

# SUNDERLAND JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA): LEARNING DISABILITY UPDATE OVERVIEW (2025)

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In January 2024 Sunderland published the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment that focused on the health and social care needs of adults with a learning disability living in Sunderland to inform Sunderland's commissioning intentions and support co-production.

[Learning Disabilities JSNA Jan 24.pdf](#)

In summary the 2024 JSNA:

- Described the needs of people in the City of Sunderland who have a learning disability.
- Identified inequalities experienced by this group compared to the general population.
- Informed future commissioning strategies, plans and intentions based on a local assessment of need.

### KEY ISSUES

- People with a learning disability face a wide range of inequalities and poor health outcomes.
- There are limited employment opportunities for people with a learning disability, limiting their ability to be financially independent members of society.

Based on these key findings, an updated Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has been developed and set out below.

## 2. POPULATION AND PROJECTED ESTIMATES

A learning disability includes the presence of a significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills (impaired intelligence), as well as a reduced ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning); which started before adulthood, with a lasting effect on development.

Sunderland has a population (mid-2020) of around 277,846. The population has fallen from close to 300,000 in the early 1990s, due in part to outward migration of younger working age people. Recently, this fall has levelled out and the population is predicted to remain stable at around 277,000 by 2031. The recorded prevalence of learning disability in Sunderland is 1% compared to a prevalence of 0.6% in England <sup>1</sup>.

Baseline estimates from POPPI<sup>2</sup> predict that the overall number of people with learning disabilities is stable, with a small reduction predicted by 2040, however there are two significant trends that have been identified:

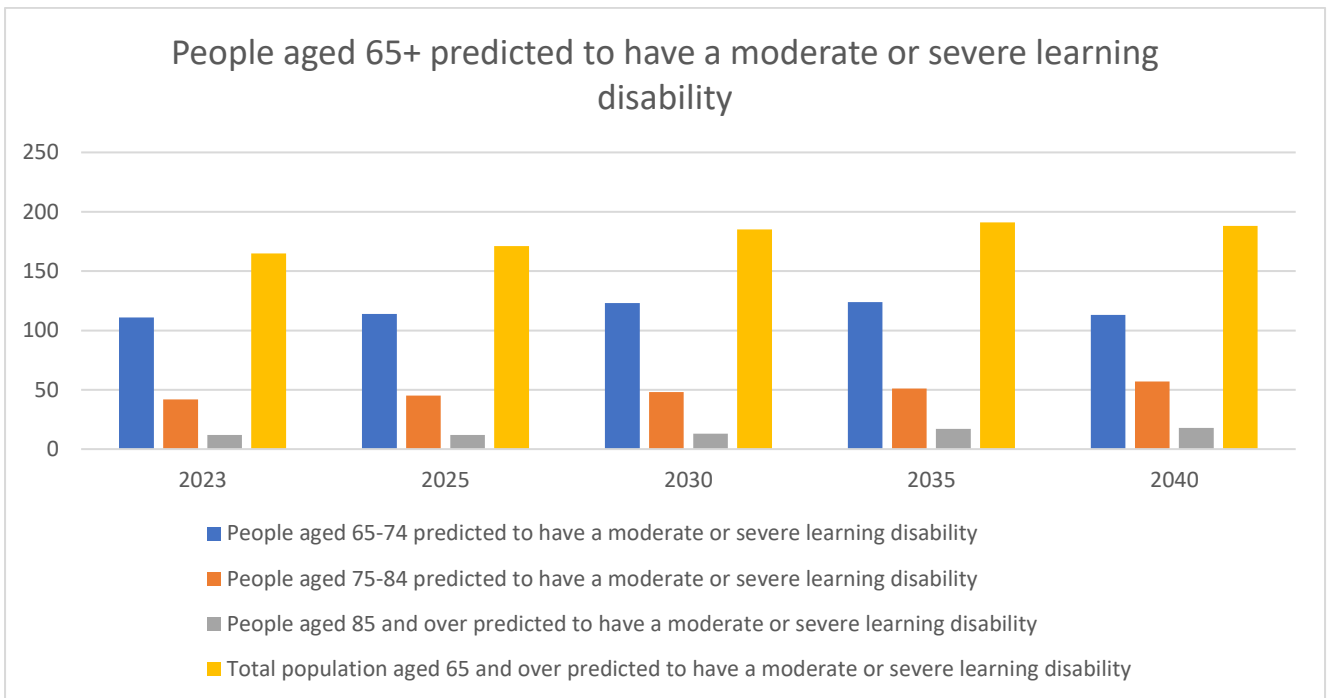
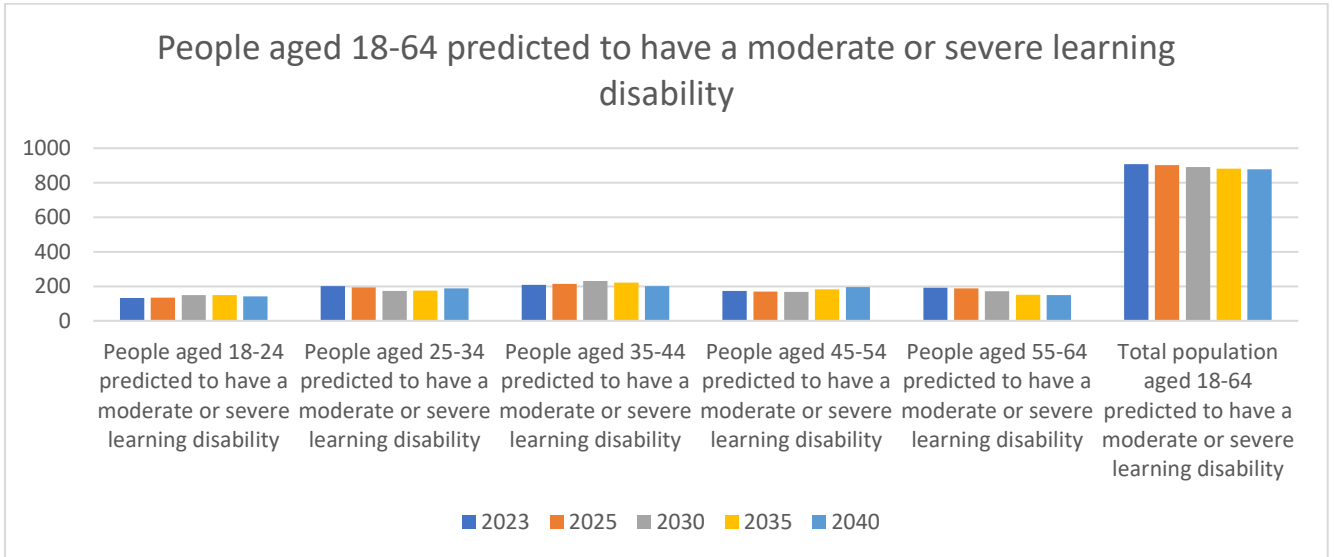
- There is a growth in people with learning disabilities who are over 65 and who will have a high chance of frailty and of early onset dementia.

