

Local Development Framework

**Draft Sustainability
Scoping Report 2009**

May 2009



Sunderland City Council Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report May 2009

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this Report

1.1.1 Sunderland new development plan, the Local Development Framework, must embed the sustainability principles that are included in the Sunderland Partnership's Sunderland Strategy 2008-2025, as expressed in the following extract:

1.1.2 Sunderland is committed to sustainable development as defined by the UK Sustainable Development Strategy:

“The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. That goal will be pursued through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.”

1.1.3 It must consider the effectiveness of the LDF spatial policies through the process of sustainability appraisal.

1.1.4 Sunderland City Council must undertake the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as part of preparing its Core Strategy and Allocation Development Plan Documents (DPD), in accordance with national regulations and guidance.

1.1.5 This report sets out the scope of information to be considered in the appraisals, including the context, evidence base and proposals for the SA framework for the assessment of the planning alternatives, objectives and resulting policies. This report will be subject to consultation.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004 (paragraph 19.5a) requires an assessment of the sustainability of DPDs. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument Number 2097 (C. 89) sets out the statutory requirement for local authorities to carry out an SEA of planning and land use documents. The regulations transpose the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC).

1.2.2 The Government's preferred approach is to combine SEA and SA into one unified process that considers economic and social, as well

as environmental effects. To this end, in November 2005, the Government published guidance¹ on undertaking SA of Local Development Frameworks and DPDs that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive ('the Guidance'). The combined SA / SEA process is referred to in this document as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

1.2.3 The Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see figure 1.1). Stage A involves gathering an evidence base and defining SA Objectives. The findings of this stage are documented in a Scoping Report. The appraisal is conducted at Stage B and outcome recorded in the Preferred Options SA Report during Stage C. Following statutory consultation (Stage D) the SA Report may require updating to reflect changes made in response to representations. Stage E concerns ongoing monitoring of significant effects.

1.2.4 This Scoping Report covers Stage A of the process.

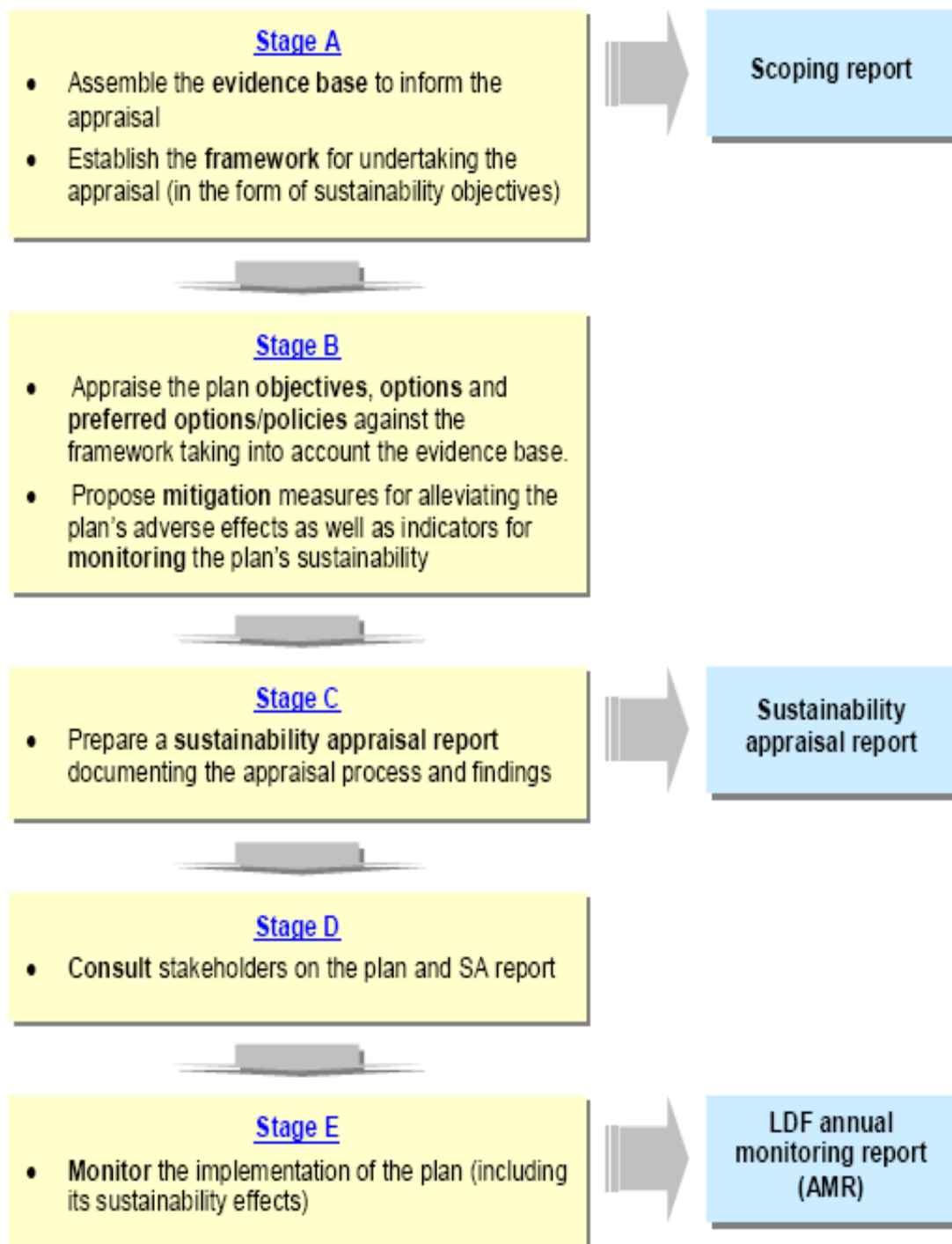
Sustainability Appraisal provides a decision aiding process that assists in the development of the plan or programme under development. Government guidance on local spatial planning states that "*The Sustainability Appraisal should perform a key role in providing a sound evidence base for the plan and form an integrated part of the plan preparation process. Sustainability Assessment should inform the evaluation of alternatives. Sustainability Assessment should provide a powerful means of proving to decision makers, and the public, that the plan is the most appropriate given reasonable alternatives*".²

1.2.5 The SA should seek to be an integrated, effective and purposeful tool for the production of Local Development Documents (LDD) for the Sunderland LDF. Guidance on SA illustrates the opportunities for integration of the SA and the preparation of a Development Plan Document.

¹ ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, London

² Communities and Local Government (2008) Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning London: TSO

Figure 1.1: The 5 Stage SA process and key outputs



1.2.6 The Sustainability Appraisal must comply with the SEA regulations.³ The SEA Regulations require the preparation of an 'Environmental Report' on the implications of the plan or programme in question and consultation on the scope and level of detail of the assessment. This

³ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Available at: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20041633.htm>

Scoping Report is intended to facilitate this statutory consultation. In order to ensure compliance, checklists are used.

1.2.7 The SEA Requirement Checklist illustrates where in this report requirements relating to the first stage of the process have been satisfied.

Table 1.1: SEA Requirement Checklist

Environmental Report Requirements	Section of this Report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapter 1 Chapter 2- 13 Appendix 1
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Chapter 2- 13
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Chapter 2- 13
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Chapter 2- 13 Chapter 14
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Chapter 15
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	To follow in SA Report
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	To follow in SA Report
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	To follow in SA Report
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	To follow in SA Report
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	To follow in SA Report

1.3 Appropriate Assessment

- 1.3.1 Article 6 of the European Habitats Directive was translated into UK law through “The Conservation (Natural habitats, &c.)(Amendment) Regulations 2007”. These require that any policy, project or plan must consider through ‘Appropriate Assessment’ (AA) its impact on designated European natural sites, known as Natura 2000 sites. Sunderland’s coastline is affected by two such designations; the Durham Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site.
- 1.3.2 Whilst AA is a separate process, national guidance recommends that it is carried out in parallel with SA, as each can inform the other. The City Council’s AA is being prepared by Scott Wilson (Scotland) Ltd, who are also the Councils advisors on SA.

1.4 The Sunderland Context

- 1.4.1.1 Sunderland City covers 137km² and is the largest city in the North East of England. It includes the main built up area of Sunderland, which includes the city centre, the new town of Washington, and the main former mining towns of Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton-le-Hole, termed the Coalfield (see map). Since 1991, the population of Sunderland has fallen by over 10,000 people. The current population stands at approximately 280,300 (population matters are discussed further in the Community and Infrastructure chapter).
- 1.4.2 Sunderland is situated at the mouth of the River Wear and is also the largest UK coastal city. For a city with a great industrial tradition, it can also boast tremendous habitat diversity. More than 50% of the city is greenspace, consisting of statutorily designated Green Belt, and open space. There are 83 sites on the city’s Nature Conservation Register, including 16 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), one SPA and one SAC.
- 1.4.3 Over the last 20 years the city has undergone an economic transformation following the decline in the traditional industries of mining, ship building and heavy engineering. Thousands of jobs have been lost, though thousands of new jobs created particularly in the automotive industry and service based sectors.
- 1.4.4 Key facts for the City include:
- 1.4.5 Age Profile**
Almost 130,000 residents (46%) are between the ages of 30 and 59. Approximately 103,000 residents (38%) are below 30 years of age, whilst the remaining 43,000 (16%) are over 60.

1.4.6 Deprivation

There are 188 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Sunderland. According to the IMD, 82 of these (43% of the city's population) are ranked among the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally, 41 (22%) of those SOAs are ranked within the 10% most deprived nationally. They are home to about 120,741 people. Eighteen of these LSOAs are in the most deprived 5% nationally and 3% in the most deprived 1%. These 3 LSOAs are in Hendon and Southwick wards.

1.4.7 Income Deprivation

The City is 24th nationally on the scale of income deprivation compared with 20th nationally in 2004 and 15th nationally in 2000.

1.4.8 Crime Deprivation

The 2007 IMD crime domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. In Sunderland 18 LSOAs were ranked in the top 10% deprived nationally. This is equal to 9.5% of the city's population. In comparison in 2004, 27 LSOAs were ranked in the top 10%, and 70 were ranked in the least deprived band 50-100% nationally.

1.4.8 Barriers to Housing and services

The 2007 IMD Wider Barriers sub domain measures household overcrowding, the district level rate of acceptances under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act and the difficulty of access to owner-occupation. Only 2 of the 188 LSOAs in Sunderland were ranked in the top 10% deprived LSOAs nationally, this is equal to just 1.1% of the city's population. However in 2004, no LSOAs in Sunderland were ranked in the top 10%.

1.4.9 Although car ownership levels are increasing, the city as a whole has significantly more households without access to a car/van (39.9%) in comparison to the England & Wales average (26.8%).

1.4.10 Employment Deprivation

The City is 8th nationally on the scale of employment deprivation compared with 7th nationally in 2004 and 8th nationally in 2000.

1.4.11 Health Deprivation

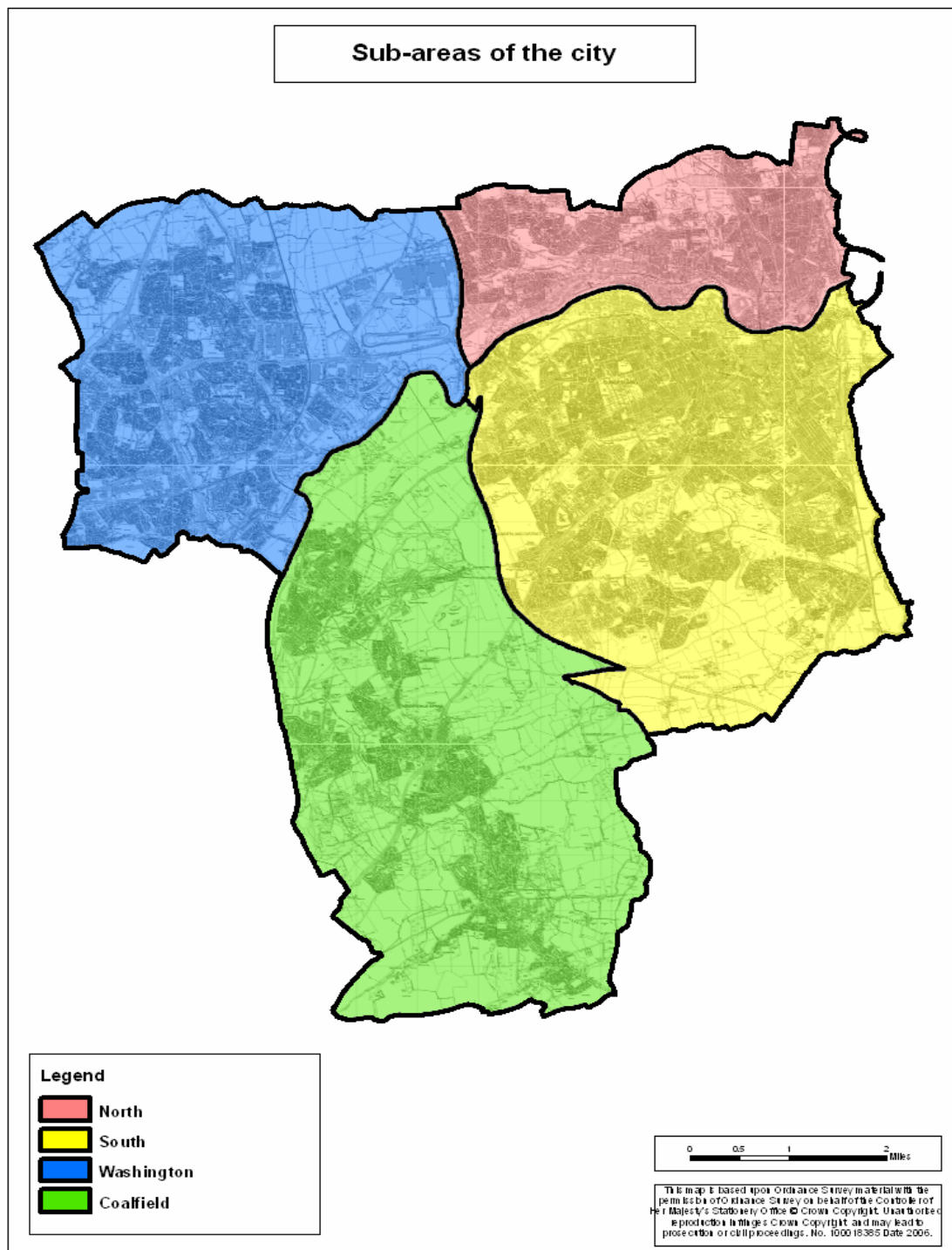
Of the city's 188 Super Output Areas, 80, containing 42.5% of its population, were ranked amongst the 10% most health deprived nationally in the 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation.

1.4.12 Education Skills and Training

The city has 47 Super Output Areas- containing 24.7% of the population ranked amongst the 10% most deprived in terms of education, skills and training nationally in the 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation. This is a reduction from 2004, when 49 LSOAs were ranked amongst the 10% most deprived.

1.4.13 For land use planning purpose, the city is divided into four sub areas due to their geographical distinction. Key facts for the City and each sub area are outlined in appendix 4.⁴

Figure 1.2: Map of Sunderland including sub areas



⁴ All data is taken from the Draft Local Area Plans (sourced from 2001 Census and 2007 English Indices of Deprivation)

1.5 The Sunderland Local Development Framework

- 1.5.1 The LDF will comprise a set of LDDs that together will make up the development strategy for the City. The primary LDD is the Core Strategy, which lies at the heart of the LDF. This will set out the spatial strategy for the City up to 2026. Once adopted, all other Development Plan Documents must conform to it.
- 1.5.2 The Core Strategy will set out, through policies and a key diagram, broad locations for housing and other strategic development needs such as employment, retail, leisure, community, essential public services and transport development. It will also include consideration of waste management issues, as well as sites (defined on a proposals map) that are strategic to achievement of the strategy. The Core Strategy will draw upon plans and programmes of the Council and organisations that have implications for the development and use of land e.g. the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Sunderland Strategy and the Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan. In this respect it will set out the spatial land use implications of these strategies.
- 1.5.3 The Allocations DPD will provide detailed site-specific allocations for housing, employment, retail, community, open space, waste disposal, minerals and transport proposals.
- 1.5.4 This Scoping Report will apply to both the Core Strategy and the Allocations Development Plan Document. Scott Wilson produced a Scoping Report in 2005 for the Sunderland City Council Core Strategy. However, due to the age of the data this now needs to be updated. This will also allow Sunderland City Council to take on board new issues and methodologies to re-address the SA framework and to revise its SA objectives in the light of the new Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (Sustaine, 2008).
- 1.5.5 During the preparation of this report, Scott Wilson have been providing expertise on the process, and acting as a 'critical friend' and independent validator. An officer steering group, chaired and coordinated by Scott Wilson, provides necessary advice to planning officers who write the reports. This has allowed the council to develop its capacity for Sustainability Appraisal work whilst also benefiting from the experience and expertise of Scott Wilson. Monthly steering groups have been undertaken since September 2008, including two workshops with officers from different sections of the Council.

1.6 The Scoping Report

- 1.6.1 The SEA Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant effects on several issues. This Scoping Report collects and presents data on the above topics and also includes the SEA Regulations requirement to consider "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without

implementation of the plan or programme,”⁵ In effect the ‘business as usual’ scenario.

1.6.2 The SA process extends the assessment process to include likely significant social and economic effects. The table below shows the SEA required topics and which chapter it has been incorporated into.

SEA Required Topics	Scoping Report Chapter
Air	Air Quality (chapter 2)
Water	Water (13)
Soil	Land Resources (8)
Biodiversity	Biodiversity and Geodiversity (3)
Population	Community and Infrastructure (5)
Human Health	Community and Infrastructure (5)
Climate	Climate (4)
Material Assets	Community and Infrastructure (5)
Cultural Heritage	Heritage and Archaeology (6)
Landscape	Landscape and Townscape (9)
The Interrelationship between the above factors	Overarching sustainability issues (14)

1.6.3 In this Scoping Report each Chapter is structured as follows (The Stages included in the Guidance are indicated in brackets):

- Introduction
- Context Review (A1)
- Baseline Information (A2)
- Likely Future Baseline (A2)
- Sustainability Issues (A3)

1.6.4 The report addresses the overarching sustainability issues in Chapter 14 and proposes the assessment framework (stage A4) in Chapter 15.

1.7 Consultation

1.7.1 This report is a working draft that documents the findings from Stage A and discusses what happens next. Under the SEA Directive, Sunderland City Council has a statutory duty to consult the three SEA Consultation Bodies – Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency – on the scope of the assessment.

1.7.2 The Guidance considers stakeholder consultation at Stage A particularly important:

⁵ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) Schedule 2, part 2

“Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the SA will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination”. In particular, the Guidance suggests, “Sustainability objectives and indicators and targets should be developed with input from key stakeholders and ideally should be open to wider comment and discussion”.

1.7.3 In this respect, consultation with the following is also being carried out whilst the draft report has been made available on the Sunderland City Council website:

External:

- Government Office North East
- One North East
- County Archaeologist
- Durham Biodiversity Partnership
- Durham Wildlife Trust
- Tyne and Wear Integrated Transport Authority
- Gentoo
- Northumbrian Water
- Highways Agency
- Sunderland Primary Care Trust
- University of Sunderland
- Sunderland College

Sunderland City Council:

- Planning Implementation
- Housing Strategy
- Housing Renewal
- Engineering Development and Transportation
- Business Investment
- Strategic Economic Development
- Corporate Policy
- City Solicitor
- Environmental Health
- Community and Cultural Services
- Sunderland Partnership
- Sustainability Team
- Children’s Services
- Adult Services

2.0 AIR QUALITY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 In terms of air quality, the North East is the third best region in England, behind the South West and East of England, with London being the worst by a considerable margin.
- 2.1.2 Local Authorities have a statutory duty under the 1995 Environment Act to monitor air quality in the area regularly. If it is deemed necessary it can declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) to tackle a particular area where the air quality exceeds pollution limits.
- 2.1.3 This section outlines the key sustainability objectives and messages in relation to air quality, which should be taken into account when preparing the Core Strategy and Allocations Development Plan Document. It also provides baseline information on the current state of air quality in the city.

2.2 Context Review

- 2.2.1 Identifying relationships with relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives will help to identify any external social, environmental or economic objectives that should be taken into account in the sustainability appraisal of the plan.
- 2.2.2 Outlined below are the key sustainability messages, derived from these other relevant plans and programmes.
- 2.2.3 The results of all Plans, Programmes, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives (PPPSIs) reviewed as part of the context review can be found in Appendix 1.

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
EC Directive 96/62/EC Air Quality Directive	Maintain air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases
Directive 1999/30/EC the first 'Daughter Directive':	To maintain levels of sulphur dioxide (SO ₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), small particles and lead below limit values and to prepare attainment programmes where limit values are unlikely to be met under a 'business as usual' scenario
Directive 2000/69/EC the second 'Daughter Directive'	To establish limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide (CO)
Air Quality Strategy for	Sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved (see appendix 1 for relevant targets)

England	
Planning Policy Statement 1: Sustainable Development	Requires development plan policies to take account of environmental issues such as air quality and pollution.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	Local air quality is a key consideration in the integration between planning and transport
Planning Policy Statement 23: Pollution	The existing, and likely future, air quality in an area and cumulative effects should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and may also be material in the consideration of individual planning applications where pollution considerations arise.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Sustain the current downward trend in air pollution in the region (policy 37).
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Consideration should be given to the potential effects of new developments and increased traffic levels on air quality (policy 37).
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Consideration should be given to the potential impacts of new developments and increased traffic levels on internationally designated nature conservation sites (policy 37).
Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan	Seeks to improve air quality across Tyne and Wear as a whole

2.3 Air Quality Baseline

2.3.1 The last Updating and Screening Assessment of Air Quality (USA) in Sunderland was carried out in 2006 in accordance with the Environmental Act 1995. Real time monitoring stations measured pollutants in the following locations:

- PM10 and Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Trimdon Street Roundabout
- Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Chester Road
- Nitrogen Dioxide levels in Mary Street
- PM10, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide levels in Puma Centre, Silksworth
- PM10, Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide levels in Otto Terrace, City Centre
- Sulphur dioxide levels in John Street, City Centre

2.3.2 The results of the USA found that air quality across Sunderland is currently within pollutant limits ¹. As a result no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have had to be declared in Sunderland.

¹ Sunderland Updating and Screening Assessment for Air Quality (2006) Available at: www.sunderland.gov.uk/public/editable/themes/healthy-city/eh/pollution/.../Updating-Screening-Assessment-of-Air-Quality-2006.pdf

2.3.3 The main cause of air pollution in Sunderland is transport related emissions of Nitrogen Dioxide and it should be noted that the USA indicated a chance that levels will be exceeded in the future especially in and around the city centre. Heavy traffic flows and congestion are the primary issues and continuous monitoring in a number of 'hotspot' locations where levels of Nitrous Oxides are close to objective levels will continue. The Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan states that car ownership in the region is growing faster than any other area in the country and as such traffic levels are expected to continue to rise.²

2.3.4 The latest air quality data, which includes 2007, is shown below and indicates those days when the levels of PM10 are 'moderate' or 'high' or above the Air Quality Strategy. The table shows that levels have risen from zero days in 2005 to one and three moderate days in 2006 and 2007 respectively although other pollutants have remained relatively constant.

Table 2.1: Days of Moderate or High Air Pollution

Year		2004	2005	2006	2007
Days when air pollution is 'moderate' or 'high' or above the Air Quality Strategy	Nitrogen Dioxide	0	7 high 11 moderate	0	0
	Sulphur Dioxide	0	0	0	0
	Carbon Dioxide	0	0	0	0
	PM10	0	0	1 moderate	3 moderate

Source: University of Sunderland, School of Health, Natural and Social Sciences, 2008 Air Quality Report

2.3.5 Because the pollution is transport related there are strong links to the Climatic Factors and Transportation sections of this report.

2.4 Likely Future Baseline

2.4.1 The baseline has established that levels of car ownership are growing faster in Tyne and Wear than any other part of England and as a result traffic levels in Sunderland are expected to continue to rise. Poor air quality from transport does not only result in health problems and unpleasant living conditions for those residents affected by it; it is also a threat to the region's development and regeneration.

2.4.2 Emissions from vehicles are likely to increase as traffic levels rise and congestion increases. Sunderland City Centre is likely to be most affected as the city's major focus for, shopping and services employment within the region. It is possible that the air quality

² People in Motion: Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan (2007) Available at: <http://www.tyneandwearltp.co.uk/>

objectives in this area will be exceeded especially in the 'hot spot' areas identified above where levels of nitrous oxides are already close to limits. Whilst continued improvements in vehicular technologies could help to limit emissions it is likely that there would be a net increase in pollutants.

2.5 Sustainability Issues

2.5.1 Air quality in the City is generally good and at present does not represent a significant sustainability issue. However, traffic levels and car ownership are increasing and carbon and greenhouse gas emissions are likely to increase as a result of transport. Air quality may then become a significant issue in the future.

2.6 Data Limitations

2.6.1 Air quality data is not yet available for 2008 from the University of Sunderland and the last Updating and Screening Assessment of Air Quality in Sunderland was carried out in 2006, therefore the data may be out of date.

2.6.2 A further Updating and Screening Assessment will be completed by the end of April 2009 which will contain data collected in the 2008 calendar year.

