

SOUTH AREA PROFILE

Section 1

1. Foreword / Introduction

Welcome to the South Area Profile. The purpose of this document is to paint a picture of the area, structured around the five key strategic priorities as outlined in the Sunderland Strategy, a long term, visionary strategy which looks at where Sunderland as a city will evolve and develop to by the year 2025. The strategy is supported by the delivery plan, the Local Area Agreement. The five key strategic priorities are:

- Prosperous
- Learning
- Safe
- Healthy
- Attractive and Inclusive

2. Background

In 1985, Sunderland was divided into six Area Regeneration Frameworks, which were:

- Sunderland North
- **Sunderland South**
- Sunderland East
- Sunderland West
- Washington
- Coalfields

An Area Regeneration Framework document was produced, and subsequent area plan in 2004. This profile builds on the previous work undertaken, but has evolved to take into account current position and the strategic vision and development of Sunderland.

3. Current

The current area profiles are intended to paint a picture as to existing issues and provision that face South Sunderland. In addition to the Sunderland Strategy and Local Area Agreement, profiles will inform Area Action Plans which will be the area priorities and requirements taken from the city priorities. This in turn will direct resources against identified priorities and requirements for South Sunderland.

Section 2

1. Context

1.1 South Sunderland – the past

The areas of Silksworth, Burdon and Tunstall represent the oldest villages in the South area.

The north ridge Tunstall Hills was originally a barrier reef millions of years ago and today the area is famous for its fossils.

For Burdon, records exist from 1183 where there are references to people in the village who formed a class known as bond tenants, cotmen and farmers. All were servants for life, each receiving as wages enough land to support themselves and family, rendering to their masters money, cattle and 'fruits of the earth'

Much of Silksworth's heritage centres on coal. The first shaft was sunk in 1869 – Lord Londonderry bought the mining rights – and the first coal was brought up in 1873. By 1885 the pit was averaging 1,805 tons a day. It was the newest pit in the area and people came from all over – including Ireland and Cornwall – to work there. Houses built by Lord Londonderry were condemned in 1922 because of their ash closets, although these were replaced in 1937.

The national Coal Board took over the pit in 1947 and spent more than £2.5m modernising it, and it was known as a showcase colliery. When it closed in 1971 Silksworth became the biggest reclamation project in Europe. Today it is an excellent example of the result of a multi – faceted approach to regeneration.

1.2 South Sunderland – the present

South Sunderland comprises three wards – St. Chad's, Silksworth, and Doxford and has a population of about 32,000. It stretches from the A19 in the West to the borders of the East area, and from the City boundary in the south to the ward boundaries in the north bordering on Sandhill, Barnes, St Michaels. It includes a number of distinctive individual communities. These include Farringdon, Silksworth, Doxford Park and Tunstall.

1.3 Overview

Prosperous

The South is home to one of the most successful business parks in the country – Doxford International – which is home to global and blue chip companies employing 8,000 people. It is estimated that workforce spending contributes £100m to the local economy.

Doxford International Business Park was designated as an Enterprise Zone in 1990. It is now a prestigious site extending to more than 120 acres, with 1.25 million sq.ft.

of high specification office space created through a unique partnership between the City Council and Akeler Developments (now Macquarie Goodman), who have invested around £200 million.

The availability of leading-edge telecommunications and access to a high quality workforce have been instrumental in the success of Doxford International, which has been chosen by a host of world-class companies such as Barclays, EDF Energy and T-Mobile, which between them now employ more than 8,000 people. The site also hosts the global HQ of Arriva and the UK HQ of Nike.

Learning

The area has a total of 10 schools, comprising five primary schools, one secondary school, one infant, one junior and one special school. There is also a Children's Centre located at New Silksworth Infant's School.

Safe

Tyne and Wear Fire Brigade opened a new fire station and community safety centre at North Moor, Farringdon, early in 2005. The new development was part of a £30m Private Finance Initiative funded programme involving a review of fire stations at Tunstall and Grindon. The new station, sited behind Farringdon Police Station, houses two engines. The community safety centre is also used by other community safety initiatives.

The crime rate in Sunderland South are for 2006/7 was 2,306 crimes, representing 8.4% of total crime in Sunderland, compared to the area having 11.3% of the population. The South's crime rate stood at 72.2 per 1,000 population, which is better than the city average of 96.6. All wards in the South have total crime rates below the city average.

In March 2007 69% of residents in the South said they felt safe, which is better than the city average (63%).

Healthy

At an area level, life expectancy is at or above the average for Sunderland throughout this area, but there are small areas of socio-economic deprivation in the St Chad's and Doxford wards. Having said that, St Chad's ward in totality represents only one of five areas in the Sunderland boundaries to be within the 20% of wards with the highest life expectancy at birth.

Of all the indicators of child health, including breastfeeding rates, low birthweight rates and estimates of the quality of children's diets, none are notably different from the average for Sunderland. Mortality due to all cancers is significantly higher than the Sunderland average rate in the Doxford ward, although hospital admissions due to lung cancer are significantly lower.

There are 3 GP practices in the South area, with 6 GPs.

Aligned to good health and wellbeing, it is clear that high quality sport and physical activity has a lasting impact on every aspect of community life. It undoubtedly impacts on the physical and social health of communities; it regenerates estates, helps tackle crime, engages those who are hard to reach and raises achievement in our schools and colleges.

Attractive and Inclusive

At the 2001 Census, Sunderland South had just over 13,000 households and just fewer than 32,000 inhabitants. Although there has been a number of new build including a development of 200-plus houses on the Ryhope/Tunstall Road, boundary changes in 2004 has resulted in a reduction of households within the area. This has been further added to by the regeneration programme by Gentoo in Doxford Park where currently a decanting programme is being undertaken prior to new development. In the period 2002 – 2007, 199 dwellings have been lost to the area.

Tunstall Hills is a favourite place for walkers and wintertime tobogganists – and the area is fossil rich, it has rare magnesium grassland. Millions of years ago the north-south ridge along the hills was a barrier reef – paleontologists worldwide hold it in high regard.

Local sports facilities consist of The Puma Sunderland Tennis Centre, located in the Silksworth area of Sunderland, which is the nucleus of all tennis activities within the City. It also contains a fitness and aerobics suite and play facilities. There is also the Silksworth Ski Slope and a large all weather football pitch provided on the site. A new 25m swimming pool at Sunderland Puma Tennis Centre, Silksworth is also under development.

Within the South area there are a number of cycle routes – these include parts of the national cycle network Route 1 through Silksworth and the regional cycle network route 20 through Plains Farm and Silksworth.

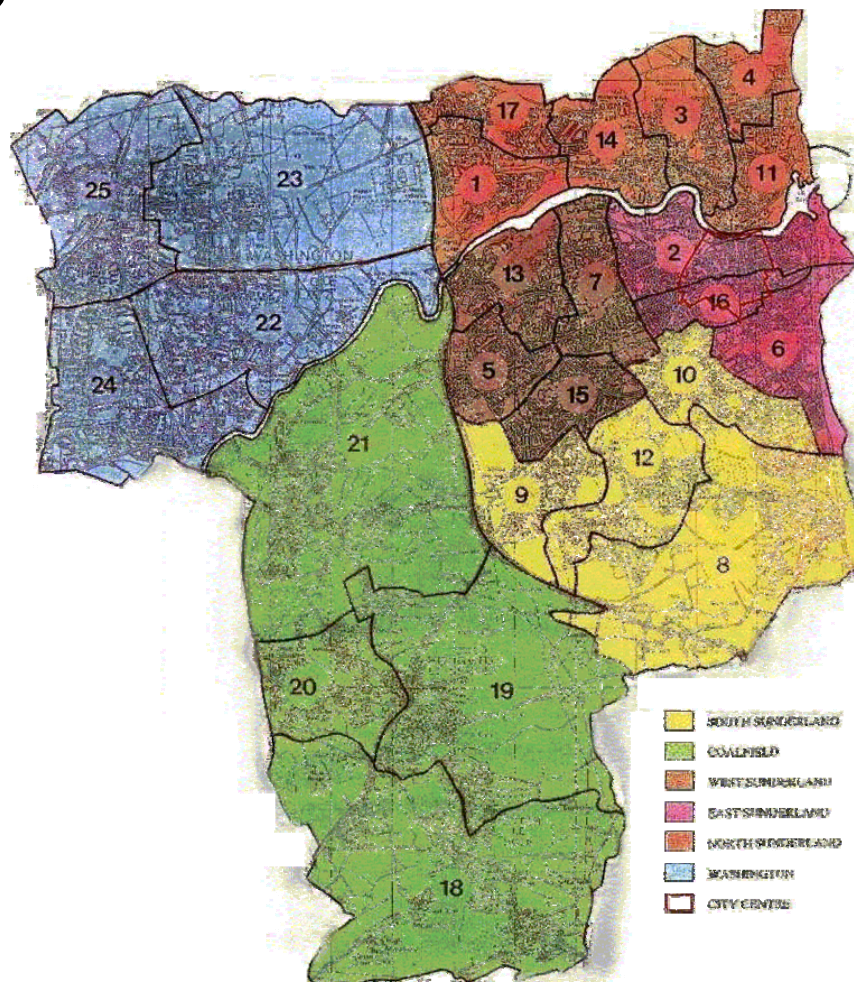
High levels of public transport access can be seen spread out along major arterial roads of the City, such as A690 Durham Road.

The Jubilee Centre is a staffed community facility operating from Farrington School premises. It is the major community facility in the area and supports a wide range of community learning, leisure and cultural activities across the South. Farrington Jubilee Centre is the base for the South Forum a voluntary community development project, which brings together voluntary, statutory, private and individuals representative of the South Area in order to work together to improve community facilities and advance the social, economic, educational and leisure opportunities across the South Area. In addition the Forum links into key strategies at local and regional level and has representatives on partnership boards thereby aiding communication with the sector and other sectors.

The youth projects in the South are: the Box Youth Project, covering, predominantly Doxford ward; and the A690 Project covering Farrington, Silksworth and Plains Farm. (This project also covers part of the West Area).

Section 3

Key Priorities – South Sunderland



SECTION A PROSPEROUS

1. Introduction

Prosperity is a key driver within the city, both in terms of employment opportunities, as well as business growth and development.

Information contained in this section provides an overview of the current economic developments and position in South Sunderland, including:

- Investment,
- Enterprising activity
- Improving Research and Development Facilities
- Increasing the presence of the Knowledge economy

As well as the information outlined above, comparison and analysis of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 and the Census 2001, using Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which make up South Sunderland.

Those LSOAs that are in the upper 10% most deprived of the Index of Deprivation data relating to Employment and Income are compared in terms of:

- Unemployment
- Economic Inactivity – Permanent Sick and Disabled
- People with no experience of working
- Lone parents with dependent children
- People with no qualifications
- Elementary Occupations
- Households with no car or van

2. Current Position

2.1 Attracting Investment

Doxford International Business Park was designated as an Enterprise Zone in 1990. It is now a prestigious site extending to more than 120 acres, with 1.25 million sq.ft. of high specification office space created through a unique partnership between the City Council and Akeler Developments (now Macquarie Goodman), which has invested around £200 million.

The availability of leading-edge telecommunications and access to a high quality workforce have been instrumental in the success of Doxford International, which has been chosen by a host of world-class companies such as Barclays, EDF Energy and T-Mobile, which between them now employ more than 8,000 people. The site also hosts the global HQ of Arriva and the UK HQ of Nike.

In order to ensure that companies can attract appropriately skilled employees, a specialist training facility known as the 'Contact Centre CoVE' is located among the

businesses on Doxford International, offering employer-led training in customer service, call handling and line-management, as well as technical skills such as administering IP telephony and voice and data cabling.

3. Statistical Analysis - Economic Prosperity

Whilst the Index of Deprivation (IMD) does not provide a direct indicator of Economic Prosperity as described in the Sunderland Strategy, the Employment and Income domains of the index provide the basis on which it is possible to develop and understanding of the location and scale of issues that determine and influence levels of economic prosperity in the locality.

3.1 Employment Deprivation

Out of the 21 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in South Sunderland are in the top 5% of the most deprived for the Employment Domain.

These are located as follows:

- **St Chad's Ward areas**
 - Farrington South (26A)
 - Lakeside/ Gilley Law (26C)
- **Doxford Ward areas**
 - Doxford Park (27E)

A further 1 LSOAs appear in the top 5-10% of the most deprived for the Employment Domain, these being located as follows

- **Silksworth Row Ward areas**
 - Plains Farm (23F)

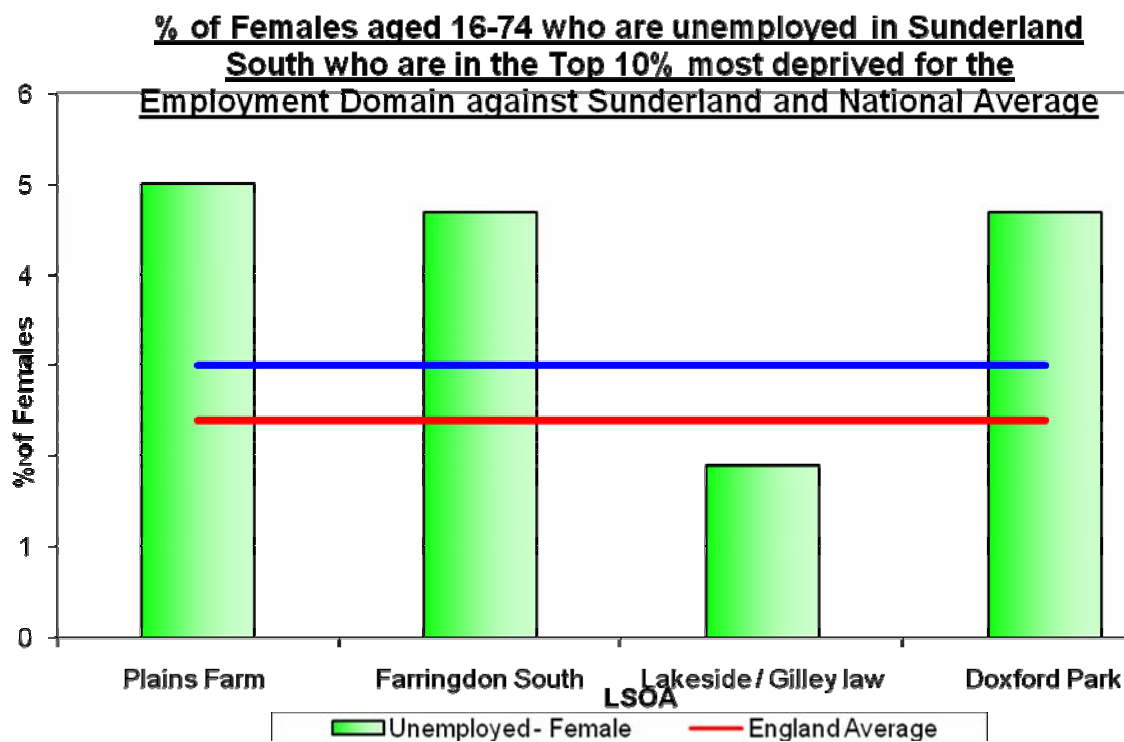
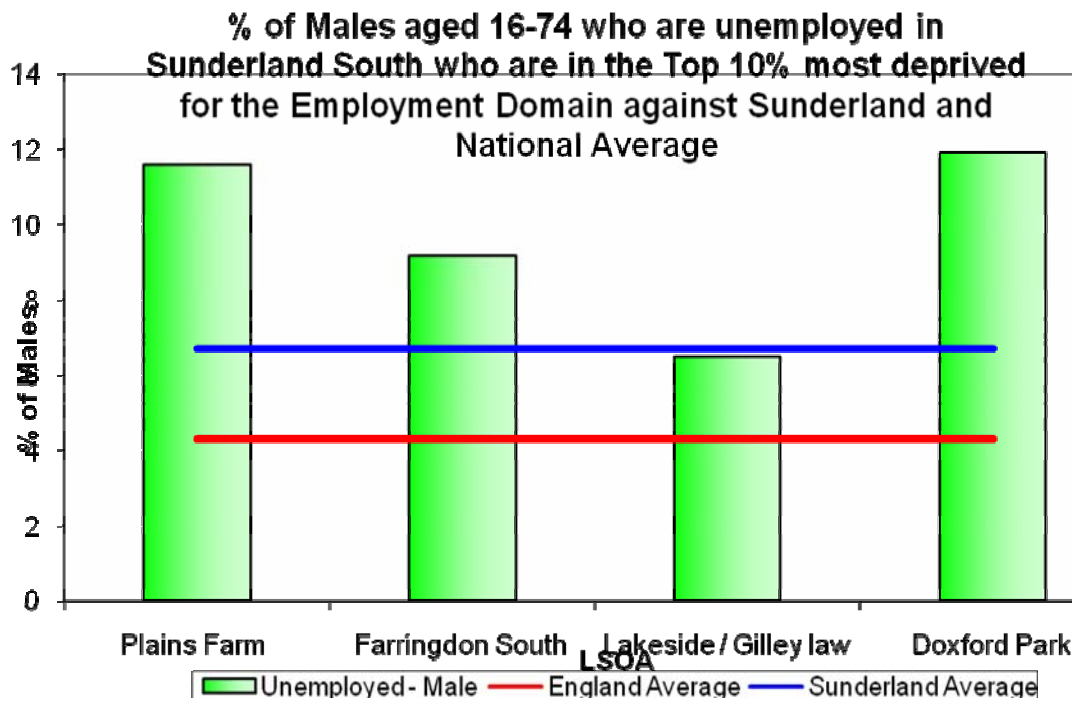
This has improved over the last 3 years as in 2004 Sunderland South area had 5 LSOA's in the top 10% most deprived for the Employment Domain, however in 2007 this is now 4.

All data below refers to the top 10% most deprived LSOAs for the Employment Domain within the Sunderland South area, as detailed above.

3.2 Unemployment

Using the Census 2001 results, the percentage of males aged 16-74 who are unemployed is above the Sunderland and National averages, with the exception of 'Lakeside/ Gilley Law (26C)'. This peaks at 11.9% in 'Doxford Park' (27E), which is over double the National average.

The percentage of females aged 16-74 who are unemployed is above the Sunderland and National average, with the exception of 'Lakeside / Gilley Law (26C)'. This peaks at 5% in Plains Farm (23F), which is over double the National average.



3.3 Economic Inactivity – Permanent Sick and Disabled

Unemployment rates are mirrored in the percentage of the population aged 16-74, who are economically inactive, due to being permanently sick and disabled.

For males, economic inactivity rates are all above the Sunderland (12.2%) and National averages (4.3%) peaking at 25.4%, in Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C), double the Sunderland average and four times the National average.