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<sup>1</sup> Sunderland JSNA

<sup>2</sup> [www.poppi.co.uk](http://www.poppi.co.uk)

- There is an increase in complexity of the young people transitioning from children’s services, in particular people with multiple disabilities and others whose behaviour presents challenges which can clearly be seen by Commissioning trends over recent years. Due to the complexity of the young people transitioning from children’s services there is significant demand arising from their needs.



### 3. IDENTIFICATION

While we recognise that not everyone who has a learning disability needs care and support, it is estimated that only 60% of children with learning disabilities are known to state services as they grow up – this is a problem because those who are not known to services until adulthood are more likely to be in secure settings in later life<sup>3</sup>.

In 2023, **2487** children/young people living in Sunderland who had an education, health and care plan - **883** were children/young people aged 11-15 years and **569** were aged 16-19 years<sup>4</sup>.

By comparison in 2024, there was a total of **2790** children/young people living in Sunderland who had an education, health and care plan for Age 11 to 15, Age 16 to 19, Age 20 to 25, Age 5 to 10 and Under 5. **957 (34.3%)** of the **2790** were children/young people aged 11-15 years and **55 (20.0%)** were aged 16-19 years<sup>5</sup>.

In 2024 **2398 (36.8%)** children/young people aged 11-15 years and 37 (**0.30%**) aged 16-19 years were living in Sunderland and had Special educational needs.

However, what we don't know is:

- How many children and young people are living at home, who are not known to Together for Children, but who may require information, advice or support in the future.
- Data and intelligence about our Black and Minority Ethnic communities.

Sunderland has a Transition Management Group in place to co-ordinate and ensure effective transition for young people who have a disability/difficulty and/or a social care need as defined under the Care Act 2014.

