

**Tyne and Wear Fire
and Rescue Service**



COMMUNITY RISK PROFILE

2023 - 2026



Community Risk Profile 2023 - 2026

Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service



- 5 local authorities
- 1.1 million residents
- Nearly 500,000 household
- 1 international airport
- 2 major cities
- 2.41 million m² retail floor space
- 3 universities



Lowest individual household total wealth**



Better than average casualty rates for road traffic accidents*



- Average age of 40
- 91.5% White British
- 95.06% English speaking
- 48% Christian
- 19% of households aged 65 or over
- 41% of properties rented
- Higher than average case of mental health issues*



North East

- Highest rate of unemployment*
- Highest rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol*
- Higher than average mortality rates from alcohol*
- 17% of adults smoke*
- Highest rate of mortality attributable to smoking*
- Highest number of hospital admissions due to drug use (per 100,000 population)*
- Highest levels of obesity*
- Higher than average levels of antisocial behaviour*



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Community Risk Profile

Foreword



Chris Lowther
Chief Fire Officer and
Chief Executive

We're here to keep Tyne and Wear safe for everyone.

We do this by responding quickly and efficiently to emergencies, but also by preventing emergencies from happening in the first place. To achieve this, we need to understand the people that we serve and the places where they live and work.

Like most public sector organisations, our resources are limited. That's why it's essential that we target them effectively, using an evidence-based understanding of our communities and the risks they face.

Tyne and Wear is very different today from how it was when I first became a firefighter over 20 years ago. Our society is constantly evolving and our services need to evolve with it – so the information presented here plays a crucial role in helping us keep people safe, not just today, but tomorrow too.

Community Risk Profile

2023 - 2026

This Community Risk Profile (CRP) informs our Strategic Community Safety Plan (SCSP) and Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP). It provides a comprehensive and forward looking assessment of the risks in our community that will both impact upon, and shape service delivery over the coming years.

This document is an analysis of risk across the communities of Tyne and Wear. It is derived from detailed incident, census, geographical and environmental datasets, including information from our partners. This information is analysed to create a picture of risk in Tyne and Wear, enabling us to target our resources effectively.

This information plays a key role in the development of our IRMP and other key documents and ensures we follow an evidence-led approach to managing our activities and resources. All fire and rescue authorities have a statutory responsibility to produce an IRMP that sets out how it will address locally identified risks, and this document forms part of this process.

Utilising the data and information we identify who or what is at risk of harm from incidents. Once these have been identified the CRP will be used to determine how we address these issues.

We access this data from a range of sources:

National Risk Register (NRR)	The NRR is an assessment of risks that have the potential to cause disruption in the UK.
Local Resilience Forum (LRF) Community Risk Register (CRR)	The CRR provides information on emergencies that could happen within the Northumbria area, together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen and the impacts if they do.
Census	The census is a count of all people and households. That last census was held on 27 th March 2011. The next census in England and Wales will be in 2021.
Mosaic	Mosaic is a consumer segmentation model from Experian which segments the population into groups and types that helps you to understand an individual's likely behaviour.
Exeter data	Health data detailing individuals aged over 65 registered with a GP practice within our area.
Partner agencies	We work closely and consult with a number of partner agencies to share information and working practices in relation to risks.
Incident Recording System (IRS)	The IRS is an electronic system operated by the Home Office for recording incident data for research and statistical purposes.
Cadcorp SIS	Cadcorp SIS is a desktop Geographical Information System (GIS) used for spatial data analysis and is capable of measuring the impact of potential changes in service deployment.
Community Fire Risk Management Information System (CFRMIS)	CFRMIS is an electronic system used to store and manage data relating to business and community fire safety.
Site Specific / Operational Risk Information	This is information we gain from visits to high risk premises and is then made available to operational crews when dealing with incidents.
Corporate Risk Profile	The Authority's specific risk profile which captures and evaluates risks to our organisation that may impact our ability to deliver services safely and effectively.
Horizon scanning	Horizon scanning by our Senior Management Group.

National Risks

The National Risk Register of Civil Emergencies 2023 is the external version of the National Security Risk Assessment (NSRA), which is the government's assessment of the most serious risks facing the UK.

The UK faces a broad and diverse range of risks, including threats to lives, health, society, critical infrastructure, economy and sovereignty. Risks may be non-malicious, such as accidents or natural hazards, or they may be malicious threats from malign actors who seek to do us harm.

The risks that meet the threshold for inclusion in the NRR would have a substantial impact on the UK's safety, security and/or critical systems at a national level. The NRR includes information about 89 risks including:



Environmental Hazards

Flooding, Severe weather, Space weather, Volcanic eruptions, Poor air quality, earthquakes.



Human and Animal Health

Human diseases, Pandemic, Animal diseases, Antimicrobial resistance.



Major Accidents

Widespread electricity failure, System failure, Major transport accidents, Industrial accidents, Major fires.



Societal Risks

Industrial action, Widespread public disorder, Serious and organised crime, Firearms, Drugs, Bribery and corruption, Child sexual abuse.



Malicious attacks

Malicious attacks, Attacks on publicly accessible locations, Attacks on transport systems, Attacks on infrastructure, Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attacks, Cyber attacks.




Disinformation

Spreading of false or manipulated information

Managing Risk

The Community Risk Register (CRR) provides information on emergencies that could happen within the Northumbria area, together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen and the impacts if they do.

The  [Northumbria community risk register](#) is produced by Northumbria Local Resilience Forum. It summarises the top risks in Northumbria together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen and the impacts if they do. It gives information on how you can be prepared and what to do in an emergency.

It is based on a National Risk Register produced by the Government. This is centred around a range of data including historic, scientific and expert analysis to assess the risks to the

UK as a whole. Using this information we can identify which are relevant locally and add any additional risks. Again this process involves looking at a range of data, including incidents that have occurred, local knowledge and expert guidance.

The risks identified by the CRR are as follows:

- Flooding
- Adverse weather
- Human disease
- Industrial accident and environmental pollution
- Animal disease
- Wildfires
- Cyber
- Malicious attacks
- Utilities failure



Managing Risk

We take a standard approach to understanding risk which is made up of the **likelihood** that something could happen and the **impact** it would have if it did happen. Our role as a fire and rescue service is set out in legislation including the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and the Fire and Rescue (Emergencies) (England) Order 2007.

That role is essentially to mitigate the risk by:

- Reducing the **likelihood** that fires will happen (through the Prevention and Protection activities that are part of our legal duty).
- Reducing the **impact** if incidents do happen. This is part of our duty to respond and provide resilience (extinguishing fires, rescuing people in a variety of situations, and being able to help the community if a major incident or disaster occurs). It also links to the Prevention and Protection duties through the promotion of measures that make sure people get out if there is a fire, or prevent the ignition and the spread of fire (sprinklers, smoke alarms, fire doors, fire retardant materials for vulnerable people and many others).

When thinking about the likelihood of fire and other incidents, the CRP is important because it helps us to understand the community. This understanding is cross referenced with incident data to enable resources to be targeted for Prevention, Protection and Response.

It is important to note that community risk and incidents are not the same thing. Community risk is inherent in the community and is connected with the social factors in the population, including poverty / deprivation, age, health and lifestyle. Individuals at risk of harm from fire and other accidents are often also at risk of other types of harm.

We know both from our routine local analysis, and national researchⁱ that incidents are more likely to happen to some individuals and in some areas, than others.

Managing Risk



Our knowledge of the community includes historical and recent information about where incidents happen and to whom. We routinely make use of data systems including Community Fire Risk Management Information System (CFRMIS) and demographic profiling tools (e.g. MOSAIC), both of which provide information to household / business level. Other systems record patterns and frequency of incidents and allow us to model any proposed changes (e.g. Workload Modelling software).

This helps us to make the connections between the risk and the incidents and to target the available resources at the greatest risk areas, or the targeting of our programmes of Safe and Well checks (SaW) or Risk Based Inspections (RBIP) of business premises.

Of course there will always be some fires and other accidents and it is not possible to totally remove all risk of these.

Throughout this document we have set out some of the key risks. Our approach to targeting these risks is also described. Policies and procedures are in place dealing with the specifics of targeting risk through Prevention (e.g. Safe and Well Check targeting policy), Protection (e.g. Risk Based Inspection Programme for fire safety) and Response (e.g. Operational Information Note (OIN) and Pre-Determined Attendances).

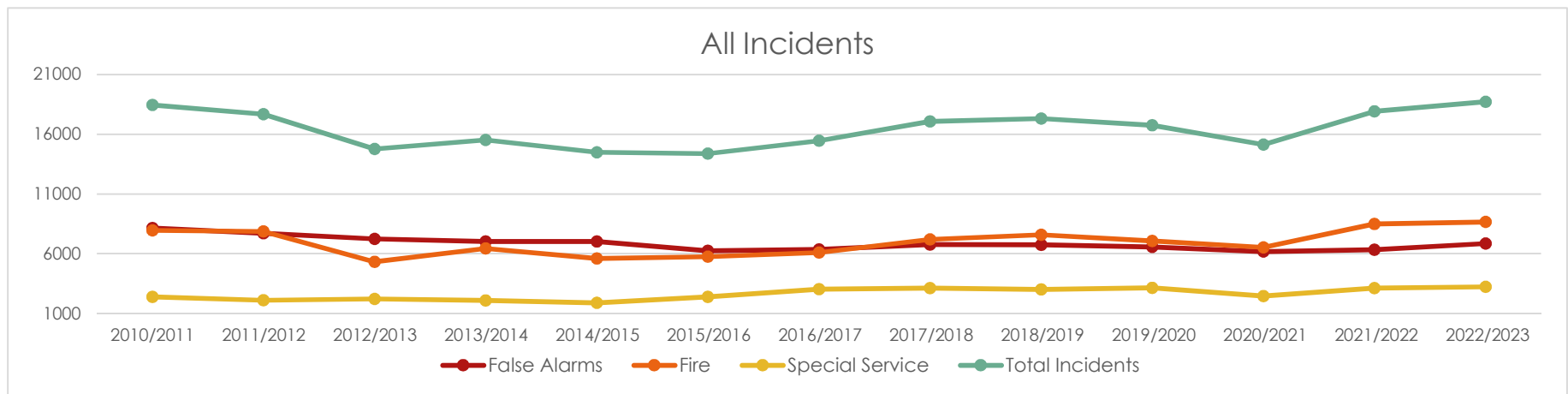
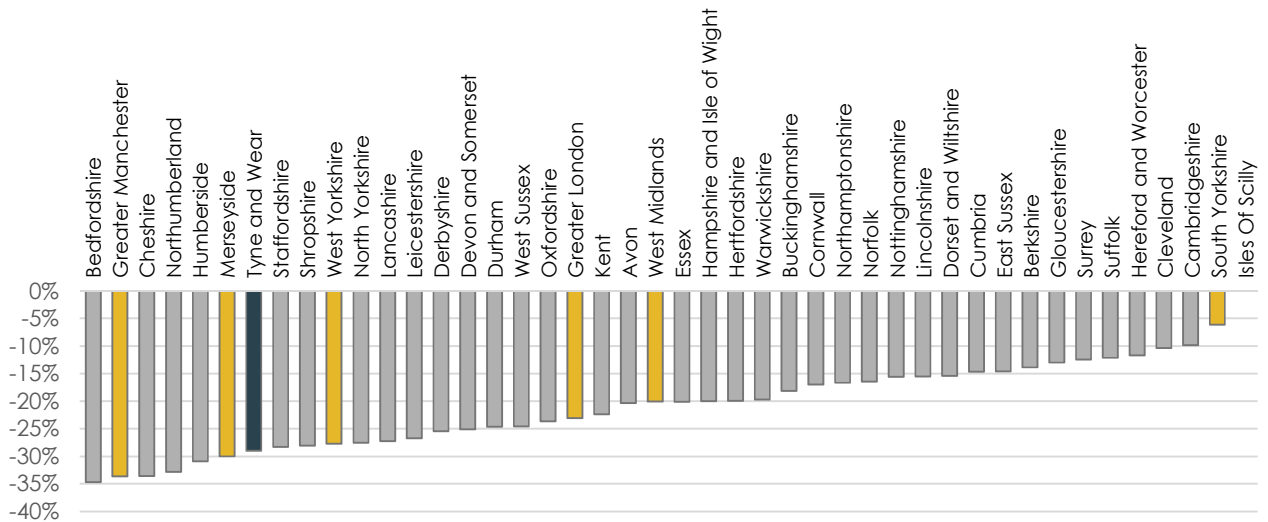
When we analyse our performance, we compare ourselves to the other Fire and Rescue Services (FRS) in our 'family group' as categorised by Government. The group is more commonly referred to as 'the Mets' and includes: Greater Manchester FRS, London Fire Brigade, Merseyside FRS, South Yorkshire FRS, West Yorkshire FRS and West Midlands FRS. A full range of data on how we are performing is contained in our Annual Report / Statement of Assurance.

Managing Risk

Our approach to managing risk has enabled Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service (TWFRS), working with key partners, to drive down risk and therefore reduce incidents. The chart opposite illustrates how our risk based approach has helped reduce accidental fires in peoples' homes.

The number of all incidents has reduced from 2010/11 however over the last few years we are seeing an increase in the number of fire incidents due to an increase in deliberate secondary fires.

Percentage Change in Accidental Dwelling Fires
2010/11 - 2021/22



About Tyne and Wear



Tyne and Wear is a densely populated metropolitan area with 1.127 million residents located in the North East of Englandⁱⁱ. Covering 538km² it represents only 6% of the North East region's land, yet it is home to 43% of the region's population with nearly 500,000 households. The population is growing, ageing and changing, the impact of this is covered in more detail later.

Tyne and Wear consists of five local authority areas: Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland. It borders Northumberland County to the North and Durham County to the South. Along with the other urban areas of Tees Valley, these four county areas constitute the North East region of England.

Tyne and Wear has an international airport, two major cities, nearly 2.41 million m² of retail floor space, five indoor shopping centres, three universities and a variety of specialist sporting facilities hosting both domestic and international competitions and events. Tyne and Wear also has a number of high risk sites registered under the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations 2015.

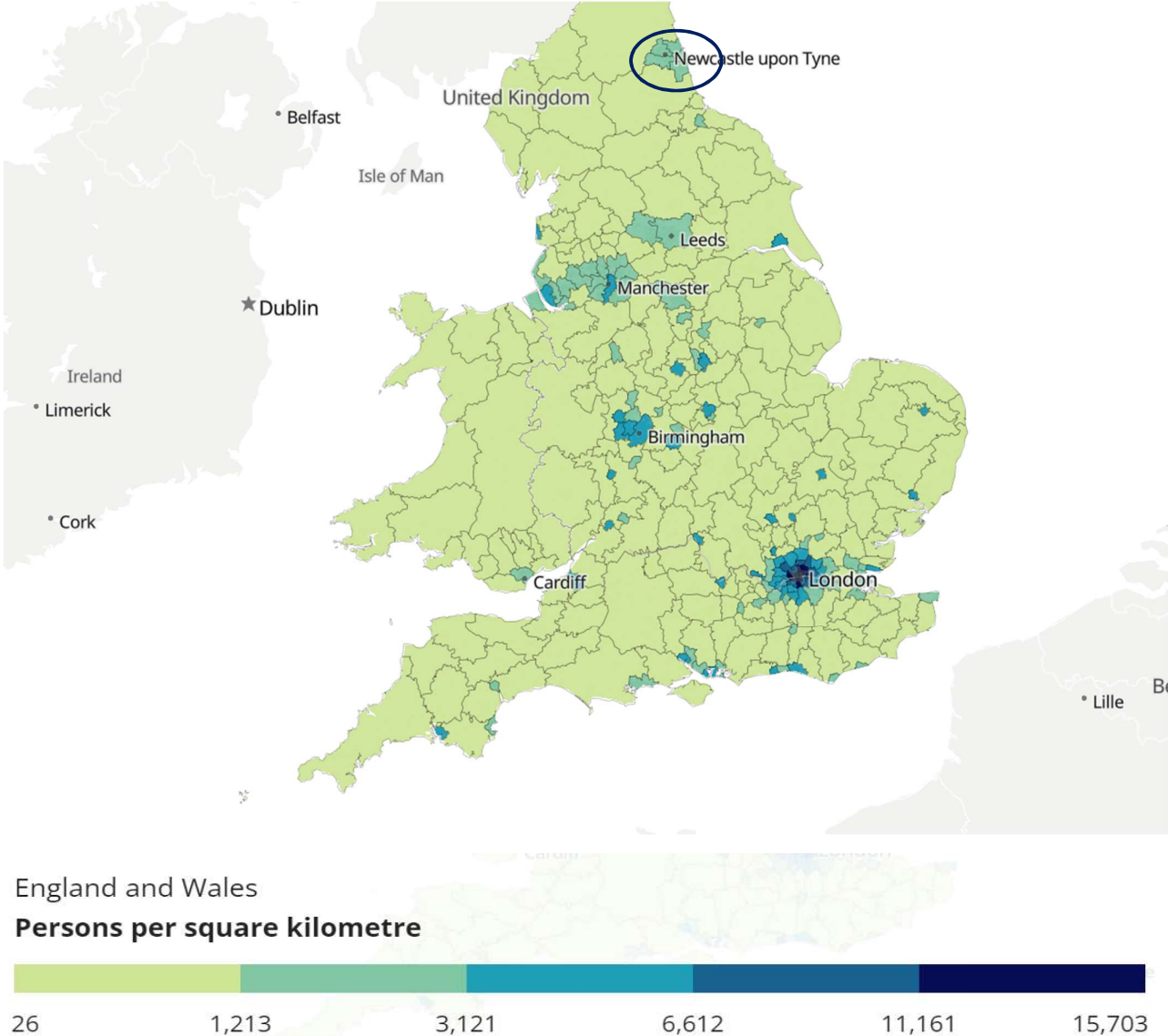
The industrial makeup of the area has changed from largely heavy industry to a more diverse economy including a number of major enterprises such as the Nissan plant in Sunderland. The recession has hit the North East harder than many areas and recovery is slower.

Population

Population is a key risk factor for fire and rescue as reflected in the current Government arrangements for funding Fire and Rescue Authorities (FRAs). Put simply, risk goes with people and the number of people in an area is a key determinant of risk alongside social factors in how the population is made up. As a Metropolitan FRA covering five densely populated urban local authority areas, population is a key consideration throughout our planning.

