

PLEASE NOTE VENUE

CABINET AGENDA



Monday 18th December 2006

at 9:00 a.m

**in the Red Room, Avondale Centre, Dyke House, Hartlepool
(Raby Road entrance)**

MEMBERS: CABINET:

The Mayor, Stuart Drummond

Councillors Hargreaves, Hill, Jackson, Payne, Tumilty and R Waller

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

3. MINUTES

To receive the Record of Decision in respect of the meeting held on 4 December 2006
(already circulated)

4. BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report 2005/2006 – *Director of Regeneration and Planning Services*
- 4.2 2007/2008 Budget and Policy Framework Proposals – *Corporate Management Team*

5. KEY DECISIONS

- 5.1 Concessionary Local Bus Travel – *Director of Neighbourhood Services*
- 5.2 Connected Care in Owton – *Director of Adult and Community Services*

6. OTHER ITEMS REQUIRING DECISION

- 6.1 Local Area Agreement (LAA) Refresh 2007/2008 – *Head of Community Strategy*

PLEASE NOTE VENUE

7. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION / INFORMATION

- 7.1 Hartlepool Life Expectancy Floor Target Action Plan – *Director of Public Health and Well-Being*

8. REPORTS FROM OVERVIEW OF SCRUTINY FORUMS

No items

CABINET REPORT

18th December 2006



Report of: The Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK:
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2005/2006

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To seek approval of the second Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (2005/2006) for submission to the Government Office for the North East

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

One of the documents to be produced under the new planning system established by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act is the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR reviews progress made on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (the programme for the preparation of planning documents) and assesses the effectiveness of current planning policies. Current policies for the purposes of the AMR are those of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan as this was the plan in force during the year under review (2005/2006).

The AMR finds that the Local Development Scheme will need to be reviewed to take account of the adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement and revision to the timetable for the preparation of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document. It also concludes that the policies of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan have generally been effective and have provided a strong policy context for the transformation of the town over the last ten to fifteen years.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

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

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non-key decision

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet 18th December 2006

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

Approval of the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06 for submission to the Government Office for the North East.

Report of: The Director of Regeneration and Planning Services

Subject: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK:
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2005/2006

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1. To seek approval of the second Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (2005/2006) for submission to the Government Office for the North East

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a new planning system to replace the system of Structure Plans and Local Plans – the Local Development Framework. In summary, the new planning system envisages at the local level a portfolio of planning documents to replace the Local Plan and at the strategic level the Regional Spatial Strategy to replace the structure plan.
- 2.2. The Act also requires that the Council prepares a number of other documents including:
- a Local Development Scheme (LDS) setting out the rolling programme for the preparation of policy documents (to be known as 'local development documents') – the LDS was last updated following government approval in July 2006;
 - a Statement of Community Involvement setting out standards to be achieved in involving the community and other stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of local development documents and in significant development control decisions – this was adopted by the Council on 26th October 2006; and
 - an Annual Monitoring Report assessing the progress of preparation work against the key milestones identified in the LDS and the effectiveness of planning policies.
- 2.3. This report is concerned with the last of these documents - the Annual Monitoring Report.

3. THE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

- 3.1. The new planning legislation requires that local authorities submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the local Government Office by the end of each calendar year. The period to be covered in the report is the previous

financial year (April to March). The first Annual Monitoring Report for the year 2004/2005 was endorsed by Cabinet in January 2006.

- 3.2 The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), as laid down in the legislation and in government regulation is twofold:
- to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, and
 - to assess the effectiveness of current planning policies – in this respect and in accordance with Government Regulations it is the policies of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan that must be assessed in this second AMR as these were 'current' during the year under consideration.
- 3.3 A draft of the second Annual Monitoring Report is attached as Appendix 1. However, minor amendments may be required in the form of additions to the document in the light of information just received from the government on the criteria for the award of Planning Delivery Grant monies for 2006/2007. An update will be provided at the meeting.

4. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LDS

- 4.1 The second Annual Monitoring Report is statutorily required to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) over the period 2005/06. In this respect the original Local Development Scheme (submitted to and approved by the Government Office for the North East in March 2005) was 'current'. The AMR therefore has to assess the implementation of the March 2005 LDS. The assessment confirms that the milestones set out in the LDS relating to key stages in the preparation the Statement of Community Involvement in 2005-06 have been met but that there was a delay in the adoption of the new Hartlepool Local Plan owing to the need to publicise further proposed modifications.
- 4.2 As one of the main aims of the monitoring process is to highlight any failure to meet targets that would lead to a need to reassess the plan preparation process and to publish a review of the LDS, the AMR looks beyond the period 2005/06 and assesses also the implementation of the LDS approved in July 2006. In this respect, the AMR finds that all the milestones in the July 2006 LDS up to the end of December 2006 have been met on time or, in respect of the adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement, ahead of time, but concludes that the LDS will need to be further reviewed to:
- delete the Statement of Community Involvement which has now been adopted; and
 - revise the timetable for the preparation of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document owing to the need to collect further background evidence base material on play space and recreational facilities to better inform the policy guidance to be included in the document..

- 4.3. A revised Local Development Scheme will be presented to Cabinet for submission to the Government Office in January 2007.

5. ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT PLANNING POLICIES

- 5.1 Government regulations require that the policies to be assessed in the Annual Monitoring Report should initially be those identified as 'saved' policies in the LDS – ie. the policies of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan. The regulations further require that the AMR identifies those policies not being implemented, give the reasons for this and sets out the steps, if any, to secure their implementation.
- 5.2 Although prepared over 12 years ago, the assessment carried out in the Annual Monitoring Report has found that most of the 1994 Local Plan's policies remain robust and are still effective in both development control and in the economic, social and environmental development of the Borough. Evidently, some policies are no longer relevant as developments proposed in them have been carried out. Further, government policy advice has been amended in many areas since 1994 and new local issues and opportunities have arisen (such as housing market failure and the proposal for the regeneration of the Victoria Harbour area) which require to be addressed by updated or new policies. The new Local Plan adopted in April 2006 addresses these shortcomings.
- 5.3 In assessing the policies, government guidance suggests that the first AMR should establish data on a range of indicators, as far as practicable, that will be needed to monitor policies. As the 1994 Local Plan has now been replaced by the new Local Plan, only a limited number of output indicators have been established, and no targets have been set. However, further output indicators and targets will be set in next year's report in relation to the new Local Plan's policies.

6. OFFICER ADVICE

- 6.1. That the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06 be approved for submission to the Government Office for the North East.

Hartlepool Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report (Draft)

2005/2006



December 2006

PREFACE

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

Specifically, the annual monitoring report should assess:

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

This is the second annual monitoring report to be prepared for Hartlepool under the new legislation and it generally covers the period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006, although account is taken as necessary of relevant developments both before and after this period.

The report is set out as follows:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second annual monitoring report prepared by Hartlepool Borough Council under the new planning legislation and generally relates to the period 2005/06. It reviews the progress made on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and generally assesses the effectiveness of planning policies and the extent to which they are being implemented.

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

The milestones set out in the March 2005 LDS relating to key stages in the preparation the Statement of Community Involvement in 2005-06 have been met, but there was a delay in the adoption of the new Hartlepool Local Plan owing to the need to publicise further proposed modifications.

All the milestones in the July 2006 LDS up to the end of December 2006 have been met on time or, in respect of the adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement, ahead of time.

However, the LDS will need to be reviewed to:

- delete the Statement of Community Involvement which has now been adopted; and
- revise the timetable for the preparation of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document.

(B) Assessment of planning policies

The planning policies assessed in this report are those of the Hartlepool Local Plan adopted in 1994, although these policies were replaced in April 2006 with the adoption of the new Local Plan.

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

Although adopted twelve years ago, the majority of the policies of the 1994 Local Plan still remain relevant and effective.

Amongst the 1994 Local Plan policies which were particularly effective during 2005/06 are the following:

- the general principles policy setting out the main criteria to be considered in the determination of all planning applications
- policies identifying of a range of industrial sites - these enable and facilitate new and diverse employment opportunities;
- policies defining limits to development around the main urban area and the villages which have successfully prevented the spread of inappropriate development in the open countryside;
- the policy setting out design and other requirements for new housing developments;

- the policy and associated supplementary note setting out guidance for the design of residential extensions; and
- policies concerned with the protection and enhancement of the built environment.

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

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

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

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

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

1 INTRODUCTION

New Planning Legislation

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

The Annual Monitoring Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1.4 In order to properly assess the effectiveness of planning policies, it is important to set out the social, economic and environmental context within which the policies have been formulated, the problems and issues they are intended to tackle, and the opportunities of which advantage can be taken to resolve such problems and issues. Section 3 of the annual monitoring report therefore gives consideration to the key characteristics of Hartlepool and the problems and challenges to be addressed.
- 1.5 Section 4 of this report then gives detailed consideration to the assessment of planning policies. However, the requirements of government regulations, make it necessary to focus on the implementation of those policies contained within the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan, rather than on those of the new local plan which was adopted in April 2006 (ie. after the period required to be considered in this annual monitoring report).

Methodology for Assessing Policies

- 1.6 Government regulations require that annual monitoring reports identify policies that are not being implemented, give the reasons for this and the steps, if any, to secure their implementation. However, as noted above, the policies to be assessed in the Annual Monitoring Report should be those policies which are 'saved' from currently adopted plans. This second annual report relates to the period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006, prior to the adoption in April 2006 of the new Hartlepool Local Plan. Thus, it should assess the 'saved' policies of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan although these have now been replaced by those of the new Local Plan.
- 1.7 In line with government guidance the first Annual Monitoring Report established data on a range of indicators needed to monitor policies. Certain indicators (referred to as '**core output indicators**') have been established by central government and must be monitored by all local planning authorities. This includes the preparation of a housing trajectory illustrating past and likely future housing completions against the requirements set out in strategic planning documents (currently the Tees Valley Structure Plan, but ultimately the Regional Spatial Strategy). Other indicators ('**local output indicators**') were developed in the first annual monitoring report to ensure robust assessment of policy implementation relevant to the specific circumstances of the Hartlepool area, reflected the availability of existing data sources and which were relevant also to the objectives of the new Local Plan. Further local output indicators

related to additional objectives in the new Local Plan will be established in next year's Annual Monitoring Report which will be monitoring the effectiveness of that plan's policies.

- 1.8 It is not considered appropriate to set targets in this monitoring report as the 'saved' policies being monitored were superseded by the policies of the new local plan in April 2006. Rather the assessment of the 1994 policies set out in section 4 below concentrates on further developing the baseline position for the first group of output indicators used in the first annual monitoring report from which trends can be established in future reports.
- 1.9 Although the policies of the 1994 plan were replaced during 2006, this annual monitoring report concludes with a brief analysis of the use and implementation of the policies over the year 2005/06, identifying those not used or no longer relevant.

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HARTLEPOOL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 2.1 The Hartlepool Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out a rolling programme for the preparation of documents relating to forward planning in Hartlepool. It is specifically concerned with documents being prepared over the next three years or so, but also highlights those which are likely to be prepared beyond the next three years. The first LDS for Hartlepool was prepared in March 2005 and came into effect on 15th April 2005. This was revised in July 2006 to reflect the completion (adoption) of the new Local Plan, to remove the anomalies with respect to the programme for the preparation of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and to add the timetable for the preparation of Joint Minerals and Waste Development Plan Documents.
- 2.2 This Annual Monitoring Report is statutorily required to review progress over the period 2005/06, thus it is necessary to assess the implementation of the March 2005 LDS which was the scheme current for the year under consideration. However, as one of the aims of monitoring the implementation of the LDS is to highlight any failures to meet targets and key milestones leading to a need to re-assess the programme and publish a review of the scheme, it is considered meaningful also to make reference to the July 2006 LDS and to comment upon the implementation of this scheme up to December 2006 so as to assess the need or otherwise to make adjustments.

Implementation of the March 2005 Local Development Scheme

- 2.3 Five documents are highlighted in the March 2005 LDS. These are listed below with the timetables for the main stages of their preparation (as set out in Tables 1 to 5 of that LDS):

- (i) Hartlepool Local Plan:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Consultation on Issues | January – March 1999 |
| First Deposit Plan published | March 2001 |
| Revised Deposit Plan published | October 2003 |
| Public Local Inquiry | June / July 2004 |
| Inspector's Report received | January 2005 |
| Proposed Modifications published | September 2005 |
| Plan adopted | January 2006 |
- (ii) Statement of Community Involvement
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Commencement | December 2004 |
| Consultation on Draft SCI | July – September 2005 |
| Submission of Final SCI | January 2006 |
| Consultation on Submitted SCI | January – February 2006 |
| Pre-examination meeting (if required) | May 2006 |
| Commencement of Public Examination | July 2006 |
| Receipt of Inspector's Report | September 2006 |
- (iii) Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Commencement | September 2006 |
| Consultation on Issues & Options | October – December 2007 |
| Consultation on Preferred Options | May – June 2008 |
| Submission to Secretary of State | December 2008 |
| Consultation on Submitted DPD | December 2008 – January 2009 |
| Pre-Examination Meeting | May 2009 |
| Commencement of Public Examination | July 2009 |
| Receipt of Inspector's Report | January 2010 |
| Adoption of DPD | April 2010 |

(iv) Housing Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD)

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

(v) Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

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

2.4 The implementation of the March 2005 LDS is assessed in terms of the extent to which the targets and key dates (milestones) for the preparation of planning documents have been met during the year 2005-2006.

2.5 The March 2005 Local Development Scheme includes the programme for the preparation of five Local Plan / Local Development Documents, summarised in paragraph 2.3 above. It identifies that there were two documents (Hartlepool Local Plan and Statement of Community Involvement) programmed to reach key stages in their preparation during the period 2005/06. Table 5 of the LDS also identified that work on the preparation of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) would start in July 2005, but this does not accord with Diagram 2 of the LDS which programmes the start of this SPD for July 2006.

2.6 Table 1 below sets out key milestones for the period under consideration and identifies whether these were met:

Table 1: Implementation of the March 2005 LDS

Document	Key Milestone	Key Dates	Actual Progress	Milestone Achieved
Hartlepool Local Plan	Publication of Proposed Modifications	September 2005	Proposed Modifications published on 30 th September 2005	Yes
	Adoption	January 2006	Further Proposed Modifications were required and Plan was not adopted until April 2006	No
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Formal consultation on Draft SCI	July 2005	Draft SCI published for consultation on 29 th July 2005	Yes
	Submission of Final SCI	January 2006	SCI submitted January 2006	Yes
	Formal Consultation on Submitted SCI	January – February 2006	The 6 week consultation started in January 2006	Yes

Document	Key Milestone	Key Dates	Actual Progress	Milestone Achieved
Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Commencement	July 2005 (Table 5) or July 2006 (Diagram 2)	Some preliminary work was commenced in November 2005	No N/A
	Consultation on draft SPD	January to March 2006 (Table 5) or January to March 2007 (Diagram 2)		No N/A

Commentary

- 2.7 **Hartlepool Local Plan:** As stated in last year's annual report additional amendments to the Local Plan ("Proposed Further Modifications") were to be publicised in January 2006 in response to some of the objections received to the initial Proposed Modifications to the plan. The need for these additional changes thus delayed the final adoption of the plan. The LDS did point out that there was a risk that the Local Plan adoption could be delayed in the event of further modifications (or a second inquiry) being necessary.
- 2.8 **Statement of Community Involvement:** All the milestones for 2005/2006 were met.
- 2.9 **Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):** As noted in paragraph 2.5 above, Table 5 of the March 2005 LDS programmed the preparation of this document with a commencement in July 2005 whilst Diagram 2 of the Scheme, which provides an overview of the timetable for the production of planning documents covering the three years or so to April 2008, identified that work was to start on preparation in July 2006. This error was corrected in the July 2006 review of the Local Development Scheme which set out a new timetable reflecting progress to date and anticipated future progress on the document.

Implementation of the July 2006 Local Development Scheme

- 2.10 Six documents are highlighted in the July 2006 LDS. These are listed below with the timetables for the main stages of their preparation (as set out in Tables 1 to 6 of that LDS):
- (i) **Statement of Community Involvement**
 - Commencement December 2004
 - Consultation on Draft SCI July – September 2005
 - Submission of Final SCI January 2006
 - Consultation on Submitted SCI January – February 2006
 - Pre-examination meeting (if required) May 2006
 - Commencement of Public Examination July 2006
 - Receipt of Inspector's Report September 2006
 - Adoption December 2006
 - (ii) **Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)**
 - Commencement August 2006
 - Consultation on Issues & Options August - October 2007
 - Consultation on Preferred Options March - April 2008
 - Submission to Secretary of State October 2008
 - Consultation on Submitted DPD October – November 2008

Pre-Examination Meeting	March 2009
Commencement of Public Examination	May 2009
Receipt of Inspector's Report	November 2009
Adoption of DPD	January 2010
(iii) Housing Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD)	
Commencement	November 2007
Consultation on Issues & Options	December 2008 – February 2009
Consultation on Preferred Options	July- August 2009
Submission to Secretary of State	January 2010
Consultation on Submitted DPD	January – February 2010
Pre-Examination Meeting	July 2010
Commencement of Public Examination	September 2010
Receipt of Inspector's Report	March 2011
Adoption of DPD	May 2011
(iv) Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	
Commencement	July 2006
Consultation on Draft SPD	January – March 2007
Adoption of SPD	July 2007
(v) Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy	
Commencement	September 2006
Consultation on Issues & Options	May – June 2007
Consultation on Preferred Options	February – March 2008
Submission to Secretary of State	January 2009
Consultation on Submitted DPD	January – February 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting	April 2009
Commencement of Public Examination	July 2009
Receipt of Inspector's Report	February- March 2010
Adoption of DPD	April 2010
(vi) Joint Minerals and Waste Site Allocations DPD	
Commencement	September 2006
Consultation on Issues & Options	May – June 2007
Consultation on Preferred Options	February – March 2008
Submission to Secretary of State	January 2009
Consultation on Submitted DPD	January – February 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting	April 2009
Commencement of Public Examination	July 2009
Receipt of Inspector's Report	February- March 2010
Adoption of DPD	April 2010

2.11 The main changes from the March 2005 LDS as noted in paragraph 2.1 above were the amendment of the timetable for the preparation of the Planning Obligations SPD and the addition of the Joint Minerals and Waste DPDs. In addition, at the suggestion of the Planning Inspectorate that there should be a greater period of time between the examinations for the Core Strategy and Housing Allocations DPD, the programme for the preparation of the Hartlepool Core Strategy DPD was brought forward by three months and that for the latter document put back by two months.

2.12 The need to review the July 2006 LDS is assessed in terms of the extent to which the targets and key dates (milestones) for the preparation of planning documents have been met up to December 2006. Table 2 below sets out key milestones for the period under consideration and identifies whether these were met:

Table 2: Implementation of the July 2006 LDS (to December 2006)

Document	Key Milestone	Key Dates	Actual Progress	Milestone Achieved
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Commencement of Examination	July 2006	No public examination required	Yes
	Receipt of Inspector's Report	September 2006	Draft report received September 2006	Yes
	Adoption	December 2006	SCI adopted 26 th October 2006	Yes
Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Commencement	July 2006	Agreement for consultants to undertake PPG17 assessment	Yes
Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)	Commencement	August 2006	Work started on establishing evidence base	Yes
Joint Minerals & Waste Core Strategy DPD	Commencement	September 2006	Consultants appointed to prepare document	Yes
Joint Minerals & Waste Site Allocations DPD	Commencement	September 2006	Consultants appointed to prepare document	Yes

Future Progress

- 2.13 **Statement of Community Involvement:** All milestones have been met and the document was adopted ahead of schedule. It can therefore be removed from the LDS.
- 2.14 **Planning Obligations SPD:** Whilst work has commenced on this document, it is considered that there should be further background evidence base material on play space and recreational facilities collected to better inform the policy guidance to be included in the document. Rather than collecting such material solely for the purposes of this SPD, it is considered more economical to combine this with a full audit of all open space which is to be produced as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy. Consultants have been appointed to undertake this audit, but will not complete the work until after the middle of 2007. It will therefore not be possible to meet the next milestone identified in the LDS – the consultation on the draft SPD currently programmed for January 2007.
- 2.15 **Core Strategy DPD;** Work is on-going in developing the evidence base for this DPD and it is anticipated that the next milestone (consultation on issues and options in July 2007) will be met.

- 2.16 **Tees Valley Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs :**
Consultants have been appointed to provide expertise, independence and additional staff resources at various stages in the DPDs' preparation process.

Review of the Hartlepool Local Development Plan Scheme

- 2.17 The Local Development Scheme will therefore need to be reviewed to take account of the anticipated delay in the production of the draft Planning Obligations SPD. The proposed revised timetable for the preparation of this document is as follows:

Commencement	July 2006
Consultation on Draft SPD	October 2007
Adoption of SPD	April 2008

Conclusions

1. Not all of the key milestones for the preparation of the Local Plan / Local Development Documents set out in the March 2005 Local Development Scheme and relating to the period 2005/2006 have been met. This was recognised in the last annual monitoring report and the Local Development Scheme was subsequently reviewed.
2. All the milestones for the period to December 2006 set out in the subsequent (July 2006) review of the LDS which included two new documents have been met, and in the case of the Statement of Community Involvement, met ahead of the programmed timetable.
3. The Local Development Scheme will need to be further reviewed to reflect the anticipated delay in the preparation of the Planning Obligations SPD and to delete the Statement of Community Involvement adopted in October 2006.

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

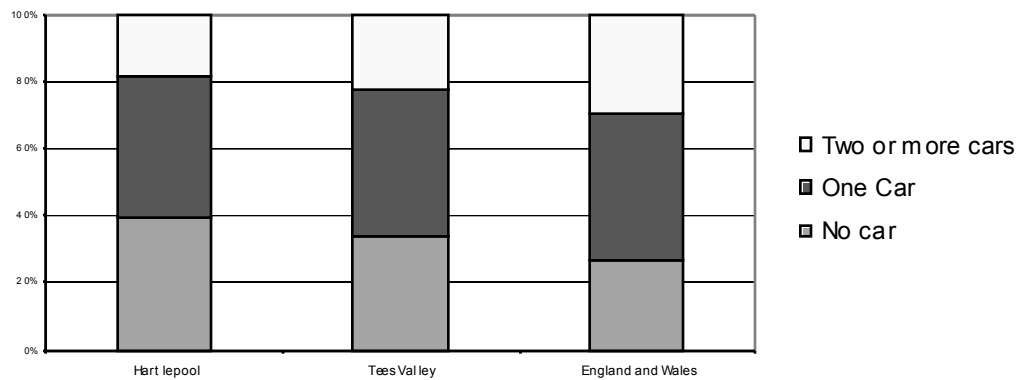
- 3.1 This section of the Annual Monitoring Report sets out the wider social, economic and environmental background of Hartlepool and the related issues, opportunities and challenges facing the Borough. It concludes with a SWOT analysis setting out the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats relating to the future development of Hartlepool.
- 3.2 The key contextual indicators used in the text of this section of the annual monitoring report to describe the wider characteristics of the town will provide the baseline for the analysis of trends, as these become apparent, and for assessing, in future annual monitoring reports, the potential impact future planning policies may have had on these trends. Many of the contextual indicators are related to priority aims of the Hartlepool Community Strategy in so far as they relate to spatial planning.
- 3.3 Hartlepool has a long history, the first recorded settlement being centred around the Saxon Monastery founded in 640AD. Its first charter was issued in 1145. The town as it is today has grown around the natural haven which became its commercial port and from which its heavy industrial base developed.
- 3.4 Today, the Borough of Hartlepool is an integral part of the Tees Valley city region. It covers an area of about 9400 hectares (over 36 square miles). It is bounded to the east by the North Sea and encompasses the main urban area of the town of Hartlepool and a rural hinterland containing the five villages of Hart, Elwick, Dalton Piercy, Newton Bewley and Greatham. The main urban area of Hartlepool is a compact sustainable settlement with many of the needs of the residents in terms of housing, employment, shopping and leisure being able to be met within the town. The Durham Coast railway line 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 and it and the A1(M) are readily accessed via the A689 and the A179 roads which originate in the town centre.
- 3.5 The population of Hartlepool declined steadily in the later decades of the 1900s from 99,200 (1971 Census) to about 90,100 (2001 Census as adjusted) but more recently has levelled out as the out-migration flows have decreased. Hartlepool thus currently has a population of about 90,000 (2005 mid year estimates), of which only 1.2% were from the black and minority ethnic groups (2001 Census) compared to 9.1% nationally.
- 3.6 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 2004, ranks Hartlepool the 14th most disadvantaged district in the country. Moreover, out of 58 Super Output Areas⁴ (SOAs) in Hartlepool, 14 (or 24%) fall within the most disadvantaged 5% of SOAs in the country, 23 (40%) in the worst 10% and 32 (55%) in the worst

⁴ Super output areas, of which there are about 32500 nationally, comprises subdivisions of wards, of about 1500 people.

20%. Around 55% of the population of Hartlepool live in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Most of the factors included in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, however, can be influenced indirectly by planning policies (eg policies enabling the diversification of employment opportunities can increase employment and income, policies for the improvement of the built and natural environment, including housing, can influence health, crime levels and the living environment generally).

- 3.7 Car ownership in Hartlepool is low. 39.3% of households had no car in 2001 – by comparison, equivalent figures for the Tees Valley and England and Wales are 34.2% and 26.8% respectively. In some neighbourhoods over 60% of the population have no car.

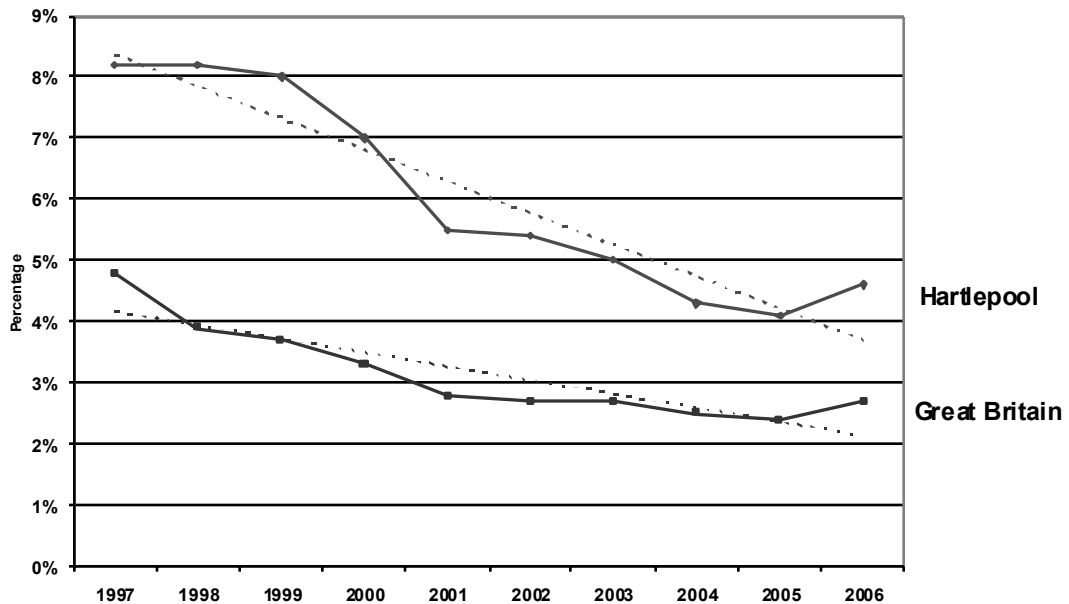
Car ownership (2001 Census)



- 3.8 **Jobs and Economy.** The tourism economy in Hartlepool (worth over £38.5 million in 2004) has grown significantly over the last decade or more. This growth has been based around the regeneration of the Marina area. Hartlepool has also recently won the bid for the town to be the final port in the 2010 Tall Ships Race. It is estimated that the event will see in the region of 1 million visitors coming to Hartlepool. This will obviously have a major impact on the town's economy and in particular the tourism sector. Over the coming years the economy of Hartlepool will benefit from the development of Victoria Harbour, a major mixed use development comprises housing, business, leisure and community uses. The estimated end value of Victoria Harbour to the town is £500million.

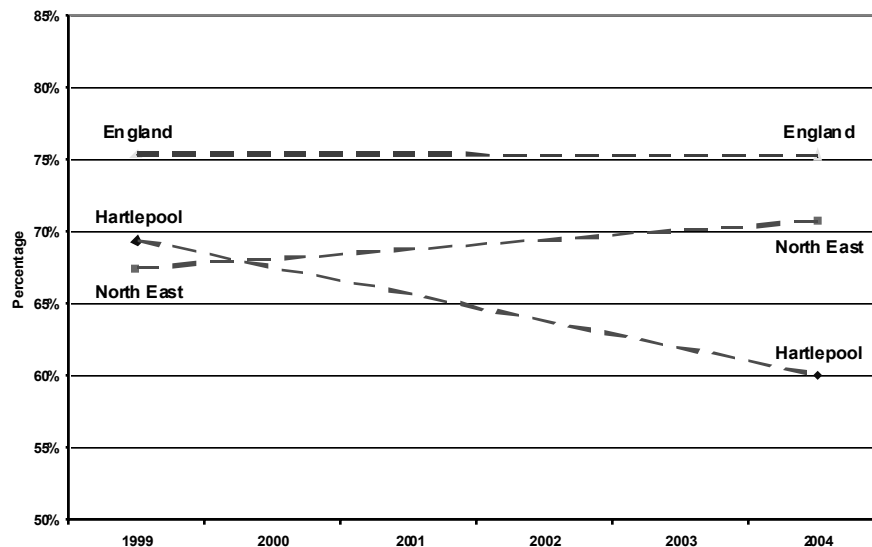
- 3.9 The unemployment rate in Hartlepool (4.6% compared to 2.7% nationally in March 2006) continues to be relatively high. However, the gap between Hartlepool and the national average has narrowed over the last few years as illustrated in the graph below. The dotted line in this graph shows the overall trend in unemployment over the period 1996 – 2006).

Percentage Unemployed 1996-2006



3. 10 Of the people in Hartlepool who were of working age, the employment rate was 60% (June to August 2004) compared with an average of 75% for Great Britain as a whole. However, the employment rate in Hartlepool has fallen over the last five years contrary to the national trend which has remained relatively stable, and the rate for the North East as a whole which has increased by about 5% (see chart below). 'Worklessness' is one of the key issues being addressed by the Hartlepool Partnership.

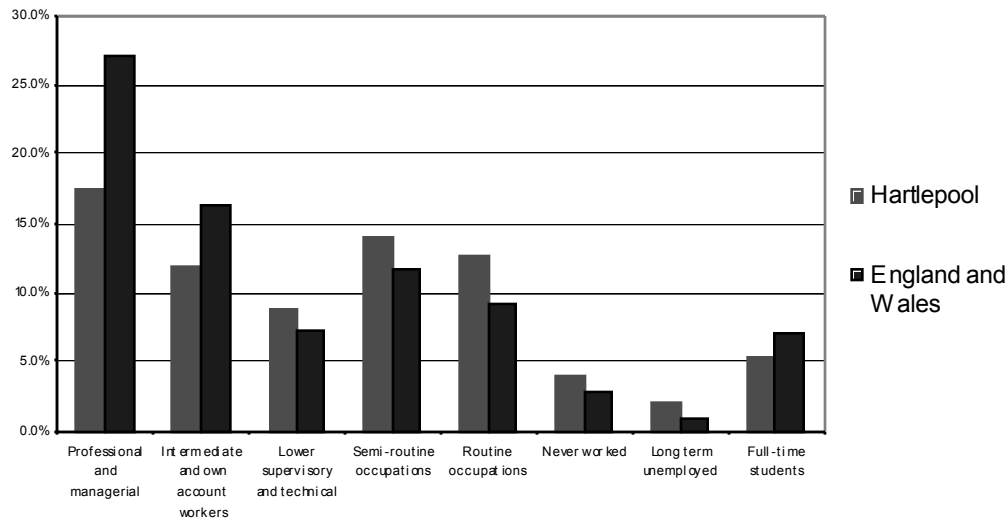
Employment Rate Trend (June / August 1999 and June / August 2004)⁵



⁵ Source: National Statistics

- 3.11 Hartlepool has a lower proportion of the higher socio-economic groups than nationally, and conversely a higher proportion of the lower socio-economic groups as illustrated in the chart below.

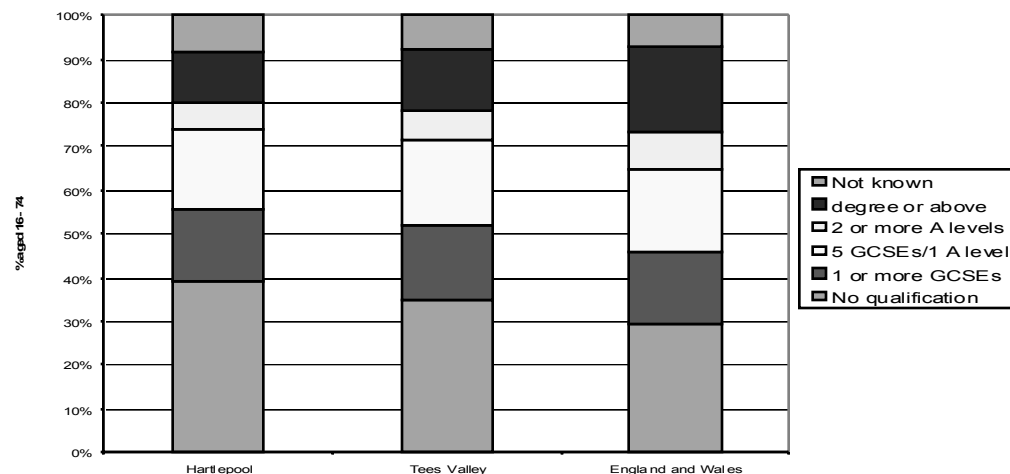
Socio-economic groups (2001 Census)



- 3.12 **Health:** The 2001 Census identifies that 24.4% of the population of Hartlepool stated that they had limiting long-term illness compared with 18.2% nationally (England and Wales). Cancer is the largest single cause of death in Hartlepool. Coronary heart disease, strokes, respiratory disease ratios are significantly higher than national ratios.

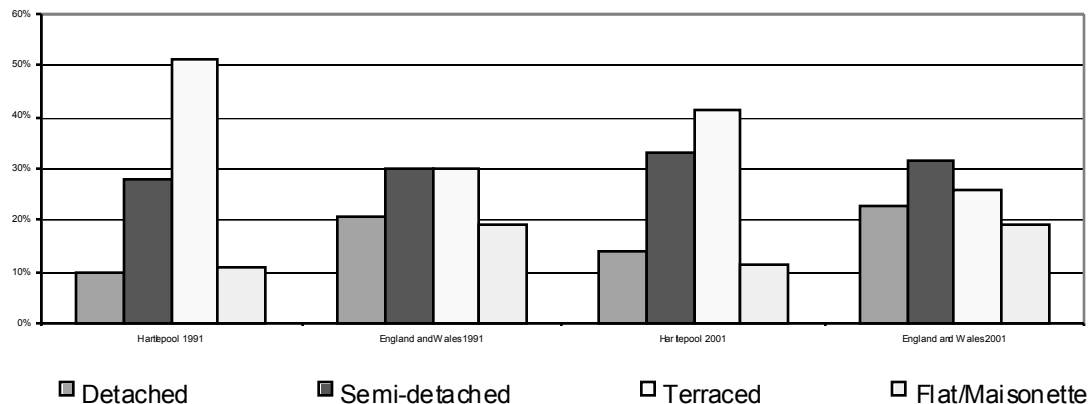
- 3.13 **Lifelong Learning and Skills:** Qualification levels in Hartlepool are low compared to the sub regional and national levels (2001 Census) as illustrated in the graph below.

Qualifications (2001 Census)



- 3.14 However, the Borough's schools are currently the fastest improving in the country. In 2005, for the first time, primary schools scored above the national average in the three core subjects – English, Maths and Science. At secondary school level, pupils achieving a Grade A* to C at GCSE in Hartlepool has gone up by 3% per year over the last three years to 52% in 2005. This is an all time high and for the first time ever the percentage of pupils achieving 5 A* to G grades of GCSE reached the national average.
- 3.15 **Community Safety:** Crime rates in Hartlepool are relatively high, but are generally falling. Community safety is another of the key issues being addressed by the Hartlepool Partnership and key community safety initiatives such as the introduction of community police and target hardening measures have contributed to the reduction in crime. Although the incidence of violent crime has increased by 25% since 2004 (possibly as the target hardening measures in particular have reduced opportunities for some types of crimes), the gap between Hartlepool's overall crime rate and the national average has reduced from 41% to 23% between 2003/04 and 2005/06.
- 3.16 **Housing:** Within Hartlepool, housing market failure is evident in some parts of the town. This is due in great part to the fact that Hartlepool contains higher than average levels of terraced housing stock (41.1% compared to 19.2% nationally in 2001), and that older terraced properties are much less popular than they were. Conversely the proportion of detached dwellings is relatively small (14.2% in 2001 compared to 22.8% nationally). Whilst, as illustrated in the chart below, the intercensal period 1991 to 2001 has seen a decrease in the proportion of terraced dwellings and an increase in the proportion of detached dwellings in Hartlepool, the imbalance in the housing stock is still evident.

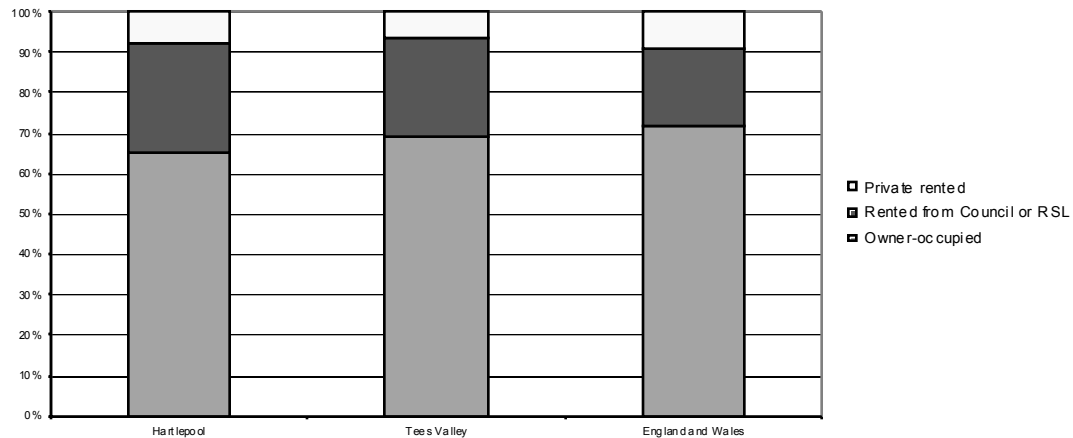
Types of Dwelling – 1991 and 2001



- 3.17 The imbalance in the housing stock is being addressed on a holistic basis. Housing market renewal initiatives for clearance and improvement are seeking to tackle problems associated with the existing housing stock and new housing development is helping to change the overall balance of housing stock and provide greater choice.

