

# South Tyneside Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report): Appendix B Stage A2- Baseline Information

Revised 2015



**South Tyneside Council**

**Baseline Information Topic: Biodiversity – Flora & Fauna**

SA Issue	Baseline Information					Comparator or target			Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan
European Protected Sites: SAC	Durham Coast : Area: 393.6 ha Site Character: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The only example of vegetated sea cliffs on magnesian limestone exposures in the UK.</li> <li>The cliffs extend along the North Sea coast for over 20 km from South Shields southwards to Blackhall Rocks.</li> </ul>					There are 96 Special Area of Conservation within England and Wales.			JNCC, Natural England	N/A	Limited data available to monitor changes in SAC and SPA.	European Sites within South Tyneside will be protected through the Local Plan. A Habitats Regulation Assessment will also be undertaken. The Local Plan and SA must also acknowledge that the SPA and SCA's extend beyond the borough's boundary. Therefore consideration of the wider spatial scales any potential impact must be undertaken.
European Protected Sites: SPA & Ramsar	Northumbrian Coast: Area: 1107.98ha Site Character: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes much of the coastline between the Tweed and Tees Estuaries in north-east England.</li> <li>Consists of sections of rocky shore with associated boulder and cobble beaches.</li> <li>Supports breeding Little Tern, Turnstone and Purple Sandpiper</li> </ul>					There are 236 Special Protection Areas within England and Wales						
Areas of Designated Sites (ha): European	AMR Monitoring Data								South Tyneside Council	No data recorded after 2009		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	No data recorded						
Added 2015	First Winter	Ref Winter	Short Term change %	Medium Term change %	Long Term change %	Change Since Classification %		The Wetland Birds Survey: <a href="http://bto.org/volunteer-surveys/web-s/publications/webs-annual-report">http://bto.org/volunteer-surveys/web-s/publications/webs-annual-report</a>	Long term data show a decrease in the numbers of Purple Sandpiper and Ruddy Turnstone in the Northumbria Coast SPA.	Data is collated for the Northumbria SPA and includes areas beyond South Tyneside.		
Northumbria Coast SPA: Population trends of qualifying species:  Purple Sandpiper	1984 /85	2009/ 10	28	-39	-56	-39						
	Numbers of Purple Sandpiper over-wintering on the Northumbria SPA have been stable in the short-term having previously declined. The trend on-site appears to be tracking the region and national trends. The increasing proportion of regional numbers supported by this site suggests the environmental conditions remain relatively favourable and also indicates that this site is becoming increasingly important on a regional scale for this species.	Numbers of Purple Sandpiper over-wintering in the North-East Region and Great Britain have been stable in the short-term having previously declined.										
Added 2015	First Winter	Ref Winter	Short Term change %	Medium Term change %	Long Term change %	Change Since Classification %						
Northumbria Coast SPA: Population trends of qualifying species:  Turnstone	1984 /85	2009/ 10	-27	-29	-46	-29						
	Numbers of Turnstone over-wintering on Northumbria Coast SPA have been decreasing long term. The trend on the site appears to be tracking that of the region and British trends. The increasing proportion of regional numbers supported by this site suggest the environmental conditions remains relatively favourable and also indicates that this site is becoming increasingly important on a regional scale for this species.	The numbers of Turnstone over-wintering within North East Region and Great Britain have been decreasing in the medium-term having previously peaked.										

Number of Sites Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Area (ha)	There are 5 SSSI's in South Tyneside. Total area: 158.8 ha 1. Cleadon Hills (10.19 ha) 2. West Farm Meadow, Boldon (3.08 ha) 3. Boldon Pastures, Boldon (3.55 ha) 4. Durham Coast (140.99 ha) 5. Harton Downhill (1.03ha)					4,100 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in England			South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified	The Local Plan must continue to protect SSSI's within South Tyneside and maintain a level of 95% of SSSI land to be favourable or recovering.	
Areas of Designated Sites (ha): SSSI	AMR Monitoring Data									No data recorded after 2009			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5	158.5	No data recorded							
Updated 2015	South Tyneside:					Target:			North East:		Natural England (2013)	AMR data suggests that the overall condition of SSSI's has improved since 2004, although the number of SSSI's in 'Favourable' or 'Recovering' condition remains slightly below the 95% target. Boldon Pastures SSSI has had issues with regard to its condition being 'Unfavourable' for a number of years and prevents South Tyneside from achieving the 95% target.	No issues identified
Condition of SSSI's	Favourable Condition	93 %	Unfavourable Condition recovering			0 %	Favourable Condition recovering		75.7%	Favourable Condition no change			
	Favourable Condition no change	7 %	Unfavourable declining			0 %	Unfavourable declining		0.58 %	Destroyed/part destroyed		0.01 %	
	Area destroyed/part destroyed	0 %											
	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council	2007 – Boldon Pastures and Durham Coast identified as 'Unfavourable'  2008 – 2011 – Boldon Pastures identified as 'Unfavourable' due to undergrazing		
		'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11				
	Favourable	89.3 %				92.9 %							
Unfavourable	Recovering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	No Change	10.7 %	-	-	10.7%	-	-	-	-				
	Declining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
	Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Local Nature Reserves	7 Local Nature Reserves covering 54.87ha: • Primrose • Harton Downhill • Tiledsheds • Whitburn Point • Cleadon Hills • Station Burn • Marsden Old Quarry					There are 34 Local Nature Reserves in Tyne & Wear.			South Tyneside Council, Natural England	N/A	No issues identified	Local Nature Reserves and Local Wildlife Sites should be considered when developing planning policy both to minimise negative impacts upon them and promote the positive elements of them. The Local Plans should also seek to increase areas of accessible green space and LNR's per 1,000 population.	
Areas of Designated Sites (ha): LNR	AMR Monitoring Data									Station Burn LWS was added as a LNR in 2006	Data gap 2009-2010		
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
	43.5	55.61	55.61	55.61	55.61	No data		55.61					
Area of LNR's per 1,000 population	AMR Monitoring Data								1ha of LNR space per 1000 people	The area of LNR's per 1,000 population has remained at 0.37 over the majority of the AMR monitoring period. This is below the Natural England target.			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
	0.29	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37			0.37					
Number of Local Wildlife Sites	52 Local Wildlife Sites								South Tyneside Council	208.77 ha added to area of LWS after review for Site Preferred Options. Sites were later adopted in 2011 as part of Development Management Policies DPD.	No issues identified		

Areas of Designated Sites (ha): LWS	AMR Monitoring Data											
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
	215.5	215.5	215.5	424	424	425	425	425				
Durham Biodiversity Action Plan species & habitats	43 species and 19 habitats identified in the DBAP are known to occur in the borough.				74 species and 32 habitats identified in the DBAP.				South Tyneside Council	N/A	Regular monitoring of DBAP species and habitats required.	Important species and habitats should be protected in the Local Plan.
Wildlife Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Pier to Trow Point – coastal sand dunes</li> <li>• Trow Point to Whitburn Steel – coastal grasslands, maritime cliffs and magnesian limestone grassland</li> <li>• Cleadon North Farm to Cleadon Hill – magnesian limestone grassland</li> <li>• Cleadon Lane to Marsden – magnesian limestone grassland</li> <li>• River Tyne – mud flats salt marsh and otter</li> <li>• Bedes World to River Tyne – mud flats salt marsh and otter</li> <li>• West Fellgate Farm to River Don – rivers and streams</li> <li>• Boldon Fellgate Farm to River Don – water vole and otter</li> <li>• Boldon North Bridge to Bedes World – water vole and otter</li> </ul>								South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified	

### Baseline Information Topic: Human Health

SA Issue	Baseline Information				Comparator or target				Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan			
General health of population (2011)	South Tyneside				North East				England	Office for National Statistics	South Tyneside has a lower percentage of adults claiming to be in very good or good health in comparison to the region and the rest of England.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should be aware of the health needs of the population and should seek to increase life expectancy within South Tyneside and reduce the health inequalities between wards.		
	Very good health				42.8 %									44.0 %	47.2 %
	Good health				33.0 %									33.3 %	34.2 %
Updated 2015	South Tyneside				North East				England	Public Health England - PHOF	Life expectancy in South Tyneside is below the national average for both male and female.	No issues identified			
Life expectancy (2010-2012)	Male				76.8				77.8					79.2	
	Female				81.2				81.6					83.0	
Life expectancy by ward in South Tyneside (2011)	* HIA Indicator									Office for National Statistics	Within the borough there is significant difference between life expectancy between different wards. Cleadon and East Boldon have the highest life expectancy for both men and women.  Beacon and Bents has the lowest male life expectancy levels and Bede has the lowest female life expectancy.				
	Ward				Male				Female						
	Beacon & Bents				73.5				79.1						
	Bede				77.0				76.4						
	Biddick & All Saints				75.1				80.1						
	Boldon Colliery				79.3				80.0						
	Cleadon & East Boldon				81.3				89.1						
	Cleadon Park				77.9				83.5						
	Fellgate & Hedworth				78.8				84.5						
	Harton				77.3				83.7						
	Hebburn North				74.2				78.6						
	Hebburn South				76.5				82.5						
	Horsley Hill				79.0				82.3						
	Monkton				75.0				81.0						
	Primrose				75.1				81.2						
	Simonside & Rekendyke				77.1				78.2						
	West Park				77.9				81.2						
Westoe				75.4				80.0							
Whitburn & Marsden				78.6				82.7							
Whiteleas				76.8				79.7							
* HIA Indicator															
Updated 2015	South Tyneside 250.6 per 1,000 population				England: 187.8 per 1,000 population				Public Health England PHOF	There has been a consistent decline in numbers of early deaths from cancer and circulatory disease over the AMR monitoring period.  However, mortality rates from cancer and cardiovascular disease is considerably higher than the national average. The mortality rate from causes considered to be preventable is also higher than the national average.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should seek to contribute to the reduction of early deaths and increase mortality rates.			
Mortality rate: causes considered preventable (2010-2012)	* HIA Indicator														
Updated 2015	South Tyneside: 192.1 per 1,000 population				England: 146.5 per 1,000 population				Public Health England PHOF						
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (2010 -2012)	* HIA Indicator														
Early deaths from cancer per 1,000 population	AMR Monitoring Data								South Tyneside Council		Some gaps in AMR monitoring data				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011							
	-	154.7	149.9	145.5	145.1	143.7	141.69	-							
Updated 2015	South Tyneside: 73.4 per 1,000 population				England: 62.0 per 1,000 population				Public Health England PHOF						
Under 75															