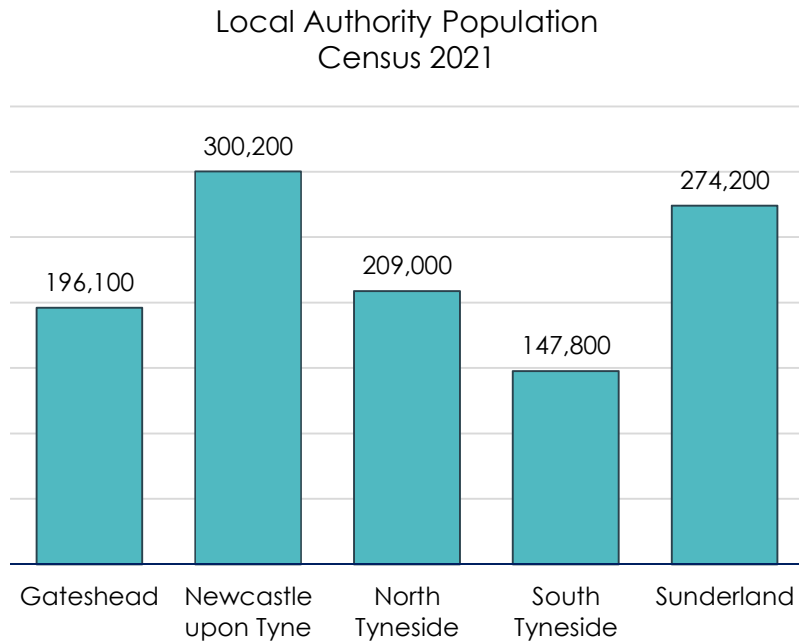
Based on 2021 census data, the population of Tyne and Wear is 1.127 million with an average age of 41 years.

The relative density of Tyne and Wear's population is shown in the mapⁱⁱⁱ (circled area).

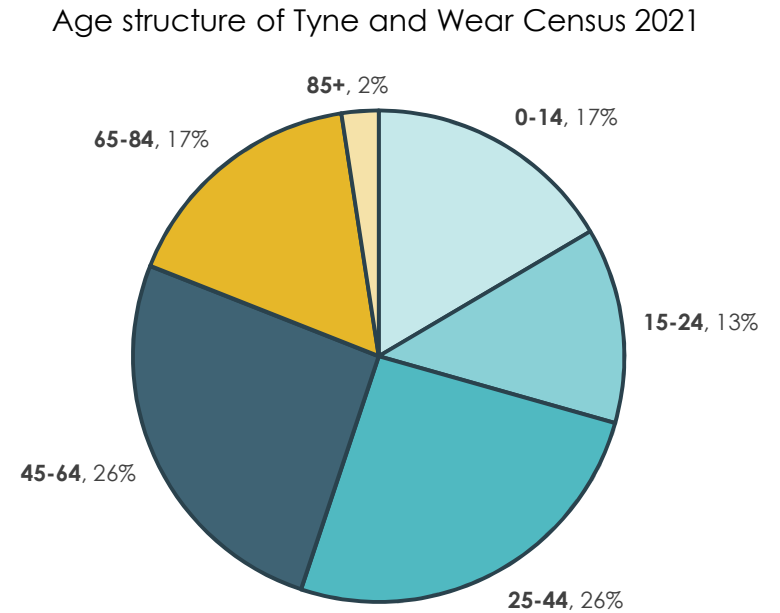


Population

The following chart shows the population of Tyne and Wear broken down across the Local Authority areas.



The age structure of the population within Tyne and Wear is detailed below:



Over 50% of the population within Tyne and Wear are within the 25 - 64 age group and those aged 65 and over make up over 19%

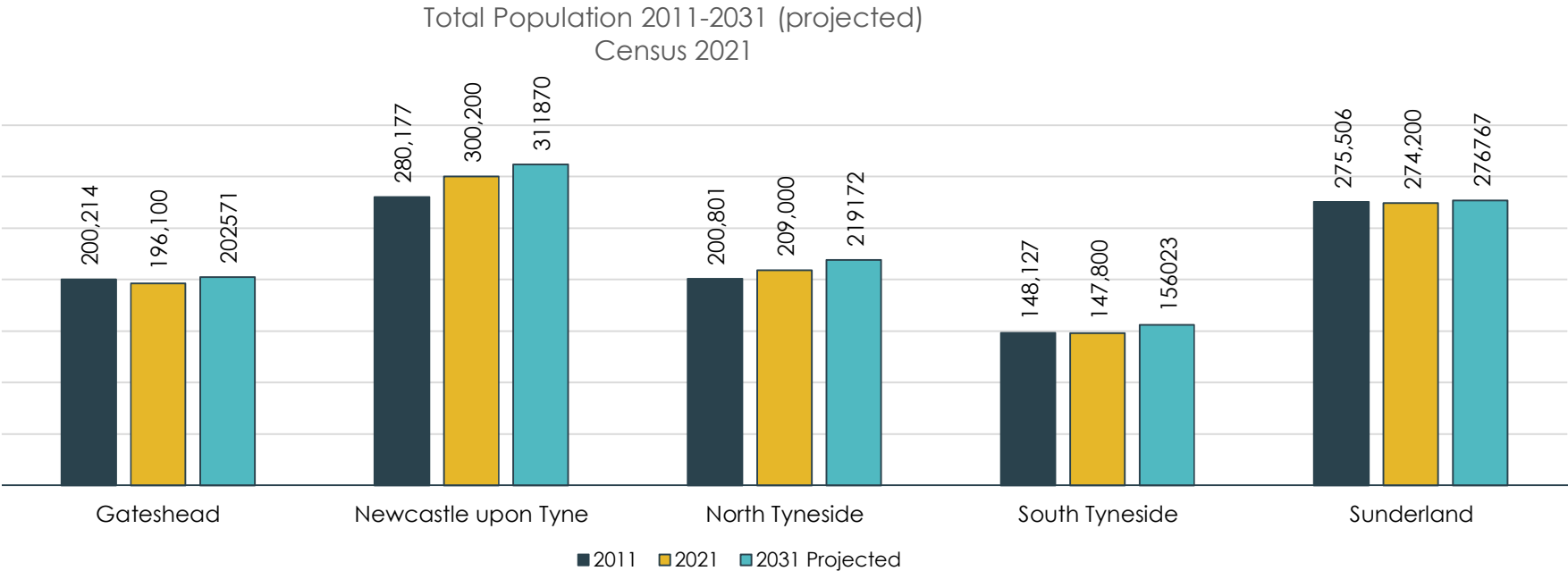
Population

In the decade between Census 2011 and Census 2021, the population of Tyne and Wear showed an increase of 2.03% (22,475).

The rate of population Change in each constituent Local Authority was as follows:

- Gateshead: -4,114 (- 2.1%)
- Newcastle: + 20,023 (+ 7.1%)
- North Tyneside: + 8,199 (+ 4.1%)
- South Tyneside: - 327 (- 0.2%)
- Sunderland: - 1,306 (- 0.5%)

Regional projections indicate that this picture is set to change again by 2031 with Tyne and Wear's total population rising to 1.16m, a 3.5% increase spread across all of the constituent local authorities. This is lower than that in some other metropolitan areas; South Yorkshire 8%, West Midlands 7.1% and Merseyside 5%. It is in a similar range to Greater Manchester 3.5%, , West Yorkshire 3.4%.



Population

In terms of changes by age band, the projections for Tyne and Wear are as follows:

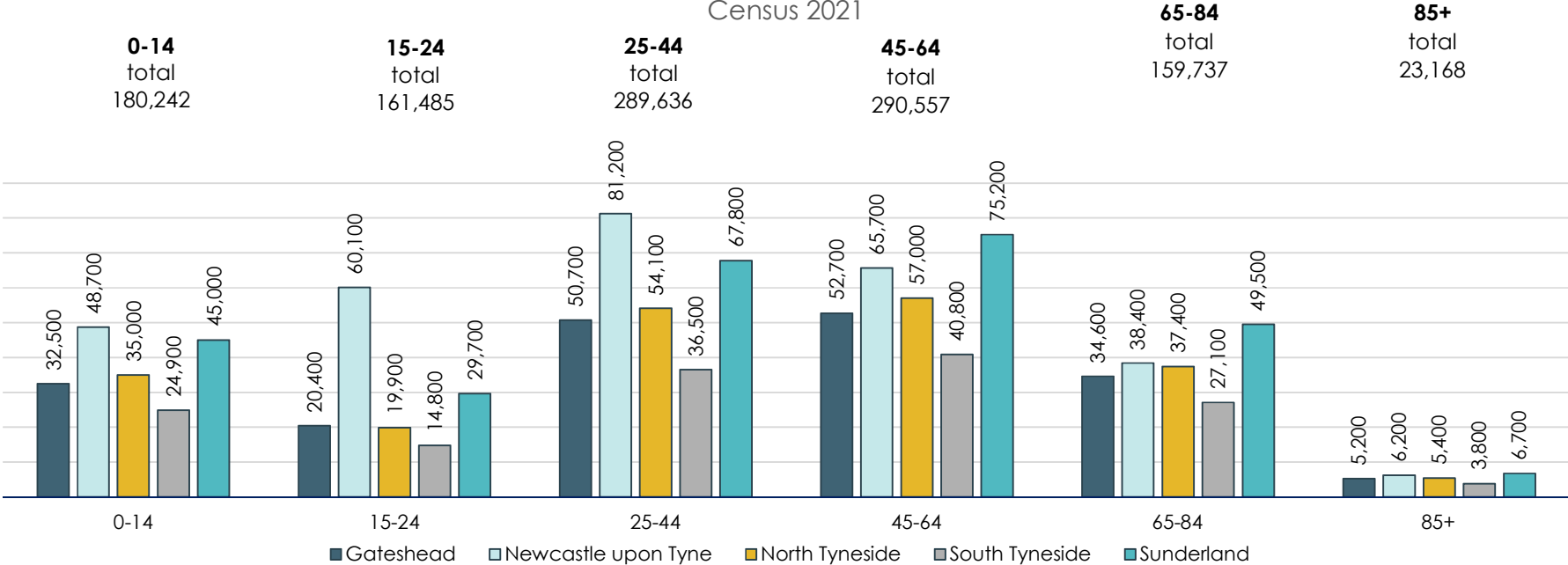
Under 25s: In 2031 the 0-14 age group is expected to reduce to 15% from 17% of the population total. The percentage share of the population relating to the 15-24 age group is expected to increase from 13% to 14%.

25-44: The percentage share of the population in this group is expected to remain around 26%.

45-64: The percentage share of the population in this group is expected to reduce from 26% to 23% by 2031.

65 and over: The percentage share of the population relating to the 65 and over age group is expected to show an increase from 17% to 19%.

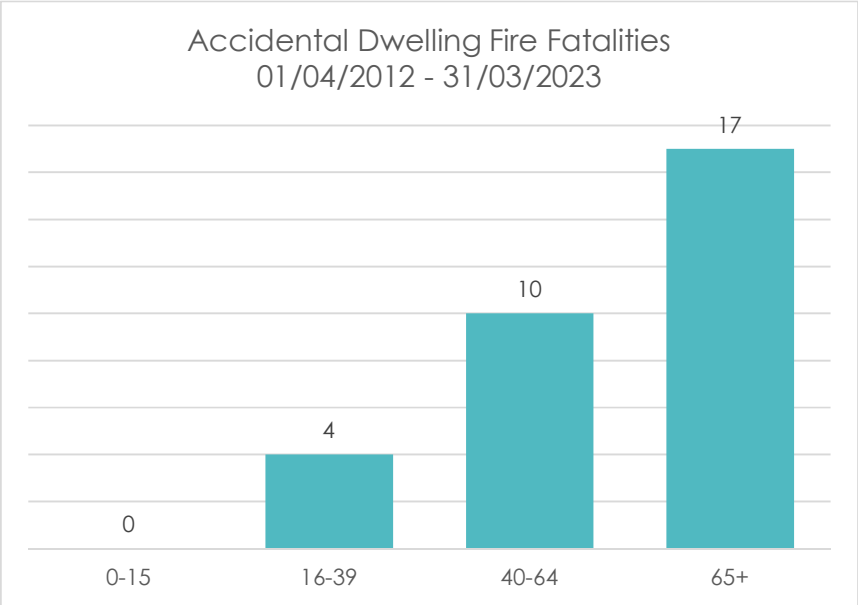
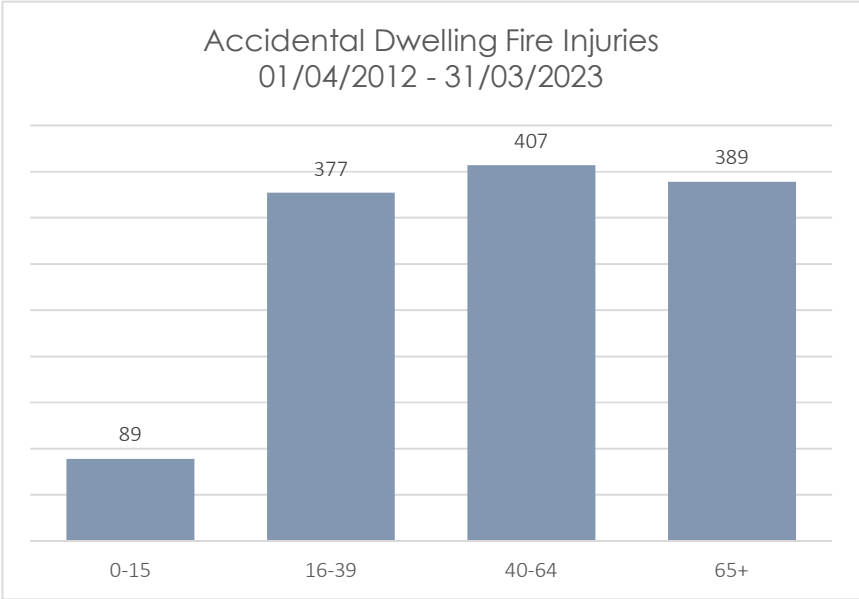
Population by Local Authority Area and Age Group
Census 2021



Population

There is a clear indication that Tyne and Wear like the country in general, is encountering an ageing population. Age is a risk factor for fire. The charts below show fire deaths and injuries in Tyne and Wear by age group. Our targeting and delivery policies take account of this. It is worth noting that our community is among the safest in the country from fire deaths and injuries^{iv}.

Since the largest percentage increase in population is in the 65 and over category, our policies, procedures and resource allocation will need to be continually adapted to protect this vulnerable group.



Ethnicity and Language

Ethnicity

Comparison of the last two censuses show that the population of Tyne and Wear is becoming more ethnically diverse: in 2011 91.5% of the population declared themselves as White British whereas in 2021 this figure was 87.4%.

The breakdown of the population by local authority area is as follows^v.

	White British (%)	White other (%)	Asian/ Asian British (%)	Black/ African/ Caribbean / Black British (%)	Mixed and multiple ethnic groups (%)	Other (%)
Gateshead	90	3	3	1	1	2
Newcastle	74	5	11	3	2	3
North Tyneside	93	2	3	1	1	1
South Tyneside	93	1	3	1	1	1
Sunderland	87	2	3	1	1	1

Main Language

In relation to language, the vast majority (95.06%) of residents aged 3 or over use English as their main language. However, there are a number of other languages spoken within Tyne and Wear which largely correspond to the migration patterns experienced in each local area.

The most commonly spoken languages as defined in the census 2021 are shown below^{vi}.

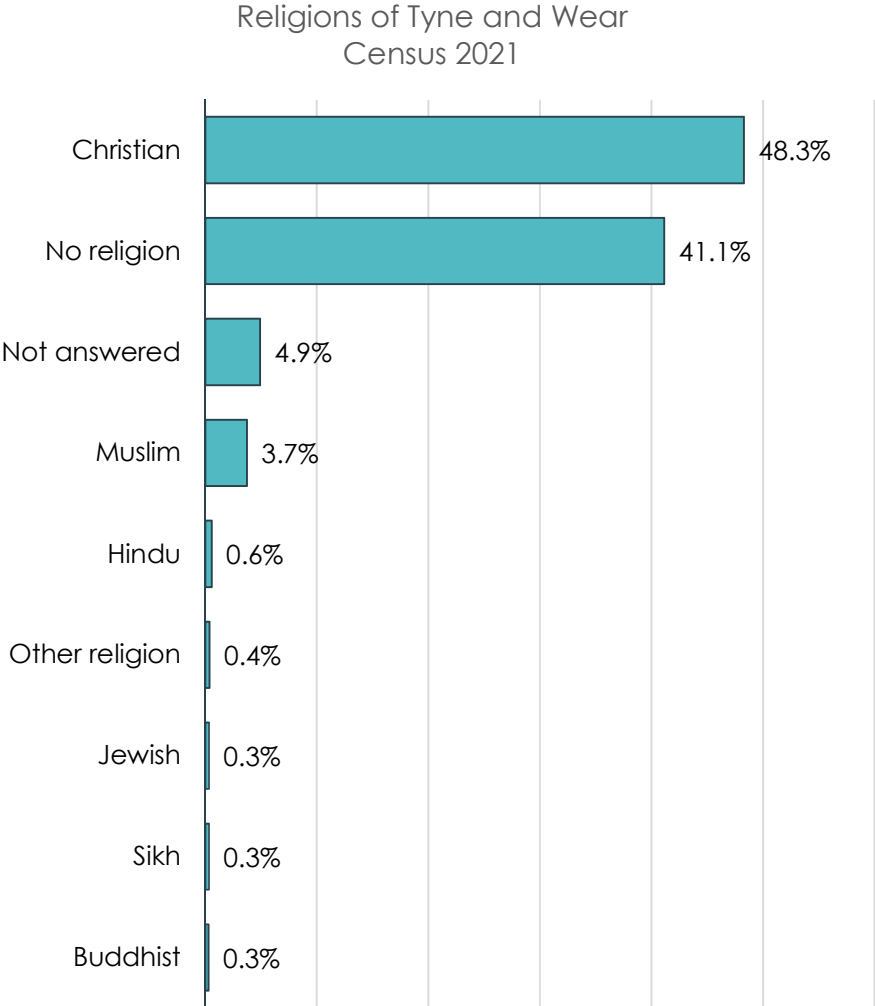
Language	Speakers	%
English	1,039,379	95.06%
Arabic	5,108	0.47%
Polish	4,423	0.40%
Bengali	4,108	0.38%
Romanian	3,279	0.30%
East Asian (all other Chinese)	2,894	0.26%
Persian/Farsi	2,323	0.21%
Portuguese	1,966	0.18%
Kurdish	1,920	0.18%
Urdu	1,914	0.18%
All Other Languages	26,073	2.38%

Religion

48.3% of the population across Tyne and Wear identified themselves as Christian in the 2021 census. A further 41.1% stated that they followed no religion, while 4.9% did not state a religious preference on their census return.