3.0 BIODIVERSITY AND GEODIVERSITY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Almost 40 percent of the city area comprises of countryside, whilst there are also many urban wildlife sites, open spaces and gardens, which are home to a tremendous variety of wildlife. These areas require continued conservation and enhancement. The main threats to both local and global biodiversity are associated with human activities causing habitat loss/ damage, loss of biodiversity, loss of protected species, disturbance to and pollution of ecosystems, risk to unprotected habitats and the impact of climate change.

3.2 Context Review

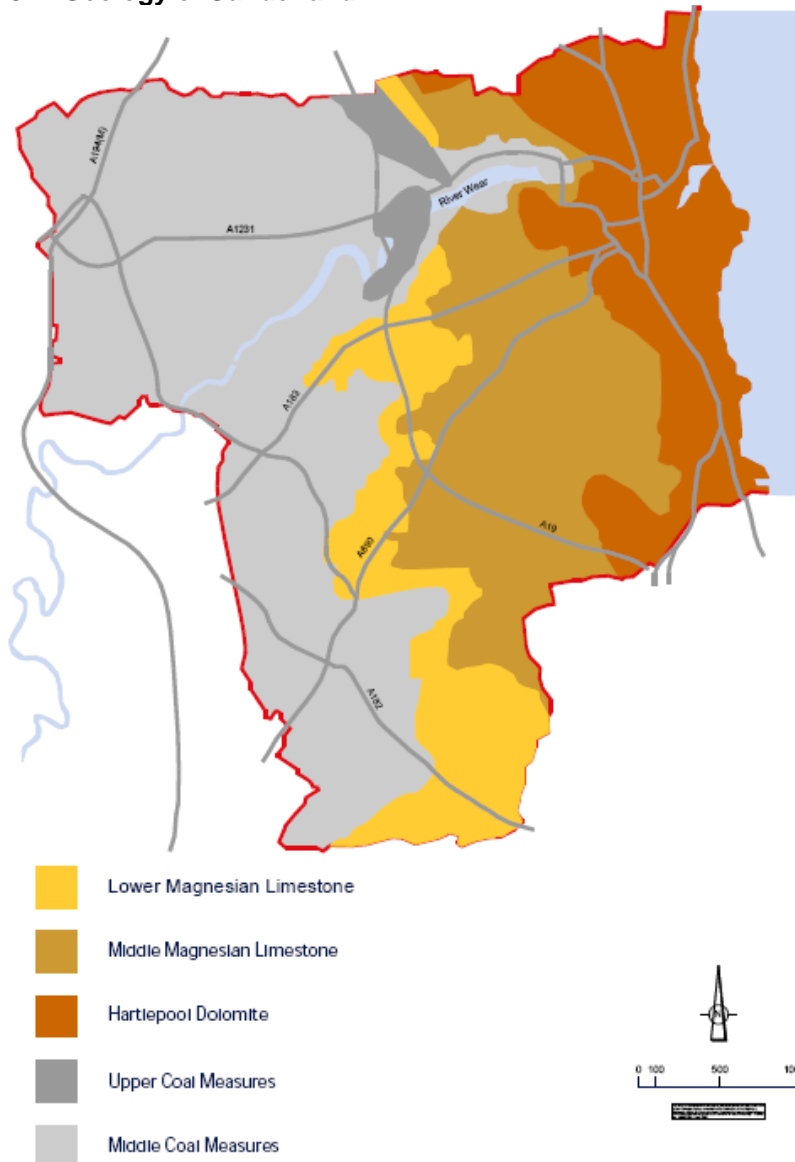
Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
A Biodiversity Strategy for England	Establishes work programme for conservation of biodiversity over the next five years to ensure that biodiversity considerations are integrated into policies and programmes for sustainable urban communities
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development; PPG2 Green Belts	Conserve and enhance wildlife species and habitats and promote biodiversity.
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining and improving the quality and extent of natural habitats and geological sites
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation; PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Contribute to urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and amongst developments in urban areas
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Avoid, mitigate and compensate for harm to biodiversity and incorporate ways to restore and enhance it.
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	States that most areas of open space can perform multiple functions, such as providing havens and habitats for flora and fauna
PPG 20: Coastal Planning	Preserve the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension
Regional Spatial Strategy	Continue to promote the protection and enhancement of internationally and nationally important sites and species (policies 8, 33, 34, 36)
A Biodiversity Strategy for the North East	Provides information on those species and habitats which occur within the North East Region that are regionally, nationally or internationally important to

	inform local action plans.
Durham Heritage Coast Management Plan (2005)	Conserve, protect and enhance the natural beauty of the coast. Address the risk of coastal erosion and the resulting problems for the exposure of old landfill sites and archaeological remains
Durham Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)	Aims to help species and habitats that are considered to be under threat locally, nationally or internationally. It aims to maintain and where possible enhance habitats and species
Sunderland Nature Conservation Site Register (1996)	Identifies all sites of botanical and habitat importance within the city

3.3 The Current Baseline

- 3.3.1 The main physical features of Sunderland's landscape are closely related to its geology. To the west the lowland areas on the Carboniferous Sandstone rise towards Gateshead Fell incorporating Springwell Village. To the east there is the escarpment and rolling hills of the Magnesian Limestone plateau which extends northwards to the Fulwell and Cleadon Hills (see Figure 2).
- 3.3.2 The higher areas of the west and east owe their existence to the resistance to erosion of the thick Carboniferous sandstones and Permian limestones respectively.
- 3.3.3 Due to the geology of the city, Sunderland has many sites of botanical interest and a variety of habitats of value to wildlife, including parts of two Natura 2000 sites, comprising the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Durham Coast Special Area Conservation (SAC).
- 3.3.4 Natura 2000 is a European network of protected sites which represent areas of the highest value for natural habitats and species of plants and animals which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community

Figure 3.1: Geology of Sunderland



- 3.3.5 Both The SAC and SPA sites are fragmented, comprising discrete portions of the coast north and south of the Wear Estuary. The SAC overlaps part of the SPA and Ramsar site. Sections of the SAC and SPA/Ramsar site lie within 1 km and 2 km of the northern extent of Alteration No. 2's boundary, and again within 1km of the southern extent of this boundary.
- 3.3.6 The SPA comprises sections of rocky foreshore and during the winter season supports purple sandpipers and turnstones. Key threats to these are the potential loss of feeding habitat (as a result of removal or smothering of the habitat), and non-physical disturbance through noise or visual disturbance (e.g. from dog walking).⁶

⁶ City of Sunderland Unitary Development Plan, Alteration No. 2 Central Sunderland, Appropriate Assessment

- 3.3.7 During the breeding season the SPA/Ramsar site regularly supports pairs of little terns.⁷ Sources of threats to the breeding little tern colonies could potentially include habitat loss and disturbance at the breeding areas, and declines in food supply⁸.
- 3.3.8 The individual units which make up the Northumbria Coast SPA are also designated as sites of special scientific interest (SSSI).
- 3.3.9 The Durham Coast SAC was designated to provide protection of habitats and species which are considered to be of community interest. It is the only example of vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts on magnesian limestone in the UK. The Durham Coast SAC is vulnerable to loss of habitat, particularly related to changes in vegetation composition and structure (e.g. as a result of changes in grazing, fertiliser application and/or trampling pressure from people and wildlife) .
- 3.3.10 Within the city there are also a further 16 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 10 of which are identified for both biological and geological or geomorphical value⁹.
- 3.3.11 A key target for the city council, adopted by government as a Public Service Agreement (PSA), is to ensure that 95% of the area of SSSIs in the city are maintained in (or recovering towards) favourable condition by 2010. Currently 99% of SSSI lands, in terms of area rather than sites, are considered in favourable condition (approximately 104ha of a total of 105ha).¹⁰

⁷ <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-161>

⁸ City of Sunderland Unitary Development Plan, Alteration No. 2 Central Sunderland, Appropriate Assessment

⁹ <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF>

¹⁰ <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/glossary.cfm>

Figure 3.2: Sunderland's Coastline with SAC and SPA

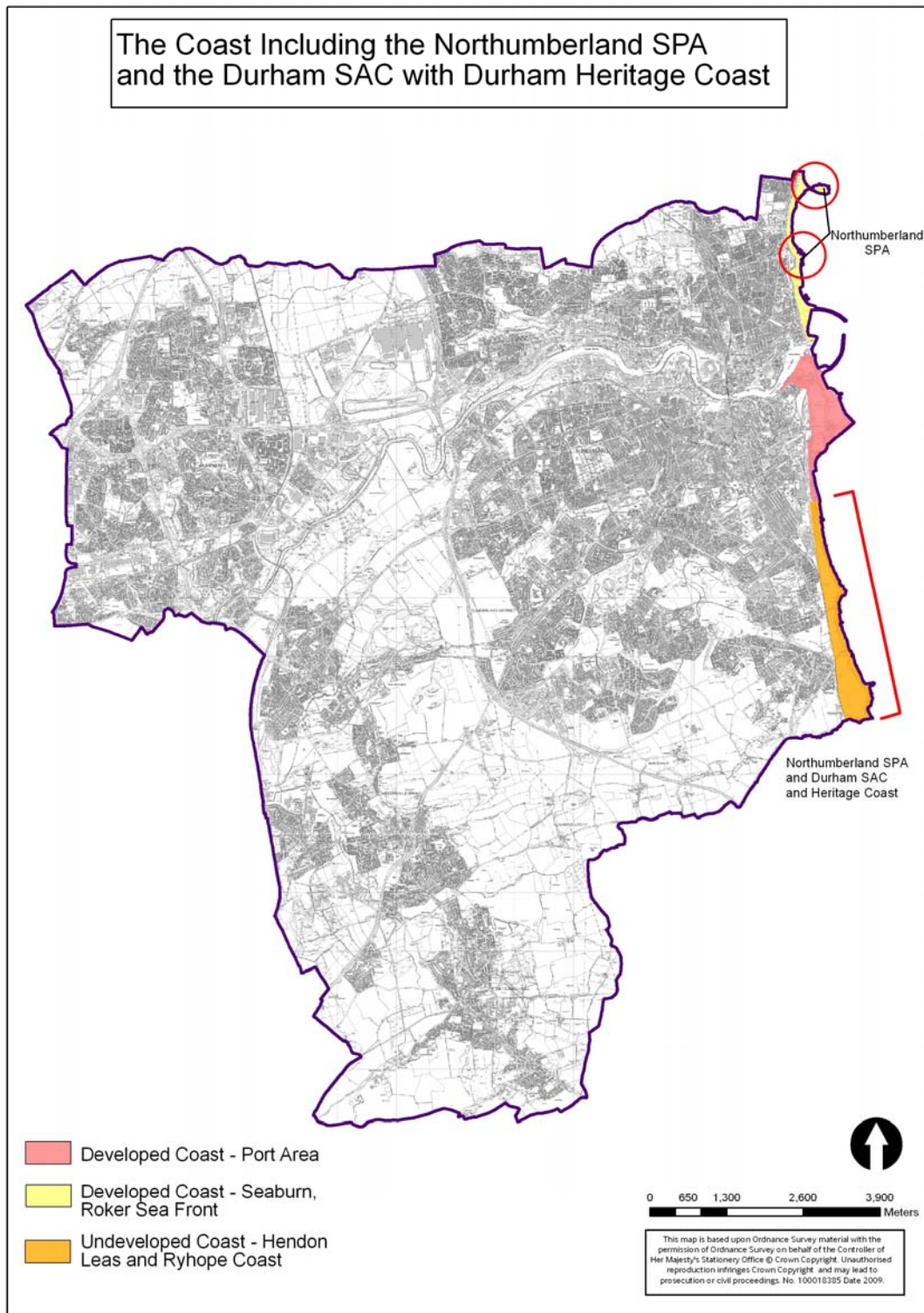


Table 3.1: Condition of SSSI's in Sunderland 2007

SSSI Name	Condition
Claxheugh Rock and Ford Limestone Quarry	100% Favourable
Dawson's Plantation Quarry	100% Favourable
Durham Coast	60.18% Favourable 33.54% Unfavourable Recovering 5.83% Unfavourable No Change 0.45% Unfavourable Declining
Fulwell and Carley Hill Quarries	100% Favourable
Gilleylaw Quarry	100% Favourable
Herrington Hill	100% Favourable
Humbledon Hill Quarry	100% Favourable
Hylton Castle Cutting	100% Favourable
Joe's Pond	100% Favourable
Moorsley Banks	100% Favourable
Tunstall Hill and Ryhope Cutting	100% Favourable
Wear River Bank	100% Favourable
Hetton Bogs	100% Unfavourable Recovering
High Haining Hill	100% Unfavourable Recovering
High Moorsley	100% Unfavourable Recovering
South Hylton Pasture	100% Favourable Recovering

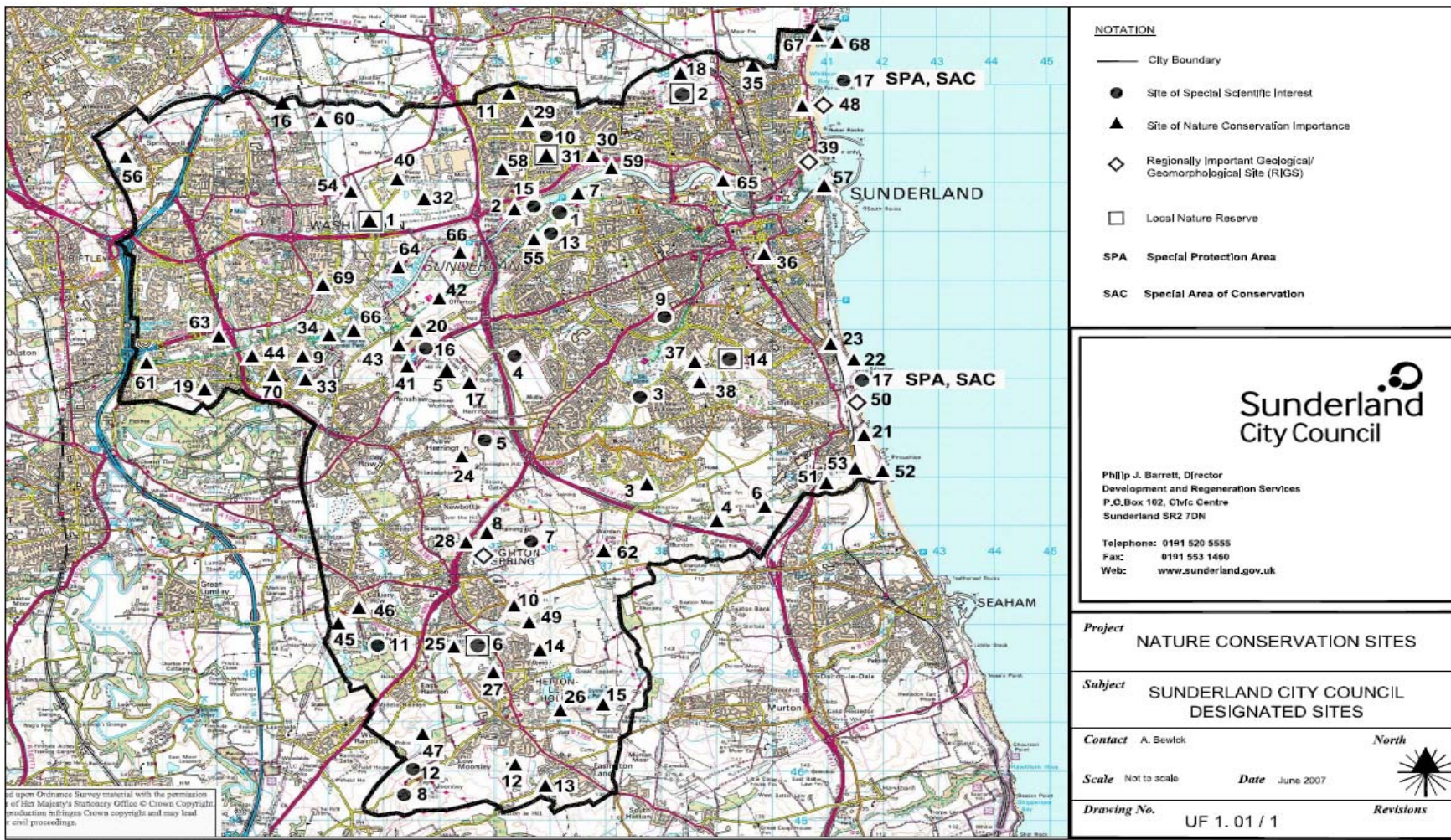
Source: Natural England, April 2009¹¹

3.3.12 High Haining Hill was until recently identified as 'unfavourable declining' condition. However after recent assessment and gorse clearance on site the site has now been identified as unfavourable recovering.

3.3.13 There is also 70 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and five Local Nature Reserves within the city. Rainton Meadows Nature Reserve, a SNCI, was awarded green flag status in 2007.

¹¹ <http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF>

Figure 3.3: Map of Sunderland's Nature Conservation Sites



- 3.3.14 In addition Sunderland has two Priority Habitats identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. These are:
- **Maritime cliffs and slopes**- The majority of Sunderland's coastline can broadly be categorised as Coastal Soft Cliffs and Slopes within the Durham Biodiversity Action Plan. There are 28 species of insect that are only found within the coastal soft cliffs habitat type; 22 of which are red data book species.
 - **Lowland calcareous grassland** (Magnesium Limestone Grassland) - Eighty four nationally scarce invertebrates and 13 nationally scarce plants are recorded from this habitat.
- 3.3.15 There is also a number of priority habitats within the Durham Biodiversity Action Plan "Action for Wildlife" within Sunderland; which are important:
- **Wetland Habitats** including rivers and wetlands, ponds lakes and streams & reservoirs
 - **Woodland Habitats** including native hedgerows and woodland & scrub
 - **Lowland Habitats** including Brownfield Sites, Coastal Habitats, Magnesian Limestone Grassland, Meadows and Pastures
 - **Species rich neutral grasslands**

3.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 3.4.1 The baseline has illustrated that the SSSI designations within the city are predominantly in favourable condition. It is reasonable to consider that this picture may continue.
- 3.4.2 The most important designations are the Northumbria Coast SPA/Ramsar and the Durham Coast SAC/SSSI. Due to large urban populations close to the coast (north of the River Wear mouth), the coastline does suffer heavily from disturbance by human activity but there is little reason to believe that degradation of habitats by human activity will continue at any faster a pace than it is currently, but this will depend on the activities/lifestyles of the population.
- 3.4.3 To the South of the river mouth and port, access to the coast is much more restricted by the railway and southern radial road. The cliffs are also subject to significant erosion from the sea. This is likely to continue as the Shoreline Management Plan leaves the majority of this section of coast to natural forces.
- 3.4.4 The Appropriate Assessment, which will be undertaken as part of the Core Strategy and Allocations DPD will provide more information about the various impacts on the species and habitats protected as Natura 2000 sites.

In the main, the SSSIs valued for their geomorphic traits are considered to be in favourable condition and it is not unreasonable to believe that this will continue.

3.5 Sustainability Issues

- 3.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for the city with regard to biodiversity and geodiversity are
- Evidence from consultation suggests the following are key issues that could threaten biodiversity within the city :
 - climate change;
 - inappropriate built development;
 - changing land management practices and
 - deficient habitat management.
 - Areas of fly-tipping, litter and general neglect, especially nearer residential settlements.
 - Hedgerow removal leading to large open arable fields and lack of field boundary maintenance and loss of habitats.
 - Priority habitats and species that are recognised nationally and internationally require greater protection.
 - Coastal erosion, flooding and rising sea levels have led to the need for re-alignment of coastal defences which may damage sites.

3.6 Data Limitations

- 3.6.1 Because this baseline review has been desk top based, the data used has been gathered from secondary sources and may not, in some cases, be the most up to date information.
- 3.6.2 Sunderland City Council's commitment to preparing Local Geodiversity Action Plans outlined in the Unitary Development Plan, while currently being rolled out, are not yet publicly available.
- 3.6.3 No data is currently collated which review's the condition of SNCIs and Local Nature Reserves.
- 3.6.4 No data is available on movement of protected species through the city or even their presence.

4.0 CLIMATE CHANGE

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Increasingly evidence indicates that global warming is taking place due to the 'greenhouse effect' of large amounts of gases produced by human activity, primarily the burning of fossil fuels.
- 4.1.2 Key actions that can go towards reducing carbon emissions include improving energy efficiency in homes, improve vehicle efficiency (as this currently offer's the greatest opportunity to cut road transport emissions) and increase the proportion of energy produced through renewable sources.

4.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
White Paper - Our Energy Future - Creating a low Carbon Economy (2003)	Generate 10% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020
PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	One of the six main principles by which sustainable development is delivered specifically calls for consideration of climate change in development plans
PPS on Climate Change. Supplement to PPS1 (2007)	A timescale to move towards 100% zero carbon energy supply in housing developments by 2016, with interim targets of 25% by 2010 and 44% by 2013.
PPS 22: Renewable energy (2004)	Put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020
PPS 22: Renewable energy (2004)	Maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies
PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control - Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality (2004)	Support the achievement of the Government's energy policy, by recommending that developments prepare Energy Statements, to outline expected CO2 emissions from new developments as part of planning applications
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (2006)	Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the plan and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (2006)	Consult and take into account advice from the Environment Agency when preparing development plans and considering applications for planning

	permission, which should incorporate the latest information on climate change
Regional Spatial Strategy	Mitigate against climate change and assist in the adaptation to the impacts of a changing climate (policy 3 and 35)
North East Renewable Energy Strategy (2005)	Assist in the creation of a positive planning framework for renewable energy and adopt and positively strive to achieve Government's targets and aspirations for renewable energy
Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan (2006)	Implement an efficient and sustainable pattern of movement and communication, which enables people to have a higher quality of life
The Sunderland Strategy (2008)	Sustainable Development is a crosscutting challenge for all themes to address, to reinforce the need for all themes to tackle significant sustainable development issues, such as Climate Change
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007)	Flood Risk Assessment will be required for new developments in vulnerable locations
Sunderland Climate Change Action Plan	Sets out how the city is going to reduce its energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases.

4.3 Climate Baseline

4.3.1 Scoping studies have been developed in all English regions, to quantify in more detail, the regional impacts of climate change. For the North East¹², the forecasted changes in regional weather patterns expected by 2080 can be summarised as follows:

- Temperature 1.0 – 1.5°C increase
- Winter rainfall 7 – 16% increase
- Summer rainfall 13 – 27% decrease
- Sea level 6 – 66cm rise
- Snowfall 30 – 60% decrease
- Storms Increase frequency/strength

4.3.2 A more recent Sunderland based study¹³ indicates that by 2050:

- Increases in average or extreme temperature, by up to 3°C, as well as greater numbers of heat waves
- Decrease in average rainfall over the whole year, but with a significant increase (up to 20%) in winter, and consequent decrease in summer rainfall
- A notable reduction in winter snowfall (50%)
- An increase in sea level, tidal surges and wave energy on the coastline and estuary.

¹² Source: UKCIP “And the weather today is...” Regional Scoping Study on Climate Change in the North East.

¹³ Weather and Climate Risk Management Strategy for Sunderland, Draft 2009

- 4.3.3 Already, past weather records show that some of these trends are visible. The Regional Scoping Study on Climate Change in the North East, includes temperature records from Durham University since 1847, which show a 0.5°C mean temperature rise, with most warming occurring since 1930. Also, a regional trend exists showing that winters have got wetter over the same period.
- 4.3.4 By 2007/08, renewable energy projects in the City were producing 4.65MW of energy, with a further 19.0MW of projects being planned. This included the replacement of Great Eppleton Wind Farm, which, when installed, will produce between 9.98MW and 13.98MW of energy.
- 4.3.5 Greenhouse Gases**
In the years measured, greenhouse gas emissions for Sunderland were estimated at approximately 2,100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide.

Table 4.1: Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Sunderland

TOTALS (tonnes CO₂ eq)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<u>CARBON EMISSIONS</u>						
Domestic emissions	684,908	682,301	683,668	680,678	678,645	677,765
Public / Commercial emissions	800,577	788,046	807,356	810,378	840,739	814,609
Road transport emissions	443,653	455,172	451,977	453,618	448,845	440,180
Total Emissions	1,929,138	1,925,520	1,943,002	1,944,675	1,968,230	1,932,554
Change since 2001 (%)	0.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	2.0%	0.2%
Population in Sunderland	284,600	283,500	282,500	281,900	281,900	280,600
NI186 – per capita carbon emissions, excluding waste (tonnes CO ₂ eq)	6.78	6.79	6.88	6.90	6.98	6.89
Change since 2001 (%)	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%	1.8%	3.0%	1.6%
<u>METHANE EMISSIONS</u>						
Landfilled waste	198,431	201,426	185,034	182,027	164,954	164,518
Change since 2001 (%)	0.0%	1.5%	-6.8%	-8.3%	-16.9%	-17.1%

Source: A Climate Change Action Plan for Sunderland (2005-2006 data from DEFRA NI186 statistics)

4.3.6 Emissions have fluctuated up and down between 2001 and 2006, but overall carbon emissions have remained static at around 1,930,000 tonnes. During 2001 and 2006, Sunderland's population declined by 4,000 persons. Therefore on a per capita basis, Sunderland's emissions are increasing by around 1.4% in that five year period.

4.3.7 Recent improvement in the amount of domestic waste recycled has greatly reduced the amount of waste going to landfill, and as a result, methane emissions (a much more powerful greenhouse gas) from landfill have reduced by 17% between 2001 and 2006.