mortalityrate cardiovascular diseases(2010 2012)	* HIA Indicator															
Early deaths from heart disease or stroke per 1,000 population	AMR Monitoring Data								South Tyneside Council		No issues identified					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011								
	-	119.2	119.2	104.8	100.3	91.6	87.22	-								
Adults taking 5 x 30 minutes physical activity 5+ times per week	South Tyneside (2012)				England (2008)				South Tyneside Council	The number of adults taking this level of activity in South Tyneside is similar to the England average. However, nearly two thirds of the adult population of South Tyneside don't achieve the minimum recommended activity level.	Problems with inconsistency in the collection of national data	The Local Plan should be aware of the role the physical environment can have on the lifestyle choices and wider determinants of health of the community.				
	Males				38.5%								42.0%			
	Females				31.6 %								30.6 %			
	Persons				34.9%								36.2%			
	* HIA Indicator															
Updated 2015	South Tyneside: No data available				England (2010/11): 14% England (2012/13): 15.3%				Public Health England PHOF		No data available for South Tyneside	The plan can have a role in improving access to health facilities and also to cultural and leisure assets which can contribute to improving health and wellbeing.				
Utilisation of outdoorspacefor exercise/health																
Levels of healthy eating in adults	South Tyneside (2010/11): 19.8 %				England (2010/11) : 28.7%				Public Health England-Local Health	The proportion eating five a day in South Tyneside is below the average across England.	No issues identified					
Prevalence of obesity among adults	South Tyneside (2010/11): 27.4 %				England (2010/11) : 24.1%					Prevalence of obesity in adults is higher than the average in England.						
* HIA Indicator																
Updated 2015	South Tyneside%		North East %		England %				NCMP	Over 20% of 10 and 11 year olds in South Tyneside are obese. Across England there was a constant rise in the proportion of children who are obese.	Data recorded annually to track the number of children that are overweight or obese.					
Prevalence of obese and overweight in Children (2012/13):	Overweight & Obese		Overweight & Obese		Overweight& Obese		Obese									
	Reception (4-5 yrs)	24	10.7	24.2	10.3	22.1	9.3									
	Year 6 (10-11 yrs)	37.7	22.7	35.6	20.9	33.3	18.9									
	* HIA Indicator															
Binge Drinking- % of adult population	South Tyneside: 28.7 %				England: 20%				Public Health England - Local Health	The percentage of adult's binge drinking and smoking in South Tyneside is above the national average.	No known issues					
Smoking prevalence –over 18's	South Tyneside (2012) : 21.6 %				England (2010): 20.0 %											
* HIA Indicator																
Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 women in age group					2008	2009	2010	2011	Office for National Statistics	The Under 18 conception rate in South Tyneside remains significantly above the rate in England; however, the overall trend shows a decline in the number of conceptions.	No issues identified					
	South Tyneside				50.7	57.8	39.8	42.5								
	Tyne & Wear				50.6	48.7	45.3	38.4								
	North East				49.0	46.9	44.3	38.4								
	England				37.1	39.7	34.2	30.7								
*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective * HIA Indicator																
Updated 2015	South Tyneside (2012) : 22.7 % South Tyneside (2013): 26%				England (2012): 47.2 % England (2013): 47.2 %				Public Health England PHOF	The rate of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks is almost half the national rate.						
Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks	*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective * HIA Indicator															

Noise pollution in South Tyneside		2005/06	2007/08	South Tyneside Council Noise management strategy (2008 -11)	The main noise sources in the borough include road traffic, air traffic, and rail and Metro trains. However, domestic noise is the main area of complaint  Trends show that the numbers of noise complaints are rising; however they generally remain lower than the number of noise complaints nationally.	More regular reporting of local data would be advantageous.	Whilst South Tyneside does not experience the extent of the noise problems of some of the larger cities and towns, noise pollution is an important issue for many people in our community and should be considered by the Local Plan.
	Licensed premises	18	80				
	Construction sites	27	16				
	Industrial premises	25	53				
	Commercial intruder alarms	8	44				
	Domestic intruder alarms	35	92				
	Barking dogs	194	291				
	Domestic noise	507	1905				
Total	814	2481					
Updated 2015	South Tyneside (2011): 7.1%	England (2011): 7.8%		Public Health England -PHOF			
% population affected by noise - Number of complaints	South Tyneside (2012):8.1%	England (2012): 7.5%					

**Baseline Information Topic: Natural Assets - Water, Air, Soil & Landscape**

SA Issue	Baseline Information	Comparator or target	Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan
Water resource	South Tyneside falls within the Northumbria River Basin, which covers an area of 9,029 km <sup>2</sup> and extends from the Scottish borders to Redcar. The Tees is the longest river in the district, and the Tyne has the largest catchment area. Other important rivers include the Wear, Aln and Coquet. Rainfall is comparatively high, although levels vary significantly across the district (between 650 mm and 1200 mm per year). Over 18,000 people are at risk from flooding in this district.		Environment Agency 2009	N/A	Data provided at a regional / River Basin scale. Specific data relating to South Tyneside unavailable.	Water resources supply and increases in water demand should be considered within the Local Plan.
Water demand in Northumbria River Basin	Total demand for water is currently 1590 Mega litres per day (Ml/d) in Northumbria.		Environment Agency 2009	Predicted water demand 2050 : +33 per cent increase to 2055 Ml/d		
Household water demand	Northumbria River Basin 2008:  Metered per capita consumption <130 litres per person per day. Unmetered per capita consumption was between 130 -150 person per day			Average pcc within the region is forecast to decrease This decrease is likely due to metering and water efficiency. Whilst the amount of water individuals use is forecast to decrease, the number of people using water is forecast to increase		
Flood risk in South Tyneside - Type	<p><b>Tidal Flood Risk:</b> This risk is caused by high tides or storm surges in the North Sea, generating extreme water levels within the estuary and coastal regions. Flooding can be complex and difficult to predict as flood levels are also influenced by the volume of water flowing down the river at any time during the tidal cycle.</p> <p><b>River Tyne:</b> Fluvial flooding is caused by high flows in rivers or streams exceeding the capacity of the river channel and spilling onto the floodplain. The main source of flooding to residential development is associated with the River Don.</p> <p><b>Coastal Flooding:</b> Coastal flooding is contained to the eastern coastline of the borough. Flood risk, associated with Flood Zone 2, is restricted to the coastline by an area of undeveloped land located between the tidal flood zone and the various urban areas.</p> <p><b>Flooding from Land:</b> Flooding of land from surface water runoff is usually caused by intense, short duration, rainfall events. Surface water flow paths often coincide with fluvial floodplains in low-lying areas. Flooding in urban areas can also be attributed to sewer systems. Four Critical Drainage Areas have been identified as areas that have significant risks of surface water flooding within the borough.</p>		South Tyneside Council, SFRA	N/A	No issues identified	<p>Flood Risk will increasingly be an issue for South Tyneside over the Local Plan period. Climate change predictions suggest that the frequency of flood incidents will increase.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to promote developments in areas which do not increase flood risk and encourage flood defences and mitigation measures.</p>
Number of historic flood risk incidents	152 historic flood risk incidents in South Tyneside		South Tyneside Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011	N/A	Potential data gaps or unrecorded incidents	
Number of properties at risk from flooding in South Tyneside	Location				No issues identified	
	South Shields		2000			
	Hebburn		900			
	Jarrow		500			
	Whitburn, Cleadon & Boldon		600			
	All South Tyneside		4000			
100 businesses may be affected by future flooding						



Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council, Environment Agency	The number of planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency has decreased over the LDF plan period.	No issues identified	
Number of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013				
	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council	Bathing Water quality has been of a good standard throughout the AMR monitoring period.	Changes in monitoring method of coastal water quality.	The Local Plan should seek to ensure that river and coastal water quality levels are of a high standard and prevent new development from have a negative impact.
Bathing Water Quality	South Shields Beach			Marsden Beach			Whitburn North						
2004	2 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards						
2005	1 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards						
2006	2 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards						
2007	2 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards			2 of 2 standards						
2008	Excellent			Excellent			/						
2009	Excellent			Excellent			/						
2010	Higher Standard			Higher Standard			/						
2011	Higher Quality			Minimum Quality			/						
2012	Higher Standard			Higher Standard									
2013	Higher Standard			Minimum Standard									
Coastal Waters water quality (2012)	Current Ecological Quality				Good Status					Environment Agency	N/A		
	Current Chemical Quality				Good								
	Biological Quality:				Good								
	General Physico Chemical Quality:				Good								
	Hydro Morphological Quality:				Not High								
	Specific Pollutants Quality:				High								
	2015 Predicted Ecological Quality				Good Status								
	2015 Predicted Chemical Quality				Good								
River Don water quality (Historic)	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council	There has been very little change in the quality of the River Don over the AMR monitoring period.	Biological quality not available over AMR monitoring period.  Changes in monitoring method of water quality post 2009.	
	Chemistry	Nutrient status			Biological								
	Organic pollution	Phosphates	Nitrates	Health of rivers		Target: excellent or good							
2004	Fair	/	Low	/		In 2008 79 per cent of English rivers were at excellent or good quality							
2005	/	/	/	/									
2006	Fair	High	Moderately Low	/									
2007	Fair	Very High	Moderately Low	/									
2008	Fair	Very High	Low	/									
2009	Fairly good	High	Moderately Low	/									
2010	/	/	/	/									
2011	/	/	/										
Updated 2015	Don from Source to Tidal Limit				2012		2013			Environment Agency	N/A		
River Don water	Current Ecological Quality				Good Potential		Good						

quality (2012)	Biological Quality:		Poor	-									
	General Physico Chemical Quality:		Good	-									
	Hydro Morphological Quality:		Not High	-									
	Specific Pollutants Quality:		High	-									
	2015 Predicted Ecological Quality		Good Potential	Good									
Updated 2015	2013: 1 application objected to on water quality grounds. Objection withdrawn on submission of more detailed information.		AMR Monitoring:		South Tyneside Council, Environment Agency	N/A	No issues identified						
Number of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality Grounds	2012: 2 applications objected to on water quality grounds. Objection withdrawn on submission of more detailed information.		No applications have been objected to on water quality grounds by the Environment Agency between 2004 - 2011										
Coastal Change	Location Ref	SMP management policy			Erosion predicted over (metres)			Environment Agency	Data predicts that there will be a some coastal erosion during the Local Plan period (20 years)- however, more risk is identified with the long-term predictions for coastal erosion.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should be aware of the risks coastal erosion and change, particularly beyond the Local Plan period.		
		20 year	50 year	100 year	20 year	50 year	100 year						
	6150-6290	Hold existing defence line			Negligible (depending on defences)								
	6350-6360	No active intervention	Managed realignment		4-8 m	N/A	N/A						
	6400 -6430	Hold existing defence line			Negligible (depending on defences)								
	6460-6570, 6660	Managed realignment	No active intervention		N/A	N/A	52- 70 m						
	6610				N/A	N/A	37 -52.8 m						
	6620 & 6640				N/A	N/A	30 -45 m						
	6630				N/A	N/A	46 -63 m						
	6670 -6680	No active intervention			9-18 m	30 -45 m	60-95 m						
	6700 -6710, 6770	No active intervention			4-8 m	10 -20 m	20-40 m						
	6720	Hold existing defence line			Negligible (depending on defences)								
Contaminated land in South Tyneside- Land remediated under Part II A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council	There has been no contaminated land remediated during the AMR monitoring period.	The data recorded in AMR relates to remediation enforced by the local authority. Work undertaken by developers through the planning system is not recorded. Therefore, it is difficult to establish the amount of land remediated in the borough.	The Plan should be aware of contaminated land in the borough due to its industrial past.
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013				
	Not monitored			0	0	0	0	0	0				