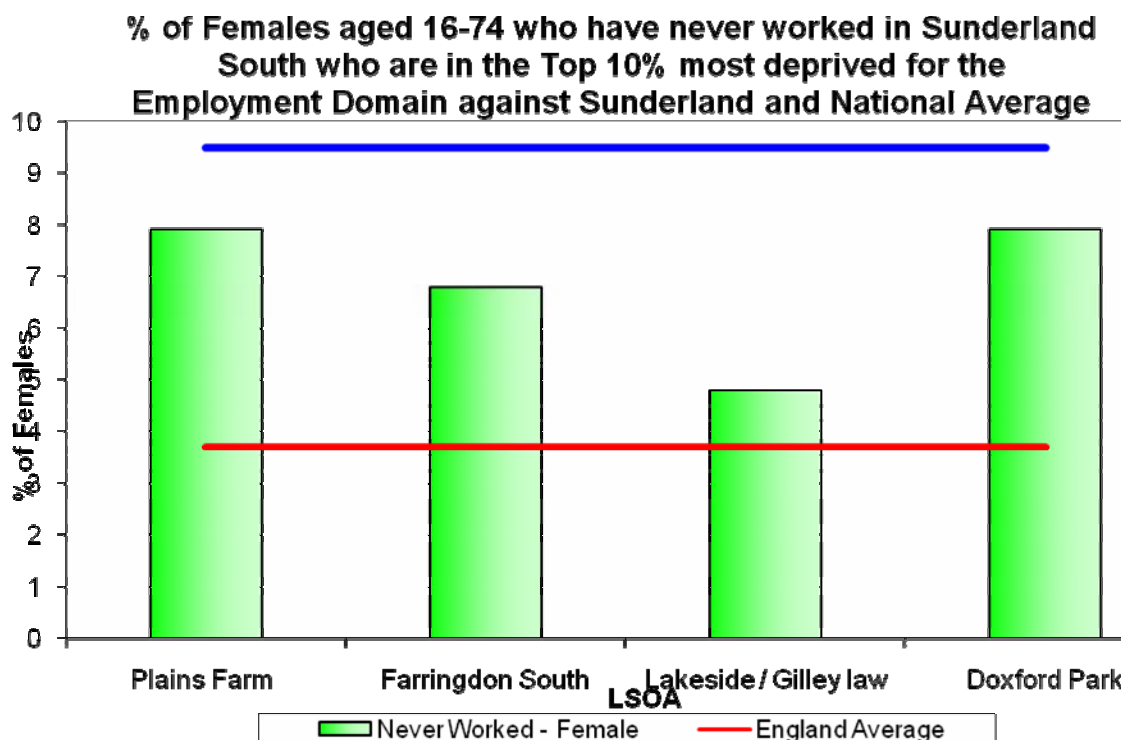
Female rates are above the Sunderland (8.6%) and National (2.4%) averages, peaking at 15% in Doxford Park (27E), three times the National average.

3.4 People with no experience of working

The percentage of the population aged 16-74, who have never worked in Sunderland is very high. It is 15% for males (compared to 1.7% nationally), and 9.5% for females (compared to 3.7% nationally).

In South Sunderland rates are low for males when compared to the City as a whole. All LSOAs are below the Sunderland average peaking at 5.1% in Doxford Park (27E). However all are above the National average.

Female's rates are similar, as all are below the Sunderland average peaking at 7.9% in both Plains Farm (23F) and Doxford Park (27E). However all are above the National average.



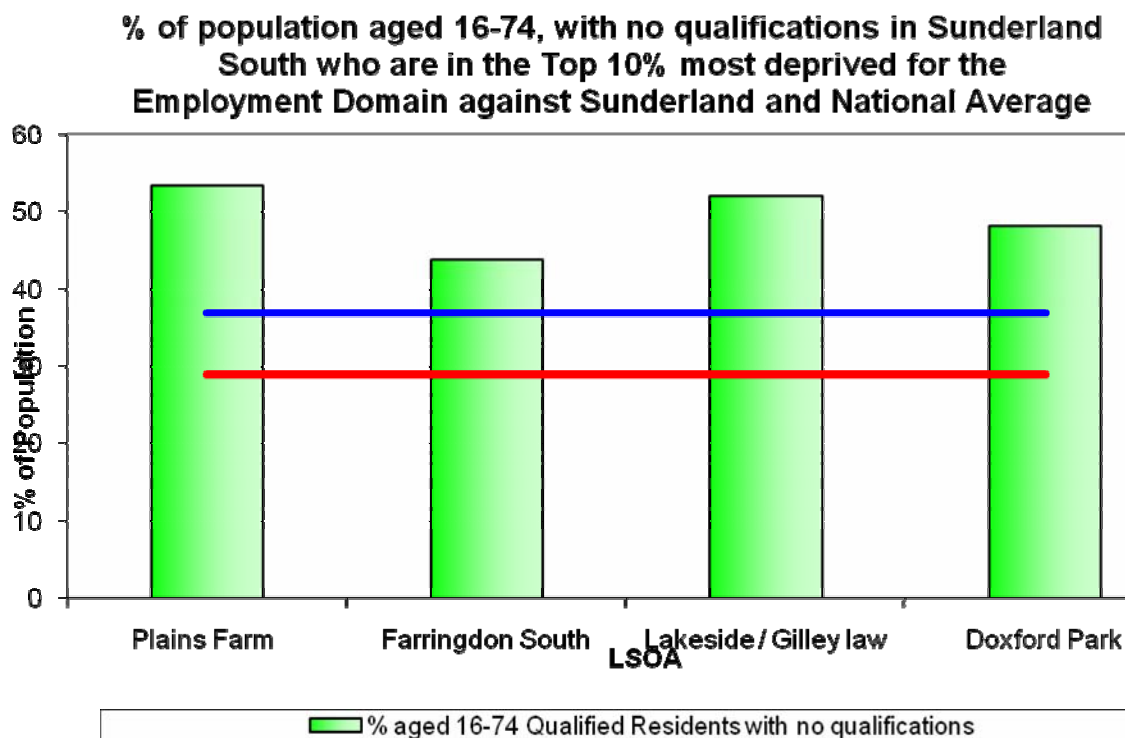
3.5 Lone parents with dependent children

Lone parents with dependent children can find it more difficult to access employment opportunities due to the need to arrange childcare.

The percentage of households and family types with lone parents and dependent children is above the National and Sunderland average with the exception of Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C) at 2.5%. This peaks at 19.2% in Plains Farm (23F) over double the Sunderland average and three times the National average.

3.6 People with no Qualifications

The percentage of the population aged 16-74, with no qualifications is higher than the Sunderland (36.9%) and National (28.9%) averages. This peaks at 53.5% in Plains Farm (23F).



3.7 Income Deprivation

1 out of the 21 Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the South Sunderland Area fall into the top 5% of the most deprived for the Income Domain. This has improved since 2004, when there were 2.

This is located as follows:

- **Silksworth Ward areas**
 - Plains Farm (23F)

A further 2 LSOAs appear in the top 5-10% of the most deprived for the Income Domain, these being located as follows:

- **St Chad's Ward areas**
 - Lakeside / Gilley Law (26C)
- **Doxford Ward areas**

- Doxford Park (27E)

Only 1 LSOA ranked in the top 5% for Income compared to 3 for Employment.

All data below refers to the top 10% most deprived LSOAs within the South Sunderland as detailed above.

3.8 Elementary Occupations

Using the 2001 Census information, for the percentage of residents aged 16-74 who work in elementary occupations, all LSOAs except for Lakeside/ Gilley Law (26C) are above the Sunderland average of 14.4% and all are above the National average of 11.8%. This peaks at 26% in Plains Farm (23F), double the National average.

3.9 Households with no car or van

The lack of a car or van can impact upon access to employment opportunities.

The percentage of households with no car or van in all four of the above LSOAs is higher than the Sunderland (39.9%) and National (26.8%) averages. This peaks at 67% in Lakeside, Gilley Law (26C), over double the National average.

SECTION B LEARNING

1. Introduction

Learning is not just about educational attainment, it's about ongoing, life long learning, both to fulfil individual's quality of life, as well as ensuring a fit for purpose workforce, trained and capable to be able to deliver the demands on today's society.

This section provides information around:

- Educational attainment (key stage 2 and GCSE)
- Statistical analysis of IMD 2007 and 2001 census

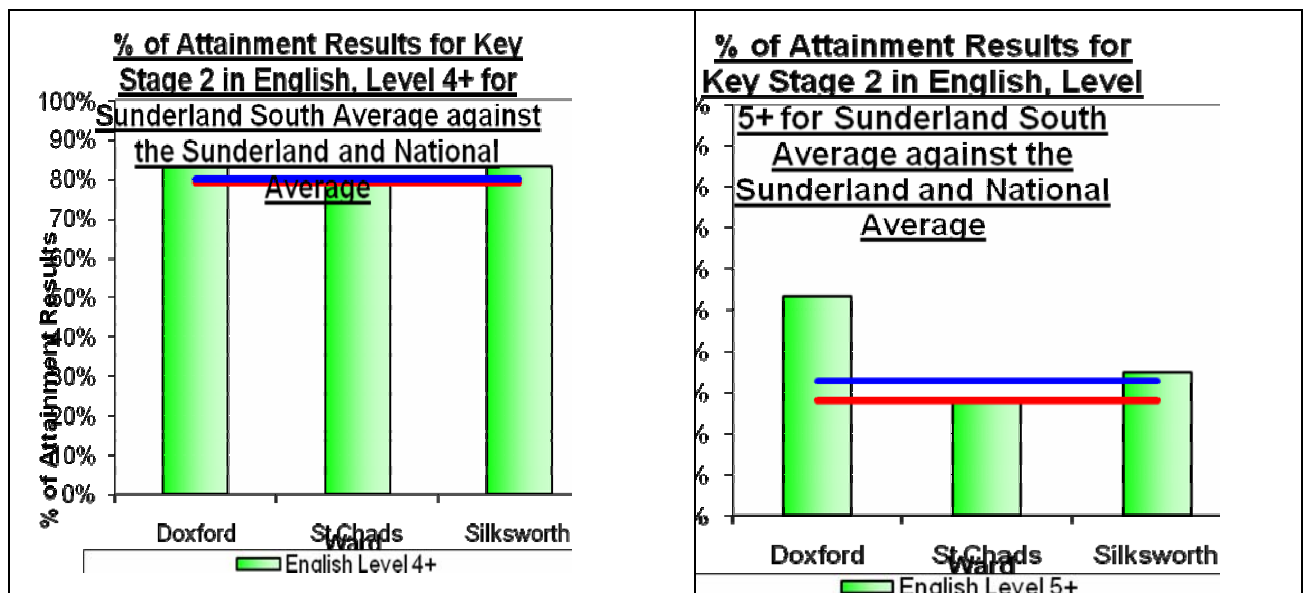
As outlined earlier, Sunderland South has ten schools in the area, and one sixth form academy with is a partnership agreement between Farrington School and Venerable Bede school.

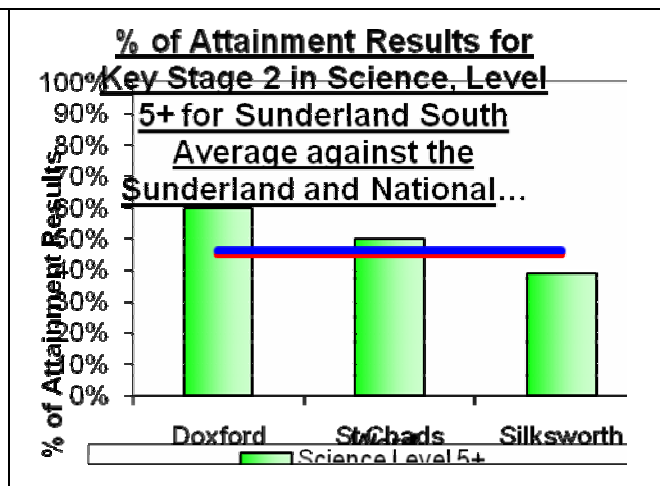
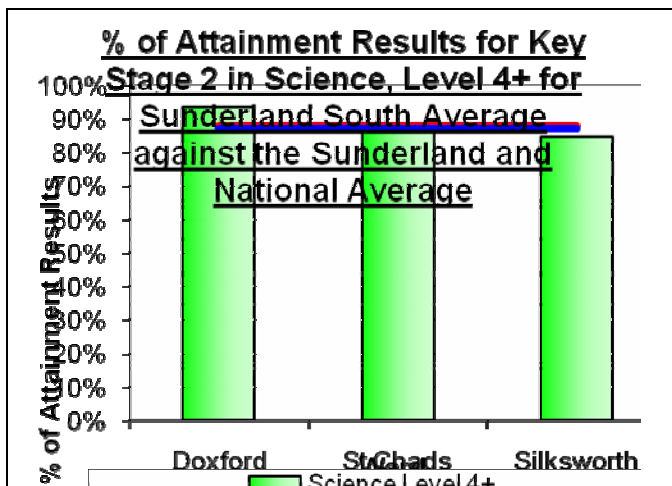
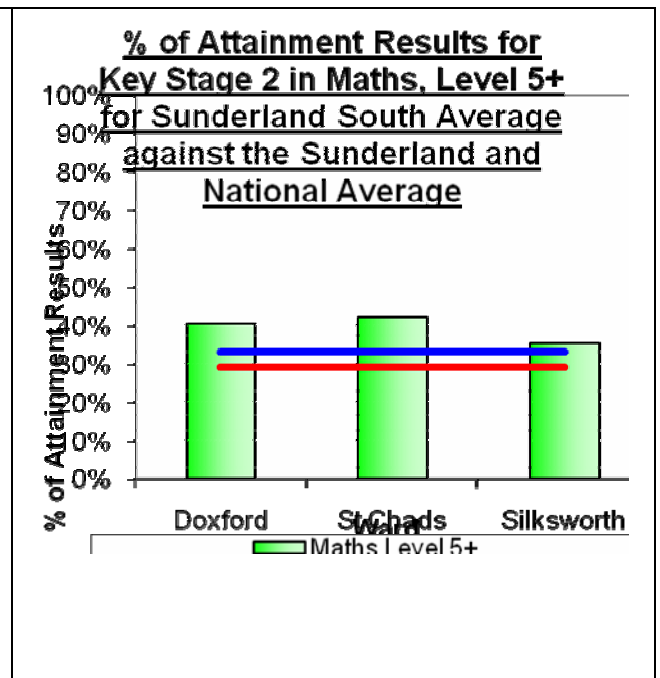
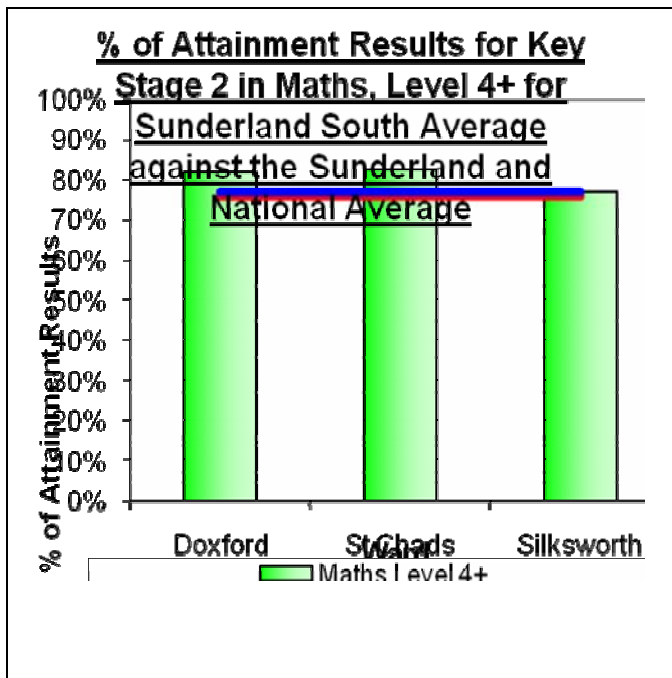
2. Current Position

2.1 Educational Attainment

2.1.1 Key Stage 2

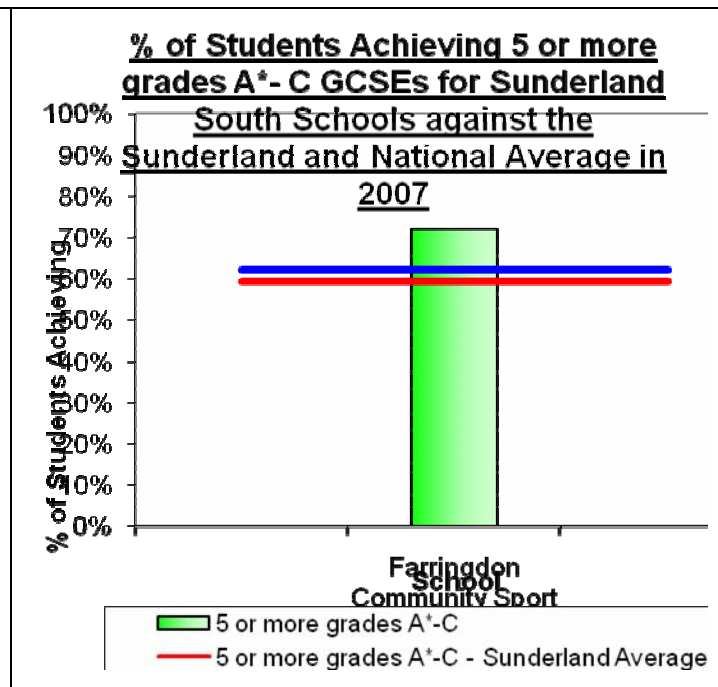
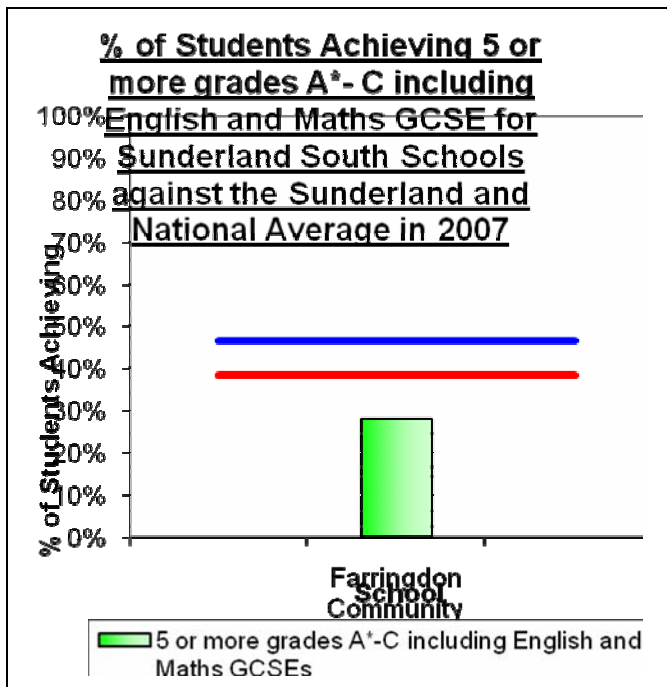
Using the 2007 educational attainment results for Key Stage 2, level 4 (or above), shows that all schools based in South Sunderland are in line or above the Sunderland averages for attainment levels.





2.1.2 GCSE

Pupil achievement for 5+ A*-C GCSE to the new gold standard, which includes attainment in English and Maths, attainment in South Sunderland falls below the Sunderland and national averages. However, attainment levels are higher than the Sunderland and national averages for 5+ A*-C GCSEs.



2.2 Children's Centres

From the 12 Children's Centres operating across the city as a whole, there is 1 Children's Centre in the South at New Silksworth.

3. Statistical Analysis

3.1 Education, Training and Skills

1 out of the 21 Super Output Areas (SOA) in the Sunderland South Area falls into the top 5% of the most deprived for the Education, Skills and Training Domain (EST).