4.3.8 Table 4.2 below shows that from expected development in Sunderland, there is the potential for greenhouse gas emissions to increase by a further 8.8%, between 2006 and 2021.

Table 4.2: Projected Emissions broken down by sector

TOTALS	Key sources of change	CO2 change (tonnes, and %)
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,600 clearances • 19,000 new builds (to new Part L Building Regulations 2006) • 14,400 net increase in homes 	<p>-16,300 +30,300 +19,000 +33,000 (+1.6%)</p>
	Subtotal	
Public and Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of Sunderland glassworks (Sep 2007) • 50 ha of development within Sunderland Arc sites (315,000 m2 of floorspace) • 175ha of business land development elsewhere (or 450,000 m2 of floorspace) 	<p>-31,600 +20,500 +62,700 +51,600 (+2.4%)</p>
	Subtotal	
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24% increase in road traffic mileage from 2007 – 2021 	+104,700 (+4.9%)
Waste emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current services could achieve up to 25% recycling by 2007 • Assumes waste per household stops increasing by 2009 	-1,800 (-0.1%)
Total		+187,700 (+8.8%)

Source: A Climate Change Action Plan for Sunderland

4.3.9 Flood Risk

Sunderland is relatively fortunate as far as flooding goes. It is largely elevated well-above sea level with the River Wear running mainly in a

deeply incised channel. Few areas are prone to flooding whether tidal, fluvial (from the river) or from surface inundation (local storms).

- 4.3.10 Due to its location by the sea, Sunderland will have to deal with rising sea levels, and greater chances of flooding from the sea and the tidal River Wear. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was carried out for the city in 2007. The Core Strategy and Allocations DPD will both need to consider flood risk. Annex D of Planning Policy Statement 25 (Development and Flood Risk) identifies the appropriate land uses for different flood zones.
- 4.3.11 Flash flooding is also becoming more common as a result of increasing precipitation intensity; for instance in the July 2001 thunderstorm at Hexham, in Northumberland, a gauging station that had been in place for thirty years was washed away.¹⁴
- 4.3.12 More recently these have also been floods in Morpeth, Northumberland, in September 2008, when the River Wansbeck burst its banks, with 1,012 properties affected—913 residential and 89 commercial¹⁵. In the same month the Environment Agency issued 97 flood warning. Seven of these were severe and all based in north- east England.
- 4.3.13 In Sunderland 1,422 properties have been recorded as at risk of flooding. Out of these properties 101 are in Flood Warning Areas, where 87% are registered to the Environment Agency's flood warning service.¹⁶
- 4.3.14 From 2004/05 to 2007/08 no planning applications have been granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.¹⁷

¹⁴ And the weather today is ...' Climate Change in the North East (2002)

¹⁵ House of Commons Hansard Debate 23rd October 2008 available at <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmhansrd/cm081023/debtext/81023-0017.htm>

¹⁶ Weather And Climate Risk Management Strategy For Sunderland, Consultation Draft, January 2009

¹⁷ Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Reports

Table 4.3: Recent flooding events in the North East

Date	River flooding
1995	River Tyne
1995	River Wear
June 2000	River Gaunless (1 in 100 year flood event, 400 properties flooded at South Church & West Auckland)
November 2000	River Pont (1 in 16 year flood event, 147 properties flooded at Ponteland)
	River Tees
	River Gaunless
February 2001	River Tees
	River Gaunless

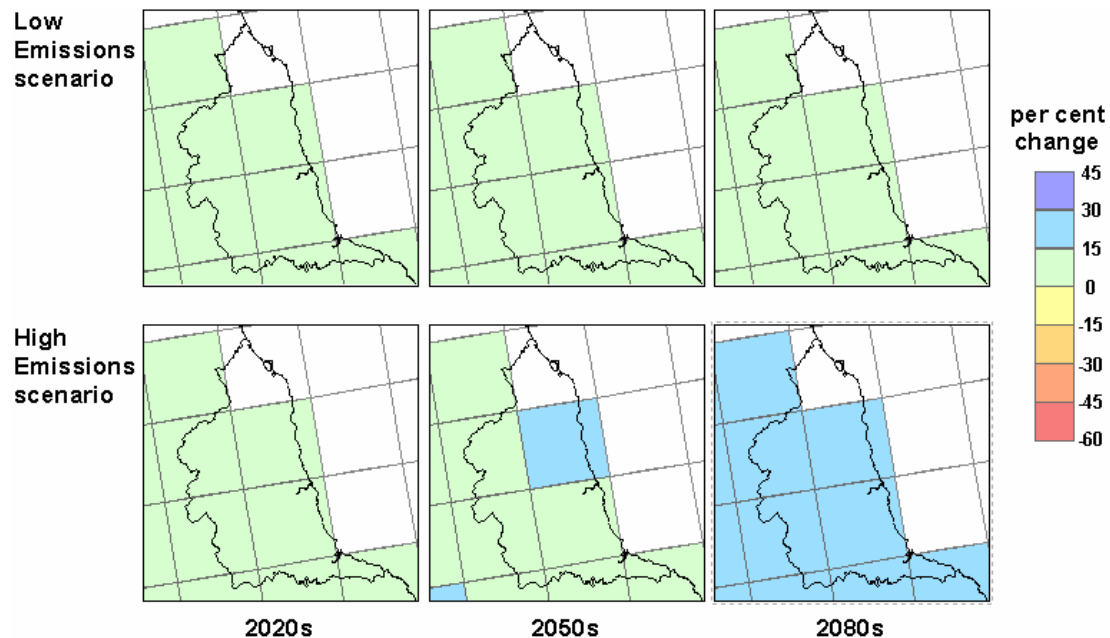
Source: And the weather today is ...' Climate Change in the North East (2002)

4.4 Likely Future Baseline

4.4.1 The average temperature in the North East is projected to increase over the next few decades. Temperature change will still increase in the low emissions scenario, even when mitigation measures are put in place.¹⁸

4.4.2 The Low Emissions Scenario is based on carbon emissions throughout the 21st Century causing atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations of 525 parts per million(ppm) and giving a global temperature rise of 2.0oC by 2100.¹⁹

Figure 4.2: Projected Temperature Increase in the North East



¹⁸ UKCIP02 Climate Change Scenario

¹⁹ Source: And the weather today is ...' Climate Change in the North East (2002)

- 4.4.3 Average rising sea levels in the north east are lower than those predicted for the global average. However, rising sea levels, in particular under the high emissions scenario, would have major implications for coastal areas like Sunderland.²⁰
- 4.4.4 The High Emissions Scenario is based on projections that by 2100 there will be concentrations of 810ppm and that this will increase global temperature by 3.9oC by 2100.²¹

Table 4.4: Projected Sea Level Increases

	Low Emissions Scenario	High Emissions Scenario
Global Average	9cm	69cm
North East Average	6cm	66cm
London (greatest increase)	26cm	86cm
South West Scotland (lowest increase)	-2cm	58cm

4.5 Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 4.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for Sunderland with regard to climate change, flooding and energy resources are:
- Greenhouse gases are expected to increase by 8.8% between 2006 and 2021.
 - Flooding, in particular from surface water, is becoming more frequent across the region.
 - Sea levels could potentially rise, with the tidal surge inundation a greater possibility
 - The average temperature is projected to increase which will have knock on effects for flora and fauna in the city.
 - Risk of heat waves affecting vulnerable populations e.g. the very young and very old.
 - The Council does not currently monitor whether or not new housing development reaches zero carbon energy supplies. This could therefore have a detrimental effect on the City meeting the targets set out in the Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement; Climate Change

4.6 Data Limitations

- 4.6.1 The City's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was produced in 2007. It is in the process of being updated to take account of new guidance and notably include surface water flooding risk.
- 4.6.2 The Council does not currently monitor whether or not new housing developments are achieving zero carbon energy supplies.

²⁰ Source: And the weather today is ...' Climate Change in the North East (2002)

²¹ Source: And the weather today is ...' Climate Change in the North East (2002)

5.0 COMMUNITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Sunderland is still one of the most deprived places in the country. Although improvements have been made over the past few years, there are still major deprivation issues to be tackled.

5.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
Planning Policy Statement 1: Sustainable Development	Planning authorities should ensure that infrastructure and services are provided to support new and existing economic development and housing.
PPS 1: Sustainable Development and Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing	Improve access for all to community facilities by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access facilities and services on foot, bicycle or public transport.
Planning Policy Statement 6: Town Centres	Leisure developments that attract a large number of people should be focussed in existing centres, where appropriate, to promote their vitality and viability, and take full advantage of accessibility by public transport.
PPG13: Transport	Ensure that leisure facilities and services are accessible by public transport, walking, and cycling.
Tackling health inequalities (Department of Health)	Addresses the underlying determinants of health – emphasising the need for concerted action across government at national and local level
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Support the growth and increasing role of universities and colleges in the regional economy
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Improve the existing transport infrastructure to promote sustainability
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Ensures that the necessary utilities infrastructure is coordinated with new development.
The Sunderland Strategy	Increasing life-expectancy, coupled with the transition of the post-war ‘baby boom’ generation of residents from middle-age into post-retirement age-groups, will inevitably bring about a significant shift in the age-balance of the city’s population by the late 2020s.
Looking Forward to the Future – A Strategy for People Aged 50+	This document aim’s to make a difference to the lives of all older people living in Sunderland by promoting stronger, more sustainable communities, bring together services across the City and recognise the role that older people can play in promoting both the health and

economic well-being of the city.

5.3 Community and Infrastructure Baseline

5.3.1 Population

The population in all Tyne and Wear districts has been declining since the early 1960s with the exception of Sunderland where the development of Washington has meant that the city continued to grow until the late 1970s.

5.3.2 From around the mid 1970s Sunderland's population stabilised just below the 300,000 mark before starting to decline again. By 2001 Sunderland's population had fallen to 284,600 (Source 2001 mid year estimate revised in light of local authority population studies). The 2006 mid year estimate shows a continued decline to 280,600.

Table 5.1: Population Change (1000's)

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006
England	46,411.0	46,820.8			50,762.9
North East	2,678.5	2,636.2	2,587.0	2,540.1	2,555.7
Tyne & Wear	1,217.6	1,155.2	1,123.8	1,086.8	1,087.6
Gateshead	226.0	213.2	203.1	191.2	190.5
Newcastle upon Tyne	311.7	284.1	275.0	266.2	270.5
North Tyneside	208.3	198.6	195.5	192.0	195.0
South Tyneside	178.1	161.9	157.2	152.8	151.0
Sunderland	293.5	297.3	295.9	284.6	280.6

Source: ONS Population Estimates Unit

5.3.3 The majority of the population is concentrated in the main built up area of the city, which lies east of the A19. To the West of the A19 lies the new town of Washington as well as a number of linear former mining settlements, known as the "Coalfield".

5.3.4 A large minority of the city's population are between the ages of 30 and 44 (22%) and 45-59 (19%). Table 5.2 below shows the age structure of residents.²²

Table 5.2: Age of residents in Sunderland

Age Group	Number of Residents	Percentage
0-9	33,043	11%
10-19	38,491	13%
20-29	36,412	12%
30-39	41,557	14%
40-49	38,842	13%
50-59	34,308	12%
60-64	14,378	5%
65+	43,776	15%

²² Neighbourhood Statistics, last updated November 2004

- 5.3.5 The city's ethnic minority population rose between 1991 and 2001; however white residents still comprise 98.1% of the population, compared with a national average of 90.9%. Changes in the figures may also be affected to some degree by the change to counting students at term-time address in the 2001 Census.

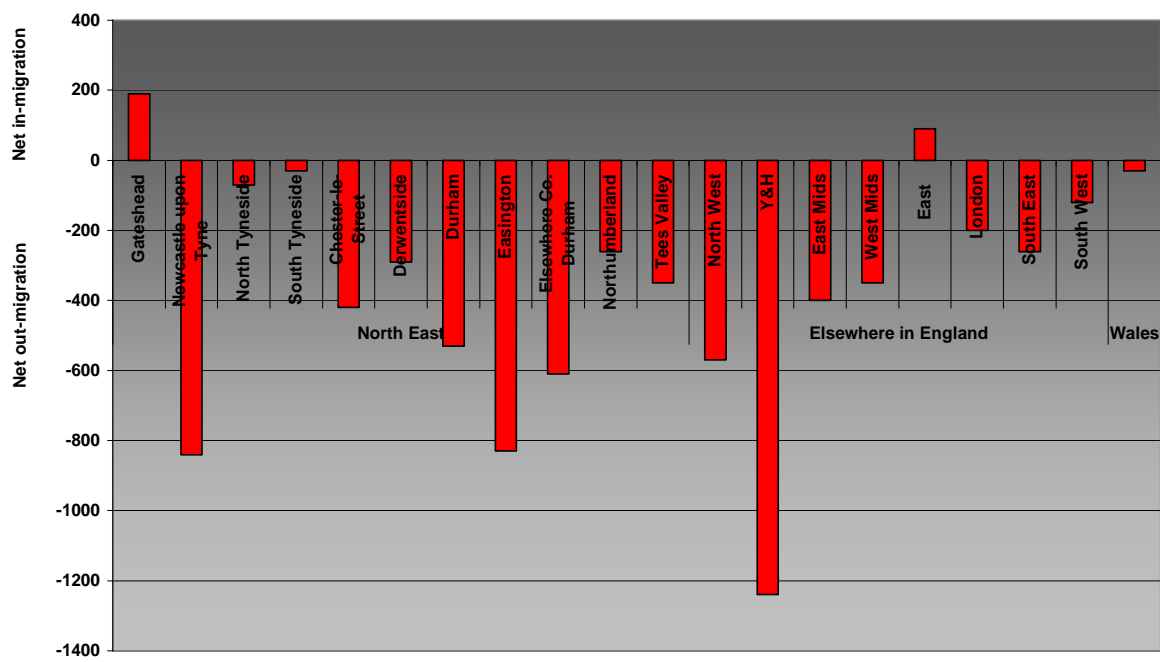
Table 5.3: Ethnic group as percentage of total population

2001 and 1991 comparison								
	Sunderland		Tyne & Wear		North East		England	
	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991
White	98.1	98.9	96.8	98.2	97.6	N/A	90.9	93.8
Mixed	0.4	N/A	0.6	N/A	0.5	N/A	1.3	N/A
Asian	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.3	N/A	4.6	3.4
Black/ Black British	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	N/A	2.3	1.9
Chinese	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	N/A	0.4	0.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	N/A	0.4	0.6

Source: Census 2001

- 5.3.6 The city's non-white population is focused in wards closest to Sunderland City Centre, with ward concentrations reflecting the England & Wales average.
- 5.3.7 The City's population has always been subject to migration, both into and out of the city, for economic, environmental or social reasons. The net impact of all migration can be seen in figure 5.1. Around half the numbers of in-migrants originate from elsewhere in Tyne and Wear (with the largest number from South Tyneside and most of the remainder from Gateshead and Newcastle) or County Durham (particularly Easington and Chester-le-Street). A further 10.1% originate from Yorkshire and the Humber (particularly West Yorkshire) and 7.7% from the North West and around one-quarter (24.6%) originate from non-Northern regions of England, and Wales; for instance, around 6% of in-migrants originate from London.
- 5.3.8 For out-migrants over one-third of out-migrants are moving to County Durham, in particular the adjacent districts of Easington, Durham City and Chester-le-Street, 11.4% are moving to Newcastle. It is interesting to note that there is a very limited net out-flow to neighbouring South Tyneside, with in-flows matching out-flows; 16.8% are moving to Yorkshire and the Humber, particularly West Yorkshire (e.g. Leeds);
- 5.3.9 Of particular note, during the year to June 2006, there was a considerable net out-flow of 420 residents to Easington (which represents around 35% of total net out-flow from Sunderland).
- 5.3.10 The bar chart below shows the Net flows of population between Sunderland and other districts and regions July 2000 to June 2006

Figure 5.1: Net flows of population between Sunderland and other districts and regions July 2000 to June 2006



5.3.11 Health

Sunderland has a three tier approach to health care. The primary tier is focussed on Sunderland Royal Hospital, located on Chester Road. This is supported by smaller second tier Primary Care Centres that are being developed within centres at Bunny Hill, Sandhill View and Washington, with another to be developed at Houghton-le-Spring. These will be further supported by a number of upgraded and existing doctor's surgeries across the City.

5.3.12 Life expectancy for men in Sunderland is 75.5 and for women 79.8²³ (2006). Both of these have risen over the past twenty years indicating that health conditions are continuing to improve in the city. However, they are still less than the average regional and national life expectancy figures.

Table 5.4: Life expectancy at birth

	Sunderland	North East	England
Males	75.50	75.80	77.32
Females	79.80	80.10	81.55

²³ Office of National Statistics

- 5.3.13 Eighty of the city's 188 Super Output Areas- containing 42.5% of its population were ranked amongst the 10% most health deprived nationally in the 2007 Indices of Multiple Deprivation²⁴.
- 5.3.14 There is a significantly higher proportion of residents within the city with limiting long-term illness (24.1%) compared to the England & Wales average (18.1%). However since 2000, deaths in the city due to coronary heart disease or cancer have fallen by 35% and 18% respectively.²⁵
- 5.3.15 In 2001, 64% of the population described its health as good whilst 23% described it as fairly good. The remaining 13% described their health as not good.
- 5.3.16 Over 7% of Sunderland residents were claiming Incapacity Benefits or Severe Disablement Allowance in 2001. This was above the regional average of 6.5% and the national average of 4.5%.²⁶
- 5.3.17 In 2003-2007 Sunderland achieved Healthy City designated status from the World Health Organisation. The accolade is not based on current level of health in the local authority area; rather it represents the acknowledgement by city authorities that health is a primary issue and their commitment to addressing issues related to poor health through initiatives such as Healthy Urban Planning and Health Impact Assessment.
- 5.3.18 The Healthy Urban Planning initiative is part of a move to integrate the agenda for health with that of sustainable development. The initiative is based on a conviction that urban spatial and transport planning significantly influence the determinants of health, and that attempts to change personal behaviour must be developed in conjunction with improved social, economic and environmental conditions. It aims to put people back 'at the heart' of planning.
- 5.3.19 As part of the LDF process, a Health Impact Assessment will be undertaken by the City Council. The assessment will provide information about how planning policy may affect the health of people in Sunderland. It has arisen out of the need, on the one hand, for planning to act as a more strategic, proactive force for economic, social and environmental well-being, and on the other for health planning to recognise that a wide range of factors in addition to simply the provision of health services are important for determining public health.
- 5.3.20 Table 5.5 below shows the various categories of road traffic accidents. Although there is no particular trend, the number of road traffic casualties has decreased from its high in 2001. The number of

²⁴ Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

²⁵ Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

²⁶ Office of National Statistics

pedal cyclists killed or seriously injured has also fallen since 2001. Since 2002 there have been no elderly pedestrian casualties.

Table 5.5: Road Accidents in Sunderland

	2001	2002	2003
All casualties	131	112	121
Car occupants killed or seriously injured	42	30	36
Pedal cyclists killed or seriously injured	13	11	11
All pedestrians killed or seriously injured	62	42	51
Child pedestrian casualties	27	21	27
Elderly pedestrian casualties	4	0	0

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

5.3.21 Crime

The level of crime is identified by the Audit Commission as the first priority for improvement for most residents living in the Sunderland local area. In particular drug dealing and drunkenness were considered to be the most prevalent with vandalism also being cited by 43% of the population as a fairly big problem.²⁷

5.3.22 Over 40% of residents in Sunderland also voiced concern about minority motivated crime stating that being attacked because of the colour of their skin, ethnic origin or religious belief was a big problem in their local area. However, in the same poll, almost 62% of residents felt that race relations had improved over the preceding three years.²⁸

5.3.23 In 2006/07, 42.19 crimes were committed per 1000 of the population. This had fallen to 35.89 in 2007/08. However, as figures were still above the Forcewide figures of 38.56 and 33.48 respectively. The detection rate had also increased by 3.4%, but again was lower than the Forcewide average.²⁹

5.3.24 Most types of crime fell across the city with the exception of More Serious Violence Against the Person. Drug offences also rose slightly.³⁰

5.3.25 The latest data for Sunderland shows that many types of crime have fallen, some significantly. For example, More Serious Violence Against the Person fell by 22%, Vehicle Interference was down by 38% and Taking Without Owners Consent fell by 19%. However, some crime also rose, the main increases were robbery (business) up 21% and drug crime up by 39%.³¹

²⁷ The Audit Commission

²⁸ The Audit Commission

²⁹ Northumbria Police Forcewide Summary of Crime

³⁰ Northumbria Police Forcewide Summary of Crime

³¹ Northumbria Police Crime Statistics available at

<http://www.northumbria.police.uk/about%5Fus/targets%5Fand%5Fperformance/>

5.3.26 Indices of Multiple Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) use a group of statistical indicators to rank the 32,482 Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)³² in England in terms of aspects of their deprivation. LSOAs in Sunderland have a population of between 1,200- 1,900

5.3.27 Over 30 indicators are combined to produce an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Subsets of these indicators are also used to rank areas within seven different “domains” of deprivation:

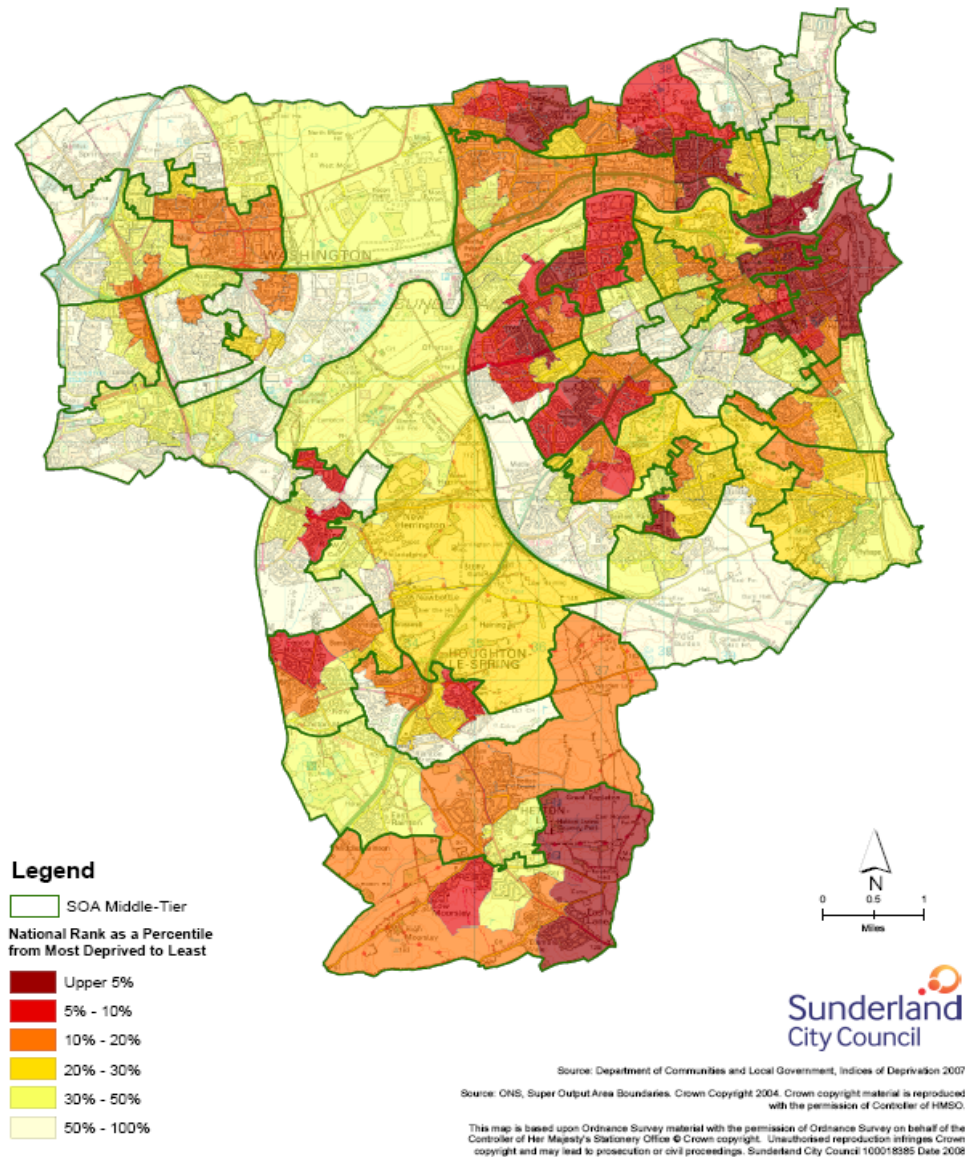
- Income
- Employment
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Education, Skills and Training
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Crime
- Living Environment.

5.3.28 In addition, there are “sub domains” within some of these domains.

³² Super Output Areas (SOAs) were developed to provide geographies that are of approximately consistent size across the country, and whose boundaries would not change over time. Each Lower Layer SOA has a minimum population of 1,000 and a mean population of 1,500, and they are constrained by the boundaries of the wards.

