of place.

Heritage promotes social cohesion and social connections. As individuals, the historic environment enriches our lives. It provides a deep

emotional connection and is a focus for shared experiences. The Headland Local History Group is an example of this in action. The success of this group with monthly meetings and an active Facebook group demonstrates peoples desire to research, understand and share local histories and illustrates the value this engagement can bring to a community.

Heritage also has a role to play in helping us make sense of our place in the world. The stories embedded in our heritage help us understand our world, how civilisation has evolved and gives us perspective on how to look at our world today. When we get to know our heritage, it helps create a sense of familiarity and belonging.

Both St Hilda's Church and the Heugh Battery Museum deliver education programmes for primary school children. These programmes focus on stories of early Christianity in this country and the history of World War 1 respectively, explaining the special history of the Headland. Children come from across the region to engage in these education programmes.

"But each community has its own culture – its own history, museums and traditions. In this global, interconnected economy, what is local and unique has a special value and should be supported and encouraged." The Culture White Paper, DCMS, 2016.

"Sense of place' is a term used to describe the ways in which people attach meaning and values to specific locations. It is a characteristic applied to places where the environment evokes positive feelings such as belonging, identity and pride."
Historic England, Heritage and Society 2018

Health and Wellbeing

A sense of wellbeing is increasingly recognised as a gauge by which to assess health and prosperity. In 2010 the Office of National Statistics began a programme to measure the wellbeing of the UK population, assessing areas of peoples lives including our personal well-being, relationships, health, work and leisure activities, where we live and the environment. There is good evidence to show that heritage, either engagement with or the quality of place it provides makes an important contribution to our sense of wellbeing. Analysis of the Taking Part Survey demonstrates that visiting heritage sights a few times a year or more is a significant predictor of life satisfaction, happiness and anxiety. People who

visited heritage sites reported higher life satisfaction and happiness scores than those who did not, and also reported lower anxiety.

Evidence from Understanding Society, a major household longitudinal survey, demonstrates that people who participate less often in heritage-related activities have lower life satisfaction and poorer physical and mental health. The same study found that young people who visited heritage sites were more likely than non-visitors to report high levels of self-esteem and to feel that they have something to be proud of.

Health professionals are increasingly making use of social prescribing, referring people to a range of local, non-clinical services such as volunteering, group learning, gardening and other cultural, heritage and sporting activities to support peoples health. In 2017 a Clinical Commissioning Group responsible for delivering local NHS services, published a cultural manifesto that specifically identified heritage as a ‘crucial context in which people live their lives’ and supports a ‘powerful

sense of place, of being and purpose’.

Heritage-led regeneration has also been proven to increase people’s sense of safety. In areas that had been improved through heritage-led regeneration, 95% of people thought the area was safer as a result and 95% of respondents thought the areas were now better places to meet and engage socially.

Learning and Education

Research has shown that the use of heritage as an education tool increases the likelihood of young people going into further education. In 2015 the Heritage Lottery Fund published research on the impact of their investment over 20 years which found that 83% of residents who had visited heritage sites or projects in their area, agreed that visiting had helped them understand more about the history of their area and that local heritage sites and projects can broaden horizons as 67% of visitors agreed that visiting had made them have a better understanding of other people’s cultures.



III. Environmental Value

The protection of heritage is the protection of individual asset but it is also the preservation on the context that assets sit within, the landscapes, green spaces and natural environment. As the National Lottery Heritage Fund states, “Landscapes and nature form the bedrock of our culture and heritage”. The continuing degradation of our environment, the scale of nature loss and people’s lack of understanding of the importance of nature has become increasingly stark . Preservation of heritage landscapes and environments are an important way to reverse this degradation, as evidenced in the remarkable example of the Durham Heritage Coast line in the past twenty years. It is also an important way to education people about the need to protect our environment. Recent research has shown that people that are exposed to nature, including neighbourhood greenspace, coastal proximity, and recreational nature visits, appreciated the natural world more and are more pro-environmental in their behaviour. Supporting peoples’ engagement in our heritage coastline and natural heritage has value for the future of our environment.





04 | Opportunities

Chapter 2 demonstrated the significance of our heritage on the Headland and the many heritage assets that are part of this small but important place in the region. Chapter 3 presents evidence that the heritage sector can deliver wide-ranging benefits for all and that an investment of time and resource in managing and developing our heritage assets can deliver a valuable return. Working with asset managers and in consultation with heritage stakeholders on the Headland, we have identified a number of key opportunities that will help us to best realise the potential economic, social, cultural and environmental gains and deliver our strategic objectives. Understanding these opportunities will inform the actions and projects to develop and with what approach.