A document supports this group's work: Multi-agency preparing for adulthood protocol & pathway for Children and Young People with SEND. A review of the document and the group's terms of reference are underway and will be shared on the Council's website in the coming year.

Sunderland recognises that there is a continued need to ensure that there is an understanding of how many people may need support in the future so that we can plan and develop the right services for people. Sunderland's Transition Management Group provides strategic and operational leadership and manages the transition process for young people into adulthood. The Group ensures that those who will need care and support into adulthood are known by Adult Services and can receive the right support at the right time.

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<sup>3</sup> [\*Fair Society Healthy Lives full report \(parliament.uk\)\*](#)

<sup>4</sup> *Data from Together for Children*

<sup>5</sup> *Data from Together for Children*

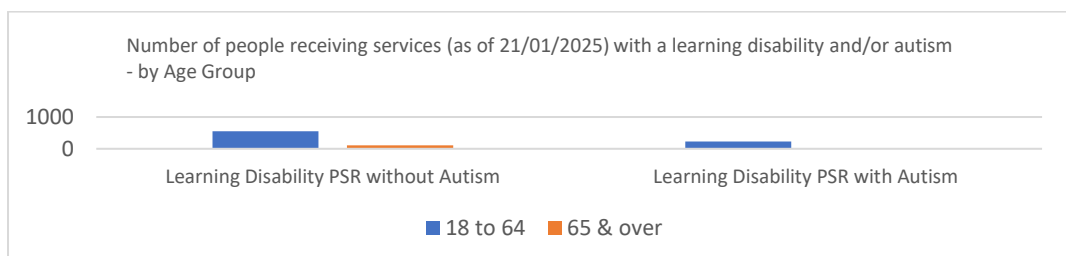
Where we are now:

- Sunderland continues to build on effective partnership working and has good operational and system partnerships across Special Educational Needs and Disability – (SEND) by using a whole system approach to align practice and cultures which was evidenced in Sunderland’s Care Quality Commission (CQC) session.
- Clear transition process and pathways for young people with SEND.
- The Transition Management Group (TMG) discuss and have oversight of young people with an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).
- Transition Assessments are completed by Children's Workers to help identify outcomes/needs as the young person approaches Adulthood.
- There has been increased use of Direct Payments with better outcomes for young people.
- TMG links in with Adult Social Care’s Commissioning Intentions Database which helps Sunderland strategically plan for future supported accommodation.
- Sunderland has employed a Transitions Co-ordinator Role which is funded by ASC/TfC/ICB. The role supports the whole system improvement work which includes reviewing and updating pathways and protocols.
- A clear Governance structure is in place via the SEND Board.

#### 4. ADULT SOCIAL CARE SUPPORT

Adult Services data<sup>5</sup> shows that in January 2025

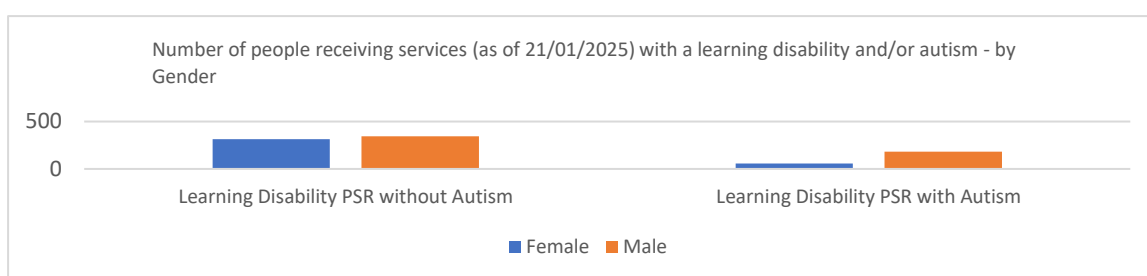
- In total there were **896** adults receiving support from the Local Authority. This equates to **28.94%** of the estimated **3,096** adults living in Sunderland who have a learning disability diagnosis which is an increase of **0.94%**:
  - **783** people were aged under 65 years compared to **766** in January 2024 which is an increase of **2.21932%**
  - **113** people were 65 years, and over which is an increase of **3.66972%** from **109** people in January 2024.
  - **371** people were female which is a decrease of **1.06667%** from **375** in January 2024
  - **525** people were male which is an increase of **5%** from **500** in January 2024