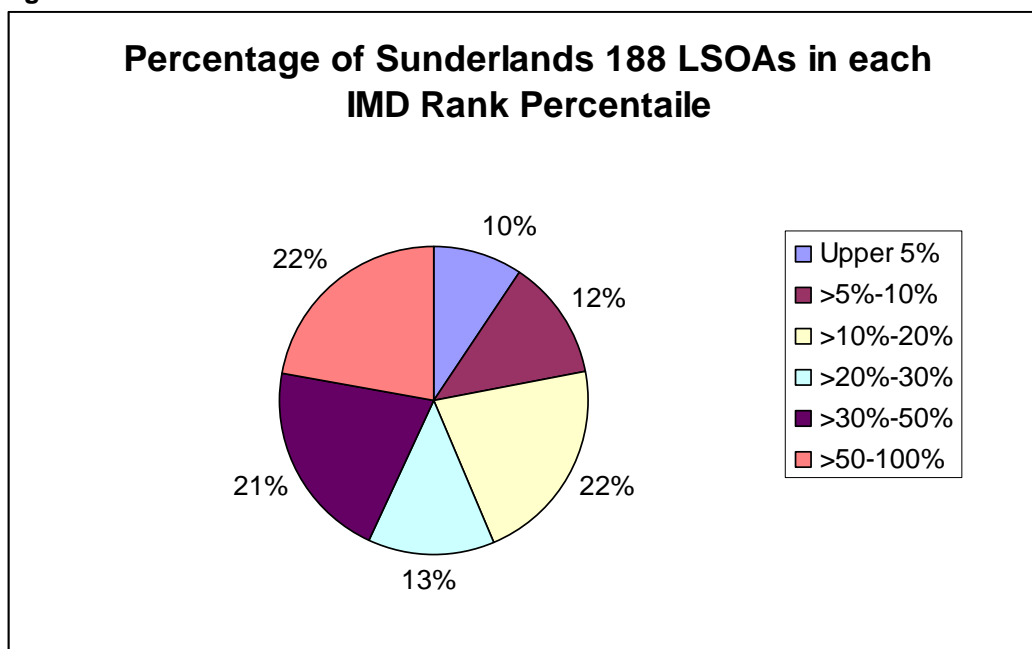
Figure 5.2

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 The Index of Multiple Deprivation



5.3.29 There are 188 LSOAs in Sunderland. According to the IMD, 82 of these (43% of the city's population) are ranked among the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally, 41 (22%) of those SOAs are ranked within the 10% most deprived nationally. They are home to about 120,741 people. Eighteen of these LSOAs are in the most deprived 5% nationally and 3% in the most deprived 1%. These 3 LSOAs are in Hendon and Southwick wards.

Figure 5.3



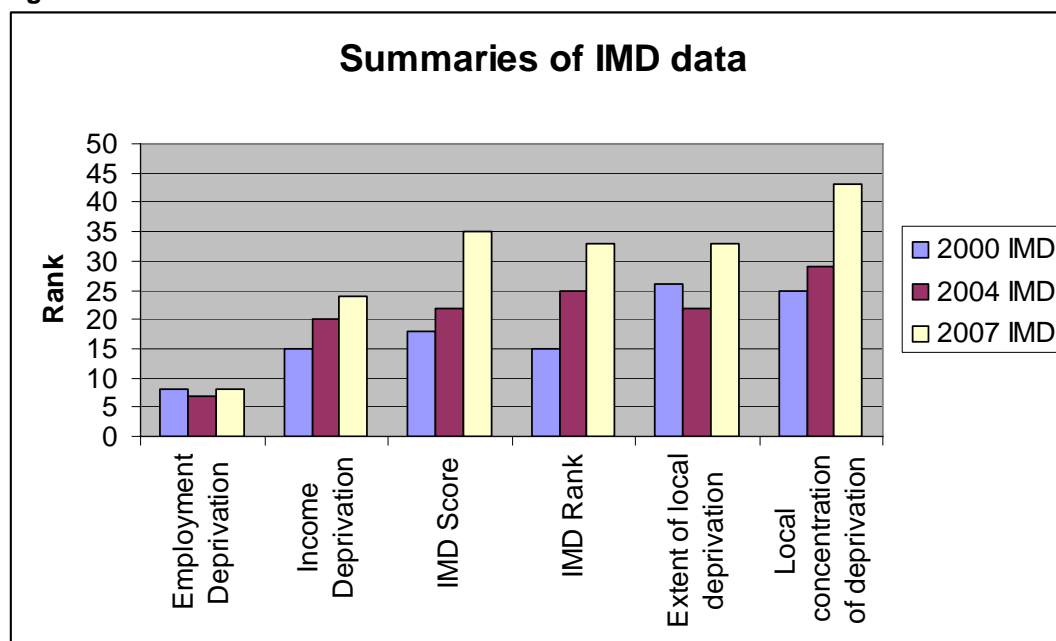
5.3.30 Communities and local government have produced six local authority summaries of the IMD data which give rankings of deprivation for all 354 English district and unitary authorities. Sunderland is in the top 50 of the six of these rankings

- 8th nationally on the scale of employment deprivation compared with 7th nationally in 2004 and 8th nationally in 2000
- 24th nationally on the scale of income deprivation compared with 20th nationally in 2004 and 15th nationally in 2000
- 35th nationally on the average IMD score compared with 22nd nationally in 2004 and 18th nationally in 2000
- 33rd nationally on the average IMD rank compared with 25th nationally in 2004 and 15th nationally in 2000
- 33rd nationally on the extent of local deprivation compared with 22nd nationally in 2004 and 26th nationally in 2000
- 43rd nationally on the local concentration of deprivation compared with 29th nationally in 2004 and 25th nationally in 2000.

5.3.31 Although Sunderland remains in the top 50 of the six rankings there is a recognisable improvement in terms of the 2004 and 2000 ranks in all but employment deprivation, where Sunderland remains in the 10 most deprived authorities

5.3.32 The graph below depicts Sunderland's rankings in the 2000, 2004 and 2007 rankings. The lower the number the more deprived the city is in terms of the topic area.

Figure 5.4 Summaries of IMD data for Sunderland



5.3.33 Education

The percentage of pupils receiving 5 A* - C grades at GCSE level is rising steadily but is still lower than the regional and national average.

5.3.34 The number of male pupils receiving five or more A* to C grades is increasing at a rate of nearly 5% a year, at a faster rate than the region and country. Although the figure remains below the average for both, this may have changed for the year September 2007 to August 2008.

5.3.35 The number of female pupils receiving five or more A* to C grades is increasing at a slower rate when compared to male pupils, although they consistently perform better than boys. Again, local figures are below those regionally and nationally.

Table 5.6: GCSE Educational Attainment

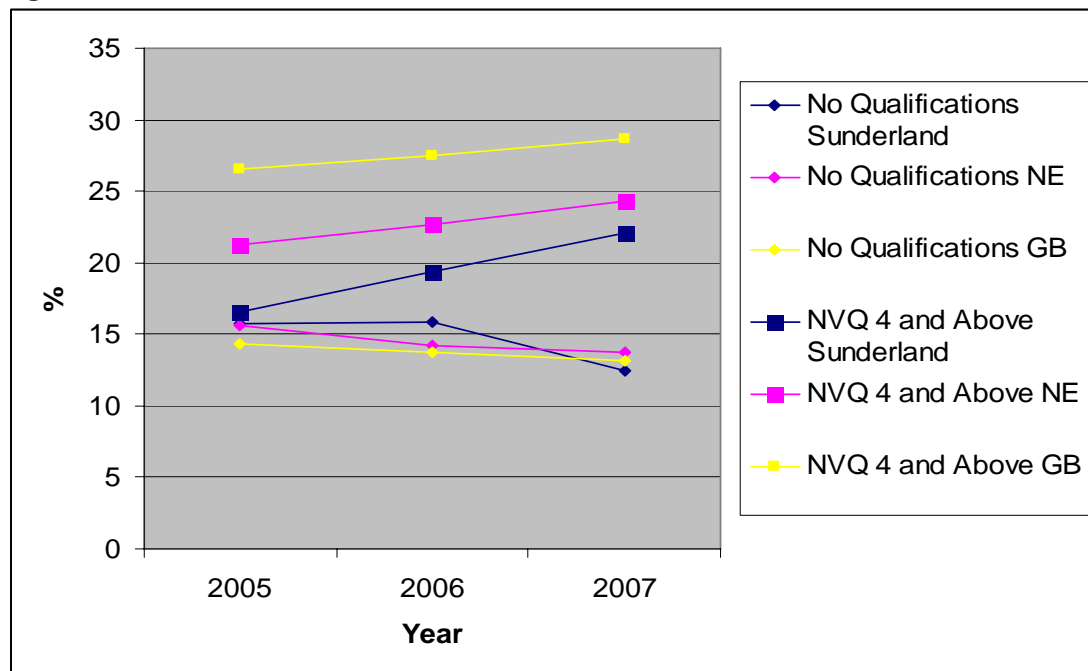
		Sep 2004 – Aug 2005(%)	Sep 2005 – Aug 2006(%)	Sep 2006 – Aug 2007(%)
Pupils achieving 5+ A* - C	Sunderland	51.5	54.9	59.4
	North East	53.5	57.3	60.6
	England	56.3	58.5	62.0
Boy pupils achieving 5+ A* - C	Sunderland	45.1	50.7	55.5
	North East	48.4	52.9	56.1
	England	51.4	53.8	57.7
Girl pupils achieving 5+ A* - C	Sunderland	58.2	59.2	63.5
	North East	58.8	61.9	65.2
	England	61.4	63.4	66.4

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

5.3.36 The Building Schools for the Future (BSF) Programme envisages schools, accessible to all, becoming the heart of local communities. As part of the BSF programme, local authorities forecast the number of pupils coming into further education to ensure that there is enough capacity to absorb the schools being developed. The forecast for Sunderland shows that from 2005/06 the schools involved in both the first and second phase of BSF have year on year decline of pupils until the programme finishes in 2015/16. Figures indicate that the current capacity of secondary schools in Sunderland is 21,409 and the BSF capacity up until the end of the programme is 17,830; a decrease of 3,579 (16.8%³³).

5.3.37 The proportion of residents with no qualifications is at its lowest level since 2005 and for the first time is below that of the region and the country. However, the number of residents with NVQ4 and above, although increasing at a much faster rate, is still lower than comparative levels for the region and country.

Figure 5.5: Qualifications of Residents



Source: Nomis

5.3.38 The University of Sunderland employs approximately 1,400 people, has over 17,000 students in total, with almost 1,500 international and over 2,000 students studying at postgraduate level.³⁴

5.3.39 The development of the higher education industry (University of Sunderland and Sunderland College) has increased at a significant level over the last decade. The University and College have key links with the city-wide economy and support a wide range of local, city

³³ LDF Topic Paper 17: Community Facilities

³⁴ <http://www.sunderland.ac.uk/university/facts/>

region and regional businesses. The university and College are a fundamental element in supporting the economic growth of the City.

- 5.3.40 Students at the University of Sunderland contribute £50 million each year to the local economy, with international students from over 70 countries now generating £9million. The university's reputation continues to grow stronger especially when the Times Higher Education Supplement labelled it the "Best university experience" in 2005³⁵.
- 5.3.41 In September 2007 the university began a multi-million pound redevelopment of the City Campus. A new building is planned for the former Wearmouth Hall site, and will provide a unique space for students, staff and the wider community. Around £75m will be spent on the City Centre site and £11m on a sports and recreation facility.
- 5.3.42 Key development in the University includes the Media Centre providing the latest teaching, research and commercial facilities. Future development focuses on the Chester Road Campus, Bonnersfield on the North bank of the River Wear, development for these and additional sites are brought forward through UDP Alteration No.2.
- 5.3.43 The university has been placing more emphasis on increasing accessibility and lifelong learning opportunities. The university is recognised as a leading institution in England in improving access and widening participation in higher education.
- 5.3.44 The City of Sunderland College was named in the top 25 nationally alongside other high achieving College's from across the UK³⁶, and currently has over 1,000 Higher Education students.
- 5.3.45 In recent years the College has invested heavily in its infrastructure and learning facilities including £10million at its new campus on the old Usworth School Site in Washington, which opened in September 2006. Its other main campuses include facilities at the Bede Centre, situated close to the City Centre on Durham Road, Shiney Row, Hylton north of the river, which offers a £1million hospitality and catering wing and a specialist centre at Doxford International.³⁷

5.4 The Future Baseline

- 5.4.1 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (July 2008), states that the region's population has been falling for the past few decades, primarily due to net out-migration. However, Office of National

³⁵ Times Higher Education Supplement, December 2005

³⁶ 2008 National Student Survey

³⁷ LDF Topic Paper 17: Community Facilities

Statistics projections indicate that the region's population can expect to grow by 2028.³⁸

- 5.4.2 Projections by the ONS based on the 2006 mid year estimates show that Sunderland's population will continue to fall from 280,600 in 2006 but that between 2011 and 2016 the figure will have stabilised at about 278,400 and will remain around this level to at least 2031.
- 5.4.3 Ageing residents will contribute further to the 20% of residents over 60 already in the city.
- 5.4.4 In terms of ethnicity, the data above indicates that the 'White' population of Sunderland will continue to fall, whilst the 'Asian' population of the City (including people of Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin) will continue to rise. However, this will be at a slower rate than the fall in the 'White' population, which will contribute to the decrease in the City's overall population projected in the 2006 estimates.
- 5.4.5 Crime levels are likely to fall whilst levels of detection will increase. However, this may partly be because economic activity rates in the city has been rising whilst, unemployment has been falling. In the recession this may change.
- 5.4.6 The number of pupils, both male and female, achieving five A* to C grades at GCSE level is also likely to increase.

5.7 Sustainability Issues

- 5.7.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for the city with regard to community and infrastructure are:
- Continuing out-migration causing the city's population to decline
 - The poor health generally of residents in the city and the high proportion of residents claiming incapacity benefits
 - Sunderland is in the top 50 authorities for all six domains of deprivation on the IMD.
 - Low levels of educational attainment

5.8 Data Limitations

- 5.8.1 Life expectancy figures were last calculated in 2006 and may have changed whilst the road accident data was last calculated in 2003.
- 5.8.2 The data for the age of residents was last updated in 2004.

³⁸ Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East

6.0 HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The historic environment of the City is a rich and diverse resource that warrants every effort being made to sustain heritage sites and assets for the enrichment of the City's culture and to benefit the City's communities, both present and future. It encompasses ancient archaeological sites like Seven Sisters round barrow, to early Christian relics notably St. Peters church, some medieval remains and a rich legacy from the industrial revolution.

6.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	This Act provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and also introduced the concept of Areas of Archaeological Importance
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Act requires local authorities to designate areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve, as Conservation Areas to formulate and publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement.
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (2001)	The full potential of the historic environment should be realised and it should be accessible to all.
Heritage Protection Review White Paper (2007)	There is a vision for a unified and simpler heritage protection system which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement.
PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	Ensure protection and enhancement of the historic environment.
PPG 15: The Historic Environment	There should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment and the formulation of planning policies and delivery of the development control function by local planning authorities should afford this objective 'special consideration'.
PPG 15: The Historic Environment	Grades I and II* listings are of particularly great importance to the nation's built heritage and their significance is generally to be beyond dispute.
PPG16: Archaeology	Positive planning and management can help to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.
PPG16:	Appropriate management of archaeological remains is

Archaeology	essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	The delivery of the region's economic, regeneration and population aspirations is only sustainable where conservation and enhancement are equal elements of the proposed use of the environment (policy 24h and 32)
Leading the Way- The Regional Economic Strategy	Developing and improving the region's natural, cultural and built heritage assets has economic benefits, while also protecting the environment and heritage for the future.
The Sunderland Strategy	Ensure the fabric and features of the historic built environment of the city is protected and enhanced.

6.3 Heritage and Archaeology Baseline

6.3.1 World Heritage Sites

There are no inscribed World Heritage Sites within the city at present; there is, however, a candidate site that comprises the twinned monastic sites of St. Paul's Church, Jarrow, and St. Peter's Church, Wearmouth - one monastery in two places. The monastery was the creation of Benedict Biscop, who founded the monastery in the late 7th century. The theologian and historian, Bede, was a renowned member of the community from 680- 735 AD.

6.3.2 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport has confirmed that the St Peter's/St Paul's twinned monastic sites will be the UK's nomination in 2010 for World Heritage inscription.

6.3.3 The Council has tried to define a protection zone around the site³⁹. However, this will be further defined through the Allocations DPD. The main protection afforded to the candidate World Heritage Sites will be derived from a LDD.

6.3.4 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The City is home to nine Scheduled Monuments:

1. Hastings Hill cursus and causewayed enclosure, 600m south of Hastings Hill Farm, Sunderland.
2. Seven Sisters round barrow, Copt Hill, Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland.
3. Ryhope pumping engines, Sunderland.

³⁹ Unitary Development Plan Alteration Number 2 (Central Sunderland), 2007

4. Round barrow on Hastings Hill, 230m west of Hastings Hill Farm, Sunderland.
5. Anglo Saxon Monastery and Medieval Priory at St. Peter's Church, Monkwearmouth
6. Hylton Castle: a medieval fortified house, chapel, 17th and 18th century country houses and associated gardens, Sunderland.
7. Bowes Railway, Washington.
8. Colliery Engine House at Washington F Pit, Albany, Sunderland.
9. World War 1 early warning Acoustic Mirror on Name Hill, 570m north of Carley Hill Cricket Ground.

Picture1: Hylton Castle



6.3.5 Listed Buildings

The City is home to 692 listed buildings.⁴⁰ This includes 9 grade I listed buildings and 16 grade II* buildings (see Table 6.1 below).

Table 6.1: Grade 1 and Grade II* Listed Buildings

Site	Designation
Church of St Michaels and All Angels, Houghton	Grade I
Church of Holy Trinity, Church Street East, Sunderland	Grade I
Hylton Castle, Sunderland	Grade I

⁴⁰ State of the Historic Environment Report 2009, 2nd Edition

Hylton Chapel, Sunderland	Grade I
Earl of Durham's Monument, Penshaw	Grade I
Church of St Andrew, Park Avenue, Sunderland	Grade I
Freemasons Hall, Queen Street East, Sunderland	Grade I
Church of St Peter, St Peters Way, Sunderland	Grade I
Washington Old Hall, The Avenue, Washington	Grade I
Church of St. George with Trinity and St. James United Reformed Church, Belvedere Road , Sunderland	Grade II*
Houghton-le-Spring Rectory, now Council Offices	Grade II*
Church of St. Michael, Church Lane, Sunderland	Grade II*
10 Church Street East, Sunderland	Grade II*
11 Church Street East, Sunderland	Grade II*
Kepier Grammar School, Church Street, Houghton-le-Spring.	Grade II*
Victoria Railway Bridge, Cox Green, Houghton-le- Spring	Grade II*
Houghton Hall, Hall Lane Houghton- le-Spring	Grade II*
The Empire Theatre, High Street West, Sunderland	Grade II*
Mountain Daisy Public House, Hylton Road, Sunderland	Grade II*
Fulwell Mill, Newcastle Road, Fulwell, (West side), Sunderland	Grade II*
Monkwearmouth Museum of Land and Transport, North Bridge Street (West side), Sunderland.	Grade II*
Ryhope Pumping Station, Chimney, Stockton Rd, Ryhope	Grade II*
Ryhope Pumping Station, Engine House & Boiler House, Stockton Rd , Ryhope	Grade II*
Doxford House, Warden Law Lane, Silksworth, Sunderland	Grade II*
Old South Pier Lighthouse in Roker Cliff Park, Whitburn Road, Sunderland.	Grade II*

Picture 3: Church of St Peter



6.3.6 Listed Buildings are located predominantly in urban areas in Sunderland and in many cases, they attract development interest. In the last four years there has been a steady rise in the number of listed building consent applications received by the council, many in support of the City's heritage led regeneration initiative in the Sunnyside area of the City.

Table 6.2: Number of Listed Building Consent applications received.

Year	Listed Building Consent applications
2000	42
2001	52
2002	49
2003	53
2004	48
2005	46
2006	54
2007	62

Source: State of the Historic Environment Report 2009

6.3.7 Historic Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields

Sunderland has two historic parks on the formally recognised national Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest compiled by English Heritage. Mowbray Park is in the city centre, and includes a number of Grade II listed structures, including fountains, memorials, statues and a footbridge. Roker Park is situated at the focal point of the Roker Park Conservation Area, and includes a Grade II listed bandstand and a drinking fountain.

6.3.8 There are no registered battlefields in Sunderland.

6.3.9 Heritage at Risk

Two of the grade II* buildings are on English Heritage's national Buildings at Risk Register. The Buildings at Risk Register includes Grade 1, Grade II* and Scheduled Monuments. It does not include Grade II listed buildings.

Table 6.3: Structures in Sunderland on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register

Site	Designation	Priority	Ownership
Screen Wall at	Grade II*	C	Local Authority

Monkwearmouth, Museum of Land Transport, Sunderland		(Slow decay; a programme of repairs is currently being devised for implementation.)	
Doxford House, Warden Law Lane, Silksworth, Sunderland	Listed Grade II*, CA	C (Slow decay; no solution agreed.)	Private
'F' Pit Museum, Colliery Engine House, Albany Way, Washington	Listed Grade II, Scheduled Monument	C (Slow decay; no solution agreed.)	Local Authority
Track, Wagon Shop and associated sheds and structures, Bowes Railway, Washington	Scheduled Monument	B (Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented.)	Local Authority

Source: English Heritage, Heritage at Risk Register Sunderland 2008

6.3.10 In terms of the structures on the register, there have been more recent developments. The Screen Wall at Monkwearmouth and the 'F' Pit Museum are currently being addressed, whilst there are development proposals being progressed for Doxford House. A solution has been agreed and planning and listed buildings consent has been obtained for a conversion scheme. There have also been detailed proposals for the structures at Bowes Railway in consultation with English Heritage.

6.3.11 Sunderland currently has no 'Local List' (a list of locally important historic buildings) and hence there are many heritage assets in the City that do not have any formal recognition or statutory protection. It is the intention of the City Council to start work on this list next year, in accordance with government guidance which is expected to be issued during the course of 2009/10.

6.3.12 Conservation Areas

Sunderland has 14 Conservation Areas with The Cedars in Ashbrooke the latest one to be designated in 2008. Table 8.4 below indicates which areas have Adopted Character Appraisals.

6.3.13 Nine out of the City's 14 conservation areas have up to date appraisals and management strategies. Two are currently being prepared for Sunderland Central (Sunniside) and Silksworth. Of the remaining three it is likely that old Sunderland and Old Sunderland Riverside will have a joint appraisal and strategy.

Table 8.4: Conservation Areas in the City

Conservation Area	Conservation Area Appraisal
Sunderland central (Sunniside)	No
Old Sunderland	No
Bishopwearmouth	Yes
Ashbrooke	Yes
Silksworth Hall	No
Whitburn Bents	Yes
The Green Ryhope	No
St Michael's	Yes
Nesham Place	Yes
Washington Village	Yes
Newbottle	Yes
Old Sunderland Riverside	No
Roker Park	Yes
The Cedars	Yes

Source: State of the Historic Environment Report 2009

6.3.14 Archaeology

There are a large number of sites across the City that are of known archaeological interest, or else are the subject of reasonable speculation as to their possible archaeological interest. These sites may be lost mediaeval villages, works of possible Roman origin, or even prehistoric sites that are speculated upon as a consequence of "finds" being made e.g. flints, or earth works such as stock enclosures, that point to the presence of very early settlements, the precise location of which may be unknown.⁴¹

6.3.15 A comprehensive database of heritage assets is maintained by the City Council and is available to view on the council's website. The County Archaeologist of Tyne and Wear, also maintains the County's Historic Environment Record on behalf of the five districts.

6.4 Likely Future Baseline

6.4.1 The circumstances of heritage assets are monitored through the City Council's 'State of the Historic Environment Report' that is reviewed periodically and may be consulted on line⁴².

⁴¹ State of the Historic Environment Report 2007

⁴²<http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/Environment/PlanningandEnvironment/implementation/conservation/ConservationIndexPage.asp>

6.4.2 All conservation areas will have up to date appraisal's. The number of applications for listed building consent will continue to increase.

6.5 Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 6.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for the city with regard to heritage and archaeology are:
- Protecting the protection zone and its surroundings of the candidate World Heritage Site from inappropriate development.
 - There are several structures on the 'Heritage at Risk Register'
 - The increasing number of planning applications received affecting listed buildings. This development pressure could potentially be destructive.
 - Sunderland currently has no 'Local List' therefore many heritage assets in the City that do not have any formal recognition or statutory protection
 - Historic assets are increasingly more vulnerable to development pressure

6.6 Data Limitations

- 6.6.1 Information on the condition of Grade II listed buildings is collected only infrequently and monitored sporadically due to limited resources being available for such work.

7.0 HOUSING

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Whilst the population of the City continues to fall, household numbers have increased and the number of new homes in Sunderland has also increased steadily over the past few years. The city currently has a total of 124,170 dwellings, of which 4.3% (5343) are vacant, 43% of these are classed as long term (vacant for more than six months).⁴³

7.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
Code for Sustainable Homes (2008)	The Code is an environmental assessment method for new homes. It aims to protect the environment by providing guidance on the construction of high performance homes built with sustainability in mind.
PPS 1 Supplement (2007)	Sets out how regional and local planning can best support achievement of the zero-carbon targets alongside meeting community needs for economic and housing development.
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2005)	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.
PPG13: Transport (2001)	Housing should be accommodated principally within existing urban areas.
PPG13: Transport (2001)	Increase intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations, which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (2008)	Adopt a sequential approach to the identification of land for development (policy 4)
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (2008)	Achieve a better mix of housing size, type and tenure within high quality living environments (policy 28).
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (2008)	Give priority to the redevelopment of housing on suitable previously-developed sites and buildings within urban areas, particularly around public transport nodes (policy 4).