This is located as follows:

- **Sunderland South Ward Area**

Plains Farm (23F)

A further 2 SOA appears in the top 5-10% of the most deprived for Education, Skills and Training Domain, this being located as follows:

Doxford Park (27E)

Farringdon North (26B)

This has improved over the last 3 years as, even though there are still 3 LSOAs in the top 10%, Doxford Park (27E) has moved from the Top 5% (4.73%) into the Top 5-10% (7.71%).

All data below refers to the top 10% most deprived SOA within the Sunderland South area, as detailed above. Note that even though Farrington North (26B) falls into the top 10% most deprived for the EST Domain, the area is in the 10%-20% rankings for overall deprivation.

3.2 No Qualifications

Using the 2001 Census information, the percentage of residents aged 16-64, with no qualifications is over the Sunderland average of 36.9% and the National average of 28.9%, peaking at 53.5% in Plains Farm (23F).

3.3 Full Time Students

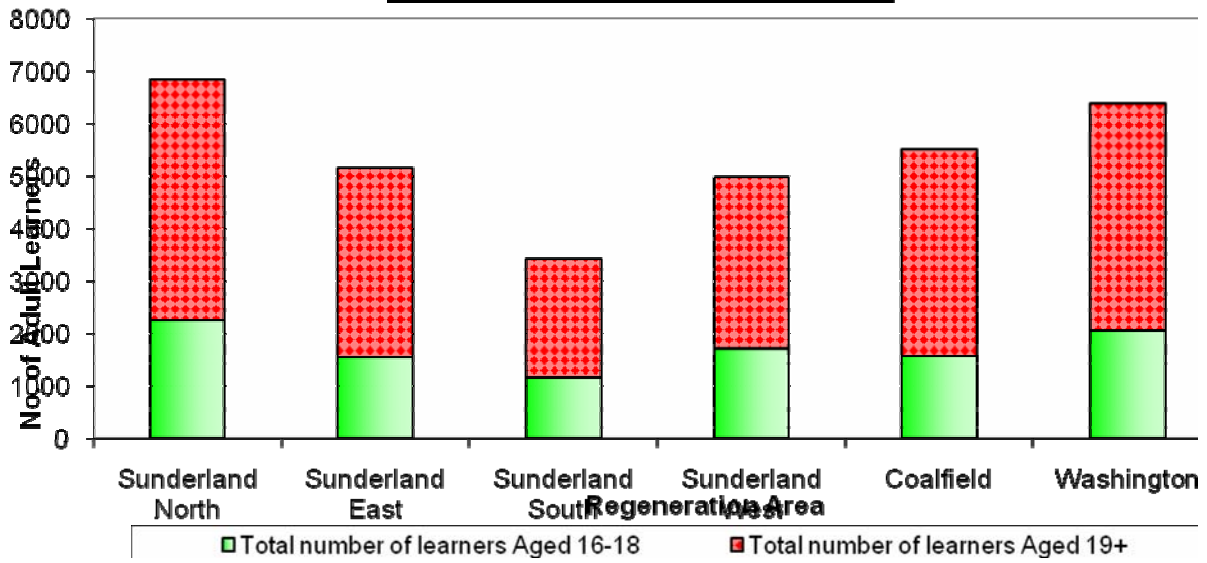
The percentage of males aged 16-64 who are full time students within the South are all above the Sunderland average of 2.4%. However all are below the National average of 6.9%, peaking at 6.1% in9 Doxford Park (27E). The percentage of females are above the Sunderland average of 1.1%, but all are below the National average of 7.1%, again peaking at 4.7% in Doxford Park(27E), over four times the Sunderland average.

3.4 Adult Learners

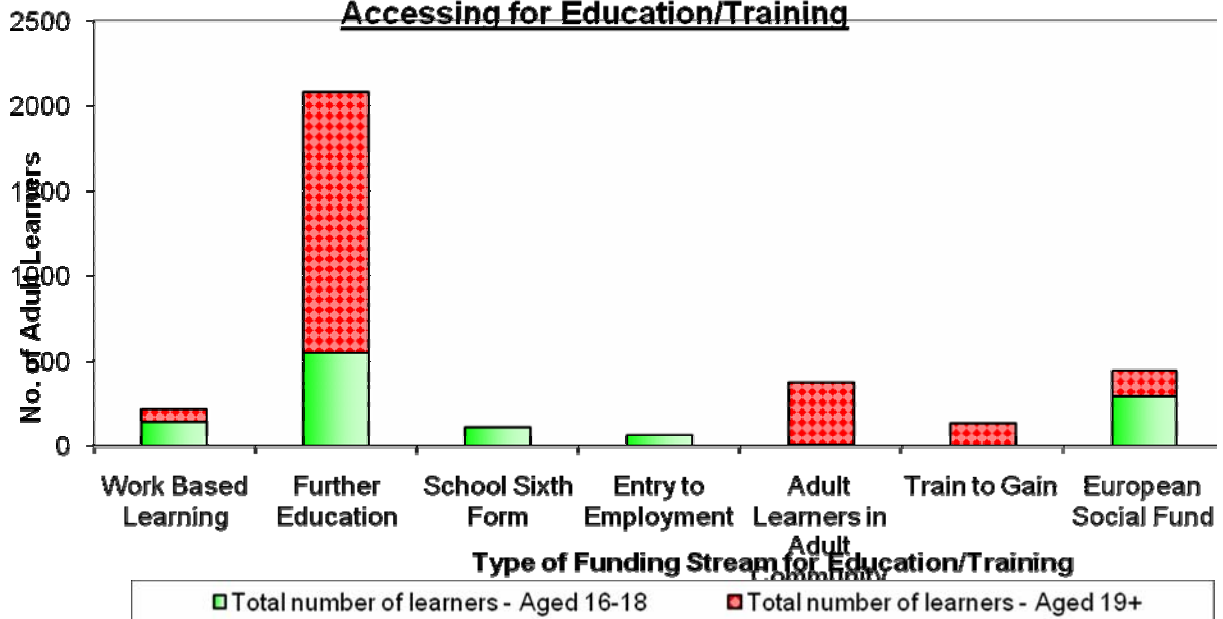
Sunderland South has 10.69% of Adult Learners, the lowest in Sunderland. Within these 61.09% are in Further Education, 1.85% are in Entry to Education and 10.87% are in Adult Community Learning.

61.08% of the Adult Learners into Further Education were entitled to additional support and fee remission.

Number of Adult Learners in Sunderland during 2005/06, split by Age Band and Regeneration Area



Number of Adult Learners in Sunderland South during 2005/06, split by Age Band and Type of Funding Stream
Accessing for Education/Training



SECTION C SAFE

1. Introduction / Overview

The Safer Sunderland Partnership carries out routine reviews of the levels and patterns of crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse in Sunderland. This involves collecting, analysing and interpreting data about what has been happening in local communities across Sunderland. It contains detailed information from partner agencies as well as from surveys and consultations with local people. The majority of the data covers the period 2006-2007. Data sources include:

- Northumbria Police recorded crime and incident data for Sunderland
- The bi-annual Sunderland Fear of Crime Survey which looks at peoples perceptions of local safer communities problems, their feelings of safety and priorities for feeling safer
- Local community engagement questionnaires which are carried out with around 30 local residents each month in each LMAPS area
- A city-wide substance misuse survey
- Sunderland City Council Environment Services data

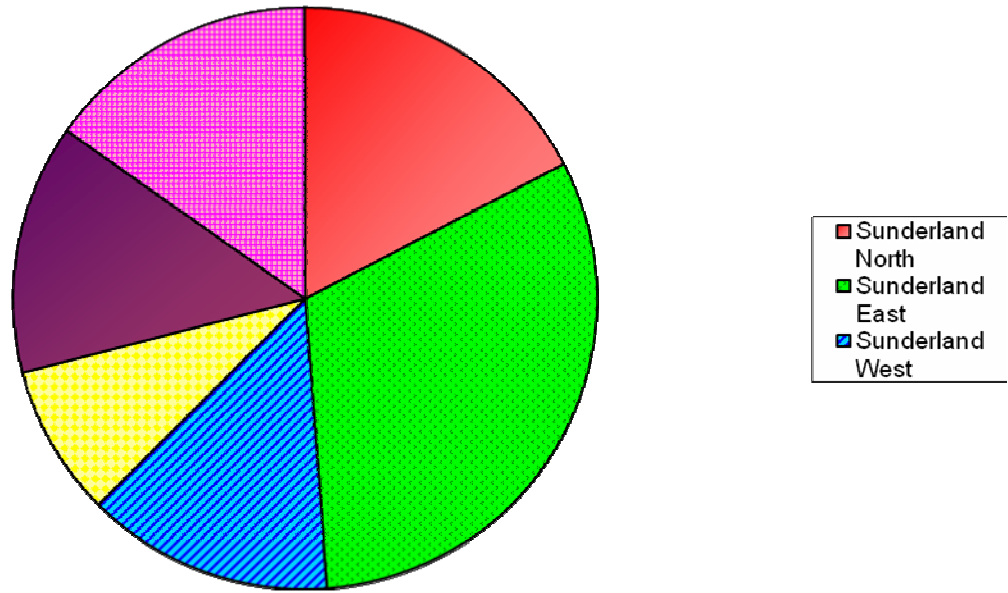
2. Current Position

2.1 Recorded Crime

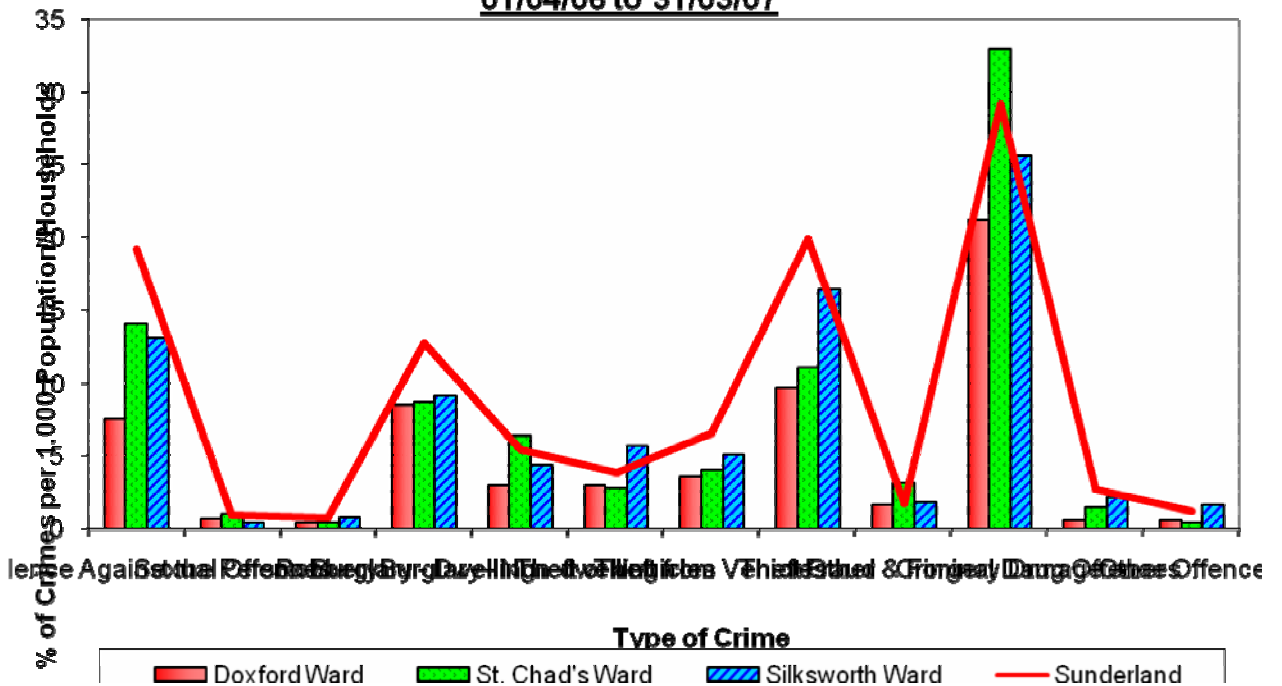
Recorded crime and incident data refers to the period 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007 and crime rates are per 1000 population (except for burglary dwelling which is per 1000 households).

- Total crime in the South Area Stood at 2,306 crimes, representing 8.4% of total crime in Sunderland – compared to having 11.3% of the population. Total crime rose slightly during 2006/07 from 2,118 the previous year, a rise of 8.8%. St Chad's has seen the most significant increase from 629 crimes in 2005/06 to 817 crimes in 2006/07, a rise of 29.8%. The South's crime rate stood at 72.2 which is better than the city average of 96.6. All wards in the South have total crime rates below the city average.
- The domestic burglary rate for the city is 12.7 burglaries per 1000 households. All wards in the South have rates below the city average
- Vehicle crime rate for Sunderland was 10.3. Silksworth was the only ward in the South above this, but only very slightly at 10.5.
- The criminal damage rate for the city was 29.1. In the South only St Chad's had a rate above this, at 33.0.
- There were eight recorded hate crime incidents in 2006 in the South Area – a slight rise from six the previous year.
- Domestic disputes (which include domestic violence) averaged a rate of 18.6 for the city. All wards in the South were below the city average.

Crime Rates in Sunderland during 01/04/06 to 31/03/07 split by Area



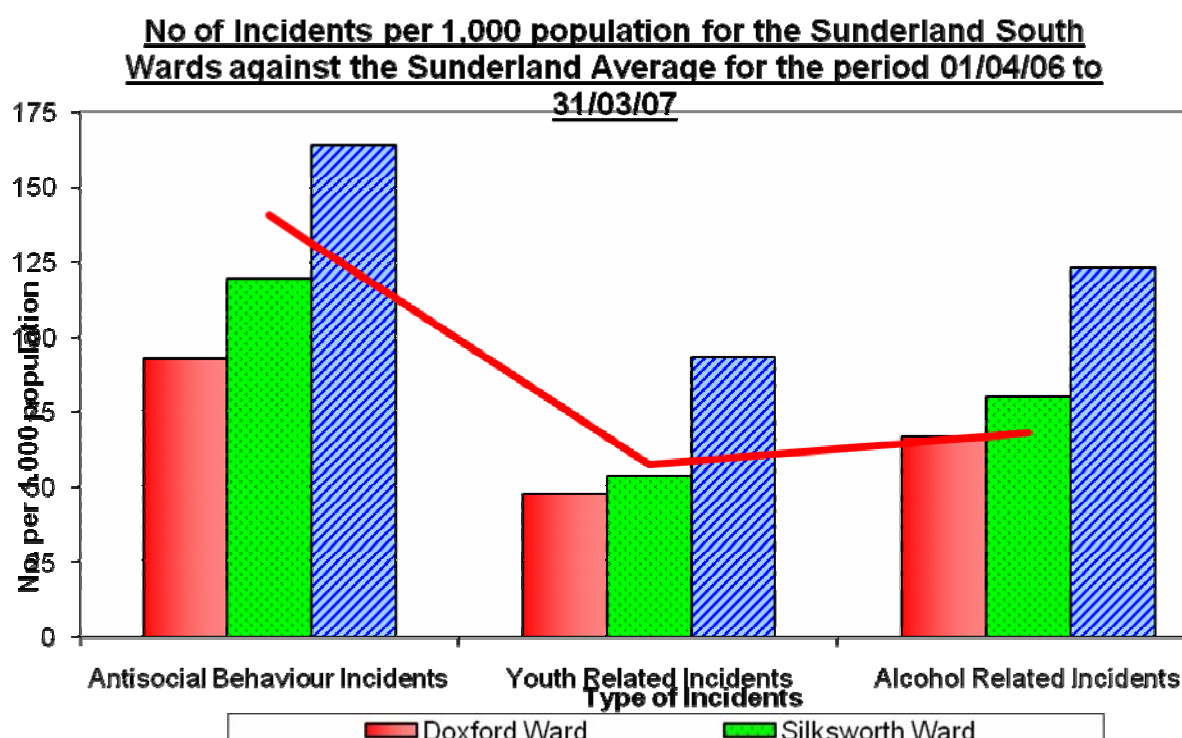
% of Crimes per 1,000 Population/Households for Sunderland South Wards against the Sunderland Average for the period 01/04/06 to 31/03/07



2.2 Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

- The rate of ASB incidents in St Chad's was 164.2, higher than the city average at 140.7. Doxford and Silksworth both had rates below the city average.

- The youth related incidents stood at 57.4 for the city. St Chad's was the only ward with a rate, which was above the city average at 93.1.
- Alcohol Related disorder¹ averaged 96.1 in Sunderland. St Chad's is the only ward in the South with a rate above the city average at 123.0.
- Gentoo (formerly Sunderland Housing Group) took action in 92 cases of anti-social behaviour within the South area. This accounts for 6% of the City total.
- Gentoo also took action in 58 cases of environmental breach within the South area. This accounts for 6% of the City total.



2.3 Fear of Crime and Community Engagement

The Sunderland Fear of Crime survey (carried out 6 monthly) is sent to 6,000 households across the city. It is used to measure residents' perceptions of local crime and disorder problems, feelings of safety and levels of worry.

In March 2007 69% of residents in the South said they felt safe which is better than the city average (63%).

In a matrix that examined feelings of safety against recorded crime, some wards show a gap between perceptions of crime problems and feelings of safety - whereas in others, the perception of risk is proportionate to the levels of crime:

- St. Chad's ward had a better than average level of recorded crime, but residents still felt less safe – possibly reflecting the recent increases in recorded crime in this ward.
- Doxford and Silksworth had low levels of recorded crime matched by residents feeling safer than the city average.

¹ Including code BG6 – rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour

Residents were also asked, out of a list of 20 crime and disorder problems, which they felt were a serious problem in their neighbourhood. Nothing was perceived to be worse than the city average across the South with one exception - where residents in Doxford perceived poor street lighting to be worse

The survey also asked residents what their priorities for the future would be to make them feel safer. The top three issues were:

- Reduce access to alcohol for underage children (a lower priority than the city average)
- More police officers to be based in the community (a higher priority than the city average)
- Stop people drinking in public/enforce alcohol restrictions in public places' (a higher priority than the city average)

Ward level results show that:

- 'Improving safety on public transport was a much higher than average priority for St. Chad's than the city average

Community Engagement questionnaires returned from the South LMAPS area show the top concerns for residents were youth disorder and criminal damage. Residents also said more police patrols and an increase in CCTV would make them feel safer.

Reducing Crime and the Fear of Crime is a significant focus for the city. Sunderland has a reputation for utilising the power of sport and physical activity to reduce crime and the fear of crime, through positive activities for disengaged young people and planning and development of safe environments. Sport and Leisure have delivered and continue to develop a range of positive opportunities for young people in communities, including the engagement of young people to design new facilities and services such as wheeled sports parks. Opportunities are also available with the Police and youth sector to deliver Football Friday, Community Wellness and many other fun developmental activities.

2.4 Substance Misuse

A Substance Misuse survey was undertaken in late 2005/06, with 138 problematic drug users (PDU) across the City.

Heroin was the drug of choice for over half of the PDU respondents 56.5%. The lowest figure was for Sunderland South at 37.5% however this is for a small survey number. Crack featured strongly across the city (15.9%) for PDU's and for the South area this rose to 16.7%. 100% of respondents in the South said they were able to score heroin within half an hour.

There were seven needle syringe pick up jobs in the South area, this represents 7.2% of total jobs in the city.