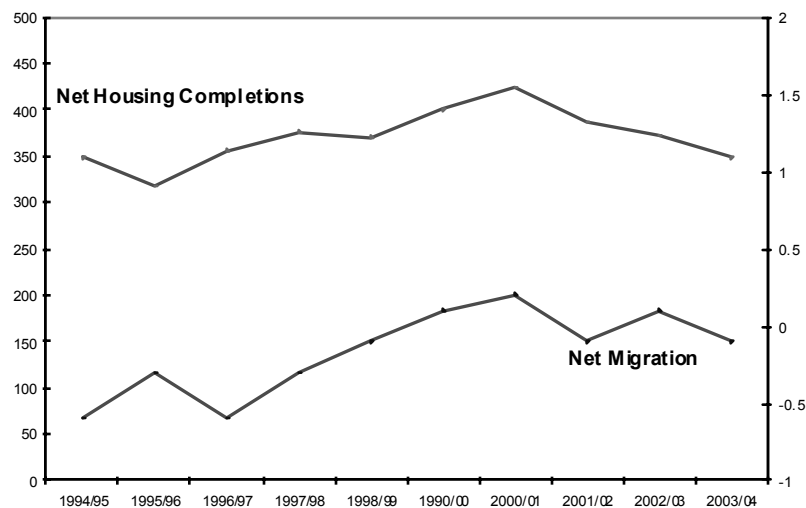
- 3.18 In comparison with both sub-regional and national levels, the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings is low in Hartlepool, and consequently the proportion of dwellings rented from the public sector is high as illustrated below. Nevertheless demands on the social rented stock are currently high.

Housing Tenure (2001 Census)



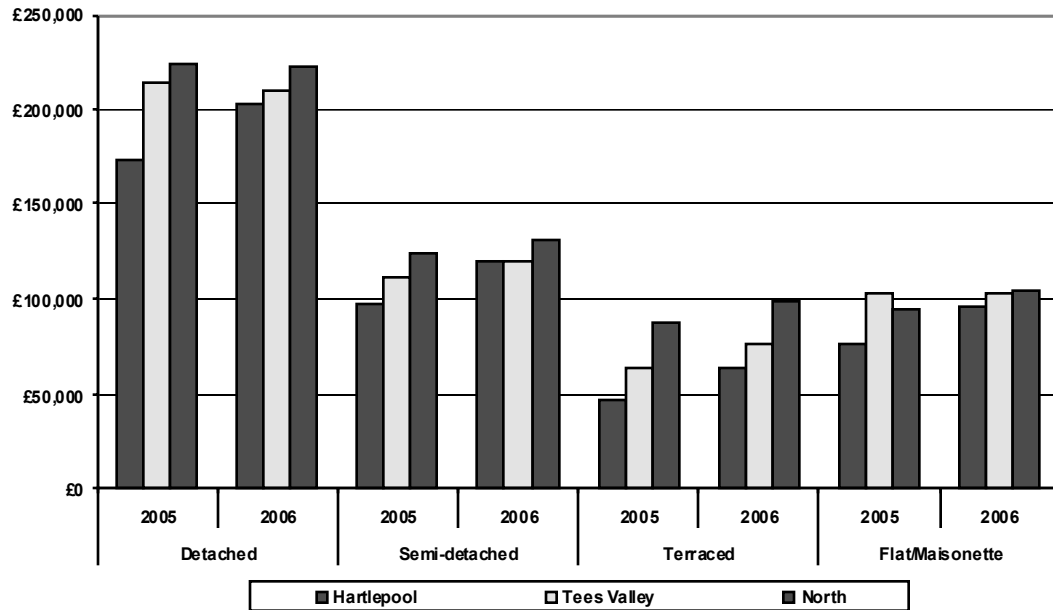
- 3.19 The high rate of new housing provision over the last decade or so is helping to widen housing choice in Hartlepool and this may have had some effect on overall levels of net migration from the Borough as illustrated below.

Net Housing Development and Net Migration (1994 – 2004)

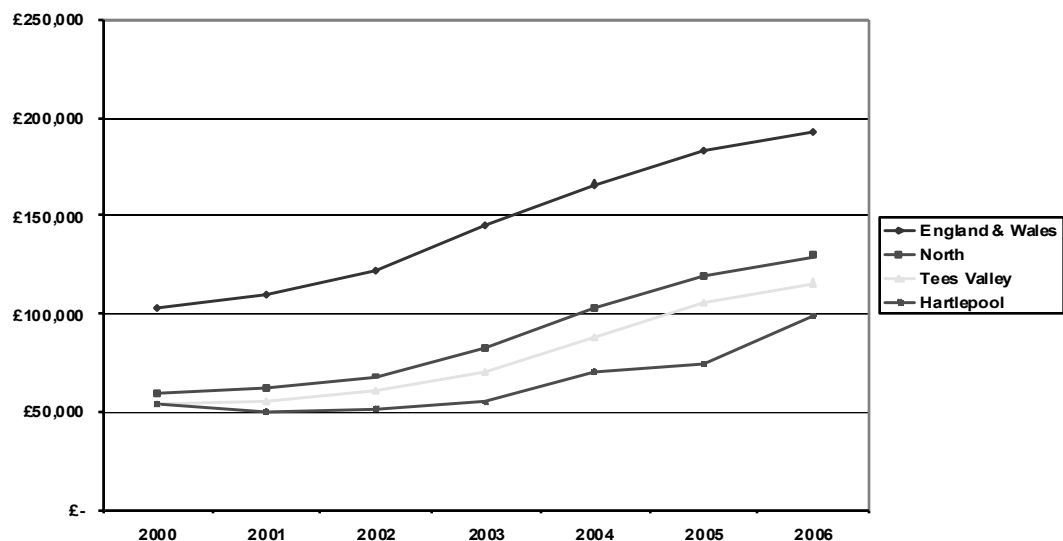


- 3.20 House prices in the Borough remain low. The average price for houses sold in Hartlepool between January and March 2006 was £98,770 compared to £115,910 in the Tees Valley and £126,336 in the North East. Details of comparative prices for different types of dwellings are set out in chart below.

House Prices by Type of Dwelling (January-March 2005 and January-March 2006)



3.21 Unlike the previous year when the overall rate of house price rises in Hartlepool was considerably below sub-regional and regional rates, the chart above illustrates that house prices in Hartlepool have risen at a higher rate than Tees Valley and the region as a whole. This relative housing market buoyancy over the last year should be tempered by the fact that average prices in Hartlepool overall remain the weakest in the region (at 80% of the regional average, and only 60% of the average when benchmarked nationally – see diagram below). Average prices for terraced properties also remain the lowest in the region, despite the strong growth shown in 2005/6 for this house type.



- 3.22 **The Environment:** Hartlepool has a rich environmental heritage and very diverse wildlife habitats giving rise to a wide range of buildings, archaeological remains, wildlife habitats, geological and geomorphological features, landscape types and coastal vistas.
- 3.23 The Built Environment: The town has a long maritime tradition and a strong Christian heritage with the twelfth century St Hilda's church (a Grade 1 Listed Building) built on a seventh century monastery. The medieval parts of town are protected by the Town Wall constructed in 1315, now a Scheduled Monument and Grade 1 Listed Building. There are 8 Conservation Areas. One of the town's Victorian parks is included on the list of Registered Parks & Gardens. There are about 200 Listed Buildings (of which eight are Grade 1 or Grade II* Listed) and eight Scheduled Monuments.
- 3.24 Geological & Geomorphological Features: The geology of Hartlepool comprises two distinct types:
- 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.
 - 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.
- 3.25 Wildlife Characteristics: 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 a Special Protection Area/Ramsar site. Other areas of the coast are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, including part of the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve, or Sites of Nature Conservation Interest.
- 3.26 The prominent location of the town's Headland, as a first landfall on the east coast, makes it of national significance for the birdwatching community. Inland is an attractive, rolling agricultural landscape including areas of Special Landscape Value. Interspersed in this landscape are a number of fragmented, but nevertheless diverse and important wildlife habitats.
- 3.27 Hartlepool only has one inland SSSI, Hart Bog. This is a small, area which has four distinct plant communities and is of particular botanical interest.

- 3.28 There are 6 Local Nature Reserves spread across the town and 40 non-statutory geodiversity and biodiversity sites, protected as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) and/or Regionally Important Geological & Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS) have been identified in the Local Plan. A further five sites have been identified by the sub-regional RIGGS group as meriting this designation.
- 3.29 The Borough contains some notable examples of wildlife species: grey and common seals are frequent along the coastline, with the latter breeding in Seaton Channel; red squirrels occur in their most southerly site in eastern England whilst other species occur at their most northerly or southerly limits.
- 3.30 The area of sand dunes, grazing marsh and mudflats around the North Gare form the northern section of the Teesmouth National Nature Reserve where there are saltmarsh, dune plants with some important species of marsh orchid, and other rare species.
- 3.31 Bathing water: Seaton Beach covers an extensive area and attracts significant numbers of visitors for walking, bathing and windsurfing activities. The central and southern parts of the beach meet both the Bathing Water Directive's imperative standards and the Bathing Water guideline standards. The northern part of Seaton Beach however failed the guidelines standards at the end of the 2004 season.
- 3.32 Air quality: Air quality in Hartlepool currently meets statutory standards with no requirement to prepare any Air Quality Management Areas.
- 3.33 **Culture and Leisure**: Museums associated with Hartlepool's maritime heritage and other important cultural facilities including the art gallery and Town Hall Theatre are located within the central part of the town and comprise a significant focus for Hartlepool's growing tourism economy. In particular, the Historic Quay is a major regional / national visitor attraction. As noted in paragraph 3.8, it is likely that Hartlepool's attraction as a tourism destination will be considerably enhanced by Victoria Harbour regeneration scheme and the 2010 Tall Ships event.
- 3.34 There are also a number of parks and recreation facilities scattered throughout the town. The three green wedges provide important links between the countryside and the heart of the urban areas. On the fringes of the built up area are three golf courses and the country park at Summerhill developed as part of the Tees Forest initiative.

Future Challenges

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

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compactness of main urban area • sense of community / belonging • partnership working • good track record in delivering physical regeneration • diverse, high quality and accessible natural environment • maritime, industrial and religious heritage • availability of high quality housing • general support for housing renewal • high levels of accessibility by all modes of transport • lack of congestion • good road communications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perceived image • location off main north-south road corridor • 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 • poor health • low level of skills • high crime rates • poor rail services • exposed climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can improve economic context and growing household choice and thus build on recent stabilisation of population levels • availability of land to enable diversification of employment opportunities within urban area • potential for development of major research, manufacturing and distribution facilities on A19 corridor • wide potential for further tourism investment • availability of land to accommodate wide range of new housing • potential for integrated transport links • potential for improved transport links if new Tees Crossing • major physical, economic and social regeneration benefits presented by the Victoria Harbour mixed use regeneration scheme • direct rail link to London • choice of Hartlepool as finishing port for the 2010 Tall Ships race 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closure of major employer • expansion of area affected by housing market failure • climate change and rising sea levels • constraints of national planning policy • lack of financial resources / budget deficits • closure of hospital

- 3.36 The main challenges are to continue to support the development of the local economy and address the imbalance in the housing stocks so as to at least maintain the population at its current level and to ensure that the town remains sustainable and an attractive place to live, work and play. Planning policies enabling an improvement in the range of housing available in the town (both through demolition and replacement of older terraced housing and provision of a range of new housing), to enable the diversification of the local economy and the growth in tourism, to encourage the provision of improved transport links and to improve the built and natural environment will all assist in achieving this aim and improve the quality of life.

- 3.37 The submitted Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) in seeking to increase population growth in the region assumes the achievement of higher economic growth rates in order to bridge the gap between the Northern and other more prosperous regions of the country and the attraction and retention of highly skilled workers is viewed as critical to regional and sub-regional economic success. Both the RSS and the Regional Economic Strategy highlight that a large majority of this increase in population will derive from in-migration of highly skilled households over this period. Hartlepool as part of the Tees Valley city region and through the policies of the new Local Plan will seek to ensure the right housing and environmental conditions are available to contribute to population growth and the attraction of key highly skilled workers to the region.

4 ASSESSMENT OF POLICIES

Introduction

- 4.1 This section of the annual monitoring report considers the effectiveness of current planning policies. The current planning policies in terms of the period covered by this report are those of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan as the new Local Plan was not adopted until April 2006.
- 4.2 As this is the second annual monitoring report to be prepared under the new planning system, analysis of the effectiveness of policies is limited as the information collected relates to one or two years only, thus trends cannot be established.
- 4.3 It is impractical to assess every policy of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan. Data may not be readily available and in any event some policies lend themselves to qualitative rather than quantitative assessment for which 'satisfaction' and other surveys will have to be carried out as part of the process of obtaining the views of the community and others. However, the latter part of the section briefly analyses the use made of policies in development control and in relation to other matters and highlights those policies which are no longer relevant and were not carried forward into the new Local Plan.
- 4.4 Government advice on monitoring in relation to the new Local Development Framework planning system suggests that objectives are established early in the plan preparation process leading to the formulation of policies, and that targets should be set and output indicators established to monitor progress towards achieving the targets.
- 4.5 This section therefore considers the objectives of the 1994 Local Plan, the policies relating to these objectives and some related output indicators for judging the effectiveness of the policies. The indicators include relevant national core output indicators and a limited number of local output indicators. The local output indicators are generally confined to those that will also be relevant to the assessment of policies in the 2006 Local Plan in order to enable some continuity in the format and development of future annual monitoring reports.
- 4.6 Some of the national core output indicators (relating to minerals, waste, flood protection and renewable energy) are not referred to in this section on the assessment of current planning policies as the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan does not cover these matters. Such information as is available in relation to these core indicators is therefore, in this second annual monitoring report, included in Appendix 1. They will however be referred to in the main body of subsequent annual monitoring reports, reflecting the policies of the new Local Plan. Also, further local output indicators relating to the policies of the new plan will also be included subsequent annual monitoring reports.
- 4.7 It is not considered appropriate to establish targets in this annual monitoring report as the policies being assessed have been replaced since April 2006 by

those in the new plan, although some reference is made to national or regional targets in the commentary. However, targets will be established in relation to the policies of the new Local Plan in next year's annual monitoring report as it is expected that these policies be saved for at least three years until April 2009.

1994 Hartlepool Local Plan Objectives, Policies and Indicators

- 4.8 The overall aim of the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan is to improve the quality of life in Hartlepool to be achieved particularly by the provision of increased job opportunities, and also, for example, by the provision of attractive and convenient shopping facilities, new homes to meet the needs and demands of the community, an improved environment in existing industrial and housing areas, more leisure facilities in both town and country, and by encouraging new uses for derelict and under-used land and buildings, ensuring adjoining land uses are compatible with each other, and protecting and enhancing open spaces, and where appropriate creating further 'green' areas.
- 4.9 Through the implementation of its land use based policies, the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan sought to guide and promote significant improvements in these areas. It identified three main targets:
 - A. the regeneration of the economy
 - B. the provision of residential, recreational, social and educational facilities to meet the needs of the community, and
 - C. the improvement of the environment.
- 4.10 In order to meet these general targets the 1994 Local Plan has a number of specific objectives which form the basis of the Plan's policies and proposals. Only 2 of the 143 policies in the plan do not relate specifically to any of the objectives although they are concerned with improving the quality of life. These policies are policies Gen4 (Crime Prevention by Planning and Design) and Se14 (Low-lying Sites).
- 4.11 The following part of this section sets out for each objective or group of objectives of the 1994 Local Plan:
 - o main policies flowing from the objective(s)
 - o output indicator(s)
 - o data relating to the indicator(s), and then
 - o some analysis and comment on the data.
- 4.12 However, indicators have not been established for all objectives, partly because of resource considerations, partly as the 1994 policies have since April 2006 been replaced by those of the new Local Plan, and partly because a new Hartlepool planning system programme has been installed and is not yet fully operational in respect of the development of monitoring information. In all cases, data provided for completed developments does not include minor extensions to existing premises / uses, but refers rather to new build developments or significant extensions.

4.13 Analysis and commentary on the indicators is limited as this will be the last monitoring report assessing the effectiveness of the 1994 Local Plan policies.

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

Related Policies

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

A number of output indicators have been selected to measure the effectiveness of the policies which seek to diversify and improve employment opportunities. These include most of the national core output indicators relating to business development⁶ and additional local output indicators relating to the amount and proportion of developments on prestige, high quality and other sites identified for business uses, and the number of new business start-ups.

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

Data:

Use Class	All Development (sq.m)		On industrial / mixed use areas (% all development)		On prestige / high quality sites (% all development)	
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06
B1a	1960	2530*	100%	100%	100%	100%
B1b	-		-			
B1c	-		-			
B2	-		-			
B8	-		-			

⁶ Core output indicator 1c relating to development on previously developed land is considered below in relation to objective C9.

Commentary:

The only significant completion during 2005/06 was the new Innovation Centre at Queens Meadow Business Park. Queens Meadow was allocated for high quality employment developments in policy Ec2. The Innovation Centre is a key driver within the start-up and growth business sector and comprises 28 office units, 14 workshop premises and ancillary management and leisure facilities. The Centre will accommodate a range of uses across the B1 and B2 use classes. It was over 30% pre-let, a record for the UKSE (the development company) across the UK and is currently 80% occupied.

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

Data:Available Employment Land

Site	Identified in 1994 HLP	Uses allowed (1994 HLP)	Total land available (ha)	Land with existing planning permission	Detailed permission granted 2005/06
Wynyard Business Park	Yes	B1*	63.5	All (outline)	-
North Bum, Wynyard	No	B1, B2, B8	70.0	All (outline)	-
Queens Meadow	Yes	B1*	31.1	All (outline)	Yes
Sovereign Park	Yes	B1*	11.6	Yes	-
Park View West	Yes	B1*	2.7	**	-
Golden Flatts	Yes	B1*	20.7	No	-
Oakesway I.E	Yes	B1, B2, B8	13.8	**	-
Longhill/ Sandgate	Yes	B1, B2, B8	1.7	**	-
Usworth Road	Yes	B1, B2, B8	0.1	**	-
Brenda Road East	Yes	B1, B2, B8	4.0	No	-
Tofts Farm / Hunter House	Yes	B1, B2, B8	1.8	**	=
Brenda Road West	Yes	B1, B2, B8	3.1	No	-
Graythorp I.E	Yes	B1, B2, B8	0.2	**	-
Former Centura site	Yes	B1, B2, B8	9.0	No	-
Greenland Road	Yes	Port uses	8.0	**	-
North Seaton Channel	Yes	Port uses	26.2	No	-
North Graythorp	Yes	B3 – B7**	16.1	No	-
Marina (mixed use area)	Yes	B1, some related B2	3.2	Yes	-

Notes:

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

Planning permission granted for employment uses 2005/06:

Site / Location	Identified employment site (policy)	Proposal	Use Class	Area (Ha.)	Floorspace (sq.m.)
Queens Meadow	Yes (Ec5g)	Erection of 14 business units	B1/ B2/ B8	3.1	6710
Longhill	Yes (Ec5c)	Two buildings for storage / light manufacturing	B1c/ B8	**	600
Sandgate	Yes (Ec5c)	Extension for office / storage	B1a/ B8	**	136
Usworth Road	Yes (Ec5d)	Erection of car showroom including servicing & valeting facilities	Sui Generis	0.4	736
Usworth Road	Yes (Ec5d)	Car showroom and vehicle storage (outline)	Sui Generis	1.0	-
Hunter House	Yes (Ec5h)	15 industrial units and security building (outline)	B1/ B2	0.9	3000
Hunter House	Yes (Ec5h)	Erection of temporary office building	-	**	114
Graythorp Industrial Estate	Yes (Ec8b)	Erection of a workshop unit	B2	**	176
Nuclear Power Station	Yes (Se3)	Alterations and erection of extension to training centre	-	**	54

** within boundary of existing development

Commentary:

Employment land in Hartlepool can generally be categorised as follows:

- sub-regionally important greenfield sites close to the A19 corridor (Wynyard Business Park and North Burn)
- locally important prestige and high quality sites within the town (Queens Meadow, Sovereign Park, Park View West and Golden Flatts);
- 'general' industrial sites, most of which are substantially developed;
- sites retained for port and port-related uses (North Docks and North Seaton Channel); and
- site for potentially polluting and hazardous industry (North Graythorp),

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

All planning permissions for employment uses granted during the year related to employment land identified in the 1994 Local Plan. The most significant new development approved was for the erection of further business units at Queens Meadow comprising 'move-on' accommodation to support business growth and

representing the continuation of the high quality development of this prestige site within the urban area of Hartlepool.

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

Data:

No employment land was lost to other uses in 2005/06.

Commentary:

Much of the available employment land in the Borough either comprises the sub-regionally important sites at Wynyard or lies with the health and safety consultation zones around the nuclear power station or other hazardous installations. Opportunities for development of other uses, particularly housing and leisure or other uses attracting a large number of people are therefore limited.

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

Data:

120 businesses became VAT registered during 2005. This represents a decrease from the previous year when 135 businesses were registered.

Commentary:

Although there has been a reduction in the number of new VAT registrations on the previous year's figures, this mirrors the national trend and is mainly due to the slowing down of the economy. The figures for 2004 represented the third highest annual total in Hartlepool over the last decade: in net terms Hartlepool's year-on-year performance has compared favourably with most other local authority areas in the region.

Local Plan objective A4: to promote the growth of tourism

Related Policies

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

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

Data:

Planning permissions granted for tourism related developments

Site / Location	Development	Identified tourist area
Historic Quay	Alterations and extensions	Yes
Coronation Drive	Bar restaurant incorporating a mock galleon ship feature (on appeal).	Yes

Commentary:

Tourism has become very important to the Hartlepool economy, the development at the Marina acting as a catalyst to its success. The 1994 Local Plan identifies the Marina, Headland and Seaton Carew as tourism destinations and its policies encourage appropriate developments related to the very different character of these three areas. Both the developments approved during 2005/06 are located in these tourism destinations. The scheme for Coronation Drive has been amended to provide two restaurants and a bar in a less obtrusive development and more in keeping with the open character of the site's surroundings. This is now under construction.

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

The 2006 Local Plan identifies Victoria Harbour as an additional and key location for tourism development over the coming years building on the existing critical mass of tourism developments and providing crucial links between tourism areas at the Marina / town centre and the Headland. The outline planning application for the mixed use development of Victoria Harbour (including a hotel and other tourism uses) was approved during 2005/06 subject to the completion of the section 106 agreement⁷.

Further, Hartlepool's success in winning the bid to be the finishing port for the 2010 Tall Ships Race will have a major impact on the town's attraction as a tourist destination.

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

Related Policies

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

Indicator(s) – None identified

Commentary:

It is not proposed to provide specific data on this objective as the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan policies have been replaced by the 2006 Local Plan. In terms of the implementation of these policies, however, it should be noted that since the 1994 Local Plan was adopted, the road safeguarding corridors have not been adversely affected by any new developments, the new A179 through the Marina and North

⁷ The Victoria Harbour proposal will be reported in next year's AMR once the planning approval has been issued.

Docks area, the Crawford Street and Westwood Way extensions have been constructed, the sewerage works has been developed and most of the identified access points provided.

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

Related Policies

- Safeguarding of land for road improvement schemes (Tr1 – Tr3);
- Identifying access points for new developments (Tr4);
- Restricting the provision of new accesses to major roads (Tr5 and Ru3);
- Identifying road junction improvement schemes (Tr9)
- Setting out parking standards (Tr6);
- Providing for public transport in new industrial and housing developments (Tr7);
- Identifying traffic management measures in the central area (Tr10 – Tr11);
- Providing improved pedestrian links in the central area (Tr12) and within new housing areas (Tr13);
- Providing for a network of cycleways (Tr14);
- Encouraging the provision of new rail halts (Tr8);
- Protecting rail access to industrial land (Tr15);
- Safeguarding land for the extension of the railway network (Tr16).

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

Data:

Use Class	Development	Compliance	Comments (see also commentary)
A1 – A5	-		
B1, B2, B8	Innovation Centre, Queens Meadow	Exceeds	To take account of varying nature of the tenants and users of the Centre
D1 – D2	Mosque	Exceeds	To address the concerns of residents of area

The above information relates to new developments completed during the year and does not include extensions or changes of use except where these are significant and / or would affect car parking requirements.

Commentary:

The car parking standards set out in the 1994 Local Plan were based on minimum standards, but have been superseded by national standards set out in PPG13 on Transport. The 2006 Local Plan includes the new national standards.

Both the completed non-residential developments set out in the table above exceeded the national and 2006 Local Plan car parking standards. Parking requirements for the Innovation Centre will vary dependant upon the nature of the many different businesses occupying the centre at any one time. Furthermore the centre accommodates conference and meeting rooms which are available for hire. The mosque is located adjoining an area of older terraced housing subject to street closures as part of the General Improvement Area environmental works carried out

in the early 1970s and to ensure that concerns of local residents regarding parking are alleviated, parking provision provided as part of the development is based on the numbers of people and cars expected to attend the facility at peak times rather than the maximum standards based on the numbers of seats.

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

Data:

(Awaiting information for 2005/06) - 2 kms. of cycleway were completed during 2004/05.

Commentary:

Policy Tr14 of the 1994 Local Plan proposes the establishment of a network of cycleways and the 2 kms. completed during 2004/05 represents a further step in the development of that network. Policy Tra5 of the emerging Local Plan makes provision for the continued development of a comprehensive network of cycle routes linking the main areas of the Borough.

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

Related Policies

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

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

Data:

As the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan was replaced in April 2006, the housing trajectory below relates to the time period covered by both the old and new Local Plans.

The trajectory shows the number of net housing completions since 1994 and projected net completions for the period to 2016 in relation to the average annual strategic housing requirements set by the structure plans⁸ and the recommended strategic housing requirements to be included in the Regional Spatial Strategy⁹.

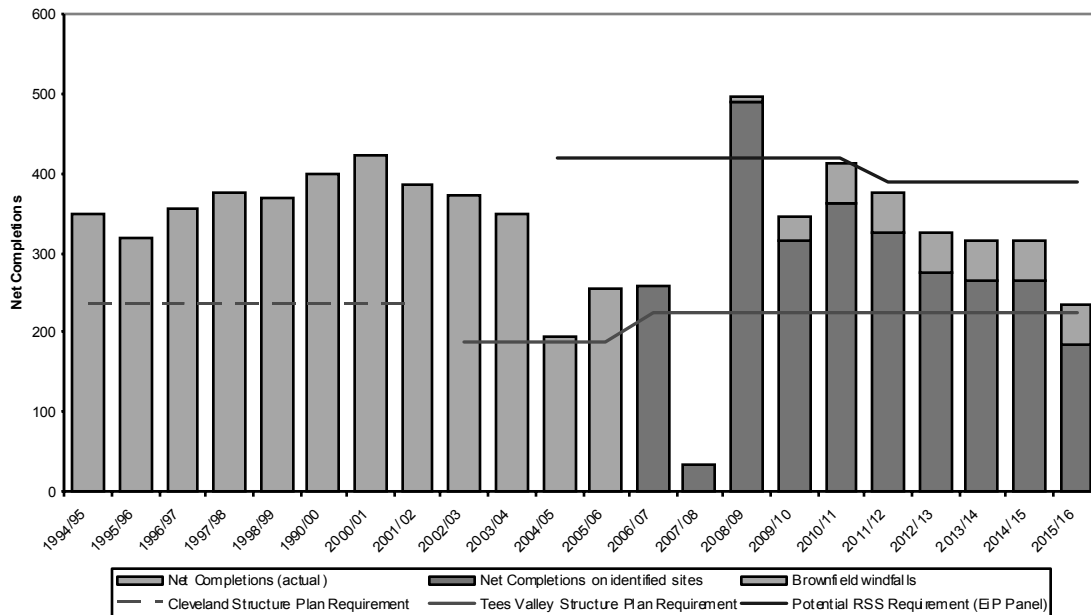
Future net completions are estimated taking into account

- a) anticipated completion rates on committed sites already under construction plus
- b) anticipated completion rates on sites with planning permission plus

⁸ Cleveland Structure Plan Alteration No 1 (1995) and Tees Valley Structure Plan (2004)

⁹ As recommended in the Report of the Panel following the Examination in Public of the RSS

- c) anticipated completion rates on major sites for which planning permission is pending, primarily the Victoria Harbour proposal, less
- d) anticipated demolitions.

Housing Trajectory 1994 to 2016

Note: The low figure for net completions in 2007/08 is due to the particularly high level of clearance expected following the confirmation in 2006 of three Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Commentary:

Net completions of new dwellings (including conversions) in 2005/06 were up on the previous year, although still below the levels of the 1990s and early part of the 2000s. Between 1994 and 2006, net completions have averaged 346 dwellings per annum, well over the strategic requirements set by the structure plans. This was primarily due to commitments and the start of development on the major site at Middle Warren allocated for development in the Cleveland Structure Plan.

Continuing commitments (at Middle Warren and the Marina) together with the proposed development at Victoria Harbour account for a large proportion of likely future supply. A number of small difficult sites allocated in the 1994 Local Plan have not been developed or are otherwise uncommitted. These sites could have accommodated less than 100 dwellings in total (of which about 35 related to greenspace land). As part of the preparation process of the new Local Plan, the suitability of these sites for housing was re-assessed, and they are not taken into account in the trajectory.

An allowance of up to 50 dwellings per annum is included in the housing trajectory as it is inevitable that planning permission will be forthcoming for such sites which often have important regeneration benefits. For example, development briefs are currently being drawn up in consultation with the community for the future use of sites on the Headland and at Seaton Carew, and some residential development may be considered as part of mixed use developments on these sites. Based on past

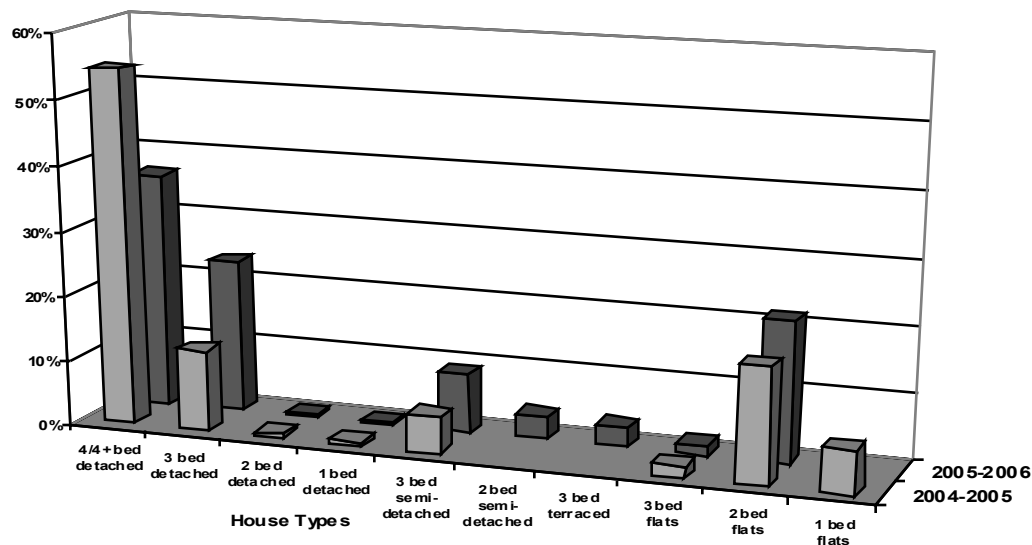
rates of brownfield windfall development including conversions, it is possible that up to 50 dwellings per annum (net) would be provided from 2008.

The housing trajectory shows a future oversupply of housing against the current strategic housing requirements set out in the Tees Valley Structure Plan, but a shortfall in later years against the strategic requirement recommended by the Panel for the Examination in Public of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The Housing Allocations Development Plan Document is to be prepared commencing in November 2007 by which time the strategic housing requirements in the Regional Spatial Strategy will be confirmed and in the light of continuing monitoring an assessment can be made of the extent of future housing land allocations.

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

Data:

Types of dwelling completed 2004/05 and 2005/06 (Percentages)



Commentary:

Over 70% of the completions over both monitoring periods (2004/05 and 2005/06) were on land identified for housing development in the 1994 Local Plan.

The above chart illustrates the high number of flats / apartments currently being provided (over 26% of all completions in 2004/05 and over 23% in 2005/06). Although it is not realistic to establish trends based on data for two years, it is noticeable that the overall proportion of detached dwellings has decreased over the period (from 67.9% to 60.8%), in particular, in terms of the larger detached dwellings of 4 or more bedrooms which have decreased from about 55% to 36% of all completions. This is due to the completion of most of the sites allocated for low density housing in the 1994 Local Plan and the current lull in volume house-builder activity at Wynyard.

The Borough Council has commissioned a Local Housing Assessment which will examine in detail the existing housing stock and existing permissions and how this relates to the needs and aspirations of the community.

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

Data:

New dwellings on completed sites (or phases of sites of larger developments) built at	2004/2005	2005/2006
less than 30 dwellings per ha	52%	23%
between 30 and 50 dwellings per ha.	0%	40%
above 50 dwellings per ha.	48%	37%

This relates to developments of 5 or more dwellings.

Commentary:

Six developments (or phases of development) were completed during 2005/06 ranging in density from 10 to 200 dwellings per hectare. The developments completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare (Tunstall Field and How Beck, Middle Warren) were allocated in policy Ho5 of the 1994 Local Plans specifically for low density housing.

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

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

Data:

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

Commentary:

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

However, the recent activity associated with housing market renewal which has led to a new demand for RSL stock and the general trend of rising house prices is likely to have altered the position in respect of affordability and the Local Housing Assessment recently commissioned by the Borough Council will consider amongst other matters the current and future need for the provision of affordable housing.

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

Related Policies

- Encouraging the development of the town centre as the main shopping, commercial and shopping centre of Hartlepool (Ec14);
- Allocation of development site within town centre (Ec15);
- Improvement of accessibility to and within town centre by modes other than the car site (Tr10, Tr12 and Tr14);
- Restriction on retail developments outside the town centre and local shopping areas (Ec23 and Ec25);
- Preventing spread of town centre uses to adjoining residential areas (Ho13).

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

Data:

Uses	All completed floorspace (sqm)	Completed floorspace in town centre	Proportion in town centre
A1: shops (gross floorspace)	Nil	n/a	n/a
A1: shops (trading floorspace)	Nil	n/a	n/a
A2: professional & financial offices	Nil	n/a	n/a
B1a: other offices	up to 870	No	0%
D2: assembly and leisure	Nil	No	n/a

Commentary:

As noted in paragraph 4.12 above, data on completions relates to new buildings or significant extensions only.

The completed floorspace in the above table relates to the total office floorspace being provided in 28 units at the new Innovation Centre at Queens Meadow. Not all the identified floorspace will be taken up for B1a uses at any one time. The development, which is seen as a key driver within the start up and business growth sector, also includes workshop units, and is not considered particularly appropriate in the town centre. 'Move-on' accommodation has been proposed at Queens Meadow in close association with this Centre.

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

Data:

None

Commentary:

Information on vacancies can provide a useful indication of the viability of the town centre. However, as the area defined as town centre in the 1994 Local Plan is to be

extended in the new Local Plan, any data provided at this time will not be directly comparable for analysis of future trends.

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

Related Policies

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

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

Data:

New residential development within 30 minutes public transport time		
	No. of dwellings	Proportion of dwellings
general practitioner	279	100%
hospital	273	97.8%
primary school	278	99.6%
secondary school	277	99.3%
area of employment	278	99.6%
Hartlepool town centre	276	98.9%
other major retail centre	3	1.1%

Commentary:

All housing built within the urban area of Hartlepool lies within 30 minutes public transport time of all local services provided in the town, including the town centre and major employment areas. Six dwellings were however completed outside the main urban area, three at Wynyard, two within the villages of Elwick and Greatham, and the other (replacing an existing dwelling) in the countryside only a couple of hundred yards from the main urban area and nearby bus routes. During 2005/06, public transport was available for residents at Wynyard to access services at Billingham and Sedgefield, but the bus service was withdrawn in July 2006.

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

Related Policies

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

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

Data:

Developments	No. approved	No. refused
Agricultural buildings	4	0
New dwellings – no agricultural justification	0	1
New dwellings associated with agricultural existing developments	0	0
Temporary residence in connection with rural business	3	0
Replacement dwellings	0	0
Residential conversions of rural buildings	0	0
Residential alterations and extensions	9	1
Extensions of gardens	1	1
Recreational and leisure uses	0	0
Farm diversification schemes	0	0
Extensions and other works relating to existing businesses	2	0
Telecommunications developments	1	1
Other	0	1

Commentary

The information provided above relates to planning applications determined during 2005/06 for development on land outside the limits to development (urban fence and village envelopes) established in the 1994 Local Plan, but excludes reserved matter and other residential approvals granted in the area covered by the outline approval at Wynyard.

The majority of applications related to extensions or other alterations to existing dwellings in the countryside. An application for a new dwelling was refused in the absence of an agricultural justification, but three temporary permissions for residential caravans/mobile cabins were allowed in association with agricultural or livery businesses. Extension of garden areas was permitted at Wynyard (as the land lay within the limits proposed in the new Local Plan), but refused at the isolated group of houses at Nine Acres (a decision subsequently upheld at appeal). The proposal for a security office, estate office, health centre, shops coffee lounge and restaurant at Wynyard on land outside the proposed limits was also refused.

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

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

Related Policies

- Setting out general principles for all new development (Gen1);
- Controlling new developments to protect the quality and character of the built environment (eg Ec12, Ec13 and Ec22-developments in residential areas, Ec33- touring caravan sites, Ho7 to Ho12-residential developments, Se4-Se6, Re8 – noisy leisure facilities, En20- telecommunications and En19- advertisements);
- Protection and enhancement of conservation areas (Co1 – Co6 and supplementary note 4);
- Review of Conservation Areas (Co7) and review of Listed Buildings (Co11);
- Protection of Listed Buildings (Co8 – Co10);

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

Data:

Type of building at risk	No.	No. with planning permission
grade 1 and grade II* Listed Buildings	0	n/a
grade II Listed Buildings	9	3
non listed buildings in Conservation Areas	3	1

Analysis and Commentary:

The national Buildings at Risk Register does not include any buildings in Hartlepool. However, the Register only relates to grade 1 and grade II* Listed Buildings. Hartlepool Council conducts its own survey of other important buildings in the Borough, and currently identifies that 12 of these are at some risk through neglect and decay.

Of these twelve buildings, seven have planning permission for their re-use, three having been granted permission during the current year for residential purposes (an eighth building has subsequently been granted permission for conversion to flats in July 2006). In addition the Borough Council has prepared development briefs for the marketing, in association with adjoining land, of two further buildings at risk.

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

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

Related Policies

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

Indicator: None identified

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

Related Policies

- Setting out general principles for all new development (En1);
- Setting out design guidelines for house extensions (En18 and supplementary note3);
- Providing for high quality of design and landscaping along main approaches to Hartlepool and on the main frontages within industrial estates (En12, En13 and En7).