There are significant variations within local authorities: Newcastle has the greatest diversity, Sunderland the least. Tyne & Wear's Jewish community in Gateshead and the Muslim community in Newcastle are larger than the national average.

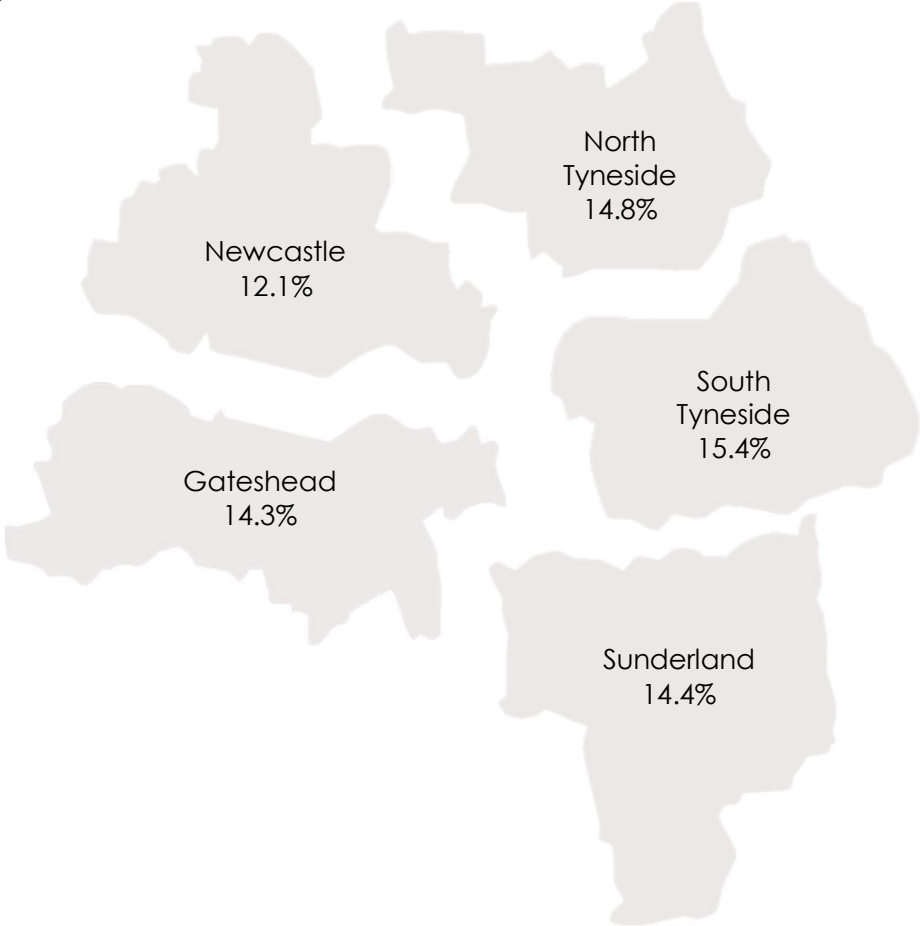
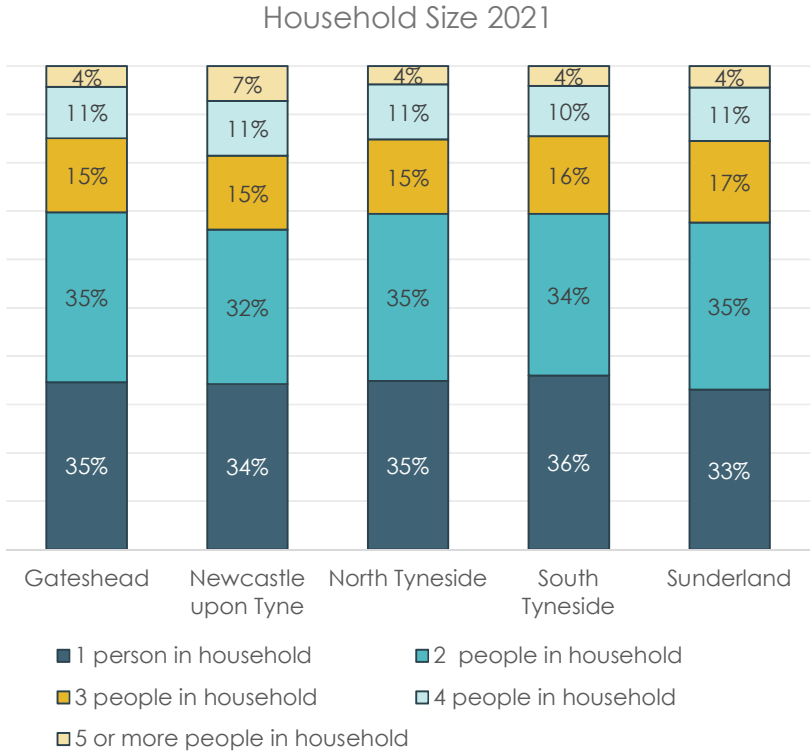
The religions followed by Tyne and Wear residents are shown in the chart opposite.



Housing

An average of 34.5% of homes within Tyne and Wear are one-person households. In a Fire and Fire Safety English Housing Survey it was identified that single person households were less likely to have a working smoke alarm.

The percentage of one person households: aged 66 and over within Tyne and Wear are:

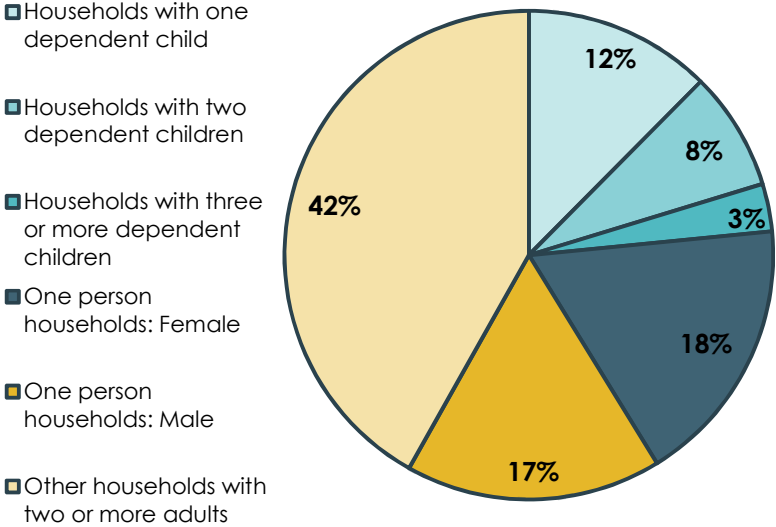


Housing

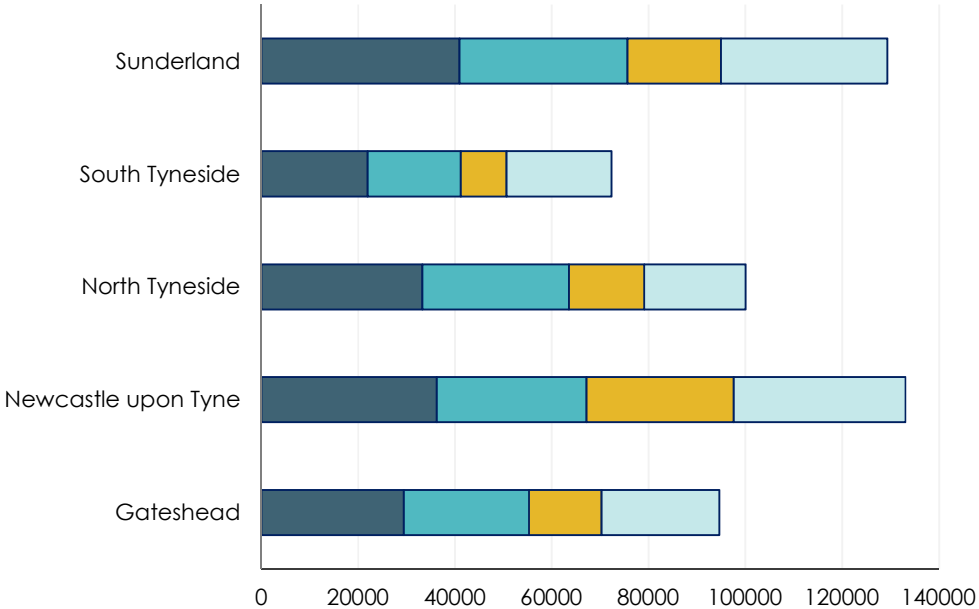
It is expected that households in Tyne and Wear will increase by 11% by 2041^{vii} and one-person households will continue to make up the greatest proportion.

In terms of tenure, 41% of individuals rent their properties which is higher than the national average of 34.5%.

Household Projections 2043



Households by Tenure
Census 2021



	Gateshead	Newcastle upon Tyne	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Owned Outright	29482	36264	33226	21915	40944
Owned with Mortgage or Loan	25835	30896	30317	19298	34697
Private Rent	14949	30416	15552	9450	19292
Social Rent	24337	35481	20953	21690	34420

Dwelling Stock

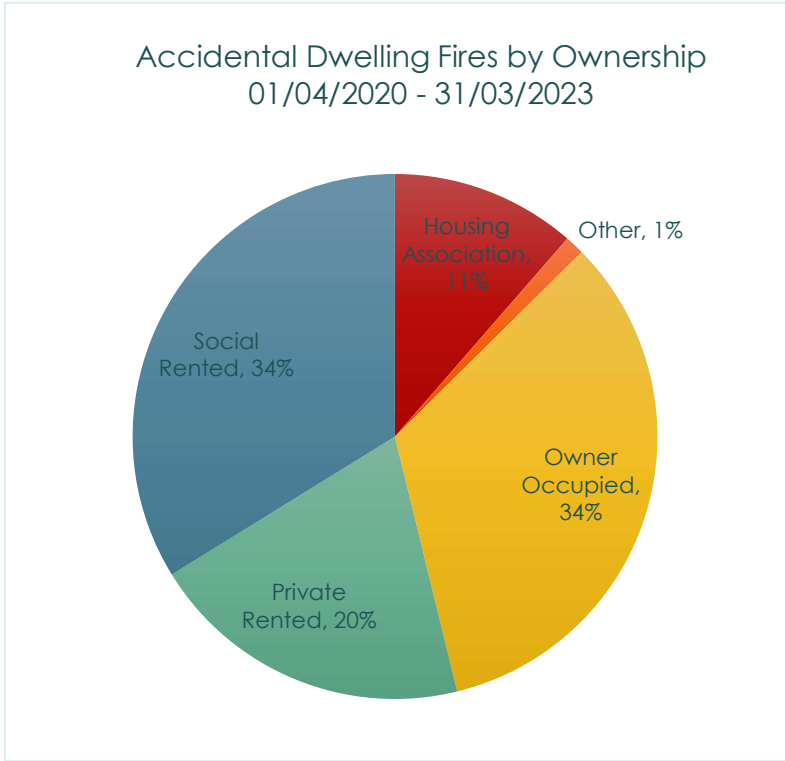
In 2021 it was identified that Tyne and Wear is made up of 532,443 dwellings^{viii}. This is an increase of 6% (29,086) since 2012 and is distributed as follows:

	Local Authority Owned	Private Registered Provider	Other Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Tyne and Wear	75,151	61,882	1,000	394,410	532,443
Gateshead	18,961	5,418	0	70,571	94,950
Newcastle	25,083	10,451	1,000	97,791	134,325
North Tyneside	14,725	6,191	0	79,695	100,611
South Tyneside	16,350	5,316	0	50,869	72,535
Sunderland	32	34,506	0	95,484	130,022

Household makeup, tenure and length of residence all have an influence on fire risk and is reflected in the incidents that occur. Nationally private rented dwellings and owner occupied are more likely to have a serious fire hazard.

Analysis of accidental dwelling fires for TWFRS from 2018/19 to 2020/21 shows that whilst the figures for these

categories were also high, social rented accommodation in Tyne and Wear had the most number of accidental dwelling fires. Mainly due to Tyne and Wear having a higher number of local authority owned homes than the majority.



High Rise Buildings

In response to the Grenfell Tower fire on June 14th 2017, we engaged with all local social housing providers, setting out their responsibilities and providing options for future joint initiatives to continue to improve the safety of residents in these properties.

We also took a number of steps including:

- Visiting approximately 12,000 flats to provide reassurance and conduct safety checks.
- Conducting over 200 audits of high rise buildings which provided building owners and managers with the opportunity to ask advice and better assess the fire safety measures within their buildings. This also allowed our operational crews to gather vital risk information relating to each building to check and improve firefighter safety.
- Conducting high rise training in collaboration with partners utilising a local authority premises to ensure we are well prepared and can respond effectively to high rise incidents.
- We also provided reassurance to residents and the wider community through a range of media releases; strengthened fire safety advice and radio and tv interviews. We have also been working with housing providers to direct residents to information regarding HSCs. We also engaged with hospitals, universities and

other building owners where there was a potential increased risk due to cladding materials.

We continue to work with our community to support them following lessons learned from this tragic event, continuing to assess and implement the findings from the Grenfell Tower Inquest and revision of building standards.



Short Term Residence

Population transience and short term residence are other challenges we face in Tyne and Wear. The census only captures short term residence where this relates to people born outside the UK.

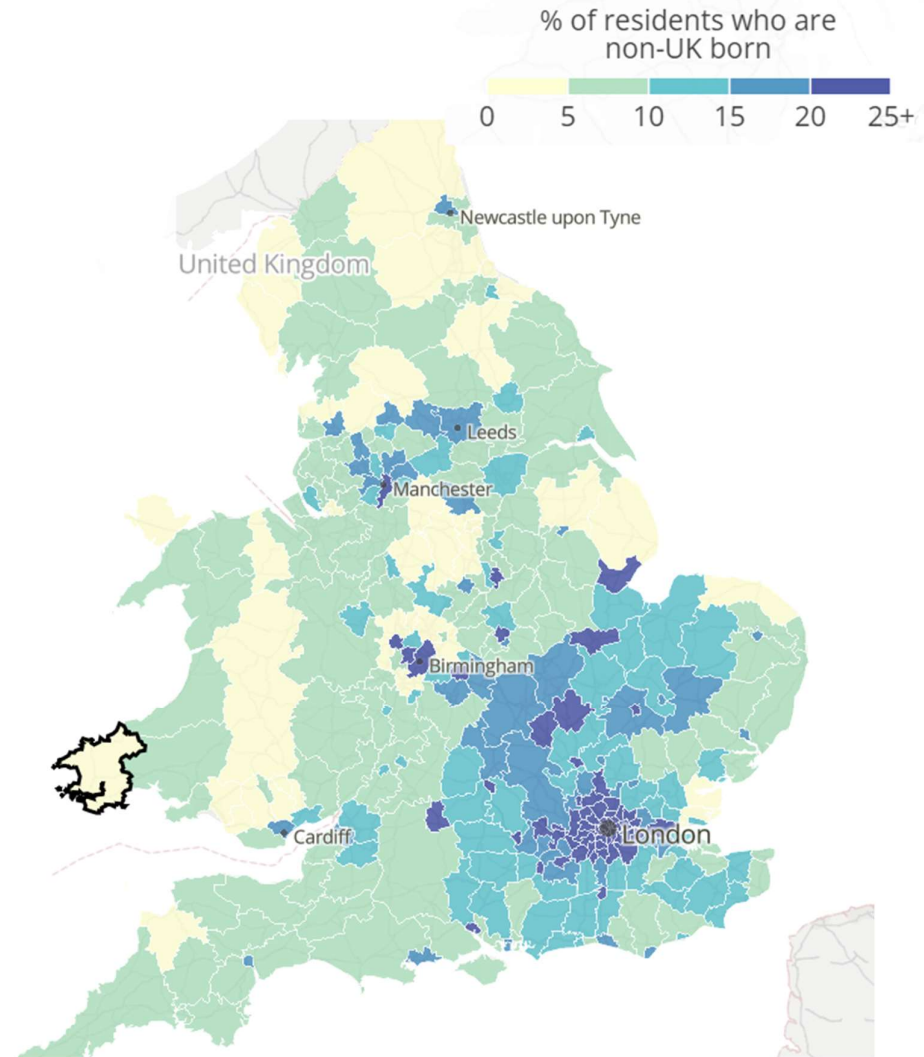
The census map opposite shows the percentage of non-UK born residents for England and Wales broken down into local or unitary authority districts. The numbers are particularly high in Newcastle.

Another contributory factor in the transient population of the area is the student population. Tyne and Wear has three universities – two in Newcastle and one in Sunderland.

Student numbers for our universities were as follows in 2020/21^{ix}.

University	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Total
Newcastle	6,400	21,375	27,775
Northumbria	10,475	21,390	31,865
Sunderland	4,690	13,800	18,490

It will be less likely that a Safe and Well Check, along with the accompanying fire safety in the home advice, will have taken place in these types of premises.



Growth and Development

Along with population growth, the social and economic regeneration activities led by our local authority partners influence the changing shape of the built environment and the makeup of different communities over the years.

Tyne and Wear FRS is informed of new properties (both domestic and non-domestic) when we receive gazetteer updates from Ordnance Survey; however we also work with partners to identify forward plans to inform our own strategic planning.

Domestic Properties

New premises are routinely added to CFRMIS through the gazetteer update and at the same time evaluated (as part of the import process) to determine their MOSAIC classification type code. Properties are then filtered into the relevant priority group for Safe and Well checks or risk based inspection targeting in line with the current strategy.

Similarly, any domestic premises that have been demolished will have their building status amended accordingly in CFRMIS and will cease to appear on any targeting reports.

Non-Domestic Properties

The Valuation Office Agency states that Tyne and Wear have 37,510 non domestic premises as at 2021. New non-domestic premises are also imported automatically into CFRMIS. Depending on the use of the premises (and associated risk) a fire safety visit will be scheduled for a point in the future in accordance with the standard re-inspection frequencies held in CFRMIS's Inspection Frequency Officer Grade (IFOG) planner.