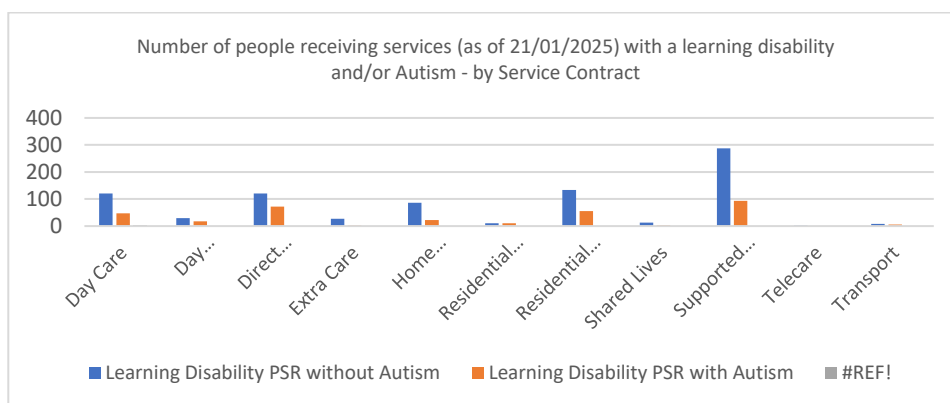
**\*Primary Support Reason (PSR)**

Service Contract Type	Learning Disability (PSR) without Autism	Learning Disability PSR with Autism	Total
Day Care	120	47	167
Day Opportunities	29	17	46
Direct Payment	120	72	192
Extra Care	27	2	29
Home Support	86	22	108
Residential/Nursing - Out of City	11	11	22
Residential/Nursing - Sunderland	134	56	190
Shared Lives	13	3	16
Supported Living	288	93	381
Telecare	2	0	2
Transport	8	6	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1167</b>

**\*Primary Support Reason (PSR)**



**Number of people receiving services (as of 21/01/2025) with a learning disability and/or Autism - by Service Contract**



*NB clients may appear more than once depending on whether they have multiple Care Plan Line Item (CPLIs) using different Contract Types*

Market Oversight Network meetings and Provider Forums are held on quarterly basis to enable Adult Social Care and service providers to meet on a regular and planned basis to discuss a range of market specific information. We have established Networks and Forums for the following market areas:

- Home Care Market Oversight Network
- Specialist Care Homes Market Oversight Network
- Extra Care Market Oversight Network
- Day Services Market Oversight Network
- Supported Living Market Oversight Network

- Care Home Provider Forum

The Networks and Forums are a key part of maintaining an effective relationship with service providers and they are used to:

- Share information and updates on adult social care related service developments and issues.
- Provide and share information, advice, guidance and good practice on sector related topics.
- Enable ongoing engagement with Providers markets, including consulting and seeking feedback from service providers which we can use to inform our planning and decision making about what services need to look like in the future.

## **5. HEALTH CARE AND HEALTH INEQUALITIES**

People with a learning disability are more likely to experience poorer health outcomes and have shorter life expectancies than the general population. While, they have the same health issues as those without, they are more likely to experience additional health needs including diabetes, sensory impairment, obesity, coronary heart disease, cancer, dental issues, gastrointestinal problems, epilepsy, swallowing and feeding problems, mental health problems, dental issues, and respiratory disease.

The 2020 annual report from the Learning Disabilities Mortality Review (LeDeR) programme <https://leder.nhs.uk/resources/annual-reports>

highlights stark inequalities between people with and without a learning disability. Avoidable medical causes of death include those that are preventable through effective public health and primary prevention interventions, and those that are treatable by timely and effective healthcare interventions.

Sunderland People First (SPF) Health have completed work on Inequalities Knowledge Partnership with Manchester, Bristol and Sheffield Universities - This work is funded by the NIHR Three Schools to expand on the NIHR School for Public Health Research project led by University of Sheffield on co-creating knowledge with minoritised & marginalised communities/groups. SPF are working with six other community researchers (from People First Dorset, Changing our Lives, and Calderdale Self-Advocacy Network).

Together, SPF have been meeting with self-advocacy groups and other community organisations around the country and having conversations about:

- social determinants of health
- what research would be helpful/relevant/important to do

From the work completed by SPF with people with learning disabilities around the country have led SPF to narrowing down research priorities to three broad themes: neighbourhood; belonging and being safe. SPF are now working on a co-produced research proposal to investigate these 3 themes in more detail.