I. Developing the Visitor Economy

Developing Key Assets

Critical to the success of heritage-led regeneration is finding a viable economic use that can support the refurbishment of a building or asset, provide the owner or developer with a reasonable return on their investment and which generates sufficient income to ensure the long-term maintenance of the building fabric and any associated public open spaces. A number of the heritage assets on the headland could realise this financial sustainability through a growth in the visitor economy, generate the many economic and social benefits to the area associated with heritage tourism. The Heugh Battery Museum and the Visitor Centre at St Hilda's play a crucial role in presenting the story of the Headland and are cornerstones for the developing heritage tourism offer. The Borough Hall and Amphitheatre are heritage assets that have the potential to deliver a high quality cultural offer to the visitor economy. Working with these organisations to strategically develop these assets, supporting fundraising and the realisation of commercial opportunities will help the assets to expand their capacity and become self-sustaining.

Place Branding

Place branding is a strategic concept that focuses on developing, communicating, and managing the identity and perception of a place. Place brands are based on perceptions of a place's strengths and weaknesses, including its reputation as a place to visit, study in, invest in or trade with. Heritage-based place branding, which focuses on the unique historic assets of an area, can be used by local organisations to attract businesses and investment.

A place-branding approach to a promotional strategy would celebrate the unique identity of the Headland and enable stakeholders to take a joint approach to promoting the visitor offer.

Tourism Infrastructure

Tourism infrastructure supports the experience of the visitor to a place and indicates the strength and quality of a visitor offer that can in turn attract further investment and growth. It makes heritage sites more accessible, making them easy to find and explore. A number of amenities have been suggested for the area that would provide a comprehensive offer to visitors and reduce the impact of tourism on the residential community. These include increased parking facilities, a broader choice of places to eat, and improved public transport during busy periods for tourism. A number of opportunities have also been identified that could expand the tourism offer to attract a range of heritage, culture and natural environment tourists.







II. Collaborative Working

There are numerous shared objectives amongst the heritage assets and heritage stakeholders on the headland. These include the promotion of our heritage, promotion of the tourism offer on the headland, sites, venues and events, developing partnerships or attracting investment. A collaborative approach to meeting these objectives, through a partnership or working group would increase our potential to succeed. This would enable the sharing of the wealth of knowledge, skills, experience amongst stakeholders and help with the efficient use of resources and capacity

III. Heritage Funding

Heritage funding can come from a range of sources. The National Lottery Heritage Fund remains the principle source of funding for heritage-related projects and between 2019 – 2024 are planning to distribute at least £1.2bn of National Lottery income to projects in the UK. The Heritage Funding Directory, managed by the Heritage Alliance and the Architectural Heritage Fund is a free guide to financial and other support for UK related heritage projects. Public funding is also available through Historic England and through initiative from central government departments.

The proactive research of funding opportunities, building relationships with funders, positioning projects ready for investment, collaborative bids to funding bodies and a tactical approach to investment that will open up greater potential for attracting funding support is essential. The future action plan will look to see where funding and investment will make the greatest impact in providing the most opportunities for the sustainable growth of our heritage assets.

IV. Heritage in Education

Education and learning around our heritage is critical to realising the social benefits of our heritage assets. Supporting our local young people to learn about their heritage, shaping their identity and increasing their sense of pride can be supported through developing more partnerships with schools, jointly promoting the learning opportunities already available at the Church of St. Hilda's and the Heugh Battery Museum. These heritage assets also have a strong relevance to the National Curriculum and further promotion to schools beyond the Hartlepool area could present a modest commercial opportunity. Supporting learning about our heritage within the community can also encourage greater participation in heritage, including the development of volunteer capacity that can support the sustainability of our heritage assets and reward volunteers with benefits connected to health and wellbeing.

05 | Vision & Objectives

I. Vision

“Our vision for the Headland is a place that celebrates the story of the Headland, making the most of our remarkable assets to drive forward a future that sustains the preservation of our heritage and brings social, economic and environmental benefits for all.”

Objectives

- To safeguard our heritage by actively protecting and enhancing key assets and aspects of the Headland
- To develop our heritage in a way that secures the future of our heritage delivering economic, social and environmental benefits that will sustain the heritage.
- To promote our heritage in a way that engenders pride in local people and significantly raises awareness of the national and regional significance of our heritage.



06 | Delivering the strategy

Delivering the Strategy

This document has sets out a strategic approach to the management and development of the heritage assets on the Headland. In evaluating potential benefits and identifying opportunities, the strategy aims to support stakeholders to work collaboratively and strategically towards a vision where our heritage is celebrated and our historic environment can be sustained, safeguarding our heritage for future generations. An action plan will be developed that will help guide stakeholders in the delivery of this vision and objectives.