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

Data:

None for 2005/06

Commentary:

Whilst there is no data available for the current year, data is collected every few years on perceptions of how well residential extensions fit in with existing buildings. In 2003, the last year this question was asked in the annual View point questionnaire, 73% of residents considered that in most cases this was so, 21% considered that this was not so in all cases and 1% considered that it was never the case (the remaining 6% with no view or no response). The question will be asked again in 2007 and the responses compared with the 2003 results in a future annual monitoring report.

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

Related Policies

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

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

Data:

No Green Flag Awards

Commentary:

Hartlepool Borough Council has not made any applications for 'green flag' awards. Nevertheless it is considered that the parks in Hartlepool in general meet or surpass the standards set. One park has been refurbished to a high standard and is now

included in the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. During the year work has commenced on the remodelling of the Town Square on the Headland to create a space for community activity. The Burn Valley Gardens have been renovated with landscaping, new decorative railings, improved footpath network, lighting and a new play area. All these schemes have been developed in consultation with the local community.

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

Related Policies

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

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

Data:

(A) Percentage of rights of way open and easy to use:

2003/04	84.9%
2004/05	91.1%
2005/06	89.6%

(B)

Walkways:	2004/2005		2005/06	
	Public Rights of Way	Permissive Paths	Public Rights of Way	Permissive Paths
Created	0.32 km	0	0	0
Diverted	0	0	0.52 km	0
Extinguished	0.19 km	0	0	0
Improved	1.53 km	1.61 km	2.59 km	0.54 km

Commentary:

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

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

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

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

Related Policies

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

Indicator: *Change in area sand populations of biodiversity importance* (core output indicator 8)

Data:

Designated sites	Loss of area		New areas	
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06
International and national sites	0	0	0	
Local sites	0	0	44ha	29ha
Priority habitats	0	0	0	0
Priority species	Not available		Not available	

Commentary:

There has been no change to the areas of designated international or national sites, or of priority habitats. However, a further new local nature reserve (Spion Kop) was designated during 2005/06.

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

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

Related Policies

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

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

Data:

Type of use	2004-2005		2005-2006	
	Completed	% PDL	Completed	% PDL
A1 shops	-		-	
A2 financial and professional offices	-		-	
B1a other offices	1960sqm	100%	2530sqm	100%
B1b research & development, high tec	-			

B1c	light industry	-			
B2	general industry	-			
B8	storage or distribution	-		-	
C3	residential	241 dwgs	54.8%	279 dwgs	54.6%
D1	non-residential institutions	727sqm	100%	-	
D2	assembly and leisure	414sqm	0%	-	-

Commentary:

All non-residential development completed during 2005/06 has been on previously developed land.

However, only 54.6% of dwellings completed were on previously developed land. This is primarily because of existing commitments on greenfield sites particularly Middle Warren, where a further 1000 or so dwellings are likely to be provided over the next few years. Reaching the national target of 60% by 2008 will be primarily dependent upon the rate of clearance and redevelopment in the housing market renewal areas, the completion rates at the Marina which to date have been low, and the timing of the first completions on the proposed Victoria Harbour development.

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

Related Policies

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

Indicator: None identified

Implementation of individual policies

4. 14 There were 18 appeals against refusal of planning permission decided during 2005/06, 14 of which were dismissed. In dismissing the appeals, inspectors found that the proposals were contrary to the following policies of the 1994 Local Plan:

- the general policy Gen1;
- policy En18 on house extensions and the associated supplementary note 3 setting out guidelines for such extensions;
- policy Ho7 on housing developments;
- policies Ec2 and Ec3 on high quality industrial sites;
- policy Ec14 on town centre uses
- policy Se5 on telecommunications developments;
- policy En13 on frontages of main approaches
- policy Co2 on the protection or enhancement of conservation areas, and the associated supplementary note 4 providing design guidance for development in conservation areas; and
- policy Co9 on changes of use of listed buildings.

These policies therefore remain relevant, and have been carried forward (updated as appropriate in the context of new national advice) to the new Local Plan adopted in April 2006.

4. 15 Almost two-thirds of the policies in the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan have been referred to in the consideration of planning applications presented to the Planning Committee during 2005/06¹⁰. Further policies were used in considering the other planning applications decided by delegated powers.

4. 16 Of the policies not used in considering planning applications during the year, three (policies En11 relating to the refurbishment of local shopping parades, and Se8 relating to the site for a primary school at Middle Warren, and Tr4 identifying access points to development sites) have already been implemented earlier in the plan period. A further three policies are no longer relevant as follows:

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

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

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

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

4. 17 The remaining policies not specifically referred to in the consideration of planning applications determined during 2005/06 are of four general types:

¹⁰ The Planning Committee considered about 13% of all applications decided during the year.

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

4.18 **Development control policies:** those not referred to during the year are as follows, although 7 of these were referred to in development control decisions during the previous year (2004/05):

- Ec1: Wynyard business park
- Ec12: Business uses in the home
- Ec17: Mill House leisure uses
- Ec28 Core Area of Seaton Carew
- Ec29 Development Sites at Seaton Carew
- Ec30 North Shelter Development Site
- Ec33 Touring caravan sites
- Ho9 Residential mobile homes
- Ho10 Gypsy site
- Tr2 Road schemes: industrial development (safeguarding corridors)
- Tr16 Railway line extension (safeguarding corridor)
- En20 Satellite dishes
- Co14 Protection of SSSIs
- Ru3 Development at Newton Bewley
- Ru6 Intensive livestock units
- Ru7 Development in the Countryside
- Ru10 Replacement of Dwelling houses

4.19 The reason for these policies not being used is primarily because there have been no planning applications determined during the year relevant to their subject matter. Some of these policies (eg. Ec1 - Wynyard business park) have been cited in informal pre-application discussions with potential developers during the year and in some instances have been used to sift out unsuitable or inappropriate developments before proposals reach the planning application stage.

4.20 Further, most of the policies have been used during the lifetime of the plan or relate to matters that national policy specifies should be covered in Local Plans (eg Gypsy sites) and are to be carried forwarded to the new Local Plan amended as necessary to reflect changes to government regulations and national planning policy. 'Development control' policies which are not included in the new plan relate to residential mobile homes and satellite dishes as proposals relating to such developments are infrequent and can be judged against the criteria of more general policies.

4.21 **Allocations policies:** Those not implemented in whole or in part during the year are as follows although 4 of these were referred to in development control decisions during the previous year (2004/05):

- Ec21 East Central Area Development Site
- Ho3 Housing Sites
- Ho4 Housing sites
- Ho5 Executive Housing Sites

- Se7 Primary School site (Chester Road)
- Se9 Local Shopping Middle Warren
- Se10 Community / sports centre (Middle Warren)

4.22 The East Central Area development site is now partially developed and discussions are continuing with respect to its further development. Most of the housing sites allocated in the 1994 Local Plan have been developed and none are included in the new plan. The allocation at Chester Road for the replacement Jesmond Road Primary School has not been implemented although the land is now used in connection with the school as outdoor playing space. The development and phasing of the Middle Warren area was determined by an outline planning permission granted in 1997 and associated section 106 agreement. The policies relating to Middle Warren are therefore no longer relevant.

4.23 **Implementation policies:** Those not referred to in development control decisions during 2005/06 are as follows although 4 of these were referred to in development control decisions during the previous year (2004/05):

- Ec31 Seaton Park
- Tr4 Access to Development Sites
- Tr9 Road Junction Improvements
- Tr11 Traffic Management in the Central Area
- Tr12 Pedestrian routes (central area)
- En3 Golden Flatts landscaped corridor
- En6 Derelict land reclamation
- En8 Untidy sites
- Co15 Enhancement of SSSIs
- Co16 Local Nature Reserve

also

- Co6 Article 4 Directions
- Co7 Review of Conservation Areas
- Co11 Review of Listed Buildings

4.24 Most of these policies have been implemented to some extent since 1994 and all have been included, amended as appropriate, in the new Local Plan – in particular:

- Pedestrian routes within the central area have been improved and there will be further improvements associated with the development of the new transport interchange in Church Street;
- Play facilities have been improved at some of the neighbourhood park locations, although some areas remain to be developed;
- Some landscaping has been carried out at Golden Flatts and the area forms part of the green network defined in the new Local Plan;
- In terms of implementation of the untidy sites policy, consultants have reported on high priority problem properties setting out actions for dealing with them embracing informal action leading potentially to formal action and various measures are currently being implemented to encourage tidying up and or re-use of the properties;
- Enhancement works have been carried out to Seaton Dunes and Common SSSI and six new local nature reserves have been established, including one in 2005/06; and

- Review s of Conservation Areas since the 1994 Local Plan was prepared have resulted in extensions to the Park and Seaton Carew Conservation Areas (in June 1994 and April 2002 respectively) and the designation in September 2004 of two new conservation areas at Grange and Stranton.

4.25 **Encouragement policies** : Policies Tr8 and Tr16 which set out support for the provision of rail halts and for the preservation or provision of railway sidings have also not been considered as part of the development plan process during 2005/06 as there were no relevant planning applications determined. Nevertheless, they are considered to be important policies which have been retained in the new plan.

Endnote

Hartlepool has been transformed over the last ten to fifteen years with major changes to the built environment, massive reduction in unemployment and diversification of the town's economic base. The planning policies established in the 1994 Hartlepool Local Plan have provided a strong land use policy context which has assisted in enabling this transformation. Nevertheless, there are continuing problems related to deprivation, new issues to be tackled such as housing market failure, and new opportunities to be grasped such as the regeneration of Victoria Harbour and the spin-offs from the 2010 Tall Ships event. Future LDF annual monitoring reports will assess the effectiveness of the policies new 2006 Hartlepool Local Plan in these and other respects.

APPENDIX 1

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

INFORMATION FOR YEAR 2005/2006

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

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

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

There were no new waste management facilities provided during the year.

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

Management type	Amount (tonnes)	Percentage
Landfill	3006	7.7%
Combined energy and waste plant	27797	70.7%
Recycled	5440	13.8%
Composted	3072	7.8%
Total	39315	100%

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

No planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency during the year.

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

There were no new renewable energy operations completed during the year.

CABINET REPORT

18th December, 2006



Report of: Corporate Management Team

Subject: 2007/2008 BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK PROPOSALS

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To enable Cabinet to determine the draft 2007/2008 Budget and Policy Framework Proposals to be referred for formal scrutiny.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

- 2.1 The report provides an update of the issues affecting the development of the 2007/2008 Capital and Revenue budgets. In respect of the capital budget proposals the report suggests how the resources previously identified could be allocated.
- 2.2 The revenue forecasts have been updated to reflect the announcement of the provisional 2007/2008 formula grant allocation and local factors. On this basis and assuming Members continue to support the previously identified expenditure commitments (terminating grants, pressures and priorities) and a 4.9% Council Tax increase the net budget gap has reduced to £2.044m, which equates to 3.2%. On this basis Members need to determine the detailed savings to be implemented to balance the budget.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

- 3.1 The report enables Cabinet to determine the draft Budget and Policy Framework Proposals it wishes to put forward for scrutiny.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

- 4.1 Key.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

- 5.1 Cabinet, Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee and Council.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

- 6.1 Cabinet is required to determine its proposals.

Report of: Corporate Management Team

Subject 2007/2008 BUDGET AND POLICY
FRAMEWORK PROPOSALS

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To enable Cabinet to determine the draft 2007/2008 Budget and Policy Framework Proposals to be referred for formal scrutiny.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At your meeting on 23rd October, 2006, Members approved details of the initial Budget and Policy Framework Proposals. These proposals were then put forward for consultation with:

- Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee;
- Hartlepool Trade Unions and Business Sector representatives;
- The Diversity Group; and
- Neighbourhood Forums

- 2.2 Details of Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee's response to the consultation proposals were reported to your meeting on 4th December, 2006. Details of responses from the other consultees are detailed later in this report to enable Members to consider these issues before determining the draft 2007/2008 Budget and Policy Framework Proposals to be referred for formal scrutiny.

- 2.3 The report also provides details of the provisional formula grant allocation for 2007/2008 and an update of other factors affecting the initial budget forecasts.

3. 2007/2008 CAPITAL BUDGET PROPOSALS AND FUNDING FOR ONE-OFF COMMITMENTS

- 3.1 Members previously determined to allocate the following resources to meet one-off commitments and to address capital investment needs:

	<u>£'000</u>
• LPSA Reward Grant	568
• Unsupported Prudential Borrowing	1,200
• Capital Receipts	500

- 3.2 As indicated in the previous budget report the LPSA Reward Grant can be used for both revenue and capital expenditure, whereas the other available funding can only be used for capital expenditure.
- 3.3 During the development of the initial budget proposals a number of one-off revenue expenditure commitments were identified. As funding for these items is not required on a sustainable basis these items were not included as revenue pressures or priorities. Therefore, it is suggested that these commitments, which total £374,000 as detailed in Appendix A be funded from the LPSA Reward Grant.
- 3.4 It is also suggested that the remaining LPSA Reward Grant of £194,000, be earmarked to meet Termination costs. This proposal will provide resources to meet potential temporary redeployment costs, or early retirement costs/redundancy costs which may arise as a result of the savings which need to be implemented in 2007/2008. Further work will need to be undertaken to determine if this provision is adequate once Cabinet has determined the overall 2007/2008 budget package. These details will be reported in February. In the event that the whole of this provision is not needed in 2007/2008 it is suggested that any uncommitted resources be carried forward to meet similar costs which will undoubtedly arise in 2008/2009.
- 3.5 With regard to the allocation of the capital resources further work needs to be undertaken to prioritise specific projects. However, in order to enable this work to be progressed it is suggested that proposed schemes be identified within the following four themes:
- Operation Buildings: Schemes will address backlog maintenance issues;
 - Non-operational Assets;
 - Highways;
 - Amenity Land
- 3.6 It is also suggested that for planning purposes the available 2007/2008 capital resources be allocated equally across the four themes, which equates to £425,000 per theme. These initial allocations will need to be reviewed once detailed priorities for individual themes have been identified to ensure resources are budgeted at the highest priorities.
- 3.7 Details of potential schemes are summarised at Appendix B.
- 3.8 Members have previously been advised that the element of the above resources funded from capital receipts cannot be committed until the position on capital receipts is more certain. This position is dependent upon the sale of the revised Briarfields site and the Barlows site. Following the recent decision to sell the revised Briarfields site the risk of capital receipts not being achieved in

2007/2008 has reduced. Therefore, it is suggested that Members can commit the additional capital receipts of £0.5m. However, as a fallback position it is suggested that the 2007/2008 Prudential Limit include provision for these receipts being temporarily delayed.

- 3.9 The suggested themes do not provide any funding for Housing Market Renewal activity despite the restricted funding available over the next fifteen months against identified needs and community expectation. These works will need to be funded by attracting SHIP/HMR funding from 2008/2009 onwards (subject to Comprehensive Spending Review) and in some cases match funding contributions, for example from the VAT Shelter where this is supported by Housing Hartlepool. It appears however that the Regional Housing Board and other funders, may expect a “modest” contribution from local authority’s main programmes towards capital schemes, if these are to be supported. The absence of such provision may therefore adversely affect the chances of securing funding post 2007/2008.
- 3.10 In order to allow the sensitive management of the existing programme, the Council may wish to consider providing further “bridging finance” to address timing differences between expenditure and the achievement of capital receipts, although the costs of this option would need to be identified and factored into future years revenue budget requirements. A detailed report of future priorities for Housing Market Renewal will be submitted to Cabinet early in the New Year. This will enable Members to consider this issue before committing the available 2007/2008 Capital resources.
- 3.11 Similarly, the proposals do not provide resources for Coast Protection works as the available resources will not enable any meaningful schemes to be implemented. The Council therefore needs to continue to pursue national funding for major Coast Protection works and this funding will only be secured if projects are assessed as a priority by the Government.
- 3.12 The Director of Neighbourhood Services has identified that further drainage works need to be undertaken to additional areas of Stranton Cemetery as detailed at Appendix C. It is estimated that these works will cost £171,000 and it is proposed to fund these costs from Prudential Borrowing. The Director of Neighbourhood Services has indicated that the annual repayment and interest costs of this Prudential Borrowing will need to be funded from an increase in cemetery and crematoria income fees. The proposed increase will be referred to the Adult and Public Health Portfolio Holder.

4. 2007/2008 REVENUE BUDGET UPDATE

- 4.1 Details of the provisional 2007/2008 formula grant allocations were announced on 28th November, 2006 and the Local Government

Minister has confirmed the indicative allocation of £43.49m announced in January, 2006. In cash terms this is an increase of 3.7% on the 2006/2007 grant allocation; 4.4% when account is taken of a technical adjustment to the 2006/2007 allocation.

- 4.2 The Local Government Minister has stated that as the grant formulae have not changed, the Minister will not be meeting with individual authorities. However, the Minister has indicated that authorities can make written representations by 5th January, 2007. It is suggested that the Council responds as detailed at Appendix D, which basically outlines our continued concerns at the floor damping arrangements.
- 4.3 The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) have also announced details of the Housing Benefit and Council Tax Subsidy grant allocation for 2007/2008. The initial budget forecasts had included a corporate saving of £150,000 in respect of increased grant income towards the cost of administering the benefit system. This saving was dependent on the continuation of current grant levels. The DWP recent announcement is not favourable and grant income will be cut in cash terms by £40,000, an effective reduction of £190,000 from the anticipated level. It is therefore suggested that the loss of DWP grant be funded as a corporate pressure.
- 4.4 On a more positive note we have received confirmation from Middlesbrough Borough Council that there will not be an increase in the Employers Pension contribution rate for 2007/2008. The initial forecasts for 2007/2008 include £0.426m to cover a potential increase in the employer's pension rate from 1st April, 2007 of 1%. This amount will not now be needed for 2007/2008 and can be used to offset the loss of DWP grant and the balance used to reduce the budget gap. A formal valuation of the Pension Fund will be undertaken as at 31st March, 2007 and this will determine the employers rates for 2008/2009, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011. Clearly, if there is an increase in pension rates from 2008/2009 the loss of this provision from the base budget will mean there is a new pressure in 2008/2009.
- 4.5 In addition, the Council Tax base is marginally higher than anticipated and this will increase Council Tax income by £100,000. This amount can also be used to reduce the budget gap.
- 4.6 Assuming the above factors are reflected in the budget forecast the revised 2007/2008 gap is summarised below:

Initial Gap	£2.380m (3.7%)
Add loss DWP Grant	£0.190m
Less Reduction in Pension Costs	(£0.426m)
Less Increase in Council Tax Income	(£0.100m)
Revised Gap	£2.044m (3.2%)

4.7 The revised gap assumes that Members support the previously identified expenditure commitments relating to:

- Grant Regime Terminations – Appendix E
- Pressures – Appendix F
- Priorities – Appendix G

4.8 The revised budget gap will need to be bridged by implementing efficiencies and cuts from the proposals previously identified. These items, which total up to 5%, are detailed at Appendix H. Cabinet needs to determine the detailed measures to be implemented. Once this list has been compiled officers can determine the impact on staffing levels and commence the necessary preparations to achieve these savings from 1st April, 2007. This will include, if necessary, the issue of statutory redundancy notices, although these will not be confirmed until the Budget and Policy Framework Proposals are approved by Council in February, 2007.

4.9 **Corporate Efficiency Strategy**

4.10 The previous report indicated that corporate efficiencies of £1.1m had been included in the overall budget forecast. Further work has been completed to identify specific measures to achieve this target as follows:

	<u>£'000</u>
• Older People Residential Procurement	400
• Insurance Procurement	200
• General Procurement	200
• ICT – Financial Management System and Contact Centre	200 (net)
• Transport Procurement	100
	<u>1,100</u>

4.11 **Review of Salary Turnover Allowance**

4.12 The corporate Salary Turnover Allowance for 2006/2007 is £0.781m and reflects the increases applied in previous budget rounds as follows:

- 2004/2005 budget package included an increase of £300,000 to reflect the establishment of the Vacancies Panel;
- 2005/2006 budget package included an increase in target of £150,000.

4.13 The annual target is increased by inflation for pay and pension costs. In 2005/2006 Departments also made additional increases in department's targets as part of their detailed budget savings.

- 4.14 Details of actual performance for 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 are summarised below, together with details of the forecast outturn for the current year.

	Target	Variance from Target
		Adverse/ (Favourable)
	£'000	£'000
2004/2005	517	71
2005/2006	741	119
2006/2007	781	(2)

- 4.15 The above table indicates that the turnover targets were not achieved in 2004/2005 and 2005/2006. In overall terms it is expected that the 2006/2007 target will be achieved in total, although Neighbourhood Services will not achieve its target. There would therefore be a significant risk of not achieving a higher target. In addition, any increase in the target will adversely affect workloads, performance, stress and absence levels.
- 4.16 It is therefore suggested that the existing target of approximately £800,000 is the maximum achievable, particularly given the anticipated budget position over the next few years which will require reductions in establishment levels, hopefully through natural wastage/redeployment.
- 4.17 **Consultation Feedback**
- 4.18 Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee submitted a report to your last meeting detailing its response to the draft Budget and Policy Framework Proposals put forward for consultation. This report indicates that Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee support, with the exception of four items, the proposed 3% efficiencies and cuts. If Cabinet determine not to implement these four items the available 3% cuts reduce to £1.719m, as summarised below :

	Efficiency £'000	Cut £'000	Total £'000
Value of 3% items referred to Scrutiny	1,153	773	1,926
<u>Less</u> Items not supported by Scrutiny			
• Resident Car Parking Increases	(90)		(90)
• Reduction in Economic Development Marketing Budget		(10)	(10)
• Reduction in Home Care Service		(95)	(95)
• Freeze Community Pool		(12)	(12)
	1,063	656	1,719

- 4.19 If Cabinet determine not to implement the above four savings the available 3% savings will cover 84% of the reductions required to balance the budget. The relevant Directors will comment verbally on the implications of not implementing these items. The resulting shortfall of £325,000 will need to be achieved by implementing some of the measures identified at the 4% or 5% level.
- 4.20 Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee also indicated that they did not support a number of specific proposals at the 4% and 5% level. These items, together with the 3% items detailed above, are highlighted by shading in the column headed “value of efficiency/saving” shown at Appendix H.
- 4.21 Details of the consultation feedback from the other consultation meetings are detailed in Appendix I to K, as follows:
- Appendix I – Consultation with Business Sector Representative
Appendix J – Consultation with Neighbourhood Forums
Appendix K – Consultation with Minority Groups
- 4.22 It is suggested that Cabinet determines its response to the various issues raised by the various consultees.
- 4.23 The consultation meeting with the Trade Unions did not take place owing to the unions withdrawing from the process.
- 4.24 The decisions reached by Members at your meeting on 18th December, 2006, will be referred for formal scrutiny. It is also suggested that the Trade Unions, Business Sector and minority representatives be invited to a further consultation meeting.

5. DIVERSITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 As part of the Council's commitment to achieving Level 3 of the Equality Standard in March, 2008, a Diversity Impact Assessment of proposed changes to the budget needs to be undertaken. The aim of this assessment is to predict the impact of the change from an equality/diversity perspective (which could be positive or negative) and whether this has a differential effect on one or more minority groups. It is also necessary to identify measures which might mitigate against any differential impact or alternative policies that might better promote equal opportunities. This will be a developing process and has commenced for 2007/2008 with a consultation meeting with representatives from the diversity group. The minutes from this meeting are detailed at Appendix K.
- 5.2 It is proposed that further work will be undertaken to assess the diversity impact of the budget pressures, priorities and efficiencies/cuts which Cabinet determines they wish to submit for

formal Scrutiny. These details will then be included in the final budget report submitted to Cabinet in February, 2007.

6. BUDGET TIMETABLE

- 6.1 Following your meeting today the key milestones for finalising the budget proposals for 2007/2008 are summarised below:
- 19th December, 2006 – Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee commences formal consultation period.
 - 9th February, 2007 – Cabinet finalises Budget and Policy Framework proposals to be referred to Council.
 - 15th February, 2007 – Council considers Cabinet's Budget and Policy Framework proposals.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The Department for Communities and Local Government has confirmed the indicative grant allocation for 2007/2008 of £43.49m announced in January, 2006. In cash terms this is an increase of 3.7% on the 2006/2007 grant allocation; 4.4% when account is taken of a technical adjustment to the 2006/2007 allocation.
- 7.2 When account is taken of a reduction in the DWP Benefit Subsidy Grant and favourable local factors in relation to the Employer's Pension contribution rate and the Council Tax base the revised budget gap is £2.044m, which equates to a reduction of 3.2%. This assumes a 4.9% Council Tax increase and is marginally lower than the estimated gap of £2.380m, a reduction of 3.7%.
- 7.3 Members need to confirm the proposed 2007/2008 Council Tax increases and determine the detailed efficiencies and cuts they propose to implement. These proposals will then be put forward for formal scrutiny.
- 7.4 It is assumed that Cabinet supports the previously identified terminating grants, pressures and priorities. These items will also be referred for formal scrutiny.
- 7.5 Assuming Members approve the revised proposals for bridging the 2007/2008 budget gap the initial forecasts for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 will remain unchanged, as the 2007/2008 budget will be balanced with a difference combination of sustainable savings. The 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 initial budget shortfalls are summarised below. These forecasts are based on indicative annual Council Tax increases of 4.9%. These forecasts are also based on a prudent assumption of Government grants, a pessimistic outlook of the continuation of the floor damping arrangements and without reflecting new efficiencies. On the downside the forecasts do not include any provision for local pressures, such as increased funding for

terminating grants, pressures, priorities, an increase in the employers pension rate or higher than anticipated costs of implementing Single Status.

	<u>2008/09</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>2009/10</u> <u>£'000</u>
3% Base Budget Uplift	2,063	2,095
Reduction in temporary savings 07/08	1,156	0
Reduction in use of reserve	500	0
Revenue cost previous years Capital Programme	305	311
Increase in Strategic Contingency	664	681
Reduction in Collection Fund Surplus	150	0
2% Increase in Government Grant	(870)	(887)
4.9% Council Tax Increase	<u>(1,720)</u>	<u>(1,800)</u>
Forecast Budget Shortfall	<u>2,248</u>	<u>400</u>

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 It is recommended that Members:

- i) approve the proposal to earmark the uncommitted LPSA Reward Grant to fund one-off commitments (£374,000) and termination costs (£194,000);
- ii) approve the allocation of the capital resources to the four themes identified in paragraph 3.4, subject to a further report once detailed schemes have been identified;
- iii) note the position with regard to Housing Market Renewal activity (paragraph 3.9 and 3.10);
- iv) approve the use of Prudential Borrowing to fund further drainage works at the cemetery which will be repaid from an increase in cemeteries and crematorium income, subject to approval by the Adult & Public Health Portfolio Holder (paragraph 3.10);
- v) confirm the indicative 2007/2008 Council Tax increase of 4.9%;
- vi) approve the revised strategy for bridging the budget gap as detailed at paragraph 4.6 and determine the detailed savings package to achieve the required 3.2% reduction (£2.044m), taking account of Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee's comments on the initial efficiencies and costs;
- vii) authorise CMT to take action to enable savings to be implemented from 1st April, 2007, subject to these proposals being approved by Council in February, 2007, including the identification of early retirement/redundancy costs;
- viii) approve indicative Council Tax increases for 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 of 4.9%.

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF ONE-OFF REVENUE COMMITMENTS

	One-off Revenue Commitments
	£'000
<u>Funding</u>	
LPSA Reward Grant (capital element)	568
Total Resources	568
<u>Expenditure Commitments</u>	
<u>One-off pressures</u>	
Tree works after tree survey	40
Verge maintenance Tree works	60
Allotment maintenance backlog	20
Headland Paddling Pool and adventure play area maintenance	8
Burn Valley drainage repairs	
Carefirst Upgrade to v6 web-based system	56
Outdoor Play area maintenance backlog	20
Community Strategy/LAA	40
Housing Needs survey	30
Housing Condition survey	50
Repair costs of Incinerator	50
<u>Other</u>	
Termination costs provision	194
Total Commitments	568
Uncommitted resources	0

APPENDIX B

SCHEDULE OF POTENTIAL CAPITAL SCHEMES

	Capital Programme				
	Operational Buildings	Non -Operational Buildings	Highways	Amenity Land	Total Capital Schemes £'000
<u>Funding</u>					
Prudential Borrowing and Capital Receipts	425	425	425	425	1700
Total Resources	425	425	425	425	1700
<u>Expenditure Commitments</u>					
Refurbishments of Burbank Community Centre (£120K) and demolition of Bridge Community Centre (£130k)	120	130			250
Seaton Bus Station				150	150
Multi-storey car park		300			300 (1)
Demolition of Historic Quay Toilets		?			? (2)
Demolition Eldon Grove Sports Centre		?			? (2)
Owton Manor Lane shops				50	50
Highways issues			?		? (2)
Address backlog of Priority 1 repairs to Council buildings	300				300
Uncommitted /(overcommitted) resources	5	(5)	425	225	650

Notes

1) Cabinet have previously been advised that further works to the multi-storey car park will be required. Officers are investigating the options for funding these works, including the potential disposal of the multi-story car park to the shopping centre owners. Initial indications suggest that these alternatives will not be viable and the Council will be required to undertake these works. It would therefore be prudent to make provision for this potential liability, which is estimated to be £950,000. Cabinet has previously earmarked the uncommitted 2006/07 capital contingency of £288,000 towards the cost of these works. It is suggested that the remaining cost be spread over 2007/08 (£300,000) and 2008/09 (£362,000).

2) Estimated costs have not yet been determined.

APPENDIX C**DRAINAGE AT STRANTON GRANGE AND WEST VIEW CEMETERIES**

1. BACKGROUND**1.1 Stranton Grange Cemetery**

On 11th July 2003, the Environmental Stewardship and Regeneration Scrutiny Forum initiated a series of meetings to consider the issue of flooding in Hartlepool which included Stranton Grange Cemetery.

A drainage survey which identified the necessary works to the existing site and the Western extension of Stranton Cemetery was undertaken following approval by the Town Management Portfolio Holder on 1st August 2003.

The Environmental Stewardship and Regeneration Scrutiny Forum focused on the issue of Stranton Cemetery at their meeting of 30th March 2004 following which, a report was submitted to Cabinet on 4th May 2004 and the necessity for the works identified was agreed.

Funding for the first phase of works was secured through prudential borrowing and the works are now completed.

The numbers of complaints which are received concerning the drainage at the cemetery has reduced considerably. However, there are still problems at the site which will only be remedied by instigating the second phase of works.

A substantial amount of the funding secured previously was to prepare the Western Extension for burials. This work was a priority to enable the drainage to be in place prior to interments being undertaken.

The majority of complaints now being received are concerning the existing burial sites where the bereaved are visiting graves of loved ones.

A report has been prepared by the Engineering Consultancy and identifies the need to undertake works to provide land drains to the existing burial site, drainage to existing access ways and necessary gully works.

1.2 West View Cemetery

Following reports of flooding at the South Eastern corner of the cemetery, initial investigations were undertaken and proved the existing system to be substantially blocked and manholes surcharging following periods of heavy

rainfall. Extensive ponding (200mm deep) was also observed both on the roadway and adjacent burial plots.

Some works have been undertaken to alleviate the situation but it is estimated that a further £12,500 is required to complete remedial works which include cleaning blocked gullies and installing a new manhole.

Over the last few years, 180 internments have been undertaken on the cemetery extension, an area which has not been provided with access or drainage. In order for future burials to take place further works are needed to provide a Topographical Survey, drainage system and access roadways.

2. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The estimated total cost for a second phase of works at Stranton Grange Cemetery is £71,000 (including prelims, contingencies and fees).

The estimated total cost for the works at West View Cemetery is £100,000 (including prelims, contingencies and fees).

It is therefore proposed that the works to the cemetery be funded from "prudential borrowing" and the resulting annual loan repayments funded from increased cemetery and crematoria fee income.

APPENDIX D

DRAFT RESPONSE TO LOCAL AUTHORITY FINANCE SETTLEMENT FOR 2007/08

The Council welcomes the stability provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government and confirmation that the Council's formula grant allocation has not changed from the figure announced in January 2006.

However, we continue to be extremely concerned that the Council will lose £1.535 million through the floor damping arrangements, which equates to a grant loss of 3.5%. The floor damping reductions for our neighbouring authorities are much lower, Middlesbrough (1.3%), Redcar and Cleveland (2.9%) and Stockton-on-Tees (2.3%). Whilst, we recognise the need for some damping arrangements these should be on a clear basis and reduce over time. It is perplexing that Hartlepool's floor damping adjustment has actually increased from that applied in 2006/07 of £1.453 million notwithstanding the representations the Council made with you in January. We would therefore request that the Minister reviews this position and develops a strategy for phasing out the floor damping adjustment over the life of the next 3 year Local Authority Finance Settlement.

We are also disappointed that the Department for Work and Pensions has not felt itself able to match your departments' commitment to stability, as they have reduced the Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit Subsidy grant by £123,515, a reduction of 8.5%. As you know this funding contributes to the cost of administering Council and Housing Tax benefit. We would therefore welcome your support in encouraging other Government departments to provide the same stability as your Department.

Finally, we would welcome an earlier indication of individual authorities' formula grant allocations for 2008/09 and future years. We are concerned that the announcement of these figures will be delayed as a result of the current Comprehensive Spending review and may not be made until November 2007.

Clearly, this will adversely affect our ability to plan for 2008/09 and beyond and unwind some of the benefits achieved from having a two-year settlement, although we should gain a period of stability for the following two years once we receive the three-year settlement covering 2008/09 to 2010/11.

APPENDIX E

SCHEDULE OF GRANT REGIMES TERMINATING DURING 2006/2007**SRB NORTH HARTLEPOOL**

Grant Title	Does Council need to consider mainstreaming the grant? Please state Yes/No and provide brief justification.	Value of Grant in 2006/2007 £'000	Value of 2006/2007 Grant spent of staff costs (include NI and Pension) £'000	Number of staff funded from Grant FTE's	Number of staff on fixed term contract FTE's	Estimated cost of making staff redundant £'000	Funding available to fund redundancy costs £'000
SRB Grant – contribution to HBC services - PR Corporate Strategy - Accountancy - Landscaping /DSO	Yes, support services cannot absorb these cost pressure as significant saving are already required to be made to offset loss income from HRA	12 18 10	12 18 10	0.5 FTE 0.5 FTE 0.5 FTE	0 0 0	Not yet known	0 0 0

APPENDIX E**ADULT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Grant Title	Does Council need to consider mainstreaming the grant? Please state Yes/No and provide brief justification.	Value of Grant in 2006/2007 £'000	Value of 2006/2007 Grant spent of staff costs (include NI and Pension) £'000	Number of staff funded from Grant FTE's	Number of staff on fixed term contract FTE's	Estimated cost of making staff redundant £'000	Funding available to fund redundancy costs £'000
Preserved Rights Grant	Yes - grant tapers faster than costs taper total grant £376K	40					

APPENDIX E

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICE

Grant Title	Does Council need to consider mainstreaming the grant? Please state Yes/No and provide brief justification.	Value of Grant in 2006/2007 £'000	Value of 2006/2007 Grant spent of staff costs (include NI and Pension) £'000	Number of staff funded from Grant FTE's	Number of staff on fixed term contract FTE's	Estimated cost of making staff redundant £'000	Funding available to fund redundancy costs £'000
Regional Transport travel advisor	Y – risk of loss of LPT monies	15	15	1	0	5	0
Travel Planning assistant	Y – risk of loss of LPT monies	15	15	1	0	5	0
ERDF Community Environmental action initiative	Y – project unlikely to go ahead without mainstreaming of salaries and additional support for community projects – Pride in Hartlepool	59	59	?	0	0	0

APPENDIX E

REGENERATION AND PLANNING

Grant Title	Does Council need to consider mainstreaming the grant? Please state Yes/No and provide brief justification.	Value of Grant in 2006/2007 £'000	Value of 2006/2007 Grant spent of staff costs (include NI and Pension) £'000	Number of staff funded from Grant FTE's	Number of staff on fixed term contract FTE's	Estimated cost of making staff redundant £'000	Funding available to fund redundancy costs £'000
<p>Single Programme Funding (Coastal Arc Co-ordinator).</p> <p><i>Joint post shared with Redcar & Cleveland. HBC is the employing authority.</i></p>	<p>YES – desirable as provides coordination and basis for Coastal Arc – and for sub-regional single programme funding. Subject to 50% contribution from Redcar and Cleveland.</p> <p>100% Single Programme funding is confirmed for 2006/7. In principle support for 2007/8 subject to funding availability. Situation unclear thereafter.</p>	17	<p>34</p> <p>(plus other revenue expenditure, excluding oncost). 50% relates to HBC.</p>	0.5 (within Hartlepool)	0.5 (within Hartlepool)	Presumably minimal as employment length would be less than 2 years	nil

APPENDIX E

REGENERATION AND PLANNING

Grant Title	Does Council need to consider mainstreaming the grant? Please state Yes/No and provide brief justification.	Value of Grant in 2006/2007 £'000	Value of 2006/2007 Grant spent of staff costs (include NI and Pension) £'000	Number of staff funded from Grant FTE's	Number of staff on fixed term contract FTE's	Estimated cost of making staff redundant £'000	Funding available to fund redundancy costs £'000
Safer Stronger Communities Fund	Yes –post created is essential to the team. The ASB unit did not function as effectively prior to support officer being appointed. Members complained they were unable to contact staff in the unit.	25.0	17.4	1	1	Nil to date (only 1 years service)	nil
Total		211					

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Across the Whole Authority (including Street lighting, but excluding schools which are funded from the DSG)	Energy Gas, electric, water (including effect of long term contract price ending and new surface water charges)	Red Inability to pay bills from appropriate budget Service loss	500	
Learning Disability Inspection	Resources to fund recommendations of statutory LD inspection eg Direct Payments (see above costings) Day Services modernisation capital costs of new base and potential double running costs to develop new service – cost yet to be clarified Carers support/Flexible Respite options approx 150 k Appropriate Advocacy service 80k per annum	Red <u>Reputation</u> (will affect star rating and CPA) & Failure to achieve national VP objectives	230-k min per annum. Potential for 100k double running costs for approx 18/24 mnths. (Also one off capital cost)	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Physical Disability/Sensory Loss	Approx 100 people waiting for statutory assessment re disability needs, demand for assessment and subsequent service have increased dramatically since 2002. Lack of assessment and services fails in Statutory responsibility and could leave council liable to DDA claims and possible litigation if person is hurt whilst waiting for service. Additional OT expertise and purchasing budget to reduce specific waiting lists (currently up to 8 weeks) and meet statutory requirements around completion of assessments/additional resources necessary for outcome of assessments.	Red <u>Life and limb</u> risk to those left without equipment.	148	
Learning Disability Purchasing	Identification of 5 cases of transition from Children's Services.	Red Inability to meet statutory obligations to maintain services to existing service users'?	140	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Direct Payments	Providing Direct Payments is a Statutory Requirement and to enable people to safely use the DP a Direct Payments Support Service is required, if DP users are unsupported will leave Council open to claims of negligence re &S/Employment issues. The take up of DP is a KPi (currently a failing one for Hpool) and was seen as essential in the recent LD inspection .	Red <u>Reputation</u> & Failure to improve	100	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Supporting People Programme	Strengthening team to deliver a more effective Supporting People programme in accordance with the grant conditions and Government's/Audit Commission's expectations, This will enable the housing related support needs of vulnerable people to be more effectively addressed. It responds to the needs identified in the Supporting People Inspection, which was published in February 2006. It will also help to ensure that services are appropriate to meet the expectations of future inspections.	Red – relates to important housing related support for vulnerable people – accommodation and “floating support”	100	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Advisory Team	14-19 leadership, management and co-ordination – Full time Partnership Manager / Co-ordinator with associated administrative and support costs	Red Education and Inspection Bill places a statutory duty on Local Authorities to lead 14-19 reform and development in local partnerships, supported by the LSC. This is a new legal responsibility and existing resources are insufficient to meet this statutory duty. Risk of not meeting this pressure is RED with immediate, significant service disruption	60	£0
Environment	The roll out of recycling kerbside collection/alternative weekly collections, was partly funded from temporary grant funding which has now ceased, without this money the new increased recycling project will fail and the authority will not achieve the government targets set.	Red Redundancy of two operatives @ £25k each per annum, however this is not the full saving as the central overhead will continue to require funding	53	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Children with Disabilities and SEN	Increasing numbers of children with autistic spectrum disorders (Doubled in last 3 years) requiring more extensive support packages. 2 identified costing £100K in 2007/08 (£50k revenue and £50k DSG subject to Schools Forum).	Red Failure to meet statutory duties in relation to children with disabilities. (Still awaiting PCT continuing healthcare eligibility criteria.) High impact and almost certain.	50	£0
Integrated Children's System	Revenue costs of new capital equipment	Red Unable to meet statutory requirements and DfES timetable re information sharing. Extreme impact and almost certain	50	£0

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Planning Policy & Regeneration: Local Development Framework	Increased costs arising in relation to the statutory Local Development Framework within Planning have so far been funded entirely from a reserve. This reserve is residual balance of an amount set aside for the Local Plan Inquiry. This is expected to be exhausted in 2007/08 and a more permanent funding solution is required.	Red Failure to establish funding would prejudice the council's ability to fulfil its statutory duty. An adverse effect on development and improvement of the town may occur. The ability to properly involve local people in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement would reduce.	50	
Recruitment	Pre and post employment checks on employees to ensure safety of vulnerable groups. Provision for CRB charge and staffing time required.	Red Vulnerable groups at risk. Statutory responsibility to undertake checks. Harm to Council's reputation.	44 (Initial costs higher to ensure all staff are checked).	30 (Rolling programme of 3 yearly checks).