The citywide fear of crime survey (March 2007) showed that perceptions of people using or dealing drugs as being a serious problem is much lower than the city average in the South ARF. 'Drugs education for children and parents' was not a priority at all in the South, especially St. Chad's.

Sport and Leisure's Drug Interventions Programme is part of Government strategy for tackling drug misuse. The project uses sport and physical activity as an intervention in the hope of breaking the cycle of drugs, crime and prison. The programme links support services, department providers and interventions to provide effective and wide ranging treatments. Part of the programme delivers gender specific for females only and offers the opportunity to address female issues such as domestic violence, self harm sexual and physical abuse.

SECTION D HEALTHY

1. Introduction / Overview

Information in this section relates to the outcomes of health, the mortality and morbidity rates affecting the population, services that are in place that allow us to improve our lifestyles, providing the opportunity for health improvement, services for the vulnerable and chronically ill that help to maintain a quality of life, and services offered to children in need within the city.

Life expectancy in the South is in line or above the average for Sunderland throughout this area, but there are small areas of socio-economic deprivation in the St Chad's and Doxford wards.

Of all the indicators of child health, including breastfeeding rates, low birthweight rates and estimates of the quality of children's diets, none are notably different from the average for Sunderland. Mortality due to all cancers is significantly higher than the Sunderland average rate in the Doxford ward, although hospital admissions due to lung cancer are significantly lower. Estimates of smoking prevalence are relatively low for Sunderland. The proportion of the population self-reporting a limiting long-term illness is significantly higher than the average Sunderland rate in the St Chad's ward.

2. Current Position

2.1 Health Deprivation

Seven out of the 21 Super Output Areas (SOA) in the Sunderland South Area fall into the top 10% of the most deprived for the Health Domain. This has improved since 2004, when the figure was 8.

2 in the top 5%, which are located as follows:

St Chad's Ward

- Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C)

Doxford Ward

- Doxford Park (27E).

5 in the 5% to 10%, which are located as follows:

St Chad's Ward

- Farringdon South (26A)
- Farringdon North (26B)

Silksworth/Doxford Ward

- New Silksworth (27B)

Silksworth Ward

- Blind Lane/Silksworth Tce area (27C)
- Plains Farm (23F)

Top 5%

Both LSOAs are all above the Sunderland average of 24% for the % of residents with limiting long-term illnesses, with Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C) being the highest at 46.5%. All are above the national average of 17.9%, with Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C) being over double the National average, and nearly double the Sunderland average.

Both LSOAs were above the Sunderland average of 12.9% of the % of residents classing their overall health as “not good”. Again Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C) was the highest at 26.4%, over double the Sunderland average. Both were above the national average of 9%.

For the % of male residents (aged 16-74) being economically inactive due to permanent sick/disabled, both of the LSOAs were above the Sunderland average of 12.2% and all were above the National average of 5.9%. Again both were double the National average with Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C) being 4 times the National average at 24.5%.

For the % of female residents (aged 16-74) being economically inactive due to permanent sick/disabled, both LSOAs were above the Sunderland average of 8.6% and National average of 4.8%. Doxford Park (27E) was the highest at over three times the National average at 15%.

Top 10%

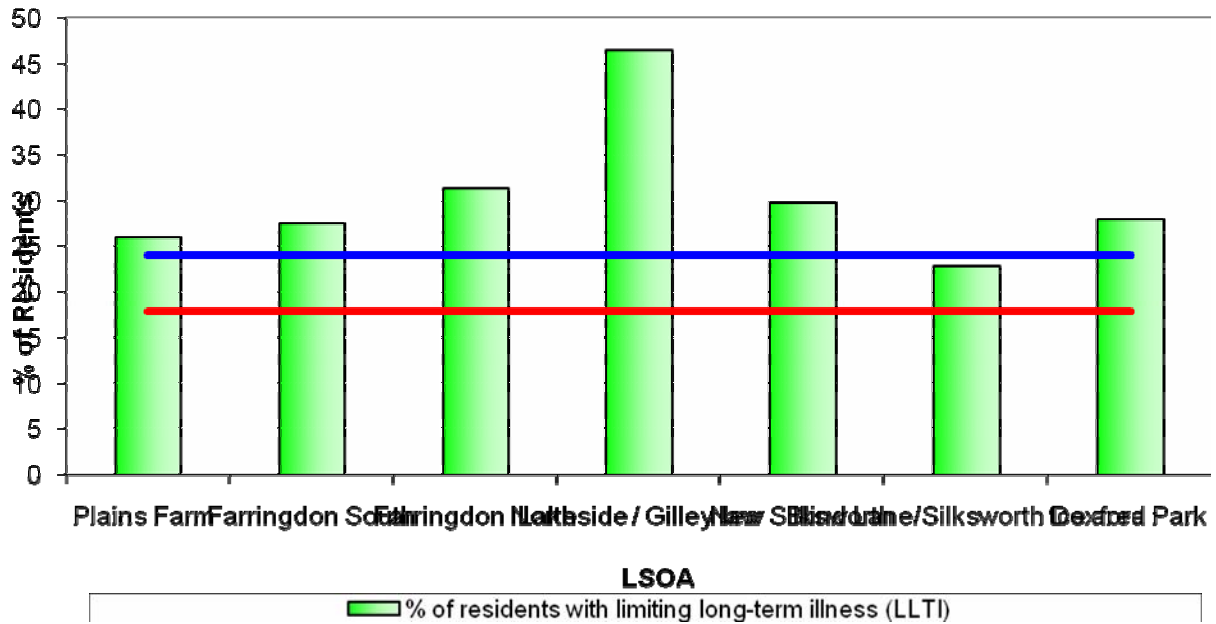
Four LSOAs are all above the Sunderland average of 24%, with the exception of Blind Lane/Silksworth Tce area (27C), for the % of residents with limiting long-term illnesses, with all being above the national average of 17.9%.

All 5 of the SOAs were above the Sunderland average of 12.9% of the % of residents classing their overall health as “not good”. All were above the national average of 9%.

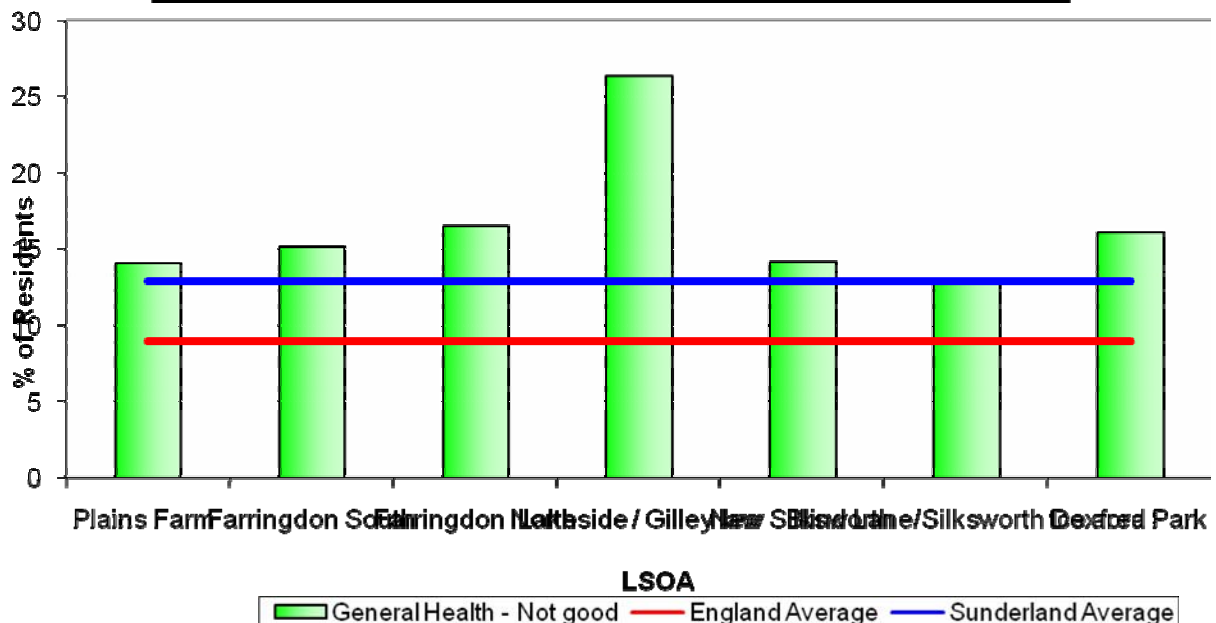
For the % of male residents (aged 16-74) being economically inactive due to permanent sick/disabled, all 5 of the SOAs were above the Sunderland average of 12.2% and all were above the National average of 5.9%. With all being double the National average and Plains Farm (23F) being over three times the national average at 18.5%.

For the % of female residents (aged 16-74) being economically inactive due to permanent sick/disabled four of the LSOA were above the Sunderland average of 8.6%, with the exception of Blind Lane/Silksworth tce area (27C), with all being double the national average of 4.8%.

% of Residents with Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI) in Sunderland South who are in the Top 10% most deprived for the Health Domain against Sunderland and National Average



% of Residents who describe their general health as 'Not Good' in Sunderland South who are in the Top 10% most deprived for the Health Domain against Sunderland and National Average



2.2 Lifestyle

It is clear that high quality sport and physical activity has a lasting impact on every aspect of community life. It undoubtedly impacts on the physical and social health of communities; it regenerates estates, helps tackle crime, engages those who are hard to reach and raises achievement in our schools and colleges.

The primary aim of Sport and Leisure in the South is to deliver the vision outlined in ActiveCity Sunderland (2004), which is to ensure that everyone in Sunderland has access to quality sport and physical activity opportunities to improve their health and well-being. It is recognised to achieve this we need to work in partnership citywide and the new ActiveSunderland Board will begin to drive this forward. The vision of the city and the ActiveSunderland Board will be delivered through three key aims:-

- Improving sports, leisure and play facilities and buildings - including leisure centres, playing pitches, play areas and our recreational water facilities. Since the adoption of the 2004 Play and Urban Games Strategy (revised in 2007) improved play facilities have been seen at the Box Youth Project, Doxford Park. In 2006, Silksworth Sports Complex opened a new City Wheeled Sports Park for skate borders, roller bladders and BMX'ers.
- Increasing participation (Government target 30mins moderate activity x 3 times per week) - in a wide range of pursuits, such as participating in walking, water sports, skateboarding, cycling or angling, going to the gym or swimming, playing football, cricket or golf. It can also include playing in the local park or playground or even coaching and refereeing. The delivery of sport and physical activity opportunities relies upon a strong network of clubs and agencies. To meet the challenge of increasing participation the ActiveSunderland Board will work together, share resources to deliver sport and physical activity initiatives in the locality, through partnership working. Local sports facilities consist of the Sunderland Tennis Centre, located in the Silksworth area of Sunderland, is the nucleus of all tennis activities within the City. There is also the Silksworth Ski Slope and a large all weather football pitch provided on the site. A Wellness Centre is located at the Sunderland Tennis Centre.

Developing new facilities to meet new challenges – A new 25m swimming pool at Sunderland Puma Tennis Centre, Silksworth is also under development. Developments for the future will include improvements to Herrington Park as part of the Big Lottery Fund application.

Other Facilities

The Health and Racquet Club is a privately run organisation with a wide range of facilities. There are also extended school sports facilities at Farrington School.

2.3 Wellness

The Wellness Service brings together all the partners working in Sunderland's health promotion and sport and leisure service to create a joined up approach to improving people's quality of life. Innovative approaches have been developed to reduce health inequalities through the provision of physical activity, lifestyle opportunities, advice and education. Working with Sunderland Teaching Primary Care Trust (STPCT) the Wellness Service is developing with a citywide network of Wellness Centre 'hub' sites, 'spoke' sites and Community Wellness Venues, to provide opportunities for all individuals to improve their health.

The Wellness Service is supporting lifestyle change to prevent chronic diseases developing or worsening and to keep people as fit and healthy as possible even when they have an established condition. Wellness Service facilities are available at the following locations

A new 25m swimming pool is being developed at Sunderland Puma Tennis Centre, Silksworth.

Further development of the Wellness Service in partnership with STPCT and others will include a Community Wellness Programme and developing satellite 'spoke wellness sites' to provide opportunities for new programme delivery.

£390,000 spent on developments at Silksworth (SK8 City) and Box Youth Project between 2004 and 2007 helping young people to improve their fitness levels.

The new Play and Urban Games Strategy (2007-2012) proposes a further £694,024 to be spent at following sites: St. Mathew's Field, Herrington, Chapel Garth, Farrington and Silksworth Recreation.

The City Council is working to ensure that everyone in Sunderland has access to quality sport and physical activity opportunities to improve their health and well-being and South is currently served by the following leisure facilities: Puma Sunderland Tennis Centre with 268,633 attendances and the ski centre located at Silksworth Sports Complex with 126,547 attendances (06/07 figures).

The Council is developing of a school food strategy that underpins Government recommendations in the provision of healthier school meals

Within the South area the Geographical Information System sampling estimated 25.5 % children and young people have access to at least one medium - high quality equipped play space or facility within easy walking or cycling distance (GIS audits)



2.4 Helping People to Live Independently – Adult Social Care

One of the primary aims of adult social care is to promote the independence of vulnerable, often older, people, particularly to help them to live as long as possible in their own home. The Council works with customers and their carers to assess the risk to individuals and their needs in undertaking identified activities of daily living (e.g. washing, bathing, getting out and about) via a national assessment process called Fair Access to Care Services (FACS). Sunderland is now the only authority in England to continue to support all individuals for which the all four eligibility thresholds of FACS apply.

2.4.1 Helping People to live at Home

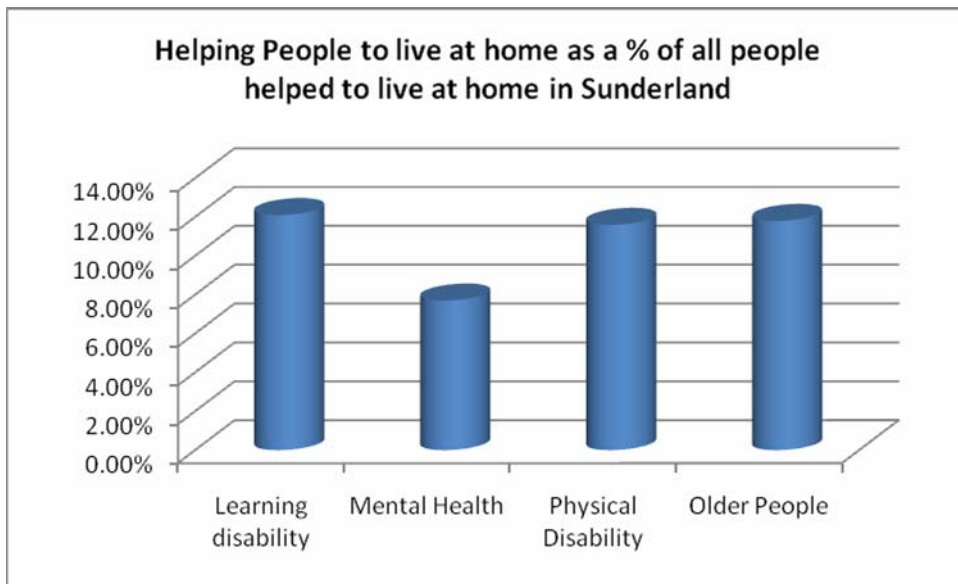
These services can range from personal care, day opportunities and planned short breaks. Of the services provided to clients from Health Housing and Adult Services within the City of Sunderland, the greatest proportion was for Home Care and accounted for 40% of all services. A total of 1.5% of people aged 18-64 years and 12% of people aged 65 and over were helped to live at home by Adult Services

10% of all the people aged 18-64 years helped to live at home reside within the Sunderland South Area with 13% all people aged 65 and over helped at home also living within the South. The highest level of support is St Chad's, which is ranked second highest ward for total number of people supported at home within Sunderland.

2.4.2 Learning Disabilities

Adult Services helps not just older people or those with physical disabilities but those with learning disabilities in the city. The City can never have a comprehensive register of the people with learning disabilities due to the basis of self identification. However it is known that Adult Services helps around 25% of the estimated 3,550 – 3,870 individuals with eligible needs, ranging from 'low' to 'critical', this seems broadly similar percentage to the national position.

Around 10% of the 870 residents aged 18-64 years with learning disabilities known to the council reside in the Sunderland South area, with the highest proportion living in the Doxford Ward.



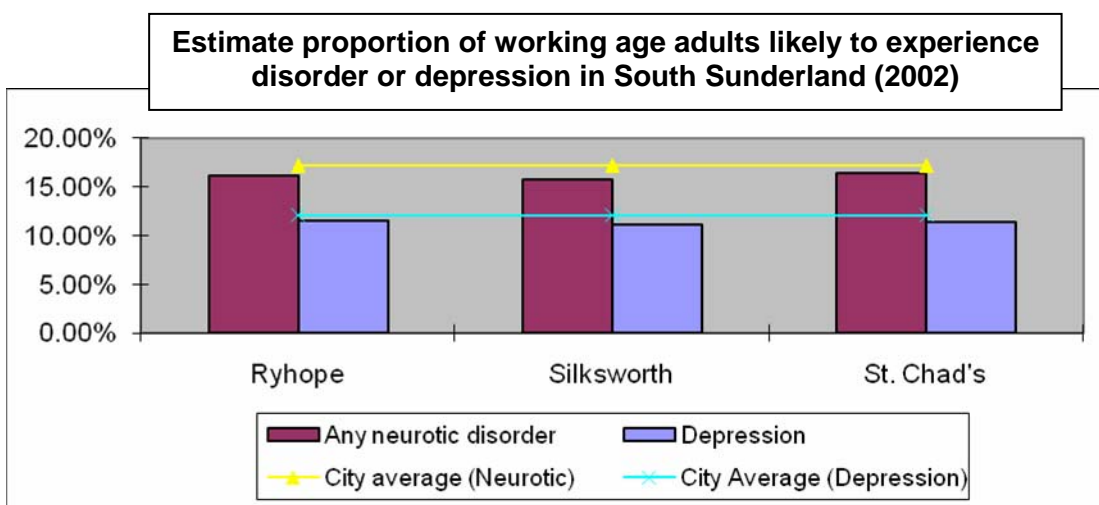
2.4.3 Equipment

Another service provided through Adult Services is the provision of equipment such as bath boards or bath lifters. Last year 8,927 clients were provided with equipment across the city.

1,148 (13%) of clients were within the Sunderland South area. Of which 252 (11%) of Sunderland residents were aged 18-64. 896 were aged 65 and over (13%) of Sunderland Residents are also in the South Area.