The Fire Safety pending workload schedule is evaluated annually and premises audits are prioritised based on risk, premises type, previous compliance and fire trend data. Any non-domestic premises that have been demolished or that have ceased trading, will not form part of the Risk Based Inspection Programme.

In terms of forward planning the following pages set out some of the changes envisaged throughout Tyne and Wear based on our planning strategy.

Growth and Development

Newcastle and Gateshead

Newcastle and Gateshead have been working together to produce 'The Core Strategy and Urban Core Plan'^x which will guide development in Newcastle and Gateshead through to 2030.

Some key elements from the plan specific to Newcastle include:

- 21,000 new homes to be built.
- 14,000 additional jobs created in areas such as offshore engineering and life sciences.
- Business expansion on sites such as: Science Central, East Pilgrim Street, the Central Station and Stephenson Quarter, on the banks of the Tyne and at Newcastle International Airport.

Some key elements from the plan specific to Gateshead include:

- 11,000 new homes to be built.
- 8,000 new jobs created.
- Regeneration of the area close to Dunston, Metrocentre and the River Derwent.
- District and local centres to be revitalised and strengthened; examples being Birtley, Blaydon and Felling.
- Development of Gateshead Quays and Baltic Business Quarter.

The full plan can be found at: www.newcastle.gov.uk



Growth and Development

North Tyneside

The below is an extract from the North Tyneside Local Plan 2017^{xi} detailing potential development sites over the next 15 years.

The key elements of the plan include:

- Protect the Green Belt in North Tyneside
- Provide new accessible open space – adding to the 25% of the borough that is already open space.
- Regenerate and redevelop brownfield sites and deliver appropriate development of sustainable greenfield land amounting to around seven per cent of the borough's area – to support at least 12,700 new jobs and 23,000 more residents.
- Prioritise regeneration in Wallsend, North Shields, the coast and the North West.
- Ensure development considers the environmental, social and economic conditions of the area.

The full plan can be found at:

www.northynteside.gov.uk



Growth and Development

South Tyneside

The South Tyneside Local Development Framework^{xii} sets out a number of proposals for the area including:

- Investing £180m in new and improved homes building on the success of 71 new affordable homes in Hebburn and UK's biggest solar-powered social housing project at Sinclair Meadows in South Shields, securing economic growth by building on the borough's reputation in marine, offshore and automotive industries to become a leading centre for advanced engineering and manufacturing. This will be supported by the ongoing partnership with Sunderland through the 'City Deal' agreement to drive economic growth for the borough and region.

- Meeting the demand for up to 12,000 new homes over the next 20 years working with a range of housing providers.
- Major new transport schemes such as Testo's Grade Separation, the extension of the Metro line and A185 improvements.
- Development plans for Hebburn Town Centre, Jarrow and South Shields Town Centres and Waterfront.
- Regeneration plans are also to be developed for Boldon, Whitburn and Cleadon.

The full plan can be found at: www.southtyneside.gov.uk



Growth and Development

Sunderland

Part of Sunderland's Local Plan^{xiii} is the 'Core Strategy and Development Plan' which is a long-term plan for development across the city to 2033.

Some key points from the plan include:

- 13,824 new homes to be built across the city in various locations.
- An aim to provide an additional 10,337 new jobs.
- Regeneration of the city centre to provide extra retail and leisure facilities whilst limiting the number of hot food takeaways.
- Ensure that the impact of the development on the city's environment is limited.
- Produce an 'Infrastructure Delivery Plan' to set out the facilities required to deliver the proposed development.

The full plan can be found at www.sunderland.gov.uk.



Deprivation

Indices of Deprivation (IMD)

IMD measures multiple deprivation for local authority areas and smaller Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The index is made up of seven themed Domains or groupings of deprivation indicators. Each Domain contributes a different amount (%) to the overall index as follows:

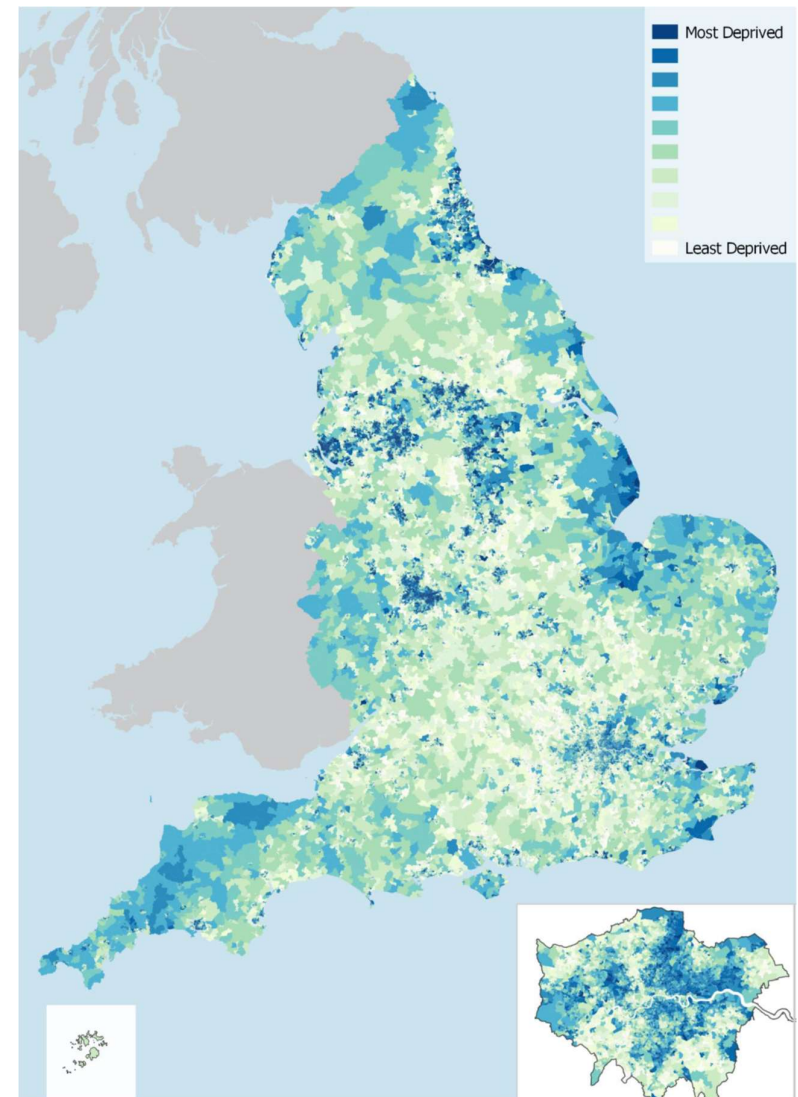
- Income Domain (22.5%)
- Employment Domain (22.5%)
- Health and Disability Domain (13.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Domain (13.5%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services Domain (9.3%)
- Crime Domain (9.3%)
- Living Environment Domain (9.3%)

The overall IMD combines each of the themed domains into a single overall measure of deprivation. Each themed domain combines multiple quality of life indicators, totalling 39 overall.

Deprivation varies between and within local authority areas. Based on average ranks, Tyne and Wear residents experience levels of deprivation among the highest in the country, our local authority areas are ranked as follows out of **317^{xvi}**.

- South Tyneside: **26th** most deprived
- Sunderland: **33rd**
- Gateshead: **54th**
- Newcastle: **74th**
- North Tyneside: **128th**

IMD 2019 by LSOA in England



Deprivation

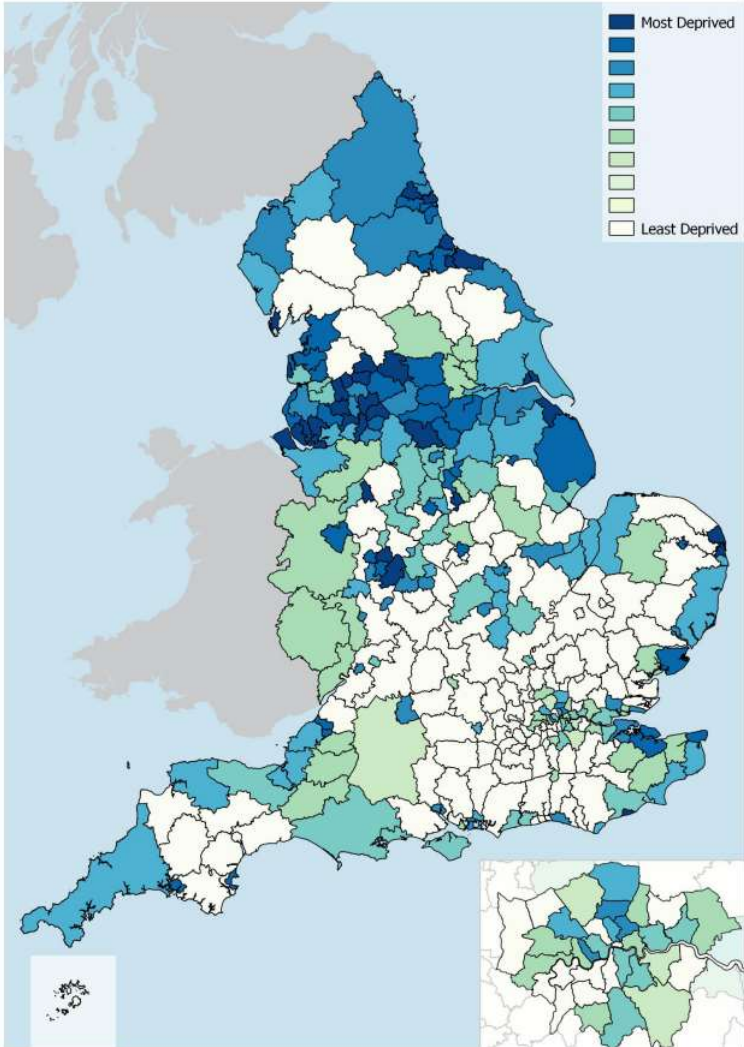
Indices of Deprivation (IMD)

As well as the overall makeup of the population, national research indicates that there is a correlation between deprivation in an area and fire risk. In particular, risk of accidental dwelling fires / casualties arising from these and risk of deliberate (anti-social behaviour) fires.

The map opposite shows the Indices of Deprivation data for each district. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each LSOA for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,500 (as of 2019).

The areas of greatest deprivation have a tendency to be clustered in former areas of heavy industry (e.g. along riverbanks or former coal mining areas) and in city or town centres.

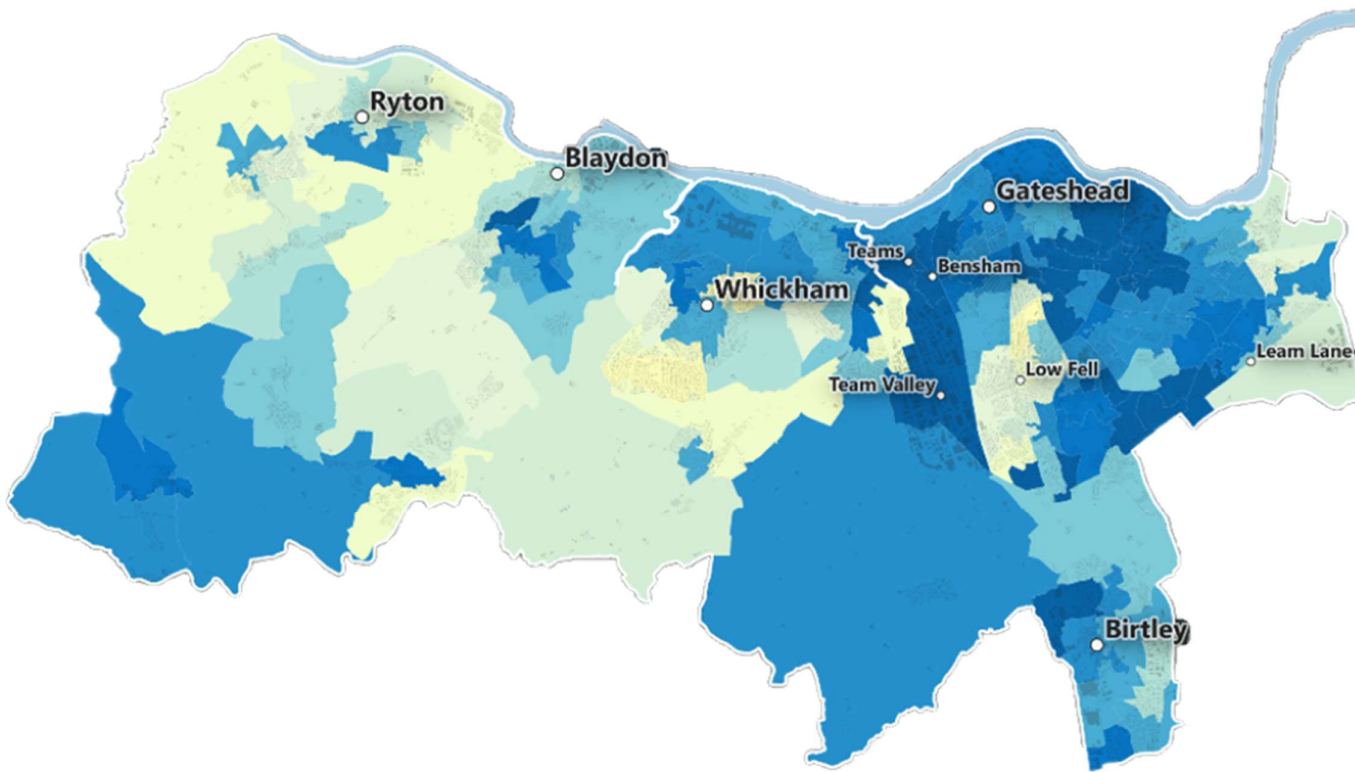
IMD 2019 by Local Authority in England



Note: there are 123 Districts with no Lower-layer Super Output Areas in the most deprived 10 per cent of areas. These areas score zero on this summary measure and are shown in the least deprived decile.

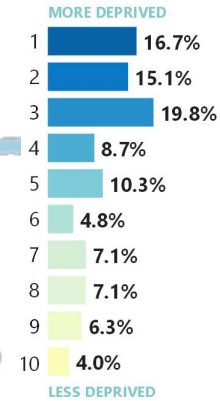
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

GATESHEAD



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



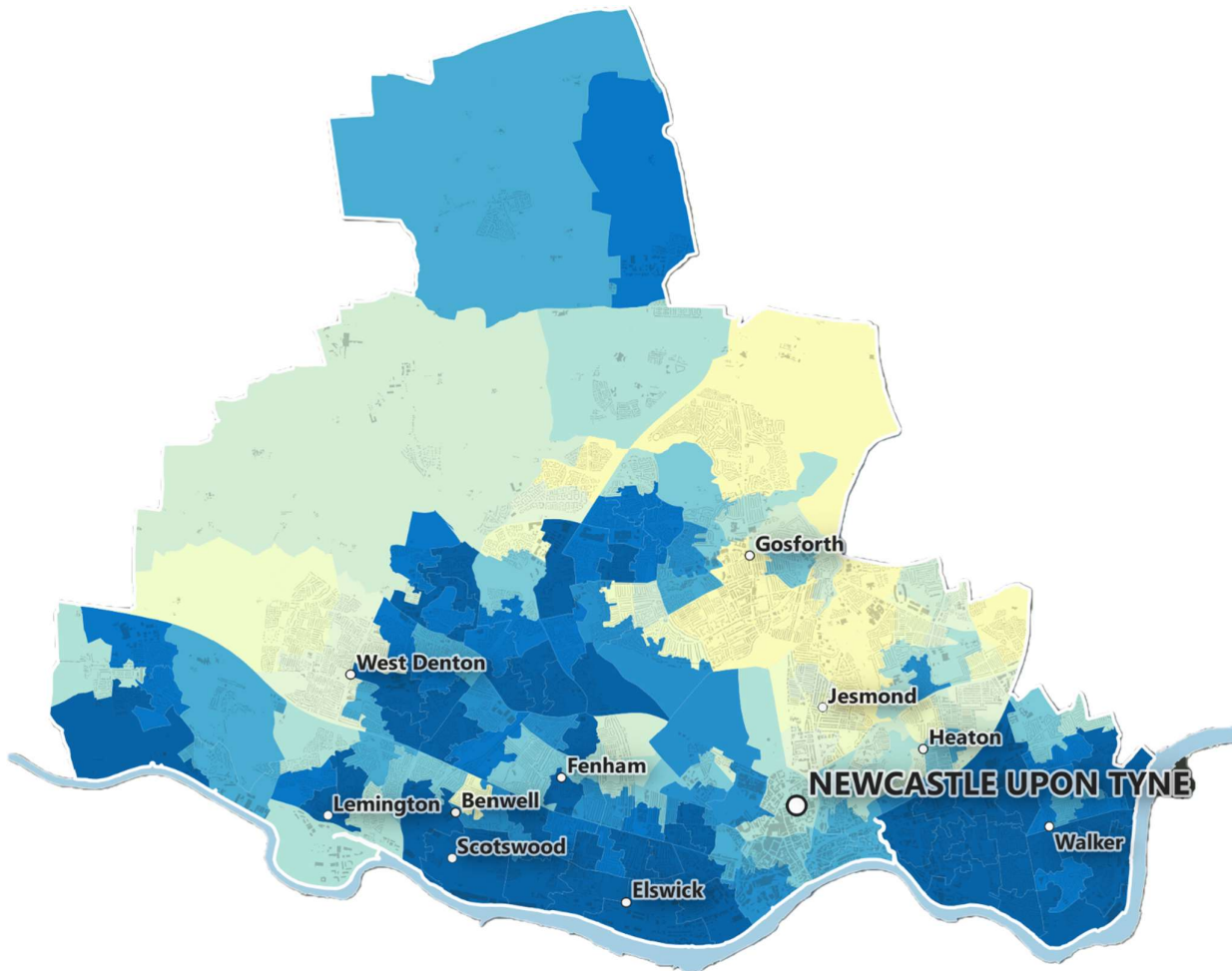
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Gateshead**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



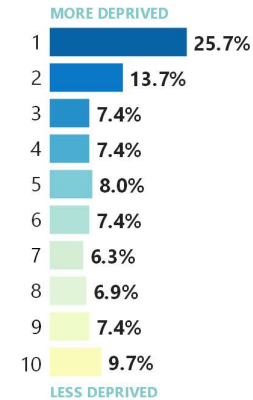
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