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Housing Advice (Statutory)	Provide statutory homeless advice to vulnerable people in the community. Team relatively under- resourced and 1.5 posts are required.	Red Essential to ensure that targets for preventing homelessness are maintained.	40	
Children and Families	Need for additional post to enable quality audits of childcare reviews to be undertaken.	Red Failure to meet statutory duties in the Children Act 2004 and working together guidance. High impact and almost certain.	40	£0
Special Needs Housing Team	<u>Statutory duty to ensure advice and assistance and provide grants for Disabled.</u> Funding from SP reduces from March 2007. This was funded through SP on stock transfer as insufficient money was identified for the team. However, following the completion of review of all SP contracts, much of the work relating to the statutory functions, such as processing disabled facilities grants, is now ineligible for SP funding	Red Statutory function of administering Disabled Facilities Grants and other functions of special needs housing will be put at risk. Grants will not be processed in reasonable time, waiting lists for disabled adaptations will increase, hospital discharge times will increase, underspend of grant funding will result in future grants being reduced, and disabled accommodation will not be adequately allocated	40	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
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Electoral Registration	Changes arising from the Electoral Administration Bill	Red Inability to complete necessary procedures within relevant timetables for issue of electoral register, and holding of elections	30	
Strategic Housing Officers	Due to inadequate funding of retained housing services following stock transfer and the loss of a housing specialist at Director level, current workloads cannot be sustained. Since stock transfer, workloads have increased e.g. preparation of bidding and monitoring documents for new housing capital regimes, performance management monitoring of partnership, increased social and private housing enabling role (encouragement for new build due to needs highlighted by SP and reduction in social houses numbers), the	Red Further delays in workload completion, including responses to complaints, completion of returns Inadequate contribution to sub regional issues Missed opportunities for further funding These posts are likely to form part of the report on the future of housing services prepared by the Director of Regeneration and Planning	30	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
	increasing regional and sub-regional housing agenda (regeneration strategy and sub-regional housing strategy), increased role in regeneration of houses in town centre etc. Current Strategic Housing Manager role is divided between substantial strategic duties as indicated above, and daily management of housing team. This has resulted in substantial slippage.			
Choice Based Lettings (Statutory)	New statutory obligation to provide system of choice for lettings	Red New statutory obligation to have in place and operating. This assumes a sub regional system with shared costs	27	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
Libraries	People's Network' PC's – all libraries – gives public access to internet. Insufficient budget for NIS managed service charges for existing PCs. Would have to withdraw public access.	Red <u>Reputation</u> (forms part of BVPI 220) & failure to maintain current level of service.	25	
Homelessness Strategy Officer	Currently a temporary full time post, funded by various agencies and the Homelessness Grant. Successful in reducing homelessness, particularly young persons, by implementing housing policy, liaising with landlords, probation, rent officer, housing benefits and funding suitable 'settled' accommodation. Funding agencies, particularly Action Team for Jobs unable to fund post after March 2007. Whilst grant funds half the post, funding requested would ensure full time post	Red Increased homelessness, particularly youth homelessness – landlords less likely to house potential homeless tenants, youths will drift into unsuitable accommodation (leading to rent arrears, evictions and homelessness) Reduces the impact of the Council's successful Housing Advice Team (Hartlepool is currently "Regional Champions for Homelessness") Post is likely to form part of the report on the future of housing services being prepared by the Director of Regeneration and Planning	17	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRESSURES 2007/2008

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Pressure	Risk Impact of Not Funding Pressure	Value Budget Pressure <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Pressure in 2008/2009 (only complete this column if value shown in 2007/2008 column is part year pressure) <u>£'000</u>
			1874	

APPENDIX G

SCHEDULE OF RED BUDGET PRIORITIES 2007/2008
TOP LEVEL PRIORITIES

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Anti Social Behaviour Unit: Respect Agenda	Additional resources are required to implement and effectively respond to the Government's new Respect Agenda. In particular, the following will need to be addressed particularly in disadvantaged communities: Increase capacity of Anti Social Behaviour case investigators to 1 per North/South/Central neighbourhood areas and admin support in order to co-ordinate increased workload from Neighbourhood policing referrals etc. and provide feedback to residents. A review of aspects of this service is underway.	RED - Unable to meet demands from residents, Members and MPs to tackle anti social behaviour which are increasing with the introduction of Neighbourhood Policing	65	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Environment LPSA	The loss of this budget will have a negative impact on street cleansing. The LPSA fund has bolstered the council's revenue budget and been used to fund two operatives per year as the existing budget is insufficient. (£53k).	Red Failure to maintain cleansing standards.	53	
Older People	Two connected care navigators for implementation of Connected Care Pilot. Significant development of neighbourhood-based partnership working, in pursuit of preventative policies, and reducing health inequalities. Very high profile nationally!	Red <u>Reputation</u> & Failure to improve	50	
Children and Families	Ensuring effective operation of the Local Safeguarding Children Board and its associated sub committees by the provision of dedicated training and development officer support to meet National Minimum Standards.	Inability to develop the safeguarding children agenda and failure to discharge statutory responsibilities (it is possible that partner contributions might be received towards this cost). RED – High impact and almost certain. Censure for failing in statutory duties.	40	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Housing	Tenant referencing scheme, linked to voluntary accreditation scheme and licensing scheme	RED - Risk of continuing to place unsuitable tenants in disadvantaged areas where significant numbers of privately rented accommodation units exist	40	
School Catering	Implement nutritional standards. Restrictions in types of foods being served to children will impact greatly on the cost of ingredients, i.e. all children to be given bread with a meal if they choose to take it, will increase cost and the replacement of squash with milk or fruit juice as a drink with the meal will further increase the food cost.	Red Failure to follow Government guidelines and legislation. Ofsted inspector would adversely report.	35	3 year programme of implementation of new standards will have knock-on effect.

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Environment Marina – Navigation Point Cleaning	The council is in the process of adopting Navigation Point/the Marina because of its high profile to the town, especially in light of the Tall Ships event in 2010 and its strategic link to Victoria Harbour. Income has been generated from stakeholders however this will cease once adopted. The Maintenance of this asset has had a detrimental financial effect on the Cleansing service and other parts of the town have received a reduced service as a consequence.	Red High profile asset in light of Tall ships 2010 and strategic link to Victoria Harbour. Funding will enable the area to receive a cleansing service seven days a week whereas at the moment it operates Monday to Friday.	30	
Maritime Festival 11017	2008 Maritime Festival; increased cost of delivering high quality service as a precursor to tall ships visit, spread over 2 years.	Red <u>Reputation</u> & Failure to maintain standard of festival	10	
		Total of Top Priorities	323	

SCHEDULE OF RED BUDGET PRIORITIES 2007/2008
SECOND LEVEL PRIORITIES

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Unscheduled Highway Maintenance	The UHM budget is currently inappropriate for need. A year on year reduction has seen this budget diminish to a point where the provision of Highways Maintenance and Gulley cleansing is below acceptable standards. The increased requirement for winter maintenance is also placing a severe strain on this budget.	Red Town's infrastructure deteriorating. Failure to meet BVPI	150	
Non operational properties	Cost of maintaining non-operational buildings is increasing Upkeep of untidy and derelict land/buildings in Council ownership has been highlighted as an area to address, particularly as we are addressing land/buildings in private ownership.	Red There is a significant visual impact on the environment together with security and health & safety risks.	60	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Environment Dog Foul/Litter Bins – Emptying	The demand for additional litter bins and dog foul bins has increased substantially over the last two years. Whilst we are enforcing littering and dog foul incidents resident feedback is the bins are not being emptied enough. Originally there were 47 dog foul bins, it is now approaching 200, we have around 850 litter bins, all of which need emptying a minimum of twice per week.	Red Impact on BVPI199, cleanliness of the highway indicator, customer satisfaction with the frequency of dog foul bin emptying is low	40	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Environmental Protection Development of Pest Control Service	<p>Funding is required to develop the service (due to increase in number of complaints and increasing inability to reach targets and provide an effective service) and potentially to include control of feral birds.</p> <p>If the service were to be extended this would include offering contracts to businesses in the town which would offset some of the additional costs. Approx 5k income is expected in the first year.</p>	<p>Red</p> <p>Responsive times will increase beyond current two days, which will be unacceptable to the public.</p> <p>Unable to action increasing demand for seagull/pigeon control measures</p> <p>No development of private contract work (fee earning)</p>	20	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Landlord Registration Officer (LRO)	This is a successful scheme currently being funded until March 2007 by VAT Shelter money (HH) (previously funded via NRF and NDC). The Landlord Registration Officer works in partnership with Housing Enforcement Team, Tenancy Relations Officer and Anti-Social Behaviour Team. Seen as 'good practice' and is included in Audit Commissions Key Lines of Enquiry for Excellent Authorities. The success of this post resulted in Hartlepool being selected to run the pilot scheme for low demand private sector housing, which contributed to the Governments approach to Licensing. Should a licensing scheme for landlords be introduced (which is area specific), the accreditation scheme would compliment the licensing scheme and also be the only town-wide scheme for landlords.	Red Increased tenancy problems e.g. anti-social behaviour in private housing section. Reduced housing standards in private rented accommodation. Increased homelessness – potentially homeless people are currently signposted to suitable accredited landlords Seen as backward step by GONE	28	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009
			<u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Dial-a-Ride – Transport controller	<p>The Dial-a-Ride service will be brought in-house during the summer of 2006 and will be operated alongside the Local Authority's Community Transport Service. This will assist in enhancing the Dial-a-Ride service at specific times of the day. The Community Lynx bus will be funded through the Rural Bus Challenge scheme until April 2007.</p> <p>The service will be operated alongside the Dial-a-Ride service after that date and offer support to the Dial-a-Ride service in its quiet periods. The post of Transport Controller is funded through the Rural Bus Challenge Scheme until April 2007. The post is integral to the provision of the in-house Dial-a-Ride service.</p>	<p>Red</p> <p>Dial-a-Ride service may not be able to be enhanced. The Community Lynx bus will have to cease. The Transport Controller post would be lost – this would have a major impact on the in-house provision of the Dial-a-Ride service.</p>	25	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Supported Bus Service	The reintroduction of the Number 5 supported bus service was recently approved by the Mayor and subsequently tendered. The service is required to allow patients from the new doctors surgery on the Headland who live in the West View part of the town to gain access to this health facility. The Mayor had allocated an additional £75,000 to this budget for the service but the lowest tender was £87,000 leaving a shortfall of £12,000. As the service was restarted part way through the year the £75,000 will be sufficient this financial year but there will be a shortfall next year. The number 5 supported bus, or one or more of the other supported services, may have to be withdrawn next year if the budget shortfall is not met.	Red	12	

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
County Sports Partnership	25% match funding to obtain grant for funding of important new post. Ie Opportunity to gain additional strategic grant. Will develop a local sports network and facilitate greater access to healthy physical activity.	Red <u>Failure to improve</u> and loss of external funding	8	
		Total of Second Priorities	343	

SCHEDULE OF RED BUDGET PRIORITIES 2007/2008
THIRD LEVEL PRIORITIES

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Members ICT	ICT facilities and support for Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hardware - software - internet connections - support infrastructure Note: Initial capital investment needed. Business case assessment to assess whether revenue costs can be offset by savings.	Corporate ICT strategy not inclusive of Members' needs. Efficiencies not achievable. Local democracy not enhanced.	30	
		Total of Third Priorities	30	

SCHEDULE OF BUDGET PRIORITIES 2007/2008
ITEMS IDENTIFIED AT JOINT CABINET SCRUTINY EVENT 21/9/06

Budget Heading	Description of Budget Priorities	Risk Impact of Not Funding Priorities	Priorities Value Budget Priorities <u>2007/2008</u> <u>£'000</u>	Value of additional Budget Priorities in 2008/2009 <u>£'000</u>
Resourcing of the Scrutiny Function	At the request of the Scrutiny Chairs, Cabinet is requested to consider the establishment of dedicated budget for the Authority's Overview and Scrutiny Function. The budget would enable the Overview and Scrutiny Function to further develop and reach its potential by allowing Scrutiny Forums' where necessary to 'buy in' external advice, to cover the costs of enabling visits to Local Authorities' demonstrating good practice and to assist in the provision of holding dedicated scrutiny training events for Elected Members. This provision would be addition to the full time support officer post agreed for the 2006/07 financial year.		50	
		Total of All Priorities	746	

APPENDIX H

PROPOSED SAVING AT 3%, 4% AND 5%**CHIEF EXECUTIVES DIVISION**

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/saving £'000	Description of One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Revenues	E - increase in Council Tax income by reducing number of single person discounts.	Amber - Phase 1 initiative is being implemented during 2006/07. Actual increase in income is lower than anticipated and this experience is reflected in the 2007/08 estimate.	No reduction in staffing levels, although initiative will increase sections workload.	100	Costs of using data enquires will be covered from savings.	0
Internal Audit	E - restructuring of Internal Audit senior management has combined the roles of the Chief Internal Auditor and Group Auditor into a single post - Head Audit and Governance. At this stage full saving has been released as it is hoped workload can be managed within remaining resources and increased use IT. However, part of saving may need to be allocated to provide an additional Auditor post to support this change and a reduction in the hours worked by one of the Principal Auditors following their return from maternity leave. This would require identification of alternative savings.	Amber - Insufficient senior management capacity to deal with increasing regulatory requirements (i.e. SIC/Corporate Governance, CPA and International Auditing Standards).	Former Chief Internal Audit has taken voluntary early retirement.	13	Cost early retirement funded in 2006/07 from departmental reserves	0
Corporate strategy General Running Expenses	Reduction in budgets across corporate strategy	Amber - the budgets include a range of provisions for professional fees and other related operating expense, although they can be reduced they reduce the ability of the services to support core functions with external expertise if required or to deal with variable workload pressures	No impact	15		
TOTAL 3%				128		
23712 - Dem services	Reduction in budget for 3061 - Printing costs	Green - whilst the reductions in core budgets will mean difficult decision on elements of purchasing it will not affect front line services		1		
23641 - Registrars	Reduction of budget	Amber - the registrars budget is a balance between the expenditure and income - current year income targets are not being achieved (by a small amount) however this should be potentially balanced through reductions in operating costs		3		
23579 - BVPP	Reduction of budget	Green		1		
Corporate strategy	Restructure saving	Red - whilst the restructure will release resources it will potentially result in higher graded staff being required to cover elements of administrative work. The restructure will impact upon dem services and Admin teams within corporate strategy and may be affected by increasing workloads through further additional committee meetings etc being scheduled.	Restructure and reduction in overall establishment of 1 post	17		
Legal - Contracts & Development	Leave vacant Legal Assistant's Post - contracts & statutory orders - post currently filled on trial basis from Democratic Services	Amber - reduced ability to progress Legal procedures resulting in delay in completion of contracts, land transactions, and statutory orders impacting on implementation of service / strategic objectives	Lose one post - staff member on trial posting would return to Democratic Services	13		

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/saving/£'000	Description of One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Legal - Books & Publications	Budget Reduction	Amber - Reduction in the sources of legal reference would diminish the ability of the Division to research and respond to legal issues in a timely and accurate manner.	None	3		
Legal - Consultants	Budget Reduction	Amber - Reduces the availability of external advisory assistance (Counsel's Opinion etc) not rechargeable to a service department diminishing the ability of the division to provide timely and accurate advice	None	3		
TOTAL 4%				169		
Personnel, Health & Safety and Training and Equality	Savings will be achieved by a small increase in 3rd party income, recovery of training costs from all leavers of local government and reductions in printing/postage costs. E- the improved use of information systems will enable a minor restructuring of the section to be undertaken. This will result in the loss of one HR officer post and one Admin Assistant post.	Green - other alternative information sources Amber	2 FTE	40.9		
Printing	Civic support – planned hours post	Amber - risk that Civic functions cannot be supported	None	0.5		
	Photography – reduced costs through 'call-off' contract for departments to use	Green - photography services obtainable in other ways	None	0.5		
	Reduced Courier hours as EDRMS is rolled out	Amber - risk that courier service loses ability to respond to urgent / peaks in workload	Reduced hours of one post	3.1		
TOTAL 5%				214		

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/saving £'000	Description of One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Car Parking	E - Increase resident only parking charge from £1 to £20 per annum	Amber Risk: Political and public dissatisfaction with some residents leaving the scheme.	Increased enforcement	90		
Car Parking	E - Introduce Monday-Friday contract parking at the Maritime Experience (100 bays), together with the introduction of charging for staff in Church Street.	Green Risk: Some public and political resistance.	Increased enforcement	100		
Trading Account Administration	E - Reduce by two posts	Amber Risk: Potential impact on services delivery. Efficiencies expected to come from introduction of new costing system. Unable to identify which two posts will be redundant until costing system fully installed and operating.	2 redundancies	40	redundancy payment	??
Financial Support	S - Reduce by half post	Green Risk: Low impact on services delivery. New system should enable remaining team to pick up this element of financial control.	.5 redeployment	22	Redeployment	??
Consumer Services Contractor Payments	S - Non renewal of existing contract with the Citizens Advice Bureau to provide consumer advice service	Green Risk: Government have recently introduced a regional 'Consumer Direct' telephone service to advise public on consumer matters. This overlaps significantly with the service provided by CAB. Non renewal of existing contract may result in reduction of service provided by CAB. Government may impose charge for the 'Consumer Direct' service at some future date	Some increase in number of enquiries to the Trading Standards section may result , but not expected to be significant	14		Nil
Buildings Management and Maintenance	E - Cut one post from a group of 6 posts involved to differing degrees in this service to the Civic Centre, in particular, but also other Council Buildings and Schools	Amber Risk: Potential impact on Service delivery to occupiers/building managers. Impact on remainder of team to provide services.	1 redundancy	35	Redundancy payment	
Emergency Call Out	S - Revision of call-out arrangement	Amber Risk: Potential impact on delivery of service and reduction in employees willing to undertake call-out.		10		
Section 38 Income - developers contribute to the inspection regime necessary	S - A one-off payment of £100,000 can be justified on the basis that the annual requirement for TOS and material testing is in the order of £90,000. The current balance is £256,572, which will leave approximately one and a half years funding for Technical Officer salaries and testing	Amber Risk: The current budget for Section 38s has increased over the past few years due, in the main, to the development at Middle Warren. This has generated a disproportionate surplus which may not be sustained in future years, particularly when Middle Warren is complete. TOS for two members of the Asset Management Team is paid for from this budget, supporting the overall Transportation and Traffic Management account. The future ability to cover this TOS will be dependant upon new developments which cannot be guaranteed with the possibility of budget pressures in subsequent years.	Staffing levels will be dependent upon income generated by new developments in future years. If the income is not sufficient it is possible that one or two members of staff cannot be sustained by existing staffing budgets.	100	N/A	N/A
TOTAL 3%				411		

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/saving £'000	Description of One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Cemeteries & Crematorium	S - Raise charges for burials and cremations by 10% above existing levels, and that required for inflation, drainage improvements, etc.	Amber Risk: Liable to create public criticism. Hartlepool fees would probably become highest in the region. May result in need to abandon further drainage improvements to both Stranton and West View Cemeteries (otherwise yet further increases would be required). May impact on our future ability to repay loan charges for new cremator needed in 2011 (capital cost approx £750k).	Nil	49	Nil - see risk assessment	Nil - see risk assessment
Asset Team Leader Post	S - Vacant Post in Transportation and Traffic Section, Asset Management Team	Green Risk: The Council have a requirement to prepare an Asset Management Plan to direct future spending on all highway assets. This plan is currently under development in conjunction with the other Tees Valley Highway Authorities. An Asset Team Leader would be required to co-ordinate the development of this plan and its evolution into a Hartlepool document rather than a generic Tees Valley document. At present the Asset Management Team do not have a senior officer and report directly to the Transportation and Traffic Manager. Failure to complete and implement the Asset Management Plan could have a detrimental effect on future LTP allocations.	Asset Management Team would not have a direct line of management putting more pressure on the Transportation and Traffic Manager.	40	N/A	N/A
Waste Management	E - Household Waste Recycling Centre and Waste Transfer Station - servicing of both sites using two vehicles and two staff	Amber: outsourcing of this provision may result in two redundancies, but can probably redeploy.	Redeployment of two staff/redundancies	35		
Service Development	E - Reduce by two posts	Green risk on service impact, however highly likely to lead to IT claim. Low impact on service delivery. Post currently being utilised in support of fleet function. History of problems in previous posts and now undertaking ad-hoc work where and when required.	1 redundancy	26	Redundancy payment - potential IT claim	??
TOTAL 4%				561		
Service Development	S - Reduce by half post	Green Risk: Potential impact on service delivery/workforce development. Postholder currently on long-term sick. Reduced service being provided to managers.	Postholder may be leaving on early retirement due to ill health	15	Early retirement settlement - will be paid in any event	
Service Development	S - Reduce by half post	Green Risk: Minor impact on service - postholder currently acting up in role mentioned above.	Postholder may be leaving on early retirement due to ill health	10		
Grounds Maintenance	S - Increase in Income from Unscheduled Works	Red Risk: At present approximately £300k is realised from works carried out for one-off landscape and other unscheduled works to clients. This subsidises the core funding for maintenance to areas in the borough. An increase of 10% in this unscheduled income would allow a £30k reduction in the maintenance budgets received.	Only achievable using existing staffing and resources so therefore a drop in the maintenance standards would inevitably occur. Also assumes that extra work can be identified and won in an even more competitive environment.	30		
Waste Management	S - Closure of all public conveniences	Red Risk: The Cabinet and Scrutiny Forum are currently considering a report recommending some closures but also investment. Considerable public concern at total closure.	Redundancy of two staff	110		
TOTAL 5%				726		

5% Target £687,000

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/saving £'000	Description of One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Transport	E	Risk is GREEN – little service disruption and savings likely to be made within the next year. Efficiency due to ongoing review of bus routes, taxi services and school escort recruitment.		140		None
Education Psychology Service	E	Reduction of staffing arising from restructuring of the Education Psychology Service. Risk is GREEN – little service disruption, low impact and likely to occur in the next 12 months as the staffing element is currently vacant.	Reduction of approximately 0.5 wte member of staff.	12	None	None
Student Support Team	E/S	Removal of student grant function/posts arising from DFES centralisation of grants and awards. Risk is GREEN – minor service disruption, low impact and likely to occur within the next 12 months. Possible redundancy costs because posts are part of substantive structure.	-2	40		Redundancy
Adoption and special guardianship orders	E	Reduction in payments to independent agencies because half the number of eligible independent agency foster carers obtain a Special Guardianship Order. Risk is GREEN/AMBER – low impact and likely to occur within 12 months dependent upon some negotiations with the Independent Agencies.		90	None	None
Pupil & Student Support Manager	E	Non-recruitment to the vacant manager post. Restructuring required and supervision of staff delivering school meals, transport, school swimming, allocation of places at Carlton. Risk is AMBER – Some service disruption possible over the next 12 months.		30		None
Adoption and special guardianship orders	E	Reduction in payments to independent agencies because all the eligible independent agency foster carers obtain a Special Guardianship Order. Risk is AMBER/RED – high impact and likely to occur within 12 months as all placements will need to be reviewed and consents obtained by all parties.		90	None	None
Reduction in external placements	S	Savings on external placement budget but risk is RED – extreme and almost certain to occur in the		81	None	None
TOTAL 3%				483		
Reduction in external placements	S	Further savings on external placement budget but risk is RED – extreme and almost certain to occur in the next 12 months due to unexpected and unprecedented new demand. Position will clarify later in this financial year when it is clearer as to which young people will be fully or part funded in 2007/08.	No staffing implication but potential non-cashable efficiency saving re: social worker and Independent Reviewing Officer time/activity	119	None	None
Attendance Team	E	Reduction in the number of attendance officers by 1. Risk is RED – significant service disruption. Almost certain to occur in the next 12 months. Direct impact on services to children and families. Risk of increasing unauthorised absences from schools, failing to meet agreed targets which could then lead to external intervention from DFES.	-1	42		Redundancy
TOTAL 4%				644		
Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/saving £'000	Description of One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000

School Improvement Team	S	Earlier than planned reduction in advisory team from 3 to 2 because of introduction of School Improvement Partners. Risk is RED , high and likely to occur in the next year. Direct impact on services to schools - removal of LA co-ordination of Excellence in Cities and strategic leadership of the secondary school and social inclusion strategies. Redundancy Implications.	-1	75		Redundancy
School Improvement	S	Withdrawal of a third of the LAs match-funding for DfES grants to support school improvement through national literacy, numeracy, science, ICT etc. Risk is RED , significant service disruption within the next 12 months. Because this is match-funding, real service loss is £172k. Impact on children's achievement.	-2.5	86		Redundancy
TOTAL 5%				805		

REGENERATION AND PLANNING SERVICES

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/saving £'000	Description of One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Youth Offending Service	E - Reduce operational support budgets for Youth Offending is proposed	GREEN RISK - It is suggested that this could be achieved with little risk and only minimal impact to the service	None	4		
Management and Administration	E - Reduce costs against some departmental management and administrative related budget headings.	GREEN RISK - It is anticipated that this saving could be achieved at low risk by ensuring a number of small expenses - currently absorbed within this heading but which could be legitimately charged to externally funded projects - are passed on. Increased effort would be required to record, calculate and transfer these costs	None	10		
Community Strategy	S - Reduce a variety of budget lines across the Division relating to printing, room hire, staff training and exhibitions	GREEN RISK - A reduction in opportunities to promote the work of the Hartlepool Partnership would occur. Direct impact on quality of services and impact on community engagement and awareness.	None	4		
Planning & Economic Development	S - Reduce running cost budgets for Building Control, Development Control, Economic Development and Landscape Planning and Conservation is suggested	GREEN RISK - Various small scale savings in materials, equipment, printing etc would be made which may result in service level reduction	None	8		
Economic Development	E - Seek to increase income from managed workspace (ie Brougham Enterprise Centre, Newburn Bridge)	GREEN RISK - Increasing licence fee income as a result of improvements to premises, increasing occupancy and reviewed fees should be achievable	None	20		
Community Safety	S - Reduce several administration and maintenance headings in the Community Safety budget	AMBER/GREEN RISK - Small reductions to Safer Hartlepool Partnership support budgets would lead to less printing (eg leaflets) and less awareness raising campaigns. The assurance to communities would be reduced affecting perceptions and fear of crime. Less budget for maintenance of 8 Church St and local police offices would also occur	None	9		
Planning Policy & Regeneration	S - Reduce a variety of budget lines across the Regeneration, Planning Policy and Housing Market Renewal Teams (approx £2k per team)	AMBER/GREEN RISK - Reducing printing, copying, staff training, administration and other running costs would occur. The amount shown is considered to be the maximum achievable without incurring serious service level reductions	None	6		

Economic Development	S - Reduce the Sub-Regional Tourism promotion budget	AMBER RISK - Reducing the contribution to Tees Valley-wide tourism marketing and promotion may limit the new Area Tourism Partnership's marketing activity	None	5		
Economic Development	S - Reduce the Marketing budget	RED RISK - This move would impact on marketing/ promotion aimed at businesses/developers/ other investors, at a time where there is an improving "product" to sell. Adverse impact on economic investment and employment opportunities	None	10		
Community Safety	S - Reduce the Safer Hartlepool Partnership publicity budget	RED RISK - Only two editions of current quarterly newspaper (Hartbeat) could be produced per annum instead of 4 editions. Factual information and advice are important to provide reassurance to communities. Less funding would be available to publicise good news stories. Direct impact on services and fear of crime	None	13		
Development Control	E - Seek to increase fee income from volume of applications processed, with no increase in staff	RED RISK - The proposal would be to revise the planning application fee target based on high end projections from current levels. This is however a budget that could be subject to a fall in income, eg. as a result of unfavourable economic conditions. Given the economic and property cycle, a significant risk would apply to the achievement of this savings target. If there were to be a shortfall it has been agreed that this would be met corporately.	None	18		
3% LEVEL				107		
Development Control	E - Seek to increase fee income from volume of applications processed, with no increase in staff (Continued)	RED RISK - As above - higher risks as higher target		12		
Economic Development	S - Reduce the Business Grants budget	RED RISK - This reduction would impact on support available to new businesses and inward investments. An element of match funding would also potentially be lost. This would be unpopular with Partners and contrary to DCLG/NRU and Hartlepool Partnership policy priorities and could adversely affect future funding bids, eg LEGI	None	20		
Departmental Staffing - yet to be identified	S - Reduce Staffing budgets	See below		4		
4% LEVEL				143		
Departmental Staffing - yet to be identified	S - Reduce Staffing budgets (Continued)	RED RISK - The removal of up to 2 posts would be required to achieve a 5% saving target. This would involve either redundancy or removing newly vacated post(s) from the establishment. No specific posts are identified as yet. Redundancy Implications.	-2 depending on grade	36	Redundancy or other costs may arise depending on the post(s) identified- which are not quantified or allowed for in the savings	0
5% LEVEL				179		

PROPOSED SAVING AT 3%, 4% AND 5%**APPENDIX H****ADULT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Efficiency/Saving Risk - Red, Ambar, Green	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/ saving £'000's	Description of one off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Older Peoples Agency - Respite Services	Implementation of FACS and removal of moderate - reduce Substantial/ Critical level to 6 weeks	S	R Politically sensitive. Sound project planning necessary for implementation. Likely significant increase in emergency assessments and placements or use of in-house homecare	None	135	None	
Management	Planning function - reduction in current capacity	S	R Medium - reduces capacity in the longer term. Inability to achieve national objectives.	2 Fte	88	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
Homecare	Reduction from three geographical areas to two reconfiguring management/supervision of service	E	R Manageable impact. Reduces management capacity for 7 day service. Future developments around Telecare may be impacted	3 Fte	72	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
Havelock	Deletion of Day Opportunity Clerk post	S	R High ER/VR or redeployment	1 Fte (continue to invest in Modern Apprentice and administrative role	20	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
Homecare	Reduction in home care service - 200 hours	S	R Loss of flexibility in supporting discharge arrangements, placement management. Research on In Control & Direct Payments confirms LA' still have necessity to require flexible, responsive services as support and to be used as emergency support. Impact on	10 - 20hr Contracts	95	Potential Redundancy costs (natural wastage/vacancies)	Tbd
Community Centres	Planned closure of former Bridge Youth Centre and upgrading of neighbouring Burbank Community House to accommodate users	E	R This proposal reduces the risk of considerable expenditure on a Victorian property - risk of new building being used to capacity in future years. Politically sensitive.	None	36	Capital improvement estimated £110K reqd to improve Burbank Community House.Demolition of Bridge costs TBD	Tbd
Warren Road	Deletion of Day Opportunity Clerk post	S	R High ER/VR or redeployment	1 Fte (continue to invest in Modern Apprentice and administrative role	20	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
Transport	Reprovision of service to achieve quality and flexibility (savings between 3-15%)	E	A High - Tender and/or potential impact on staff in HBC fleet	Impact on fleet staff Responsibility on Service staff to co-ordinate transport	75		
Sport & Recreation	Closure of Eldon Grove Community Sports Centre	S	A Services relocated into Brierton Community Sports College and other Community Service property. The risk relates to the successful devt of the management SLA with Brierton Sports College to enable 1st April 07 commencement. Potentially politically sensit	Potential for staff redundancies however these are expected to be absorbed into recurring vacancies within other Sports Centre premises.	30	May include change requirements to Eldon Grove should other Service depts seek to relocate office based activity into vacated premises - ultimately leading to alternative premises savings elsewhere. Also potential for staff retention in short term unt	None

PROPOSED SAVING AT 3%, 4% AND 5%**APPENDIX H****ADULT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Efficiency/Saving Risk - Red, Ambar, Green	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/ saving £'000's	Description of one off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Sport & Recreation	Change of Vending service provision from internal to contracted out within Sports Centres	E A	Savings targets may not be realised dependent upon turnover and contract.	None expected - may involve hours reduction or p/t redundancy if cannot be absorbed within service	17	Potential redundancy if cannot be absorbed	tbd
Culture , Heritage & Grants	Freeze Community Pool	S A	No specific risk, however Community Sector are currently undergoing a funding crisis in certain areas leading to increased pressure on the Fund. Politically sensitive.	None within HBC	12	None	None
Community Centres	Reduction of service cost by reduction of maintenance and premises costs	S A	Risk of service premises rapidly deteriorating - particularly as this cost saving excludes Bridge and Burbank which are affected elsewhere	None	20	None	None
Culture , Heritage & Grants	Close Art Gallery and TIC on Sundays and Bank Holidays	S A	Negative impact on visitor perception and the Tourism regeneration economy. Reduced visitor figures re BV PI targets. Potential sensitivity owing to Tall Ships bid.	None directly - however salary enhancements affected and contract hours recycled elsewhere in service. Loss of enhancements protected for 18 months	8	None	None
Staff Development	Reduce course fees and training expenditure	S G	Front line staff will not be able to maintain skills and knowledge, and risk failure to meet minimum statutory standards.	None	12	None	
Sport & Recreation	Increased income potential over service as a whole, over inflation	S G	Risk of non achievement through lower than anticipated user levels	None	10	None	None
Parks & Countryside	Closure of Ward Jackson and Burn Valley toilets	S G	Reduces the contract sum payable to Neighbourhood Services but meets the recent WC Strategy recommendations as proposed by Neighbourhood Services. Ward J Park will have café Toilets during café opening hours and Burn Valley toilets are currently close	No impact in Adult & Community Services - potential impact on Neighbourhood Services Strategy (WC)	8	None	None
Library Services	Review of Delivered services leading to greater efficiency in the provision of Mobile Library / Bookbus / Home Delivery Service	E G	The review is expected to deliver a more efficient routing and delivery of service and will reduce the number of vehicles required due to the changing nature of the service	1 Fte Reduction in one driver - however current cover is restricted to short term contracts in anticipation of the changes.	50	None	None
Library Services	In service reductions of budget across various headings to increase efficiency - out with the Vehicle delivered services	E G	Less flexibility in ability to respond to service changes and developments.	None	15	None	None
Lansdowne Road	Sale of Existing property (not used for service)	S G	Low	None	5	None	
Culture, Heritage & Grants	Revised opening / staffing hours at the Hartlepool maritime Experience - lower hours in winter	S G	Partnership with HMS Trincomalee requires joint agreement, aim is to reduce winter hours when quiet periods identified , potential for some longer hours in summer.	None - move staff to annualised hours and less reliance on the casual / temp staff pool	7	None	None

PROPOSED SAVING AT 3%, 4% AND 5%**APPENDIX H****ADULT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Budget Heading	Description of Efficiency/Saving	Efficiency/Saving Risk - Red, Ambar, Green	Risk Assessment of implementing efficiency/saving	Impact of efficiency/saving on staffing levels	Value of efficiency/ saving £'000's	Description of one off cost of achieving efficiency/saving	One off cost of achieving efficiency/saving £'000
Culture , Heritage & Grants	Increase level of Hire fees for Commercial hire of Theatre & Halls	S	G Possible loss of bookings due to charge increases	Increases the differential between current community / subsidised hire rates and that of the Commercial hire.	5	None	None
Culture , Heritage & Grants	Reduction in projects fund	S	G Current demand on this support fund and changes to service provision in related premises is achievable with limited impact	None	8	None	None
Day Services	Reconfiguration of Mental Health day opportunities	E	G Low - review underway	Tbd	51	Tbd	Tbd
TOTAL 3%					797		
Support Services	Reduce support for complaints, adult protection, public information, and monitoring of services	S	R Additional pressure on front line staff, fall in quality of provision to vulnerable adults; and loss of reputation/performance ratings	2 Ftes	60	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
Multi Link Team	Non filling of current vacancies	E	R Reduces managerial/supervisory capacity in challenging operational area. Impact on delayed discharges may incur reimbursement fines.	2 Fte	45	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
Older Peoples Agency - Day Services	Closure of St Cuthbert's Day Centre	S	R Politically sensitive. Possibility of increased home care need for some users and would still need to find alternative service if meeting eligibility criteria.	None	62		
Assessment & Care Management	Reduction from three geographical areas to two reconfiguring management/supervision of service	E	R Reduces managerial/supervisory capacity in challenging operational area. Doesn't fit with locality working but reduces accommodation problems! Potential increase in stress related issues.	3 Fte	104	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
TOTAL 4%					1,068		
Community Pool	Further reduction in value of Community Pool	S	R Greater direct impact on Community Groups in receipt of funding. Some voluntary organisations may cease to exist.	Redundancies inevitable in Voluntary Sector	65	None	None
Havelock/ Warren Road	Removal of kitchen facility from day services & replacement of food with cook/chill provision	E	R High - political impact, staffing and potential redundancies ER/VR or redeployment	4.5 Fte	86	Potential Redundancy costs	Tbd
Havelock	Reprovision of existing service to independent sector - set up as voluntary or service user led service	E	R High - political impact, staffing and potential redundancies ER/VR or redeployment	Potential redundancies on TUPE issues.	113	Tupe, ER/VR. Start up costs for new service	Tbd
TOTAL 5%					1,332		

MINUTES OF
BUSINESS SECTOR BUDGET CONSULTATION MEETING

15TH NOVEMBER, 2006

PRESENT: Business Sector:

J Atkin, B Beaumont, P Oulson, A Liddell

Hartlepool Borough Council:

Mayor, Councillors Waller, Payne, Tumilty
P Scott (Director of Planning & Regeneration)
M Ward (Chief Financial Officer)
C Little (Assistant Chief Financial Officer)

APOLOGIES: D Stubbs (Director of Neighbourhood Services)

1. **Presentation**

Mike Ward provided a brief presentation on the issues affecting the budget and the Council's financial position for 2007/2008 to 2009/2010, covering:

- Budget Overview
- 2007/2008 Update
- 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 Financial Outlook
- Budget Risks
- Options for Balancing Budget

2. **Questions and Answers**

Issues Raised

PO asked about terminating grants

JA commented that Authority has difficult problem in dealing with terminating grants. Also asked about impact of "double devolution" agenda.