Air quality management areas	<p>There are 2 Air Quality Management Areas in South Tyneside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boldon Lane/ Stanhope Road</li> <li>Lindisfarne Roundabout/ Leam Lane</li> </ul> <p>Pollutant Declared: Nitrogen Dioxide NO<sub>2</sub></p>	<p>AQMA's in England by declared pollutants:</p> <p>Nitrogen Dioxide NO<sub>2</sub>: 461</p> <p>Particulate Matter PM<sub>10</sub>'s:43</p> <p>Sulphur Dioxide SO<sub>2</sub>: 7</p>	South Tyneside Council, DEFRA	Monitored levels of pollutants appear to suggest a reduction in air pollutants over the plan period, as there are fewer incidences of pollutants exceeding air quality levels.	Air Quality is regularly monitored throughout the UK at the national and local authority level.	The Local Plan will contribute to the management and control of air pollution issues through the promotion of sustainable development and transport.			
Monitor air quality against national targets	AMR Monitoring Data			South Tyneside Council	Pollutant levels appear to have fallen which suggests that policies in the LDF are preventing the deterioration and indeed improving air quality levels in the Borough	However, there may be potential data gaps in the AMR monitoring of some pollutants.			
Sunderland Road South Shields		Henley Way Boldon Colliery						<p>Air quality levels:</p> <p>Benzene: 16.25µ/m<sup>3</sup> (2003)</p> <p>5.0µ/m<sup>3</sup> (2010) annual mean</p> <p>Nitrogen Dioxide: 200µ/m<sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded &gt;18 times a year ( 1 hour mean ) (2005)</p> <p>40µ/m<sup>3</sup> annual mean (2005)</p> <p>Particles (PM10) (gravimetric): 5.0µ/m<sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded &gt;35 times a year, 24 hour mean (2004)</p> <p>40µ/m<sup>3</sup> annual mean (2004)</p>	
	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>						PM <sub>10</sub>
04	25 µgm <sup>-3</sup>	14 µgm <sup>-3</sup>	28 µgm <sup>-3</sup>						20 µgm <sup>-3</sup>
05	24 µgm <sup>-3</sup>	21 µgm <sup>-3</sup>	28 µgm <sup>-3</sup>						21 µgm <sup>-3</sup>
06	AMR STATES DATA NOT AVAILABLE								
Leam Lane (Lindisfarne Roundabout)		Boldon Lane (Stanhope Road)							
07	27µgm <sup>-3</sup> Borough average	/	27 µgm <sup>-3</sup> Borough average						/
08	/	No exceedance	29 µgm <sup>-3</sup>						No exceedance
09	Exceedance	No exceedance	Exceedance						No exceedance
10	Exceedance	No exceedance	Exceedance						No exceedance
11	No exceedance	No exceedance	No exceedance	No exceedance					
South Tyneside geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Tyneside is underlain by rocks of the Middle Coal Measures, a Carboniferous formation of mudstone, sandstone and coal seams.</li> <li>In the east and south of the borough, coal measures are overlain by rocks of Permian age (260-250 million years ago). The oldest layer is the sand dune derived Yellow Sands, which outcrop along a line linking Trow Point, Cleadon and Boldon Downhill.</li> <li>Above the Yellow Sands are the Permian rocks of the Magnesian Limestone. This forms the higher ground of the borough, and extends south along the County Durham coast. South Tyneside represents the northern-most extent of these rocks in the UK. Formations of the Magnesian Limestone which occur in the area include: the fossil-bearing Marl Slate, present at Boldon Downhill; the Raisby Formation which outcrops at Frenchman's Bay; and the unusual Concretionary Limestone or 'cannonball rock', which forms geometric crystalline structures and is visible at Marsden Old Quarry.</li> <li>Coal measures and Magnesian Limestone are overlain by drift deposits originating in the Devensian glacial event.</li> </ul>			South Tyneside Landscape Character Assessment	N/A		Protecting and safeguarding landscape character and geodiversity within South Tyneside will be an issue addressed in the Local Plan.		
Topography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Tyneside is a low-lying area, gently undulating and with few steep slopes.</li> <li>The north and west the borough is relatively flat, sloping towards the river.</li> <li>The eastern and southern areas tend to be more undulating, reflecting the underlying geology.</li> <li>There are few areas over 50 m, the largest extent of high ground being Cleadon Hills, which rise to 83 m at Beacon Hill. Smaller in area but slightly higher at 90 m, the</li> </ul>			South Tyneside Landscape Character Assessment					

	<p>Boldon Hills are also unusually steep on their western side.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Along the coast, there are cliffs up to 30 m at Marsden Bay, and lower cliffs at The Leas and by Whitburn.</li> <li>• The river front is generally low-lying, though there are exceptions, such as at the river mouth, where the ground rises steeply up to The Lawe (20-25 m).</li> </ul>									
Number of Geodiversity sites	<p>Six Geodiversity sites - Total Hectares: 36.8 ha</p> <table> <tr> <td>1. Cleadon Hill Cliffs (1.3 ha)</td> <td>4. Marsden Limekilns (2.0 ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Cleadon Park Quarry (6.1ha)</td> <td>5. Marsden Old Quarry (13.8 ha)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Downhill Old Quarry (1.5 ha)</td> <td>6. South Shields Dunes (12.1 ha)</td> </tr> </table>	1. Cleadon Hill Cliffs (1.3 ha)	4. Marsden Limekilns (2.0 ha)	2. Cleadon Park Quarry (6.1ha)	5. Marsden Old Quarry (13.8 ha)	3. Downhill Old Quarry (1.5 ha)	6. South Shields Dunes (12.1 ha)	South Tyneside Council	Local Geodiversity Sites first considered in 2009 Sites were later adopted in 2011 as part of Development Management Policies DPD.	
1. Cleadon Hill Cliffs (1.3 ha)	4. Marsden Limekilns (2.0 ha)									
2. Cleadon Park Quarry (6.1ha)	5. Marsden Old Quarry (13.8 ha)									
3. Downhill Old Quarry (1.5 ha)	6. South Shields Dunes (12.1 ha)									
Limestone Landscape types within South Tyneside	<p>Limestone Coast-This is defined on its inland edge by the coast road (A183).</p> <p>Coastal Limestone Plateau- The Cleadon Hills fall into this category due to the scale and frequency of the limestone outcrop and maritime influences.</p> <p>Clay Plateau- The flat clay lands of Whitburn and Cleadon Moors fall naturally into this category. The Clay Plateau extends to the coast between Whitburn and Seaburn.</p> <p>Limestone Escarpment- Boldon Hill with its steep western slope, limestone outcrops and abandoned quarries is its northern-most point. The gentler eastern slopes merge gradually with the flatter land of the Clay Plateau.</p>	Limestone Landscapes Character Framework 2010	N/A	The Local Plan should be aware of the cross boundary landscape designations.						
Agricultural land Classification	Agricultural Land is South Tyneside area is generally identified as Grade 3 – Good to Moderate (Natural England).			Data is either provided on a regional scale or is dated.	The Local Plan should take into consideration soil quality and agricultural land classifications when identifying sites for development.					
		Area								
		Grade 2	Subgrade 3a			Subgrade 3b				
	Land at South Lane, Boldon	1.7	7.1			10.8				
	Land at Boker Lane, East Boldon	-	1.9			19.6				
	Land at Natley Avenue, East Boldon	-	-			1.6				
	Land at Moor Lane, Cleadon	-	-			10.3				
	Land at Whitburn Hotel, Whitburn	-	0.8			0.9				
	Land at Wellands Farm, Whitburn	-	2.0			-				
Elliscope Farm, Hebburn	7.0	-	184.8							
Pikes Hole Farm, Hebburn	-	7.1	129.4							

**Baseline Information Topic: Climatic Factors, Sustainability & Energy**

SA Issue	Baseline Information	Comparator or target	Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan
Climate Change Risk/ Impacts	<p>Climate change Impacts Tyne &amp; Wear:</p> <p><b>Flooding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases in winter rainfall and storm rainfall will cause local flooding due to the urban drainage system reaching capacity.</li> <li>Increased frequency of overtopping-related flooding from rivers, streams and sea.</li> </ul> <p><b>Increased Rainfall</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased rainfall may disturb areas of contaminated land, potentially leading to leaching from contaminated sites</li> </ul> <p><b>Increased Sea levels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased risk of hazardous material from former landfill sites being released creating a public health and an environmental risk.</li> </ul> <p><b>Rising Temperatures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discomfort for workers in offices and factories</li> <li>Risks to business continuity through overheating of equipment</li> <li>Potential adaptation of housing stock to deal with climate changes,</li> <li>Longer growing season will increase the need for maintenance of green spaces</li> <li>Threat of fires in areas of grassland</li> <li>Increased pressure on health services during heat waves</li> </ul> <p><b>Wind Speed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal areas and areas of exposed topography will be susceptible to high wind related impacts, such as damage to buildings and transport infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p><b>Medium emissions scenario in the 2050s for UK :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projected warming of mean temperature ranges from approximately 1°C to 3°C in winter and from 1°C to 4°C in the summer</li> <li>Projected changes in summer precipitation averaged over administrative areas range from decreases of 20%-40% to increases of approximately 1%-7%.</li> <li>Projected changes in winter precipitation shows an increase, from approx. 5% to 30%.</li> </ul>		The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012, Climate Change NE	N/A	No issues identified	The Local Plan should consider the risks associated with climate change prediction in the region. The plan should support mitigation measures to help protect residents, biodiversity and the environment.
Water resources: Impact of Climate Change	<p>Climate Change predictions by 2050:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher river flows in winter</li> <li>Lower river flows in summer</li> <li>Lowering of groundwater levels which may increase demand on surface water</li> <li>Warmer temperatures place increased pressure on groundwater supplies.</li> </ul>		South Tyneside Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	N/A	No issues identified	
Future flood risk in Northumberland river basin	<p>UKCP09 projected changes by the 2050s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter precipitation increases of around 10%</li> <li>Precipitation on the wettest day in winter up by around 11%</li> <li>Relative sea level at Tynemouth very likely to be up between 7-38cms from 1990 levels</li> <li>Peak river flows in a typical catchment likely to increase between 8 and 13%</li> <li>Increases in rain are projected to be greater nearer the coast than inland</li> </ul>			Increased levels of precipitation and sea levels rise will increase flood risk in South Tyneside.	No issues identified	

Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council	Trends show an increase in renewable energy sources.	New renewable energy sources not requiring permission are not monitored.	The Local Plan should continue to support energy efficiency and renewable energy generation in South Tyneside.
Number of buildings sourcing renewable energy	Renewable Energy Permissions												
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013				
	1	1	1	8	5	4	6	13	1				
Average SAP ratings	Average SAP ratings (2011/12): 69.5				The average SAP rating for a house in the UK is 55 (2012) Maximum SAP rating is 120					South Tyneside Council, DECC	Energy efficiency in new buildings in South Tyneside is increasing. The average SAP rating in South Tyneside is higher than the UK average.	No issues identified	
SAP Ratings in South Tyneside	AMR Monitoring Data												
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
	63	62	66	67	68	68.5	69	69.5					
Number of new developments built to BREEAM standards	AMR Monitoring Data					Total number of BREEAM developments in UK: 2442							
		Excellent	Very Good	Pass	Total								
	2008	1	1	1	3								
	2009	No reported data											
	2010	1	1	1	3								
2011	-	1	-	1									
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council, DECC	AMR monitoring data indicates an overall decline in carbon dioxide emissions in the Borough. The biggest reduction has come from domestic emissions, however, this still remains the largest contributor overall.	2006 -Emissions expressed as %ages with no overall total recorded	The Local Plan will have some impact on encouraging efficient use of natural resources by supporting renewable energy and reducing the use of fossil fuels.
Carbon Dioxide emissions (kilotons)		Industry		Domestic		Transport		Total					
	2004	NOT MONITORED		NOT MONITORED		NOT MONITORED		866					
	2005	272		404		221		866					
	2006	30.4%		41.9%		27.5%							
	2007	240		365		207		800					
	2008	213		334		202		751					
	2009	193		306		192		691					
	2010	208		342		197		746					
	2011	201		325		192		719					
	2012	199		324		176		700					
Updated 2015		Industry		Domestic		Transport		Total		DECC			
Carbon Dioxide Emissions – Estimate & emissions per capita (2012)		Per Capita		Per Capita		Per Capita		Per Capita					
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012				
	South Tyneside	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.2	4.3	4.7				
	North East	5.2	6.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	8.9	4.6				
	England	2.9	3.1	2.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	6.9	7.1				
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									DECC	Data shows a steady decline in the amount of fossil fuels consumed in South Tyneside. The biggest reduction has been in the amount of gas used in both the domestic and industrial & commercial sectors.	Industrial & Commercial data - anomalous data sets caused by a change in the method of data collection	
Demand for fossil fuels – Gas & Electricity consumption		Domestic kWh			Industrial & Commercial kWh								
		Electricity			Gas		Electricity		Gas				
		NOT MONITORED											
	2004												
	2005	3,530			19,770		7,000		12,100				
	2006	3,540			19,420		6,500		8,900				
	2007	3,540			19,140		72,300		5,700				
	2008	3,480			18,240		6,600		8,200				
	2009	3,400			17,540		6,000		7,400				
	2010	3,262			15,001		62,212		395,750				
2011	3,221			13,549		61,183		405,905					
2012	3,159			13,561		62,277		393,795					