⁴³ Other than as a result of an agreement with a private developer or partner to set aside for (to be demolished) for regeneration or housing schemes, Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2008

Regional Housing Strategy (2007)	Provides a framework to encourage the development of housing solutions at regional, sub-regional and local levels and seeks to influence private and public sector investment decisions and sets the strategic context within which housing providers can operate.
The Sunderland Strategy (2008)	Everyone in the city and those wanting to come to Sunderland should have the opportunity of a decent home at a price they can afford, in a place in which they want to live and work, and to be part of safe, strong, diverse, healthy and sustainable communities.
Sunderland Housing Strategy 2006	Ensure that the housing needs and aspirations of people are identified, and resources are spent on meeting local objectives.

7.3 The Current Baseline

7.3.1 The adopted North East Regional Spatial Strategy sets an overall target of 14,960 net additions to the dwelling stock for Sunderland between the years 2004-2021. The table below identifies the increase to the overall stock of dwellings required annually to achieve the RSS target.

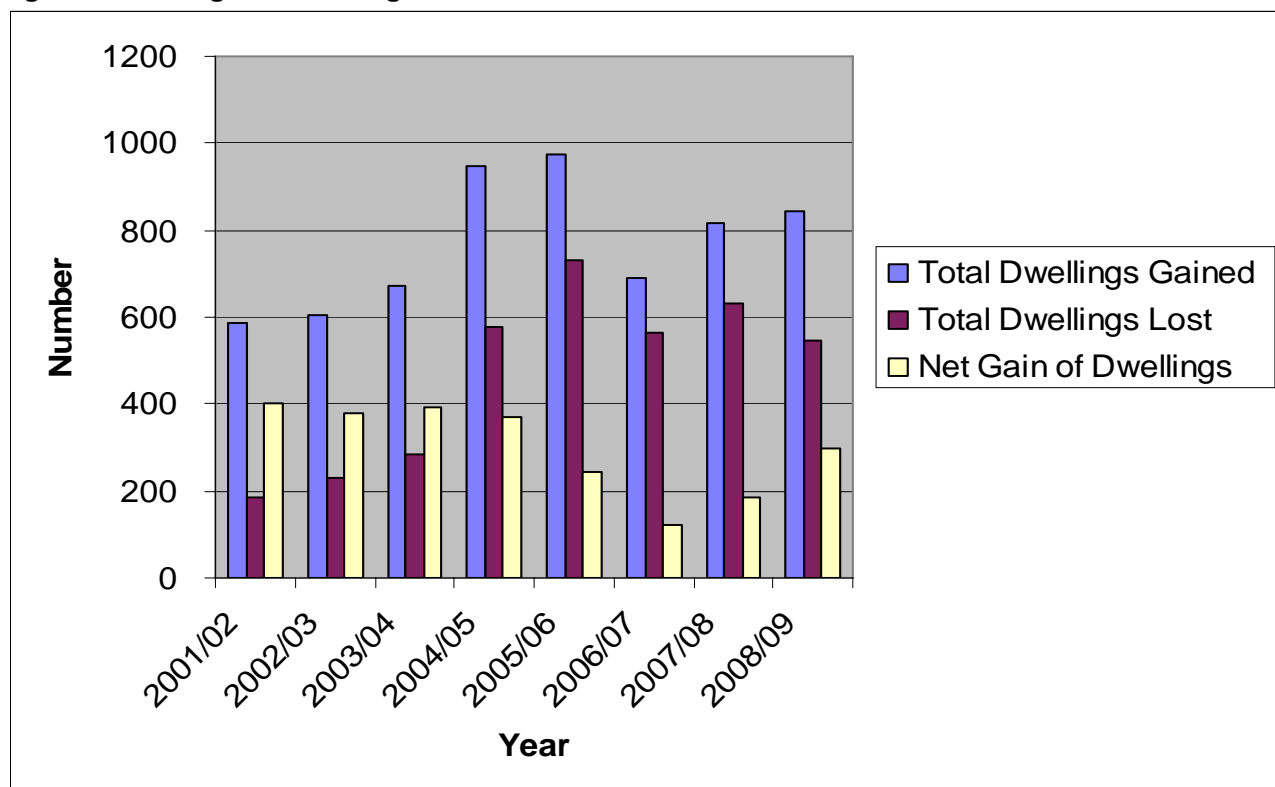
Table 7.1: Average Annual Net Additions to the Housing Stock

Years	2004 -2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	Post 2021
Average annual net additions	700	940	1,070	880

Source: RSS Policy 28

7.3.2 Since 2004 house building rates have been relatively high, however the number of net additions to the city's housing stock has not reached RSS targets primarily due to Sunderland's demolition of sub standard stock. This is largely related to the renewal programme of Gentoo (formerly known as Sunderland Housing Group), the city's biggest Registered Social Landlord, though several areas of private housing are also being cleared e.g. at Castletown and Hetton Downs.

Figure 7.1: Changes to dwelling stock



Source: SCC Planning and Environ

7.3.3 The new build programme for Gentoo runs until 2017, with their completion numbers expected to rise in 2009 to over 500 annually.

Table 7.2: City performance compared to RSS target

Year	RSS net allocation	Actual net out-turn*	Underperformance
04/05	700	370	330
05/06	700	245	455
06/07	700	123	577
07/08	700	186	514
08/09	700	249*	451
Total	3500	1173	2327

Source: SCC Planning and Environment Service

7.3.4 This underperformance has to be taken into consideration when setting out the city's housing requirements, increasing the future required net additions by 155 dwellings per year (averaged over the 15 year period, 2009 -2024).

Table 7.3 Sunderland net additional housing requirement

	2009/10 – 2013/14 (years 1-5)	2014/15 – 2018/19 (years 6-10)	2019/20 – 2023/24 (years 11-15)	Total (years 1-15)
RSS requirement	4,220	5,090	4,780	14,090
Performance adjustment*	775	775	775	2,325
Total housing requirement	4,995	5,865	5,555	16,415

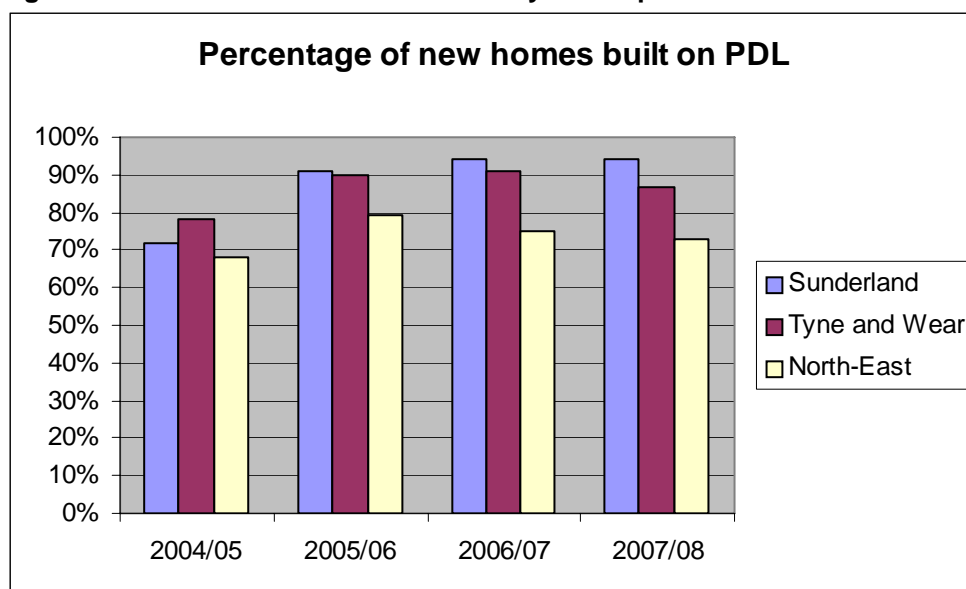
*2004-2009 under- performance averaged out over 15 yr period (155 a yr)

7.3.5 By developing housing at a rate of 20 dwellings per hectare, this would require 820 hectares of land.

7.3.6 Based on Sunderland’s percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (see figure 7.2 below) from 2004/05 to 2007/08, this would mean that 720 hectares of previously developed land would be developed whilst 100 hectares of greenfield land would also be developed.

7.3.7 The percentage of new homes built on previously developed land has consistently been above the regional average since 2004/05,⁴⁴ as can be seen in the following chart.

Figure 7.2: New Homes Built on Previously Developed Land



Source: SCC Property Gazetteer and Planning Application Records

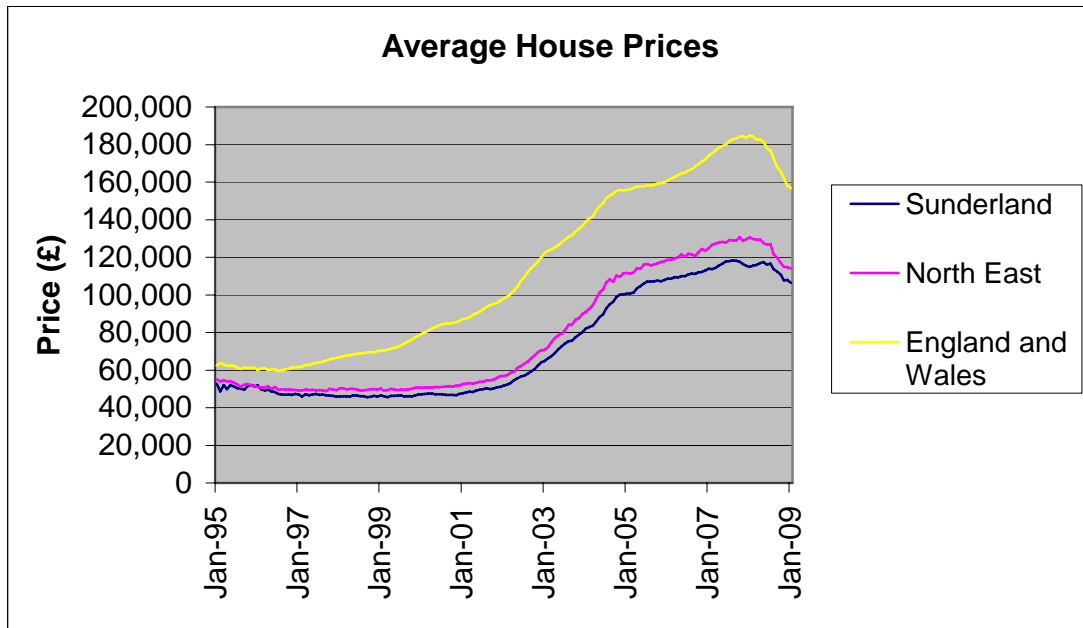
7.3.8 Tyne and Wear and Sunderland have both shown year on year improvements of new homes built on previously developed land. Although the regional average has increased since 2004/05, it fell

⁴⁴ North East Assembly Annual Monitoring report 2006/07

slightly in 2006/07. However, the data for Sunderland shows that the city is performing better than the region and sub region. (Regional and Tyne and Wear figures not available yet for 2007/08)

7.3.9 The average house price in Sunderland has been rising steadily over the past few years⁴⁵. This reflects wider regional and national trends. However, house prices in the City have consistently been below that of the region and well below national house prices.

Table 7.4: House Prices in Sunderland



Source: Land Registry Custom Reports

7.3.10 The relative affordability of dwellings, the average house price over income earned per economically active resident, in Sunderland is the most favourable when compared to the other Tyne and Wear authorities. The City is also more affordable when compared to other authorities across the North East and is ranked 18th out of all 24 districts in terms of income to house price ratio.

7.3.11 The table below takes into account lower quartile house prices and the gross income of full-time workers to work out the ratio of annual income to house prices.

Table 7.5: Relative Affordability of Dwellings in Sunderland

	Sunderland	Tyne and Wear	North-East	UK
2008	5.5	6.3	6.0	10.4

Source: Sunderland Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008

⁴⁵ Land Registry Custom Report

- 7.3.12 However, house prices have been dropping; the average house price in the City for January 2008 was £106,369 this has reduced by 7.4% in comparison to the average house price in January 2009. Comparable losses have been witnessed throughout the country; the average house price nationally has dropped by 15.1% in the last year and 12.7% regionally (Land Registry House Price Index). House prices in Sunderland are now currently at summer 2005 levels.
- 7.3.13 Until recently the city has never had a problem with affordability, there has never been a requirement for affordable housing, and therefore the only providers of affordable housing currently are Registered Social Landlords. Since 2004/05 328 affordable properties have been developed through RSLs.
- 7.3.14 The majority of dwellings in Sunderland are concentrated in the lower council tax bands. Nearly 90% of homes are in council tax bands A, B and C. This is 5% higher than the regional average and nearly 25% higher than the national average.
- 7.3.15 There is a lack of executive and high value family housing in the city. Properties in council tax bands G and H account for just 0.5% of all homes in the City; less than half of the regional average and much lower than the national average of 4%⁴⁶.

Table 7.6: Council Tax Bands in the City

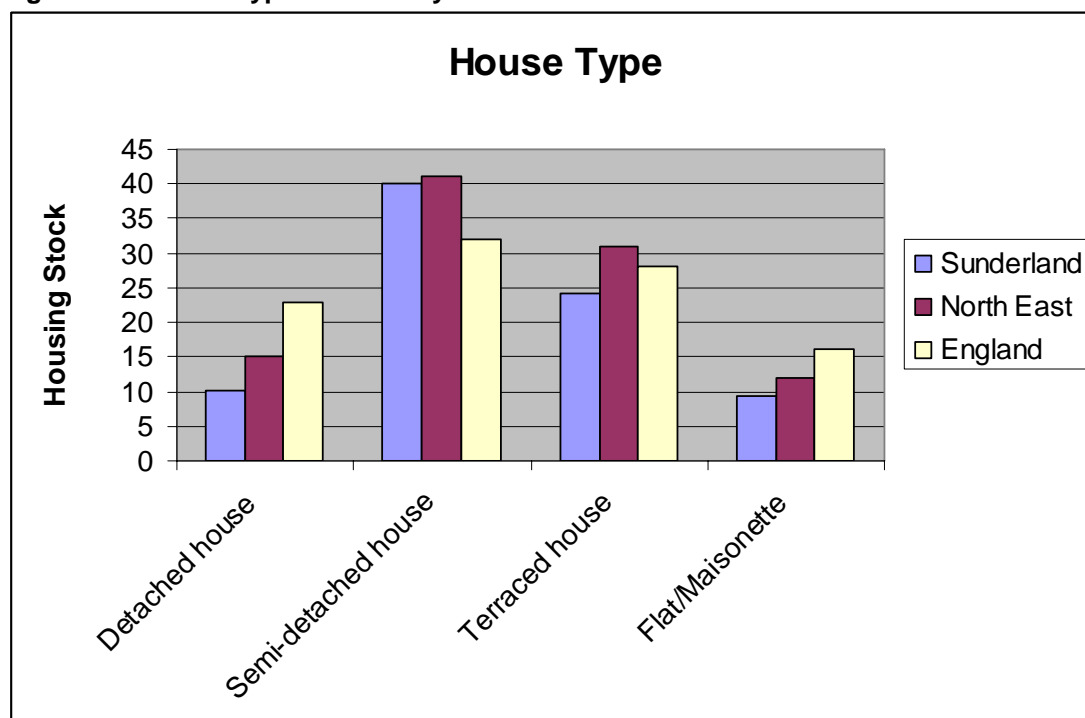
Council Tax Band	Sunderland (%)	NE (%)	England (%)
A	63.89	56.92	25.16
B	13.09	14.37	19.36
C	12.89	14.32	21.65
D	6.48	7.69	15.23
E	2.32	3.91	9.48
F	0.79	1.70	5.01
G	0.48	0.99	3.56
H	0.05	0.11	0.56

Source: Neighbourhood Statistics (NE and England Figures) Sunderland Figures – Council Tax as at 1 April 2009

- 7.3.16 Due to the lack of housing choice, people are moving out of the city in search of higher value dwellings and better environments. Households considering moving out of Sunderland tend to be higher income households. One of the reasons most frequently cited was the owners wanted to move to a larger/ better property.
- 7.3.17 The make up of the city's housing stock by type indicates that Sunderland has a substantially lower proportion of detached houses than in England and Wales generally, and less than the average for the North East, but a greater proportion of terraced properties. The city also has a lower proportion of flats.

⁴⁶ www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk,

Figure 7.5: House Types in the City



Source: Sunderland Strategic Housing Market Assessment

7.3.18 Although flats only make up less than 10% of the city’s dwelling stock, they account for 28% of the City’s long term empty properties. This may indicate that flats are not be as desirable as initially thought; though it could result from modern apartments being popular as investments rather than for use. Their status could change due to the economic downturn.

Table 7.7: Empty Properties in Sunderland

House Type	Empty Properties	
Detached	153	6.5%
Semi-detached	526	22.5%
Terraced	678	29%
Flat/ Apartment	660	28%
Unknown	326	14%
Total	2343	100%

7.3.19 In April 2008, it became compulsory that all new homes receive a rating under the Code for Sustainable Homes. New homes under the Code will cut carbon emissions, through meeting progressively higher levels coming into effect in 2010 and 2013, so that by 2016 all homes will be built to zero carbon emissions. This new code will require even better levels of insulation further and low carbon energy sources to be built in new homes.

Table 7.8: Carbon savings under the Code for Sustainable Homes

Carbon Savings (tonnes carbon dioxide)	2010	2011	2012	2013-2022
	540	568	568	13,016

Source: Climate Change Action Plan

7.3.20 Gentoo is undertaking a pilot programme to install 100 homes with low-carbon technology, and measure its impact. The programme will install the most effective low-carbon measures in 37,000 homes, through the planned investment programme, from 2011 onwards. The project assumes a 10% reduction in home energy consumption.

Table 7.9: Carbon savings under the Gentoo Energy Efficiency Programme

Carbon Savings (tonnes carbon dioxide)	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013-2022
	53	0	2,647	2,637	13,878

Source: Climate Change Action Plan

7.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 7.4.1 Although the above data shows that the average house price in Sunderland has been rising every year since 1996, in the short term at least, this is unlikely to continue as more recent monthly data indicates that house prices have fallen in Sunderland due to the economic downturn.
- 7.4.2 The recession also appears to be having a detrimental effect on house building in the city, which will potentially mean that the city over the next few years will not achieve its RSS allocations with new starts during 2007/08 being 31% down on the 2008⁴⁷. It may also lead to a fall in dwellings being built on previously developed land as house building slows in the City.
- 7.4.3 Although no recent data is available, the income to house price ratio in the city may fall allowing more first time buyers into the market. However, it may mean that larger deposits are required and that mortgages are not as easily available as they once were.
- 7.4.4 The increasing numbers of detached dwellings and flats/apartments built in the city, improving housing choice is likely to continue.
- 7.4.5 The City will make carbon savings through the increasing application of sustainable set by the Code for Sustainable Homes and the Gentoo energy efficiency programme being implemented.
- 7.4.6 Analysis demonstrates that the aspirations of older people (headed by someone aged 60 or over) are specifically for bungalows and this group is less likely to consider moving into a house. Therefore with an ageing population, there may be more demand for bungalows and other types of accommodation for older people in the city such as 'extra care' villages.

⁴⁷ Sunderland City Council NI 154 Return

7.5 Sustainability Issues

7.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for the city with regard to housing are:

- The increase in house price leads to difficulties in respect of affordability for first time buyers and acts as a driver for out migration and a deterrent to in-migration.
- A lack of housing choice is seen as driving people out of the city, this needs to be addressed to help curb the continued decline of the city's population.
- The provision of affordable homes is consistently low and there is a lack of executive and high value housing in the city; A balance needs to be struck between delivering the housing required by middle- to higher-income groups and the more affordable housing required by lower income groups.
- The Council does not currently monitor whether or not new housing development reaches zero carbon energy supplies. This will therefore have a detrimental effect on the City meeting the targets set out in the Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement; Climate Change.

7.6 Data Limitations

7.6.1 Data gaps include:

- The Council does not currently monitor the number of new homes built to BREEAM standards or which meet the Code for Sustainable Homes.
- The percentage of homes built on previously developed land in Tyne and Wear was not currently available.

8.0 LAND RESOURCES

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Mineral extraction particularly of coal has been one of the most significant activities shaping the development of the city over the past two centuries. Therefore given this past industrial history and the geology and coastline of the city, key environmental issues including pollution, land and groundwater contamination, soil quality and unstable land are all significant issues in Sunderland.

8.1.2 Land Resources includes information on the following topics – Soils, Ground Conditions, Previously Developed Land, Unstable Land, Greenspace and Countryside

8.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals	Ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities
PPS1: Sustainable Development	Policies should address accessibility to open space, sport and recreation in terms of location and physical access
PPS1: Sustainable Development	Protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole.
PPS1: Sustainable Development	Development plan policies should take account of a range of environmental issues including land contamination and the protection of the countryside, biodiversity etc including conservation of soil quality
PPS1: Sustainable Development	A central objective is the achievement of the sustainable development objective 'prudent use of natural resources'.
PPS3: Housing; PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms; PPS6: Planning for Town Centres	Many urban areas contain large amounts of land, once used for industrial purposes but now under-used or vacant. Optimum use should be made of potential sites and existing premises in inner cities and other urban areas.
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife and the wealth of its natural resources.
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	New buildings in the countryside must be strictly controlled
PPS7: Sustainable	LDF policies should take into account the presence of

Development in Rural Areas	'best and most versatile' agricultural land alongside other sustainability considerations.
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Local planning authorities should utilise tools such as landscape character assessments, in the preparation of policies and guidance that encourage good quality design throughout rural areas.
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control - Annex 2: Development on Land Affected by Contamination	<p>Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23) is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000. The PPS advocates the precautionary approach to development and land contamination.</p> <p>The Annex provides advice to Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs), Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), developers and other interested parties on the issues relevant to development and use of land that may be affected by contamination and the extent of controls operated through planning and environmental legislation.</p>
PPG2: Green Belts	Protection of the Green Belt must be maintained
PPG14: Development on Unstable Land	Explains the effects of instability on development and land use. Examines and explains causes of instability relating to landslides and subsistence. Instability should be taken into account in the planning process
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Ensure that existing and proposed open space delivers Government objectives of supporting an urban renaissance, supporting a rural renewal, promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, promotion of health and well being and promotion of sustainable development.
Regional Spatial Strategy	Recognises the need to make the best use of land and optimise the development of previously developed land in sustainable locations and maintain the broad extent of the Green Belt (policy 4 and 9).
Regional Spatial Strategy	States that Local Development Frameworks should support sustainable development via a number of objectives including the protection and enhancement of the region's biodiversity, geodiversity and soil quality; the protection and enhancement of the quality and diversity of the region's rural and urban land and landscapes; and the reclamation and re-use of derelict land to make more productive use of land (Policy 2).
Regional Spatial Strategy	Promote the concept of green infrastructure in and around the regions towns and cities (policy 2)
Regional Spatial Strategy	Conserve, enhance and capitalise on the regions diverse natural and built environment (policy 1).
Regional Spatial	identify and safeguard significant mineral resources

Strategy	from other types of development (policy 42)
Durham Heritage Coast Management Plan (2003)	Address the risk of coastal erosion and the resulting problems for the exposure of old landfill sites and archaeological remains
Sunderland Contaminated Land Strategy (and updates) (2008)	Develop a strategic approach to inspection and remediation of contaminated sites
Shoreline Management Plan for the North East (2007)	Sets out a strategy for the long-term management of the coastline including issues of erosion
Sunderland Strategy (2008-2025)	Maximise the use of previously developed land in accessible locations for new development, in order to minimise the need to develop on greenfield land and reduce travel requirements

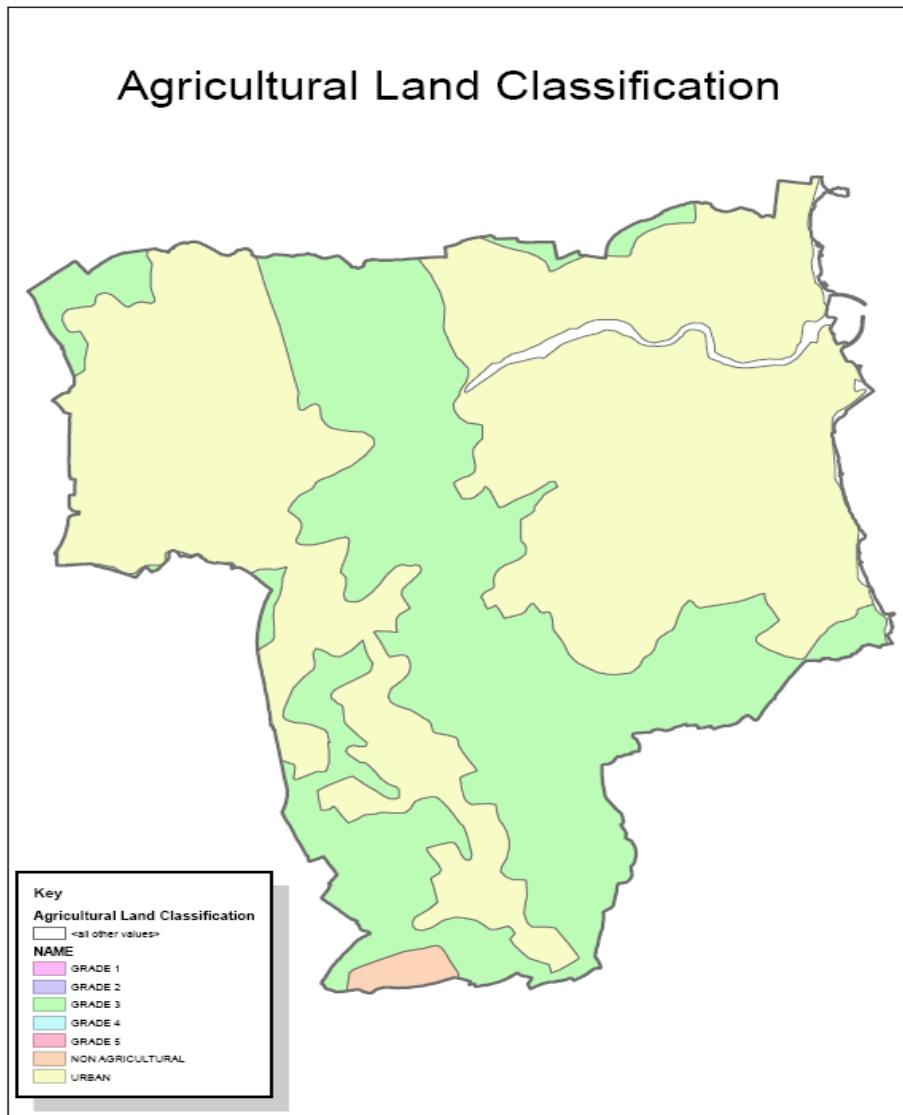
8.3 The Current Baseline

8.3.1 Soil

Healthy soils are essential to sustainable development. Soils form part of most terrestrial habitats, provide a medium in which plants can grow and are, therefore, essential to biodiversity (discussed further in chapter 3). Similarly, they play a key role in agriculture, with the fertility of the soil having a major bearing on the productivity of the land.