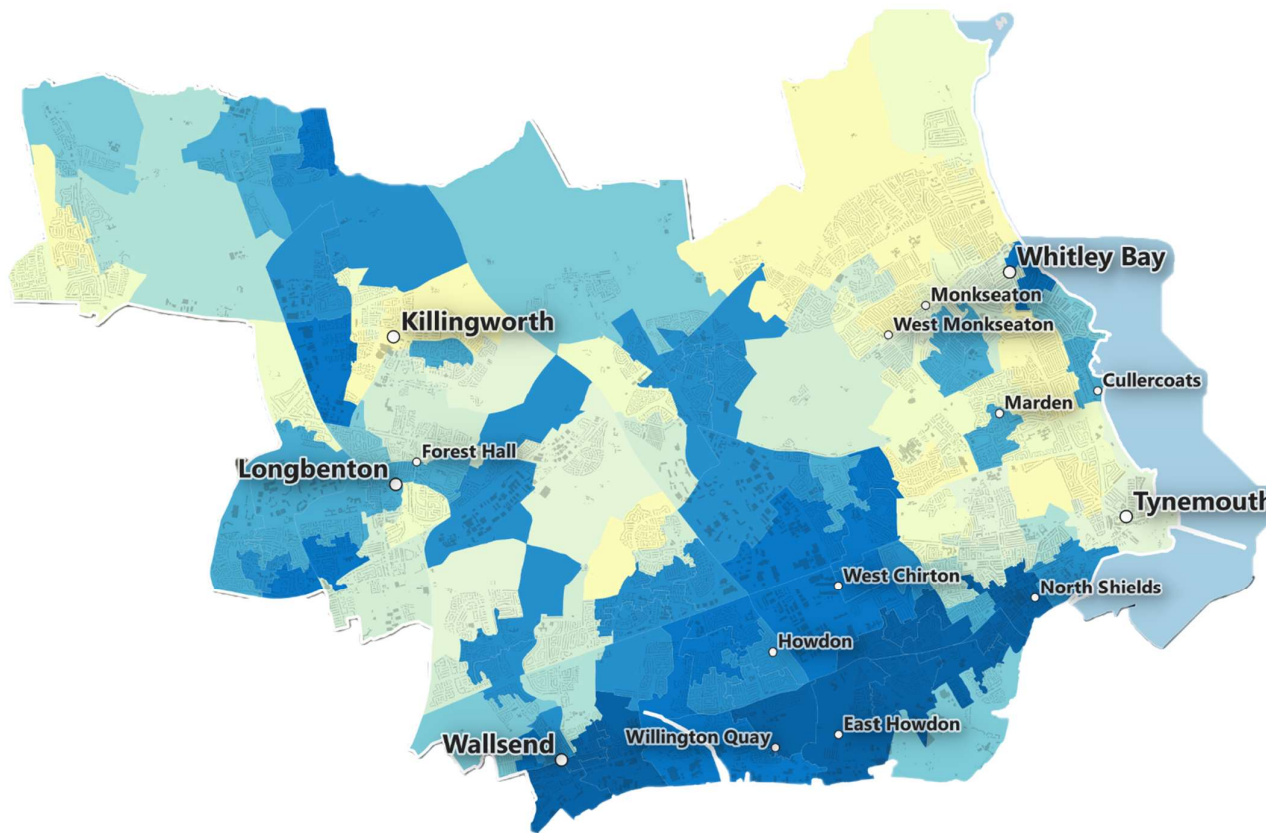
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Newcastle upon Tyne**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



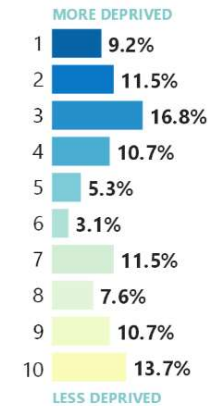
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

NORTH TYNESIDE



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



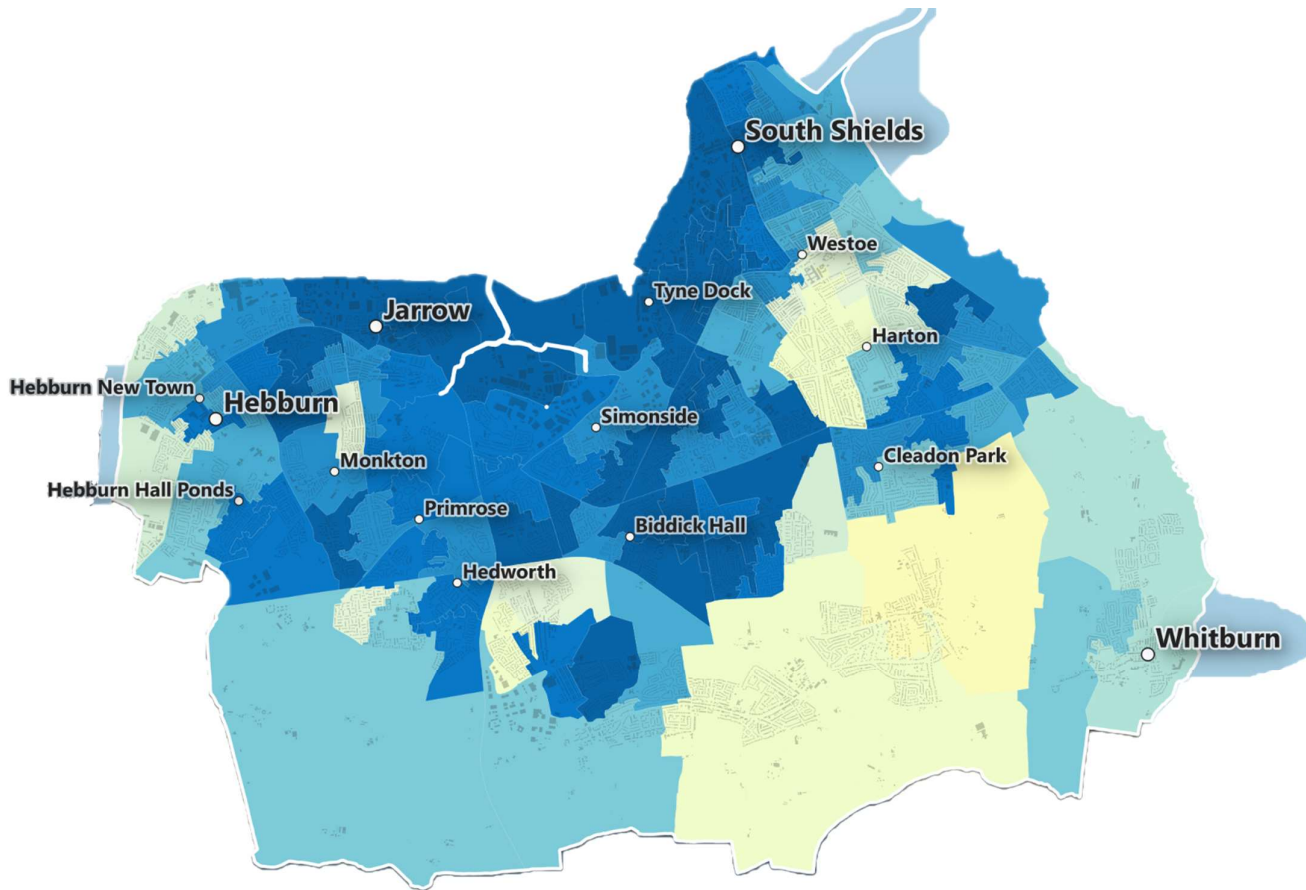
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **North Tyneside**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



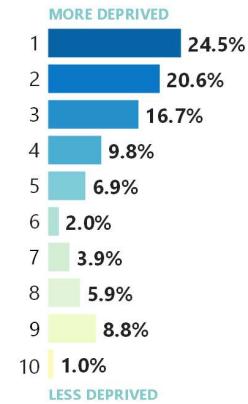
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

SOUTH TYNESIDE



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



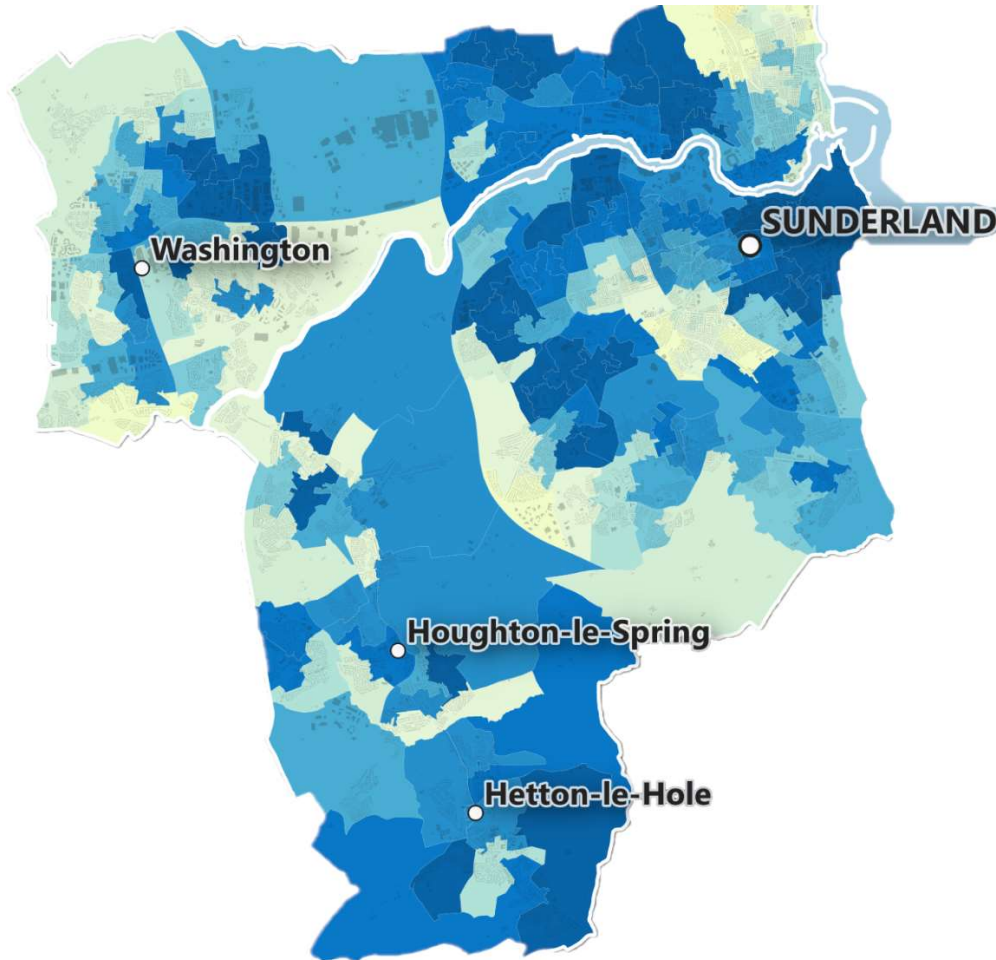
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **South Tyneside**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



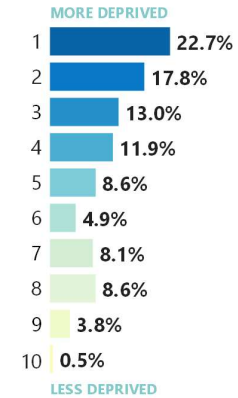
English Indices of Deprivation 2019

SUNDERLAND



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for **Sunderland**. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



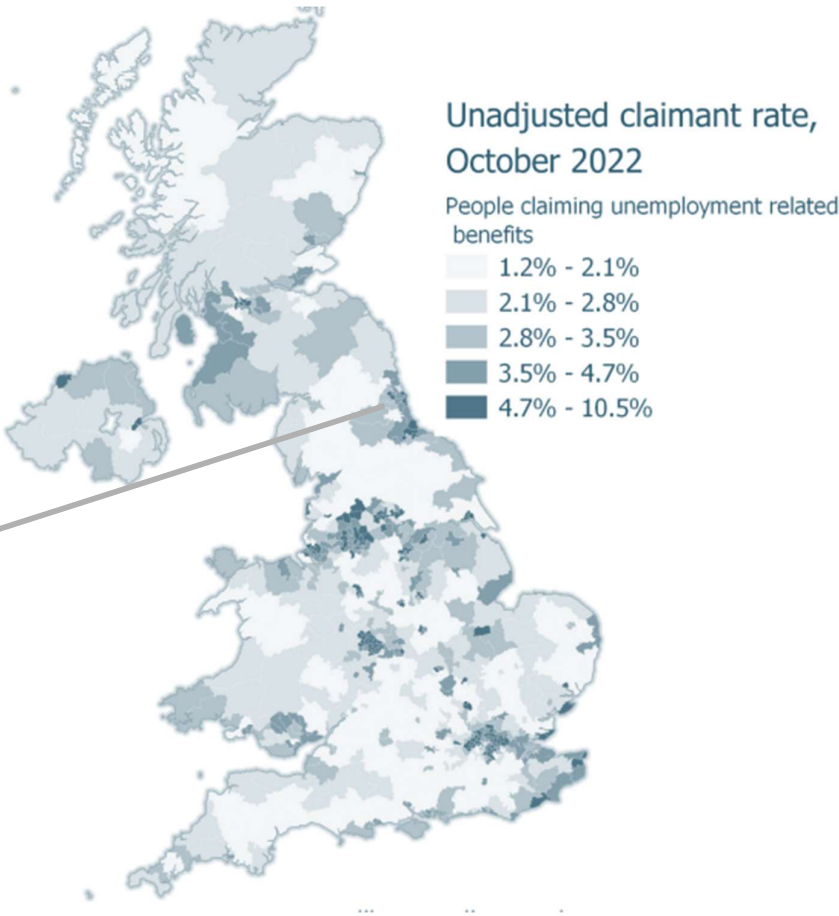
Unemployment

Level of employment is a key element in the makeup of deprivation rankings. The North East of England (including Tyne and Wear) is experiencing some of the highest unemployment figures in the country.

The map on this page shows unemployment amongst those aged 16 and over with the inset showing Tyne and Wear in detail. All parts of Tyne and Wear have a higher than average proportion of adult unemployment as measured through receipt of unemployment related benefits.

A regional labour market review in November 2022 by ONS^{xvi} showed that although unemployment levels are decreasing, the North East continues to have one of the highest rates of unemployment in the UK (4.1%).

People claiming unemployment related benefits



Unemployment

In recent years the percentage of workless households in England has fallen. Although Tyne and Wear has seen an increase, some local authority areas within Tyne and Wear have followed this trend.

	Workless Households			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
England	13.9	13.3	17.8	13.4
Tyne and Wear	19.5	19.7	17.2	18.9
Gateshead	16.2	18.3	16.2	18.7
Newcastle	21.1	19.7	15.0	18.2
North Tyneside	17.1	15.6	13.0	16.4
South Tyneside	24.5	24.9	23.2	22.5
Sunderland	19.4	21.0	20.5	19.9

In 2021, out of the 201 county / unitary authorities in Great Britain, the Tyne and Wear local authority areas are ranked as follows:

- Newcastle – 47th
- South Tyneside – 9th
- Sunderland – 25th
- Gateshead – 38th
- North Tyneside – 70th

The North East region has the highest percentage of workless households in the country at 19.1%.

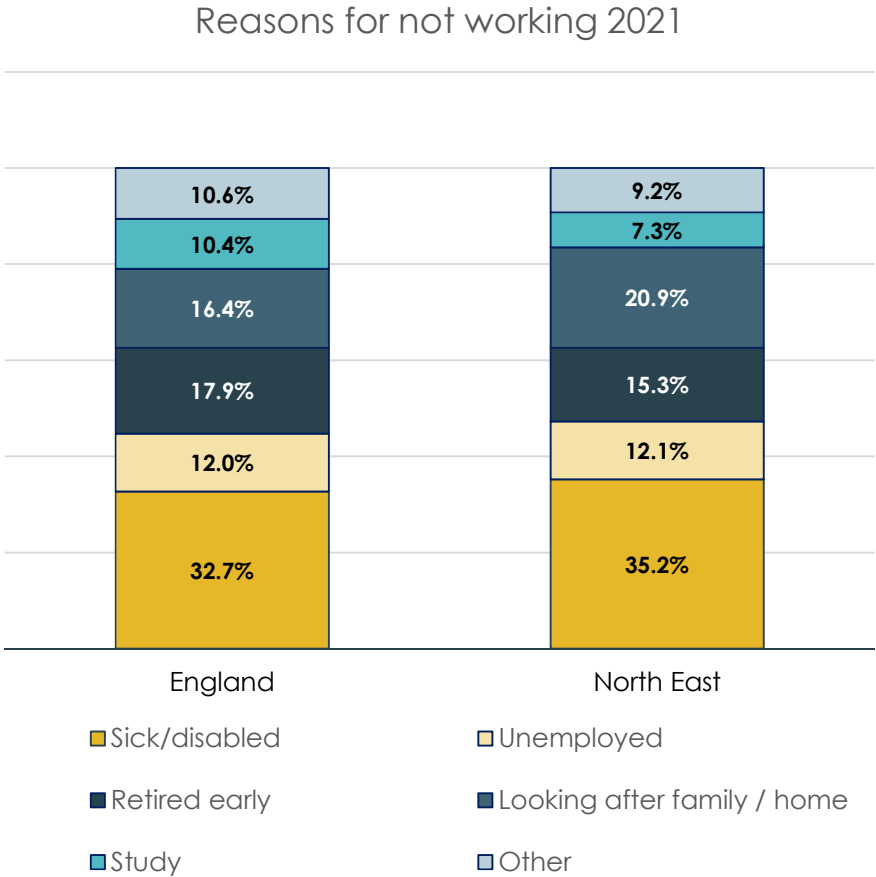
18.9% of households in Tyne and Wear are workless. This is higher than England as a whole which is 13.4%.