**Baseline Information Topic: Green Infrastructure and Green Belt**

SA Issue	Baseline Information					Comparator or target					Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan
Green Belt area (ha)	Green Belt area: 2,408 (ha)					14 Green Belts in England which cover 1,636,670 ha, 13% of land area.					South Tyneside Council, CPRE		No issues identified	The Local Plan should protect the Green Belt in accordance with the NPPF
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data										South Tyneside Council	The Green Belt has largely been protected from development over the AMR monitoring period.	No issues identified	
Major development in the Green Belt	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013					
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0					
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data										South Tyneside Council	Housing developments in South Tyneside has predominantly been on previously developed land throughout the AMR monitoring period.	Data gaps in AMR monitoring	Sustainable patterns of development and land use will be considered in the Local Plan.
Housing completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL)		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013				
	PDL	293	314	443	No recorded data									
	Non-PDL	27	15	83										
	% on PDL	91.6	95.4	84.2	90.7	90.7	98	99	98	97				
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data										South Tyneside Council	The majority of employment available in South Tyneside is on PDL.  Only 6.8 ha (1.5%) of allocated employment land is on undeveloped land.	No issues identified	
Employment Land available on Previously Developed Land (PDL)		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013				
	PDL	25.5	27.9	34.1	27.2	27.1	45.0	43.3	38.7	49				
	Non-PDL	20.7	5.9	2.7	2.7	0	0	0	6.8	7				
	Total	46.1	33.8	36.8	29.9	27.1	45.0	43.3	45.5	56				
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data										South Tyneside Council	Due to the compact nature of the borough, all new residential developments have been in easy access of facilities.	Data gaps in AMR monitoring	
% of residential developments within 30 mins of facilities	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013						
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%						
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data										South Tyneside Council	The majority of residential developments in South Tyneside can be considered has high density, with few completed developments with an average density of <30%.		
Percentage of new dwellings completed at <30, 30-50, & 50> dwellings per hectare		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013					
	<30 per ha (%)	0	1.8	7.9	15	7	-	-	-					
	30-50 per ha (%)	81.4	11.8	3.9	3	47	-	-	-					
	50> per ha (%)	18.6	86.4	88.2	82	47	-	-	-					
	Average per annum	39.3	68.8	63.9	60.4	51	32	50	45.9					
Green Spaces in South Tyneside (Ha)				South Shields	Hebburn & Jarrow	Urban Fringe	Borough				South Tyneside Council, SPD 3	N/A	No issues identified	The Local Plan should provide access to a range of high quality green space areas which meet the needs of the borough.
	Parks and Open Spaces			361.35	293.28	135.69	790.32							
	Natural & Semi-Natural Green space			178.05	53.48	155.88	387.41							
	Formal Outdoor Sport			157.42	83.89	145.28	386.59							
	Children & Young People Provision			3.84	2.1	1.02	6.9							
	Allotments			19.98	9.23	13.5	42.71							
	Cemeteries & Crematoria			24.33	21.01	4.51	49.85							
	Total			419.64	352.63	367.75	1,140.02							
Access to Natural Greenspace in	387.41ha of Accessible Natural Greenspace				Natural England ANGSt recommendations: • Greenspace, at least 2ha, no more than				South Tyneside	The standard for natural and semi-natural greenspace has been calculated by combining current areas		No regular monitoring of		

South Tyneside	2.57ha per 1,000 population •68% of residents live within 5km of 100ha site •90% of residents live within 2km of 20ha site •19.7% of residents live within 300m of 2ha site	300m (5mins walk) from home; • at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; • one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; • one accessible 500 hectare site within 10km of home; • minimum of 1ha of statutory LNR per 1000 population.	Council	greenspace with additional sites to be improved to provide better access to this type of green infrastructure.  The percentage of residents living within 300 metres of a 2ha site is relatively low.	ANGSt standards.							
Village Greens	South Tyneside has two statutorily registered village greens: • Cleadon Village Green • Whitburn Village Green		South Tyneside Council		No issues identified							
Total amount of accessible green spaces per 1,000 population	Hectares per 1,000 Population: 7.55 ha	North East Hectares per 1,000 Population: 1.77 ha	South Tyneside Council, CABE (2010)	South Tyneside has a higher standard of accessible green space per 1,000 population than the regional level.	No issues identified							
Number of allotment sites /plots and area	There are 24 council owned allotment sites and 4 private allotments in South Tyneside. These sites cover 42.71 Ha and provide 1371 plots.		South Tyneside Council	Data shows a high number of people waiting for an allotment and that provision per 1,000/pop is lower than a neighbouring authority.	Limited data available for regional or national allotment provision.	The Local Plan should seek to improve allotment provision.						
Allotments provision per 1,000 Population	Hectares per 1,000 population: 0.28	Sunderland – Hectares per 1,000 population: 0.36	South Tyneside Council, Sunderland City Council									
Allotment waiting list	686 people on waiting list Average waiting time: 3.3 years  Average of 50 people waiting for every 100 plots	England: Average 57 people waiting for every 100 plots (2011)	Allotment Waiting Lists England									
Parks & open space provision per 1,000 population	Hectares per 1,000 Population: 5.23  Average quality score : 46%		South Tyneside Council	N/A	Limited data available for regional/ national provision.	The Local Plan should seek to provide high quality recreational open spaces within the borough, which meet the needs of the community.						
Updated 2015 Number of parks with Green Flag awards (2014)	1 x Green Flag award – South Marine Park	57 parks in the North East were awarded Green Flags	South Tyneside Council, Keep Britain Tidy	N/A	No issues identified							
Children's play areas per 1,000 population	Hectares per 1,000 Population: 0.2	Fields in Trust standard: Children's play facilities: 2.3 ha Equipped playgrounds: 0.8 ha	South Tyneside Council,	N/A	No issues identified							
Outdoor sport per 1,000 population	Hectares per 1,000 Population: 1.63	1.6 hectares per 1,000 population	Fields in Trust	N/A								
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council	The number of applications for sport and recreation facilities and improvements has increased over the LDF period.	No issues identified
No. sport & recreation permissions	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013			
	1	1	4	2	5	5	5	12	3			



Community Use Playing Pitch Provision & Need (2011)		Mini Soccer	Junior Soccer	Senior Soccer	Rugby	Cricket	STP	MUGA	South Tyneside Council	South Tyneside currently has enough playing pitches to provide for its current and future needs. However, there is a predicted shortage of cricket pitches from 2021.	No issues identified	
	Hebburn & Jarrow	12	11	22	2	1	2	3.5				
	South Shields	5	16	34	5	5	3	18.3				
	Urban Fringe	0	4	12	3	5	1	2				
	Total	17	31	68	10	11	6	23.8				
	Need	2009	10	80	4	10	1	-				
		2016	10	84	4	11	2	-				
2021		11	91	5	12	2	-					
2026		12	98	5	13	2	-					
Length of Public Rights of Way (2010)	Length of route (km)				South Tyneside Council	N/A			No issues identified			
	Footpath					46						
	Bridleway					17						
	Restricted byway					2						
	Byway open to all traffic					0.5						
Cycle network				164								
Number of agricultural holdings (2010)	Gateshead & South Tyneside: 101			North East: 4182 England: 105 449			DEFRA	The area of land used for agricultural purposes has decreased significantly between 2007 – 2010 (reduction of 2429 Ha).		Data presents South Tyneside & Gateshead together making it difficult to distinguish precise figures for South Tyneside. Potential issues with regularity of collecting data.	The Local Plan should be aware of the farming needs and capacity of the borough.	
Total Farmed Area (Ha)				2007	2010	+/-						
	Gateshead & South Tyneside			9,090	6,661	-27%						
	North East			587,480	570,420	-3%						
England			9,291,357	8,887,289	-4%							
Total Area Farmed by Crops (Ha)	Cereals	G'head & South Tyneside		North East		England		DEFRA	There has been an increase in the amount of land used to grow cereals.			
		2007	1902		108,365		2,393,073					
		2010	2151		113,341		2,496,798					
		+/-	13		5		4					
	Arable Crops	G'head & South Tyneside		North East		England			There has been a sizable reduction in the amount of land used to grow arable crops.			
		2007	743		34,228		1,166,632					
		2010	640		34,072		1,275,953					
		+/-	-14		0		9					
	Fruit & Vegetables	G'head & South Tyneside		North East		England			The production of fruit and vegetables is not a major agricultural use in the Gateshead and South Tyneside area.			
		2007	n/a		1,006		136,360					
		2010	n/a		997		133,236					
		+/-	n/a		-1		-2					
	Grassland	G'head & South Tyneside		North East		England			Grassland represents the popular use of farmed land in the Gateshead and South Tyneside area. However, there has been a significant reduction in the amount of land used for this purpose (- 2230 Ha)			
2007		5,646		397,162		4,571,333						
2010		3,416		393,920		4,368,104						
+/-		-39		-1		-4						
Numbers of Livestock	Cattle	G'head & South Tyneside		North East		England		DEFRA	The data indicates that there is only a small proportion of livestock farming taking place in the Gateshead and South Tyneside area. The general trend between 2007 and 2010 shows a reduction in the number of livestock in the area.			
		2007	4,109		285,764		5,597,559					
		2010	4,059		277,471		5,521,386					
		+/-	-1		-3		-1					
	Sheep	G'head & South Tyneside		North East		England						
		2007	4,728		1,935,131		15,436,577					
		2010	4,486		1,825,591		14,239,840					
+/-	-5		-6		-8							

	Pigs		G'head & South Tyneside	North East	England			
		2007	1,675	85,319	3,943,444			
		2010	1,968	89,056	3,606,117			
		+/-	17	4	-9			
	Poultry		G'head & South Tyneside	North East	England			
		2007	n/a	2,453,565	128,742,687			
		2010	n/a	2,656,658	125,172,787			
		+/-	n/a	8	-3			

### Baseline Information Topic: Cultural Heritage and Cultural Facilities

SA Issue	Baseline Information	Comparator or target	Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan
World Heritage Sites	1 x World Heritage Site: Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Arbeia Roman Fort 1x candidate World Heritage Site – Wearmouth-Jarrow Monasteries	There are 16 World Heritage Sites in England.	South Tyneside Council	N/A	No known issues with data collection or monitoring.	The Local Plan will have an important role to play in enhancing and conserving the variety of heritage and archaeological assets within the borough.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	There are 4 SAM's in South Tyneside: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• St. Paul's Church, Jarrow</li> <li>• Bede Monastery, Jarrow</li> <li>• Arebia Roman Fort and Vicus</li> <li>• Marsden Lime Kilns</li> </ul>	There are 1,383 SAM's in the North East.	South Tyneside Council, English Heritage			
Conservation Areas	There are 11 conservation areas in South Tyneside: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleadon</li> <li>• Cleadon Hills</li> <li>• East Boldon</li> <li>• Hebburn Hall</li> <li>• Mariners Cottages</li> <li>• Mill Dam</li> <li>• Monkton</li> <li>• St. Paul's</li> <li>• West Boldon</li> <li>• Westoe</li> <li>• Whitburn</li> </ul>	There are 287 conservation areas in the North East.	South Tyneside Council, English Heritage			
Registered parks and gardens	North Marine Park, South Marine Park and Bents Park in South Shields form one listing on the English Heritage Registered of Parks and Gardens. This is a Grade II listing.	There are 53 registered parks and gardens in the North East	South Tyneside Council, English Heritage			
Number of listed buildings	There are 244 Listed Buildings in South Tyneside, comprising of 350 individual properties Grade I: 4 Grade II: 233 Grade II*: 7	There are 12,235 Listed Buildings in the North East	South Tyneside Council, English Heritage			