8.3.2 Agricultural land (see figure 8.1) is categorised into Grades 1-5, with Grades 1, 2 and 3a being considered the best and most versatile. The indicative map below shows that most of Sunderland's agricultural land is likely to fall into Grade 3. However at present there is no comprehensive survey information available which reliably identifies areas of Grade 3a or above.

Figure 8.1



Source: Agricultural Land Classification (www.magic.gov.uk)

8.3.3 Contaminated Land

Land is defined as contaminated when there is evidence of a connection (or 'pathway') linking a contaminant to a receptor which could be harmed, for example if a person was at risk of breathing in dust, or eating food plants grown in contaminated soil.

8.3.4 Determining whether land is contaminated is based not on whether contaminant substances may be present on a site, but primarily on whether someone or something (known as a 'receptor') is or could potentially be harmed by the substance. The 'receptor' could be a person, an organism or ecological system, a building, or a controlled water body.

8.3.5 Sunderland has only one site designated as contaminated land, Halliwell Banks Quarry at Ryhope Cliffs. Coastal erosion of the cliffs could uncover an old landfill site at the quarry. In this case the

significant receptors are groundwater and potentially the sea and the plants and animal species contained within this. The site was designated as a Special Site in November 2008 and has been passed to the Environment Agency to regulate and ensure remediation.

8.3.6 It is acknowledged that contamination is frequent in areas with a history of industrial use, where long-term manufacturing processes may have led to the intentional or accidental discarding of substances, including wastes, often at a time when less was understood of the long-term consequences. Therefore sites along the river corridor, in the port area and old cokeworks such as Lambton Cokeworks have the potential to be contaminated. As do sites such as Ryhope Hospital.

8.3.7 Previously Developed Land

The re-use of previously developed land and buildings (PDL) often referred to as brownfield land has become increasingly significant in development planning, so as to minimise the growth of urban areas into countryside and onto other undeveloped 'greenfield' land. Table 8.1 indicates there are 408ha of PDL on 74 sites in the city. These are primarily within Sunderland along the river corridor where redevelopment can replace underused and vacant buildings that do not serve the requirements of modern business

Table 8.1: NLUD Breakdown of Previously Developed Land by Category and Sub Area

National Land Use Database: Breakdown of previously developed land by category and city area 2008					
	Sunderland North	Sunderland South	Washington	Coalfield	Total
A - Previously developed land now vacant	23.05	13.60	10.07	10.94	57.66
B - Vacant buildings (unoccupied 1 yr or more)	4.53	19.17	8.54	3.39	35.63
C - Derelict land and buildings	0.00	20.64	4.40	0.73	25.77
D - Previously developed land or buildings currently in use and allocated in local plan or with planning permission	9.27	211.91	28.90	39.57	289.65
Total	36.85	265.32	51.91	54.63	408.71

Source: Sunderland NLUD return 2008

Includes sites of all sizes on database (currently 0.25 ha and above)

Excludes category E (Land or buildings currently in use where it is known there is potential for redevelopment but no plan allocation or permission exists) and category F (sites previously entered now redeveloped or where construction has started).

8.3.8 The definition of derelict land given in the National Land Use Database (NLUD) is 'land which is so damaged by previous development, e.g. contamination, sub surface structures, that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment'.

- 8.3.9 As at March 2008 Sunderland's entries on the National Land Use Database NLUD included 8 derelict sites totalling 25.77 hectares (note: other sites not classed as derelict also appear on NLUD), this is a significant reduction on 2006 data, when 61.6ha of land was considered derelict.
- 8.3.10 There has been a significant increase in the amount of land identified on the NLUD database as previously developed land, an increase of 190ha since 2006. Some of the additional sites include Pallion Shipyards (12ha), Usworth Comprehensive (7ha) and Faber Road Southwick (12ha).
- 8.3.11 Sunderland continues to achieve the government and NE RSS targets of 60% and 80%, respectively, for new homes provided on previously developed land.

Table 8.2: New Homes Provided in Sunderland on PDL

Financial Year	% of dwellings built on PDL	% of dwellings on Greenfield land
2007/08	94	6
2006/07	94	6
2005/06	91	9
2004/05	72	28

Source: Property and Business Gazetteer 2008

Includes gains from new build, change of use and conversion

- 8.3.12 Although there is no target for the percentage of land developed for business use on PDL, in seeking to develop sustainably, priority is to direct developments to brown-field land.

Table 8.3: Land Developed for Business Use

Financial Year	% of land developed for business use on PDL	% of land developed for business use on Greenfield land
2007/08	84	16
2006/07	53	46
2005/06	28	72
2004/05	92	8

Source: Sunderland City Council Property Gazetteer / Business Land Availability Register

8.3.13 Minerals

Sunderland is relatively rich in limestone resources and has workable deposits of sand and gravel, sandstone and coal. There are 2 working quarries in the city; Hetton Moor House Farm and Eppleton Quarry.

- 8.3.14 Tyne and Wear had, in 2006 a land bank of Sand and Gravel for 8.5 years, this is above the land bank indicator of 7 years set out in Annex 1 of MPS. However, the combined land bank figure for Tees Valley and Tyne & Wear was 6.3 years, which is below the land bank

indicator of 10 years (2006 NERAWP Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006).

Table 8.4

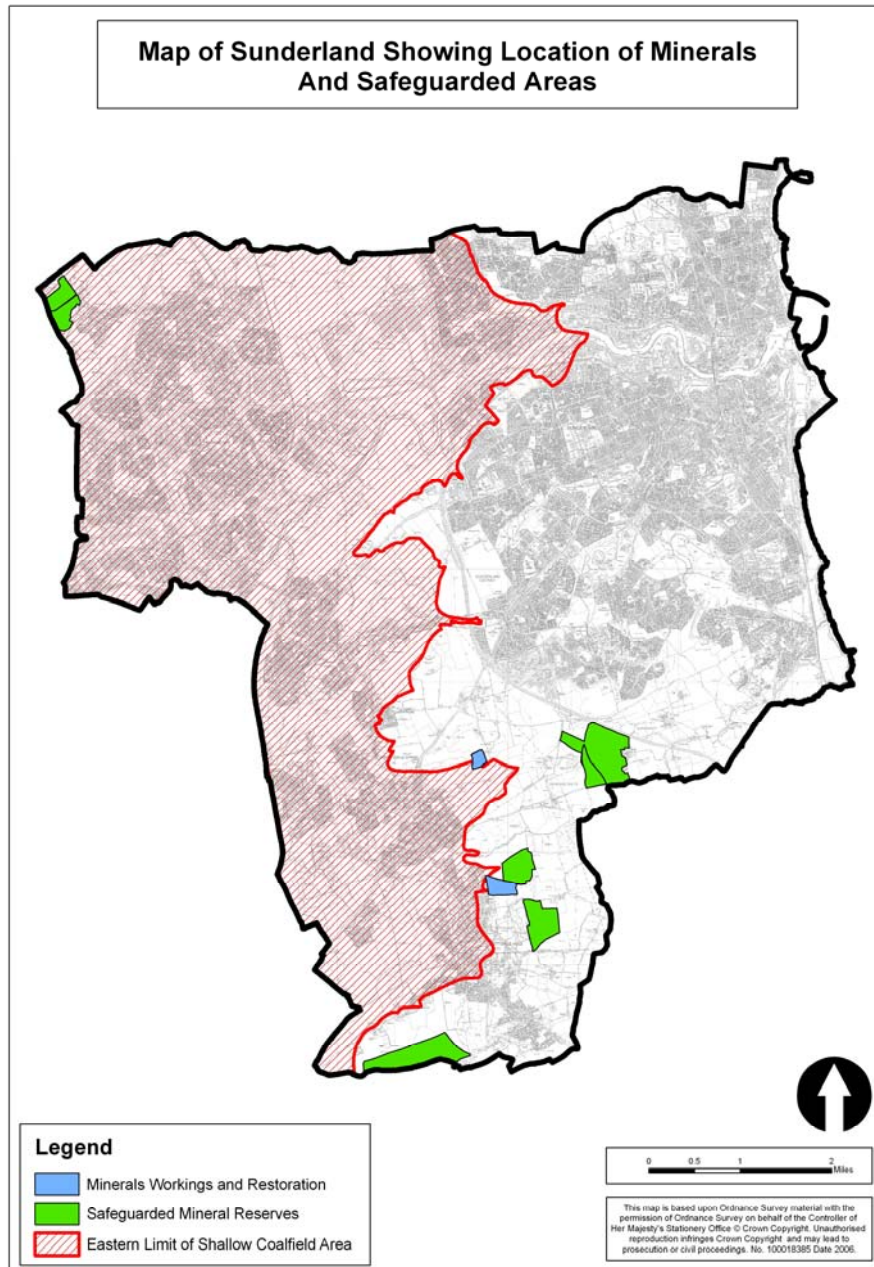
	Tyne & Wear Sub-regional apportionment -2021	Land Bank of Permitted Reserves
Crushed Rock	(6.0 million tonnes T&W) (6.8 million tonnes T&W and TV*)	(2.7 million tonnes T&W and TV*)
Sand and Gravel	3.5 million tonnes	1.4 million tonnes

Source: 2006 NERAWP Annual Aggregates Monitoring Report 2006

*Figures for Tees Valley and Tyne and Wear have been combined for reasons of confidentiality

- 8.3.15 The RSS states that Tyne and Wear should maintain a land bank for primary aggregates to deliver 3.5million tonnes of sand and 6.0million tonnes of crushed rock.
- 8.3.16 Several areas within the city have been identified for the safeguarding against unnecessary sterilisation due to their specific mineral resources that could be required in the future (see map below).

Figure 8.2



8.3.17 Unstable Land

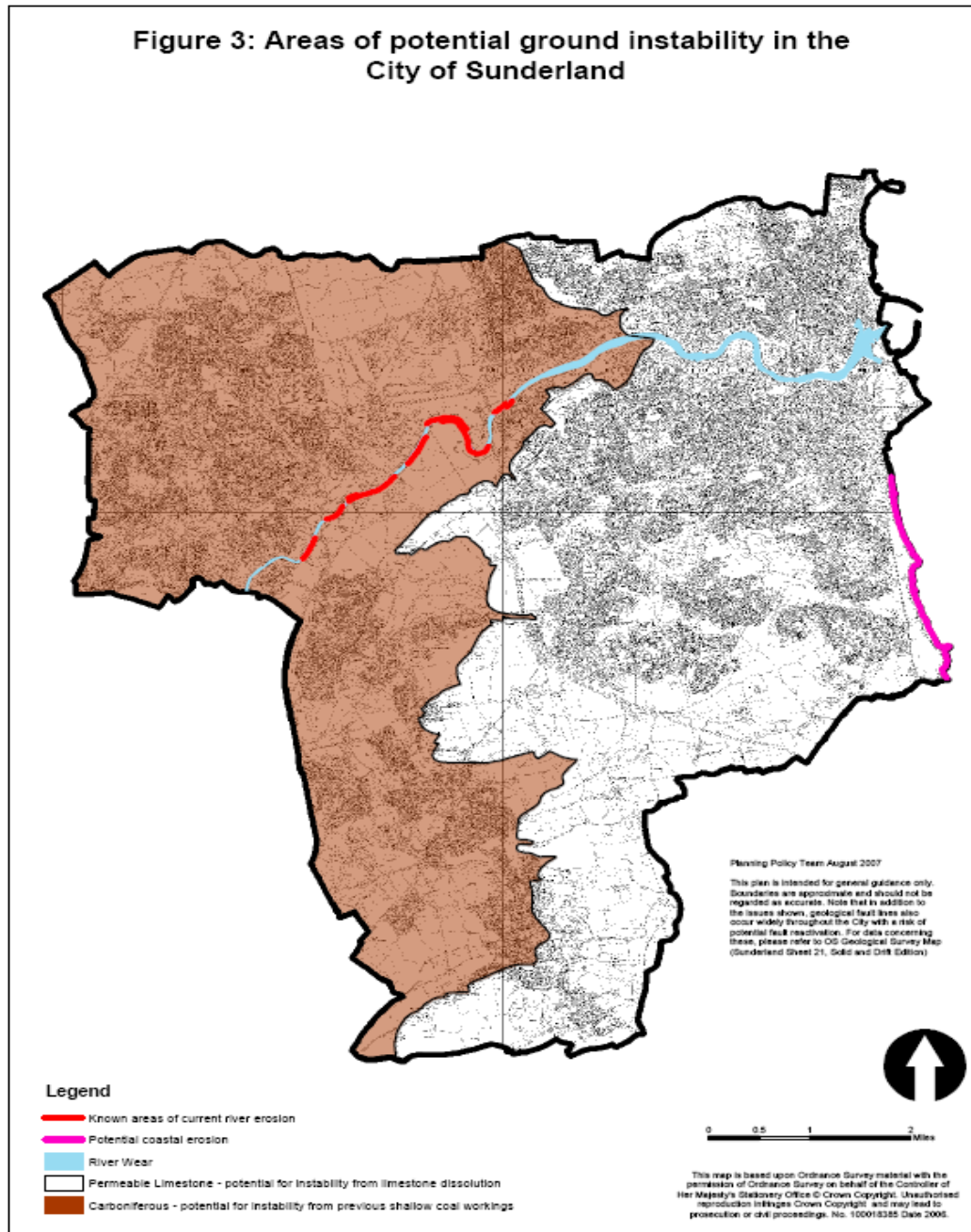
The main causes of instability/ unstable land are: the effects of underground cavities (either natural, or due to mining or civil engineering work); Unstable slopes (again, these can be natural or man-made, e.g. excavations in the form of quarries and cuttings and construction of tips and embankments); and ground compression.

8.3.18 In Sunderland conditions exist relevant to all three types of potential instability identified below. Figure 8.3 indicates the locations where specific issues are known to occur.

8.3.19 Coastal erosion and landslip occurs, particularly in the area from Hendon Promenade southward to the city boundary and beyond, where defences such as walls/promenades/piers are not present.

8.3.20 The Houghton, Hetton, Shiney Row and Washington areas contain many old mineshafts, drifts and shallow coal workings, locations not all known. It is possible for these to re-open or to be a source of subsidence.

Figure 8.3



8.3.21 Countryside

Although primarily urban and industrial in character, almost 40 percent (5230ha) of the city comprises of countryside and there are also many urban wildlife sites, parks and gardens.

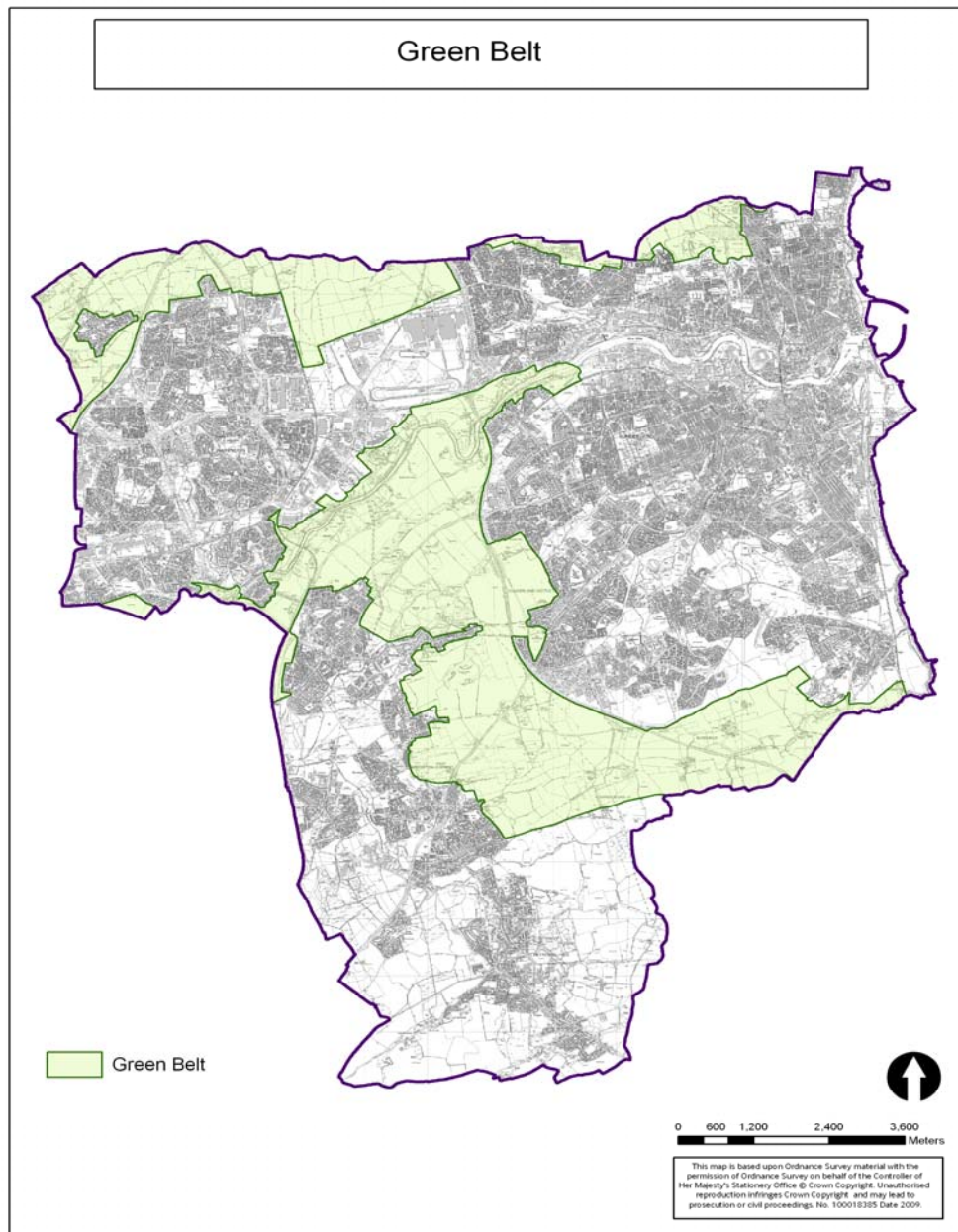
8.3.22 Nearly 30 per cent of land in the city is designated Green Belt, covering 70% of the city's rural area, a total of 4211 hectares. The

Green Belt has had a strategic role for over four decades separating the built up areas of Washington, Sunderland and Houghton-le-spring, maintaining access to the countryside and promoting urban regeneration while allowing for essential development when needed.

8.3.23 Its overall extent and size has remained largely unchanged since it was last defined in 1998 (Sunderland UDP). There have been no significant pressures to build on Green Belt, due largely to developers recognising the strength Government Policy to focus development on brownfield sites and within urban areas. The City has maintained an adequate supply of suitable non Green Belt land available for development.

Figure 8.4 below identifies the broad extent of the Sunderland Green Belt.

Figure 8.4



8.3.24 Farming remains the predominant activity in the rural area and continues to have a profound impact on the character of the landscape. In addition to its wealth of farming activities, the City's rural area has many sites of botanical and geological interest and a variety of habitats of value to wildlife, and are described further in chapter 3 of this report

8.3.25 Open Space

Table 8.5, taken from the Open Space register, details the amount of coverage of the city by type of green space as a % value.

Table 8.5

Type of Coverage	Amount of Coverage
Parks and gardens	3.5%
Natural and semi natural green space including woodland	5.2%
Outdoor sports facilities (not including school facilities)	3.4%
Cemeteries and disused churchyards	0.06%
Accessible countryside in the urban fringe	32.8%
Amenity green space	5.4%
Green corridors	Not defined
Provision for children and young people	118 sites currently
Allotments	104 Council sites
Coast and river	10km (coast) and 13km (river) approximately

8.3.26 To date, the City has achieved the Council's current minimum standard of 2.0 ha per 1000 population for amenity open space laid down in 1983.

8.3.27 Currently 3 parks in Sunderland are managed to green flag status; Roker Park, Herrington Country Park and Mowbray Park. The Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales and is a means of recognising and rewarding the best green spaces in the country⁴⁸. 81% of residents questioned for the Sunderland Residents Survey (2008) said they were satisfied with the amount, type and condition of green spaces in their neighbourhood.

8.4 The Future Baseline

8.4.1 The Council is keen to promote the reuse of previously developed land, some of which may be contaminated. Developers are required to remediate any such contaminated land prior to construction taking

⁴⁸ <http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/award>

place. It is likely that ongoing redevelopment in the City will result in the continuing clean up of contaminated land.

- 8.4.2 Continued priority accorded to the reuse of previously developed land will minimise pressure for urban development on the agricultural land resource, the countryside more generally and urban greenspace. In effect, continued use of brownfield land will maintain the loss of Greenfield land of all kinds to about a fifth of what could happen should the brownfield land not be utilised.
- 8.4.3 The application of RSS policy 9.5 should ensure that the broad extent of the Green Belt open countryside will be maintained.
- 8.4.4 Significant coastal erosion will continue to take place in the vicinity of the cliff south of Hendon beach to Ryhope Dene.

8.5 Sustainability Issues

- 8.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for the city with regard to land resources are:
 - Land underlain with magnesium limestone means there is a possibility of instability.
 - There are still a number of sites within the city that potentially could be contaminated. Although, all the major derelict sites in the city have had at least a minimum level of reclamation, in some older schemes this was carried out only to a basic level.
 - Coastal erosion at Ryhope Cliffs may uncover an old landfill site at Halliwell Banks Quarry. This is currently being investigated by the Environment Agency
 - Sand and Gravel land bank figures are below those required of NERAWP.
 - Sufficient suitable sites for new development must be maintained to meet requirements but also to protect the City's Green Belt, other settlement breaks and major open spaces

8.6 Data Limitations

- 8.6.1 As noted for reasons of confidentiality the figures for crushed rock in Tyne and Wear and Tees Valley have been combined.
- 8.6.2 The Openspace Register monitors the amount of openspace coverage but does not, as yet, address their quality. The Greenspace Strategy will review both quality and quantity of greenspace, however this is not due for completion until autumn 2009.

9.0 LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Landscape character is defined as 'a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse'⁴⁹. Landscapes can be areas designated for their natural beauty or ambience but can also be 'ordinary' places that are not given statutory protection. Urban landscapes also have an important role to play in affecting the quality of people's lives, therefore enhancing 'townscapes' is also important.