Unemployment

The following table shows the economic activity of households in England

	Working Households (%)	Mixed Households (%)	Workless Households (%)
England	58.4	28.1	13.4
North East	54.3	26.6	19.1
Tyne and Wear	54.8	26.3	18.9
Gateshead	55.6	25.7	18.7
Newcastle	54.5	27.3	18.2
North Tyneside	60.6	23.0	16.4
South Tyneside	53.2	24.3	22.5
Sunderland	51.0	29.1	19.9
North West	56.9	26.7	16.4
Yorkshire And The Humber	58.4	27.3	14.3
East Midlands	58.3	26.9	14.8
West Midlands	50.6	33.0	16.4
East of England	62.2	26.5	11.2
London	57.3	30.6	12.2
South East	59.8	29.0	11.2
South West	61.0	26.8	12.1

In 2021, the reasons given for not working both nationally and in the North East, are as follows



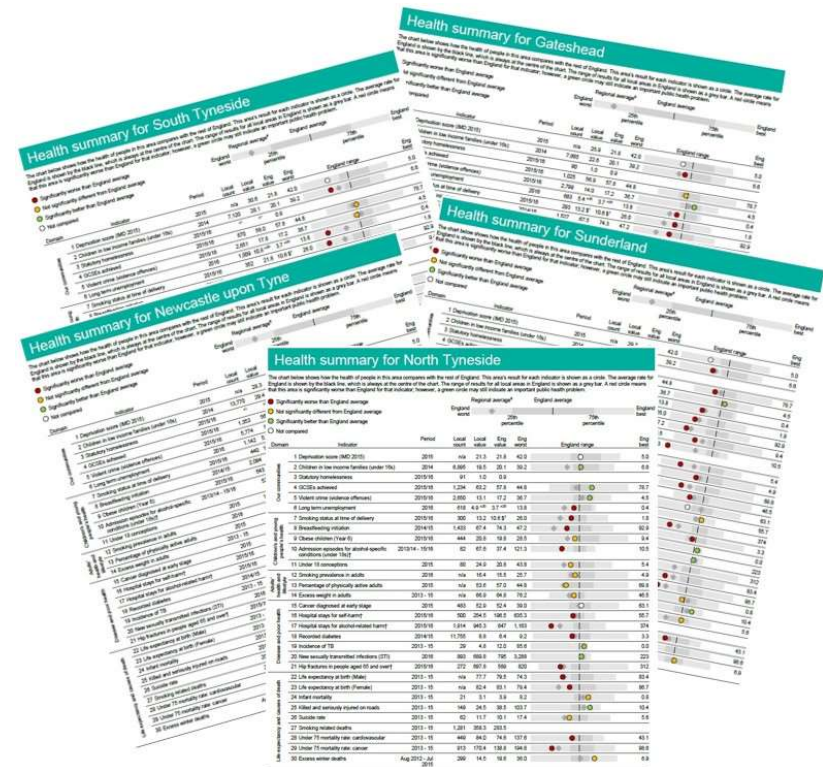
Health and Wellbeing

The health and wellbeing of the community at large and sections of the population within it, are also key elements of deprivation rankings which impact on community risk; including risk of fire and other harm.

Overall, across a range of public health indicators included in Public Health England health profiles^{xix}, health in Tyne and Wear is significantly worse than the national average. These indicators include:

- Adults smoking, smoking in pregnancy and smoking related deaths
- Obese children (Year 6)
- Increasing and higher risk drinking
- Hospital stays for alcohol related harm
- Drug misuse
- Male and female life expectancy
- Early deaths from heart disease and cancer

A number of these factors are also directly related to risk of fires, deaths and injuries.



Alcohol Use

Alcohol is very much a part of the culture of the North East and has been highlighted as a serious issue. In 2020 for the seventh consecutive year, the North East had the highest rate of alcohol specific deaths in the country.

The table below shows some key facts relating to alcohol and how our local authority areas compare to the national average^{xx}.

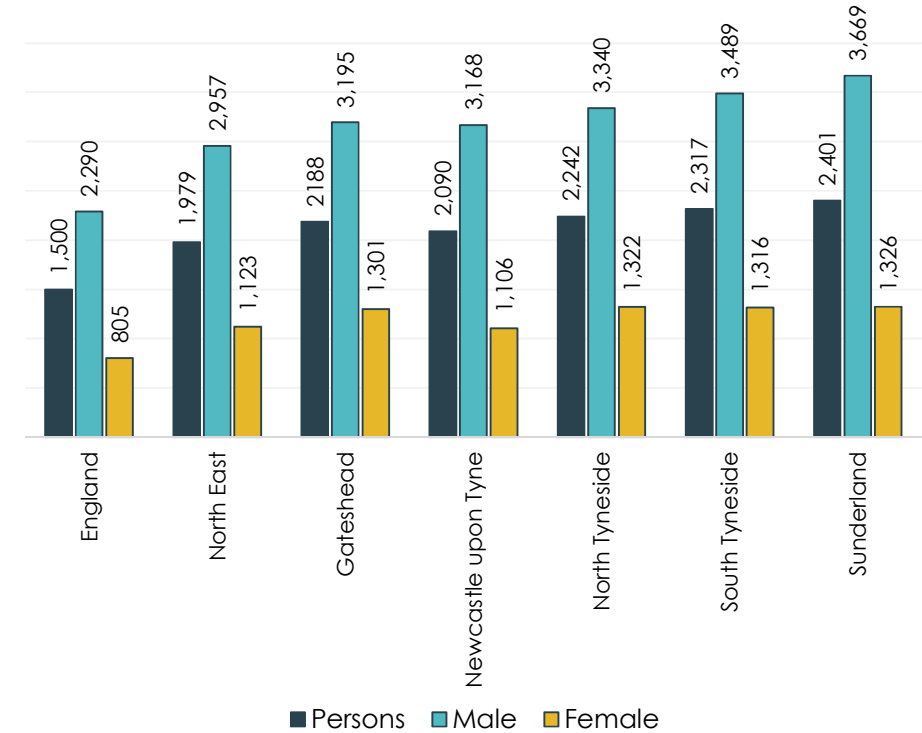
In comparison to England Better Similar Worse

Indicator	Period	England	North East	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Alcohol-specific mortality	2017-19	10.9	16.0	17.8	16.9	14.8	22.1	18.6
Alcohol-related mortality	2018	37.8	49.0	44.3	57.4	46.2	53.8	52.1
Casualties in road traffic accidents were a failed breath test (or refusal to provide a sample) occurred	2018-20	3.60	3.85	3.78	2.48	2.28	5.50	3.21
Number of premises licensed to sell alcohol per square kilometre	2017/18	1.3	1	3.8	9.6	6.7	6.4	5.6

The rate of hospital admission episodes in the North East for alcohol related conditions per 100,000 population (2020/21) is the highest in England^{xxi}.

The chart below outlines the number of admissions per 100,000 of the Tyne and Wear population where the cause for admission is primarily, wholly or partly related to alcohol misuse.

Hospital admission episodes for alcohol related conditions



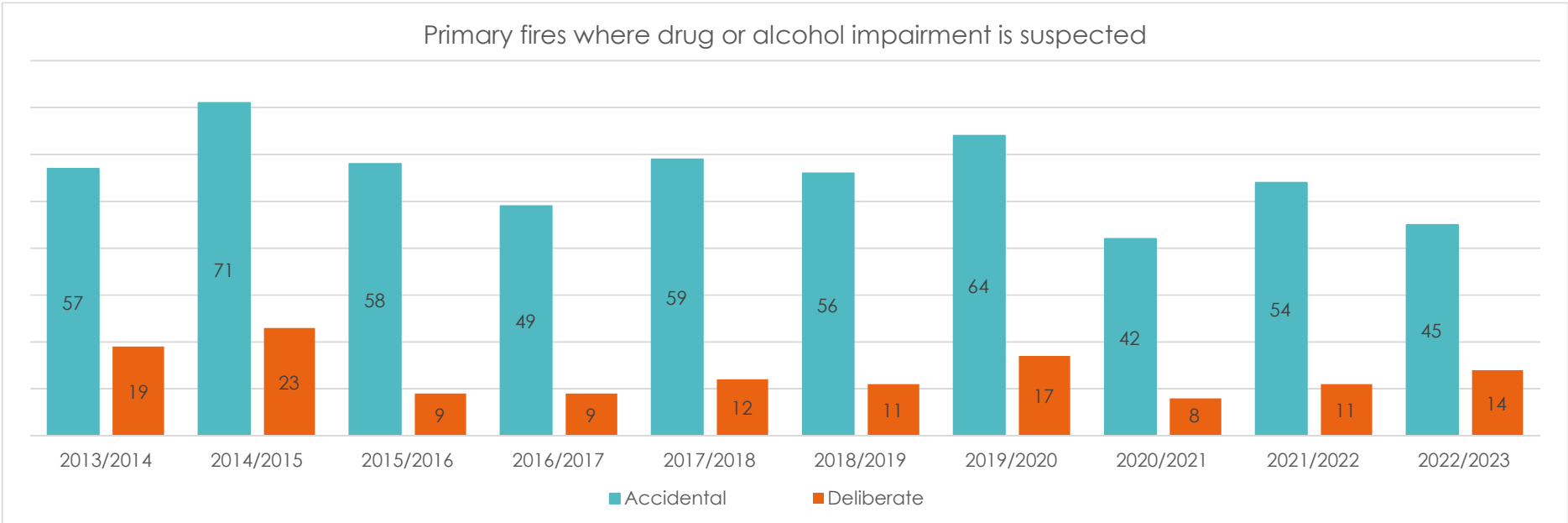
Alcohol Use

National historic statistics have shown that fire and rescue services attend a large number of alcohol and drug related fires. This is borne out by the observations of Tyne and Wear firefighters attending incidents.

Primary fires are generally more serious fires that harm people or cause damage to property. It is estimated that of the 19,093 primary fire incidents attended by TWFRS between 2011/12 and

2021/22, 5% were suspected of having drug or alcohol impairment as a contributory factor. Quite often the cause is due to people drinking alcohol and then falling asleep whilst cooking or smoking.

The chart below shows the breakdown of these incidents.



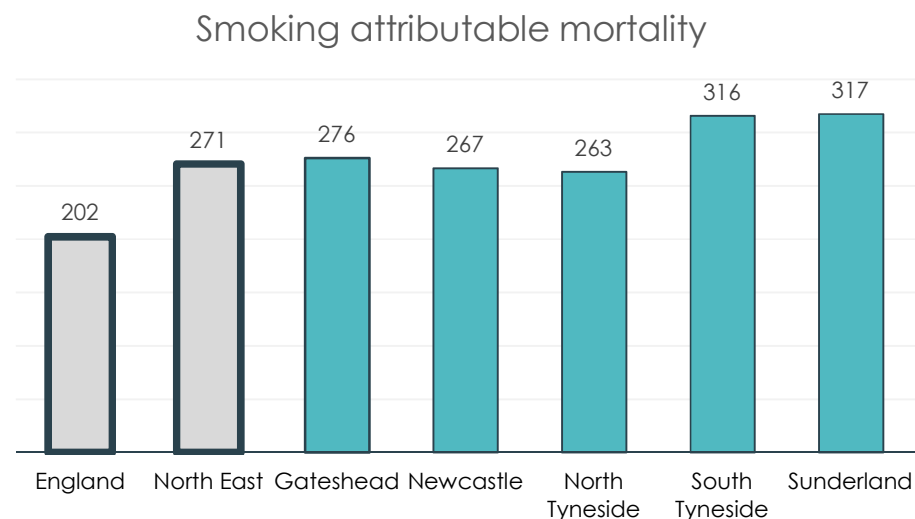
Smoking

Smoking also remains prevalent in the North East where 16.6% of adults are smokers^{xxii}. Although smoking is on the decrease, it is still a contributory factor in the health of the region.

The table below shows the estimated prevalence of smoking by local authority area.

	Estimate of current smokers (15+) (%)
England	15.9%
North East	16.6%
Gateshead	16.8%
Newcastle	16.9%
North Tyneside	15.2%
South Tyneside	18.0%
Sunderland	18.4%

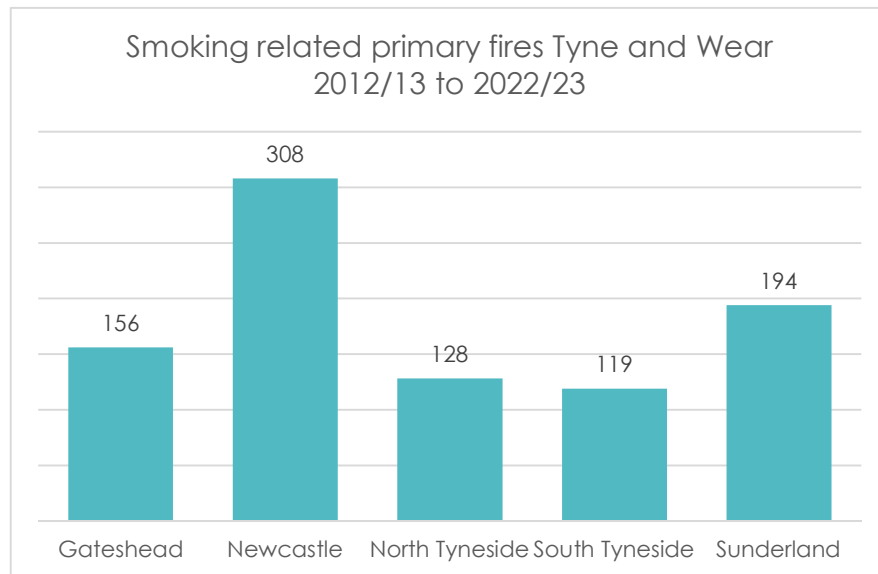
Mortality rates attributable to smoking (2017-19) are shown in the following chart with the North East experiencing a higher rate than all other regions of England.



Smoking

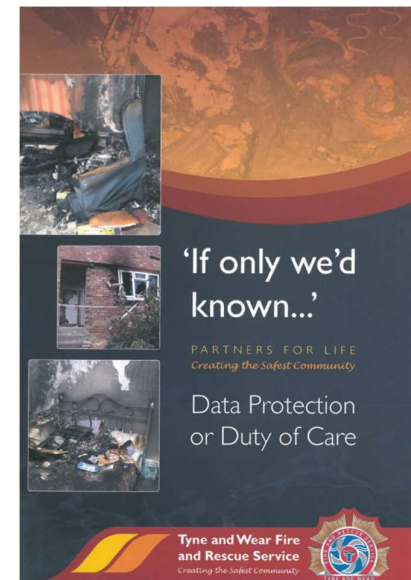
Smoking prevalence is a risk factor for fire. Between 2011/12 and 2021/22, 5% of primary fires were smoking related. The chart below shows the breakdown of these incidents by district.

Over the same period, 8% of accidental dwelling fires were smoking related.



Tyne and Wear has a relatively low incidence of fire deaths compared to other metropolitan areas. However, smoking has been a factor in a number of the fire deaths which have happened in recent years.

Our partnership document “If only we’d known ...” contains a number of case studies about fire deaths including the cases of Elsie and Mark who were both heavy smokers. The document illustrates the extra assistance and advice TWFRS can give to vulnerable individuals who smoke.



Drug Use

The most recent Crime Survey for England and Wales^{xxiii} indicates that drug use has remained the same in England.

In 2019/20 the statistics show that:

- Around 1 in 11 (9.4%) adults aged 16 to 59 had taken a drug in the last year. This equated to around 3.2 million people. This is the same as 2018/19 but an increase from 8.6% in 2009/10.
- Around 3.4% of adults aged 16 to 59 had taken a Class A drug in the last year which equates to around 1.1 million people.
- Around 7.4% of young adults aged 16 to 24 had taken a Class A drug in the last year which equates to around 467,000 people, this was not significantly different from the previous year (8.7%).
- 2.1% of adults aged 16 to 59 years and 4.3% of adults aged 16 to 24 years were classed as “frequent” drug users (had taken a drug more than once a month in the last year); these are similar to the previous year’s estimate

Drug use is a risk factor in fire, although it is not considered to be as prevalent a risk factor as smoking or alcohol use.

National Statistics show that in 2019/20, the North East region ranked top in the country for the number of hospital admissions per 100,000 population for poisoning by drug misuse and diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioral disorders.^{xxiv}.

	Admission with a primary diagnosis of poisoning by drug misuse (per 100,000 population)	Admission with a primary or secondary diagnosis of drug related mental and behavioural disorders
	(per 100,000 population)	
England	31	181
North East	51	283
North West	46	268
Yorkshire and the Humber	34	191
East Midlands	31	141
West Midlands	29	143
East of England	24	143
London	12	184
South East	28	122
South West	35	182

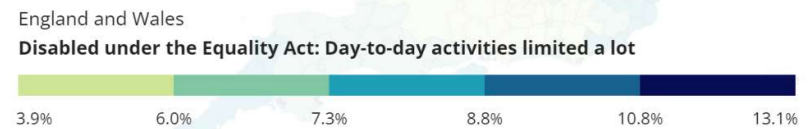
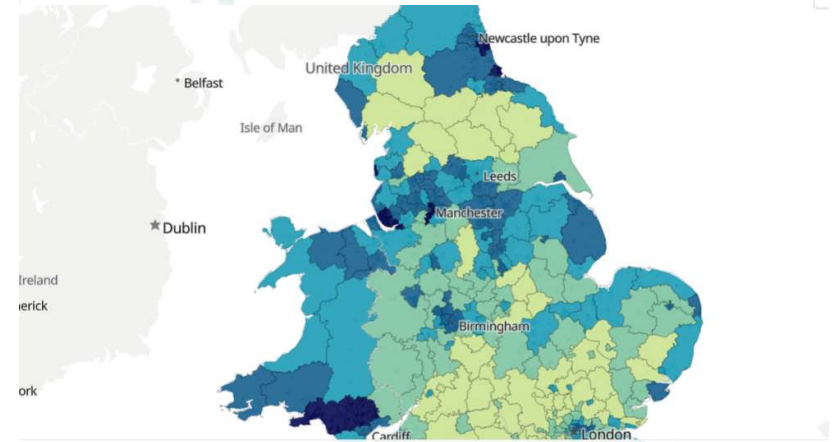
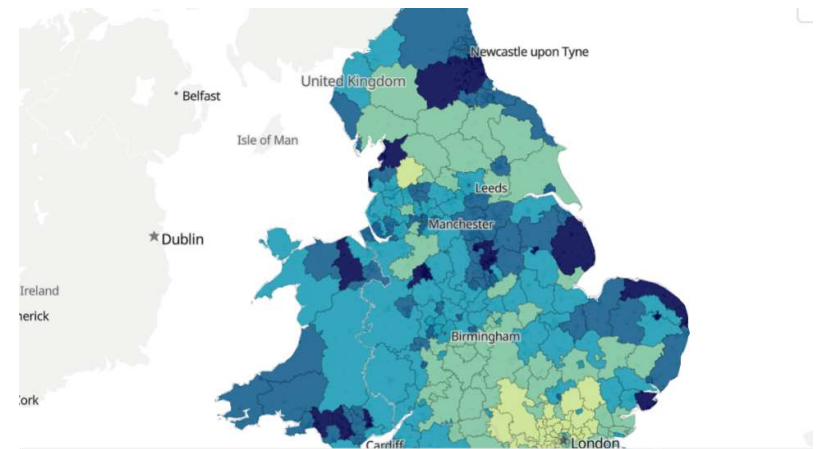
Mobility

The physical mobility of members of the community is anecdotally a risk factor for fire and also for ability to raise the alarm or get to safety should a fire occur, although incident analysis does not find a significant statistical correlation between mobility and fire injuries in Tyne and Wear.