Number of listed buildings at risk	There are 10 listed buildings at risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laverick Hall &amp; Linked outbuildings</li> <li>Wall to North of 47 Front Street, Whitburn</li> <li>Steps, walls and piers to south of 44 Front Street, Whitburn</li> <li>Bede's Well, Monkwearmouth</li> <li>Barn Ranges at Laverick Hall</li> <li>Gates, gate piers, steps and garden ornaments to south west of 18 The Lawns, Whitburn</li> <li>Tomb 22m south of the south porch of the Church of St Nicholas</li> <li>Hawthorn Leslie, Hebburn</li> <li>Clubhouse in Jarrow Park</li> <li>Fountain on wall at Hawthorn Leslie</li> </ul>	The region has the highest proportion of Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk in the country (at just over 7%).	English Heritage	There has been little change in the number of listed buildings at risk over the AMR monitoring period.	Inconstancy with how the Building at Risk have been assessed over the monitoring period due to a change in recording method. Also the number of actual listed buildings is also inconsistent and therefore the percentage of 'Buildings at Risk may not be accurate'.						
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data					South Tyneside Council					
Listed buildings at Risk		Extreme Risk	At Risk	Total at Risk	Listed Buildings	%					
	2004	6	28	34	224	15.2					
	2005	No new data									
	Change in recording method										
		At Risk	Vulnerable	Total at Risk	Listed Buildings	%					
	2006	10	31	/	224	4					
	2007	No new data									
	2008	/	/	/	/	4					
	2009	/	/	/	/	4					
	2010	/	/	/	/	4					
	2011	/	/	11	225	4.9					
2013	/	/	11	225	4.9						
Locally Listed heritage assets	There are 194 Locally Listed Heritage Assets in South Tyneside.				South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified				
Tyne & Wear Heritage Open Days				2009	2010	2011	2012	Tyne & Wear Heritage	Although the number of visitors has fluctuated, there has been a steady increase in the number of venues taking part in the Heritage Open Days.	AMR monitoring of museum visits ceased in 2010. Tyne & Wear heritage open days take place annually. Data collected from the South Tyneside events.	The Local Plan should support cultural opportunities for residents and visitors.
	Buildings/ venues			19	22	22	25				
	Visitors to open day events in South Tyneside			4,413	4,813	3,969	4,239				
Number of museums	There are 3 museums in South Tyneside.			There are 65 museums in the North East.				South Tyneside Council, Arts Council England	Visits to museums steadily increased up until 2006/7, which was followed by a decline in visitor numbers. This may be attributable to the economic downturn in 2007 and a change in people's recreational behaviours and choices.		
Number of museum visits	AMR Monitoring Data										
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010				
	2,997	4,975	5,194	5,191	4,536	4,334	No data				
Number of libraries	There are 8 libraries in South Tyneside.			There are 210 libraries in the North East.					N/A		
Added 2015	There are 2 cinema's in South Tyneside:			There are 27 cinema sites in the North East.				British Film Industry (2013)	South Tyneside provides 7%	No issues identified	
Number of cinemas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customs House, House</li> <li>Boldon Cinema Complex</li> </ul>										
Attendance & participation in arts and culture			South Tyneside	North East	England			Arts Council England	A higher percentage of residents attended a museum or gallery or used a library than the regional or national level.	No issues identified	
			All %	All %	All %						
	Attended a museum or gallery		50.7	48.5	47.4						

activities (2009/10)	Used a public library		45.3	38.8	39.7	Levels of overall engagement in the arts and attendance or participation in cultural events is significantly lower than the north east and England.						
	Attended any creative, artistic, theatrical or musical events		50.5	71.5	78.0							
	Participated in creative, artistic, theatrical or musical activities		37.7	70.5	76.2							
	Engaged in the arts		35.5	52.7	61.2							
	Attended a heritage site		-	69.8	70.4							
Updated 2015	Paid Attractions		Free Attractions		Visit England	There has consistently been at least one visitor attraction in South Tyneside that has been amongst the top 20 most visited sites in the North East.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should seek to encourage and promote tourism in South Tyneside.				
Number of South Tyneside visitor attractions in top 20 free/paid attractions in North East	Rank	Attraction	Rank	Attraction								
	2006	14	Bede's World	7					South Shields Museum & Art Gallery			
	2007	-	-	19					St. Paul's Church & Monastic Site			
	2008	16	Bede's World	-					-			
	2009	-	-	8					South Shields Museum & Art Gallery			
				18					Arbeia Roman Fort & Museum			
	2010	-	-	10					South Shields Museum & Art Gallery			
				20					Arbeia Roman Fort & Museum			
	2011	-	-	14					South Shields Museum & Art Gallery			
	2012	18	Souter Lighthouse & The Leas	-	-							
2013	19	Souter Lighthouse & The Leas	-	-								
Updated 2015	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change 12/13	Visit England	Visitor numbers have generally increased since 2008.	No issues identified		
Visitors to Souter Light House	23,456	25,006	27,342	25,934	27,292	26,560	-2.7					
Updated 2015	Visits :Millions		Expenditure: Millions		Visit England	The data indicates a decrease in visitor numbers and between 2011- 2013.	No issues identified					
Leisure Day Visits	11/12		11/13						11/12	11/13		
	3 Hour+		2.98						2.84		£35.41	£45.19
	Day Visit		1.46						1.34		£21.48	£20.21
Overnight Tourism	Total average annual overnight trips		Total average annual nights		Total average annual spend		Visit England	The number of overnight stays in South Tyneside has decreased along with the average annual spend between 2006-2010.  In 2008-10, the total average spend in South Tyneside contributed 1.4% to the total Tyne & Wear average spend.	No issues identified			
	Thousands				£ millions							
		South Tyneside	Tyne & Wear	South Tyneside	Tyne & Wear	South Tyneside				Tyne & Wear		
	2006-08	45	1493	135	4303	6				288		
	2007-09	37	1525	183	4338	4				297		
2008-10	31	1600	172	4195	4	293						
Accommodation Stock in South Tyneside (2012)	Serviced		Non-Serviced			Total	Visit England	South Tyneside provides 1.7% of the total accommodation stock in Tyne & Wear.	No issues identified			
	Hotels		Holiday dwellings	Tourist Campsites						Other		
	Establishments	53	10	2						0	65	
	Rooms	575	25	47						0	647	
Bed Space	1,257	102	92		0	1451						
Accommodation Stock in Tyne & Wear (2012)	Serviced		Non-Serviced			Total	Visit England					
	Hotels		Holiday dwellings	Tourist Campsites						Other		
	Establishments	300	41	7						17	365	

	Rooms	8,742	138	386	2,195	11,461			
	Bed Space	18,844	468	1,144	2,561	23,017			

Baseline Information Topic: Transport													
SA Issue	Baseline Information				Comparator or target				Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan	
Highway network in South Tyneside	South Tyneside is served by the following Trunk Roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A19 (via the Tyne Tunnel)</li> <li>A194(M)</li> </ul> Other primary A roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A183</li> <li>A184</li> <li>A185</li> <li>A1018</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A1300</li> </ul>				South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified	The Local Plan should ensure accessibility to jobs and services is delivered through a range of transport options. Encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling should also be a priority, by supporting sustainable land use and infrastructure to deliver transport options. Reducing car dependency will contribute to reducing levels of air pollution and will also encourage physical activity through active travel.	
Metro network	There are 10 Metro Stations in South Tyneside: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bede</li> <li>Brockley Whins</li> <li>Chichester</li> <li>East Boldon</li> <li>Fellgate</li> <li>Hebburn</li> <li>Jarrow</li> <li>Simonside</li> <li>South Shields</li> <li>Tyne Dock</li> </ul>				There are 60 Metro Stations on the network				South Tyneside Council				
Public transport boarding's in Tyne & Wear (millions)	AMR Monitoring Data										South Tyneside Council, Nexus	Over the AMR period public transport boarding overall have increased since 2004. Public transport boarding's appear to have peaked between 2008- 2010/11 but have declined by 5 million between 10/11 – 12/13.  Metro boarding peaked during 2008-09, but has decreased over recent years. The number of bus passengers has increased by 8 million journeys.	Gaps in availability of data to effectively monitor the indicator.2010/11 + data collected from Nexus annual reports and not reported in the AMR.
		04	05	06	07	08	09	10/11	11/12	12/13			
	Bus	131	124	127	120	/	/	/	139	139			
	Metro	37	36	38	40	41	41	40	38	37			
	Rail	/	/	/	/	/	/	1.6	1.5	/			
	Ferry	/	/	/	/	/	/	0.5	0.5	0.4			
Total	168	160	165	160	/	/	183	179	178				
Method used to travel to work		Car		Metro		Bus		Cycle		On foot		Office for National Statistics	Commuting to work by car is still the most popular mode of transport.  No issues identified
	2001	34,120		3,983		7,442		1,143		5,543			
	2011	40,441		5,747		6,288		1,423		6,070			
Number of car-less households		South Tyneside			North East			England				Office for National Statistics	There has been a 2.6% reduction in car ownership in South Tyneside.
	2001	44%											
	2011	38.5%			31.5%			25.8%					
Updated 2015		March				% change 2013- 14					Department of Transport	Average journey times during peak weekday morning are longer and slower than the north east average and national average.  No issues identified	
Average journey times weekday morning peak on locally managed 'A' roads		2009	2011	2013	2014								
	South Tyneside	2.65	2.85	2.50	2.52	0.2							
	North East	2.11	2.14	2.11	2.13	0.2							
England	2.42	2.40	2.41	2.44	0.3								
Updated 2015		March				% change 2013 – 14							
Average vehicle speeds weekday morning peak on locally managed 'A' roads		2009	2011	2013	2014								
	South Tyneside	22.7	21.2	24.0	23.9	-0.1							
	North East	28.5	28.1	28.4	28.2	-0.2							
England	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.9	-0.3								
Updated 2015	All ages (2010-12)				All ages (2010-12)				Public Health	There are fewer deaths and serious injuries in South Tyneside per 1,000 population than the national	No issues identified		
Killed or seriously	South Tyneside: 23.2per 100,000				England:40.5per 100,000 population								

injured casualties on Roads	population				England PHOF	average.	
Added 2015	2011	South Tyneside	North East	England	Office for National Statistics	Driving to work is the most popular method of commuting in South Tyneside, however, the percentage of people using this method is lower than the regional and national average. The Metro, Bus and walking are also popular means of commuting.	No issues identified
Method of travel to work (%)	Work from Home	3.6	4.8	6.6			
	Metro/ light rail	5.2	1.5	2.4			
	Train	1.0	0.7	3.2			
	Bus	5.7	5.5	4.6			
	Taxi	0.3	0.4	0.3			
	Motorcycle	0.3	0.3	0.5			
	Driving a car	32.1	35.2	35.1			
	Passenger in car	3.5	4.1	3.2			
	Bicycle	1.3	1.0	1.8			
	On foot	5.3	5.9	6.3			
	Other	1.1	0.5	0.3			
Not in employment	40.7	40.1	35.5				
Added 2015		2001	2011	2001 – 2011 change	Office for National Statistics	The average commuting distance travelled by South Tyneside residents has decreased by 1.2 km since 2001.	No issues identified
Average distance commuted to work (km)	South Tyneside	17.3	16.1	-1.2			
	North East	15.7	16.5	0.7			
	England & Wales	13.4	15.0	1.6			