2.5 Mental Health

The Centre for Public Mental Health at Durham University produced a profile of individuals identified in the primary care trust boundaries with neurotic disorders. Using this analysis, we have been able to determine the following:



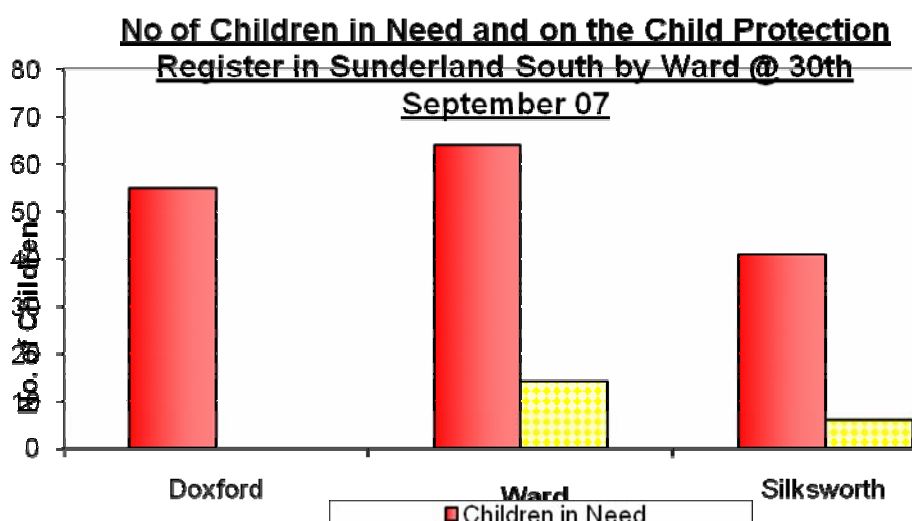
2.6 Children & Young People

2.6.1 Children in Need

Using the Children in need census definition 2007, Children in Need indicates those children who are looked after within the Local Authority, supported families or independently, as well as those on the child protection register.

Children in need by ward as at 30th September 2007

	Children in need	Child protection	Grand total
Doxford	55	0	55
Silksworth	64	14	78
St Chads	41	6	47
SUNDERLAND	2245	223	2468

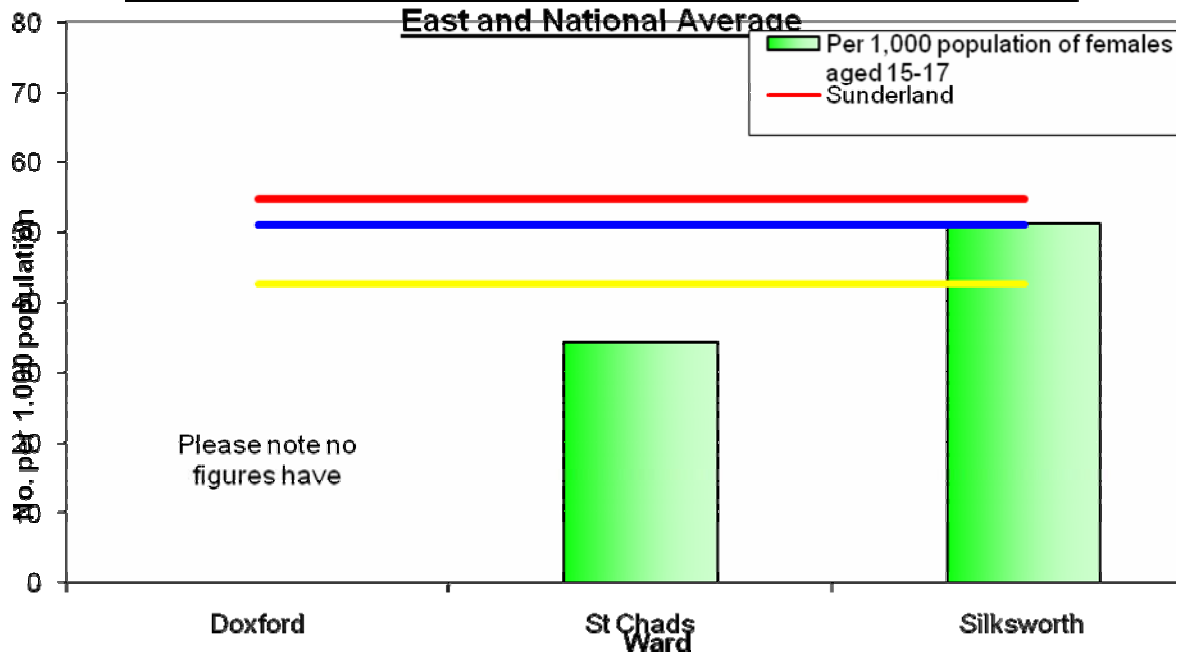


Teenage conception rates

Using the most up to date information available (2000-2002 pooled averages), the teenage conception rates (per 1,000 population of females between the ages of 15-17), whilst information is only available for two out of the three wards, both fall below the Sunderland average, with Silksworth being in line with national averages.

Area	Rate (2000-02)	Rank (1-25)
Doxford	Outstanding	Nk
St Chads	34.2	23
Silksworth	51.3	15
Sunderland	54.9	
North East	51.0	
England	42.6	

Teenage Conception Rates, per 1,000 population of Females aged 15-17 in Sunderland South against the Sunderland, North



Breastfeeding Initiation Rates

Sunderland has a lower rate than the England average.

Area	Rate (2004/5)	Rank (1-25)
Doxford	Outstanding	Nk
St Chads	42.7%	18
Silksworth	35.3%	13
Sunderland*	31%*	

* based on incidence of breastfeeding, 2004

Diseased, Missing or Filled Teeth

Area	Rate (2001-02)	Rank (1-25)
Doxford	Outstanding	Nk
St Chads	1.24	23
Silksworth	1.77	18

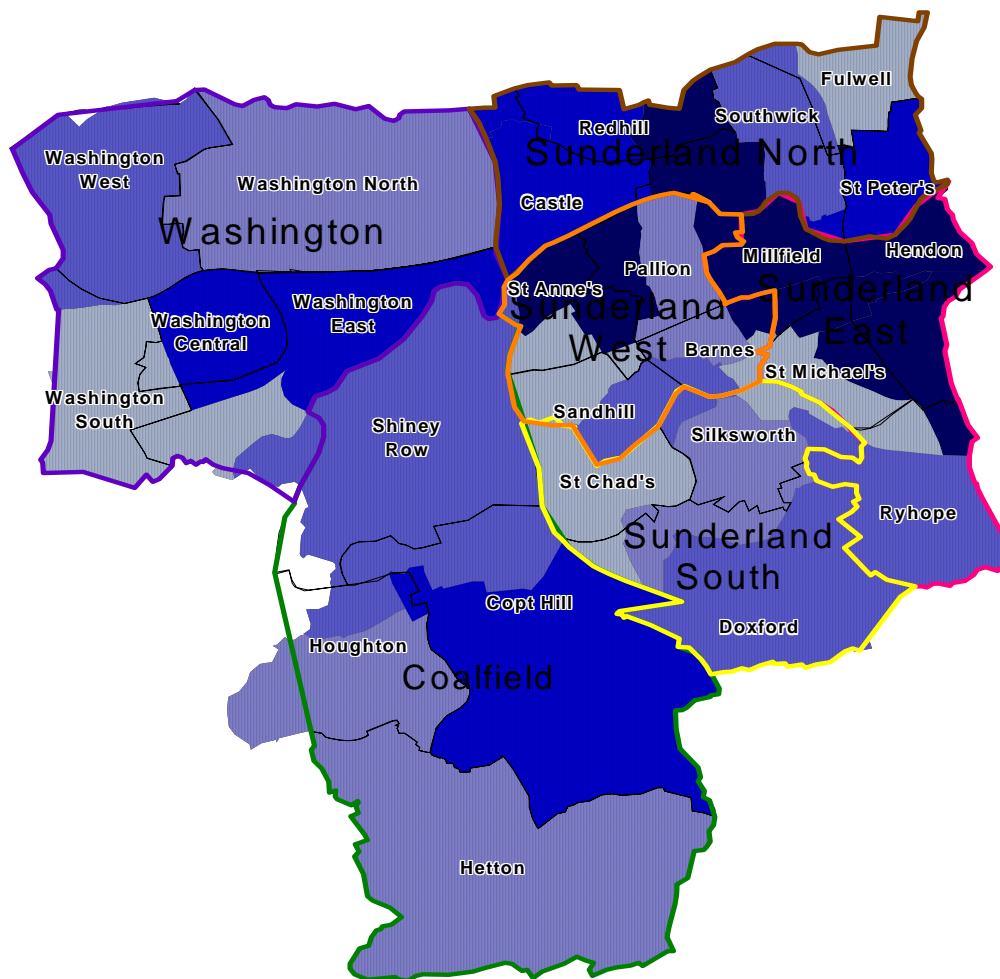
Percentage of low birth weight babies

Area	Rate (2002-04)	Rank (1-25)
Doxford	Outstanding	Nk
St Chads	7.8%	10
Silksworth	8.2%	13

1. Average Life Expectancy at Birth for Persons

Period: 1999 to 2003

Source: Office for National Statistics experimental statistics



Life expectancy at birth by Sunderland ward
1999 to 2003

- Quintile 1 - 20% of wards with the lowest life expectancy at birth
- Quintile 2
- Quintile 3
- Quintile 4
- Quintile 5 - 20% of wards with the highest life expectancy at birth

Ward	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Quintile among Sunderland wards
Ryhope	76.5	4
Silksworth	77.1	4
St. Chad's	78.7	5
St. Michael's	79.4	5

Quintile 1 = 20% of Sunderland wards with the lowest life expectancy at birth

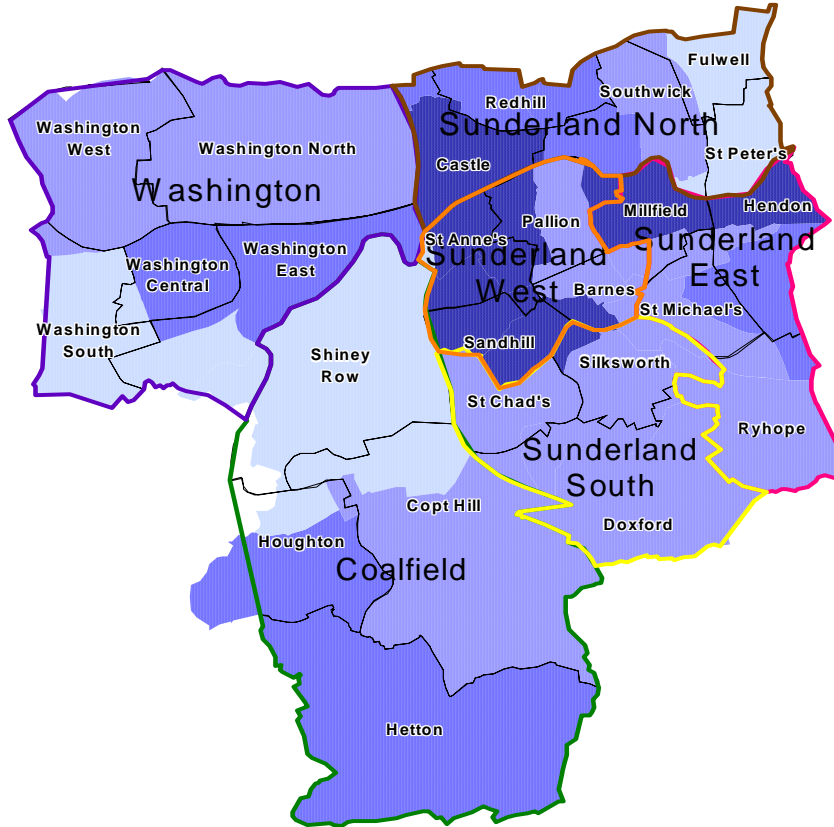
Quintile 5 = 20% of Sunderland wards with the highest life expectancy at birth

Source: Office for National Statistics experimental statistics

2. Percentage of Mothers Who Breastfeed at the Health Visitor's Primary Visit

Period: 2002/03 financial year (Apr to Mar)

Source: Sunderland Teaching PCT, COMWISE community health database



Percentage of Mothers Breastfeeding at the Health Visitor's Primary Visit

- Significantly lower than Sunderland average at 95% confidence
- Lower than Sunderland average
- Higher than Sunderland average
- Significantly higher than Sunderland average at 95% confidence

Ward	Percentage of mothers breastfeeding at the Health Visitor's primary visit	Number of mothers breast-feeding	Significantly higher or lower than Sunderland rate
St Chads	27.7%	26	
Ryhope	28.2%	35	
Silksworth	28.8%	15	
St Michaels	36.1%	26	

H = significantly higher than the Sunderland rate at 95% level of confidence

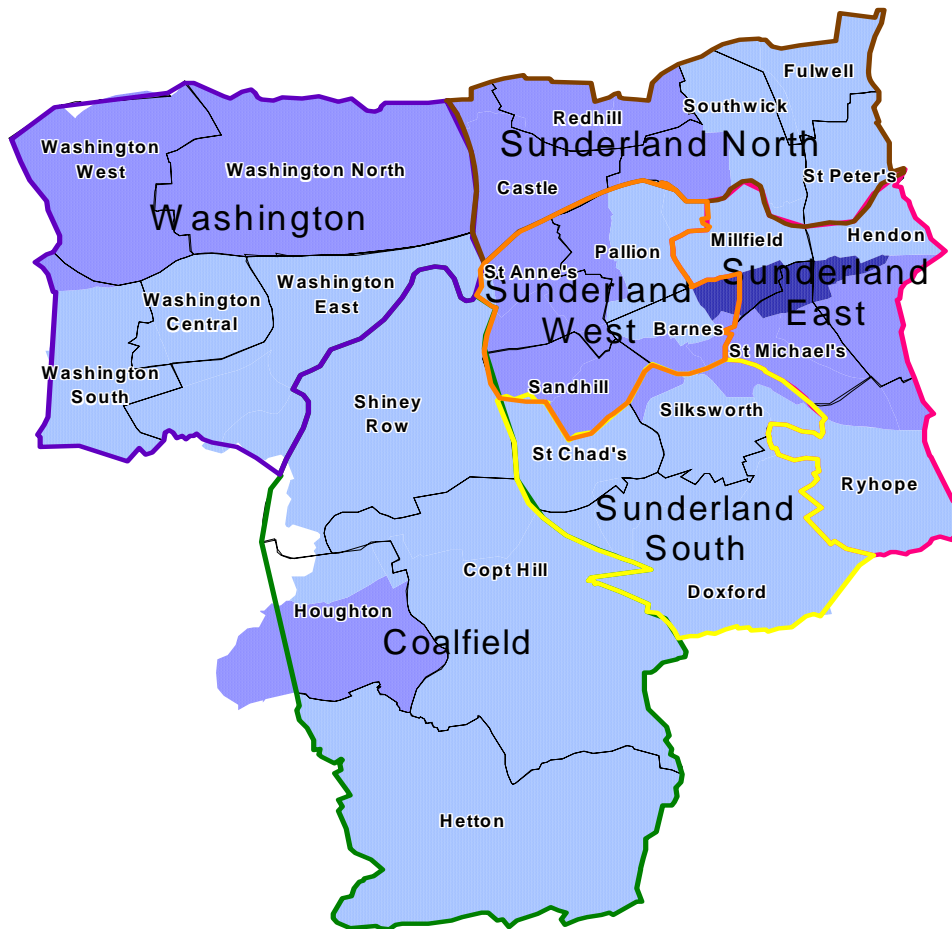
L = significantly lower than the Sunderland rate at 95% confidence

Source: Sunderland Teaching PCT

3. Percentage of Births that are Low Birthweight (<2500g)

Period: 2001 to 2003

Source: Office for National Statistics annual births extract



Low Birthweight Birth (<2500g) Rate by Sunderland ward, 2001 to 2003 pooled

- Lower than Sunderland rate (13)
- Higher than Sunderland rate (11)
- Significantly higher than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence (1)

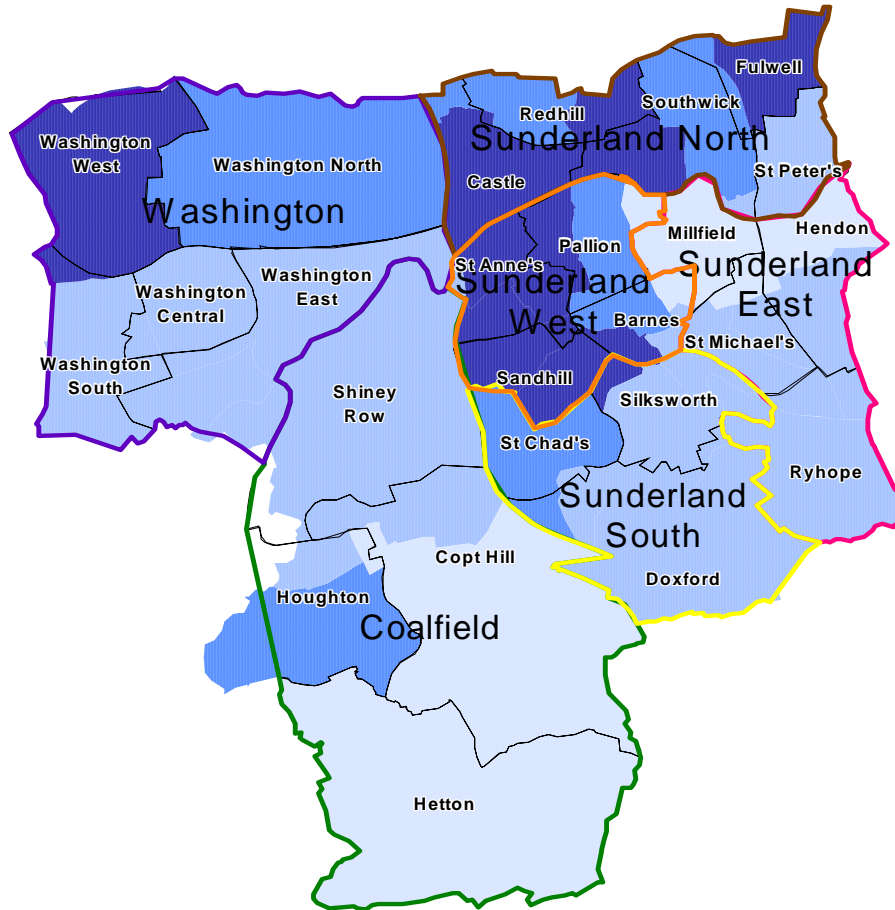
Ward	Percentage of low birthweight births	Number of low birth-weight births	Significantly higher or lower than Sunderland rate
St Michaels	10.1	23	
Silksworth	8.3	31	
St Chads	8.2	21	
Ryhope	7.5	34	

H = significantly higher than the Sunderland rate at 95% level of confidence
 L = significantly lower than the Sunderland rate at 95% confidence

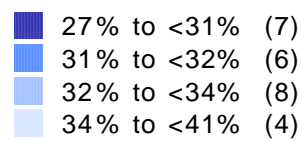
Source: Office for National Statistics, annual births extract

4. Estimates of the proportion of children who eat 3 portions of fruit and vegetables each day by ward, 2000 to 2002

Source: Office for National Statistics, synthetic estimates of lifestyle behaviours by ward



Estimates of the percentage of children who eat 3 portions of fruit and vegetables each day, 2000 to 2002:



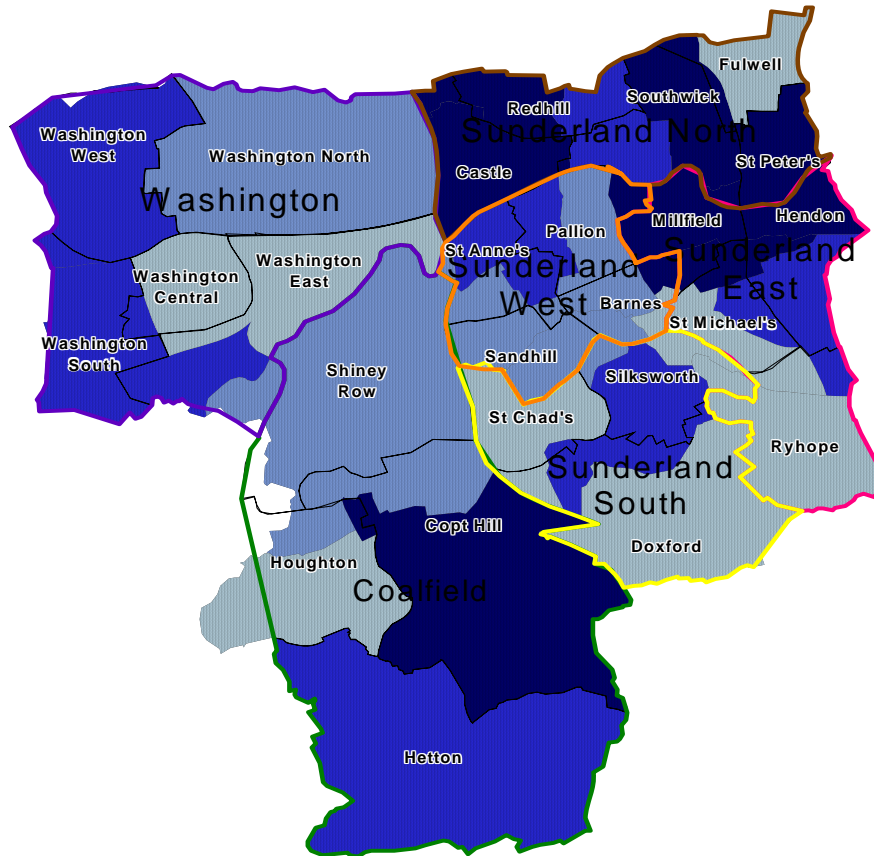
Ward	Estimates of the percentage of children who eat 3 portions of fruit and veg each day
St. Chad's	31.0%
St. Michael's	32.8%
Ryhope	33.3%
Silksworth	33.6%

Source: Office for National Statistics, synthetic estimates of lifestyle behaviours by ward

5. Directly age-standardised mortality rates due to all circulatory disease (ICD10 I00-I99) among people of all ages

Period: 2001 to 2003

Source: North East Public Health Observatory at www.nepho.org.uk



Directly Age-Standardised Mortality Rates Due to All Circulatory Disease (ICD10 I00-I99) Among People of All Ages By Sunderland Ward, 2001 to 2003

■	Significantly higher than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence	(7)
■	Higher than Sunderland rate	(7)
■	Lower than Sunderland rate	(5)
■	Significantly lower than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence	(6)

Directly age-standardised mortality rates due to all circulatory disease (ICD10 I00-I99) among people of all ages, 2001 to 2003 pooled, by pre-2004 electoral ward

Ward	Rate	Deaths	Significantly higher or lower than Sunderland rate	Significantly higher or lower than England rate
Silksworth	300	148		H
St. Chad's	221	138	L	
St. Michael's	220	119	L	L
Ryhope	209	107	L	L

H = significantly higher at 95% level of confidence

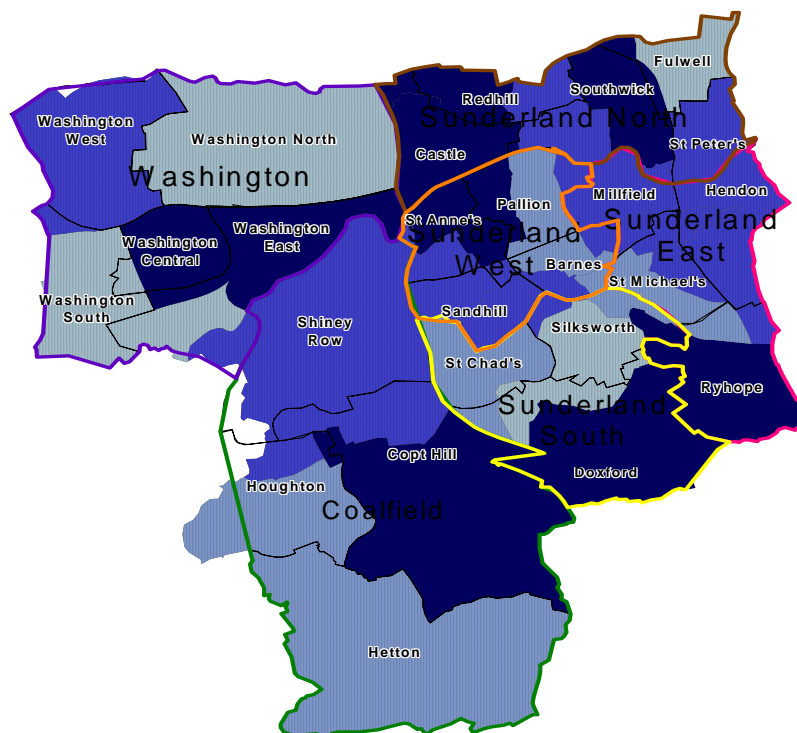
L = significantly lower at 95% confidence

Source: North East Public Health Observatory, based on numbers of deaths from the ONS annual deaths extract

6. Directly age-standardised mortality rates due to all cancers (ICD10 C00-C97) among people of all ages

Period: 2001 to 2003

Source: North East Public Health Observatory at www.nepho.org.uk



Directly age-standardised mortality rate due to all cancers (ICD10 C00-C97) among people of all ages by Sunderland ward, 2001 to 2003

- Significantly higher than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence (7)
- Higher than Sunderland rate (9)
- Lower than Sunderland rate (5)
- Significantly lower than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence (4)

Directly age-standardised mortality rates due to all cancers (ICD10 C00-C97) among people of all ages, 2001 to 2003, by pre-2004 electoral ward

Ward	Rate	Deaths	Significantly higher or lower than Sunderland rate	Significantly higher or lower than England rate
Ryhope	253	126	H	H
St. Chad's	196	113		
St. Michael's	193	102		
Silksworth	180	90	L	

H = significantly higher at 95% level of confidence

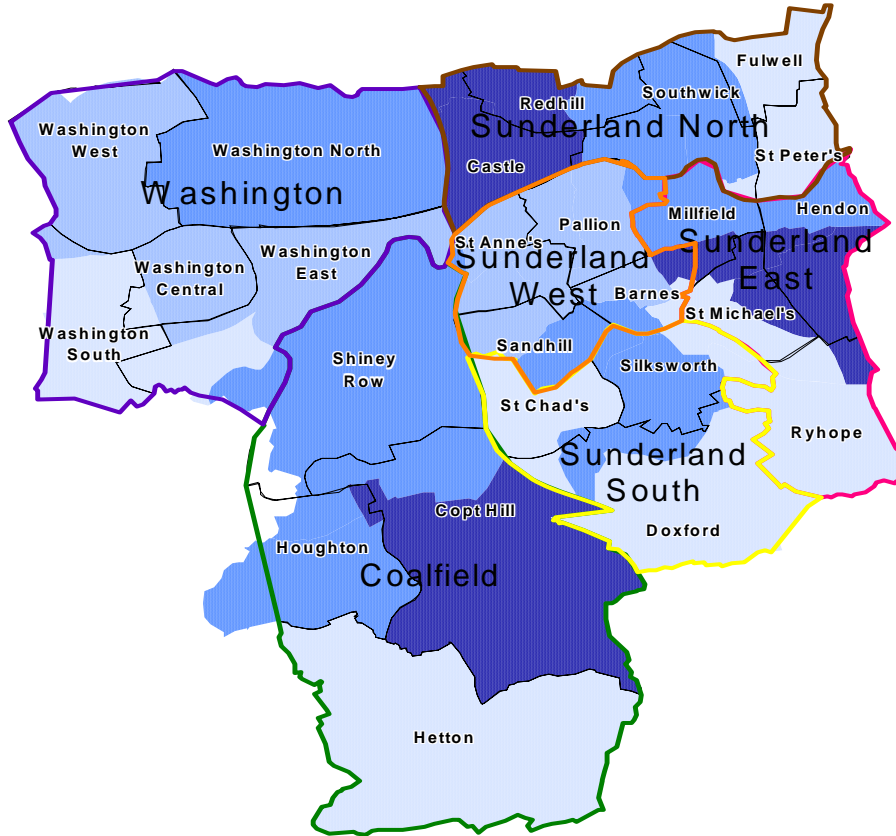
L = significantly lower at 95% confidence

Source: North East Public Health Observatory, based on numbers of deaths from the ONS annual deaths extract

7. Directly age-standardised hospital admission rates due to lung cancer among people of all ages

Period: 2000/01 to 2002/03

Source: Sunderland Teaching PCT



Directly age-standardised hospital admission rates due to lung cancer among people of all ages by ward, 2000/01 to 2002/03

Significantly higher than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence	(5)
Higher than Sunderland rate	(8)
Lower than Sunderland rate	(5)
Significantly lower than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence	(7)

Directly age-standardised hospital admission rates due to lung cancer among people all ages, 2000/01 to 2002/03 pooled, by pre-2004 electoral ward,

Ward	Rate	Deaths	Significantly higher or lower than Sunderland rate
Silksworth	194	77	
St Michaels	111	43	L
Ryhope	96	39	L
St Chads	85	34	L

H = significantly higher than the Sunderland rate at 95% level of confidence

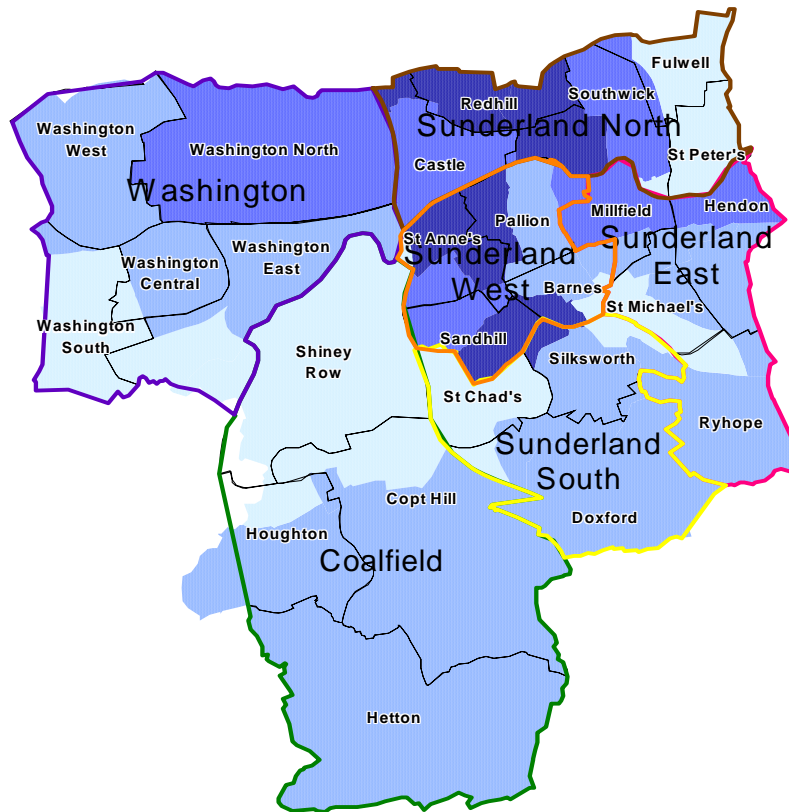
L = significantly lower than the Sunderland rate at 95% confidence

Source: Sunderland Teaching PCT Hospital Episode Statistics

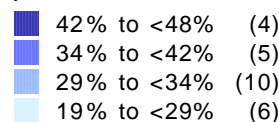
8. Estimates of the proportion of adults who smoke

Period: 2000 to 2002

Source: Office for National Statistics synthetic estimates of lifestyle behaviours for wards, based on data from the Health Survey for England



Proportion of adults who smoke by ward
ONS synthetic estimates, 2000-2002



Estimates of the proportion of adults who smoke, 2000 to 2002 pooled, by pre-2004 electoral ward,

Ward	Estimated prevalence of smoking among adults
Ryhope	30.8%
Silksworth	29.8%
St. Chad's	27.5%
St. Michael's	19.7%

H = significantly higher than the Sunderland rate at 95% level of confidence

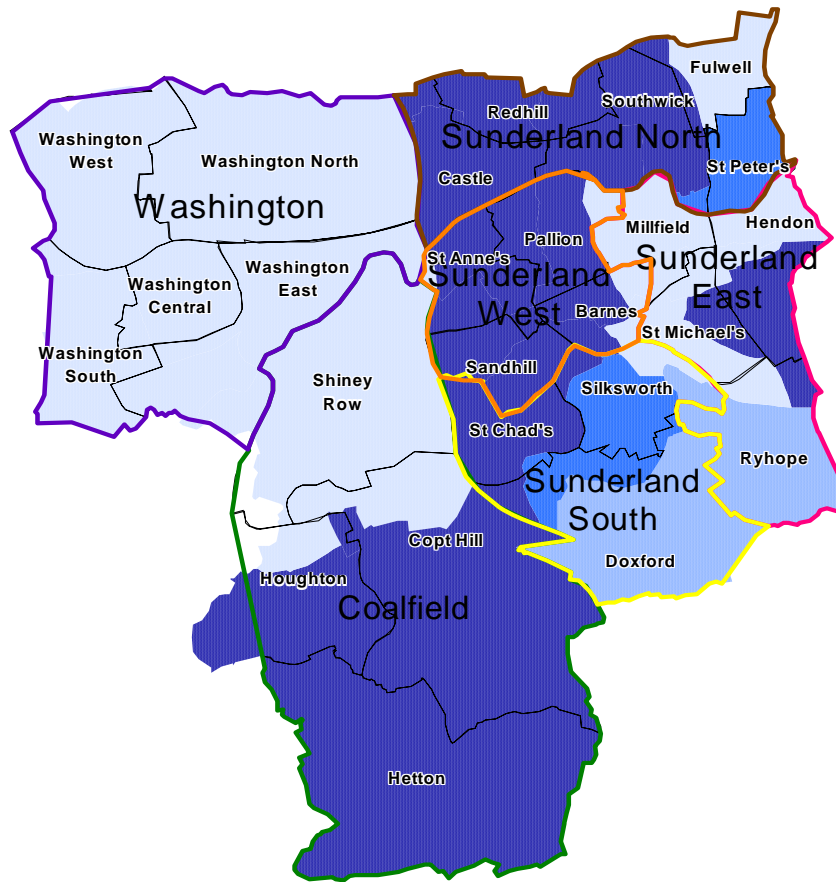
L = significantly lower than the Sunderland rate at 95% confidence

Source: Sunderland Teaching PCT Hospital Episode Statistics

9. Proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness

Period: 2001 Census

Source: Office for National Statistics



Percentage with a limiting long term illness
by ward, 2001 Census

- Significantly lower than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence
- Lower than Sunderland rate
- Higher than Sunderland rate
- Significantly higher than Sunderland rate at 95% confidence

Proportion of the population who have a limiting long-term illness, at the 2001 Census, by pre-2004 electoral ward,

Ward	Rate	Number of people with a limiting long-term illness	Significantly higher or lower than Sunderland rate
St. Chad's	28.1%	2,809	H
Silksworth	24.2%	2,971	
Ryhope	23.7%	3,289	
St. Michael's	21.7%	2,233	L

H = significantly higher than the Sunderland rate at 95% level of confidence

L = significantly lower than the Sunderland rate at 95% confidence

Source: Sunderland Teaching PCT Hospital Episode Statistics

SECTION E ATTRACTIVE AND INCLUSIVE

1. Introduction / Overview

A key priority is to recognise and celebrate the natural and built environment, heritage and people. This section provides an area overview around key issues that fall within this category, structured around the following themes:

- Housing
- Culture
- Heritage
- Transport/Accessibility
- Inclusive Communities

2. Current Position

2.1 Housing

At the 2001 Census, Sunderland South had just over 13,000 households and just fewer than 32,000 inhabitants; it is the smallest of the 6 Regeneration Areas in Sunderland.

2.1.1 Household and Family Types

There are 13,616 household spaces within Sunderland South, 223 (1.64%) with no permanent residents; this is lower than the Sunderland average of 3.09%. The LSOAs within Sunderland South ranges from the lowest of 0% in East Moorside (29D) to the highest of 5.17% in Plains Farm (23F).

Lone parents with dependant children make up 8% of families in Sunderland, the average in Sunderland South is below this at 7.1%, which is slightly higher than the national average of 6.4%. Throughout Sunderland South this ranges from the lowest which is St Chad's/Doxford 'Broadmeadows / Doxford International' 29C at 1.4% to the highest which is Barnes 'Plains Farm East' (23F) at 19.2%, which is double the National average.

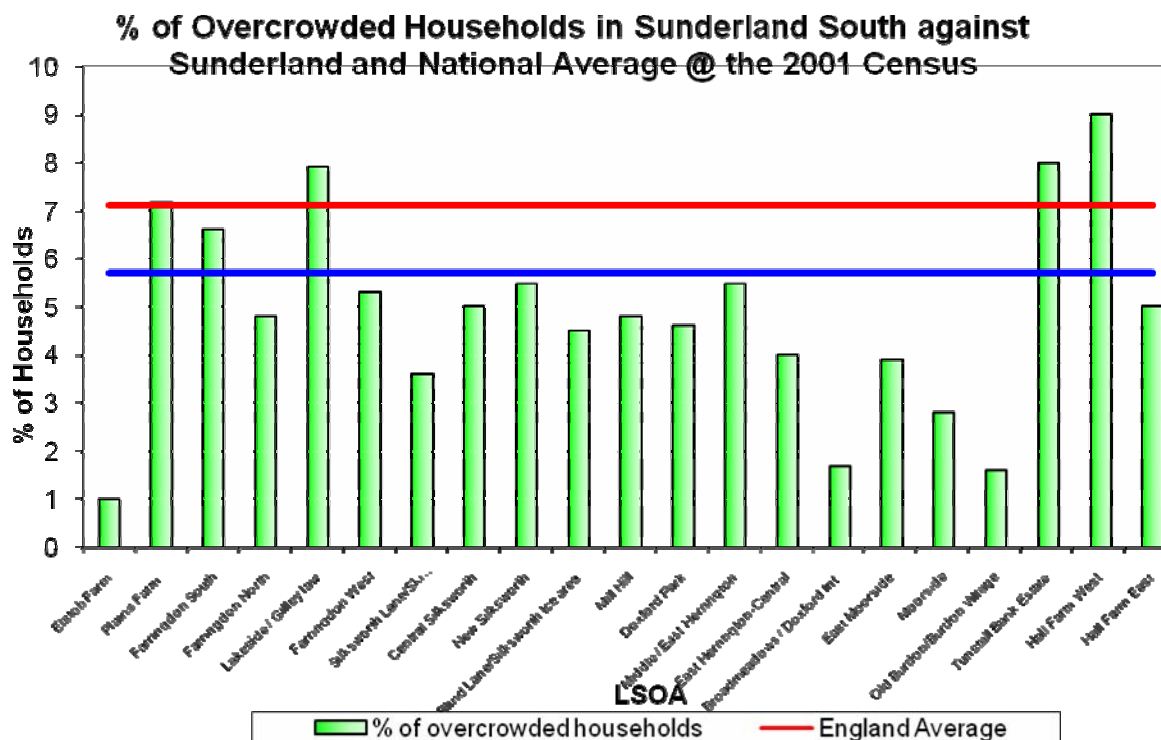
The percentage of households within Sunderland housing all pensioners or single pensioners is 23.7% and 15.1% whilst the average in Sunderland South is higher at 26.1% and 16.2%. Within the SOA this ranges from the lowest for all pensioners households in Moorside (29E) with 10% and for single pensioners households in Old Burdon/Burdon Village (31A) with 6.4% to the highest for both in Lakeside/Gilley Law (26C) with 50.3% for all pensioners households and 40.4% for single pensioners households.