Census data 2021 shows that the percentage of individuals in the North East who have a long term illness or disability is the highest. This is broken down into those whose day to day activities are limited a lot, those whose activities are limited a little.

When looking at the percentage of the population whose day to day activities are limited a lot and limited a little. The North East is ranked highest in both categories.

	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities limited a lot
North East	11.4	9.8
North West	10.7	9.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	10.7	8.2
East Midlands	10.4	8.0
West Midlands	10.7	7.7
East of England	8.5	7.1
London	10.8	7.0
South East	10.0	6.6
South West	9.9	6.2



Obesity



In 2018/19 63% of adults were classed as overweight or obese, 67% of men and 60% of women.



Obesity was more common in women than in men; 26% of men and 29% of women were classified as being obese.



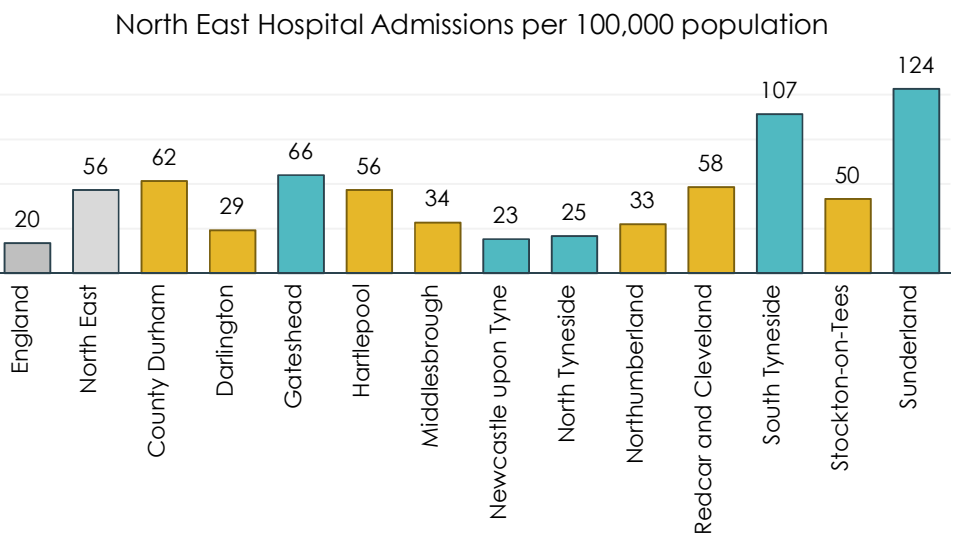
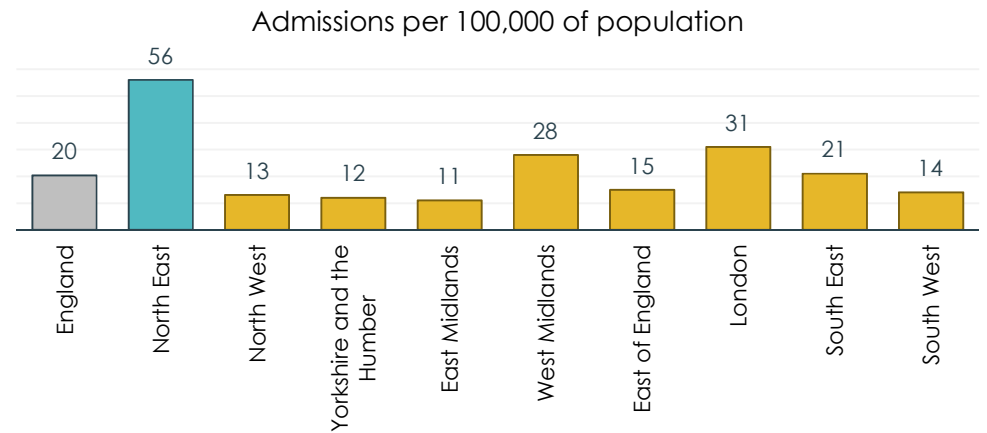
28% of children aged 2 to 15 were overweight or obese; 31% of boys and 27% of girls.

The North East has a higher level of obesity than any other area of the country, with Sunderland and South Tyneside the highest within the North East^{xxv}. This is shown in the following charts which illustrates hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of obesity based on the patient's region of residence.

Obesity varies by area deprivation, with those in the most deprived areas having the highest mean BMI and highest prevalence of obesity. 35% of men and 37% of women living in the most deprived areas were obese compared with 20% of men and 21% of women in the least deprived areas.

Obesity is linked to a number of health issues as well as to mobility; although not representing a significant part of

TWFRS' operational workload, the number of bariatric rescues has increased in recent years - this requires particular skills and training.



Mental Health

Public Health England publish local profiles associated with mental health^{xxvi}. Some of the indicators relating to Tyne and Wear are shown opposite.

Some noticeable indicators include depression prevalence, the prevalence of common mental health disorders and the suicide rate; where the rate across nearly all districts is worse than the national average.

The table shows the figures for the North East Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) alongside the Cumbria and North East NHS region and the average for England as a whole.

Indicator	Period	England	North East	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Depression: QOF prevalence (18+yrs)	2021/22	12.7	14.2	14.6	10.9	14.4	14.8	14.2
Estimated prevalence of common mental disorders, % of population aged 16 & over	2017	16.9	18.2	19.2	18.9	17.3	19.1	19.3
Suicide rate per 100,000 population	2021	9.6	11.3	12.6	11.1	10.6	8.7	8.3

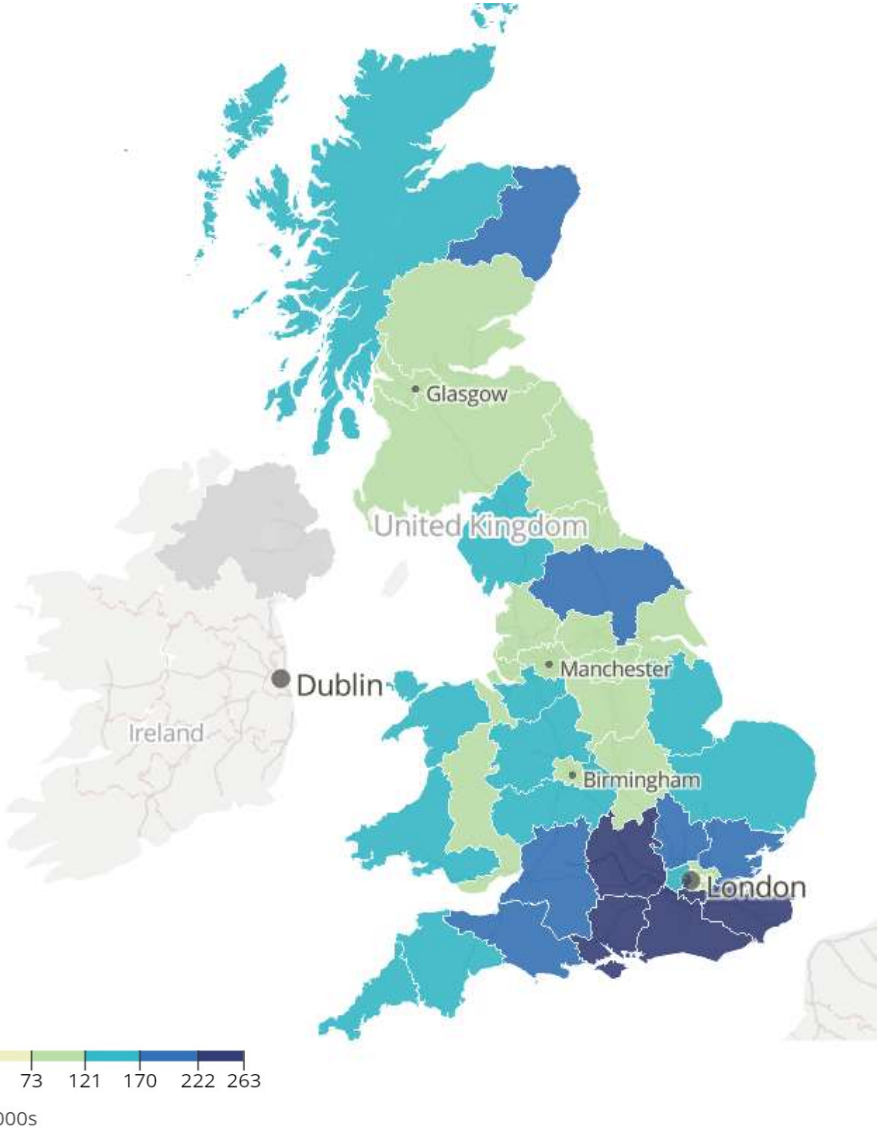
Wealth

Wealth is a key determinant of wellbeing.

The most recent Wealth and Assets Survey^{xxvii} covers the period from April 2018 to March 2020 and combines property wealth, physical wealth, financial wealth and private pension wealth to calculate overall household wealth.

The report shows that:

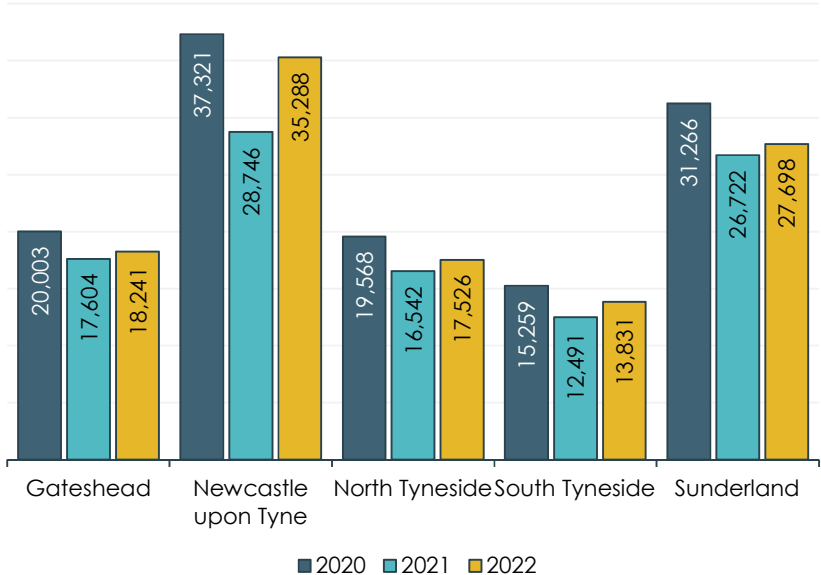
- The North East has the lowest median total individual wealth with a value of £78,000, when compared with the region with the highest average wealth (the South East of England, £236,000) this is a difference in individual wealth of £157,000.
- Households in the North East had the lowest aggregate net property wealth value.
- The North East region has one of the lowest ownership rates of households of all regions.
- Households in the North East had the lowest value of aggregate physical wealth.
- The North East have one of the lowest percentage rates of households with wealth in private pensions.



Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

The level of crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) in an area also features in the makeup of deprivation profiles and community risk. Northumbria Police have produced a Police and Crime Plan for 2022 – 2025^{xxix} which sets out how they will work with local authorities and community safety partnerships to reduce crime in the Northumbria area.

Total recorded crime (excluding fraud)
2020-2022



The chart opposite shows the total of all recorded crime (excluding fraud) between 2020 and 2022 in our local authority areas^{xxx}.

The Home Office has placed a duty on all partners to work together using the public health approach to community-wide issues, advocated by the World Health Organisation (WHO), focusing on serious violence, including homicide, drug-related crime and crime involving weapons, with the aim of addressing the root causes of violent behaviour.

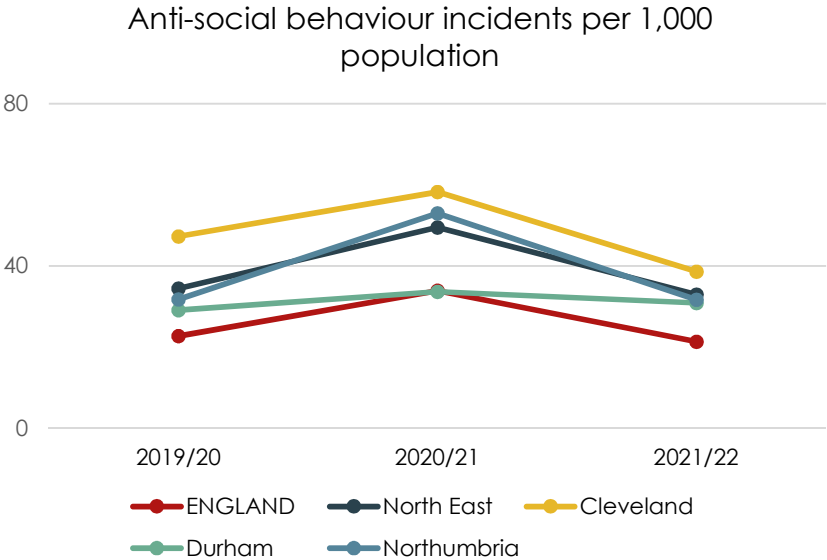
TWFRS have worked with the Police and Crime Commissioners Office and other partners from the NHS, Local Authority and justice system to produce a Violence Insight Report.

The insight summary is an important part of an evidence-based strategy to planning and then delivering prevention programmes. It concentrates on identifying and quantifying violence and its effects but also investigates the drivers and mitigating factors involved, at local authority and Northumbria Police area level, placed within the national context.

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

In terms of ASB the national trend is downward following a spike in 2020/21^{xxxi}, which is shown in the graph below.

The chart also illustrates that the North East and the Northumbria police area, which includes Tyne and Wear.



The table below shows the highest ranked Police Force areas.

It should be noted that these are ASB incidents reported to the police for each Police Force area. There is no accurate overall measure of ASB across different organisations.

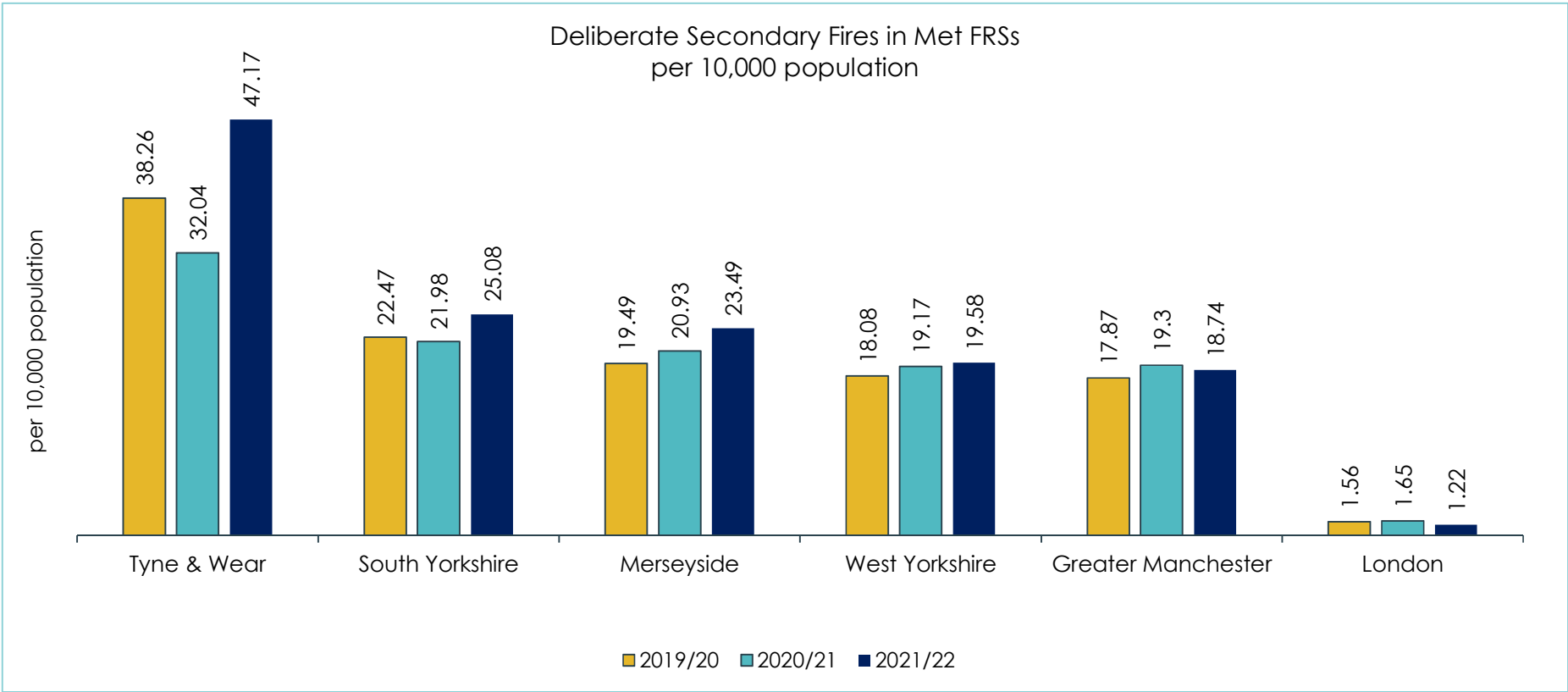
Police Force	ASB per 1,000 pop
Lancashire	44
Cleveland	39
Derbyshire	34
Northumbria*	32
Metropolitan Police*	32
Durham	31
West Mercia	28
Gloucestershire	28
Dorset	25
North Yorkshire*	25

* Met FRS

Crime and Anti-social Behaviour

Tyne and Wear's level of deliberate secondary fires per 10,000 population remains proportionately very high. The chart below shows TWFRS in comparison with the other Mets.

Deliberate fires represented 76% of all fires in Tyne and Wear in 2018/19 against a national average of 45% in the same year^{xxxii}. Although these fires tend to have a lower impact than other fire types, the likelihood of them occurring is clearly a major element in the fire risk facing Tyne and Wear.