**Baseline Information Topic: Waste & Minerals**

SA Issue	Baseline Information			Comparator or target		Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan
Mineral extraction	Mineral extraction is ongoing at two sites: Marsden Quarry (limestone) north of Whitburn; and Red Barns Quarry (brick shale or brick clay) south of Hebburn.					South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified	The Local Plan should seek to protect and effectively manage mineral resources within the borough. It should also seek to reduce overall waste production and promote the 'waste hierarchy' as the primary way of reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data					NERAWP Annual Aggregate Monitoring Group (2010)	Early estimates of primary land won do not suggest any intensification of production in the region.  However, the lack of extraction rates for individual quarries due to commercial confidentiality means that it is difficult to assess the success of the LDF policies.	Significant inconsistencies with data collection for aggregate production in Tyne & Wear.	
Aggregates production – Tyne & Wear		Production of primary land won aggregates - tonnes		Production of secondary / recycled aggregates - tonnes					
	2004	244,000 estimate		4,880,000					
	2005	244,000 estimate		No data					
			Tyne & Wear Crushed rock sales						
	2006		183,656	No data					
			Tyne & Wear & Tees Valley Crushed rock sales						
	2007		472,000	No data					
		Tyne & Wear Sand & Gravel							
	2008	241,000	454,000	211,484					
	2009	228,000	379,000	145,816					
		Tyne & Wear & Tees Valley Sand & Gravel							
	2010	132,000	306,000	487,700					
	2011	191,000	218,000	465,000					
2012	165,000 tonnes	252,000 tonnes	545,800 tonnes						
Future Waste Apportionments for South Tyneside	Municipal Solid Waste (tonnes)					South Tyne & Wear Waste Management Partnership	Levels of municipal solid waste are predicted to increase by 10,000 tonnes by 2030.	No issues identified	
	2010/11	2014/15	2020/21	2024/25	2029/2030				
	83,648	85,634	90,496	91,669	93,041				
Total amount of municipal waste produced		AMR Monitoring Data- South Tyneside		North East	England	South Tyneside Council, DEFRA	Overall trends show that the amount of municipal waste produced within South Tyneside has fallen significantly over the AMR monitoring period.  The amount of waste directed to landfill has also reduced; however, this is still a significantly higher percentage than regionally (37.4%) and nationally (37.4%).  Recycling levels have also increased over the AMR monitoring period. The percentage of waste recycled and used is broadly in line with regional and national figures although slightly lower.		
		tonnes		Thousand tonnes	Thousand tonnes				
	2004	95,671		1,581	29,619				
	2005	93,453		1,537	28,745				
	2006	/		1,549	29,144				
	2007	88,553		1,512	28,506				
	2008	86,109		1,453	27,334				
	2009	80,731		1,412	26,541				
	2010	77,744		1,379	26,200				
	2011	77,920		1,349	25,419				
	2012	76,368		-	-				

Updated 2015		AMR Monitoring Data – South Tyneside		North East		England		South Tyneside Council, DEFRA
Total amount of waste land filled		tonnes	%	Thousand tonnes	%	Thousand tonnes	%	
	2004	/	78.6	1,062	67.2	19,822	66.9	
	2005	73,703	78.9	932	60.6	17,873	62.2	
	2006	/	/	908	57.4	16,890	57.9	
	2007	61,215	69.1	859	56.8	15,513	54.4	
	2008	62,214	72.2	766	52.5	13,784	50.3	
	2009	54,978	68.1	628	44.0	12,490	46.9	
	2010	50,879	66.3	575	41.5	11,391	43.3	
	2011	48,652	62.4	510	37.4	9,568	37.4	
	2012	47,361	62.0	-	-	-	-	
Updated 2015		AMR Monitoring Data – South Tyneside		North East		England		South Tyneside Council, DEFRA
Total amount of waste Re-used/Recycled or treated		tonnes	%	Thousand tonnes	%	Thousand tonnes	%	
	2004	/	21.4	286	18.1	6,951	23.5	
	2005	/	21.1	342	22.3	7,799	27.2	
	2006	/	24.2	420	26.5	8,937	30.6	
	2007	27,338	30.9	443	29.3	9,703	34.0	
	2008	24,895	28.8	461	31.4	10,082	36.8	
	2009	25,753	31.9	505	35.4	10,275	38.6	
	2010	25,865	28.8	510	36.8	10,588	40.2	
	2011	29,268	37.6	526	38.5	10,712	41.8	
	2012	26,979	35.3	-	-	-	-	



Baseline Information Topic: Economic Development, Employment and Education													
SA Issue	Baseline Information			Comparator or target				Source	Overall trends and monitoring over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan		
Employment land available	Sites allocated for employment uses in LDF: - 46.0 ha of land allocated: - 20 ha B1 Use - 15 ha B2 Use - 11 ha B8 Use - 2.3 ha expansion land			Core Strategy Target: To provide 70 hectares of employment land by 2021				South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified	South Tyneside has the smallest stock of premises of all the Tyne and Wear authorities, Provision is dominated by industrial uses, with factory and warehousing, with office premises account for just 13% of floorspace.  The Local Plan should encourage the development of employment land and create employment opportunities for the residents of the borough.		
Premises available for economic development	AMR Monitoring Data												
			2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	South Tyneside Council			There is significantly more industrial floor space available for economic development than office space in South Tyneside.	No issues identified	
	Office space m <sup>2</sup>		23,158	16,642	17,500	18,300	16,000						
Industrial space m <sup>2</sup>		45,456	36,829	88,434	81,000	81,000							
Employment premises and floorspace			Offices		Factories		Warehouses		Total		Employment Land Review (2011)	South Tyneside has just 7% of the office stock by number of units and 6% by floor area. It has a slightly larger proportion of factories (12%) and warehouses (9%). For each category South Tyneside has substantially less employment premises than any other local authority area.	No issues identified
			units	m <sup>2</sup>	units	m <sup>2</sup>	units	m <sup>2</sup>	units	m <sup>2</sup>			
	South Tyneside	455	122,000	571	579,000	276	253,000	1,302	954,000				
	Tyne & Wear	6,200	2,141,000	4,811	5,318,000	2,925	2,738,000	13,936	10,197,000				
Distribution of office & industrial units	Location		Office				Industrial				Employment Land Review (2011)	South Shields Town Centre remains the dominant office location with 33% of the Borough's units; a further 21% of units are situated elsewhere in the town. South Shields, Jarrow & Hebburn comprise 88% of industrial units; the majority of these industrial areas are within the riverside areas.	
			Units	%	Units	%							
	South Shields Town Centre		201	33	466	46.6							
	South Shields		132	21									
	Jarrow		111	18	267	26.7							
	Hebburn		78	13	147	14.7							
	Baldon Colliery		76	12	74	7.4							
	East Boldon		14	2	40	4.0							
	Miscellaneous		4	1	6	0.6							
Total		606	100	1000	100								
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data												
Employment space developed			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2013	South Tyneside Council		Overall there has been a marked decrease in the amount of developed employment space since 2008. There has been more office space developed than industrial space.	No issues identified	
	Office space m <sup>2</sup>		17,366	13,844	0	0	3,995	0					
	Industrial space m <sup>2</sup>		5,426	12,104	640	608	0	230					
	Total m <sup>2</sup>		22,792	25,948	640	608	3,995	230					
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data												
Employment floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> ) developed on PDL by Use Class			2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013	South Tyneside Council	Inconsistency with monitoring over the AMR period.	
	B2	450	16,397	1,150	640	608	3,995	0	0				
	B1(a)	180		12,237	0	0	0	0	0				
	B8	-		4,625	0	0	0	1,400	230				
Identified Retail Areas in South Tyneside	3 x Town Centres: South Shields, Jarrow and Hebburn 6 x District Centres: Boldon Lane, Dean Road, Frederick Street, Harton Nook, Westoe Road, Boldon Colliery							South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified	The Local Plan should seek to promote vitality of South Tyneside's retail areas by encouraging more choice and aim to reduce the number of vacant units.		

Updated 2015	Town Centres		Town Centre & Districts		Borough Total		South Tyneside Council	The number of retail units has declined since 2012.	Data gaps and inconsistency with monitoring over the AMR period.					
Total number of retail units and net retail floorspace (m <sup>2</sup> ) (2012 & 2014)	2012													
	Units	m <sup>2</sup>	Units	m <sup>2</sup>	Units	m <sup>2</sup>								
	403	75,575.4	812	115,653.3	1430	155,055.7								
	2014													
	398	75,100.3	800	187,096.8	1403	225,950.21								
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring data													
Number of vacant units	2009		2010		2011		2014							
	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%						
	Town Centres	61	-	55	-	59	14.6	70	17.6					
	Town Centre & Districts	111	13	108	13	123	15.1	139	17.4					
	Borough	-	-	-	-	181	12.7	200	14.3					
	National retail vacancy average of 14.1 % (May 2013).													
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data													
Number of enterprise births, deaths and survivals	2008		2009		2010		2011		2013					
	Enterprise Births	375	315	290	325	390								
	Enterprise Deaths	325	345	400	290	335								
	5 year survival rate	42.6%	38.5%	41.2%	39.5%	39.8%								
Business starts ups	South Tyneside business start-ups				2011: 692		2012: 717							
Updated 2015	South Tyneside		North East		Great Britain		Office for National Statistics	Job density in South Tyneside is lower than the regional and national average.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should support opportunities to increase the number of jobs in the borough across all industry sectors. It should also encourage more full time jobs.				
Job density	2011		0.50		0.67		0.78							
	2012		0.52		0.67		0.78							
Updated 2015	South Tyneside %		North East%		Great Britain%			The number of jobs per industry is in line with regional and national figures; however, South Tyneside has a higher number of manufacturing jobs than the national average.						
Number of jobs by industry (2012)	Manufacturing		10.9		11.1		8.7							
	Construction		5.0		5.3		4.5							
	Services		83.5		81.9		85.5							
Updated 2015	South Tyneside 2014: £464.40				North East 2014: £477.20				England 2014: £520.80					
Average weekly wage	AMR Monitoring Data													
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013					
	£427	£380.60	£388.70	£415.60	£433	£448.10	£446.10	£450.10	£454.40					
Updated 2015	South Tyneside			North East			England			Office for National Statistics	Overall full time pay in South Tyneside is lower than the North East and national average for both male and female.	No issues identified		
Earnings by workplace (2012 & 2013)	Gross weekly pay													
	2012		2013		2012		2013		2012		2013			
	Full-time workers		£425.3		£461.9		£455.1		£470.2		£507.6		£517.8	
	Male		£470.6		£502.4		£490.3		£507.8		£548.1		£558.3	
	Female		£386.3		£454.4		£407.0		£416.1		£449.0		£459.6	
	Hourly pay													
	2012		2013		2012		2013		2012		2013			
	Full-time workers		£10.97		£11.79		£11.60		£11.92		£12.87		£13.07	
Male		£11.37		£11.22		£12.12		£12.32		£13.46		£13.66		
Female		£10.23		£12.14		£10.97		£11.16		£12.02		£12.26		