## 5.1 Annual Health Checks

Primary Care Services in Sunderland have increased the uptake of annual health checks and health action plans for people with learning disability, year on year, as well as increasing the numbers of health checks provided, GP practices in Sunderland continue to offer comprehensive annual health checks to the patients that are on their learning disability register.

As well as focusing on physical health it also provides an opportunity to address any mental health concerns. Proactive care is a healthcare approach that focuses on preventing healthcare issues before they arise, rather than treating them after they occur. Regular monitoring means that any health issues can be detected early. In addition to a top to toe physical health check a health action plan is also offered. A health action plan ensures good coordination between different healthcare professionals and empowers the individual to be involved in their healthcare decisions.

It is a key component of modern healthcare emphasising the importance of staying ahead of potential health issues.

In 2023/2024, **1793** annual health checks were provided to people with a learning disability over the age of 18. This equates to **82.70%** which is above the national target of **75%**. Of the **1793** completed annual health checks, **77%** of the people received a health action plan according to practice data. It is important to recognise that not everyone will require a health action plan. Compared to North East and North Yorkshire the regional uptake was **76.10%**.

In 2023/2024 there was **180** annual health checks provided to people with a learning disability between the ages of 14 to 17. This equates to **70.31%**. There was **62%** of health action plans provided. Compared to North East and North Yorkshire the regional uptake was **65.75%**.<sup>6</sup>

Sunderland GP practices continue to be one of the highest providers of annual health checks and health action plans in the region.

Sunderland is leading the way in ensuring that reasonable adjustments are recorded, shared, reviewed and implemented for those with a learning disability and any other additional support need regardless of a diagnosis. This means that more and more people can effectively access health and social care services as their individual needs are being met.

As of January 2025, GP practices in Sunderland invited those people on their learning disability and autism registers to complete a survey regarding the impact of the reasonable adjustments being implemented and what difference overall that has made to their experience of services. The data will be collected in April 2025 and reported on in regard to the effectiveness the introduction of a digital flag has made.

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<sup>6</sup> Sunderland and South Tyneside ICB - Local Delivery Team

## 5.2 Lifestyle Factors

Local lifestyle data<sup>7</sup> has identified that adults with a learning disability are:

- More likely to smoke (26.7% compared to 15.9%)<sup>8</sup>
- Less likely to eat the recommended 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day (44.8% compared to 47.6%)<sup>9</sup>
- More likely to be of excess weight (74.8% compared to 58.0%)<sup>10</sup>
- More likely to have lower average mental wellbeing scores (44.3 compared to 52.9)<sup>11</sup>

## 5.3 Access to Health Care Services

People with learning disabilities are less likely to get some of the evidence-based treatments and checks they need, as well as facing barriers when accessing services. While GPs are usually the first point of contact for people accessing health care services, people with a learning disability make far less use of their GP than the general population, which can lead to delays in diagnosis and treatment.

Barriers stopping people with a learning disability from getting good quality healthcare include<sup>12</sup>:

- a lack of accessible transport links
- patients not being identified as having a learning disability
- staff having little understanding about learning disability
- failure to recognise that a person with a learning disability is unwell
- failure to make a correct diagnosis
- anxiety or a lack of confidence for people with a learning disability
- lack of joint working from different care providers
- not enough involvement allowed from carers
- inadequate aftercare or follow-up care.

Sunderland has a Primary Care Strategy aimed at improving the health, wellbeing, and care outcomes for Sunderland residents with specific outcomes achieved for improving the health of people with learning disabilities.

The Integrated Care Board (ICB) have implemented an initiative for improving the uptake in people with a learning disability in flu vaccination 25/26 which will have a social care collaboration. Over the last 5 years uptake of flu vaccinations in people with a learning disability has declined by over 10%.

As reported through the Learning Disability Mortality Review Programme, people with a learning disability are dying 22 years sooner than that of the general population of a preventable death.

One of the highest contributing factors to early death in people with a learning disability is respiratory illness.

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<sup>7</sup> [Living well - Sunderland City Council and oce22413 Sunderland JSNA 2021-220 Oct Review Cover A4.qxp](#);

<sup>8</sup> [ALS 2017 Profile - Smoking and Vaping.pdf \(sunderland.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>9</sup> [ALS 2017 Profile - Healthy Eating.pdf \(sunderland.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>10</sup> [ALS 2017 Profile - Healthy Weight.pdf \(sunderland.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>11</sup> [ALS 2017 Profile Mental Wellbeing.pdf \(sunderland.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Learning Disability - Health Inequalities Research | Mencap](#)

Nationally 24% of avoidable deaths were due to respiratory conditions (excluding covid 19). Regionally 44% of deaths in people with a learning disability were due to respiratory conditions.