BB commented that over last 20 years Council has managed position from one off benefits, is this coming to an end.

Response

MW commented that in many cases initiative terminates at end of grant, but in another case Council chooses to mainstream.

RW commented that "double devolution" will affect how voluntary sector is funded and impact on Local Area Agreement.

MW stated that Authority has benefited from number of issues, most recently these benefits related to the Housing transfer, including RTB sharing

PO commented on current trend of temporary support and whether it would be appropriate to take action now to avoid hitting buffers hard.

JA commented on additional pressures imposed by Government and should be arguing against these unfunded burdens.

BB commented on sustainability of Council Tax income, the impact of house building over last few years and Council Tax revaluation.

BB commented that Economic Development activity must be protected at all costs. JA added that previous investment having benefits. Also commented upon Tall Ships.

arrangements and debt rescheduling opportunities, which has reduced average long term interest rates to 4.37% from 6.5%.

MW stated position sustainable for next 3 years.

RW commented that A&CS have managed to reduce expenditure by making efficiency savings in current year. Also Council will have to begin to look at which services it wishes to provide within available resources.

MW advised that number of properties is increasing slightly, which increases Council Tax income but some of this increase is lost through a reduction in Government Grant, although there is a net gain.

If implemented Council Tax revaluation is likely to be budget neutral at a national level.

MW responded that £0.5m will be provided within budget for Tall Ships and additional funding sought from Government Office for North East and Regional Development Corporation.

SD commented that Council does pursue Government and this has benefits, for example, £309,000 reduction in 2007/08 “floor dampening” which should be sustainable.

MW added that it is unlikely there will be any further reduction in “floor dampening” owing to the political difficulties of changes across the country.

Also outlined LABGI scheme and commented that this has not benefited Hartlepool owing to impact of one or two larger changes which have reduced overall rateable value of Hartlepool.

JA asked about departmental tolerance to manage budget.

MW outlined Council's "Managed Underspend Initiative" which enables department to retain underspends of up to 10% to reinvest in services or to meet one off commitments.

RW added that A&CS using this flexibility to provide funding to manage changes in services over two years.

PS added that similar initiative followed in other departments and this avoids year end spending culture.

JA asked about surplus European funding at regional level.

PS commented that we have an expert who is well placed to take advantage of these benefits.

BB asked when we will commence 2008/09 consultation.

MW commented that we will begin work on budget early in 2007 once details of Comprehensive Spending Review are available.

Timing of consultation will depend on level of certainty of Government grant, which based on previous experience may not be known until November, 2007.

JA asked about transfer of Connexions Service.

MW advised that a number of issues still to be resolved. However, transfer is unlikely to have an adverse impact on Authority's financial position.

SUMMARY OF FEEDBACK/ISSUES RAISED AT NEIGHBOURHOOD FORUMS ON BUDGET CONSULTATION PROPOSALS

North Neighbourhood Forum on 29th November 2006

Question - What will happen when the reserves are gone?

Response - Council's current budget strategy covers a 3 years period commencing 2007/08 and Council has set aside reserves to support budget over this period. Beyond this period the position is less certain and when the Council rolls forward the budget strategy it will need to develop strategy for managing the reduction in available reserves.

Question – Do any cuts relate to administrative tasks rather than frontline services?

Response - The Assistant Chief Financial Officer advised that Cabinet had considered savings across the board and had established a corporate efficiency target, which includes savings in administrative functions to protect frontline services as much as possible.

Question – What is level of proposed Council Tax increase for 2007/08?

Response – Cabinet has at this stage proposed a 4.9% increase. Cabinet will finalise the proposed increase for 2007/08 in early February 2007 and this proposal will then be referred to Council for consideration.

Question - Could a future Forum be arranged to deal exclusively with the budget in order to give the public a real view of all the issues?

Response – The Assistant Chief Financial Officer advised that Government Grant Allocations for the three years commencing 2007/08 will be issued next year, so a dedicated budget consultation would be more meaningful at that time.

Questions from Central Neighbourhood Forum on 30th November 2006.

Question - Note that the Council's forecasts anticipate grant may only increase by grant 2% from 2008/09. The current CPI rating is 2.4% - If that is maintained it means a cut of Government grant year on year. Has that been pointed out / complained about?

Response - Yes, this issue was raised with the Minister in January this year and we did get improved figure. However, Hartlepool is continuing to lose out through the floor damping grant adjustment.

Question - Recycling – I thought it saved money?

Response - no, but it does avoid higher penalties and reduces Landfill Tax liabilities by reducing the amount on waste which is not recycled.

Questions - Can the Council charge private firms for landfill?

Response – Private firms pay landfill tax to Central Government.

Question - what will be impact if housing market crashes?

Response – Impact can't be identified at the moment. Councillor Hall added that politicians of all political parties in Hartlepool believe that the system of local taxation should be looked at a national level.

Questions from South Neighbourhood Forum on 30th November 2006.

Question - We pay 13th highest Council Tax in UK, one of highest spends in UK. In the Care presentation (Ewen Weir and Ray Waller) indicated there was to be greater emphasis on voluntary organisation. Will their funding increase?

Response – The ranking of 13th highest is based on the Band D Council Tax. Only a small proportion of houses in Hartlepool are in Band D. Therefore, it is more appropriate to base comparison on the average Council Tax per household and on this basis Hartlepool ranks 259th out of 354 authorities. In respect of care funding Ewen Weir had indicated that funding will be moved within the existing budget to increase services provided by voluntary section. The budget proposals currently subject to consultation also include a potential reduction in the Community Pool. Councillors will if this reduction is implemented when they consider budget proposals in February 2007.

Comment - Excessive use of gas and electricity in public buildings. All staff should economise.

Responses – Council is pursuing various initiatives to reduce energy costs, including installing more efficient lighting.

Comment – Appreciate that Council tax has to increase, but this a lot for people on fixed incomes.

Response – Council appreciates this is a problem, particularly for people who are just outside benefit system. However, this is the system we have to work with.

Question – Council Tax for Police always increases. Cleveland Police refused Government grant as did not need it. Better for them to accept it and lower CT.

Response – Cleveland Police Authority is responsible for determining their own Council Tax, which is subject to Government capping regime. Councillor Johnson commented that the 3 North East forces were compensated by the Government for the cost incurred in relation to the failed merger

MINUTES OF

DIVERSITY GROUPS BUDGET CONSULTATION MEETING

28TH NOVEMBER, 2006

PRESENT: Diversity Groups represented:

All Ability Forum (3), HVDA (1), Hartlepool Deaf Centre (1), Hartlepool Access Group (3), Youth Forum (6), 50+ Forum (5), BME (4), Hartlepool Carers (1), Integrated Adult Mental Health Day Services (1).

Hartlepool Borough Council:

Mayor, Councillor R Waller
M Ward (Chief Financial Officer)
C Little (Assistant Chief Financial Officer)
L Crookston (Principal Strategy and Research Officer)
V Kotur (Principal Diversity Officer)

Presentation

Chris Little provided a brief presentation on the issues affecting the budget and the Council's financial position for 2007/2008 to 2009/2010, covering:

- Budget Overview
- 2007/2008 Budget Issues
- 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 Financial Outlook
- Options for Balancing Budget

Liz Crookston and Vijaya Kotur then facilitated a Group Discussion on two questions. These questions and responses are summarised in following sections.

1. What 5 services should be the Council's top priorities for spending over the next 3 years?

Group 1

All disabilities require support services including the voluntary sector and funding needs ring fencing (carers/Shopmobility, mental physical and sensory deprivation and elderly frail, learning difficulties)

Transport – protect Dial a Ride and enhance the service

Support for children & senior citizens who are frail and need support

All Ability Forum is the only means of communication for all disabilities and carers and is a vehicle to communicate with authorities. Needs a secure future.

Group 2

Support for all disability i.e. sensory loss, physical, learning, mental health, old and frail and carers.

Group 3

Youth Services/Children's Services – out of school services, e.g. youth clubs

Older people i.e. low level support, e.g. gardening, shopping, decorating

Community Support/Voluntary community – using existing organisations

Group 4

Education for all (libraries)

Environmental Services

Highways

Community Services (Care)

Performance Management

Group 5

Improving Access – signage, all sectors, interpreters, physical access (compliance with DDA)

Translation Services – Interpreting service for deaf people, BME Groups, Blind, Hard of Hearing

Information and Advice (on Council services) – Review and change

Consultation Processes – formal structures to enable change

Support – Peer support, befriending, advocacy

Group 6

Youth Services - especially voluntary sector, i.e. Barnardo's B76

Losing money in April – Young people worried that's a service which will be taken away from Hartlepool young people.

Children and Families – fostering and adoption

It's important for young people to have safe homes. They will lead better and more positive lives.

Older people
Important we look after them and they have better care and more facilities

Sport and Recreation
Owton Manor – no facilities or leisure centres. Lack of things to do
Burbank also
More to do for people with physical and learning disabilities

Youth Centres
Keeps young people off the streets and out of trouble
Stuff to do – organised events/provision

Group 7

Road repairs

More free car parking areas – remove yellow lines where they are not needed

Environmental service – refuse collection, dirty roads, need road repair

Rehabilitation Centre for people who misuse drugs

Provide child care and children service

Mill House sport centre – needs renovation

2. Can you suggest any ways that the Council could save money?

Group 1

Use the voluntary sector more to supply support services.

Group 2

Providing support services for disabled and carers would prevent increase spending in older people's residential homes.

Group 3

By funding local organisations/voluntary organisations to run certain activities (a lot cheaper)

Information, advice and guidance.

Group 4

Reduce personnel (selection of Personnel)

Reduce the number of councillors (2/ward max)

Pay rises limited to cost of inflation.

Group 5

Modernising Day Services (majority of funding for physically disabled people goes to these centres. Support others to deliver services/support).

Recycling improvements – learning from other countries.

Currently services are fragmented and overlap – multiple assessments are costly. The way forward is to pool funding streams and offer seamless services.

Push from LA to partnership work with other sectors to make improvements eg improved access.

Council commitment to apply for funding when opportunities present

- government funding
- grants etc.

Effective consultation

Employment and training

Group 6

Less weekend work – Sunday double time.

Sufficient use of paper material eg conference, meeting. Use double sided.

Group 7

Loan repayments – why should our public money be used?

Knocking housing down – why not upgrade what's already there?

Knocking old buildings down which look nice

CABINET REPORT

18 December 2006



Report of: Director of Neighbourhood Services

Subject: CONCESSIONARY LOCAL BUS TRAVEL

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To provide an update on the operation of the revised concessionary fares scheme adopted from the 1st April 2006 and arrangements for negotiating reimbursement arrangements with local bus operators from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008 inclusive.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

Background information on the operation of the existing concessionary local travel scheme, process for negotiating with bus operators for 2007/08 and details of the national concessionary travel scheme to be implemented on 1st April 2008.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

It is the responsibility of the Cabinet.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

This is a key decision (Tests i and ii apply)

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Current scheme approved by Cabinet on 27th February 2006.

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

That the Cabinet approve the principle of continuing the Tees Valley Enhanced Concessionary Travel Scheme with effect from the 1st April 2007.

Report of: Director of Neighbourhood Services

Subject CONCESSIONARY LOCAL BUS TRAVEL

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide an update on the operation of the revised concessionary fares scheme adopted from the 1st April 2006 and arrangements for negotiating reimbursement arrangements with local bus operators from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008 inclusive.

2. BACKGROUND

Free Local Concessionary Travel Scheme

- 2.1 The Government extended the statutory minimum requirement for older and disabled persons travel concessions from the 1st April 2006. The new requirement is for all local residents aged 60 and over and disabled people to travel free of charge on registered off-peak local bus services within the authority's area. Authorities are able to operate an enhanced scheme based on a judgement of local needs and circumstances and overall financial priorities. This provided a unique opportunity to further enhance the concessionary travel scheme offered to local residents and to standardise concessionary travel across the Tees Valley.
- 2.2 The negotiated costs for the statutory minimum scheme and a range of possible enhancements were considered by Cabinet on 27th February 2006. Cabinet approved the Tees Valley wide all-day scheme (Option 4) at an additional cost of £166,270 over the statutory minimum requirement. It was recognised that this option would address clearly identified local needs, particularly for reducing the cost of travel to health care outside of the Hartlepool area. This approved option included allowing travel before 9.30 am Mondays to Fridays and allowing travel on cross-boundary journeys between Hartlepool and the boroughs of Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough and Redcar and Cleveland.
- 2.3 Cabinet recommended that the Director of Neighbourhood Services be authorised to complete a final agreement with bus operators and a report be provided at the end of 2006 on the operation of the adopted free concessionary fares scheme.
- 2.4 Providing free travel on local bus services and extending the coverage of the concessionary travel scheme has resulted in significant positive outcomes. The number of concessionary bus passenger journeys has increased by 42% from 1st April to 31st October 2006 compared to the same period in 2005

(Table 1). This represents a total of 298,303 additional bus passenger journeys over the first seven months and contributes towards the national target for increasing the number of bus passenger journeys. This passenger data has been provided from local bus operators' ticket machines. Independent checks have also been made using on bus monitoring.

Table 1 – Summary of Hartlepool Concessionary Journeys

Period	Stagecoach Hartlepool	Stagecoach Transit*	Arriva	Go North East	Leven Valley	Total
1 st April – 31 st October 2005	641,050	45,808	12,830	1,224	1,393	702,305
1 st April – 31 st October 2006	899,339	77,984	20,699	1,683	1,403	1,001,108
% Change	40.3%	70.2%	61.3%	37.5%	0.7%	42.5%

*Stagecoach Transit operates cross-boundary journeys between Hartlepool and Stockton and Middlesbrough

- 2.5 More people are also using local buses to access the services and facilities that they need. A total of 1,700 new concessionary passes have been issued to Hartlepool residents over the same seven month period. This has been assisted by revising the concessionary fares eligibility criteria to include people in receipt of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) mobility component at the higher rate. The revised concessionary fares eligibility criteria were approved by the Portfolio Holder for Culture, Leisure and Transportation on the 18th July 2006.
- 2.6 The current fixed payment method agreed with local bus operators expires on the 31st March 2007. Officers are currently working in partnership with Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough and Redcar & Cleveland borough councils to negotiate reimbursement arrangements with local bus operators for the period 1st April 2007 to the 31st March 2008 inclusive. It is anticipated that this will take the form of a revenue displacement system based on the number of concessionary journeys (see paragraph 4.2 below).

Free National Concessionary Travel Scheme

- 2.7 The statutory minimum requirement for older and disabled persons travel concessions will be further enhanced from the 1st April 2008. This requirement will enable all residents aged 60 and over and disabled people to travel free of charge on registered off-peak local bus services within England. Authorities will also be able to operate an enhanced scheme based on a judgement of local needs and circumstances and overall financial priorities.
- 2.8 The Government is currently consulting local authorities on the practicalities of implementing the free national scheme from the 1st April 2008. The Council is taking part in this consultation through various discussion groups.

3. CONSULTATION

- 3.1 The Transport Act 2000 requires the Council to give a minimum of four months notice to bus operators of proposed changes to their reimbursement arrangements or scheme. A statutory notice has therefore been issued before 1st December 2006 to all bus operators operating in the Hartlepool area. This notice stated that the reimbursement method and/or the enhanced scheme itself may be altered in order to agree payments to operators for the year from 1st April 2007 to the 31st March 2008 inclusive, after which a new national scheme for England is to be introduced.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 Given the uncertainty in the additional trips that could have been generated by a free travel scheme, a fixed payment method was negotiated with bus operators for 2006/07. This method secured the agreed scheme in budgetary terms and guaranteed payments for both the Council and bus operators.
- 4.2 As the number of concessionary journeys is now known, it is anticipated that a revenue displacement system will be adopted from the year from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008 inclusive. This would be based on the number of concessionary journeys made with each operator, the average fare for concessionary pass holders and a reimbursement factor based on Department for Transport guidance. Reimbursement would be consistent with the principle that operators 'both individually and in the aggregate are financially no better and no worse off as a result of their participation in the scheme'. Final reimbursement arrangements must be made at least 28 days before the scheme commences, in this case 3rd March 2007.
- 4.3 The operation of the scheme and payments to operators beyond 31st March 2008 will be subject to the new statutory concessionary travel scheme for England scheduled to be introduced on 1st April 2008.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 Approval is given in principle to continue the Tees Valley Enhanced Concessionary Travel Scheme for those persons qualifying by way of age or disability with effect from 1st April 2007.
- 5.2 Cabinet be provided with a report on the conclusion of negotiations with bus operators and partner authorities setting out the reimbursement arrangements proposed to be implemented on the 1st April 2007.

CABINET REPORT

18 December 2006



Report of: Director of Adult and Community Services

Subject: CONNECTED CARE IN OWTON

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To inform Cabinet of the Connect Care Pilot in Owton Ward and update on progress with its development.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report contains background information and progress to date in developing the Connected Care Pilot.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

To inform Cabinet of the Connected Care Pilot in Owton and ensure that the project is evaluated with a view to possible roll on throughout Hartlepool.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Keytest (ii)

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

To support the development of a Connected Care Pilot in Owton.

Report of: Director of Adult and Community Services

Subject CONNECTED CARE IN OWTON

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform cabinet of the Connected Care pilot in Owton ward and update on progress with its development.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The first national pilot of Connected Care is taking place in the Owton ward of Hartlepool. It has grown out of a partnership between residents, ward councillors, community associations, the Council, PCT, Housing Hartlepool and other local services. It has received substantial external support from Turning Point together with the Department of Health and the Social Exclusion Unit. It has attracted considerable attention and has been identified as an example of developing practice in the Green Paper *'Independence, Wellbeing and Choice'* as well as the White Paper *'Your Health, Your Care, Your Say'*. Hilary Armstrong, the Minister for Social Exclusion, is due to visit on 15 December to learn more about the project.
- 2.2 Whilst the pilot project is being developed in Owton it has always been envisaged that if it is successful there it would be rolled out to other parts of the Borough.

3. WHAT IS CONNECTED CARE?

- 3.1 Connected Care aims to provide integrated health and social care services that address the "whole person", meeting their complex needs in terms of breadth (range of need) and depth (severity of need). It brings together health and social care services as well as housing, education, employment, community safety and transport to provide a wide range of support that covers both universal services and more targeted provision for those with specific needs. It is an innovative model of service delivery which aims to bridge the gap between health and social care while ensuring that local communities are directly influencing and assisting in the redesign of services.
- 3.2 The objectives of the Connected Care service are:
- To provide better information to residents, proactively provided at the right time and place, to enable them to both to make better use of the options available and take more responsibility for their health and social care.

- To support and empower people to make choices for themselves. A lack of choice can lead to low aspirations and acceptance of poor quality services.
- To improve access to services by:
 - providing better information,
 - a single point of entry to all service
 - through the provision of outreach.
 - more services closer to home, rather than in hospitals, and
 - integrated, high quality out of hours services.
- To ensure continuity and coordination in service delivery.
- To provide a dedicated connected care workforce that will focus on people's whole needs, support them to find their way through the care system and help them to obtain integrated, personalised care and support.
- To be delivered within the wider context of social inclusion and regeneration initiatives that tackle poverty and create employment and prosperity.
- To tackle crime and fear of crime that can restrict access to services and a good quality of life.

3.3 The Connected Care service will comprise the following elements:

- Navigators, working to improve access, promote early interventions, support choice, ensure a holistic approach, and integrate with universal and long term support.
- A complex care team integrating specialist health, social care and housing support.
- A transformational co-ordinator to manage the service and promote change in the wider service system.
- The development of a range of low level support services that focus on maintaining independence.

3.4 It is planned that these will be delivered through a social enterprise managed by residents and local community organisations. The development of a social enterprise is seen as central to the pilot, helping to ensure it remains focussed on the needs of local people. The social enterprise would also provide a vehicle to develop and deliver a broader range of low-level, practical support services to people in the area. The service would be 'commissioned' by the Council and the PCT through the Owton Forum (Appendix 1).

4. Progress to date

- 4.1 The initial stage of the project has focussed on developing a better understanding of Connected Care as a set of connected processes for governance, audit, service specification service delivery and evaluation. A Steering Group has been set up for the project comprising ward councillors, local residents associations, the Council, PCT, Housing Hartlepool, Hartlepool MIND, turning Point and the University of Durham (who are evaluating the setting up of the pilot).
- 4.2 The specific proposal for Owton has been developed out of a community audit carried out in the ward in 2005 by local residents working with agencies and the University of Central Lancashire. This identified that people living in the area have a wide and diverse range of support needs that were not being effectively addressed by local agencies. In particular services were usually only addressing one part of their problems and residents described experiences of being pushed from pillar to post rather than being able to deal with someone who had an overview of the whole system and could help with all their needs and complex issues.
- 4.3 Following the audit the Steering Group engaged consultants to develop a more detailed implementation plan and service specification. This work is continuing but should be completed before Christmas. In the course of this work the consultants have widened the circle of services involved e.g. to include community safety and mental health services and worked with local residents and service providers and commissioners to develop a practical understanding of how the Connected Care service would work. Work is also being done to develop proposals for the governance and commissioning arrangements for Connected Care linked to the Owton Forum and the local Strategic Partnership.

5. RESOURCING THE PILOT

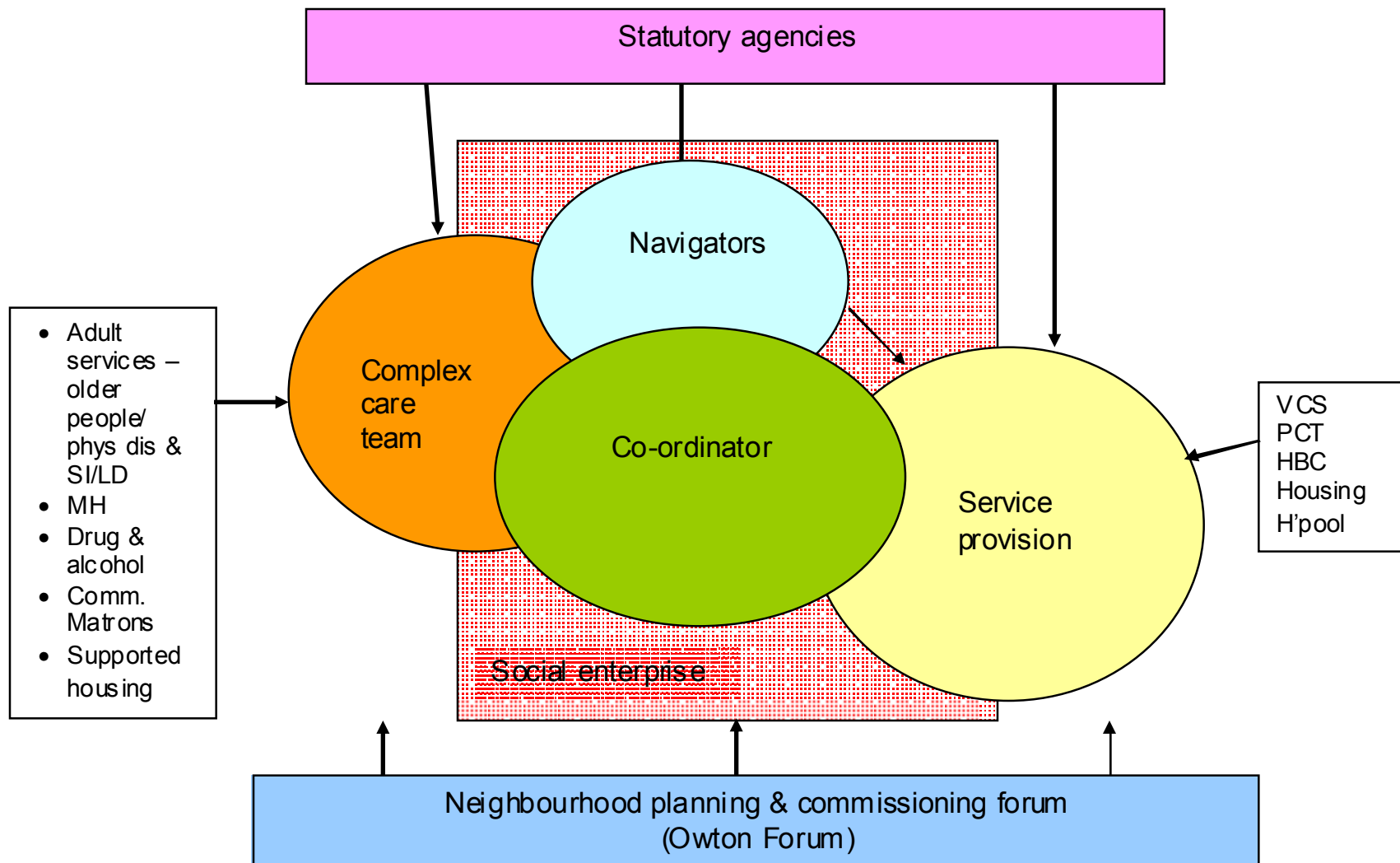
- 5.1 Resources are being sought from several sources.
 - Connected Care has been included as a high-priority potential growth item in Adult and Community Services' budget for 2007/08.
 - The development of a Connected Care service has been the subject of numerous reports to the PCT's Board and corporate management team having been supported in principle and identified as a priority within the PCT's financial recovery plan. A proposal has been put into the 2007/08 Local Delivery Plan process to secure resources for the first stage of the project. A decision is expected in February.
 - A bid for Pathfinder Status has been submitted to the Department of Health's Social Enterprise Unit and
 - Connected Care forms a key element of the Invest to Save bid recently submitted by the Council to the Treasury.

6. NEXT STEPS

- 6.1 It has taken a considerable amount of work and energy to get the Connected Care proposal to its current position. There is considerable expectation amongst local residents that something positive will come of this. In order to make Connected Care a reality in Owton, as the first step towards rolling out more widely in Hartlepool, the following steps need to be taken:
1. agree resources to commission a Connected Care service in Owton
 2. reshape existing services to develop a complex care team as part of the pilot
 3. establish a social enterprise to act as the delivery vehicle
 4. agree governance and commissioning arrangements.
- 6.2 The consultants are proposing that a realistic start date for the service would be May 2007.

Appendix 1: Owton Connected Care

**4.2
Appendix 1**



CABINET REPORT

18 December 2006



Report of: Head of Community Strategy

Subject: LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT (LAA) REFRESH
2007/08

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To agree the Local Area Agreement (LAA) Delivery Refresh submission for 2007/08.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

Government Office North East (GONE) have requested the refresh in line with new LAA Guidance that introduces new mandatory outcomes, indicators and nationally pooled funding streams. The submission must be submitted to GONE by the 2 Jan 2007 in order to secure Ministerial approval and ensure continuity in payments at the start of the next financial year (2007/08).

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

Hartlepool's LAA is a three year agreement (2006-09) based on the Community Strategy that sets out the priorities for Hartlepool and forms an agreement between Central Government (represented by GONE) and a local area represented by Hartlepool Borough Council and other key partners through the Hartlepool Partnership.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non-key.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet 18 December 2006
Hartlepool Partnership 19 January 2007

6. DECISION REQUIRED

To agree the LAA Refresh submission (**Appendix 1**) subject to any amendments agreed by the Head of Community Strategy and the Mayor.

Report of: Head of Community Strategy

Subject LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT (LAA) REFRESH
2007/08

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To agree the Local Area Agreement (LAA) Delivery Refresh submission for 2007/08.

2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Hartlepool's LAA submission was agreed by Cabinet on the 10 February 2006 and was signed off by Government in March 2006. The LAA submission is available on the Council's website (www.hartlepool.gov.uk).
- 2.2 Hartlepool's LAA is structured around the aims and themes of the Community Strategy and forms the strategic framework for monitoring progress and is aimed at delivering a better quality of life for people through improving performance on a range of national and local priorities.

3.0 REFRESH SUBMISSION

- 3.1 Government Office North East (GONE) have requested the refresh in line with new LAA Guidance that introduces new mandatory outcomes, indicators and nationally pooled funding streams. In order to secure Ministerial approval and ensure continuity in payments at the start of the next financial year the refresh template (draft attached as **Appendix 1**) must be completed and returned to GONE by 2 January 2007.
- 3.2 Changes to the outcomes are proposed for Outcome 17 to reflect the Respect Agenda and changes to Outcome 21 to include reference to the importance of improving the all environments and not just those that are in public ownership.
- 3.3 The new nationally pooled funding streams are: elements of Standards Funding, the Drug Strategy Partnership Support Grant, the School Travel Advisor Grant and the Waste Performance and Efficiency Grant.
- 3.4 Connexions funding is the only new locally pooled funding to be included, this reflects changes in arrangements for the delivery of Connexions services. The Connexions Tees Valley Company is being disaggregated and the services will return to the separate local authorities, as part of the development of integrated services for children and young people.

- 3.5 It has not been possible to confirm with Government the funding amounts for several of the funding streams prior to the deadline for this report and it is requested that any amounts confirmed before the GONE deadline (2 January 2007) are to be agreed by the Head of Community Strategy and the Mayor for submission to GONE.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.0 Cabinet is requested to agree the LAA Refresh submission (Appendix 1) subject to any amendments agreed by the Head of Community Strategy and the Mayor.



hartlepool**partnership**

Hartlepool Local Area Agreement Refresh Submission

Draft 5 December 2006

2006 REFRESH TEMPLATE
Local Area Agreement: HARTLEPOOL

1. Inclusion of new outcomes and indicators (including the mandatory elements)

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
1. Improve health and reduce health inequalities	Reduce health inequalities between the local authority area and the England population by narrowing the gap in all-age, all-cause mortality.			
	All Age, All Cause Mortality – Males	995 per 100,000 2002-2004	963 per 100,000 2003-2005	932 per 100,000 2004-2006
	All Age, All Cause Mortality - Females	692 per 100,000 2002-2004	669 per 100,000 2003-2005	648 per 100,000 2004-2006
2. Reduce Crime	CS1:Reduction in overall British Crime Survey comparator recorded crime. Targets must be those agreed between crime and drugs partnerships and GOs to support delivery of Home Office PSA1. A County level target will need to reflect the targets of crime and drugs partnerships, and any aggregation will need to be agreed with the GO.	04/05 6841	6667	6337
	NEW indicator Reduce the proportion of adult and young offenders and prolific and other priority offenders who re-offend. [Note: issue with data for adult offenders to be resolved by DCLG and Home Office. This will be subject to further advice.	To be agreed	To be agreed	To be agreed

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
3. Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime.	CS13: % residents who feel very or fairly safe out in their neighbourhood after dark CS14: % people who are very or fairly worried about: a. Having home broken into b. Being mugged on street CS15: % people who are satisfied with the quality of service provided by Police (Hartlepool) CS16: % people who are satisfied with the quality of service provided by Police (NRS)	05/06 29.3% 68.1% 50% 48% (2004) 48%	32% 67% 49% 52% 52%	34% 66% 48% 54% 54%
4. Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs	Reduce public perceptions of local drug dealing and drug use as a problem. New Indicator from BVPI general survey: % people who think using or dealing drugs is a very or fairly big problem in their area	03/04 76%	Not set	Measure in 09/10: 71%
5. Build Respect in communities and reduce anti-social behaviour	New Indicator from BVPI general survey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % residents who feel very or fairly well informed about what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour in their local area % residents who feel that parents in their local area are not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children is very or fairly big problem % residents who feel that people in their area are not treating them with respect and consideration is very or fairly big problem. CS24: % residents stating that 'teenagers hanging around on the streets is a very or fairly big problem' CS25: % residents stating that 'people being drunk or rowdy in public places is very or fairly big problem'	To be agreed after 06/07 results published 66%(03/04) 57%(03/04)	To be set after 06/07 results published Not set Not set	To be set after 06/07 results published 61% 52%

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
6. Empower local people to have a greater choice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in public service delivery.	SC2: Percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.	26% (2004)	Not set	Not set
	SC19: Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.	Result of survey not known till Jan 2006	Not set	Not set
	SC6. An increase in the numbers of people recorded as or reporting that they have engaged in formal volunteering on an average of at least two hours per week over the past year.	9% (2002)	9.4%	9.6%

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
NEIGHBOURHOOD RENEWAL FUND				
Raise standards in English, maths and science in secondary education so that by 2008, in all schools located in the districts in receipt of NRF, at least 50% of pupils achieve level five or above in each of English, maths and science	• By 2008 all schools located in Local Authority Districts in receipt of NRF to ensure that at least 50% of pupils achieve level five or above in each of English, maths and science.	2006 - No Schools with less than 50% of pupils achieving level five or above in each of English, maths and science.	No Schools with less than 50% of pupils achieving level five or above in each of English, maths and science.	No Schools with less than 50% of pupils achieving level five or above in each of English, maths and science.
Reduce overall crime in line with local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership targets and narrow the gap between the worst performing wards/neighbourhoods ¹ and other areas across the district	• Reduction in overall British Crime Survey comparator recorded crime. Targets must be those as agreed between crime and drugs partnerships and GO's to support delivery of Home Office PSA1. A County level target will need to reflect the targets of the crime and drugs partnerships, and any aggregation will need to be agreed with the GO.	04/05 NR area = 71.95% of town	NR area = 70% town	NR area = 68% town
As part of an overall housing strategy for the district ensure that all social housing is made decent by 2010, unless a later deadline is agreed by DCLG as part of the Decent Homes programme.	• Non-decency targets to deliver Decent Homes by 2010 (or later deadline as approved by DCLG) which are agreed with Government Offices and monitored at District Level against trajectories reported in LA BPSAs and RSL RSRs ³	2002 45% Council 98% RSL 2002	TBC% Housing Hartlepool TBC% other RSL	100% by 2010

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
Improve the quality of the local environment by reducing the gap in aspects of liveability between the worst wards/neighbourhoods ¹ and the district as a whole, with a particular focus on reducing levels of litter and detritus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction by 2008 in levels of litter and detritus using BV199 at district level <p>E3: Cleanliness of the neighbourhood – % of transects surveyed falling below grade b for litter and detritus</p> <p>E4: Cleanliness of the neighbourhood – % of transects surveyed falling below grade b for litter and detritus (Neighbourhood Renewal Area)</p>	<p>17% (2005/06)</p> <p>19% (2005/06)</p>	<p>11%</p> <p>11%</p>	<p>10%</p> <p>10%</p>
Reduce premature mortality rates and reduce inequalities in premature mortality rates between wards/neighbourhoods ¹ with a particular focus on reducing the risk factors for heart disease, stroke and related diseases (CVD), (smoking, diet and physical exercise).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce directly standardised mortality rates from circulatory diseases in people under 75, so that the absolute gap between the national rate and the rate for the district is narrowed, <u>at least</u> in line with LDP trajectories by 2010.² Reduce the health inequalities between the most deprived neighbourhood and the district average, using indicators that are chosen in accordance with local health priorities and will contribute to a reduction in inequalities in premature mortality rates. <p>HC13: Number of 4 week smoking quitters (NRA + NDC)</p> <p>HC14: Number of 4 week smoking quitters (rest of Hartlepool)</p>	<p>143 per 100,000 2001-2003 (2002)</p> <p>Previous baseline was a 3-year Hartlepool target of 1680 4 week smoking quitters for period 2003/04. 2004/05, 2005/06.</p>	<p>127 per 100,000 2003-2005 (2004)</p> <p>400 (2007-2008)</p> <p>300 (2007-2008)</p>	<p>118 per 100,000 2004-2006 (2005)</p> <p>415 (2008-2009)</p> <p>285 (2008-2009)</p>

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
Within each NRF district, for those living in the wards identified by DWP as having the worst labour market position ⁴ (as at February 2004), significantly improve their overall employment rate and reduce the difference between their employment rate and the overall employment rate for England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within that NRF district a reduction by 2007-8 of at least 1.6⁵ percentage points in the overall benefits claim rate⁶ for those living in the Local Authority wards identified by DWP as having the worst initial labour market position. Within that NRF district a reduction by 2007-8 of at least 1.6 percentage points in the difference between the overall benefits claimant rate for England and the overall rate for the local authority wards with the worst labour market position. 	May 2006 24.35% Hartlepool Hartlepool 24.35% GB 13.2% Gap is 11.15%	22.75% Gap of 9.55%	21.15% Gap 7.95%
SSCF Neighbourhood Element and Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder Funding Element				
Improved quality of life for people in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods; service providers more responsive to neighbourhood needs; and improved service delivery.	Percentage of residents (in areas receiving these SSCF funding elements) reporting an increase in satisfaction with their neighbourhoods.	77% Satisfied (2002)	81.4%	82.6%

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
SSCF cleaner, safer, greener element				
Cleaner, greener and safer public spaces	Environmental quality, as measured by BVPI 199 and 89 in combination, which measure perceptions of cleanliness.			
	See E3 and E4 above (levels of litter and detritus BV199 at Hartlepool and NRS areas)			
	E5: % of people who think litter and rubbish in the streets is a problem in their area	51% (2002)	49%	50%
	Quality of surroundings – increase in number of green flag award parks and green space and public satisfaction (BV119e)			
	CL8: % of people satisfied with public parks and open spaces	67% (2004/05)	75%	75%
	An increase in the percentage of abandoned vehicles removed within 24 hours from the point where the local authority is legally entitled to remove the vehicle (BVPI 218b).	100% (2005/06)	100%	100%

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
Local Enterprise Growth Initiative				
Increase total entrepreneurial activity amongst the population in deprived areas Support the sustainable growth, and reduce the unnecessary failure, of locally owned businesses in deprived areas Attract appropriate inward investment and franchising into deprived areas, making use of local labour resources	Indicators at neighbourhood and priority group level to be agreed in negotiation.			
		No LEGI Funding in Hartlepool		
Connexions Funding				
Achieve Economic Well-being	JE 16: Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training.	2004 9.8%	8.4%	8.0% (Long term target 7.6% 2010)
Home Fire Risk Check and Fire Prevention Grant				
Increase domestic fire safety and reduce arson	CS17: Deliberate fires (Hartlepool) CS18: Deliberate fires (NR area)	03/04 1384 870	810 523	770 497
Supporting People				
The outcomes framework for Supporting People is being developed within the Supporting People strategy by DCLG and will be ready in the early summer.	To be developed alongside the outcomes.			
		Framework not available till summer 2007		

Mandatory outcomes (as per LAA guidance)	Mandatory Indicator(s)	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
New Growth Points Funding				
Increase housing supply in a sustainable way.	Increase housing supply in a sustainable way.	No New Growth Points Funding in Hartlepool		
Waste Performance and Efficiency Grant				
Reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling	Reduction in the percentage of municipal waste land filled.	2005/06 18%	17%	16%
	Increase in the percentage of municipal waste recycled.	22%	23%	24%
School Travel Advisors				
Be Healthy	The percentage annual increase in the number of schools with an approved school travel plan (STP) required to achieve 100 percent STP coverage by March 2010. This should be profiled against the current number of schools with an approved STP in place and the appropriate delivery point on a trajectory which would achieve 100 percent coverage by 2010.	23 Schools (March 2006)	31	36
Teenage Pregnancy Grant				
Be Healthy	Reduction in the under 18 conception rate.	75.6 per 1000 (1988)	76 per 1000	69 per 1000

Other new outcomes (including those agreed in relation to any automatically pooled funding)	Other new indicators	Baseline	Targets	
			07/08	08/09
	No other new outcomes/indicators			

2. Negotiated modifications to the existing outcomes framework and targets

This section is to be used to record any amendments to the existing outcomes framework including any deletions

Outcome		Indicator(s)		Targets				
Existing	Proposal	Existing	Proposal	Baseline	Existing 07/08	Existing 08/09	Proposal 07/08	Proposal 08/09
17. Reduced anti-social and criminal behaviour through improved prevention activities	17. Build respect in communities by reducing antisocial and criminal behaviour through improved prevention and enforcement activities	CS21(H'pool) Personal, Social and Community disorder	CS21a (H'pool) Incidents of Anti-social behaviour	04/05 9498	9230	8769	10872	10328
		CS22 (NR area) Personal, Social and community disorder	CS22a (NR area) Incidents of Anti-social behaviour	6773	6193	5700	7188	6829
21. Improve the quality of the local environment by having cleaner, greener and safer public spaces and by reducing the gap in aspects of liveability between the worst wards/neighbourhoods and the district as whole, with a particular focus on reducing levels of litter and detritus	21. Improve the quality of the local environment by having cleaner, greener and safer public, private and community spaces and by reducing the gap in aspects of liveability between the worst wards/neighbourhoods and the district as whole, with a particular focus on reducing levels of litter and detritus							

3. Proposed pooled funding

This section is to be used to record proposals for pooled funding in 2007/08

Funding Stream(s)	Previously pooled Y/N	Amount £ 07/08 Capital	Amount £07/08 Revenue
Automatically pooled funding			
1. Children's Services Grant	N		406,000
2. Kerbcraft ends 2007	Not applicable	0	0
3. Key Stage 3 Behaviour & Attendance	N	Not known	Not known
4. Key Stage 3 Central Coordination	N	Not known	Not known
5. Neighbourhood Support Fund	Y	Not known	Not known
6. Positive Activities for Young People	N	Not known	Not known
7. Primary Strategy Central Coordination ends 2007	N	Not known	Not known
8. School Travel Advisers	N	0	35,000
9. School Development Grant	N	Not known	Not known
10. Safer and Stronger Communities Fund including			
- Anti Social Behaviour	Y	0	Not known
- Building Safer Communities	Y	Not known	Not known
- Drug Strategy Partnership Support Grant	N	0	Not known
- Tackling Violent Crime Programme	Not applicable	-	-
- Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder	Not applicable	-	-
- Neighbourhood Element	Y	0	516,000
- Cleaner, Safer, Greener element	Not applicable	-	-
- ASB Action Area	Not applicable	-	-
11. Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund	Not applicable	-	-
12. Anti Social Behaviour Trailblazer	Not applicable	-	-
13. Home Fire Risk Check Initiative (Aligned 07/08)	Not applicable	-	-
14. Neighbourhood Renewal Fund	Y	0	4,375,218
15. Rural Social & Community Programme	Included in LAA for Redcar and Cleveland	-	-
16. Waste Performance & Efficiency Grant	N	0	186,000
17. Local Enterprise Growth Initiative	Not applicable	-	-
18. New Points Growth Funding	Not applicable	-	-
19. Teenage Pregnancy Grant	Y	0	144,000
20. Connexions	N	Not known	Not known

4. Reward element

For those LAAs that have subsequently negotiated and agreed reward element targets, this submission should identify the finally agreed outcomes indicators and targets using the reward element template.