The Role of the Council and Stakeholders

In developing and delivering this heritage strategy the Council and its partners will be able to ensure that our heritage assets and their settings are conserved and continue to contribute to the quality of life for the people of Hartlepool and its future generations. The Council will play a key role in delivering a number of the projects included here and supporting others, as well as monitoring and reviewing the progress. However the responsibility for successful delivery of the Heritage Strategy also lies with our partners, stakeholders, local communities⁷ and businesses. The Council will coordinate a working group of these stakeholders that will inform the action plan and support the collaborative and strategic delivery of these actions. This group of stakeholders will most likely change and evolve as actions and projects are delivered.

Annual Action Plan

This strategy sets out a vision to be achieved over a 10-year period. In collaboration with stakeholders an action plan will be drawn up in this first year, 2020, that identifies the actions and projects that we consider best placed to deliver the strategic objectives and considers current issues, resources and opportunities. These will be timetabled as short (1 year), medium (2-5 year) or long-term (5-10 year) actions and will identify the partners leading on the delivery of each action or project.

Monitoring

The Council will lead on the monitoring and future development of this action plan, working with stakeholders to review the action plan at the end of each year, reporting on the progress made, and developing further short, medium and long-term actions according to the progress of the action plan.



Acknowledgements

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Heugh Battery Museum

St Hilda's Church

The Hartlepool Headland Local History Group

Very Reverend Michael Sadgrove

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HARTLEPOOL
BOROUGH COUNCIL



REGENERATION SERVICES COMMITTEE

11th March 2020



Report of: Director for Regeneration & Neighbourhoods

Subject: **75th ANNIVERSARY OF VE DAY IN HARTLEPOOL.**

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

1.1 Non-key decision.

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 To advise Members of the proposed activities to commemorate the 75th anniversary of VE Day.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Victory in Europe Day (VE Day) has been celebrated nationally since the end of the World War II fighting in Europe. This year marks the commemorations of the 75th anniversary of the event and gives an opportunity to celebrate Hartlepool's place in the events.

4. PROPOSALS

4.1 To commemorate VE Day the Council is proposing a series of events as set out below.

4.2 Friday 8th May. It is proposed to organise a Civic toast to the heroes of WW2 lead by the Mayor in the Civic Centre with invited guests and veterans at 3pm, also pipers; churches ring bells at 7pm.

4.3 Saturday 9th May. It is proposed to organise a street party in Church Square. The Council will provide a stage, entertainment, tables & chairs and street decoration. It is proposed that there will be 40's style music and dancing and children's activities relating to the 1940's. Officers are currently researching what actually happened in Hartlepool on VE Day 1945 so that these findings

can be reflected in the event. Officers will go further and will endeavour to find as many residents who actually remember the day itself so that we can invite them to the event. It is proposed that people will be encouraged to bring their own food and drink along. The time proposed is between 12-4pm.

- 4.4 Saturday 9th May. It is proposed that an evening function at the Town Hall Theatre be arranged with the event being run by the Armed Forces Liaison Group. The time proposed is between 7-11pm.
- 4.5 Sunday 10th May. It is proposed that a street party be arranged and run at and in conjunction with the Heugh Battery Museum. The time proposed is between 12-4pm.
- 4.6 Sunday 10th May. Subject to confirmation it is proposed that a Gun Run on the Town Moor at the Headland be arranged. The time proposed is between 1-2pm.
- 4.7 Sunday 10th May. Church Services to commemorate the anniversary of WW2 across the Borough.

5. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Hartlepool is following the national blueprint for the civic commemorations. To fail to undertake commemorations could be viewed as not commemorating those who lived through, and died in World War II.

6. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The programme costs will be delivered as part of the overall events budget which was agreed at Finance and Policy Committee on 29th October 2018.

8. CONSULTATION

- 8.1 Consultation meetings were held with the Armed Forces Liaison Group, Rev Verity Brown (Hartlepool Churches), the Heugh Gun Battery and the National Museum of the Royal Navy.

9. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 The event will be staffed by HBC events staff and casuals.

10. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Legal Considerations	No relevant issues
Consultation	No relevant issues
Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Section 17 of The Crime And Disorder Act 1998 Considerations	No relevant issues
Asset Management Considerations	No relevant issues

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 It is recommended that Members note the plans and endorse them.

12. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 To enable Hartlepool to provide a fitting tribute to those who lived through and died in WWII.

13. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 13.1 There are no background papers in relation to this reportone.

14. CONTACT OFFICERS

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REGENERATION SERVICES COMMITTEE

11th March 2020 2020



Report of: Assistant Director (Economic Growth and Regeneration)

Subject: BOROUGH HALL VISION

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

1.1 The report is for information only.

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 To update Elected Members of the Committee on the emerging/proposed vision for the redevelopment and programme for the future operation of the venue.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The Borough Hall was opened in 1866. In 1926 it was converted into a Council Chamber and a dance hall with a capacity of 2,000. The current function is as an entertainment venue with meeting rooms, offices, a library and a wedding venue. The main auditorium has a capacity of 1,200 with lift access from the entrance. The building has 95 separate rooms in varying degrees of condition including a separate bar, kitchens, meeting rooms, larger rooms such as the Croft Room, a large balcony and collections of rooms that currently provide storage or are derelict.