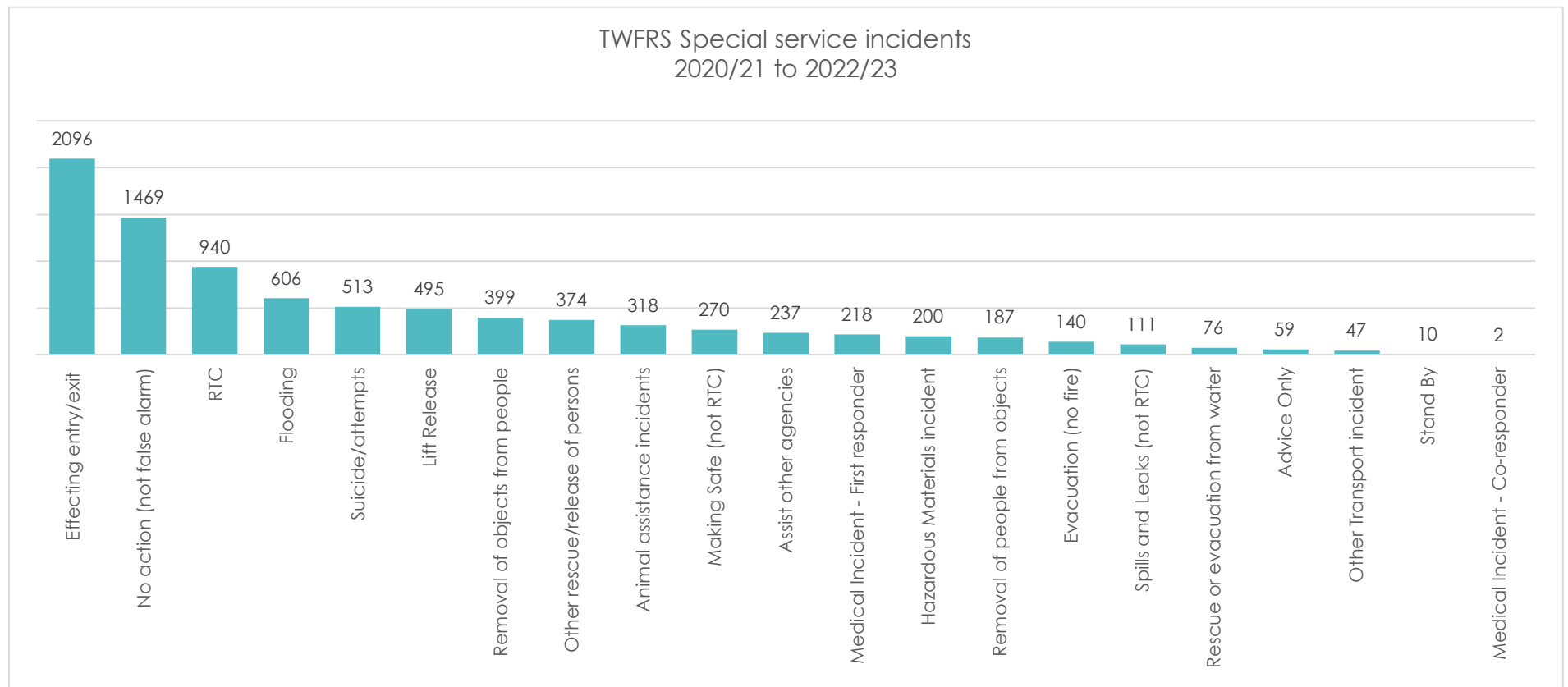


Special Service Incidents

The graph below shows the number of special service incidents attended by TWFRS over a three year period.

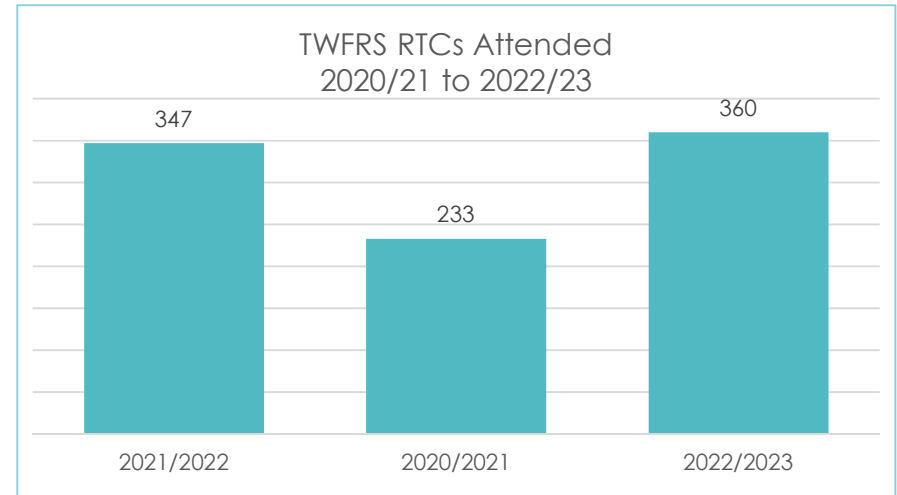
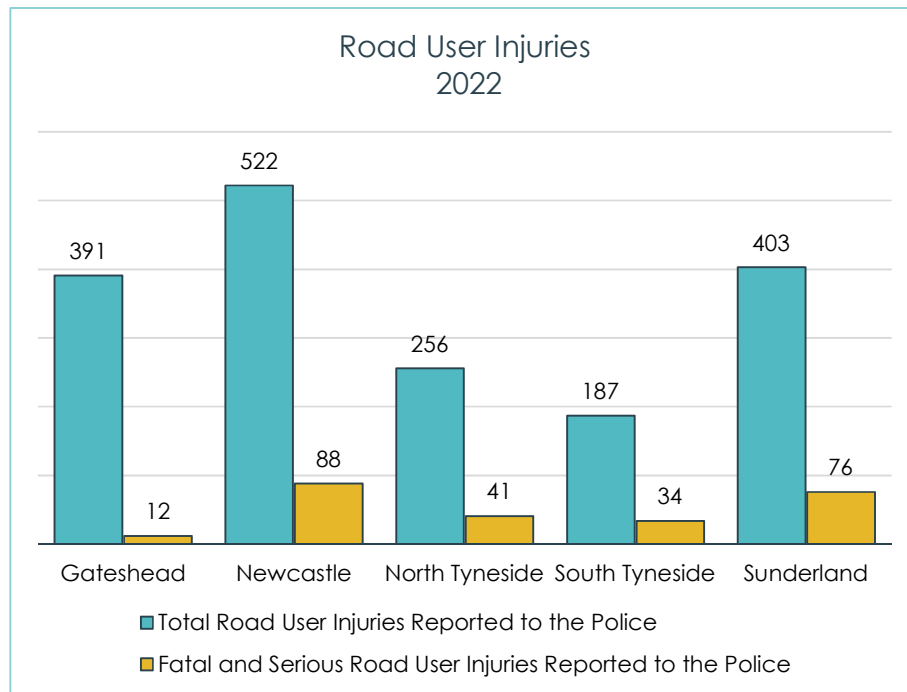
Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) account for a high number of the “special service” rescues undertaken by TWFRS, as indicated below.

In 2021, the number of reported road deaths from road traffic collisions in Great Britain reduced by 12% in comparison to the 2017 to 2019 average^{xxxiii}. In Tyne and Wear there has been a reduction of 2 deaths.



Special Service Incidents

The chart below shows the comparative number of reported collisions across Tyne and Wear. When comparing the total reported collisions and the number of TWFRS incidents it is clear that TWFRS are not called upon to assist at all road traffic collisions.



All Tyne and Wear authorities had better than average casualty rates given both the number of miles travelled on their road networks and the relative sizes of their populations, showing that the North East can be said to have a very safe road network when compared to the rest of England.

However a total of 1,759 people were injured in road traffic collisions in Tyne and Wear during 2022 of these 251 people were killed or seriously injured^{xxxv}.

Special Services

Flooding and Water Incidents

UK climate projections^{xxxvii} estimate the impact of different carbon emissions scenarios on temperature and precipitation over different time periods. The levels of uncertainty in these projections are very high however, it is estimated that for the North East in terms of precipitation, the impact of a medium increase in carbon emissions compared with the 1961-1990 baseline could be as shown in the table below.

Decade	Winter mean precipitation (central estimate)	Summer mean precipitation (central estimate)
2020s	+4%	-6%
2050s	+11%	-15%
2080s	+14%	-18%



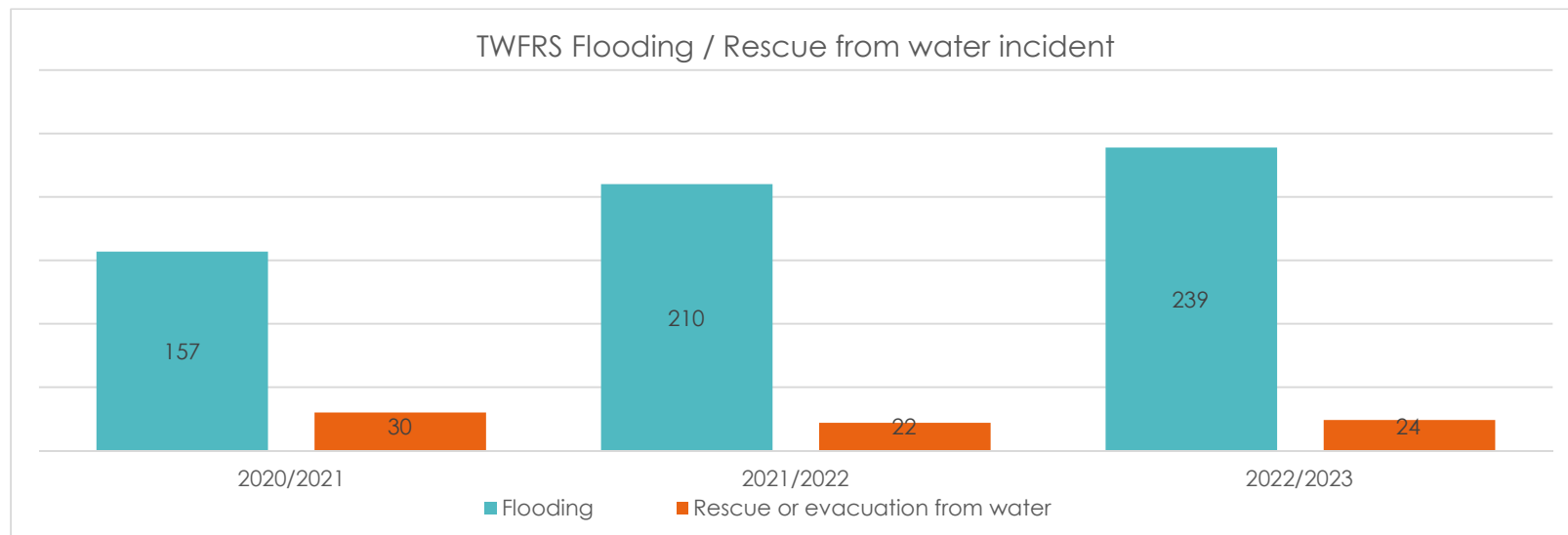
Special Services

Environmental challenges will continue to influence our operational response. Floods in particular are listed among the highest risk incidents in the Local Resilience Forum's Community Risk Register^{xxxvi}. TWFRS's High Volume Pumping and Swift Water Rescue assets are part of the regional mitigation for such incidents.

The chart below shows the pattern of flood and other water related incidents in recent years.

Along with partners in the Local Resilience Forum, the Service makes extensive use of risk data from the Environment Agency in developing plans and procedures. This data includes:

- Detailed river network
- Flood alert areas
- Surface water flooding
- Surface water flooding from a 1 in 30 year event (similar to that experienced in 2012)
- Surface water flooding from a 1 in 200 year event
- Flood map (flooding from rivers and the sea)
- Flood warning areas
- Groundwater vulnerability
- Reservoir flooding



Special Services

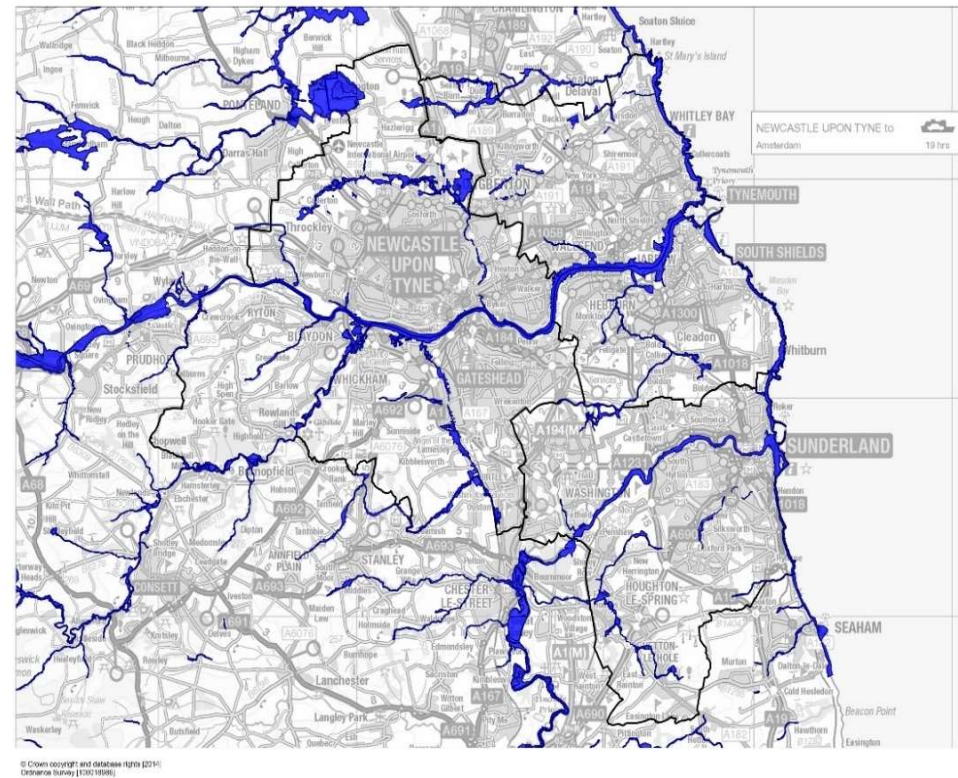
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer and created a responsibility for local authorities to take the lead in the management and coordination for flood risk.

Climate projections suggest that extreme weather will happen more frequently in the future, this act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather.

Further information is available via the links below in relation to Flood Risk Management for Tyne and Wear.

- [Gateshead Flood Risk Management](#)
- [Newcastle Flood Risk Management](#)
- [North Tyneside Flood Risk Management](#)
- [South Tyneside Flood Risk Management](#)
- [Sunderland Flood Risk Management](#)

The Environment Agency^{xxxvii} considers that there is no coastal flood risk in Tyne and Wear and limited river flood risk is confined to particular areas as shown in the map below.



Industrial Risks

Tyne and Wear has a relatively low number of sites registered under Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) regulations 2015 however, by their nature they pose more significant risk to the local community than other industrial sites.

Northumbria Local Resilience Forum's (LRF) Community Risk Register indicates mitigating actions for risk related to COMAH sites, including on and off site emergency plans for top tier sites and onsite procedures for other sites. These sites are not detailed in this document for reasons of security.

Multi agency exercising of plans is carried out every three years with full participation from TWFRS. Familiarisation with these sites is also part of firefighter training.

Premises

All industrial premises are assigned a risk category and inspected according to this through the Service's Risk Based Inspection Programme. In this way the service offers support, advice and if necessary, enforcement under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

Pollution and Contamination

The LRF Community Risk Register lists a number of pollution or contamination risks as High including pollution of controlled waters and accidents involving the spillage of fuel or explosives.

The Fire and Rescue Service has a key role in preventing / mitigating such incidents including exercise of regulatory powers and use of mass decontamination assets.

Building Collapse

The LRF Community Risk Register lists Building Collapse as a high risk and notes the Fire and Rescue Service's role in mitigation through Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capability, working alongside partners.

Reference

- i Ministry of Housing, Communities & local Government, English Housing Survey, Fire and Fire Safety, 2016-17.
 - ii Census 2021
 - iii [Population density - Census Maps, ONS](#) Contains Public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
 - iv Detailed analysis of fires attended by fire and rescue services, England, April 2021 to March 2022
 - v Census 2021
 - vi Census 2021
 - vii Census 2021
 - viii www.gov.uk, Dwelling Stock, Live Table 100
 - ix <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis>
 - x www.newcastle.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning-policy/core-strategy-and-urban-core-plan
 - xi www.northtyneside.gov.uk
 - xii www.southtyneside.gov.uk/article/9065/Local-Development-Framework
 - xiii <http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=19080&p=0>
 - xvi www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019
 - xvii Regional labour market statistics in the UK: Feb 2020
 - xviii ONS, Workless households for regions across the UK
 - xix [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#).
 - xx [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)
 - xxi [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)
 - xxii <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control>
 - xxiii Statistical Bulletin: Drug Misuse in England and Wales YE March 2020.
 - xxiv <http://digital.nhs.uk/pubs/statdrugs20>
 - xxv Statistics on obesity, physical activity and diet, England 2020 (NHS Digital)
 - xxvi <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/common-mental-disorders>.
 - xxvii ONS: Household total wealth in Great Britain: April 2018 to March 2020
 - xxviii Contains Public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.
 - xxix [Police-Crime-Plan-2022-Refreshed-Version.pdf \(northumbria-pcc.gov.uk\)](#)
 - xxx ONS, Crime Statistics
 - xxxi [Crime in England and Wales Statistical bulletins - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
 - xxxii Home Office Incident Statistics: England 2018 to March 2019
 - xxxiii Department for Transport Statistics: RAS0403: Reported road collision and casualty numbers and rates by severity, road user type and local authority, Great Britain, ten years up to 2021
 - xxxiv www.gov.uk, table RAS10014
 - xxxv www.neroadsafety.org.uk Benchmarking of North East Local Authorities' Road User Casualties Against the Rest of England, 2018
 - xxxvi Community Risk register for the Northumbria Resilience
 - xxxvii Environment Agency website: Risk of Flooding from River and Sea, ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk
- Icons used by Axialis <https://www.axialis.com/free/icons>
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