¹ Neighbourhoods are: any aggregation of Super Output Areas within local authorities, whether defined as contiguous areas or as areas with high representation of target population groups – ethnic minorities, socio-economic groups, etc. The areas and/or groups and relevant baselines should be identified.

² Targets are for 3 year average mortality and for men and women combined. As a minimum, they should deliver the trajectory for circulatory mortality improvement agreed by PCTs through the Local Delivery Plan process, as projected to 2009-2011. If non-Spearhead areas do not have relevant trajectories they should agree other appropriate means of addressing this.

³ LSPs are encouraged where possible to seek to address the gap below district level, focussing on deprived wards, by establishing a sub indicator underneath the mandatory outcome. Examples of innovative ways of measuring such targets at neighbourhood level will be made available by the DCLG wherever possible.

⁴ The list of the 'worst wards' are available on FTI at <http://www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/document.asp?id=297> and will remain unchanged for the life of the target. Where NRF areas do not contain any of the wards identified as having the worst initial labour market position we would strongly urge those NRF districts to carefully consider the available data to identify their priority neighbourhoods and wards, and to adopt appropriate worklessness targets within their LAA. The targets should include appropriate convergence targets to narrow any disparities identified within the area and to improve the area's overall employment rate when compared to the national rate.

⁵ According to the DWP 'Destination of Benefit Leavers Survey 2004', most people who stopped claiming benefits (JSA, IB and IS) between Feb and May 2004 did so because they gained 16 hours or more of employment (62%). In order to achieve the PSA target which aims to increase the employment rate by at least 1%, we can use this figure to estimate the ratio of benefit claimant leavers to new employees. 62% can be expressed as a ratio of 1.6. In other words for every 1.6 people ceasing to claim benefit we would expect 1 to gain employment. Or, a reduction in the existing benefit claim rate of 1.6% (from say 30% to 28.4%) would equal a 1% increase in the employment rate. A breakdown of the figure at a regional level is included on page 4 of this document.

⁶ Benefits claim rate will be calculated by using DWP Working Age Client Group (WACG) data as nominator and resident population data as denominator. Where resident population data is not available for a specific point in time, the most recent time point should be used.

CABINET REPORT

18 December 2006



Report of: Director of Public Health & Well-being

Subject: HARTLEPOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY FLOOR
TARGET ACTION PLAN

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To present the Hartlepool Life Expectancy Floor Target Action Plan (FTAP) for information.

2. SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

The report contains a brief introduction and background to the development of the Life Expectancy FTAP. The FTAP is attached as an appendix.

3. RELEVANCE TO CABINET

To inform the Cabinet of performance against the life expectancy target and key related health targets and highlight the health inequalities within the Town. To inform the cabinet of the 'Life Expectancy Floor Target Action Plan' developed between partners.

4. TYPE OF DECISION

Non key.

5. DECISION MAKING ROUTE

Cabinet

6. DECISION(S) REQUIRED

To note the content of the Life Expectancy Floor Target Action Plan.

Report of: Director of Public Health & Well-being

Subject HARTLEPOOL LIFE EXPECTANCY FLOOR
TARGET ACTION PLAN

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To present the Hartlepool Life Expectancy Floor Target Action Plan (FTAP) for information.

2. Background

- 2.1 As a recipient of additional Neighbourhood Renewal Funding (NRF) to support the achievement of floor targets identified at most risk, the Hartlepool Partnership is required to prepare a Floor Target Action Plan (FTAP) for Life Expectancy.
- 2.2 The FTAP provides an accurate assessment of the level of contribution to national level floor targets across Hartlepool and provides an evidence base of the performance of activities to date as well as providing a framework to improve and enhance performance across the Borough.
- 2.3 The FTAP will be integrated into the Local Area Agreement (LAA) performance management arrangements. The LAA and its performance assessment will replace the Performance Management Framework, which has previously been used to assess the Hartlepool Partnership and its use of NRF. This will not only minimise unnecessary planning duplication but also ensure that the FTAP is able to benefit from crosscutting support from other Themes whose interventions can support local efforts to tackle poor life expectancy. The FTAP will be regularly updated and revised in line with the performance management requirements of the LAA.
- 2.4 Hartlepool is one of the districts within the 5th worst of areas for life expectancy in the country and as such it is of particular importance that the local Neighbourhood Renewal programme and local partners are engaged in health improvement work.
- 2.5 The key partners involved in the FTAP include Hartlepool Primary Care Trust, Hartlepool Borough Council, the Health & Care Strategy Group (the health theme partnership of the LSP), the Public Health Strategy Group and a range of organisations in the community and voluntary sector who deliver services which have the potential to impact upon life expectancy.

3. Development Process

- 3.1 It is important to have an in-depth understanding of the trends, characteristics and causes of poor life expectancy across the neighbourhood renewal areas. This requires not only a detailed understanding of the performance and impact of local interventions but also a thorough understanding of the strengths and limitations of the individual key performance indicators. Therefore the North East Public Health Observatory was commissioned by the Hartlepool Partnership to provide an in-depth analysis of the problem of poor life expectancy in the Borough.
- 3.2 An independent evaluation of the Health and Care Neighbourhood Renewal Fund Programme undertaken by the CLES Consulting has also informed the development of the FTAP.
- 3.3 The development of the FTAP has been an iterative process involving on-going discussion amongst partners within:
- A Best Practice Workshop (10th November 2005) that was held to have initial discussions regarding the results of the NRF evaluation and the NEPHO report and involved members of the Health & Care Strategy Group and wider Hartlepool Partnership;
 - The Health and Care Strategy Group
 - The Public Health Strategy Group
- 3.4 The production of the FTAP at this time provides a sound analysis to inform action to improve life expectancy but it does not mark the end of the process for further developing local action.
- 3.5 The Health and Care Strategy Group will continue to undertake further analyses and monitoring of performance that will underpin the implementation and delivery of the Community Strategy, and Local Area Agreement Action Plan.
- 3.6 The development and implementation of the local Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPS) in disadvantaged neighbourhoods also provide an essential on-going mechanism for engaging communities and key agencies in developing local solutions to overcoming the barriers to health and well-being.

4. Recommendation

- 4.1 That the cabinet notes the content of the Life Expectancy Floor Target Action Plan.



Life Expectancy Floor Target Action Plan

Health & Care

November 2006

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1.0 Background to Life Expectancy FTAP

As a recipient of additional Neighbourhood Renewal Funding (NRF) to support the achievement of floor targets identified at most risk, the Hartlepool Partnership is required to prepare a Floor Target Action Plan (FTAP) for Life Expectancy.

The FTAP provides an accurate assessment of the level of contribution to national level floor targets across Hartlepool and provides an evidence base of the performance of activities to date as well as providing a framework to improve and enhance performance across the Borough.

The FTAP will be integrated into the Local Area Agreement (LAA) performance management arrangements. The LAA and its performance assessment will replace the Performance Management Framework, which has previously been used to assess the Hartlepool Partnership and its use of NRF. This will not only minimise unnecessary planning duplication but also ensure that the FTAP is able to benefit from crosscutting support from other

Themes whose interventions can support local efforts to tackle poor life expectancy. The FTAP will be regularly updated and revised in line with the performance management requirements of the LAA.

Hartlepool is one of the districts within the 5th worst of areas for life expectancy in the country and as such it is of particular importance that the local Neighbourhood Renewal programme and local partners are engaged in health improvement work.

The key partners involved in the FTAP include Hartlepool Primary Care Trust, Hartlepool Borough Council, the Health & Care Strategy Group (the health theme partnership of the LSP), the Public Health Strategy Group and a range of organisations in the community and voluntary sector who deliver services which have the potential to impact upon life expectancy.

1.1 Floor Targets

The term “Floor Target” was used in the Spending Review 2000 to describe those targets which set a minimum standard for disadvantaged groups or areas, or which measure the narrowing of the gap between them and the rest of the country. They are a reflection of national priorities and set out the extent of improvement needed to reduce disadvantage in deprived areas. Many floor targets are expressed at a national level and the contribution needed from individual districts will vary dependent on local circumstances and the distance that needs to be travelled in each locality. In some cases it is more appropriate to look at the underlying indicators, which relate to the target to assess the situation locally and agree what action needs taking at the local level in order to impact on the higher level target.

The Floor Targets for the Health & Care theme are:

Reduce **health inequalities** by 10% by 2010 as measured by **infant mortality** and **life expectancy at birth**.

Tackling the **underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities** by:

- Reducing **adult smoking rates** to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less.
- Reducing the **under-18 conception rate** by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health.

Substantially **reduce mortality rates** by 2010:

- From **heart disease and stroke and related diseases** by at least 40% in people under 75 with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.
- From **cancer** by at least 20% in people under 75 with a reduction of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole.
- From **suicide and undetermined injury** by at least 20%.

1.2 Local Related Targets/Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) currently adopted by the Hartlepool Partnership to monitor progress against activities directed at addressing poor Life Expectancy are:

- Male and Female Life Expectancy;
- Mortality rates from Heart Disease and Stroke and related diseases in people under 75 years of age;
- Mortality rates from Cancer in people under 75 years of age;
- Adult smoking prevalence;
- Smoking 4 week quit rates.

1.3 Development of the Floor Target Action Plan

The FTAP has been developed in accordance with the Toolkit and the 'Five Steps to prepare Floor Target Action Plans':

- ❑ Current Performance;
- ❑ Analysis of Performance and Local Conditions;
- ❑ Forecasting Whether Targets will be Met;
- ❑ Option Appraisal; and
- ❑ Revised Action Plan.

The process of development has involved a range of partners providing technical expertise.

Significant effort has been focussed upon establishing robust baselines for each of the priority targets encompassing the Life Expectancy FTAP. Baselines and long term targets were prepared in 2002 as part of the Hartlepool Partnership Community Strategy/ Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Action Plan, in the 2004/05 Performance Management Framework, and laterally in the 2006-09 Local Area Agreement. The Partnership Support Team and the Public Health Directorate at Hartlepool Primary Care Trust have worked closely with the North East Public Health Observatory in collecting and interpreting health data to be included in the FTAP. The Floor Target Interactive website has also been used to allow comparison between conditions in Hartlepool and elsewhere in the country.

It is important to have an in-depth understanding of the trends, characteristics and causes of poor life expectancy across the neighbourhood renewal areas. This requires not only a detailed understanding of the performance and impact of local interventions



but also a thorough understanding of the strengths and limitations of the individual KPIs. Therefore the NEPHO was commissioned by the Hartlepool Partnership in May 2005¹ (final report produced in November 2005) to provide an in-depth analysis of the problem of poor life expectancy in the Borough.

The report was developed in 4 stages:

- ❑ Stage 1 – comparative analysis regarding the current position of Hartlepool compared to other areas and also the position of wards within the Borough identifying “hot-spots” of poor life expectancy. This also included trend analysis to illustrate the trend for Hartlepool within the context of what was happening nationally.
- ❑ Stage 2 – analysis of the years of life lost and age-sex specific death rates to identify the causes and population groups that are making a major contribution to poor life expectancy in Hartlepool.
- ❑ Stage 3 - modelling a range of “what if” scenarios using the methodologies of the “decrement life table” (supplied by the

Eastern Region Public Health Observatory). The range of scenarios included:

- What impact meeting the *Our Healthier Nation*² targets will have on life expectancy;
- What impact reducing alcohol and drug related deaths will have on life expectancy;
- What impact reducing infant mortality will have on life expectancy;
- What impact reducing smoking attributable mortality will have on life expectancy.
- ❑ Stage 4 – analysis to determine appropriate life expectancy targets for Hartlepool and the Neighbourhood Renewal Area by:
 - Modelling the current trends in life expectancy at birth for Hartlepool and for England;
 - Projecting these forward to the target year (2009-2011); and
 - Looking to see what would be required to stop the gap widening further. For the Neighbourhood Renewal Area,

¹ North East Public Health Observatory (2005) ‘Life Expectancy in Hartlepool: Analysis supporting the development of the floor target action plan’.

² Department of Health (1999) ‘Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation’.

modelling was also undertaken to hold the gap between this and the whole of Hartlepool constant.

The results of all 4 stages of the NEPHO analysis have been drawn from, and incorporated into, the FTAP. However, the NEPHO final report, which incorporates the results of all 4 stages, should be viewed for the full detail.

An independent evaluation of the Health and Care Neighbourhood Renewal Fund Programme³ undertaken by the CLES Consulting has also informed the development of the FTAP.

The development of the FTAP has been an iterative process involving on-going discussion amongst partners within:

- ❑ A Best Practice Workshop (10th November 2005) that was held to have initial discussions regarding the results of the NRF evaluation and the NEPHO report and involved members of the Health & Care Strategy Group and wider Hartlepool Partnership;
- ❑ The Health and Care Strategy Group
- ❑ The Public Health Strategy Group

The production of the FTAP at this time (October 2006) provides a³ sound analysis to inform action to improve life expectancy but it does not mark the end of the process for further developing local action.

The Health and Care Strategy Group will continue to undertake further analyses and monitoring of performance that will underpin the implementation and delivery of the Community Strategy, and Local Area Agreement Action Plan.

The development and implementation of the local Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPS) in disadvantaged neighbourhoods also provide an essential on-going mechanism for engaging communities and key agencies in developing local solutions to overcoming the barriers to health and well-being.

³ Centre for Local Economic Strategies Consulting (2005). Evaluation of Hartlepool NRF Themes: Jobs and Economy; Health and Care; Housing and Environment. Centre for Local Economic Strategies Consulting (2005)

2.0 Current Performance

2.1 Life Expectancy

Analysis of life expectancy at birth for both males and females was undertaken for the time period 2001-2003 (the most recent period for which data were available) for:

- The whole of Hartlepool;
- Hartlepool's Neighbourhood Renewal Area and non-Neighbourhood Renewal Area;
- Surrounding local authorities in Teesside;
- The whole of Teesside;
- The whole of the North East region;

- The "Industrial Hinterlands" group from the ONS 2001 Area Classification 6;
- The "Spearhead Group" of local authorities;
- The whole of England; and
- The individual wards within Hartlepool.

This analysis is presented in the following tables (Table 1 and Table 2).

Table 1: Life expectancy at birth for males and females for Hartlepool Neighbourhood Renewal Area and non Neighbourhood Renewal Area compared to selected local authorities and selected groups of local authorities, 2001-2003.

AREA NAME	MALES			FEMALES		
	LE	95% LL *	95% UL **	LE	95% LL	95% UL
Hartlepool	73.4	72.7	74.1	78.4	77.7	79.0
Hartlepool NR area	70.7	69.6	71.8	76.6	75.5	77.6
Hartlepool non NR area	76.1	75.2	77.1	80.2	79.4	81.1
Middlesbrough	73.8	73.1	74.4	78.1	77.5	78.7
Redcar & Cleveland	75.2	74.6	75.7	79.6	79.1	80.1
Stockton-on-Tees	75.3	74.8	75.8	79.7	79.3	80.2
Darlington	74.8	74.1	75.5	79.6	79.0	80.2
All Teesside	74.6	74.3	74.9	79.2	78.9	79.4
North East Region	74.7	74.6	74.9	79.5	79.3	79.6
All Industrial Hinterlands	74.3	74.2	74.4	79.2	79.1	79.3
All Spearheads	74.3	74.2	74.3	79.2	79.2	79.3
ENGLAND	76.2	76.2	76.3	80.7	80.7	80.7

Table 2: Life expectancy at birth for males and females for wards in Hartlepool, 2001-2003.

WARD	MALES			FEMALES		
	LE	95% LL	95% UL	LE	95% LL	95% UL
Brinkburn	77.0	74.3	79.6	77.9	74.4	81.5
Brus	71.8	68.4	75.2	77.1	74.4	79.8
Dyke House	73.5	70.6	76.4	78.3	75.0	81.5
Fens	79.2	75.5	82.9	81.1	78.2	84.0
Grange	77.1	74.6	79.6	80.6	78.8	82.4
Hart	79.8	76.7	82.9	82.6	79.4	85.8
Jackson	71.0	66.7	75.3	78.2	75.1	81.3
Owton	68.4	65.0	71.9	74.1	70.7	77.5
Park	75.7	72.7	78.7	78.1	75.4	80.7
Rift House	75.9	73.5	78.3	80.0	77.4	82.7
Rossmere	70.3	67.7	72.8	77.3	75.4	79.2
Seaton	75.9	73.7	78.0	80.1	78.1	82.0
St. Hilda	67.8	64.7	70.9	75.9	73.6	78.2
Stranton	66.5	63.0	70.0	75.2	71.7	78.7
Throston	74.8	72.7	77.0	79.9	77.8	82.0
Elwick & Greatham*	75.5	71.0	79.9	85.9	82.8	89.0
Hartlepool	73.4	72.7	74.1	78.4	77.7	79.0
North East Region	74.7	74.6	74.9	79.5	79.3	79.6
ENGLAND	76.2	76.2	76.3	80.7	80.7	80.7

NOTE: * Elwick & Greatham wards were merged due to their populations being under the threshold required for life expectancy calculation.

KEY: LE – Life Expectancy

LL – 95% confidence (lower limit) **

UL – 95% confidence (upper limit) **

** The confidence interval (the range between UL and LL) gives a measure of the precision of the rate. The true rate could lie anywhere within the confidence interval. Where numbers from which rates are calculated are large, rates are more precise and confidence intervals are narrow (for example, numbers for the whole of England). When larger, the degree of precision is less and the confidence interval is wider. Where the confidence interval of a rate does not overlap that of a rate for another area, the difference in rates between the areas is described as statistically significant. Where confidence intervals overlap, differences in the rates may be due to chance.

Comparison between Hartlepool and other districts

Table 1 shows that life expectancy at birth for both males and females in Hartlepool for the period 2001-3 are:

- Statistically significantly lower than the England average. Hartlepool males live on average 2.8 years less than English males; Hartlepool females live on average 2.4 years less than English females.
- Statistically significantly lower than the North East region average, even though the North East has the lowest life

expectancy at birth of all the English regions. Hartlepool males live on average 1.3 years less than North East males; Hartlepool females live on average 1.4 years less than North East females.

- Statistically significantly lower than the Industrial Hinterlands group average, the group identified by ONS as having similar socio-economic profiles to Hartlepool. Hartlepool males live on average 0.9 years less than Industrial Hinterland males. Hartlepool females live on average 0.8 years less than Industrial Hinterland females.
- Statistically significantly lower than the spearhead group of local authorities: the 70 local authority areas identified by the Department of health as facing the greatest health challenges. Hartlepool males live on average 0.9 years less than spearhead males; Hartlepool females live on average 0.8 years less than spearhead females.

- The difference in life expectancy between men and women in Hartlepool is consistent with other areas in that women live, on average, longer lives than men: 5 years in Hartlepool, 4.5 years in England as a whole.



Comparison between Districts within Hartlepool

Table 1 and 2 and show that for the period 2001-3:

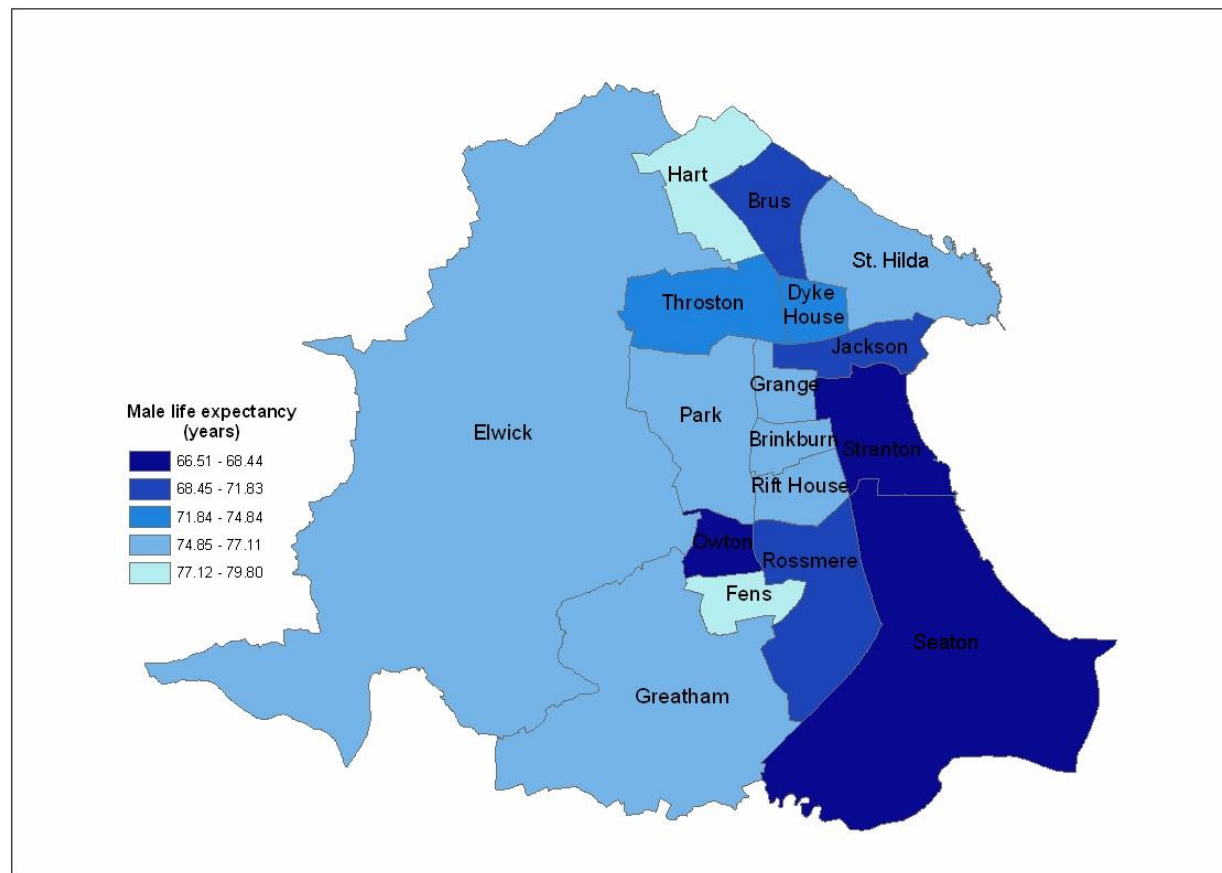
- Male life expectancy in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area is 5.4 years less than it is in the non-NRA.
- Female life expectancy in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area is 3.6 years less than it is in the non-NRA.
- Life expectancy for both males and females in the non-NRA are not statistically significantly different from the England averages.
- Six wards (Brus, Jackson, Owton, Rossmere, St Hilda and Stranton) have male life expectancies at birth that are statistically significantly below the current English average; only one ward (Hart) has male life expectancy at birth that is statistically significantly above the current English average.
- Four wards (Owton, Rossmere, St Hilda and Stranton) have male life expectancies at birth that are statistically significantly below the current spearhead group average.
- Five wards (Brus, Owton, Rossmere, St Hilda and Stranton) have female life expectancies at birth that are statistically

significantly below the current English average; only the merged wards of Elwick and Greatham have female life expectancy at birth that is statistically significantly above the current English average.

- Three wards (Owton, St Hilda and Stranton) have female life expectancies at birth that are statistically significantly below the current spearhead group average.
- No wards in Hartlepool have male life expectancy at birth that is statistically significantly above the PSA target for 2010 of 78.6 years.
- Only the Elwick and Greatham merged wards have female life expectancy at birth that is statistically significantly above the PSA target for 2010 of 82.5 years.
- For male life expectancy at birth, the difference between the best (Hart) and worst (Stranton) wards in Hartlepool is 13.3 years.
- For female life expectancy at birth, the difference between the best (Elwick and Greatham) and worst (Owton) wards is 11.8 years.



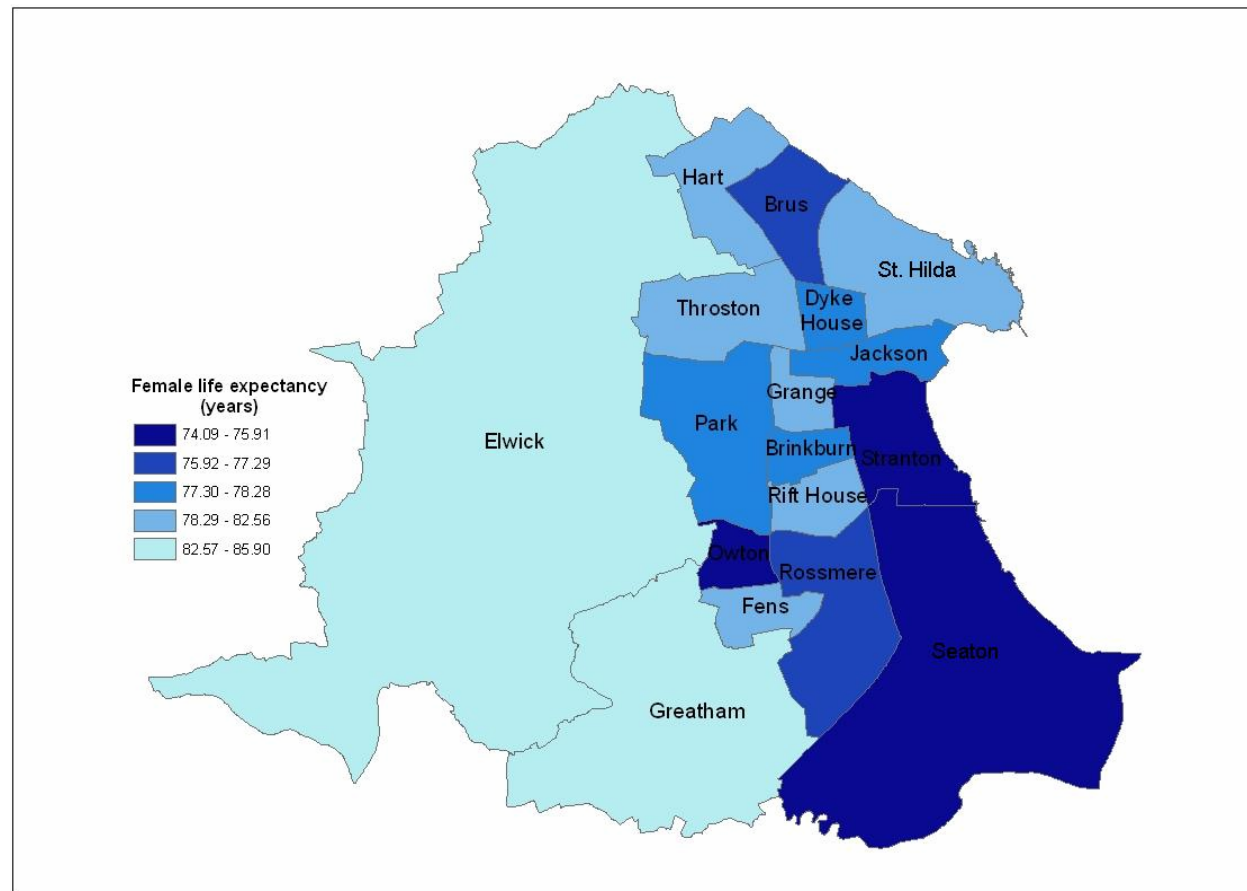
Figure 1: Map of life expectancy at birth for males for Hartlepool wards, 2001-2003



NOTE: Data presented here are for the merged Elwick & Greatham wards.



Figure 2: Map of life expectancy at birth for females for Hartlepool wards, 2001-2003



NOTE: Data presented here are for the merged Elwick & Greatham wards.

Figures 1 and 2 show the geographical spread of life expectancy at birth for males and females respectively for wards in Hartlepool.

2.2 Current Performance for Associated Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) currently adopted by the Hartlepool Partnership which are associated with the Life Expectancy Floor Target are:

- Mortality rates from Heart Disease and Stroke and related diseases (Circulatory Disease) in people under 75 years of age;
- Mortality rates from Cancer in people under 75 years of age;
- Adult smoking prevalence;
- Smoking 4 week quit rates.

Table 3: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR) for Circulatory Disease and Cancer, Hartlepool, Males (M), Females (F), Persons (P), 2002-2004 with 95% Confidence Intervals (CI)

Cause of Death	Sex	SMR	C.I.
Circulatory Disease	M	123	113-133
	F	121	112-132
	P	122	115-129
Cancer	M	134	122-146
	F	124	112-137
	P	129	120-138

The two major causes of premature death are circulatory disease and cancer and Table 3 shows that the death rates from these in Hartlepool are statistically significantly higher than the national rates: 22% higher for circulatory disease and 29% higher for cancer.

Table 4: Standardised Mortality Rates (per 100,000) for Circulatory Disease, Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) and Non-NRA, Males (M), Females (F), Persons (P), 2002-2004 with 95% Confidence Intervals (C.I.)

District	Sex	Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	C.I.
NRA	M	252	215-290
	F	126	100-151
	P	186	164-209
Non-NRA	M	139	112-166
	F	55	38-71
	P	98	82-114

Table 4 shows that the circulatory disease mortality rate in the neighbourhood renewal area is almost double that in the non-neighbourhood renewal area.

Table 5: Standardised Mortality Rates (per 100,000) for Cancer, Neighbourhood Renewal Area (NRA) and Non-NRA, Males (M), Females (F), Persons (P), 2002-2004 with 95% Confidence Intervals (C.I.)

District	Sex	Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	C.I.
NRA	M	231	196-267
	F	229	194-264
	P	229	204-254
Non-NRA	M	143	116-171
	F	118	92-144
	P	131	112-150

Table 5 shows that the cancer mortality rate in the neighbourhood renewal area is significantly higher than that in the non-neighbourhood renewal area.

Smoking Prevalence

The last Hartlepool MORI survey undertaken in 2004 indicated that 34% of adults in Hartlepool were smokers. The survey also indicated that in the neighbourhood renewal area the prevalence of smoking was 44%. This compares with 29% for the North East as a whole in 2004 and 25% nationally.

Smoking Cessation – 4-week Quitters

The three year (2003-2006) target number of 4-week quitters set for Hartlepool by the Department of Health was 1728. The achievement has been more than double the target (3514). The achievement in Hartlepool was the best in the country for two years out of this three year period and second best on the other year.

Smokers from the neighbourhood renewal area have been successfully targeted and make up 60% of the 4-week quitters.

Summary of Current Performance

- ❑ The poor life expectancy reflects the level of deprivation within Hartlepool with 9 out of the 17 wards being in the 10% most deprived in the country (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001). However, life expectancy is significantly lower than other comparable districts, locally and beyond ('Industrial Hinterland').
- ❑ There are major inequalities within Hartlepool between wards in relation to life expectancy, cancer mortality and circulatory disease mortality.
- ❑ Smoking prevalence is high across Hartlepool.
- ❑ Smoking cessation services have been very successful.

3.0 Local Context

3.1 Population Structure

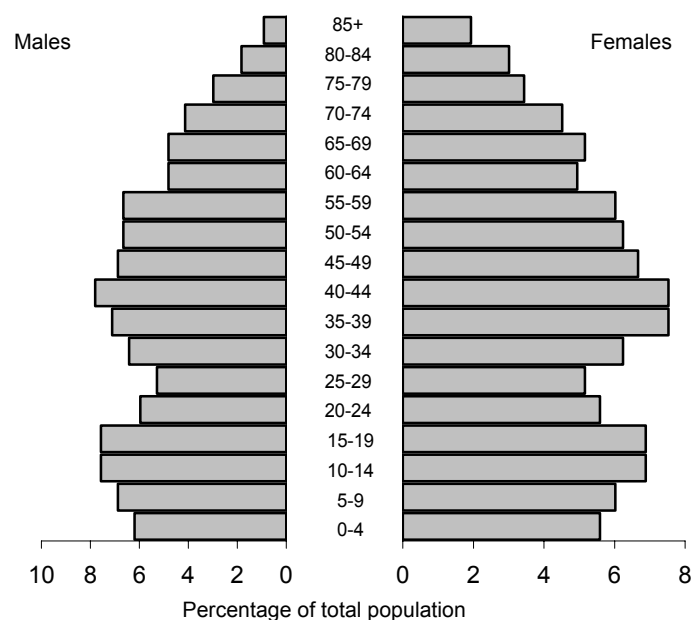


Figure 3: Population Structure, Hartlepool PCT, 2004

Source: Office of National Statistics

The overall population structure of Hartlepool can be visualised as a pyramid showing the proportion of each age group divided by gender in five-year age groups.

The population pyramid has a narrow base reflecting the reduction in the numbers of births since the late 1970s. The pinch in the 20-34 age group corresponds with a reduction in births between 1973 and 1982. In the oldest age groups, women outnumber men by about 2:1 reflecting the additional years of life expectancy for women than men.

Table 4 sets out the resident populations in Hartlepool for 2004. It shows the actual numbers in each age group divided by gender and collectively. It also provides comparison with the resident populations in the County Durham & Tees Valley Strategic Health Authority area and England as a whole.

Hartlepool has a diverse ethnic minority population but at the time of the 2001 census this made up only 1.2% of the Borough's population. It was therefore agreed not to look at life expectancy by ethnic grouping.