To reduce avoidable deaths within this clinically at-risk group of people the ICB are looking to significantly increase the numbers of people with a learning disability to participate in the NENC flu vaccination programme using an additional new approach.

Working 'hyper-locally', there'll be an offer for local community pharmacies to deliver flu vaccination to people with learning disability and the social care workforce in situ in day services, other services where people with learning disability are 'congregated' in larger numbers. The offer will also be made, as needed, to independent supported living schemes, residential care, self-advocacy organisations etc.

ICB Local Delivery Teams are finalising Winter Vaccination plans 2025/2026. ICB has asked that all plans include this initiative.<sup>13</sup>

Cancer screening National data has shown that people with a learning disability are markedly less likely to receive cancer screenings than people without a learning disability:

- Cervical cancer: In 2018 only 31% of eligible women with a learning disability had received cervical smear tests, in contrast to 73.2% of women without learning disability.
- Breast cancer: In 2017/18, 52.5% of women with learning disability had been screened for breast cancer, compared to 68% of women without learning disability.
- Colorectal cancer: In 2019, of those eligible for a colorectal cancer screening, 77.8% of people with learning disability were screened, compared to 83.7% of those without.

A Cancer Awareness Worker for the Sunderland GP Alliance working in Cancer Awareness with a focus on early diagnosis has provided guidance and support at Provider Network meetings offering informational material around common cancers and healthy living to support residents of Sunderland.

The Cancer Improvement Lead for Sunderland Primary Care who works with all of Sunderland's GP's and practice staff to support the delivery of Early Cancer Diagnosis also attended the Network meetings and provided information on specific projects to help address Health Inequalities such as working out into the community with Sunderland's BAME population.

Information was also shared about working alongside Northern Cancer Alliance to implement a range of quality improvement projects, all of which support early cancer diagnosis for our population.

#### **5.4 Premature Mortality**

Research shows that on average, people with a learning disability die earlier than the general public, and do not receive the same quality of care as people without a learning

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<sup>13</sup> ICB Local Delivery Teams

disability. On average, the life expectancy of women with a learning disability is 18 years shorter than for women in the general population. The life expectancy of men with a learning disability is 14 years shorter than for men in the general population (NHS Digital 2017).<sup>14</sup> Learning from lives and deaths (LeDeR) reviews deaths to see where we can find areas of learning, opportunities to improve, and examples of excellent practice. This information is then used to improve services for people with a learning disability<sup>15</sup>.

### **5.5 Stopping over medication of people with a learning disability (STOMP)**

Public Health England estimates that about 30,000 to 35,000 adults with a learning disability takes psychotropic medication daily, children and young people are also prescribed this medication. If taken for an extended period, or prescribed at a higher dosage, this medication can cause problems and side effects can include putting on weight, feeling tired or 'drugged up', serious problems with physical health.<sup>16</sup> STOMP is a project in England to stop the overuse of psychotropic medicines. STOMP is about everyone working together to make sure people get the right medicine when they need it. It is also about making sure that people get the other support they need. This might mean they are less likely to need this sort of medicine. STOMP is about helping people to stay well and have a good quality of life

### **5.6 Building the Right Support and Transforming Care**

Historically, too often people with learning disabilities have been routinely placed in institutions away from their homes and communities. The scandal at Winterbourne View in 2011 and subsequent scandals, highlighted the fact that despite the progress made as a society in recent decades, for a small number of people nationally there is still a reliance on hospital care, particularly in some parts of the country<sup>17</sup>. Adult Services along with the ICB commissioners take a leading role in supporting the discharge planning for people who are currently in a long stay hospital, with the aim of enabling people to live in their own homes, with support, in the local community.

As of 30/06/2025 Sunderland has **9** people who are linked to the Transforming Care/Building the Right Support cohort. **4** of the **9** people are being supported to explore community-based accommodation care and support solutions to help facilitate their discharge from a hospital setting.