3.2 The new development will support upskilling the workforce, enhancing employment in the Live Music Production Sector. The renovation works to house the critically acclaimed productions companies and invest in developing a new generation of artists and industry professionals. Proposals to increase the overall capacity of the main hall will have high quality music performances at the centre of this new ethos for the building.

3.3 Whilst reduced in recent years, historically the venue has always operated at a substantial financial subsidy to the Council. The renovation of the Borough Hall and reimagining of certain areas provide the opportunity for a new philosophy and a new direction centred upon music and film will help to reduce the subsidy going forward.

4. PROPOSAL

4.1 The decision made at Finance & Policy Committee on 30th January 2020 with regard to the Capital and Indigenous Growth Investment Programme allocated

the initial capital budgets for individual cultural assets and projects including the Borough Hall.

4.2 The proposed overall purpose, vision and mission of the venue going forward is set out below:

- Purpose: To inspire people of all ages to create, think and participate in the cultural life of Hartlepool and the Tees Valley.
- Vision: To run a vibrant, welcoming cultural venue centred on live music, film and entertainment.
- Mission: To help position Hartlepool as a major cultural centre in the Tees Valley and wider North East.

4.3 It is proposed to utilise the capital budget agreed at Finance and Policy Committee on 30th January 2020 to design, plan and deliver works to that cost envelope which will physically redevelop the building to allow the delivery of the following objectives:

- Sustainably refurbish the venue by: updating and extending the main auditorium; balcony and stage; refurbishing the entrance; dressing rooms; box office; bars; Mayoral parlours and wedding ceremony rooms; and creating a new suite of artist/production spaces; and Green Room facilities.
- Build a high quality, diverse programme of live arts, film and entertainment, specialising in music.
- Provide live music industry pathways to young people from the Tees Valley, to offer space, performance and networking opportunities to a growing collective of local artists.
- To provide new sustainable employment opportunities in hospitality, stage crew, professional performers etc.
- To rebalance gender inequality backstage and onstage by setting a target of 50% female staff and performers.
- Establish a new identity and to increase our profile and audiences with live music lovers from Hartlepool and the North East region.
- Make the venue financially viable supported by a robust business plan.
- Support the staff team to deliver excellent customer service and develop our music industry know-how and technical and building management capabilities.

4.5 A comprehensive business plan and project delivery plan is being developed which will be presented to a future meeting of Finance and Policy.

5. RISK IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are risks to the Council if intervention is not progressed as the venue will continue to:

- Require significant financial subsidy.

- Not be accessible to all potential users.
- Be at risk of Health & Safety breaches due to the age, condition and operability of kit (e.g. stage lighting, seating etc.)
- Not offer a positive backstage experience for visiting companies/performers meaning some companies will not consider using the venue.
- Not offer a positive experience for customers.

6. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The decision made at Finance & Policy Committee on 30th January 2020 with regard to the Capital and Indigenous Growth Investment Programme allocated the initial capital budgets for individual cultural assets and projects including the Borough Hall.
- 6.2 A decision regarding the TVCA Culture & Tourism allocation to local authorities is anticipated in July 2020. Officers will develop a timeline for delivery of the project in advance of the decision enabling works to commence as soon as funding is released.

8. CONSULTATION

- 8.1 In developing the emerging/proposed vision for the venue the Cultural Services team have visited/consulted numerous comparable venues in the Tees Valley, North East and elsewhere in the Country to observe best practice.
- 8.2 Going forward it is envisioned that in developing the vision for the venue public/stakeholder consultation will take place to get views on the proposals.

9. ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 The Borough Hall is an existing Council asset, however there are no proposals to change the tenancy/ownership of the asset to be considered as part of this report.

10. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Legal Considerations	No relevant issues
Child/Family Poverty Considerations	No relevant issues
Equality and Diversity Considerations	No relevant issues
Section 17 of The Crime And Disorder Act 1998 Considerations	No relevant issues
Staff Considerations	No relevant issues

11. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 The Elected Members of the Committee note the emerging/proposed vision for the redevelopment and programme for the future operation of the venue.

12. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 12.1 To update Elected Members of the Committee with regard to the vision of the Borough Hall at the earliest opportunity.

13. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 13.1 Item 5.1 with regard to the Finance & Policy Committee Report on 30th January 2020.

https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/4061/finance_and_policy_committee

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