9.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Act requires local authorities to designate areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve, as Conservation Areas to formulate and publish proposals for their preservation and enhancement.
PPS1: Sustainable Development	Protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole.
PPG 2: Green Belts	The countryside should be protected from encroachment and the setting and character of historic towns preserved through the use of Green Belts, which help to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land open.
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife and the wealth of its natural resources.
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres	It is essential that town centres provide a high-quality and safe environment if they are to remain attractive and competitive. Well-designed public spaces and buildings, which are fit for purpose, comfortable, safe, attractive, accessible and durable, are key elements that can improve the health, vitality and economic potential of a town centre.
PPG20: Coastal Planning	Preserve the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension
PPS22: Renewable Energy	The "intrinsic qualities of each landscape character area", as expressed in Landscape Character Assessments, should be considered when addressing broader landscape issues at the regional planning level
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	The delivery of the region's economic, regeneration and population aspirations is only sustainable where conservation and enhancement are equal elements of

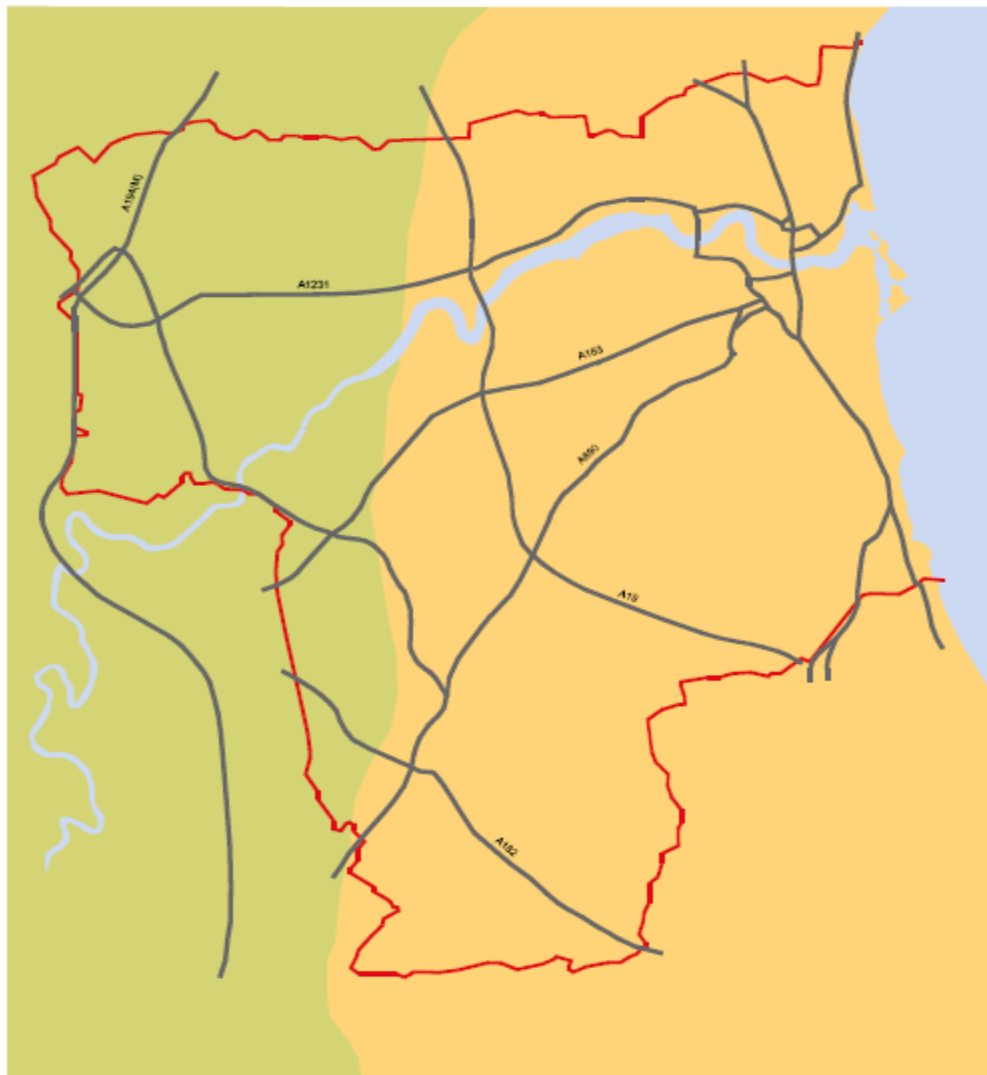
⁴⁹ Landscape Character Network

	the proposed use of the environment.
Leading the Way- The Regional Economic Strategy	Developing and improving the region's natural, cultural and built heritage assets has economic benefits, while also protecting the environment and heritage for the future.
The Sunderland Strategy	Protect and enhance the best features of the city's urban heritage, landscapes, countryside and coast.

9.3 Landscape and Townscape Baseline

9.3.1 Natural England has mapped England into 159 separate distinctive character areas. Sunderland is included in two of these character areas, the Tyne and Wear Lowlands and the Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau. The Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau is recognised as one of eight areas of national importance.

Figure 9.1: Countryside Character Areas



- Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau
- Tyne and Wear Lowlands

- 9.3.2 Below are the Key Characteristics of these character areas as they relate to Sunderland Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau and Tyne & Wear Lowlands
- 9.3.3 Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau
- Gently undulating low upland plateau, of open, predominantly arable, farmland dipping southward and eastward, with incised denes cut into coastal edge on the east.
 - Clearly defined west-facing escarpment, dissected by minor streams, with remnant broadleaved woodland, scrub and species-rich limestone grassland on steeper slopes
 - Widespread industrial development, with large scale active and disused quarries and landfill sites, often prominent on the escarpment, and areas derelict, under-used or recently restored colliery land
 - Varied coastal scenery of low cliffs, bays and headlands, rich in wildlife
 - Strong urban development is dominated by Sunderland and by larger mining towns and villages
 - A-19 corridor, railway lines and other infrastructure elements
- 9.3.4 Tyne & Wear Lowlands Key Characteristics
- An undulating landform incised by the river Wear and its tributaries
 - Dominated by widespread urban and industrial development, and a dense network of major road and rail links
 - A landscape of considerable recent change, with a long history of coal mining, now revealed only by recently restored sites. Large open fields or arable crops, with urban fringe effect of pony grazing and other miscellaneous activities around settlements.
 - Irregular woodland cover, generally sparse, but with well wooded steep valley sides, estates and mixed woodland and parkland trees, and plantations on restored spoil heaps.
- 9.3.5 In 2008 a draft landscape characterisation study (still in production) was undertaken across the City and 17 distinct landscape forms (see Figure 9.2) have been identified in the City of Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment. Each of these areas has its own unique natural and manmade characteristics, table 9.1 considers the key features of and considers the overall condition and sensitivity of the character areas.

Figure 9.2: Character Areas

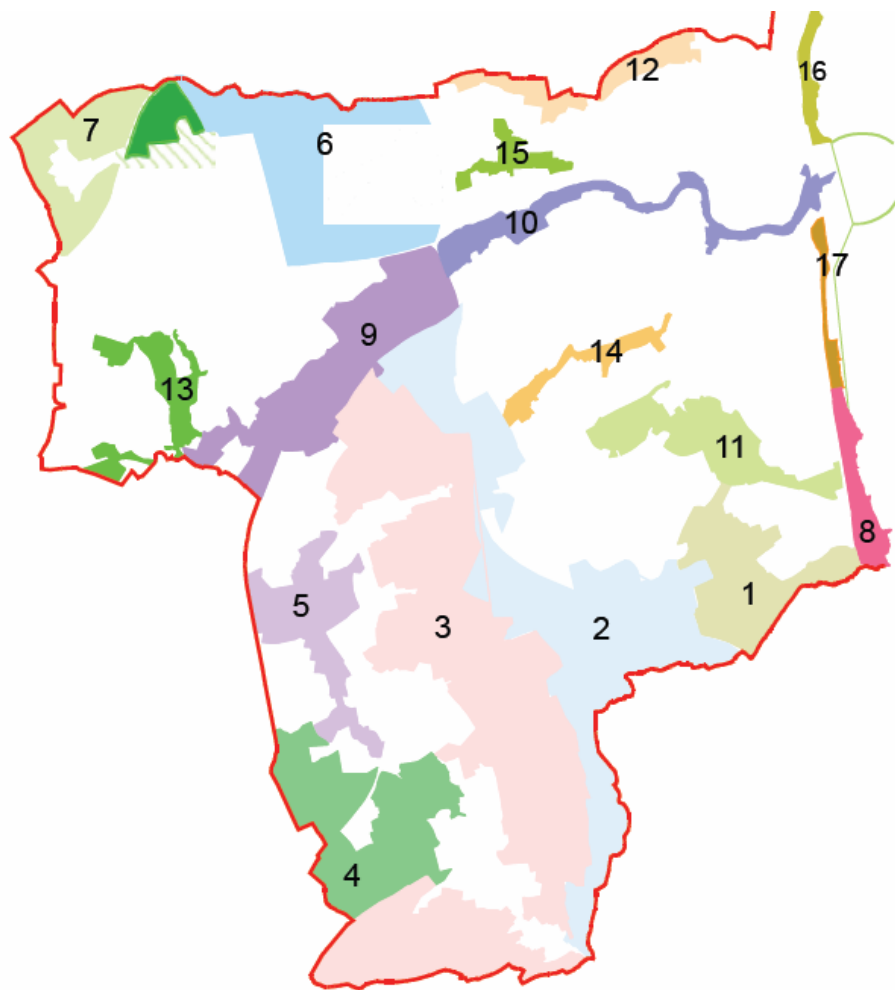


Table 9.1: Landscape character areas in Sunderland

Landscape Type	Description	Issues/ Condition
Rural Sunderland		
1. Coastal Farmland	Open undulating land form. Predominantly arable fields	Planned residential expansion and highway improvements will continue to urbanise the area
2. Central Plateau	Open and undulating landscape. Predominantly arable land	Continued pressure for commercial and residential development, particularly at settlement edges
3. Escarpment	Steep narrow landscape formed by the limestone escarpment. Semi-rural and rural character	Poor maintenance. Opportunities for further recreation and habitat restoration e.g. Eppleton Quarry
4. Rainton Lowland	Open and low lying with wetlands.	Worn and neglected appearance to

	Predominantly farmland	settlement edges including derelict land
5. Hetton & Houghton Corridor	Lowland valley landscape. Significant green corridor between built up areas	The character will be significantly changed by the construction of the Central Route and redevelopment of Lambton Cokeworks
6. Usworth Lowland	A flat open and fragmented landscape forming a corridor between conurbations. Area made up of large arable and some pastoral fields	Extensive area of land within Nissans boundary compromises a relatively diverse habitat of open grassland and plantations. Pressures for residential expansion
7. Springwell Rise	Open and undulating. Rural tranquil character	Pressure from urban development
8. South Sunderland Coast	Open, flat cliff top landscape. Extensive panoramic views out to sea and north and south along the coast	Coastal erosion proceeding rapidly in places
9. River Wear West	Well defined river valley. Large areas of mature woodland. Semi rural and rural character	Dense woodlands will require careful management.
Rural/ Urban Sunderland		
10. River Wear East	Open landscape with views up and down the river. Limestone escarpment parallels the river to the east of South Hylton. Area gradually becoming more urban from west to east	Pressure from urban development
11. Silksworth & Tunstall Corridor	Rolling landscape with prominent hilltops. Some limestone outcrops and steep slopes. Predominantly grassland	Pressure from urban development.
12. Downhill to Seaburn Dene	Narrow fragmented landscape. Mix of arable and parkland	Threat of housing development. Isolated nature has benefits for sense of seclusion.
13. Washington Parkland	Open and undulating landscape. Late 20 th century landscaped parkland. Some areas have a strong rural	Need for management to ensure healthy and diverse tree population

	character, particularly those close to the River.	
14. Barnes Burn	Parkland, of varying quality within a linear valley setting	Potential as a wildlife corridor. Threat from residential development particularly to the east
15. Hylton Dene	A valley landscape, with the uppermost slopes falling gently towards the more steeply sided and heavily wooded burn. Contains a mix of different habitats including Magnesian Limestone grassland, neutral meadow, wetland, willow carr, semi-natural woodland and ponds	Recently designated Local Nature Reserve. Pressure exists for residential development, allotments and public buildings.
16. Seaburn/Roker Seafront	Wide sandy beaches, narrow strip of open space with variable topography	The potential for rising sea levels may have a dramatic impact on this area.
17. Railway Sidings	Post industrial sea front. Railway sidings have been left to regenerate naturally and develop a heathland quality.	Potential residential development to the north of the area could change the landscape character entirely.

Source: Draft Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment 2008 (still being produced)

9.3.6 Conservation Areas

The Council has designated fourteen Conservation Areas, which are "area(s) of special architectural or historic interest the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance", ranging from city centre areas to pre-conquest villages; the Victorian suburb of Ashbrooke to the coastal resort of Roker. Each conservation area has its own unique character and appearance. The Cedars in Ashbrooke is the latest area to be designated, in 2008.

9.3.7 A character appraisal defines and analyses the special qualities and the architectural and historic interest which warranted the conservation area designation. Chapter 6 discusses Sunderland's heritage in more detail.

9.3.8 Great North Forest

The Great North Forest was one of the first of twelve Community Forests created across England, covering 250 square kilometres of urban fringe countryside across Tyne and Wear and north Durham. The aim of the forest is to regenerate the countryside around major

urban areas creating well-wooded landscapes for work, wildlife, recreation and lifelong learning.⁵⁰

- 9.3.9 So far it has delivered over 1200 hectares of new woodland; brought over 1300 hectares of existing woodland under more sustainable management; improved 1600 hectares of wildlife habitats; created and improved over 400 kilometres of paths and recreational routes; and developed a wide range of local recreational facilities.⁵¹
- 9.3.10 Herrington Country Park was opened in July 2001 and includes 40 hectares of new woodland.

9.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 9.4.1 The majority of Conservation Areas have a character appraisal and management strategy at the moment. The few remaining Conservation Areas without appraisals are programmed in at a rate of two per year, and the council is on target for all Conservation Areas to have adopted appraisals and management strategies by the end of 2011.
- 9.4.2 The Landscape Character Assessment for the city identifies continued pressure for development and a lack of maintenance and management as a major issue in the safeguarding of sites. This will continue to be the case until the assessment is adopted and the sites given a level of protection.

9.5 Sustainability Issues

- 9.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints with regard to the city's landscape and townscape are:
- No policy protection such as is provided by Green Belt status, for the Durham Magnesian Limestone in the southern coalfields.
 - Hedgerow removal leading to large open arable fields and lack of field boundary maintenance
 - A lack of tree coverage which is and will continue to be remedied through the Great North Forest initiative.
 - Proliferation of urban features such as lighting and road signs
 - Areas of fly-tipping, litter and general neglect

9.6 Data Limitations

- 9.6.1 The City's Landscape Character Assessment is still in draft form. When published, it will set out the differences between the various landscapes in the City, and act as a framework for decision-making for their preservation which respects local distinctiveness.

⁵⁰ <http://www.landscapecharacter.org.uk/files/pdfs/LCA-CASE-STUDY-2.pdf>

⁵¹ <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/newsrele.nsf/WebPressReleases/09F0539A6011E9EC8025720B004F9337>

10.0 THE LOCAL ECONOMY

10.1 Introduction

- 10.1.1 In the 19th and 20th centuries, the key drivers of the economy in Sunderland were mining and new heavy industries (including ship building). With the decline in heavy industries, large numbers of the workforce were made unemployed with no alternative economic opportunities.
- 10.1.2 The city has followed the national trend in the decline of traditional industries and has mirrored the reduction of employment in these sectors. However, evidence illustrates new primary sources of employment for the city's workforce that has witnessed a step-change providing more sustainable and diverse forms of economic development.

10.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
Planning Policy Statement 1:	Promote a strong, stable, and productive economy that aims to bring jobs and prosperity for all.
Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms	Stresses the importance of balancing the aims of promoting economic development and promoting and maintaining a high quality environment and notes the two objectives are not contradictory.
Planning Policy Statement 6: Town Centres; Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Planning should promote the growth of town centres through the growth and development of existing centres and by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Focus economic growth in the most sustainable locations, which maximise regional economic growth and wider regeneration priorities, whilst safeguarding the environment (Policy 18 and 19)
Regional Economic Strategy	Improve GVA through increased participation, increased productivity and creating businesses.
The Sunderland Strategy (2008)	A key priority of the Sunderland Strategy is to create a strong and diverse economy, which provides for jobs and careers.
Local Area Agreement (2009)	Increase skill levels and support people to gain suitable employment.

10.3 The Local Economy Baseline

10.3.1 The step-change in employment sectors from the former traditional industries to a significant increase in the service industries is evident, as the workforce now is primarily employed in the public administration, education and health sectors (30%); other industries sustaining significant levels of employment are distribution, hotels and restaurants (20%), and finance, IT and other business activities (19%).⁵²

10.3.2 Business Base

The city contains a diverse range of employers including international, national, regional and local businesses. Major employers located across the city include:

- Sunderland City Council- 7,700 full time and 6,000 part time employees⁵³
- Sunderland NHS- 5,000⁵⁴
- Nissan- normally 5,000 but 1,200 jobs losses were announced in January 2009. However, since then 150 jobs have been created at the plant in May. There are also 1,500 employees in co-located suppliers such as Unipres, Johnson and Vantec⁵⁵
- HM Revenue & Customs- 2,700 at Waterview Park in Washington but there are also other sites throughout the City⁵⁶
- University of Sunderland- 1,500⁵⁷
- Asda- 1500⁵⁸
- Gentoo- 650⁵⁹
- Barclays- 1600⁶⁰

10.3.4 There are concentrations of businesses in several locations:

10.3.5 Sunderland North

Key business areas include Hylton Riverside providing a high standard of business accommodation, North Hylton provides traditional industrial accommodation, and Castletown/Ferryboat Lane offer a range of business, industrial and commercial accommodation. Stadium Village regeneration site offers a major opportunity for leisure related economic development.

10.3.6 Sunderland South

This area includes Sunderland City Centre and the southern urban area of the city. The City Centre contains a number of large sites

⁵² Nomis

⁵³ http://www.sotwrecruitment.com/sections/about_council

⁵⁴ http://www.sunderland.nhs.uk/chs/working_with/default.asp

⁵⁵ Sunderland City Council Business and Investment Team

⁵⁶ Sunderland City Council Business and Investment Team

⁵⁷ LDF Topic Paper 17: Community Facilities

⁵⁸ Sunderland City Council Business and Investment Team

⁵⁹ http://www.housingnet.co.uk/housingnet-html/Gentoo_Sunderland2578.html

⁶⁰ <http://www.callcentrehelper.com/uk-bank-to-create-85-new-jobs-in-sunderland-1798.htm>

brought forward through UDP Alteration No.2 and reallocated for a range of uses able to promote regeneration and deliver a sustainable economic development, particularly for major offices, Sites include Vaux/Farrington Row, Sunnyside, the former Groves site and the Holmeside Triangle.

10.3.7 The biggest single employment issue Sunderland faces is that the City Centre does not currently have the high quality office-based employment that would normally be found in a major centre. It is an opportunity for sustainable economic development, due to its good access via radial roads and public transport, with metro stations and an interchange located here. As it is, many employees in the city must criss-cross the city to peripheral employment centres where journeys by public transport are difficult. The low employment base also results in a lack of spending power in the City Centre and therefore a poor retail offer and relatively poor urban environment. Tackling this will require delivering new development on major regeneration sites such as Vaux and Farrington Row.

10.3.8 Key areas of employment in the southern urban area of the city include prestige business accommodation (Doxford International), traditional industrial accommodation (Leechmere, Hendon, Pennywell), port related activities (The Port), and development opportunities (land south of Ryhope).

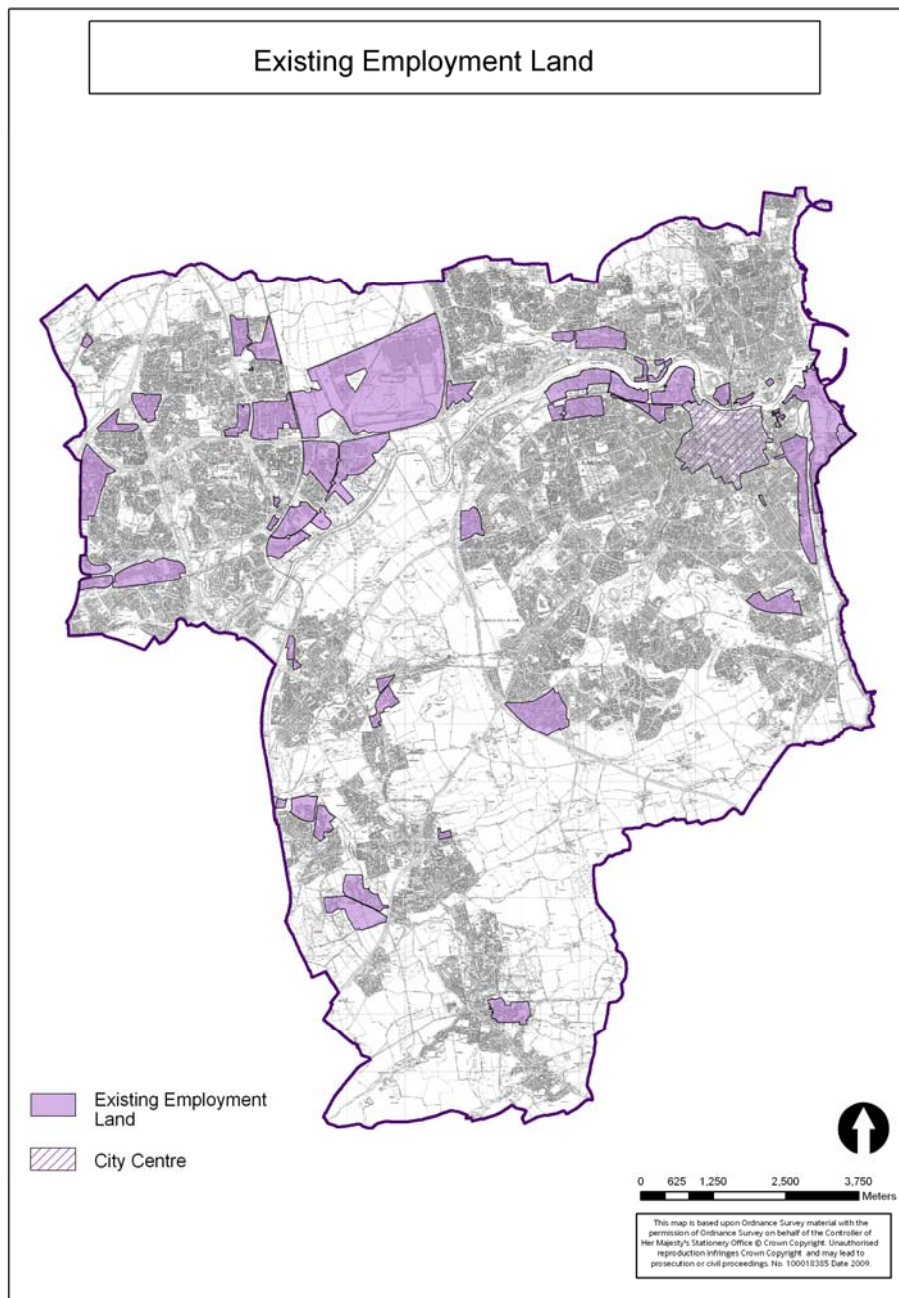
10.3.9 **Washington**

Accommodation for economic development focuses on strategic employment sites with access to the strategic road network (A1 (M) and A19). Washington is also a source of much of the best available sites in the city. Key sites include Nissan, Pattinson (North & South), Crowther, and Glover. Turbine Park (land south of Nissan) and the regeneration of the former Dunlop Factory at the Wear Industrial Estate are both currently under development and will accommodate ultimately around 8,000 jobs.

10.3.10 **Coalfield**

The coalfield contains a diverse range of land allocated and providing for economic development including new prestige business accommodation at Rainton Bridge, general industrial accommodation (Sedgeleth, Dubmire, Hetton Lyons) and historic allocations providing niche accommodation to local businesses (Philadelphia). Some of the industrial areas are poorly located and do not present an environment attractive to modern businesses.

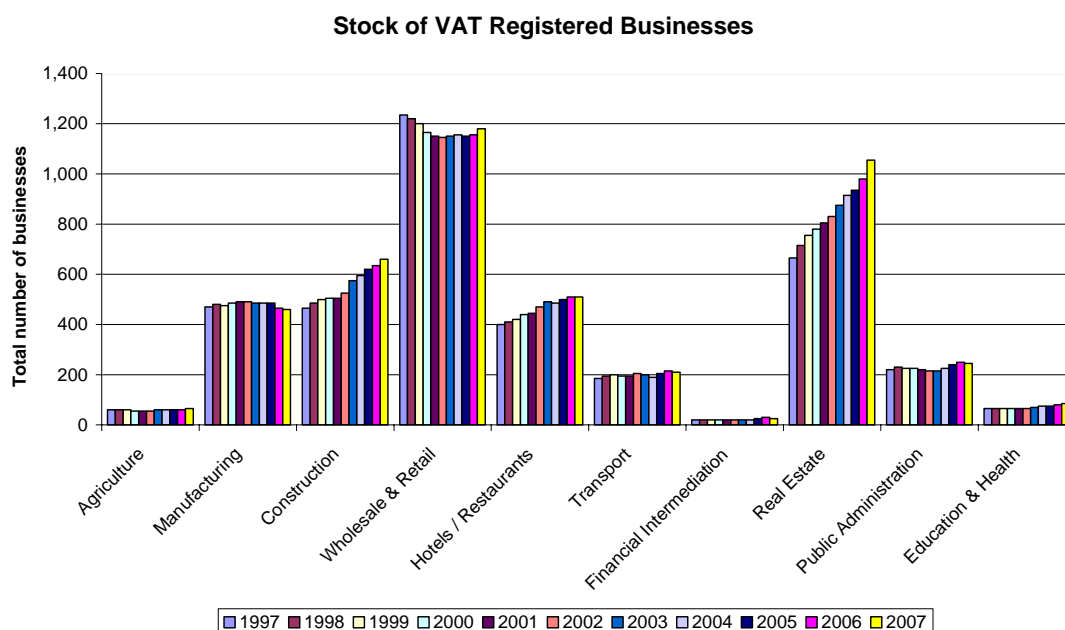
Figure 10.1



10.3.11 VAT Registered Businesses

Fig 10.2 illustrates the total stock of VAT registered businesses in Sunderland in the 10-year period 1997-2007. Key changes include the significant increases in construction, hotel/restaurants, and real estate, other changes include an increase in public admin and education whilst there has been a continued decline in manufacturing since 2005.