## **6. EMPLOYMENT**

People who are unemployed are more likely to die prematurely, have poor mental health or other health problems and be living in poverty. People with a learning disability are less likely to be in paid employment than people who do not have a learning disability<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> [Learning Disability - Health Inequalities Research | Mencap](#)

<sup>15</sup> [LeDeR - Home](#)

<sup>16</sup> [STOMP Everyone working together to stop the overuse of psychotropic medicines and to improve people's quality of life \(england.nhs.uk\)](#)

<sup>17</sup> [ld-nat-imp-plan-oct15.pdf \(england.nhs.uk\)](#)

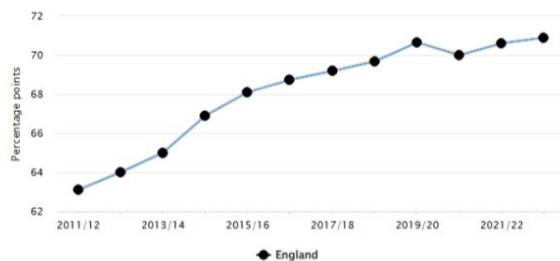
<sup>18</sup> [LD Report Easy Read \(instituteofhealthequity.org\)](#)

The 2021-2022 Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework reported that only 3% of adults with a learning disability were in paid employment which is comparable with the North East (4%) and England (5%).

Over 2024, young people from Sunderland were invited to attend transition events whereby employment, accommodation and future opportunities were all key themes. The events were linked to the SEND employment forum and developments i.e. Project Search.

As a result, Project Search started the supported internship programme in October 2024, with 5 young people in supported internships across the Council - with placements offered across Together for Children, Adult Social Care, Sunderland Care and Support and Gentoo. Further initiatives are being considered to support people with a learning disability to access routes into employment to ensure that people with a learning disability have opportunities to gain skills and support, to get a job and remain employed.

Gap in the employment rate between those who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability (aged 18 to 64) and the overall employment rate



Recent trend: Could not be calculated

Period	Count	Value	England	
			99.8% Lower CI	99.8% Upper CI
2011/12	-	63.1	-	-
2012/13	-	64.0	-	-
2013/14	-	65.0	-	-
2014/15	-	66.9	-	-
2015/16	-	68.1	-	-
2016/17	-	68.7	-	-
2017/18	-	69.2	-	-
2018/19	-	69.7	-	-
2019/20	-	70.6	-	-
2020/21	-	70.0	-	-
2021/22	-	70.6	-	-
2022/23	-	70.9	-	-

Source: OHID, based on NHS England and Office for National Statistics data

[Indicator Definitions and Supporting Information](#)

## 7. HOUSING WITH SOCIAL CARE AND SUPPORT

In Sunderland, 94% of adults with a learning disability live in their own home or with their family<sup>19</sup>.

In February 2025, **381** people with a learning disability are living in a supported living service, funded by Sunderland Local Authority. Accommodation Care and Support options in Sunderland range from people having a solo tenancy with 24/7 support or 24/7 availability to sharing a property which has communal space and living alongside others.

Across the region, it has been identified within the Baseline needs assessment and the regions five-year roadmap summary published in November 2024 that the North East requires 350 homes every year for people who need complex care and support which includes people with a learning disability. This is a rate of 11 per 100,000 of the total population.

<sup>19</sup> [Health - UTLA | Sunderland | Report Builder for ArcGIS](#)



Some data used in this chart was not available at local authority level, which is why the figures in the chart add up to 345 and not 350.

Data held by Sunderland Adult Services in June 2025 , shows that there are **101** people with a learning disability known to adult social care to have a need for accommodation with social care and support <sup>20</sup> over the coming 24 months.

Primary Need	Number of people
<b>Immediate accommodation required</b>	
People with a learning disability	<b>35</b>
<b>Accommodation required in 6 to 12 months</b>	
People with a learning disability	<b>43</b>
<b>Accommodation required in 24 months or more</b>	
People with a learning disability	<b>23</b>

There is a need to ensure that people with a learning disability have access to the right type of housing with the right care and support so that they can live safe, happy and independent lives in their local communities.

Working in partnership with our Housing Services, Providers and Developers, Sunderland's Adult Social Care Commissioning Team have developed **45** units for Supported Living over the last 2.5 years with all **45** units now being used. Sunderland has a further **12** units in the

<sup>20</sup> Data from Sunderland City Council Adult Services

development phase which will be available for incoming tenants in the summer of 2025 and 7 units which are at the consultation stage with a developer.