Updated 2015		South Tyneside %		North East%		Great Britain%		Office for National Statistics	South Tyneside has a lower level of full time jobs and more part-time jobs than at a regional or national level.	No issues identified				
Total full-time/part-time jobs		2008	2012	2008	2012	2008	2012							
	Full-time	63.8	63.2	68.2	65.6	68.8	67.2							
	Part-time	36.2	36.8	31.8	34.4	31.2	32.8							
Updated 2015		South Tyneside %		North East%		Great Britain%		Office for National Statistics	Levels of economic activity in South Tyneside are in line with the national average, although levels of unemployment are considerably higher than the national rate.  AMR monitoring data has shown an increase in unemployment benefit claimants between 2004 – 2014, with a jump in claimants in 2009 following the economic downturn, however, this appears to be declining.  Data shows a higher percentage of economically inactive people in South Tyneside ‘wanting a job’, than at a regional or national level.	Inconsistency with monitoring over the AMR period.	The Local Plan should seek to provide employment opportunities to reduce levels of unemployment in South Tyneside.			
Employment & unemployment rates		2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014							
	Economically Active	75.3	77.8	74.2	74.7	76.9	77.4							
	In employment	65.2	69.1	66.2	67.3	70.7	71.7							
	Employees	58.6	61.7	59.0	59.9	60.6	61.4							
	Self employed	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.7	9.6	9.8							
	Unemployment	12.5	11.2	10.9	9.8	7.9	7.2							
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data													
Unemployment Claimant Rates March 2004 - 2014 (%)		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014				
	South Tyneside	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	6.6	6.5	5.9	7.5	5.0				
	England	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.0	2.4				
Updated 2015		South Tyneside %		North East%		Great Britain%		Office for National Statistics						
Economically inactive (2012 & 2014)		2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014							
	Total	24.7	22.2	25.8	25.3	23.1	22.6							
	Student	20.0	17.0	22.2	24.7	25.2	26.1							
	Looking after family/home	27.3	27.1	22.8	22.2	25.3	25.6							
	Long term sick	28.5	25.2	28.3	26.7	22.0	21.5							
	Retired	14.9	19.6	16.7	15.7	16.3	15.0							
	Other	5.4	8.5	6.7	7.5	8.5	9.0							
	Wants a job	30.6	26.4	25.6	22.8	24.9	24.6							
	Does not want a job	69.4	73.6	74.4	77.2	75.1	75.4							
Number of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment	Number of adults with learning disabilities in paid employment (2010/11) : 551										South Tyneside Council	N/A	No issues identified	
	*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective													
% of 16-18 yr olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)	South Tyneside NEET (2013):			7.5%			Department of Education					There are fewer NEET's in South Tyneside than at the regional level, but more than the national average.	No issues identified	
	North East NEET (2013):			9.8%										
	England NEET (2013):			6.7%										
	*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective													
	* HIA Indicator													
Number of schools in South Tyneside (2012)		South Tyneside		North East		England		Department of Education	N/A	No issues identified	Educational and training opportunities should be supported by the Local Plan.			
	Total	66		1,230		24,372								
	Nursery	4		36		424								
	Primary	46		878		16,818								
	Secondary	9		188		3,268								
	SEN	4		64		1,039								
	Independent	0		46		2,420								
	Pupil Referral Unit	1		18		403								

Percentage of full time students					South Tyneside %	North East %:	England %:			Office for National Statistics	The number of students aged 18+ is lower than the regional and national level.	No issues identified	
	Students – 16 -17 yrs				2.6	2.6	2.7						
	Students 18 yrs+				3.7	5.5	5.5						
Percentage of population with no qualifications	South Tyneside: 28 %				North East: 26.5 %				Office for National Statistics	South Tyneside has a higher percentage of the population with no qualifications than at a regional or national level.	No issues identified		
					England : 22.5 %								
NVQ working age adults qualified to NVQ Levels 1-4 (2014)					South Tyneside %	North East %:	England %:			Office for National Statistics	AMR data has shown an increase in the number of adults qualified at all NVQ Levels in South Tyneside. However, the NVQ levels 3 & 4 are below national levels.	Inconsistency with monitoring over the AMR period	
	NVQ Level 1				84.4	83.7	84.4						
	NVQ Level 2				72.5	70.4	72.5						
	NVQ Level 3				55.8	55.8	55.8						
	NVQ Level 4				35.2	35.2	35.2						
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council			
NVQ working age adults qualified to NVQ Levels 1-4		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013				
	NVQ Level 1	No data	36.1%	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	84.3%				
	NVQ Level 2	23.4 %	22.9%	65.2%	65%	62.7%	64.2%	70.2%	72.5%				
	NVQ Level 3	19.8%	19.7%	42.4%	40.5%	43.1%	45.0%	49.6%	55.8%				
NVQ Level 4	19.3%	21.3%	22.8%	22.0%	22.8%	23.7%	23.3%	35.2%					
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									Department for Education	GCSE attainment has increased over the AMR monitoring period to levels above both the regional and national average.	No issues identified	
% of pupils gaining 5 GCSE's A*-C					09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13					
	South Tyneside				86.1%	89.3%	90%	93%					
	North East				79.5%	84.7%	88%	87.9%					
England				75.4%	79.5%	81.8%	81.8%						
Updated 2015	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13		Department for Business Innovation and Skills	Apprenticeship starts in South Tyneside are increasing.	No issues identified	Support apprenticeships as a means of reducing unemployment.
Number of apprenticeship starts per annum	1,040	890	1,200	1,110	1,260	2,270	2,450	2,260					
													*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective

### Baseline Information Topic: Population & Social Equity

SA Issue	Baseline Information	Comparator or target	Source	Trend over LDF Monitoring Period (2004 – 2012)	Data problems or constraints	Implications for Local Plan			
Total resident population	The population of South Tyneside 2011 - 148,127	The population of South Tyneside 2001 – 152,785	Office for National Statistics	The population of South Tyneside has decreased by - 3.1%.	No issues identified	The population of South Tyneside and predicted population growth will be a key factor for the Local Plan. It should also consider the demographics of future population of South Tyneside and implications for the needs and services of the borough.			
Updated 2015 Future population	ONS Projections (based on 2011 Census data (Updated May 2014)) – South Tyneside population is forecast to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>increase by 8,213 people (5.5%) by 2036 to 156,377</li> </ul>		Office for National Statistics, TWRI, South Tyneside Council	Scenarios predict: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in total population</li> <li>Increase in elderly population – the proportion of &gt;65's increasing from 18% to 29-30% of the population</li> <li>Decrease in younger age groups – 20% reduction in Under 25's</li> <li>Working age population likely to decrease from 64% to 60% of population by 2036</li> </ul>					
Population density –number of persons per hectare		2011	2001	Office for National Statistics	Population density in South Tyneside has decreased by 0.7 persons per hectare; however, South Tyneside remains a densely populated area in comparison to the average densities for the North East and England.	No issues identified			
	South Tyneside	23.0	23.7						
	North East	3.0	2.9						
	England	4.1	3.7						
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data			South Tyneside Council	Historically, out-migration, possibly due to the unavailability of employment, has made a significant contribution to South Tyneside's population decline, however, post 2007, the Borough's net migration has been positive. Whilst it is possible that the global economic situation has contributed to an increased the propensity for people to come to the UK and South Tyneside has benefited from this effect.	Inconsistency with monitoring methods over the AMR period.			
Net Migration	Arriving						Departing		Total
	2004	No data							
	2005	2,700	3,000				Net loss 300		
	2006	2,700	3,000				Net loss 300		
	2007	2,900	3,100				Net loss 200		
		Internal Migration					International Migration		
		In	Out				In	Out	
	2008	3,000	3,000				1,200	500	Net gain 700
	2009	Net loss -154					Net gain +1,201		Net gain 1,201
	2010	Net gain +19					Net gain +1,164		Net gain 1,183
	2011	No change					+1,000		Net gain 1,000
2013	No change		+300		Net gain 300				
Gender make up of residents (2011)	South Tyneside Male – 71,560 (48%) Female – 76,567 (52%)		North East: Male – 1,269,703 (49%) Female – 1, 327,183 (51%)		N/A				
Age population (2011)		South Tyneside %	North East %	England %	Office for National Statistics	No issues identified			
	All persons aged 0-15	17.2	17.6	18.7					
	All persons aged 16-24	12.2	13.0	12.0					
	All persons aged 25-49	35.5	32.9	34.8					
	All persons aged 50-64	16.2	16.1	15.0					
All person aged 65+	20.9	20.5	19.5						
Ethnic diversity - estimate population (2011)		South Tyneside %	North East %	England %	Office for National Statistics	The ethnicity of South Tyneside's population is predominantly white. There are also a higher percentage of Asian/British Asian residents than at a regional level.			
	White								
	British	95.1	93.6	79.8					
	Irish	0.2	0.3	1.0					
	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.0	0.1	0.1					
	Other	0.7	1.3	4.6					
						The Local Plan should plan for any specific facilities or needs required by these groups. Consideration should be had to any potential effects Local Plan policies may have on			

	Mixed							these protected characteristic groups.
	White & Black Caribbean	0.2	0.2	0.8				
	White & Black African	0.2	0.1	0.3				
	White & Asian	0.3	0.3	0.6				
	Other Mixed	0.2	0.2	0.5				
	Asian/ Asian British							
	Indian	0.4	0.6	2.6				
	Pakistani	0.3	0.8	2.1				
	Bangladeshi	1.0	0.4	0.8				
	Chinese	0.2	0.6	0.7				
	Other	0.3	0.5	1.5				
	Black/ Black British							
	African	0.2	0.4	1.8				
	Caribbean	0.0	0.0	1.1				
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.5				
	Other							
Arab	0.4	0.2	0.4					
Other	0.3	0.2	0.6					
Religion - residents in each group (2011)		South Tyneside %	North East %	England %	N/A			
	Christian	70.3	67.5	59.4				
	Buddhist	0.2	0.2	0.5				
	Hindu	0.2	0.3	1.5				
	Jewish	0.0	0.2	0.5				
	Muslim	1.9	1.8	5.9				
	Sikh	0.3	0.2	0.8				
	Other	0.2	0.3	0.4				
	No Religion	21.1	23.4	24.7				
Gender reassignment	There is no publicly available data to make reliable estimates on the number of transgender people in the UK.							
Marriage & civil partnerships (2011)		South Tyneside %	North East %	England %	Office for National Statistics	N/A	No issues identified	
	Single	34.2	34.4	34.6				
	Married	43.8	45.6	46.6				
	Same-Sex Civil Partnership	0.1	0.2	0.2				
	Separated	2.8	2.6	2.7				
	Divorced	10.3	9.4	9.0				
Widowed	8.7	7.8	6.9					
Number of live births (2011)	South Tyneside	North East	England	Integrated Household Survey			Data unavailable at a local authority level	
	1,665	30,527	688,122					
Sexual identity - % per region (2011/12)		North East %	England %	South Tyneside Council	Levels of crime have decreased in South Tyneside.		Inconsistency issues with data provided in AMR	
	Heterosexual	95.5	93.9					
	Gay/ Lesbian	1.2	1.1					
	Bisexual	0.4	0.4					
Other	1.7	0.3						
Crime per 1,000 population	AMR Data Monitoring							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
	67.1	60.7	60.7	44.2	36.8	28		