The National average of the percentage of overcrowded households is 7.1%. Sunderland as a whole is below this at 5.7% with Sunderland South being even lower at 5%. The majority of LSOAs within Sunderland South are below the Sunderland and National average, with exception of Silksworth 'Plains Farm East' (23F), St Chad's 'Farrington South' (26A), St Chad's 'Lakeside/Gilley Law' (26C), Doxford 'Tunstall Bank Estate' (31B) and Doxford 'Hall Farm West' (31C), which is the highest at 9%.

The average household size in the South area is 2.4 people per household. This is on par with both the citywide and national averages.

Average household size							
Washington	Coalfield	North	East	South	West	City Average	England & Wales
2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

SOURCE: Census 2001



2.1.2 Housing Tenure

As at the Census in 2001, within Sunderland South 64.1% of the households are owner occupied, which is slightly higher than the Sunderland average of 60.2%. 2.2% are private rented which is lower than the Sunderland average of 4.7% and 11.7% are housing associations, which is slightly higher than the Sunderland average of 10.3%.

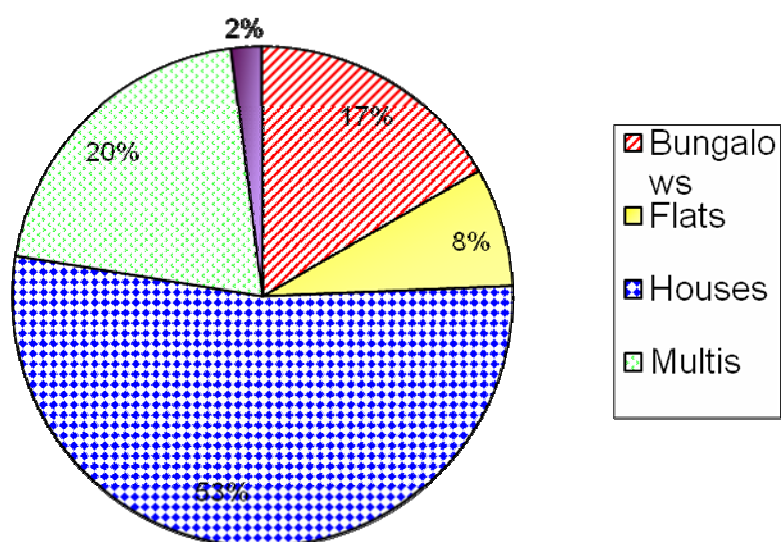
Gentoo Group properties account for 20.7% of the Sunderland Housing Stock in Sunderland South, but 23.2% in Sunderland as a whole. Eight out of the 21 LSOAs within Sunderland South are above the Sunderland average, peaking at 58.2% in Doxford Park 'Hall Farm Estate/Doxford park' (27E).

2.1.3 Gentoo Group

Gentoo Property Breakdown

ARF	Bungalows	Flats	Houses	Multis	Sheltered	Total
Coalfields	1600	191	3536	0	20	5347
East	860	515	1896	743	16	4030
North	822	757	4447	560	47	6633
South	522	242	1673	641	62	3140
Washington	953	1385	4157	0	59	6554
West	398	967	4488	0	30	5883
Total	5155	4057	20197	1944	234	31587

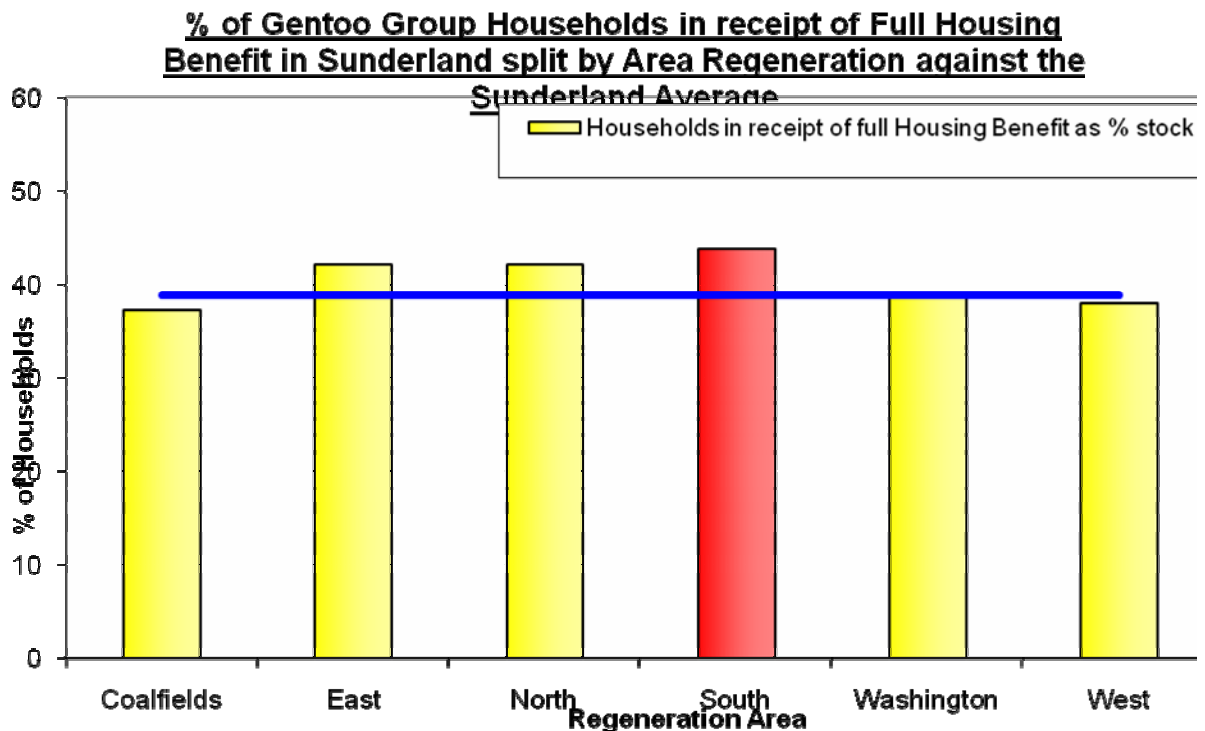
Gentoo Property Breakdown for Sunderland South



Gentoo Group Housing Information

ARF	Households in receipt of full Housing Benefit as % stock	Households in arrears as a % stock	Average valuations of stock sold under RTB (£)	Average relet time (weeks)	Average tenancy length (years)
Coalfields	37.3	40.7	65586	12.5	11.5
East	42.2	42.2	64263	11.1	9.8

North	42.2	44.3	73895	13.1	12.3
South	43.9	41.2	68867	9.2	12.8
Washington	39.1	47	67538	10.4	11.6
West	38	39.1	59740	7.7	11.4
Gentoo Group average	38.8	41.7	67538	10.2	11.3



Within the South Sunderland Housing Company area, some 4,142 full modernisations have been completed since the transfer together with a further 4,143 additional improvement works. Investment has so far totalled £72.5 million in the South Sunderland Housing Company stock. In the financial year 2006/07, the following works are on site or due to commence:

South Sunderland	2006/07 Gross Spend	No. of units
Lakeside Tower Blocks	3,746,953	92
Burdon Lane	1,226,900	64
Central Silksworth	208,573	44

Springwell	2,583,851	161
Tom Urwin House	109,194	34
Total	7,875,471	395

2.1.4 Gentoo Renewal activity

The Group's Renewal Plan is tackling areas of housing where modernisation and improvement alone will not be sufficient to provide viable and sustainable neighbourhoods.

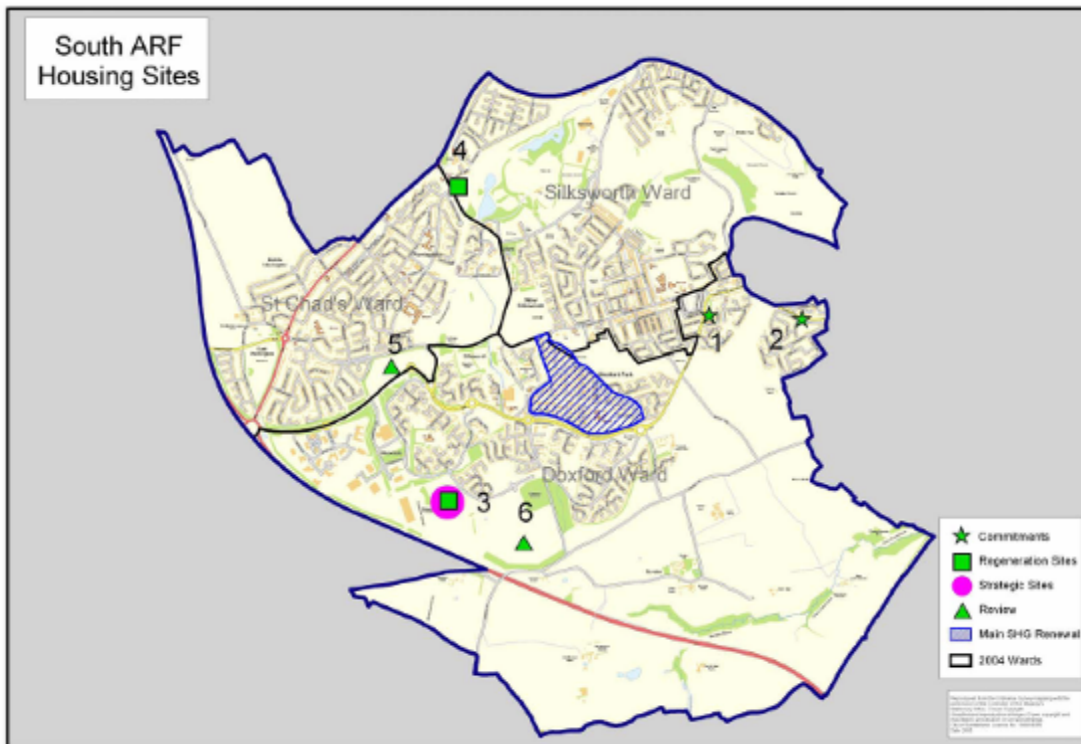
In many areas the Group's renewal proposals are advanced in terms of site acquisition, decanting, demolition and new build. In other areas, however, progress has not been as advanced and complete site assembly has not been completed in order to allow for new development.

A summary of the current position of the original renewal estates in the South Sunderland area is as follows:

Doxford Park

A cleared site had been assembled adjacent to Mill Hill Primary School and new development on this Phase 1 site will provide 60 new homes for rent and sale. Phase 2 at Doxford Park will provide 44 new and a start on site is anticipated for Summer 2007.

Whilst the Group has made good progress in the re-housing of residents to facilitate development at Phases 1 and 2, the remainder of the estate remains occupied and a Neighbourhood Renewal Assessment has recently been completed.



South Sunderland now has the least potential for additional housing, achieving only 3% of the City total.

Nonetheless substantial new housing will come about in South ARF through the activities ofGentoo, whose renewal plans include clearance of the very large Mill Hill estate and construction of new replacement dwellings.

No suitable brownfield land in South Sunderland has been identified and future new housing potential lies in development on greenfield sites.

North Moor, at the junction of Durham Road, whilst classed as greenfield, is otherwise 'sustainable', providing a highly accessible location well situated for a range of community amenities.

Chapelgarth, in Doxford Park has been proposed for a substantial development of 150 very high price low-density dwellings to boost Sunderland's stock of such housing, which is in short supply. The site is already allocated for housing in the UDP and indeed a first phase, as well as a distributor estate road has been built. The proposed housing will help consolidate development of the site and make more use of the new infrastructure. In the longer term further land could be made available on this large site subject to success of the first phases.

SOUTH NEW ARF - SITES SCHEDULE

SITE CATEGORY ¹	MAP REF.	HLA REF	SITE NAME	STATUS/ ² OWNER ³	GREEN/ ³ BROWN	DWELLING NUMBERS			
						2004 - 2011	2011 - 2016	2016 - 2021	TOTAL
COMMITTED SITES	1	S576	Tunstall Fire Station	PP/O	B	15			15
	2	S627	Former Toll Bar PH, Ryhope Road	C/O	B	25			25
SUB TOTAL						40			40
REGENERATION	3*	S464A	Chapelgarth Doxford Park	UDP/CoS	G	100	50		150
	4	S678	North Moor Lane/Durham Road	HP/CoS	G/B	100			100
SUB-TOTAL						200	50		250
SITES TO BE REVIEWED	5	S507	Clinton Place	UDP/O	G			86	86
	6	S464B	Chapelgarth (remainder)	UDP/CoS	G			500	500
SUB TOTAL								586	586
GRAND TOTAL						240	50	586	876

NOTES:

- All sites capable of 10 dwellings.
- Status: C- Completed site between 1.04.04 and 31.3.05;
U/C - Under construction and number of dwellings likely from 31.03.04;

PP - Has planning permission at 31.3.05 but construction not started;
UDP - Site allocated for housing in UDP;
HP - Site identified as having housing potential through Housing Capacity Study work

- CoS – Council owned; O – Other ownership.
- Additional housing resulting from land swap with nearby SHG clearance site.
- Site includes renewal site.
- * = Strategic Site

2.1.5 Private Sector Housing Conditions

The most recent Private Sector House condition survey was carried out in 2002 and as such uses old ward and area regeneration framework boundaries.

Within this, the document highlights 12 wards that are priorities in terms of private sector house conditions. In the South area, no wards were highlighted as priority wards.

2.2 Community Facilities

There are three community associations in South Sunderland, providing a range of facilities to residents. Plains Farm and Humbledon Community Initiative delivers community programmes for young people and community learning from it's base on the site of Plains Farm Primary School. These organisations also work with the Jubilee Centre and South Forum to deliver area wide learning programmes.

2.3 Culture

2.3.1 Parks

The area has one district park (Doxford Park (9)) and two local parks (Middle Herrington (15) and Silksworth Recreational (14)).



2.3.2 Urban Games Facilities

Facilities across the city provide the ideal opportunity to participate in a range of sporting activities. The area offers numerous activities; many based on all weather surfaces, providing everyone with the chance to take part and are open throughout the year, subject to opening times.

A variety of facilities are provided throughout the City, including one Multi Use Games Area, an all weather court with basketball hoops, 5-a-side goals surrounded by fencing at Silksworth Recreation, as well as a Dual Use Games Area, with 5-a-side facilities on a grass pitch.

In addition, there is also Sk8, a new specialist wheeled sports facility dedicated for BMX, skateboards and in line skates at Silksworth Sports Complex.

2.3.3 Current and Planned Provision

The **Puma Sunderland Tennis Centre**, is the nucleus for all tennis activities within the city. The range of facilities included within the centre are 8 indoor plexi-cushion tennis courts, 6 outdoor artificial grass floodlit courts, children's soft play area, a Wellness Centre, as well as a café and bar facilities. Access for people with disabilities is provided for, together with specially adapted toilet and shower facilities. The Centre is easily accessible by car, located off the A690, south of Sunderland City Centre with ample free parking. Attendances at the Centre were 268,633 in 2006/2007.

There is also a new 25m swimming pool at Sunderland Puma Tennis Centre, Silksworth under development.

Silksworth Sports Complex or the "ski slope" has three slopes, the 165 metre main slope is serviced by two tows and offers year round recreational skiing and snowboarding, as well as tuition courses for all age groups and abilities. There are two nursery slopes available for skiing and snowboarding tuition. The Complex lies immediately to the east of the A690 Durham to Sunderland Road, approximately three miles south west of Sunderland City Centre. The Complex also has an outdoor athletics track (400m running track & field area), two full size artificial sports pitches, an outdoor play area, a city wheeled sports park and a fishing and watersports lake. Attendances at the Centre were 126,547 in 2006/2007.

Sk8 City Is the brand new state of the art wheeled sports park for skate borders, roller bladders and BMXers. The park is designed by skaters for participation at all levels, whether you're serious about wheeled sports or just keen.

Health and Racquet Club

A privately run organisation with facilities that include;

- 25m Indoor & 20m Outdoor Heated Swimming Pools
- Largest Fitness Arena in the North East!
- Play tennis all year round with 8 Indoor & 5 Outdoor Courts
- Spa, Steam Room & Ladies & Gents Sauna's

- Cafe Bar with fantastic menu choices & regular social events

Cycle Route

There is a cycle route around Doxford International.

Libraries

Learning opportunities are being developed in libraries in partnership with Adult & Community Learning and other organisations. There is a current partnership in place working with the BBC to provide a range of activities in support of learning, access to information and reading development.

There are three libraries in the area – Doxford, Silksworth and East Herrington.

The Libraries and Information Access Zone Project, a mobile computer and internet access facility for use by the public has operated in the South since 2005.

Mobile Libraries

There are two mobile libraries, which serve the communities of the City of Sunderland and provide friendly and informal service visiting all areas of the City stopping for between 15 and 40 minutes. Membership is free and you can borrow up to 12 books at any one time.

Nature Reserves

Tunstall Hills

This is home to an ancient barrier reef, and is one of the best view points in the City. Tunstall Hills and Ryhope Cutting were formed when Britain was near to the equator, some 240 million years ago. The area was part of a tropical barrier reef, stretching for at least 20 miles, from what is now Downhill (north Sunderland) to Hartlepool. Today, the hills are one of the few visible fragments of this reef. Most of the site is protected by the Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI) designation as well as a LNR designation. SSSI is a national designation that protects rare habitats such as Magnesian Limestone Grasslands and rock exposures. To the south of the site near Ryhope Cutting, a wet meadow provides floristic diversity with species such as fragrant orchid, yellow rattle and the occasional bee orchid.

2.4 Heritage

Grade 2 listed Buildings

Doxford House.

Large house with conservatory and fore building attached. The house was built approximately around 1820 with alterations completed around 1900. The building comprises of an Ashlar front and fore-building, rear brick with ashlar dressings, conservatory cast-iron and glass; roof not visible.

Conservation Area

Silksworth Hall

2.5 Events

The Puma Centre at Silksworth is the venue for a series of events throughout the year and hosts tennis, fitness, football and social events. There is also outdoor football on all weather playing surfaces and nearby is the Silksworth Ski slope.