Table 6: Population Estimates, Hartlepool PCT 2004

Age Group	Males				Females				Persons			
	Hartlepool		CD&TV	England	Hartlepool		CD&TV	England	Hartlepool		CD&TV	England
	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%
0-4	2,700	6.2	5.7	6.0	2,600	5.6	5.1	5.5	5,300	5.9	5.4	5.7
5-9	3,000	6.9	6.3	6.3	2,800	6.0	5.7	5.8	5,800	6.4	6.0	6.0
10-14	3,300	7.6	7.1	6.7	3,200	6.9	6.4	6.2	6,500	7.2	6.7	6.4
15-19	3,300	7.6	7.3	6.8	3,200	6.9	6.7	6.2	6,500	7.2	7.0	6.5
20-24	2,600	6.0	6.6	6.5	2,600	5.6	6.1	6.2	5,200	5.8	6.4	6.3
25-29	2,300	5.3	5.2	6.3	2,400	5.2	5.2	6.1	4,700	5.2	5.2	6.2
30-34	2,800	6.4	6.3	7.4	2,900	6.2	6.4	7.1	5,700	6.3	6.4	7.2
35-39	3,100	7.1	7.5	8.0	3,500	7.5	7.5	7.8	6,700	7.4	7.5	7.9
40-44	3,400	7.8	7.7	7.6	3,500	7.5	7.6	7.4	7,000	7.8	7.6	7.5
45-49	3,000	6.9	7.0	6.6	3,100	6.7	6.8	6.5	6,100	6.8	6.9	6.5
50-54	2,900	6.7	6.7	6.2	2,900	6.2	6.4	6.1	5,700	6.3	6.5	6.1
55-59	2,900	6.7	6.9	6.5	2,800	6.0	6.6	6.4	5,700	6.3	6.8	6.5
60-64	2,100	4.8	5.2	5.0	2,300	4.9	5.1	5.0	4,300	4.8	5.2	5.0
65-69	2,100	4.8	4.8	4.4	2,400	5.2	4.9	4.5	4,600	5.1	4.9	4.5
70-74	1,800	4.1	4.0	3.7	2,100	4.5	4.4	4.1	4,000	4.4	4.2	3.9
75-79	1,300	3.0	2.9	2.8	1,600	3.4	3.7	3.6	2,900	3.2	3.3	3.2
80-84	800	1.8	1.9	2.0	1,400	3.0	3.0	3.1	2,100	2.3	2.4	2.5
85+	400	0.9	0.9	1.1	900	1.9	2.3	2.6	1,300	1.4	1.6	1.9
ALL	43,600	100.5	100.1	100.0	46,500	99.4	99.9	100.0	90,100	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.2 Children & Young People

Table 7: Summary Statistics for Children & Young People

	Hartlepool	CD&TV	England
General Fertility Rate (2004)	58.4	56.3	58.4
Total Period Fertility Rate (2004)	1.9	1.82	1.79
Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies (2004)	7.8	8.2	7.9
Stillbirth Rate (2004)	6.5*	5.8	5.5
Under 18-Conception Rate (2003)	68.7	N/a	42.4
Perinatal Mortality Rate (2004)	9.3*	8.0	8.2
Infant Mortality Rate (2004)	5.6*	5.4	5.1
DMF Teeth 5yr olds (2001/2)	2.86	4.16	3.8
DMF Teeth 14yr olds (2002/3)	2.34	2.94	2.98

* Indicates that the rates are based on fewer than 20 cases and should therefore be treated with caution

Definitions for Table 5 indicators:

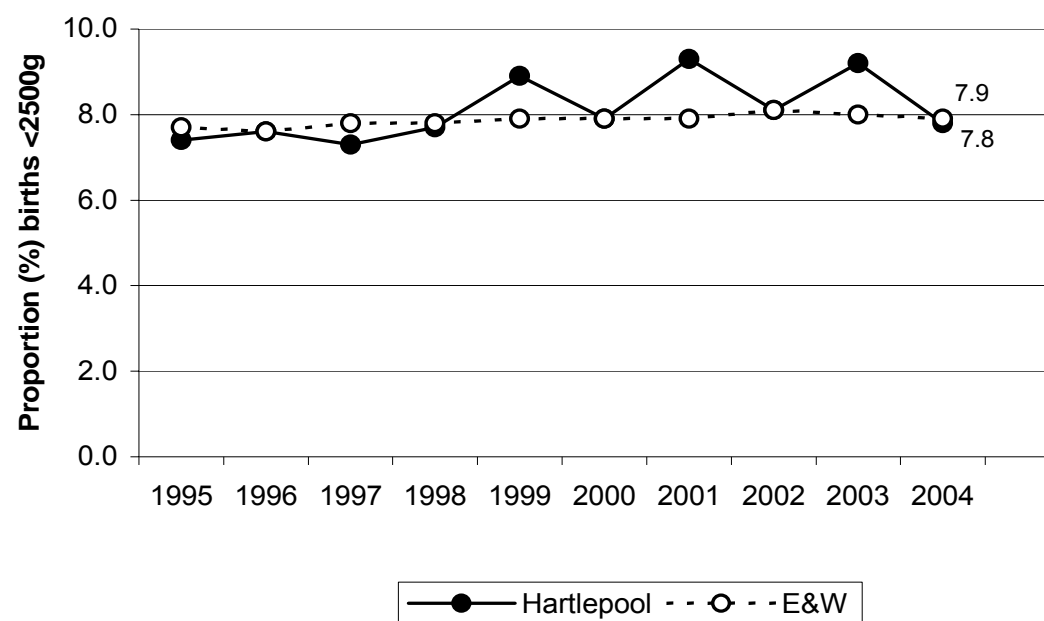
- General Fertility Rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.
- Total Period Fertility Rate: average number of live children born per women if women experience the age-specific fertility rates of this year throughout their child-bearing life.
- Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies: percentage of births below 2,500 grams.
- Stillbirth Rate: number of stillbirths per 1,000 live and still births.
- Under 18-Conception Rate: number of under 18 conceptions per 1,000.
- Perinatal Mortality Rate: Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.
- Infant Mortality Rate: deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
- DMF Teeth 5yr olds: decayed, missing or filled teeth (average number) in children with dental decay.
- DMF Teeth 14yr olds: decayed, missing or filled teeth (average number) in children with dental decay.

Table 8: Summary Statistics for births 1995-2004

Hartlepool	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of Live Births	1258	1130	1107	1096	1081	1063	1031	1010	1065	1073
General Fertility Rate per 1,000	66.1	59.3	58.0	57.8	57.1	56.0	54.0	55.5	57.7	58.4
Total Period Fertility Rate	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Percentage all births under 2500 grams	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.7	8.9	7.9	9.3	8.1	9.2	7.8
Number of Stillbirths	7	5	7	6	7	6	3	6	2	7
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live & still births)	5.5*	4.4*	6.3*	5.4*	6.4*	5.6*	2.9*	5.9*	1.9*	6.5*

* denotes a rate calculated from less than 20 events

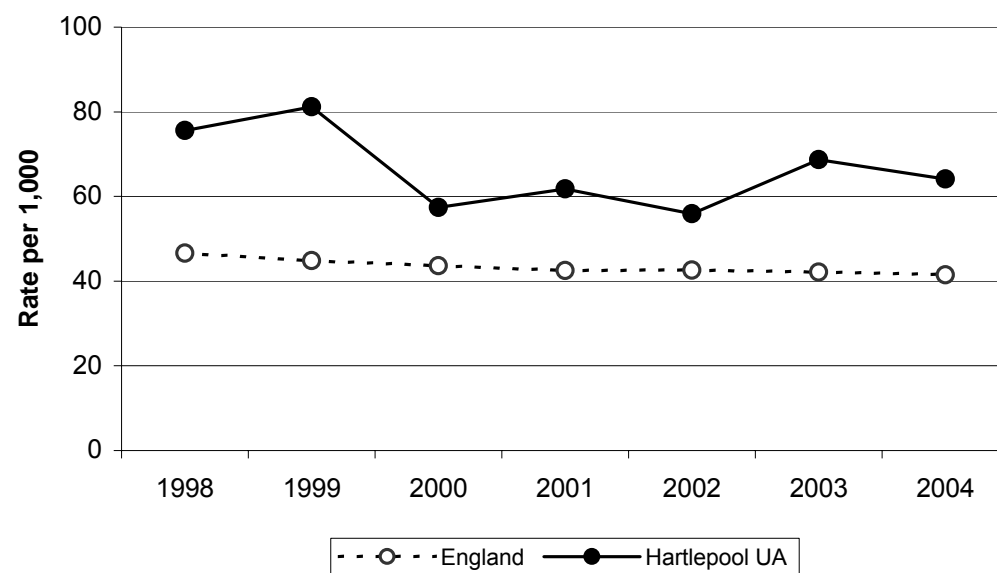
Figure 4: Proportion of births under 2,500 grams, Hartlepool, 1995-2004



Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) VS1

- The number of births has increased in Hartlepool for the second successive year (Table 8).
- The general fertility rate is now equal to the national average (Table 8).
- Although there is considerable fluctuation in the annual rate of low birth weight infants the 2004 rate was around the national level (Figure 4).

Figure 5: Conception rates, females under 18 years, 1998-2004



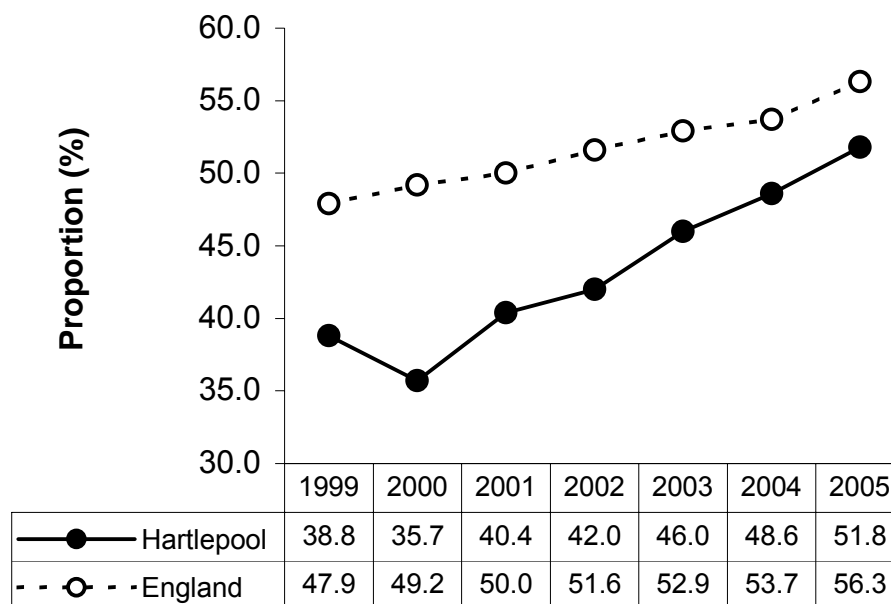
Source: LAD2, Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit (Version 23.02.06 and version 20.01.06)

Data for 2004 are provisional

Year	Hartlepool		England
	Number	Rate	Rate
1998	134	75.6	46.6
1999	146	81.2	44.8
2000	108	57.4	43.6
2001	120	61.8	42.5
2002	110	55.9	42.6
2003	134	68.7	42.1
2004	126	64.1	41.5

- The 2004 target of a 15% reduction on the 1998 baseline has been achieved in Hartlepool
- The gap between the Hartlepool and England teenage conception rates has narrowed but it is still over 50% higher in Hartlepool

Figure 6: Proportion of pupils gaining 5 or more GCSE grades A*-C, 1999-2005



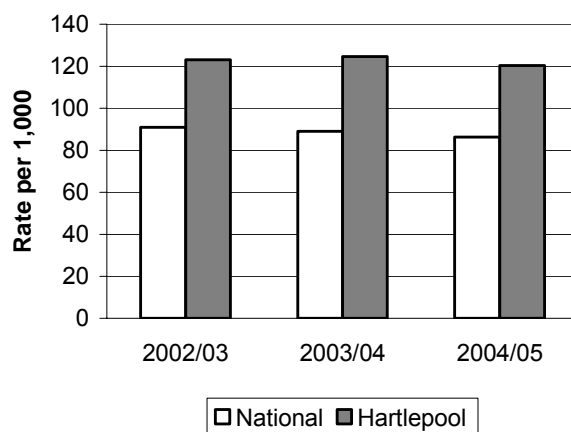
Source: Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit and Department for Education and

- Educational attainment is strongly associated with health in later life: people with higher educational qualifications tend to have better paid jobs and have potentially more choices for healthy living than people in unskilled and manual jobs.
- The proportion of children who attain 5 or more GCSE grades (A*-C) in year 11 is lower in Hartlepool than in England.
- Since 2000 the achievement rates in Hartlepool have increased year-on-year and the gap between the achievement rate of Hartlepool pupils and the rest of the country is now much reduced.



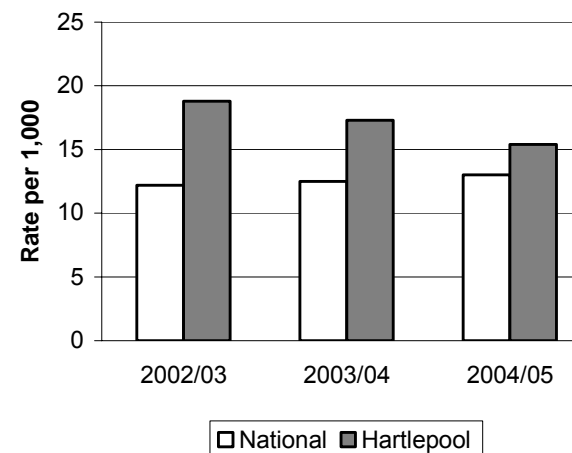
3.3 Elderly People

Figure 7: Older people helped to live at home per 1,000 population aged 65 and over, 2002/3-2004/05



Source: Audit Commission

Figure 8: Number of households receiving intensive care* per 1,000 population aged 65 & over, 2002/3-2004/05

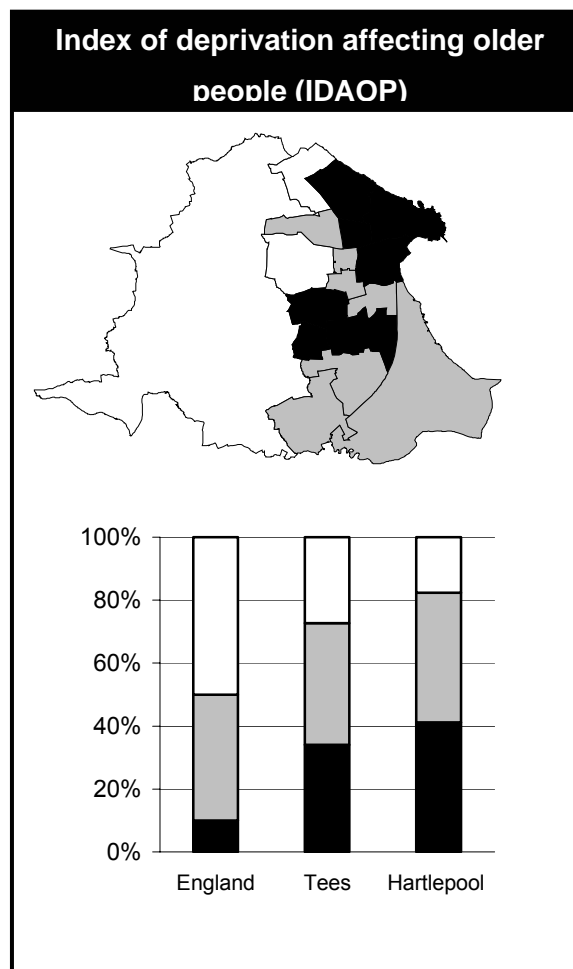
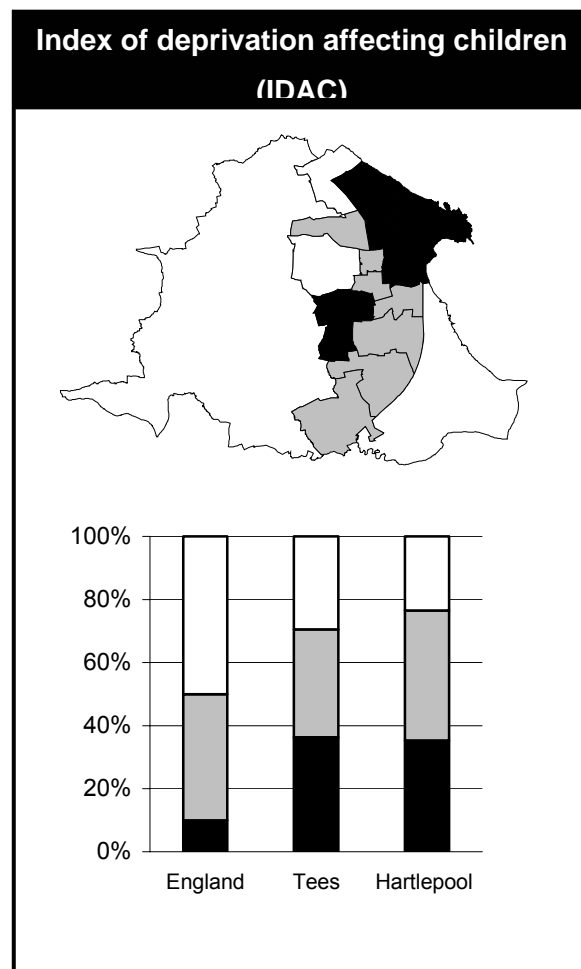


Source: Audit Commission

* 10 or more contact hours and 6 or more visits during the survey week

- Older people in Hartlepool are being helped to continue living in their own home so maintaining their sense of independence. The Hartlepool rate is far higher than the national rate with over 12% of the local population aged over 65 being helped in this way.
- Hartlepool's Social Services staff are providing intensive home care for many households with elderly residents (65 or over). The local rate of intensive care (15 per 1,000 elderly residents), although reducing over the last three time periods for which data is available, is still higher than the national average of 13 per 1,000 elderly residents.

3.4 Deprivation Figure 9: Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Older People, Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2004

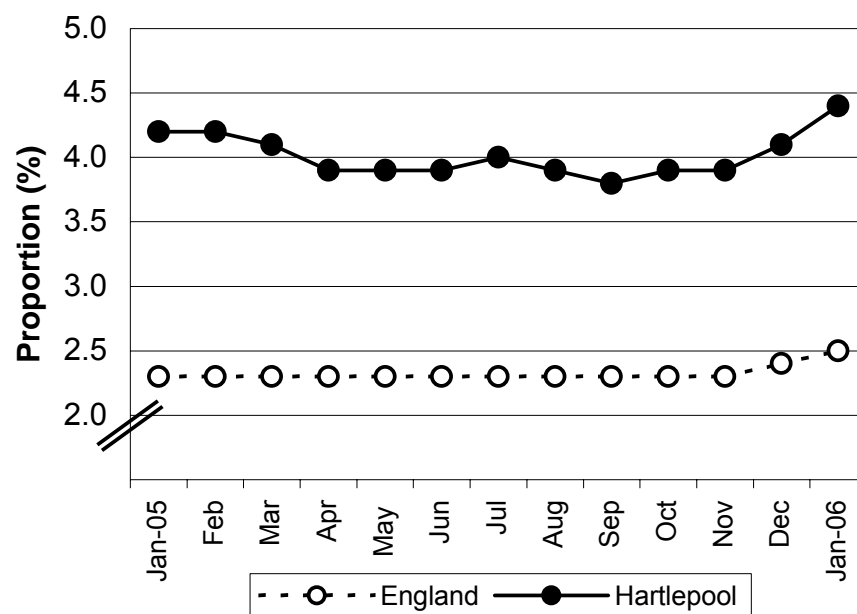


The supplementary indices, Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) were created as subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain of the 2004 English Indices of Deprivation.

- Material and social deprivation makes people ill and reduces life expectancy.
- Material and social deprivation increases the potential need for health and other services.
- For Hartlepool, these indices revealed that there were 6 electoral wards (out of 17) within the poorest 10% of electoral wards in England for income deprivation affecting children and 7 for income deprivation affecting older people.

Source: Calculated by Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit from The English Indices of Deprivation 2004

Figure 10: People claiming unemployment benefit as a percentage of the working age population, January 2005-January 2006



Source: NOMIS

- Unemployment is strongly associated with the risk of illness throughout adult life: people who are unemployed are more likely to suffer from physical and mental illness and to die at an earlier age than people who have a job.
- In 2005 unemployment rates in Hartlepool far exceeded the national average.

4.0 Life Expectancy Trend Analysis

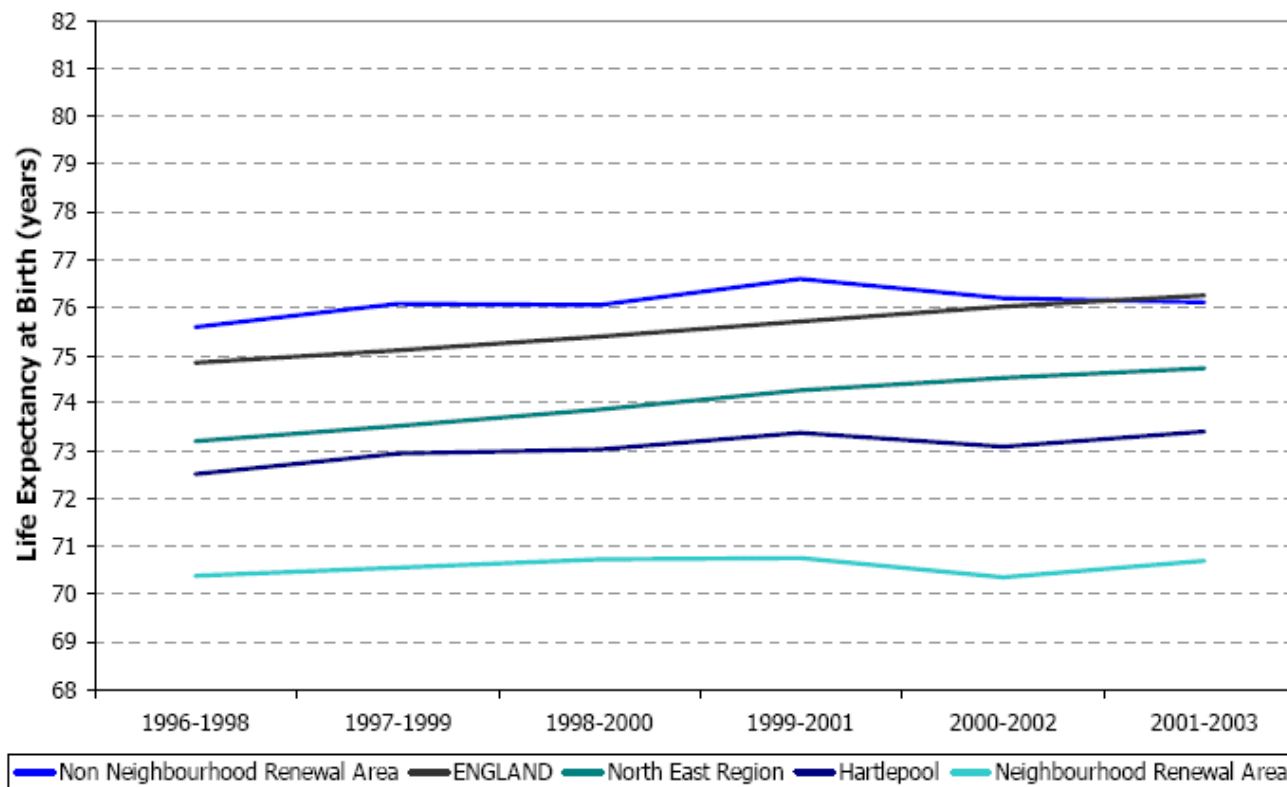
Analysis of the trend in life expectancy at birth for both males and females was undertaken for the period 1996-1998 to 2001-2003.

4.1 Trend in life expectancy at birth for males in Hartlepool NR area and non NR area compared to selected local authorities and selected groups of local authorities, 1996-1998 to 2001-2003: Table 9

AREA NAME	1996-1998	1997-1999	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	Significant Trend?
Hartlepool	72.5	72.9	73.0	73.4	73.1	73.4	Yes
Hartlepool NR area	70.4	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.3	70.7	No
Hartlepool non NR area	75.6	76.1	76.1	76.6	76.2	76.1	No
Middlesbrough	72.6	73.1	73.2	73.2	73.5	73.8	Yes
Redcar & Cleveland	73.4	73.7	74.2	74.9	75.1	75.2	Yes
Stockton-on-Tees	73.7	74.2	74.6	74.8	75.2	75.3	Yes
Darlington	73.4	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.5	74.8	Yes
All Teesside	73.2	73.6	73.9	74.2	74.4	74.6	Yes
North East Region	73.2	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.5	74.7	Yes
Industrial Hinterlands	73.0	73.2	73.5	73.8	74.1	74.3	Yes
All Spearheads	72.9	73.1	73.4	73.7	74.1	74.3	Yes
ENGLAND	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.2	Yes



Figure 11: Trend in life expectancy at birth for males for the Hartlepool NR area and Hartlepool non NR area compared to the whole of Hartlepool and the North East, 1996-1998 to 2001-2003.



NOTE: Vertical axis does not begin at zero.

Male Life expectancy Trends - Summary

Table 9 and Figure 11 show that during the period 1996-1998 to 2001-2003:

- There has been an increase of 0.9 years in male life expectancy for Hartlepool as a whole over the period which is a statistically significant trend. However, the increase in male life expectancy for England over the same period was 1.4 years.
- The gap in male life expectancy between Hartlepool and England has increased from 2.3 years in 1996-1998 to 2.8 years in 2001-2003.
- The gap in male life expectancy between Hartlepool and other national comparable areas, the 'industrial hinterlands' has increased from 0.5 years in 1996-1998 to 0.9 years in 2001-2003.
- The gap in male life expectancy between Hartlepool and Teesside as a whole has increased from 0.7 years in 1996-1998 to 1.2 years in 2001-2003.
- There has been an increase of 0.3 years in male life expectancy in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area over the period although this trend is not statistically significant. This compares with an increase of 0.5 years in the non-NRA over the same period.

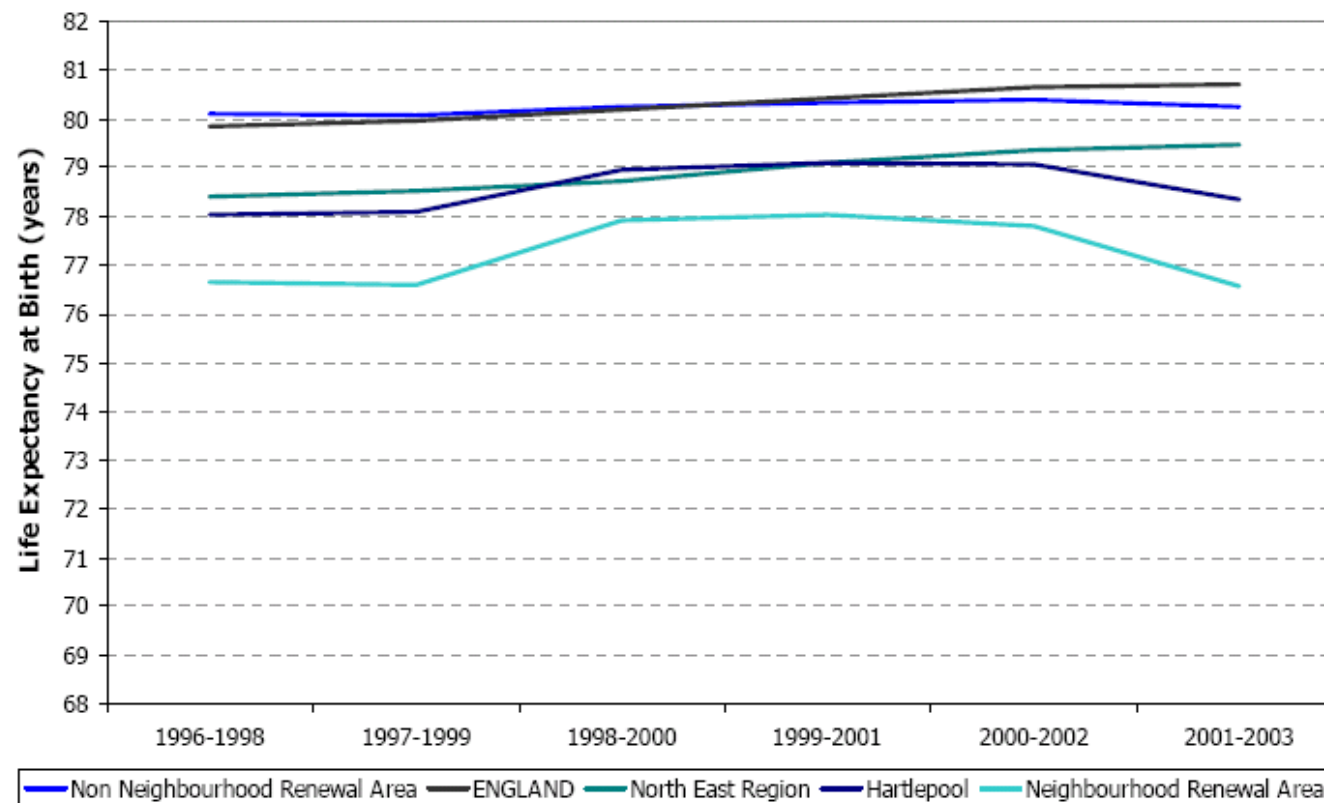
4.2 Trend in life expectancy at birth for females in Hartlepool NR area and non NR area compared to selected local authorities and selected groups of local authorities, 1996-1998 to 2001-2003

Table 10

AREA NAME	1996-1998	1997-1999	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	Significant Trend?
Hartlepool	78.0	78.1	78.9	79.1	79.1	78.4	No
Hartlepool NR area	76.7	76.6	77.9	78.0	77.8	76.6	No
Hartlepool non NR area	80.1	80.1	80.3	80.3	80.4	80.2	No
Middlesbrough	78.4	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.2	78.1	No
Redcar & Cleveland	79.4	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.5	79.6	No
Stockton-on-Tees	78.4	78.5	78.9	79.3	79.7	79.7	Yes
Darlington	79.2	79.4	79.0	78.9	79.1	79.6	No
All Teesside	78.7	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.2	79.2	Yes
North East Region	78.4	78.5	78.7	79.1	79.3	79.5	Yes
Industrial Hinterlands	78.3	78.4	78.6	79.0	79.1	79.2	Yes
All Spearheads	78.4	78.5	78.7	78.9	79.2	79.2	Yes
ENGLAND	79.8	80.0	80.2	80.4	80.7	80.7	Yes



Figure 12: Trend in life expectancy at birth for females for the Hartlepool NR area and Hartlepool non NR area compared to the whole of Hartlepool and the North East, 1996-1998 to 2001-2003.



Female Life expectancy Trends - Summary

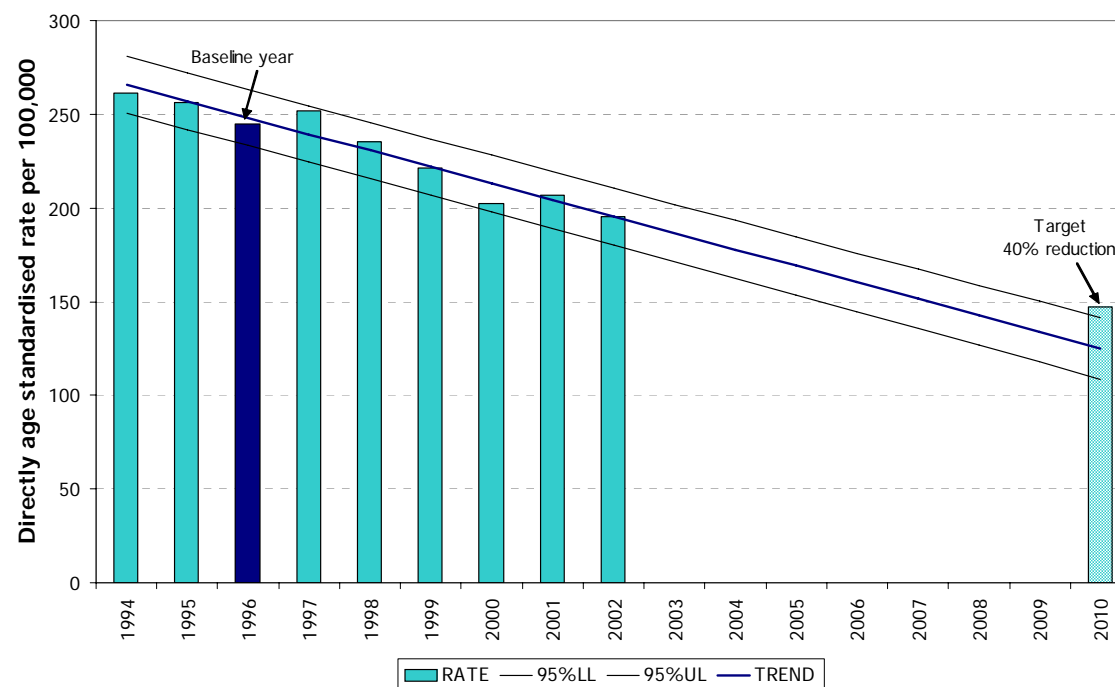
Table 10 and Figure 12 show that during the period 1996-1998 to 2001-2003:

- There has been an increase of 0.4 years in female life expectancy for Hartlepool as a whole over the period although this trend was not statistically significant. The increase in female life expectancy for England over the same period was 0.9 years.
- The gap in female life expectancy between Hartlepool and England has increased from 1.8 years in 1996-1998 to 2.3 years in 2001-2003.
- The gap in female life expectancy between Hartlepool and other national comparable areas, the 'industrial hinterlands' has increased from 0.3 years in 1996-1998 to 0.8 years in 2001-2003.
- The gap in female life expectancy between Hartlepool and Teesside as a whole has increased slightly from 0.7 years in 1996-1998 to 0.8 years in 2001-2003.
- There has been a slight decrease of 0.1 years in female life expectancy in the Neighbourhood Renewal Area over the period although this trend is not statistically significant. This compares with a slight increase of 0.1 years in the non-NRA over the same period.

5.0 Forecasting Whether Targets Will Be Met

5.1 Circulatory Diseases Mortality Target

Figure 13: Trend in directly age standardised mortality rates for circulatory diseases at ages under 75 for males in Hartlepool, 1993-1995 to 2001-2003

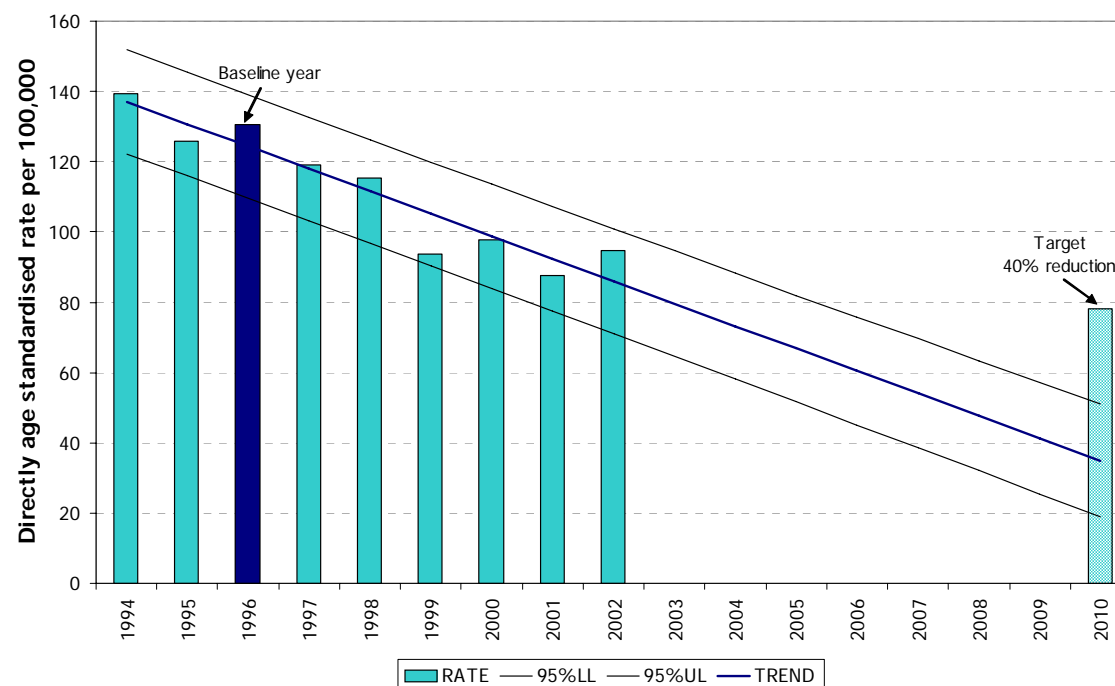


The NEPHO analysis has indicated that the key contributory causes to the poor life expectancy in Hartlepool are circulatory diseases and cancer.

The current trends in circulatory diseases and cancer mortality have been plotted with the predicted linear trend based on data for 3 year rolling averages for 1994 to 2001. This indicates whether the 2010 targets of a 40% reduction in circulatory disease mortality and a 20% reduction in cancer mortality are likely to be met in Hartlepool.



Figure 14: Trend in directly age standardised mortality rates for circulatory diseases at ages under 75 for females in Hartlepool, 1993-1995 to 2001-2003



Predicted Circulatory Diseases

Target Achievement

The predicted linear trends indicate that for both males and females the 40% target reduction in circulatory disease mortality is likely to be met or even exceeded.

5.2 Cancer Mortality Target

Figure 15: Trend in directly age standardised mortality rates for all cancers at ages under 75 for males in Hartlepool, 1993-1995 to 2001-2003

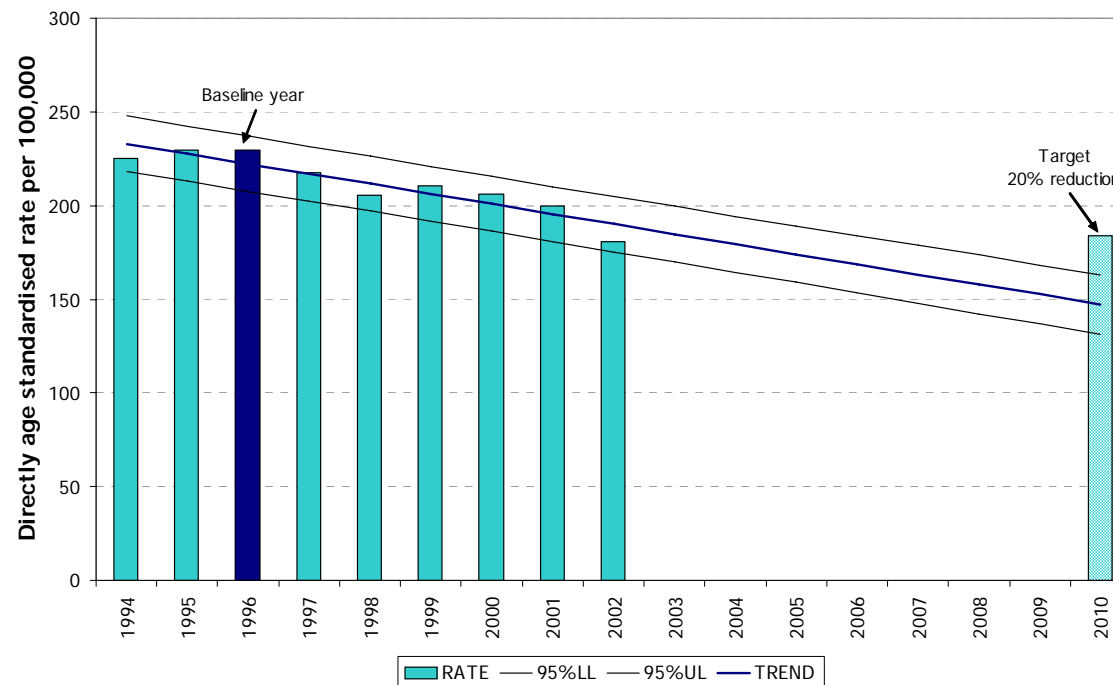
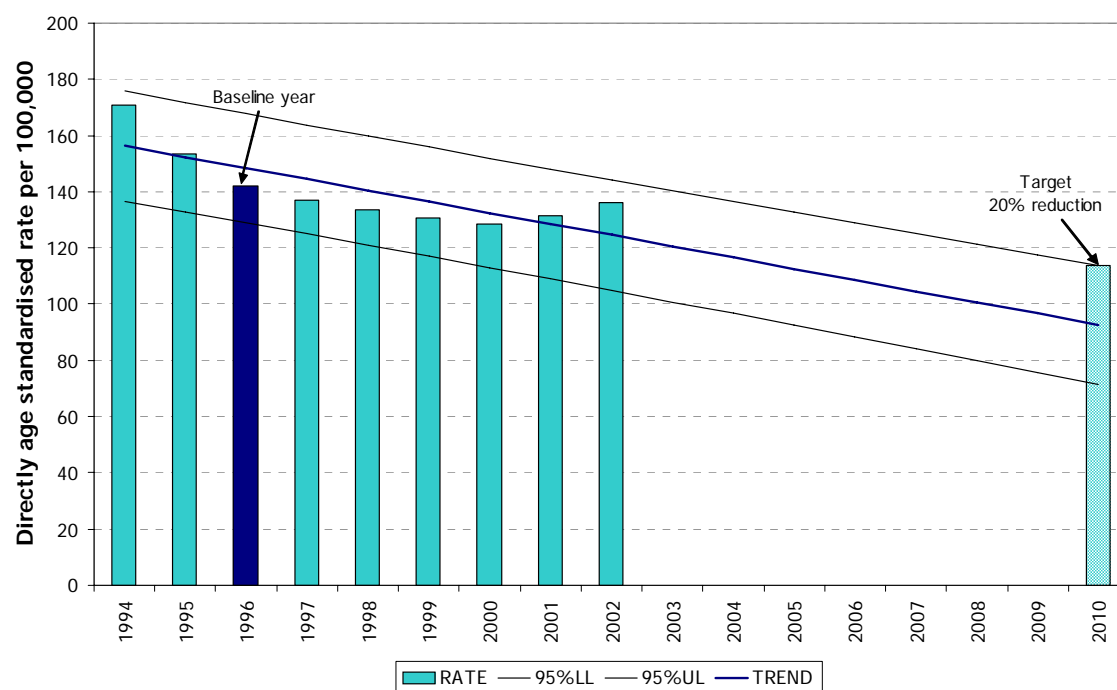




Figure 16: Trend in directly age standardised mortality rates for all cancers at ages under 75 for females in Hartlepool, 1993-1995 to 2001-2003



Predicted Cancer Target

Achievement

The predicted linear trends indicate that for both males and females the 20% target reduction in cancer mortality is likely to be met.