Sunderland City Council want to find out the views and experiences of people with learning disabilities and autism (aged 18 years and over) who are living in supported living services and residential care homes in Sunderland, supported by a care and support provider. Sunderland have commissioned Sunderland People First (SPF) to support people to share their views and experiences, and this work will commence Autumn 2025.

The reason for gathering this feedback is to:

- Find out what people think of the quality of their care and support service and their service provider.
- Whether their care and support service could be made better.
- Whether their care and support service could be provided differently.
- Whether people feel their care and support service helps them to live the life that they want.

A report of the findings will be shared with Local Authority Commissioners to consider if and how services could be improved.

[Six themes of Making it Real - About - Making it Real - Think Local Act Personal](#)

[Making it Real documents - About - Making it Real - Think Local Act Personal](#)

## **8. DISCRIMINATION**

People with a learning disability are more likely to suffer discrimination and be bullied than those without a learning disability. This can result in it being harder for them to develop social networks and relationships, gain paid employment and it can lead to people experiencing poor mental health<sup>21</sup>.

## **9. SOCIAL ISOLATION AND LONELINESS**

Friendships and socialising are as important to people with learning disabilities as they are to those without, however people with learning disabilities may have fewer chances to take part in leisure activities or socialise with their peers and so may have fewer friends. Having an active social life can help people with a learning disability to feel happier, included and valued, however some of the barriers preventing people with learning disabilities being able to access their local communities and have an active social life may include<sup>22</sup>:

- Inaccessible venues and facilities
- Lack of inclusive activities
- Lack of support
- Financial constraints
- Lack of accessible information
- Mobility and transport difficulties
- Negative attitudes towards disability

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<sup>21</sup> [LD Report Easy Read \(instituteofhealthequity.org\)](#)

<sup>22</sup> [Learning Disability - Friendships and Socialising Stats Mencap](#)

Further Information:

People at the Heart of Care - Adult Social Care Reform White Paper:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-at-the-heart-of-care-adult-social-care-reform-white-paper>

NHS Long Term plan 2019:

<https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/areas-of-work/learning-disability-autism/>

Down Syndrome Act 2022: [Down Syndrome Act 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/12/contents)

[Down Syndrome Act 2022 guidance: call for evidence - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/down-syndrome-act-2022-guidance-call-for-evidence)  
[Easy Read Down Syndrome Act 2022 guidance - call for evidence - Department of Health and Social Care \(dhsc.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/down-syndrome-act-2022-guidance-call-for-evidence)

Equality Act 2010 – Learning Disabilities:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/equality-act-guidance/disability-equality-act-2010-guidance-on-matters-to-be-taken-into-account-in-determining-questions-relating-to-the-definition-of-disability-html>

Building the Right Support: [NHS England » National plan – Building the right support](https://www.nhs.uk/longterm/2019/07/23/national-plan-building-the-right-support)

Mental Health Act 2007: [newbook.book \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/12/contents)

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/12/contents>

Valuing People - A New Strategy for Learning Disability for the 21st Century:

[Valuing people now.pdf \(iriss.org.uk\)](https://www.iriss.org.uk/publications/valuing-people-now.pdf)

Sunderland City Plan: [oce22807 CoS Sunderland City Plan 2023-2035.indd](https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/2022/07/09/2023-2035-Indd)

Sunderland Healthy City Plan: [M0103076 HEALTHY CITY PLAN 2021.pdf \(sunderland.gov.uk\)](https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/2021/07/09/2021-Healthy-City-Plan.pdf)

Sunderland Living Well and Ageing Well:

<https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/article/27863/Living-and-Ageing-Well-2022-2024>

Sunderland Carers Strategy: <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Carers-Strategy>

Sunderland Adult Social Care Market Position Statement:

[https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20135/Adult-Services-Market-Position-Statement-2018/pdf/oce21115\\_Adult\\_Services\\_Market\\_Position\\_Statement\\_2018\\_A4\\_Web.pdf?m=636577633663670000](https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20135/Adult-Services-Market-Position-Statement-2018/pdf/oce21115_Adult_Services_Market_Position_Statement_2018_A4_Web.pdf?m=636577633663670000)

[https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20981/Adult-Service-Market-Position-Statement-Update-November-2018/pdf/MPS\\_Update\\_2018.pdf?m=636809016975370000](https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20981/Adult-Service-Market-Position-Statement-Update-November-2018/pdf/MPS_Update_2018.pdf?m=636809016975370000)