2.6 Accessibility

2.6.1 Walkability

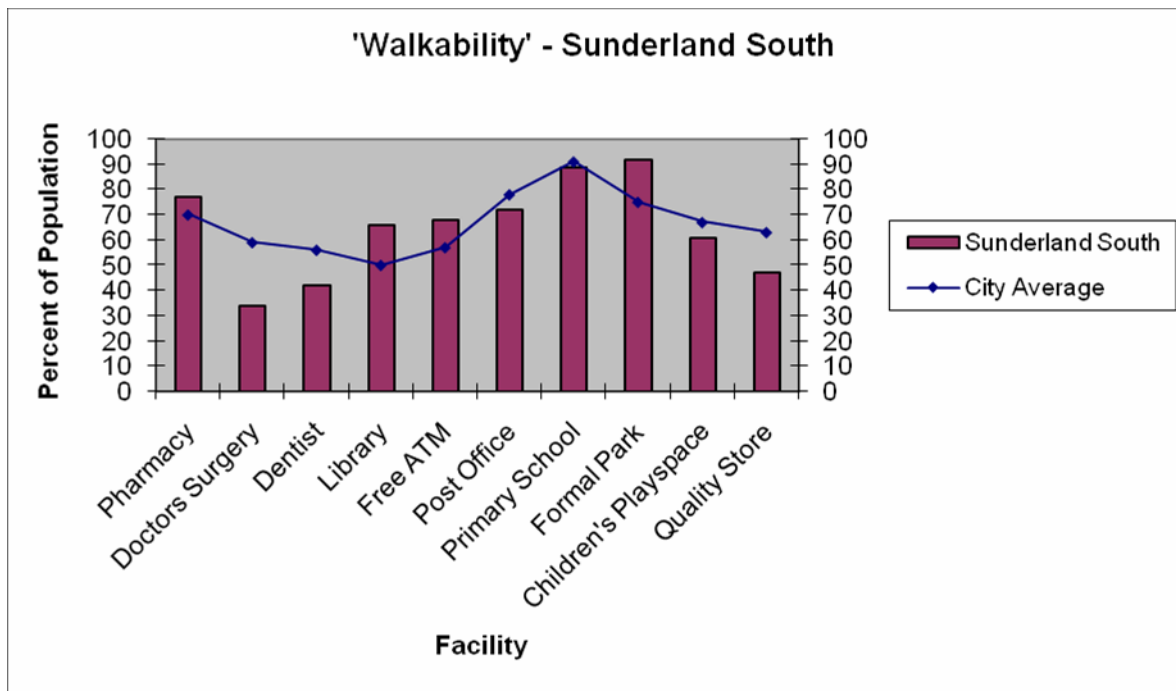
The Sunderland South ARF almost matches the City average score in terms of walking access. Silksworth has access to all 10 facilities investigated.

Residents in Sunderland South have the longest journeys to a nearby main centre (Sunderland City Centre), and it is clear that the ARF would benefit from an upgraded village centre to act as a hub. Currently, almost 40% of the population live more than 25 minutes away from the City Centre, with parts of Doxford Park and Tunstall over 30 minutes travel time away.

There is a variety of residential areas with low walking access, some with high levels of car ownership such as the south parts of East Herrington and Doxford Park, and also more centrally at Elstob. Tunstall Bank Estate has very poor walking access and has lower car ownership, as has Plains Farm.

When combining accessibility with Indices of Multiple Deprivation, there are a number of areas of concern including Plains Farm, Lakeside, east Farringdon, Mill Hill and Tunstall Bank. Parts of Chapelgarth also score poorly, despite having much higher IMD scores.

The South area as a whole demonstrates a significant lack of access to Doctors' Surgeries and also Dentists, Quality Foodstores and children's play facilities. There is only one location for Doctors Surgeries in the ARF (at Silksworth). There is no dentist facility in Doxford Park, and children's play spaces are also very limited. There are 2 major supermarkets in the area, which may directly cause the lack of quality local food stores across the ARF.



Specific Ward & Facility Issues

- Pharmacy provision is above the City average, and evenly distributed;
- Doctors Surgery provision is well below the City average, with only one location (3 surgeries) at Silksworth;
- Dentist Surgery provision is below the City average, with no facility in Doxford Park or in vicinity of Plains Farm / Elstob.
- Library access is well above the City average;
- Free ATM access ranked above average at the time of investigation, though a subsequent hole-in-the-wall facility in Silksworth now charges a fee;
- Post Office access is slightly below average, though reasonably distributed across the ARF. The closure of High Newport PO is reflected by the ward access score for Silksworth;
- Primary School provision is slightly below the City average, though distribution is relatively even. Any further residential development in Doxford Park would probably trigger need for new primary school;
- Formal Parks provision is good across the area;
- Access to children's play space is slightly below the City average, with just one play facility existing in Doxford Park, and none in the Elstob area.
- Access to quality foodstores and supermarkets is well below the City average. The area benefits from having 2 major supermarkets. As a result, they may limit the ability of smaller foodstores to maintain selling 'quality' produce

With below average access and low IMD scores, Plains Farm, Lakeside, east Farringdon, Mill Hill and Tunstall Bank could be prioritised for access improvement. Consideration could be given to improve Doxford Park centre to become a sub-centre and hub for the City, serving Sunderland South ARF.

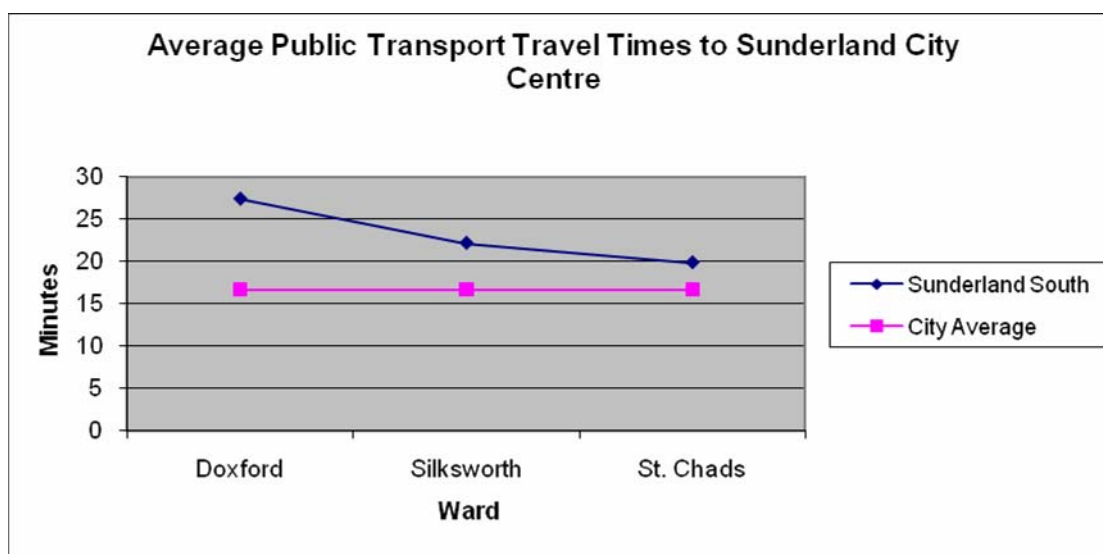
The areas of most concern – those with low levels of access and high levels of deprivation – are as follows: Plains Farm; Tunstall Bank; Mill Hill; Lakeside and parts of Farringdon.

2.6.2 Transport

Cycle Routes

Within the South area there are a number of cycle routes – these include parts of the national cycle network Route 1 through Silksworth and Ryhope and the regional cycle network route 20 through Plains Farm and Silksworth.

High levels of public transport access can be seen spread out along major arterial roads of the City, such as A690 Durham Road.



Travel times to the City Centre from Silksworth will be improved when the Southern radial Route is complete, enabling the A1018 to become a Super Route with bus lanes and priority measures.

There is possibility of a bus-only link between Doxford Park and Silksworth that could cut journey times to the City Centre.

Greenspace

The City is achieving the Council's current minimum standard of 2.0 ha per 1000 population for amenity open space laid down in 1983, with the south showing slightly better than average results.

75% of the City population live within a 10 minute walk of a formal park or Country Park, with the best provision in Sunderland South.

2.7 Inclusive Communities

BME and Religious Belief statistics are based on the 2001 Census. Hate Crime data is based on Northumbria Police recorded crime and incident data for Sunderland.

Attitudinal information is based on the MORI Social Research Institute 'City of Sunderland Residents Survey 2006'.

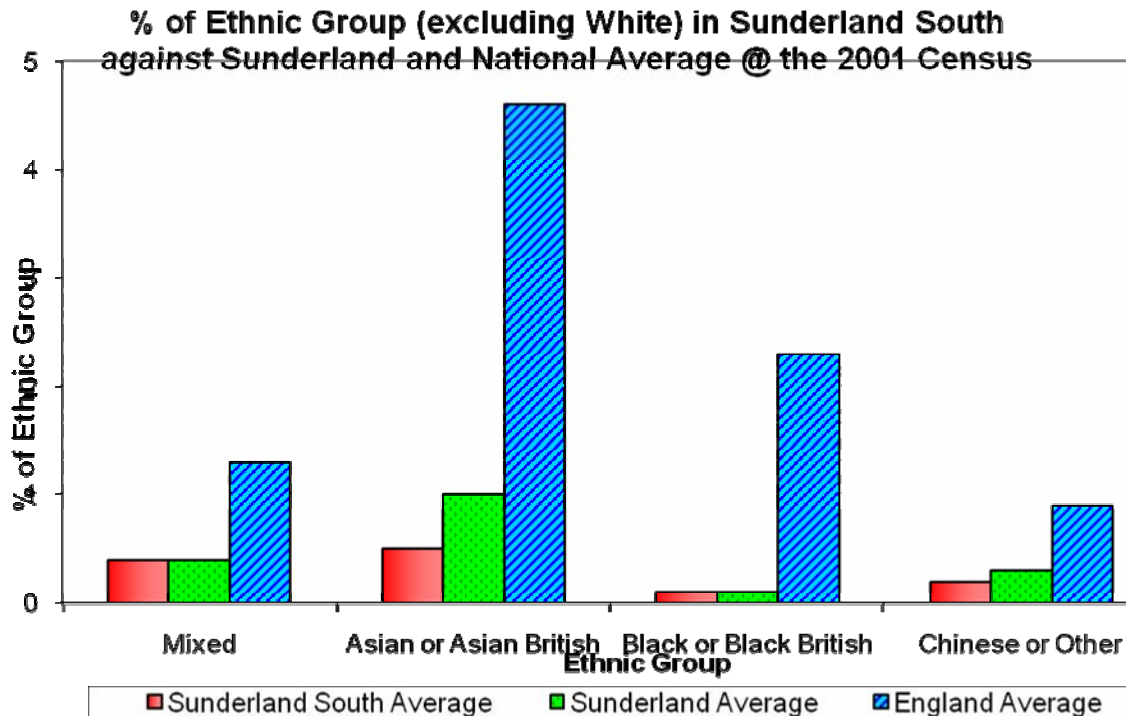
2.7.1 Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Communities

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups make up 2.4% of the population in the North East, compared to 9.1% of England as a whole (2001 census). In Sunderland the BME population figure is 1.9%. In the Tyne and Wear region only Gateshead has a smaller BME population.

More recent information about the numbers of BME people living in Sunderland is difficult to gauge with any certainty. The 2005 mid-year population estimates indicate that for the first time in many years the number of people living in the City increased, bucking a long-term trend of population decline. Although there is only limited evidence at the moment, the increase is thought to be entirely due to inward migration from other countries (particularly the EU accession countries) and more international students arriving to study at the University. A baseline study into community cohesion is currently taking place in Sunderland, the findings of which are due in September 2007. This will help us to identify the key cohesion issues for the City and to more accurately map our communities for future reference and resource allocation.

According to figures and categories used in the Census 2001, Sunderland South has a predominantly White Ethnic Group ranging from 98.5% in St Chad's/Doxford (MSOA29) to 99.1% in St Chad's/ Silksworth (MSOA26) and Doxford (MSOA31). This is above both the Sunderland and National average of 98.1% and 90.9%.

The other 4 ethnic categories used in the Census (Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Chinese or Other) within Sunderland South are all below the Sunderland and National average.

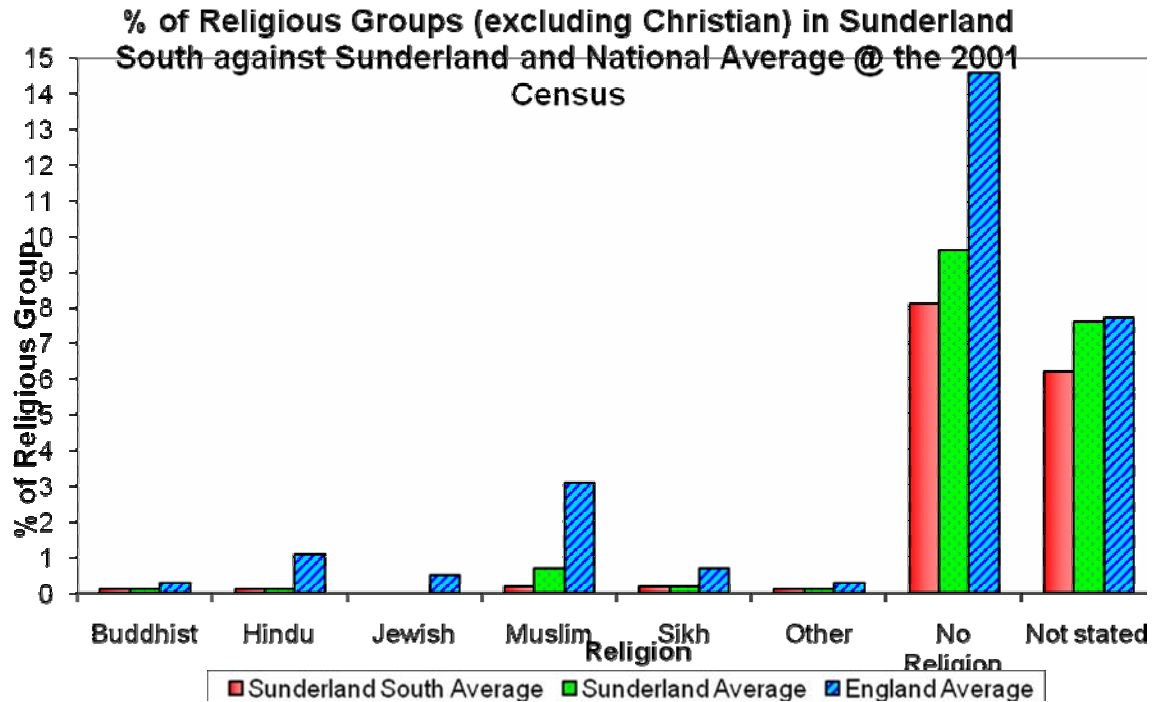


2.7.2 Religious Belief

Religious belief within Sunderland South is predominately Christian, ranging from 82.8% in St Chad's/ Silkworth (MSOA26) to 87.5% in St Chad's/Doxford (MSOA29). This is again above both the Sunderland and National average of 81.5% and 71.7%.

The other eight Religions Groups (Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Other, No Religion and Not Stated), are all below the National average. However within Sunderland South, the following Religions are above the Sunderland average:

- Hindu in St Chad's/Doxford (MSOA29)
- Sikh in Silkworth/Doxford (MSOA27) and Doxford (MSOA31)
- St Chad's/ Silkworth (MSOA26)



2.7.3 Incidence of Hate Crime

There were 8 recorded hate crime incidents in the South Area during 2006 compared to 6 the previous year. These offences were predominantly verbal abuse of a racist nature.

2.7.4 Attitudes towards City and Neighbourhood

The MORI City of Sunderland Residents Survey 2006 asked a number of questions concerning attitudes towards the City and Neighbourhood.

When asked to describe their overall attitude towards the Sunderland area, 80% of South area respondents described themselves as proud. This is above the City total of 73% and is the second highest in the City.

When asked how strongly they belonged to their neighbourhood, 84% of South area respondents felt they strongly belonged. This is above the City average of 80% and is the highest in the City.

When asked how strongly people felt they belonged to the City, 81% of South area respondents felt they strongly belonged. This is high when compared to the City average of 70%.

When asked about the people who lived in their neighbourhood, 82% of South area respondents believed that at least some could be trusted. This is the second highest response of all areas, the average response for the City being 80%.

With regard to knowing people in the area, 70% of respondents said they knew at least some of the people in their neighbourhood. This is the lowest response of all areas, the average response for the City being 77%.

When asked if people in the neighbourhood were willing to help their neighbours, 83% agreed (the joint highest in the City), compared to an average for the City of 79%. However only 67% believed that they lived in a close-knit neighbourhood, this is above the City average of 64%.

When asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, 69% of respondents agreeing with the statement compared to an average for the City of 67%.

54% of respondents agreed that the local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people. This is the second lowest response and compares with a City average of 58%.

When asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that the local area is a place where people treat one another with respect and consideration 74% of respondents agreed that this was the case. This is the highest response for the City and compares with a City average of 69%.

2.7.5 Influence on decision making

When asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed that you can, through your own actions, influence decisions affecting your local area, 37% agreed. This is the joint highest response of any area and compares with an average for the City of 33%.

2.7.6 Extent of Volunteering

When asked on average, how often they had taken part in formal volunteering activity in the previous year, (giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations to the benefit of other people or the environment), 76% of respondents said that they had never done this. This indicates that this area has the third lowest number of formal volunteers of any area and compares with a City average of 74%.

However, when asked if they had provide any informal help, (e.g. keeping in touch with someone who has difficulty getting out and about, doing shopping, giving advice etc), 61% of respondents said that they had helped someone. This is the highest in the City and compares with a City average of 56%.

2.8 Consultation with Children & Young People

A conference for young people "Youthinc.com" was held in January 2006. 104 young people attended the conference. The young people were asked to identify issues that they were not happy about in the area in which they live. Themes in the South were:

- Vandalism, crime and graffiti
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Having nothing to do
- Getting moved on by the police
- The environment: poor street lighting, litter, dirt.

2.9 Local Engagement

- **Annual Residents Survey**

The City of Sunderland **Annual Residents Survey** has been carried out by Mori (now Ipsos-MORI) since 1995, in order to identify residents' views and perceptions of local services. The survey results provide an analysis of key drivers and identify particular segments of the population responding in identifiable ways, including by area, making it possible to target service developments where they are most called for.

- **Community Spirit**

The Council's Citizens Panel, **Community Spirit** is regularly consulted on a range of issues with the potential for results to be broken down at an area level. Top line results for all consultations using a variety of methods including surveys, questionnaires and focus groups, are located on the Council's Intranet and Internet sites. These are backed up by more detailed reports outlining the proposals to respond to consultation results. Advice about the use and further manipulation of this data can be obtained from the Consultation Team within the Performance Improvement Team.

Future ways to engage with the strategies at a local level

- **Area Committees / Elected Member Surgeries**

Local Area Committees meet on a bi-monthly basis and comprise of all Council members representing wards within the Area Committee boundary. Their role is to receive and consider reports on the delivery of Council services within their area. They also provide the opportunity for councillors to discuss issues raised by their constituents through surgeries and other contact.

- **Area Fora**

The South Forum has been successful in securing external funding, to employ a Development Co-ordinator. It now operates as a vibrant voluntary sector organisation, with links to local elected Members, and provides an important contact point for statutory sector consultations.

- **Local Multi-Agency Problem Solving (LMAPS) Groups**

LMAPS operate in each of the six areas comprised of practitioners in order to identify and resolve issues of relating to crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour. LMAPS Groups identify, analyse and effectively resolve crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse issues at a local/area level.

They receive information from, and report progress back to, Community Engagement Groups, Police Neighbourhood Engagement fora, Local Customer Panels and ASB Customer Focus Groups, operated by a range of partners

They also report to the bi-monthly Area Committees and the Safer Sunderland Partnership.