5.3 Life Expectancy Targets

Hartlepool as a whole

Table 11: Actual and modelled trends in life expectancy at birth for males and females for Hartlepool versus England, 1996-1998 to 2001-2003

AREA NAME	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011
MALES									
Hartlepool trend	73.4	73.6	73.7	73.9	74.0	74.2	74.3	74.5	74.6
England trend	76.3	76.5	76.8	77.1	77.4	77.7	78.0	78.3	78.6
Modelled trend for Hartlepool	73.4	73.7	74.0	74.3	74.6	74.9	75.2	75.4	75.7
FEMALES									
Hartlepool trend	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	79.7	79.9	80.0
England trend	80.8	81.0	81.2	81.4	81.5	81.7	81.9	82.1	82.3
Modelled trend for Hartlepool	78.9	79.1	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.9	80.1	80.3	80.5

Analysis was undertaken by NEPHO to determine appropriate life expectancy targets for Hartlepool. This was done by:

- Modelling the current trends in life expectancy at birth for Hartlepool and for England;
- Projecting these forward to the target year (2009-2011); and
- Looking to see what would be required to stop the gap between Hartlepool and England widening further.

The results are shown in Table 11.

Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Table 12: Actual and modelled trends in life expectancy at birth for males and females for Hartlepool non Neighbourhood Renewal Area versus England, 1996-1998 to 2001-2003

AREA NAME	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011
MALES									
Hartlepool NR Area trend	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8
Hartlepool trend	73.4	73.6	73.7	73.9	74.0	74.2	74.3	74.5	74.6
Modelled trend for Hartlepool NR Area	70.6	70.8	70.9	71.1	71.2	71.4	71.5	71.7	71.8
FEMALES									
Hartlepool NR Area trend	77.5	77.6	77.7	77.8	77.9	77.9	78.0	78.1	78.2
Hartlepool trend	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	79.7	79.9	80.0
Modelled trend for Hartlepool NR Area	77.5	77.6	77.8	77.9	78.0	78.2	78.3	78.4	78.6

Analysis was undertaken by NEPHO to determine appropriate life expectancy targets for the Neighbourhood Renewal Area.

This was done by:

- Modelling the current trends in life expectancy at birth for the NRA and for Hartlepool;
- Projecting these forward to the target year (2009-2011); and
- Looking to see what would be required stop the gap between the NRA and Hartlepool widening further.

The results are shown in Table 12.

5.4 Achievability of the Targets

What is clear from the analysis undertaken by the North East Public Health Observatory is that the life expectancy gap between Hartlepool and England is projected to increase.

The gap between Hartlepool and the Neighbourhood Renewal Area is also projected to increase.

Targets that aim to stop the gap widening are more realistic than aiming to narrow the gap by 2010.

The findings suggest that the life expectancy modelled trends, to maintain the existing gap, will not be achievable on the basis of current trends and therefore require additional intervention.

Achieving the projected reductions in cancer and circulatory disease mortality (33% and 50%) which exceed the targets will not be enough to hold the gap at current levels for Hartlepool.

To hold the gap at current levels for Hartlepool would require a 20% reduction in all cause mortality, spread evenly across all age groups.

This does not help in terms of the prioritisation of areas for action to improve performance. However, interventions will need to include activities to reduce death rates at older ages as well as those in the younger age groups and are likely to include issues of lifestyle risk.

6.0 Reduction in Specific Mortality Rates and Impact Upon Life Expectancy

In order to assess the priority areas for action to improve life expectancy a range of scenarios were modelled by NEPHO.

6.1 Impact of Achieving *Our Healthier Nation* Targets

Table 13: Modelled life expectancy at birth for males and females for Hartlepool, based on meeting “Our Healthier Nation” targets for reduction in mortality rates, 2001-2003

Meeting ...	MALES			FEMALES		
	LE	95% LL	95% UL	LE	95% LL	95% UL
Circulatory target	74.4	73.7	75.2	79.0	78.3	79.7
Cancer target	73.9	73.1	74.6	78.8	78.2	79.5
Accident target	73.5	72.8	74.3	78.4	77.7	79.1
Suicide target	73.5	72.8	74.2	78.4	77.7	79.1
All four targets	75.1	74.4	75.9	79.6	78.9	80.2
Hartlepool baseline	73.4	72.7	74.1	78.4	77.7	79.0
North East baseline	74.7	74.6	74.9	79.5	79.3	79.6
ENGLAND baseline	76.2	76.2	76.3	80.7	80.7	80.7
PSA target LE	78.6			82.5		



‘Our Healthier nation’ Targets - Impact On Male Life Expectancy

The impact of meeting “**Our Healthier Nation**” targets on life expectancies at birth for males in Hartlepool is as follows:

- Meeting the 40% target reduction in **circulatory disease** mortality (at ages under 75 years) has the single largest impact on life expectancy; this produces an increase of 1.0 years.
- Meeting the 20% reduction in **cancer mortality** (at ages under 75 years) has the next largest impact on life expectancy; this produces an increase of 0.5 years.
- Meeting the 20% target reductions in **accidents and suicide** (at all ages) each produce a life expectancy gain of 0.1 years.
- The combined effect of meeting all four targets is a life expectancy gain of 1.7 years.

In 2001-2003 the spearhead group (used for the worst quintile of local authorities) for males had life expectancy at birth of 74.3 years. Meeting the circulatory disease target would be sufficient to lift Hartlepool above the level of this worst quintile. However, even meeting all four targets leaves Hartlepool short of the current national position and the PSA target level for England for 2010.

‘Our Healthier Nation’ Targets - Impact On Female Life Expectancy

The impact of meeting “**Our Healthier Nation**” targets on life expectancies at birth for females in Hartlepool is as follows:

- Meeting the 40% target reduction in **circulatory disease** mortality (at ages under 75 years) has the single largest impact on life expectancy; this produces an increase of 0.7 years.
- Meeting the 20% reduction in **cancer mortality** (at ages under 75 years) has the next largest impact on life expectancy; this produces an increase of 0.5 years.
- Meeting the 20% target reductions in **accidents and suicide** (at all ages) has little impact on life expectancy gain.
- The combined effect of meeting all four targets is a life expectancy gain of 1.2 years.

In 2001-2003 the spearhead group (used for the worst quintile of local authorities) for females had life expectancy at birth of 79.2 years. To lift Hartlepool above the level of this worst quintile, both the circulatory disease target and the cancer target would have to be met. However, even meeting all four targets leaves Hartlepool short of the current national position and the PSA target level for England for 2010.

6.2 Impact of Reducing Drug and Alcohol Related Deaths

There does not exist a target for reducing drug and alcohol related deaths so the impact of reducing mortality to the age sex specific rates seen for England on life expectancy at birth for both males and females for Hartlepool was modelled.

Table 14: Modelled life expectancy at birth for males and females for Hartlepool, based on reducing age sex specific mortality rates for drug related and alcohol related causes of death to England rates, 2001-2003

Reducing ...	MALES			FEMALES		
	LE	95% LL	95% UL	LE	95% LL	95% UL
Drug related	73.7	72.9	74.4	78.5	77.8	79.2
Alcohol related	73.5	72.8	74.2	78.4	77.8	79.1
Drug and alcohol related	73.7	73.0	74.5	78.6	77.9	79.2
Hartlepool baseline	73.4	72.7	74.1	78.4	77.7	79.0
North East baseline	74.7	74.6	74.9	79.5	79.3	79.6
ENGLAND baseline	76.2	76.2	76.3	80.7	80.7	80.7
PSA target LE	78.6			82.5		

Drugs and Alcohol - Impact On Male Life Expectancy

The impact of reducing age sex specific mortality rates from **drug and alcohol related causes** on life expectancies at birth for males in Hartlepool is as follows:

- Reducing mortality rates from **drug related causes** to England rates produces an increase in life expectancy of 0.2 years.
- Reducing mortality rates from **alcohol related causes** to England rates produces an increase in life expectancy of 0.1 years
- The combined effect of reducing mortality rates from drug and alcohol related causes to England rates is a life expectancy gain of 0.3 years.

Drugs and Alcohol - Impact On Female Life Expectancy

The impact of reducing age sex specific mortality rates from **drug and alcohol related causes** on life expectancies at birth for females in Hartlepool is as follows:

- Reducing mortality rates from **drug related causes** to England rates produces an increase in life expectancy of 0.1 years.
- Reducing mortality rates from **alcohol related causes** to England rates produces an increase in life expectancy of 0.1 years
- The combined effect of reducing mortality rates from drug and alcohol related causes to England rates is a life expectancy gain of 0.2 years.

6.3 Impact of Reducing Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for Hartlepool for 2001-2003 was 5.8 per 1,000 live births and this compared to an infant mortality rate for England of 5.4 per 1,000. To reduce the Hartlepool rate to the England rate requires a reduction of 1 infant death in the 3-year period. Modelling of the impact on life expectancy at birth for both males and females of reducing infant mortality by one male death and one female death for Hartlepool was undertaken based on 2001-2003 data.

The modelling indicates that reducing the Hartlepool infant mortality rate to the England rate would have little impact on male or female life expectancy at birth, with each scenario producing an increase of 0.05 years.

6.4 Impact of Reducing Smoking Attributable Mortality

The impact of reducing lung cancer mortality (as a proxy for lifetime tobacco smoking) on life expectancies at birth for males and females in Hartlepool is as follows:

- A 10% reduction in lung cancer mortality (at ages 35-74 years) would produce an increase in life expectancy at birth for males of 0.2 years and for females of 0.1 years.
- A 20% reduction in lung cancer mortality (at ages 35-74 years) would produce an increase in life expectancy at birth for males of 0.4 years and for females of 0.3 years.

However, it is not possible to say what reduction in smoking prevalence would produce such an effect..

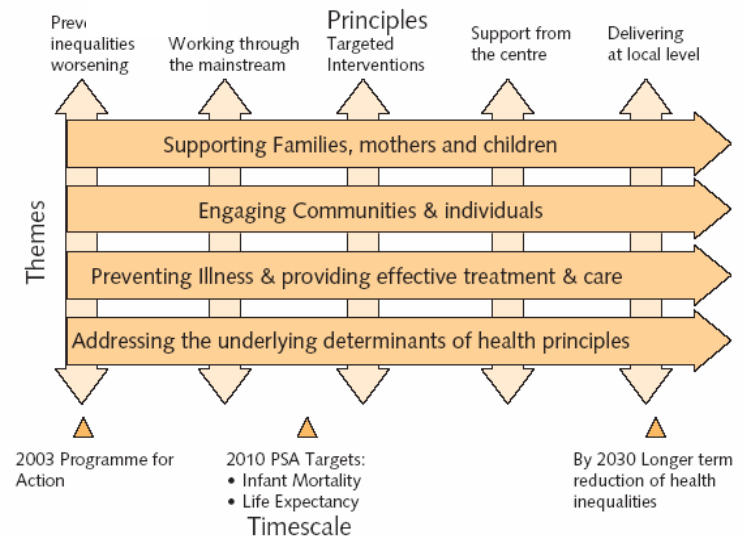
7.0 National Policy and Evidence Base

This section looks at the current position regarding national policy relating to health inequalities and life expectancy and the evidence base for partnership interventions at a local level.

7.1 Health Inequalities, a Programme for Action (2003)

In 2003, the government produced its blueprint for addressing health inequalities through the publication of *Health Inequalities, a Programme for Action* (DH, July 2003). This document sets-out the evidence base for the actions that need to be prioritised at national and local level to have the biggest impact on tackling health inequalities. It focuses on four broad themes as set-out in the figure15 below:

Figure 2: Health Fig 15 Programme for Action: Themes and Principles



The Programme for Action states that, for the life expectancy target to be tackled effectively, the key interventions are:

- reducing smoking in manual social groups through smoking cessation services and other tobacco control programmes
- preventing and managing other risk factors such as poor diet and obesity, physical inactivity and high blood pressure

- improving environmental health, including housing conditions and reducing the risk of accidents
- targeting the over-50s – among whom the greatest short-term impact on life expectancy will be made

For infant mortality, the interventions most likely to have an impact are:

- improving the quality and accessibility of antenatal care and early years support in disadvantaged areas – building on the lessons of Sure Start
- reducing smoking and improving nutrition in pregnancy and early years, including increasing the number of mothers who breastfeed
- preventing teenage pregnancy and supporting teenage parents
- improving housing conditions, especially for children in disadvantaged areas

Health Inequalities, A Programme for Action identifies a range of national and local programmes that are already in place such as Sure Start and the UK Fuel Poverty Strategy. The Treasury-led

Cross Cutting Review (CCR) examined each of these programmes to identify how Government spending could be applied to greatest effect on health inequalities. The CCR findings provide the backbone to the programme. Key lessons have been learned from this work, emphasising:

- the importance of integrating health inequalities into the mainstream of service delivery, with a focus on disadvantaged areas and groups
- the need to better co-ordinate activity and work in partnership with front-line staff, voluntary, community and business sectors, as well as service users.

7.2 The Wanless Report (2003)

Prior to the CCR Derek Wanless, the former Chief Executive of Nat West, was asked by the government to assess “the financial and other resources required to ensure that the NHS can provide a publicly funded, comprehensive, high quality service on the basis of clinical need and not ability to pay”.

The Wanless review concluded that the UK must devote a significantly larger share of its national income to health care over the next 20 years to catch up with the best developed countries in 10 years and keep up for the following 10, and that success or failure would depend largely on how effectively the health service uses its resources.

The Review looked at three different scenarios, including a “fully engaged” scenario in which the level of public engagement in relation to health is high, life expectancy goes beyond current forecasts, health status improves dramatically, use of resources is more efficient and the health service is responsive with high rates of technology uptake. The fully engaged scenario was the least expensive scenario modelled and delivered better health outcomes. In absolute expenditure terms the gap between the best and worst scenarios is large – around £30 billion by 2022/23, or half of current NHS expenditure.

In April 2003 Derek Wanless was asked by the Government to provide an update of the challenges in implementing the fully engaged scenario with a particular focus on cross-departmental

work on preventative health measures and health inequalities. The final report on this work was published in February 2004 (“Securing Good Health for the Whole Population”). The report recommends that Primary Care Organisations, Local Authorities and other partners should agree shared local objectives based on national priorities and identified local need. It suggests that everyone has a role to play in the improvement of our public health - employers, the public services, communities and individuals as well as the Government. Although the report identifies a lack of evidence currently on the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of public health interventions, it does stress that this should not be a block to action where the risk to health is serious.

7.3 Choosing Health: Making healthier choices easier (2004)

‘Choosing Health’ provides the national policy framework for health improvement. It is underpinned by 3 core principles:

- informed choice for all
- personalisation of support to make healthy choices
- working in partnership to make health everyone’s business

It highlights action over six key priorities for delivery based upon people making more healthy choices:

- tackling health inequalities
- reducing the numbers of people who smoke
- tackling obesity
- improving sexual health
- improving mental health and well-being
- reducing harm and encouraging sensible drinking

In addition, it states action will be taken across government on:

- helping children and young people to lead healthy lives
- promoting healthy and active life amongst older people

Four priority supporting strategies are identified to deliver the priorities:

- promoting personal health
- developing the workforce
- building in research and development
- using information and intelligence

7.4 Health Inequalities, Improving NHS Performance (2004)

The Department of Health published *Health Inequalities, Improving NHS Performance* (DH, May 2004). This document focuses on the key role of the NHS in tackling health inequalities, and describes the following broad areas as priorities for action:

- addressing cancer and circulatory diseases within manual social groups because these major killers exhibit strong social class gradients
- Improving the life expectancy of the over 50s

Action on these should be underpinned by the availability of high quality care in disadvantaged areas, especially primary care.

It identifies the specific key areas for interventions to narrow the gap in life expectancy as:

- **Reducing smoking** in manual social groups (eg through extended cessation services complementary tobacco education campaigns and other supporting interventions)

- **Prevention and effective management of other risk factors in primary care** (eg through early identification and intervention on poor diet, obesity and hypertension through lifestyle and therapeutic interventions including use of statins, anti-obesity drugs and anti-hypertensives according to need)
- **Targeting over-50s** where the greatest short-term impact on life expectancy will be made including through flu vaccination.
- **Working pro-actively with partners** on issues affecting life expectancy.

7.5 Health and Neighbourhood Renewal, Guidance from the Department of Health and the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit (2002)

Another key national source document of note is Health and Neighbourhood Renewal, Guidance from the Department of Health and the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit (DH & NRU, 2002). This guidance document describes the kinds of activities which are particularly appropriate for local Neighbourhood Renewal

programmes to consider in support of local health improvement and health inequalities strategies.

In relation to action on cancer, the guidance identifies the following as key interventions:

- Providing effective help in stopping smoking to people who want to stop, especially for disadvantaged groups, through smoking cessation services.
- Promoting smoke-free environments for non-smokers.
- Targeting health information for groups and areas where people are most at risk.
- Promoting a healthy diet rich in cereals, fruit and vegetables and increasing access to those foods, for example through the provision of community transport or support for local co-ops.
- Measures to combat alcohol misuse.
- Protection from the sun.
- Sexual health—promoting safer sex.
- Developing healthy workplaces and schools.
- Encouraging take up of breast and cervical screening.
- Ensuring that vulnerable groups have equitable access to screening services.

- Supporting staff in PCTs and primary care to share best practice and improve the accuracy of population registers to ensure women actually receive their invitations.
- Providing clear information about early detection to encourage people to seek advice from their GP at an early stage on any symptoms that may be worrying them.

In relation to action on coronary heart disease, the guidance identifies the following as key issues to focus on:

- Action on smoking, including targeted action for high prevalence BME groups
- Supporting healthy eating strategies, such as:
 - five-a-day activities
 - anti-obesity approaches
 - BME specific initiatives
- Action on physical activity, such as:
 - Walking strategies
 - Targeted work with young men and men aged 45+

- Targeted work with young women and older women
- Targeted work for BME communities

7.6 Our Health, Our Care, Our Say (2006)

This White Paper confirms the vision in the Green Paper of high quality support meeting people's aspirations for independence and greater control over their lives, making services flexible and responsive to individual needs. The directives in this paper aim to put people more in control and shift to a greater emphasis on prevention. With this paper, the government aims to ensure that services are more personalised and that they fit into people's busy lives. It intends to give people a stronger voice so that they are the major drivers of service improvement. It aims to achieve four main goals:

- Health and social care services will provide better prevention services with earlier intervention by GP practices and Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) working more closely with local government services to ensure that there is early support for prevention.



- Patients will have a guarantee of registration onto a GP practice list in their locality and simplify the system for doing this.
- Local health and social care commissioners will do more on tackling inequalities and improving access to community services.
- People with long-term conditions will be supported to manage their conditions themselves with the right help from health and social care services.

It states that the improvements will be achieved through:

- **Practice Based Commissioning** will give GPs more responsibility for local health budgets, while individual budget pilots will test how users can take control of their social care.
- **Shifting resources into prevention** by re-orientating health and social care services to focus together on prevention and health promotion.

- **Encouraging innovative approaches** to service development by introducing new 'local triggers' on public satisfaction and service quality, to which PCTs will be expected to respond publicly. In social care, direct payments and individual budgets will ensure that services have to develop in a more responsive way.
- **Allowing different providers to compete for services** to increase the quantity and quality of primary care in deprived areas of the country where there are fewer doctors per head of the population than in others through nationally supported procurement of new capacity with contracts awarded by local PCTs.

8.0 Key structures, strategies and work streams in place in Hartlepool

This section provides a brief overview of some of the existing key strategies and mechanisms for delivery which will contribute to improving life expectancy.

8.1 Cancer

Hartlepool Primary Care Trust is a member of the County Durham & Tees Valley Cancer Care Alliance which aims to improve cancer treatment outcomes. There is also a Cancer Locality Group which covers the North Tees & Hartlepool Trust area of which Hartlepool PCT is also a member.

Plans are in place for the achievement of the waiting times targets for cancer, which are:

- 14 days from GP referring someone who has symptoms which may be cancer, to being seen in hospital.
- 31 days from diagnosis to treatment.
- 62 days from initial referral from the GP to the first treatment.

Cancer screening programmes are important to identify cancers at an early stage. A bowel screening programme is going to be introduced in 2007. Promoting the uptake of the existing cancer screening programmes, cervical and breast, forms part of the Public Health Strategy. Uptake has been analysed on a ward basis so that those communities with poorer uptake can be targeted via appropriate community networks.

Early detection and quick and effective treatment will improve survival rates and thus reduce cancer mortality which will improve life expectancy.

8.2 Coronary Heart Disease

Hartlepool Primary Care Trust is a member of the Coast to Coast Cardiac Network, the Tees CHD Clinical Care Group and also has its own planning group for the implementation of the CHD National Service Framework.

Effective treatment and management of CHD including atrial fibrillation, angina and heart failure, in primary care is essential to prevent the progression of the disease and to extend people's lives.

The CHD Nurses work with the GP Practices to support them to achieve the Quality and Outcomes Framework indicators for CHD.

A CHD Health Equity Audit has been undertaken and an action plan to address the inequity identified is being developed.

8.3 Prevention Programmes

The Hartlepool Public Health Strategy provides a five-year strategic framework (2005-2010) for action to prevent ill-health and promote positive health and well-being. The Strategy focuses on partnership approaches to community-based programmes and aims to target groups and communities in greatest need.

The Strategy includes sections on:

- Smoking
- Physical Activity
- Health Eating
- Obesity
- Mental Health Promotion
- Sexual Health/Teenage Pregnancy

- Prevention of Substance Misuse (alcohol & illegal drugs)
- Accident Prevention
- Promotion of immunisation and screening
- Wider Determinants of Health

There is a multi-agency Public Health Strategy Group that oversees the implementation of the Strategy. The Group prioritises new investment in prevention programmes and agrees an annual plan. Included in the Public Health Strategy Group's terms of reference is the role of monitoring public health targets and indicators and increasing awareness of the underlying 'public health deficits' in Hartlepool. The Group also aims to support the development and implementation of a public health dimension to other theme groups of the Hartlepool Partnership thus impacting upon the wider determinants of health and health inequalities.

There are also multi-agency Working Groups for each element of the Strategy which provide a forum for: networking and sharing good practice; identification of needs and priorities; development of approaches to target disadvantaged communities; development of action plans; and monitoring/evaluation of projects.

8.4 Older People

There is a multi-agency planning group in Hartlepool for the implementation of the National Service Framework for Older people's Services and for addressing wider issues in relation to older people: the Older People's Local Implementation Team (LIT).

The 'LIT' aims to improve the quality of life for older people by enabling them to participate as active citizens in the life of Hartlepool and, when necessary, to receive the right care in the right place at the right time. This will be achieved through the implementation of the Hartlepool Older People's Strategy and the National Service Framework for Older People's Standards.

Working to the 'LIT' are three sub-groups based on the concept of '3 Ages of Aging':

- **Independence:** which incorporates for , eg transport, community safety, access to information, health promotion
- **Maintaining or returning to independence or interdependence:** which incorporates for, eg rehabilitation and transitional care, self care, living environment, 'supporting people', income maximisation.

- **Independence with increased support:** which incorporates for, eg care in the community, including primary care, social care, extra care housing, intensive domiciliary support, chronic disease management, medicines management, care homes, hospital care.

The Hartlepool Older People's Strategy was shaped and developed primarily by older people through Hartlepool's 50+ Forum. The strategy identifies 10 strategic objectives, one of which is to help older people to stay well by identifying ways of preventing ill health and accidents, but when they fall ill to ensure they receive the right services in the right place at the right time.

8.5 Drugs and Alcohol

The Safer Hartlepool Partnership (SHP) which is a theme group of the Hartlepool Partnership has the responsibility for developing action to address drug and alcohol issues.

Local plans have been developed to implement the four strands of the National Drugs Strategy:

- Preventing young people from becoming drug users
- Reducing the supply of illegal drugs
- Increasing the number of individuals accessing effective drug treatment, and
- Reducing drug-related crime

There is a Drug Treatment Strategy Group which is a sub-group of the SHP produces an annual treatment plan. Specific plans are being developed for harm minimisation and the prevention of drug-related deaths.

An Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy has been developed for Hartlepool which aims to reduce the negative impact of alcohol on those who live, work in, or visit the town. The Strategy has four objectives:

- To reduce underage drinking and challenge the prevailing culture of binge drinking.
- To provide treatment services and support to tackle misuse of alcohol as experienced by individuals, their families and carers.

- To develop effective multi-agency interventions to tackle alcohol related crime, focussing on enforcement and the underlying reasons for alcohol misuse.
- To ensure that Hartlepool is a safe and enjoyable place to live, work or visit.

Action Plans have been developed in relation to each of the objectives.

8.6 Primary Care Strategy

The Primary Care Strategy provides plan for the development, improvement and modernisation of primary care services in Hartlepool. It builds on the principles set out in Hartlepool's Vision for Care and describes the primary care contribution to the improvement of health and health services across the whole health care system, over the next 5 years.

The Strategy outlines an ambitious programme of development in primary and community care that will see both an increase in the provision and diversity of services within the primary care or

community setting providing opportunities for an expanded and integrated health and social care workforce.

A greater emphasis will be placed on health improvement, early diagnosis and intervention when initial signs of disease are present. New models of service delivery will be developed, to improve the management of Long Term Conditions such as diabetes, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Asthma, Chronic Heart Disease (CHD) and dementia to reduce unplanned hospital admission and support patients and carers in self management or low level support approaches

The Strategy aims to deliver services that empower patients and carers, in the settings most suitable to individuals and their families, making use of identified localities with the greatest health care needs and the natural communities within which people live and work. Greater diversity and choice in the range of services and service providers will be developed. Effective partnership working will be developed to ensure individuals and families experience high quality, effective and co-ordinated care, making seamless

transitions across organisational boundaries and between health and social care providers.

The improvement of the primary care estate and the establishment of a number of modern, exciting locality based health and care facilities including for example the Town Centre flagship LIFT development also forms part of the Strategy.

8.7 Neighbourhood Action Plans

The development and implementation of Neighbourhood Action Plans (NAPS) provide an important mechanism for local 'disadvantaged' communities working with providers of services to identify priorities, needs, and local solutions to meeting those needs. Each NAP has a 'health & care' section.

The work of NRF funded projects prior to the development of this FTAP has provided a wealth of knowledge on local need and also on how to engage those communities in health and care activity.

Neighbourhood Renewal Funding (NRF) has been made available to communities take forward the implementation of priorities outlined within their NAP. In addition, 4 of the 7 neighbourhoods receive Neighbourhood Element (NE) funding, which must be focused on one theme within the area. The Burbank neighbourhood has chosen to spend its NE funding on a nurse practitioner service delivered by the PCT from a venue within their community.

8.8 Connected Care

Connected Care Pilot Project (2006)

The project is an innovative approach to improving the commissioning and delivery of services to a local community. Connected Care is about placing people living in the community at the centre of decision-making about the design and delivery of a full range of services which meet their needs. It aims to deliver services in a more effective and joined up way and provide increased choice for individuals.

There are three stages in the Connected Care process:

- Connected Care Audit
- Resource Audit: and
- Service design.

The first stage of the project was to undertake a Social Audit of residents needs in a particular area of high need in Hartlepool, the Owton Ward. The Social Audit has been undertaken by residents themselves, with training and support by the University of Lancashire who have a proven track record in the Community Engagement Model. The audit covers a wide range of services, not just Health and Social care.

The social audit has:

- Determined the needs and aspirations of local residents, current service users and carers
- Ascertained their perceptions about patterns and structures of current services including the composition and roles of the current workforce and the interaction of services.

A Resource Audit has been undertaken to identify the services currently provided within the community.

A service specification has been developed by the community designed to meet the needs identified within the social audit. To deliver a Connected Care response to this specification it will be necessary to integrate existing services to form a new Connected Care Service delivered by a team of Connected Care Workers prepared to do things very differently and champion Connected Care. In identifying this workforce, opportunities will be created to employ local people in the delivery of the service.

Connected Care will require integrated commissioning and funding structures with a locality focus, and governance that enables and ensures the community remains involved in the delivery, design and management of the service. This transformation is essential to the development of a Connected Care Service and the establishment of the service is the catalyst for driving the change.

The Connected Care service will be available to all residents of the ward. It will provide a response to families with children, young people, and adults.

The Connected Care Team will provide a range of support from 'navigation' into services through to longer term Intervention. These two will not be discrete. For the Team to respond flexibly to individual need the navigation service will also provide some on-going, low level support to clients. This may also include liaison with and navigation through a range of primary health care services. Thus Service Users are able to directly influence the pilot development and the specifications for the Connected Care service. This will ensure that services are bespoke to individual needs and that community concerns re existing service structures are directly addressed.

9.0 Revised Action Plan

In order to impact upon the short-term life expectancy targets, interventions need to both add a few months average life expectancy to a very large number of older people, as well as saving small numbers of lives amongst far younger age groups, where each younger life saved contributes a large number of 'added years lived' to life table statistics.

Whichever age group, geographic location and condition interventions are targeted at, they need to deliver within the time frame set by government life expectancy targets (2010). For example, schemes to encourage healthier eating amongst younger school children, whilst providing long term benefits, are unlikely to have an effect on average life expectancy for many years. Smoking cessation services, unless directed at older people, and those who are ill, may similarly not achieve short-term gains.

The interventions which are more likely to impact on life expectancy in the shorter term are those which improve treatment outcomes and survival rates which are being addressed through achieving

standards set in National Service Frameworks and Department of Health Guidance. Monitoring life expectancy year-on-year is therefore giving more of an indication of how well these are being implemented and the impact of preventive interventions from years previously, rather than the current neighbourhood renewal programme.

In considering a revised action plan, consideration has been given to developing a balanced programme of action which aims to deliver improvements in life expectancy but not necessarily in the short term, ie by the 2010 target. However, actions have only been considered which fit with policy and the evidence base of effectiveness in relation to life expectancy.

Summary of the type of intervention and the timeframe for the likely impact upon life expectancy

Timeframe		
Shorter-term	Medium-term	Long-term
<p>Improving care & treatment outcomes.</p> <p>Promoting healthier lifestyles for those who have a long term condition.</p> <p>Promoting healthier lifestyles of older people.</p>	<p>Promoting healthier lifestyles of adults who are at risk of developing disease.</p>	<p>Promoting healthier lifestyles amongst children & young people</p> <p>Addressing the wider socio-economic determinants of health</p>

It is important to acknowledge that the work of the Hartlepool Partnership as a whole and not just the health theme will make the biggest impact in the long term on life expectancy by addressing the underlying wider socio-economic determinants of health. Therefore

performance against other floor targets is important to long term success, for example:

- Education attainment - DFES PSA1, PSA2 & PSA5: educational attainment is a good predictor of health in later life, it affects employment prospects which in turn affects income which ultimately affects the resources for health & well-being.
- Housing conditions - ODPM PSA 7: improving energy efficiency provides a key intervention for tackling fuel poverty and reducing excess winter deaths.
- Worklessness - DTI PSA10 and DWP PSA4: there is plenty of evidence linking unemployment and ill-health and disability. Increasing employment rates, particularly amongst disadvantaged groups will improve health and ultimately impact upon life expectancy.
- Accidents – DfT PSA5 – reduction in number seriously injured and killed on the roads will impact upon life expectancy (however limited) and the impact will be seen in the shorter-term.

In order to identify further actions to improve performance in relation to life expectancy (option appraisal), specific consideration has been made of:

- The major contributors to poor life expectancy
- The modelling of the impact of achieving related targets
- The modelling of what is required to maintain the current life expectancy gap
- National policy, guidance and evidence base
- Existing local strategies
- The outcomes of a 'best practice' workshop
- The results of the evaluation of the 'health theme' of the neighbourhood renewal funded programme

This has resulted in the development of a revised action plan that aims to deliver initiatives which:

- impact upon the life expectancy in the shorter term
- aim to tackle the underlying causes of health inequalities, the outcomes of which, in terms of impact upon life expectancy, will be significant, but will not be seen until a long time into the future

- complement the work undertaken in the NHS to improve outcomes in relation to the major killers: cardiovascular disease and cancer
- balance care and treatment with prevention of ill-health and health
- are evidence-based and/or based upon best practice
- target individuals and communities in greatest need
- are better coordinated and inter-linked
- adopt a community development approach
- link to the neighbourhood action planning process
- address emotional and mental well-being
- prevent accidental deaths

The following is a summary of the key actions:

- Strengthen the voluntary and community sector support for people living in 'disadvantaged' circumstances and who may not be accessing statutory services.
- Address the findings of the connected care audit and develop the 'connected care' concept across the Town

- Develop enhanced lifestyle-change support to individuals and communities living in 'disadvantaged' circumstances who face additional barriers to adopting a healthier lifestyle
- Link lifestyle-change support to support to access services which meet an individuals wider needs
- Develop the infrastructure to deliver a social prescribing initiative linking primary care with community-based services which address the underlying causes of illness
- Reconfigure care services to achieve multi-agency, multi-disciplinary locality teams. This will improve coordination and access to services, improve the targeting of disadvantaged neighbourhoods and further develop the prevention role of individual staff and staff teams
- Support chronic disease management and care, including self-help and expert patient programmes
- Further develop community-based cardiac rehabilitation support
- Further develop existing community-based prevention initiatives to ensure the appropriate targeting of older people and people who already have a disease diagnosis to make

lifestyle changes to prevent deterioration and progression of the disease , ie secondary prevention

- Further develop access to smoking cessation services, targeting communities in greatest need
- Continue to develop community development approaches to health improvement linking to health dimension of neighbourhood action plans
- Provide additional support for the implementation of the Healthy School Standard in areas of disadvantage in particular developing approaches to addressing childhood obesity
- Further develop approaches to health equity audit to embed the principles in the planning processes and to incorporate dimensions of inequity wider than those based on geography, eg age, gender, ethnicity, disability, etc
- Prevent accidental deaths

10.0 Health Theme Neighbourhood Renewal Fund Programme 2006-2008

The following projects which aim to support the implementation of the revised action plan will be funded from the neighbourhood renewal fund for 2006 – 2008:

- **Early Implementation of Integrated Care Teams-** employment of a project manager to oversee the development of integrated care teams and their relocation to shared accommodation in the North, Centre, and South of the town.
- **Connected Care/Health Trainers-** local people will be employed to act as a link between communities and individuals in greatest need and professionals, translating health messages into actions that take account of individual circumstances and overcoming barriers to accessing appropriate services.
- **Smoking Issues:** To provide community based smoking cessation services at accessible times and venues and to contribute towards regional tobacco control work.
- **Cardiac Rehabilitation through Exercise Referral-** to enhance and expand the current exercise referral scheme for cardiac patients and deliver from a further three, community based venues.
- **Reducing Childhood Obesity, Promoting emotional well-being-** provision of a dedicated school nurse working with families and children to respond to the rise in childhood obesity through healthy eating and access physical activities.

Neighbourhood Renewal Fund Action Plan 2006-2008

The following action plan sets out some specific, high-level actions that the Health & Care NRF programme aims to achieve in its two-year funding period from April 2006 to March 2008.

Ref	Action for Improvement	Key Contact and Organisation	Support requirements and resources required (What and by who and the main funding sources)	Date to be completed	Milestone(s)
1	Progressing the implementation of integrated health and social care operational teams.	Linda Watson HPCT & Ewen Weir HBC	Joint commitment by Hartlepool PCT and Hartlepool Borough Council. NRF and mainstream resources.	March 2008	Project manager appointed – April 2006. Central Team Co-located – August 2006. North Team Co-located – March 2007. South Team Co-located – March 2008.
2	Development of connected care/health trainers.	Elizabeth Shassere HPCT	A multi-agency steering group will be formed to oversee the development and implementation of the initiative. NRF.	March 2008	Project Steering Group established – April 2006. Recruit staff – July 2006. Train & develop staff – November 2006.
3	Provide community based smoking cessation services.	Carole Johnson HPCT	Smoking cessation work to be designed, delivered, co-ordinated and monitored by Smoke Free Hartlepool. NRF.	March 2008	Saturday morning clinic opened – June 2006. 8 Business to achieve gold clean air awards – March 2007.

4	Enhance and expand the current exercise referral scheme for cardiac patients and deliver from a further three, community based venues.	Elizabeth Shassere, HPCT	Hartlepool PCT and Hartlepool Borough Council. NRF and LPSA II resources.	March 2008	Additional sessions offered for participants – September 2006. Increased number of instructors BACR trained – June 2007.
5	Provision of a dedicated school nurse working with families and children to respond to the rise in childhood obesity.	Carole Johnson HPCT, Sue Johnson HBC	Hartlepool PCT and Hartlepool Borough Council. Working closely with the Dyke House Health Development Worker (PCT) and Health Schools Coordinator (HBC).NRF.	March 2008	Lifestyle Nurse appointed – June 2006. Activities commissioned from the voluntary sector – July 2006.