Updated 2015		South Tyneside	North East	England	Office for National Statistics	Data shows that crime levels in South Tyneside are comparable to other neighbouring authorities.	Data is monitored at different levels i.e. national & police force area. Data monitored by Police Force area. It is difficult to identify data for South Tyneside.	The Local Plan can contribute to promoting safer environments through good design and minimising the risk of crime and anti-social behaviour.
Notable offences recorded by police 2012/13	Violence with injury	603	12,246	291,851				
	Violence with Injury (harassment & assault)	324	7,637	271,533				
	Robbery	44	866	63,888				
	Theft from a person	31	1,523	98,142				
	Criminal Damage and Arson	1,565	28,540	493,620				
	Domestic Burglary	262	6,640	219,523				
	Non-domestic burglary	448	10,014	219,523				
	Vehicle Offences	507	12,645	368,222				
	Drug Offences	682	8,192	191,692				
Sexual Offences	89	1,788	50,020					
Updated 2015		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Home Office	There is a positive trend in that incidents of Anti-Social behaviour are decreasing through the Northumbria police force area and that a high percentage of residents feel safe in their local area.		
Anti-social incidents per 1,000 population	Northumbria	86	82	68				
	North East	97	89	72				
% of people who agree that the council & police are dealing with ASB and crime in their area.	2010/ 11	2011/ 12		2012/13	South Tyneside Council			
	76%	78%		77%				
	*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective							
Hate crimes by police force area		Northumbria Police Force Area:		England:		Home Office	N/A	
		2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13			
	Race:	557	489	35,816	35,889			
	Religion:	13	11	1,621	1,573			
	Sexual Orientation:	33	37	4,252	4,261			
	Disability:	22	38	1,744	1,843			
Transgender:	1	4	315	361				
Total:	626	579	43,748	43,927				
Number of reported incidents on ARCH- Agencies Against Racist Crime & Harassment Programme	2011	2012		South Tyneside target	South Tyneside Council			
	/	35		47				
	*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective							
Indices of deprivation (2010)	Rank 52nd most deprived out of 326 Local Authorities in England		Sunderland – 44th Gateshead- 43rd Newcastle- 40th		Office for National Statistics	Deprivation remains a problem within South Tyneside and should continue to be addressed in the Local Plan.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should seek to encourage opportunities to reduce all levels of deprivation and the number of people claiming key benefits.
Deprivation in Large Seaside Towns (South Shields) (IMD 1 -31 , 1 being the most deprived) (2013)	Index of Multiple Deprivation			8	Office for National Statistics	Data shows that South Shields is the 8th most deprived large seaside town in England. Employment, Education and Income deprivation are the worst performing measures.		
	Income Deprivation			4				
	Employment Deprivation			1				
	Health Deprivation and Disability			11				
	Education, skills and training deprivation			7				
	Barriers to housing and services			24				
	Crime			18				
Living environment deprivation			30					

<b>Updated 2015</b>	Benefit		South Tyneside %		North East %		England %		Office for National Statistics	South Tyneside has above average number of residents claiming key benefits in comparison to the North East and England, despite a -5.7% decrease in claimants since 2010.				
Benefits claimants (%)			2010	2014	2010	2014	2010	2014						
	JSA		6	5	5	3.6	4	2.4						
	Disability		1	1.5	1	1.3	1	1.2						
	Incapacity		10	8.9	9	8.0	7	6.2						
	Lone Parent		2	1.8	2	1.5	2	1.2						
	Carer		2	2.0	2	2.0	1	1.4						
All people of working age claiming a key benefit		22	16.3	20	13.6	15	10.2							
Index of deprivation (2010)			South Tyneside (%)				England (%)				Public Health England - Local Health	South Tyneside has higher levels of all three types of deprivation.		
	Income deprivation		21.3				14.7							
	Child poverty		27.8				21.8							
	Older people in deprivation		27.8				18.1							
% of children claiming free school meals (2013)	24% of pupils in South Tyneside claim free school meals.				18.8% of pupils in the North East and 15.7% of pupils in England claim free school meals.				Department of Education	The percentage of pupils accessing free school meals is higher than both the regional and national percentages.				
Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings (2011): 69,540				Number of dwellings (2001): 67,980				Office for National Statistics	The overall trend shows and increases in the number of dwellings in South Tyneside.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should seek to provide a range of housing types and tenures to ensure housing for the residents of South Tyneside.		
<b>Updated 2015</b>	<b>AMR Data Monitoring</b>										South Tyneside Council		Following the 2007 global economic downturn South Tyneside's housing completions slumped. However, this appears to be increasing since 2011.	No issues identified
Housing completions	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013				
	144	170	404	291	197	199	216	291	302	291				
Vacant Properties (2011)	South Tyneside %		North East %			England %			RSS Target		South Tyneside Council	South Tyneside's housing vacancy rate has remained below the RSS target and is in line with the national average.	Historically only private housing has been recorded within South Tyneside. Therefore, maybe some error when comparing with national figures.	
Housing Vacancy Rate	2.9		3.6			2.9			<3%					
Tenure of households (2011)			South Tyneside %		North East %		England %				Office for National Statistics	South Tyneside has a significantly higher percentage of residents living in Local Authority accommodation than the north east and at national level.	No issues identified	
			2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011				
	Owned Outright		21.1	25.3	25.3	28.6	29.2	30.6						
	Mortgaged		34.6	31.8	37.9	33.2	38.8	32.8						
	Shared Ownership		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8						
	Local Authority		31.8	25.3	22.4	14.8	13.2	9.4						
	Social Rented		6.0	6.3	5.3	8.1	6.1	8.3						
	Private Landlord		4.2	9.0	6.3	12.4	8.8	15.4						
Private Rented :Other		1.7	1.1	2.5	1.3	3.2	1.4							
Number of households	Number of households (2011): 67,167				Number of households (2001): 66,097				Office for National Statistics	The baseline data shows that the number of households in South Tyneside has increased over the past 10 years and that the majority of households only consist of 1 or 2 people.	No issues identified	The Local Plan should seek to provide adequate housing provision to accommodate this housing need.		



Household Size (2011)		%	2001 Average household size : 2.3					Office for National Statistics	The majority of household in South Tyneside are 1-2 person households.	Difficulty in finding specific household sizes for South Tyneside in 2001 to provide a clear comparison.		
	1 Person in Household	35										
	2 People in Household	35										
	3 People in Household	16										
	4 People in Household	11										
	5 People in Household	3										
	6 People in Household	0.8										
7 People in Household	0.2											
House prices in South Tyneside	Median house price (2012): £114,250		Median house price (2000): £44,950					South Tyneside Council	There has been a 154.2% increase in the median house price in South Tyneside since 2000.	No issues identified	The local plan should seek to provide affordable accommodation in all housing market areas.	
	Average house prices (2012)											
	SHMA Policy Area	South Shields Inner		£106,815								
		South Shields East		£132,403								
		South Shields West		£82,815								
		Hebburn		£118,980								
		Jarrow		£103,331								
Urban Fringe		£173,975										
South Tyneside		£121,975										
Average Weekly Rent in South Tyneside (October 2013)	Accommodation Type	Sunderland Broad Rental Market Area (BRMA)		Tyneside Broad Rental Market Area (BRMA)				Direct.gov.uk	N/A	The Urban Fringe area falls within the Sunderland BRMA, whilst the North is covered by Tyneside. This makes it difficult to gain a figure for the borough.		
	Shared Accommodation	£45.00 per week		£60.00 per week								
	One Bedroom	£87.69 per week		£91.15 per week								
	Two Bedroom	£100.00 per week		£102.12 per week								
	Three Bedroom	£109.62 per week		£114.23 per week								
Four Bedroom	£144.23 per week		£150.00 per week									
Average Monthly Rent in South Tyneside (2013)			Average Monthly Rent					VOA	N/A	No issues identified		
	One Bedroom		£377									
	Two Bedroom		£464									
	Three Bedroom		£530									
Four Bedroom		£694										
Updated 2015		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	DCLG	Average weekly rents in the North East have risen, but remain below the England average. South Tyneside has the lowest average weekly rents in the region.	No issues identified		
Local Authority Average Weekly Rents (Table 702)	South Tyneside	£49.21	£50.88	£52.52	£54.04	£58.51	£63.03					
	Gateshead	£52.94	£54.94	£56.66	£58.07	£61.60	£67.00					
	North Tyneside	£50.45	£52.75	£54.38	£55.95	£65.98	£65.98					
	Newcastle	£52.21	£53.18	£52.73	£57.43	£61.79	£67.01					
England	£61.62	£64.21	£66.05	£67.83	£73.58	£78.78						
Updated 2015	AMR Monitoring Data									South Tyneside Council	565 Local Authority/ Rented Social Landlord affordable dwellings have been delivered over the plan period. 23% of all completed residential properties.	Potential for error in AMR monitoring
Number of affordable homes completed	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2013			
	43	33	51	89	81	53	36	138	41			
Relative Affordability of homes	Relative affordability of lower quartile (LQ) prices – South Tyneside (2012): 4.52				Relative affordability of lower quartile (LQ) prices – North East (2012) – 4.60				South Tyneside Council	South Tyneside is more affordable than the regional average, with a lower quartile house price to income ratio of 4.52.	No issues identified	
Updated 2015		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	DCLG	South Tyneside has had high numbers of households on the waiting list, however, this has dropped significantly between 2012 – 2013.	Possibly some issues with recording of data due to significant		
Number of households on Local Authority	South Tyneside	15,856	9,578	14,631	15,691	13,101	4,679					
	Gateshead	10,048	10,681	11,048	12,313	11,854	7,394					
	Sunderland	2,180	2,184	2,141	2,819	3,949	2,285					

Waiting List (Table 600)	North Tyneside	5,513	5,783	2,935	4,184	4,727	3,493			changes in numbers between 2013/2013		
	Newcastle	8,473	9,489	10,723	9,588	9,334	2,935					
	Tyne & Wear	42,070	37,715	41,478	44,595	42,965	20,786					
Updated 2015				2012		2013		DCLG	AMR data records a lower number of rough sleepers in South Tyneside (2010 – 1 person). The AMR also identifies 236 people (2010) not intentionally homeless and in priority need.	Inconsistency between reported data by DCLG and data monitored in the AMR.		
Estimates of rough sleeping in England, Autumn (2012)	South Tyneside			13		2						
	Sunderland			2		1						
	Gateshead			10		-						
England			1,811		1,820							
Estimate Rough Sleepers in South Tyneside	AMR Monitoring Data								South Tyneside Council			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011				
Updated 2015		South Tyneside			England			Public Health England - PHOF	The number of homelessness acceptances has dropped between 2011 – 2013; however, levels are still higher than the national average.	No issues identified		
Statutory Homelessness	Homelessness acceptances per 1,000 population		2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13						
	Households in temporary accommodation per 1,000 population		0.2	0.1	2.3	2.4						
		* HIA Indicator										
Admissions to residential or nursing care per 1,000 aged 65+	2010/11		371 admissions					South Tyneside Council	N/A	Inconstancy in monitoring methods		
	2011/12		12.2 per 1,000 population									
	*South Tyneside Council Equality Objective											
Percentage of Non-Decent Homes LA dwellings (%)	AMR Monitoring Data								South Tyneside Council	There is a reduction in the number of non-decent homes local authority owned homes in South Tyneside.	Potential for error in AMR monitoring	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011					
Number of Gypsy & Traveller Sites		In South Tyneside there is 1 unauthorised site with 11 pitches.			Total number of pitches in England (2012) : 4,688			South Tyneside Council, DCLG	13 Gypsy and Traveller pitches allocated in the Site-Specific Allocations DPD (2011).	No issues identified	The Local Plan should provide adequate provision for Gypsy and Traveller pitches.	