Figure 10.2



Source: Nomis

10.3.12 Economic Activity

The percentage of people economically active within the City of Sunderland is lower than Regional and National levels whether in employment as an employee or self employed.

Table 10.1: Economic Activity Rates of Residents

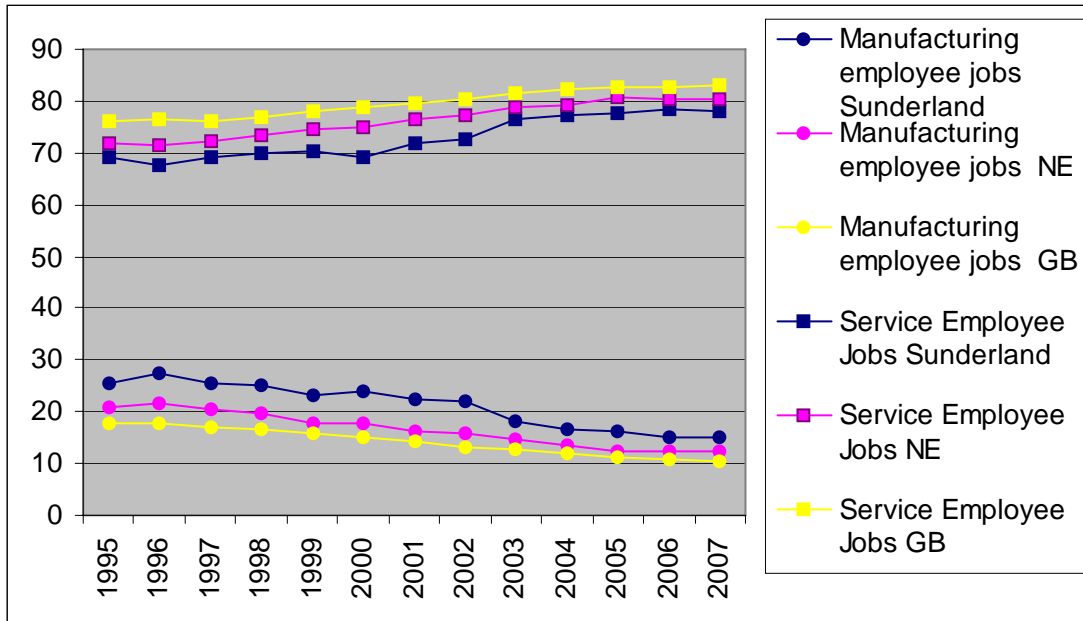
All people economically active	Sunderland	North East	Great Britain
Jan 2007- Dec 2007	75.4%	76.4%	78.6%
Apr 2007- Mar 2008	76.0%	76.3%	78.7%
July 2007-June 2008	75.3%	75.9%	78.8%
Oct 2007- Sep 2008	76.0%	76.4%	78.8%

Source: Nomis

10.3.13 The majority of Sunderland's workforce (78.2%) is employed in the service sector (this includes distribution, public administration and finance). However, this is still lower than both the regional and national average. Sunderland also has a higher proportion of people working in the manufacturing sector (14.9%) than both the regional (12.5%) and the national average (10.6%)⁶¹.

⁶¹ Nomis

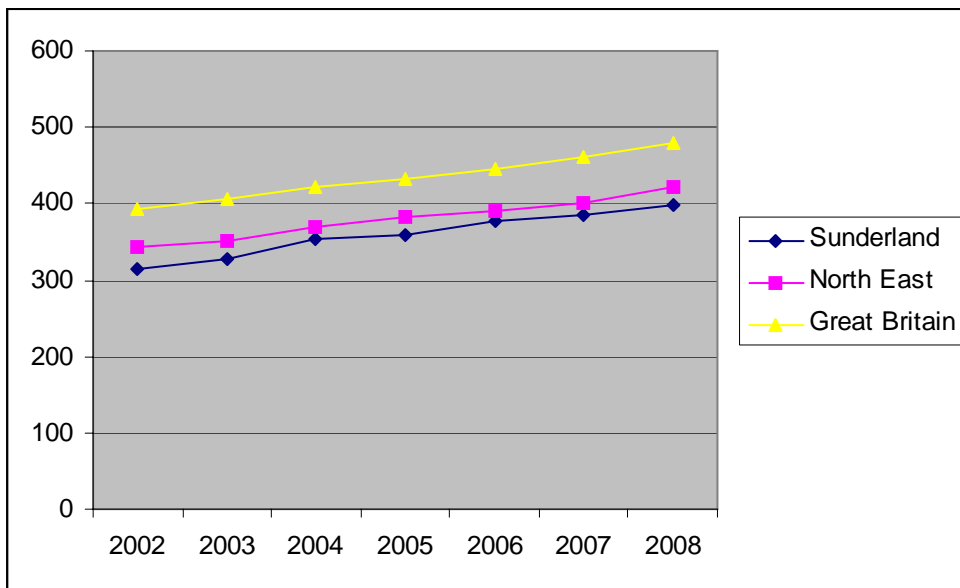
Figure 10.3: Employees by Industry Sector



(Source: Nomis)

10.3.14 The decline in the proportion of people working in the manufacturing sector has been faster than the regional and national average, especially since 2000. However, the increase in people working in the service sector has been increasing at a faster rate than both the regional and national average, although the figure still remains below average.

Figure 10.3: Gross Weekly Pay by Residence (Full time workers)



(Source: Nomis)

10.3.15 Since 2002, gross weekly pay for residents of Sunderland has consistently been lower than that of their regional and national

counterparts. However, the percentage rise since 2002 (21%) is slightly higher than both the region (19%) and Great Britain (18%).

10.3.16 The recent economic downturn has resulted in an increase in unemployment at national, regional and city levels. However, whilst the national and regional unemployment figures are expected to increase and whilst Sunderland has suffered initial losses in employment the city's economy is considered sufficiently robust and is expected to endure the economic downturn in the forthcoming months.

10.3.17 Retail

Sunderland is the third largest shopping centre in the North East Region, behind Newcastle City Centre and the Metro Centre. Newcastle is the most important shopping facility in the region; its market share in the sub-region (which comprises Ashington, Blyth, Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Tyneside and Sunderland) is 42% and is almost three times more than that achieved by any other centre (Sunderland 16% and Metro Centre 9%). However, Sunderland is identified as having a strong shopping role.⁶²

10.3.18 Convenience Shopping

Shopping patterns in the City are extremely localised; e.g. in the urban part of the City – the “core” catchment – over 95% of households undertake their main food shopping within that catchment, principally in the out-of-centre superstores in the area. Similarly, the facilities at The Galleries account for 75% of food shopping expenditure within Washington.⁶³

10.3.19 Conversely, as there are few significant food outlets in the Coalfield area, it suffers expenditure leakage to The Galleries at Washington and Sunderland (Doxford Park). The City Centre has limited convenience facilities, consequently only 14% of households in the Sunderland catchment undertake their main food shop in the City Centre.⁶⁴

10.3.20 Comparison Shopping

In terms of comparison shopping (items not obtained on a frequent basis) the City Centre is the main destination for the majority of households in the catchment area (38% of households normally buying their clothes and footwear there), though there is strong competition from Newcastle City Centre (25%) and the Metro Centre (12%).⁶⁵

10.3.21 However, most households in the Washington area travel to Newcastle (35%) or the Metro Centre (31%) for comparison shopping. Houghton has particularly low level of retention of

⁶² North East Retail Study (January 2006), White Young Green

⁶³ LDF Topic Paper 5: Retailing and Town Centres

⁶⁴ LDF Topic Paper 5: Retailing and Town Centres

⁶⁵ LDF Topic Paper 5: Retailing and Town Centres

comparison expenditure (4%); Sunderland City Centre attracts almost half of expenditure from Houghton, with Washington, Newcastle and the Metro Centre attracting the greater part of the remainder.⁶⁶

10.3.22 Floorspace changes in Centres

Sunderland City Centre is by far the largest of the service centres in the city, with Washington second and then several smaller local town and district centres. The table below indicates that there has been a reduction in floorspace in several of the smaller centres, with floorspace in Concord falling by nearly 14% and Hetton by nearly a quarter. However, the information also shows that where an increase in floorspace has taken place, the change has been quite significant. For example the City Centre grew by 16.5% and Houghton by 20% between 1993 and 2006.

Table 10.2: Floorspace Change in the Main Centre's in Sunderland

	1993	1999	2001	2005	2006	% Change 1993-2005
Sunderland City Centre	107546	111111	124030	124169	125297	16.5%
Sea Road	5671	5859	5787	5684	5692	-0.4%
Southwick	6275	5766	5729	5603	6055	-3.5%
Chester Road	3679	3842	3714	3581	3646	-0.9%
Washington Town Centre	31482	31095	31095	31095	30787	-2.2%
Concord	5805	5078	5060	5005	5005	-13.8%
Houghton Town Centre	6652	7445	7726	8005	7979	19.9%
Hetton	2289	2211	1978	1719	1719	-24.9%

Source: LDF Topic Paper 5: Retailing and Town Centres

10.3.23 The above data does not take into account the recently built Galleries Retail Park in Washington Town Centre, which opened in October 2008, which has significantly increased the floorspace and retail provision in Washington.

10.3.24 Taking this into account, the 9600m² recently built would mean the total floorspace for Washington is 40387m² representing an increase of 28.3%- proportionately the largest increase in the city.

10.3.25 City Centre Perceptions

Sunderland City Council has undertaken an annual residents' survey every year since 1995. This allows the Council to gauge satisfaction with the City and Council services.

10.3.26 Residents in recent years have not been very positive about the City Centre. However, last year residents are more positive about some aspects, with more saying that new building and redevelopment currently underway and future plans for City Centre regeneration are

⁶⁶ LDF Topic Paper 5: Retailing and Town Centres

good. Ratings are also high for the City's shopping facilities (rated positively by 71%), signposting (69%), and things to do in the evening (68%).⁶⁷

10.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 10.4.1 In the short term levels of unemployment in the city are set to continue as the economic downturn gets worse, whilst those in a job may have to take a pay cut or have their pay frozen.
- 10.4.2 The unemployment rate has been rising steadily across the country to 7.1% for the 3 months to March 2009, up 0.8% over the previous quarter and 1.8% over the year. The number of unemployed people increased to reach 2.2 million. Growth in average earnings fell by 0.4% to the 3 months to March 2009 compared with the previous year.⁶⁸ Any recovery is likely to be slow and protracted.
- 10.4.3 Unemployment is forecasted to rise above 3 million by 2010. Average earnings short term prospects are also poor given the employment outlook.⁶⁹
- 10.4.4 The largest increases in VAT registrations since 1997 have been in Construction and Real Estate. These will be affected by the current economic downturn and may fall.
- 10.4.5 Continued growth of the City's economic base will be strongly dependent on identifying sufficient new employment sites to meet RSS requirements.

10.5 Sustainability Issues

- 10.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for the city with regards to the local economy are:
- Unemployment in the city is rising and the outlook for the city, regional and national economy is poor and is expected to remain so until 2010, with the recovery expected to be slow. This may further impact on residents migrating out of the city and on existing high levels of deprivation.
 - Lack of employment in the City Centre, notably office based, results in a lack of spending power and poor retail offer, and greater reliance on less sustainable employment locations elsewhere.
 - The number of people employed in manufacturing is falling which could lead to higher levels of unemployment and may mean that more training and learning opportunities are made available.

⁶⁷ Mori Annual Residents Survey 2008

⁶⁸ National Statistics

⁶⁹ <http://www.ey.com/UK/en/Newsrooms/News-releases/Item---09-05-12---Unemployment-growth-points>

- New jobs are being created in other sectors, some of which may not offer sustainable employment in the long term.
- Need to further diversify economic base.
- Need for greater geographical spread of shopping facilities to meet local needs.
- Peripheral non-central employment locations, lead to substantial cross- town journeys.

10.6 Data Limitations

- The retail floorspace data is the latest data available however it is dated from 2006.
- The unemployment data was last updated in March 2008, which makes it a year old.
- The latest figures for economic activity are from June 2008 and will not reflect the current economic downturn
- The sectoral breakdown of jobs in the city was also last updated in 2007.

11.0 TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 Sustainable transport is key to the wider sustainable development agenda. An efficient transport network is a prerequisite of a successful, modern economy, whilst a low-pollution transport network is essential to safeguard the environment and climate. Sunderland has a comprehensive bus network supplemented by the Tyne and Wear Metro Service that links the City Centre to Tyneside.

11.2 Context Review

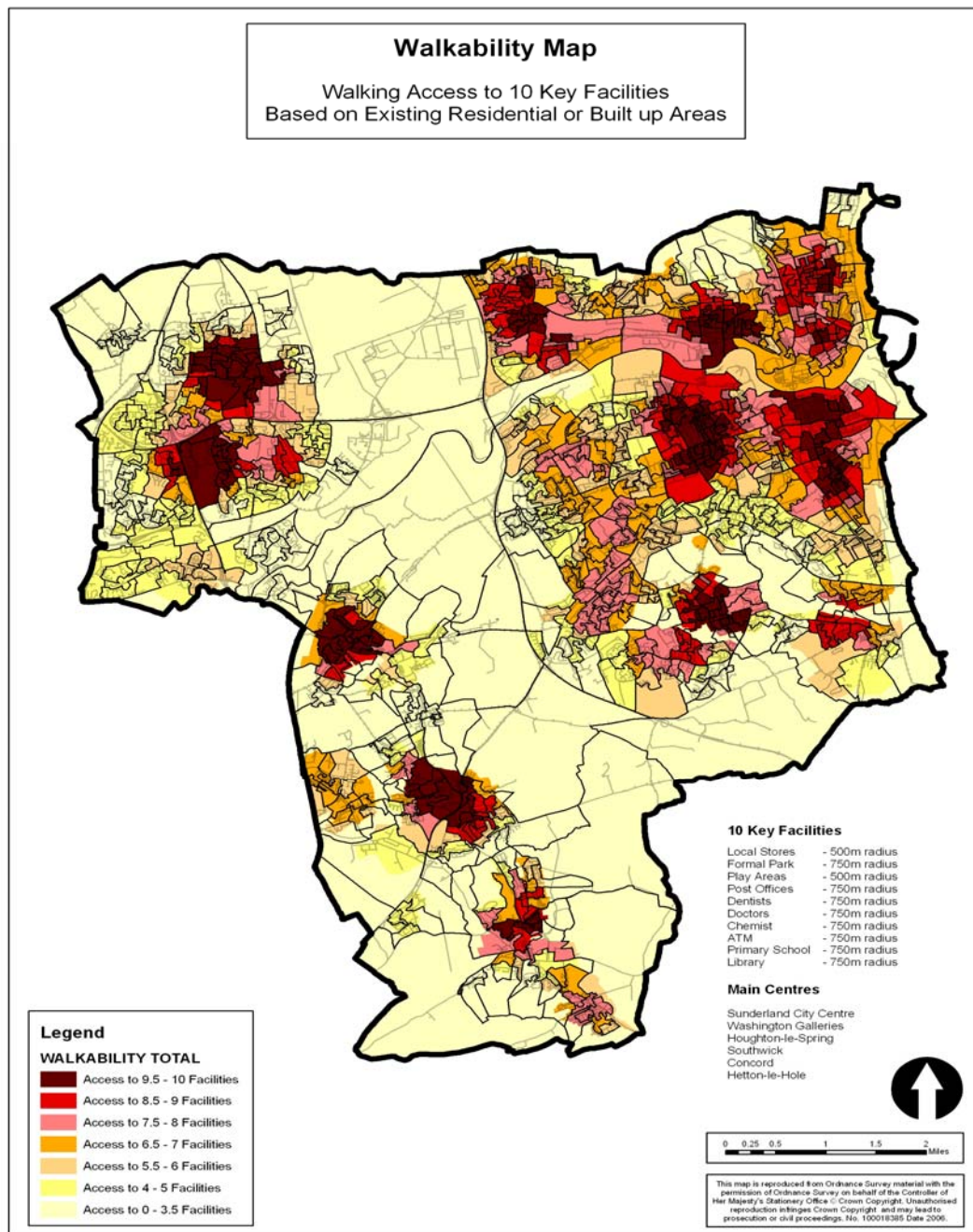
Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
Planning Policy Statement 1: Sustainable Development	Provide improved access for all by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport
Planning Policy Guidance Note13: Transport	Outlines the needs to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight
Planning Policy Statement 23: Pollution Control	Close coordination required between planning, transport and pollution control in relation to air quality arising from new development.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DASTS)	Defines the government's transport goals and approach for 2014 – 2019 with the goal of delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; reducing transport emissions of carbon dioxide; tackling climate change and promoting travel modes beneficial to health.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Strategic Public Transport Hub's should be highly accessible to different transport modes, should enable high quality interchange opportunities, and should be the focus higher density, mixed use developments. There should also be protection of the Leamside lane from development (Policy 9, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 57e).
Tyne & Wear Bus Strategy 2009	Strategy to improve bus services in Tyne and Wear in the three years up to April 2012, with the aim of increasing the number of people using buses.
Tyne and Wear City Region Multi Area Agreements (2008)	The Tyne and Wear City Region is based on two key, linked outcomes: the development of an internationally competitive city region that is economically inclusive and access for all. One of the MAA relates to congestion and the average journey time per mile during the morning peak (NI 167)
Tyne an Wear Local Transport Plan 2 (2006)	Designed to implement an efficient and sustainable pattern of movement and communication, which enables people to have a higher quality of life.
Sunderland Strategy (2008)	Improve transport links between residential and employment areas minimising traffic congestion.
Sunderland Local	One of the City's 35 Local Area Agreements is to

Area Agreement (2009)	improve access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling (NI 175).
Climate Change Action Plan for Sunderland (2008)	Improve transport, to create greener, cleaner and healthier transport, by reducing congestion and improving public transport, encouraging private motorists to buy cleaner, more efficient vehicles and requiring garages to sell road fuels that contain 10% biofuel by 2020.

11.3 Transport Baseline

- 11.3.1 Sunderland City Council has conducted research into the accessibility of different parts of the city taking account of their proximity to key facilities and public transport services.
- 11.3.2 A walk-ability index for Sunderland examines 'reasonable' walking access to 10 key facilities and illustrates that there is good overall access, with the average population having, within walking distance 6.5 of these facilities. As would be expected most outlying locations in the main built-up area have limited walking access to facilities. Access on foot is particularly poor in most Washington villages (See Figure 11.1).

Figure 11.1: Walkability access to 10 key facilities



11.3.3 Factoring in public transport availability, access to one or more of the six centres identified in the City is on the whole good. 66% of the City population can reach Sunderland City Centre in less than 20 minutes door-to-door, or reach one of the other 5 sub-centres in less than 16 minutes. This figure takes account of the frequency of services and waiting time as well as distances to public transport stops/interchanges.⁷⁰

11.3.4 In general Sunderland's public transport facilities are considered to be very good when compared to UK wide services, 99.7% of

⁷⁰ Sunderland City Council Sustainable Neighbourhoods Index

householders can walk to a bus stop within 5-6minutes. However bus patronage in Tyne and Wear has fallen by 44% since 1986; leading to various service reductions.⁷¹ However, since 2006 and the introduction of free concessionary travel for disabled and older people patronage has increased. Metro patronage has grown significantly over the last two years and passenger numbers have risen above 40 million for the first time in 16 years. Metro is now the most reliable train operator in Britain, running 95.57% of trains on time during 2007/08.⁷²

Table 11.1: Public Transport Patronage in Sunderland

Year	Bus	Metro	Rail
2006/07	32,831,160	2,677,850	690,372
2007/08	32,887,986	2,603,732	672,716

SOURCE: Business Intelligence Department, Nexus, 2008

* Excludes South Tyneside stations that are part of the Sunderland Metro Extension at Fellgate, Brockley Whins & East Boldon

** Rail patronage is based on boarding's on the Sunderland to Newcastle Northern Rail service

11.3.5 85% of the city's resident workforce travels less than 20km (12 miles) to their regular place of work⁷³ Table 11.2 shows the different modes of transport of Sunderland's resident population in 2001 used in their work journeys. The main mode of transport to work in Sunderland was the car or van, which is greater than the regional and national values.

11.3.6 Sunderland's Sustainable Neighbourhood Index notes that in 2003, 68% of journeys made nationally were under 5 miles in length⁷⁴- With a comprehensive cycling network in place, and quality street scenes and a public realm that encourages walking, many of these journeys could be undertaken without recourse to a private car.

Table 11.2: Travel to work (% aged 16-74 in work)

	Sunderland	Tyne & Wear	England
Car	63.1	58.7	61.0
Public Transport	17.5	21.2	14.9
Foot	9.8	9.6	10
Other	3.4	3.8	4.9
Works at home	6.2	6.7	9.2

Source: 2001 Census

11.3.7 Although the majority of the city's resident's travel to work by car, whether as a passenger or driver, the city as a whole has significantly more households without access to a car/van than England (see Table 11.3)

⁷¹ Sunderland City Council Sustainable Neighbourhoods Index

⁷² Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan Progress Report 2006-2011

⁷³ Census 2001

⁷⁴ Sustrans: found at

www.sustrans.org.uk/webfiles/Safe%20Routes/resources/infosheets/SRS_Facts_and_Figures_FS18.pdf -

Table 11.3: Households without access to a car or van

Sunderland	39.9%
Tyne & Wear	41.8%
England	26.8%

Source: 2001 Census

11.3.8 However Car ownership levels in Sunderland are increasing at a faster rate than the national average. Road traffic has grown by 11% between 2000 and 2006 – and is expected to continue to grow at about 2% per year.⁷⁵ This is likely to exacerbate problems of congestion, air pollution and carbon emissions which already affect the city (see also Chapters 2, Air Quality, and 4, Climate Change) congestion causes additional costs to business and lost time for employees and other travellers.

11.3.9 A Congestion Reduction Strategy has been produced as part of the Tyne and Wear LTP which notes congestion pinch points in the city. In particular the A183 Chester Road, A690 Durham Road and Sunderland City Centre can experience heavy congestion during peak times.

11.3.10 In Tyne and Wear, the periods 7-8am and 9-10am see considerably fewer delays than the period 8-9m⁷⁶. The table below indicates the person journey time during peak period (7-10am) across Tyne and Wear.

11.3.11 Sunderland City Council is responsible, with the Highways Agency, for managing the road transport network within the city. Since January 2005, this has entailed a duty to minimise congestion and disruption to the movement of traffic as far as possible throughout the area, which has contributed towards reducing levels of congestion.⁷⁷

11.3.12 As table 11.4 demonstrates, there have been improvements in person journey time on parts of the monitored network in Sunderland.

Table 11.4: Person Journey Time on LTP Congestion Corridors

Route	Person Journey Time			Change in Person Journey Time		
	04/05	05/06	06/07	04/05 to 05/06	05/06 to 06/07	04/05 to 06/07
A183 Chester Road	3.02	3.06	2.95	1.2%	-3.5%	-1.7%
A690 Durham Road	2.78	2.74	2.70	-1.4%	-1.7%	-3.0%
A1018 Newcastle Road	2.82	2.79	2.83	-0.9%	1.3%	0.9%
A1018 Ryhope Road	4.32	4.28	4.23	-1.0%	-1.0%	1.8%
A1231 Wessington Way	2.16	2.13	2.02	-1.5%	-4.9%	-6.5%

⁷⁵ Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan

⁷⁶ Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan Progress Report 2006-2011

⁷⁷ Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan Progress Report 2006-2011

Source: Local Transport Plan 2 Progress Report 2006-11

11.3.13 To reduce the reliance on the private car, a Cycling Strategy for Tyne and Wear has also been developed which aims to see cycling trips increased across the region by 5% (2006-2011). Cycle levels within Tyne and Wear have increased significantly already, with a 17% increase between 2004-2007. There are now nearly 100 km of designated cycle routes in the city with more than 80km off-road.⁷⁸

11.3.14 There are strong links between transportation and environmental, landscape and biodiversity issues discussed in other chapters of this report. It is difficult to establish however whether there are any links between accessibility and the failing health of the Sunderland population.

11.3.15 Table 11.5 and 11.6 below shows the status of road schemes identified in the UDP. The table highlights that many of the road projects detailed in the UDP have not been carried out. This is for a variety of reasons, primarily funding- related but some road projects identified in the UDP are 'historic' schemes and these will need to be reviewed as part of the LDF process; potentially some of these schemes may be formally abandoned.

Table 11.5: Status of road schemes identified in the UDP

Highway Scheme	Earliest date for start of construction	Status
South Hylton Access SA50.1	Not programmed	Overbridge constructed several years ago on the line of this scheme as part of the Metro Extension to Sunderland.
New Wear Bridge SA50.2	Cancelled	Forms part of Sunderland Strategic Transport Corridor (SSTC)
Hendon Road to South Docks SA50.3		
Hendon Road to Commercial Road SA50.4		
Southern Radial Route SA50.5	Completed	Construction completed – road fully open to traffic on 31 January 2008
Central Route HA28.1	Main construction works are unlikely to start before 2011.	Two sections were brought forward as a result of developer contributions, to provide access to new housing development, including the provision of three roundabout junctions. Further work and discussions have been ongoing and it is anticipated that a revised Major Scheme Business Case will be submitted in spring 2009.

⁷⁸ Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan 2

Hetton Bypass HA28.2	Not programmed	The Bypass was included in the Local Transport Plan 2001-06 as a short to medium term proposal. Sunderland City Council seeks to introduce the scheme in the period 2006-11 and bring forward more detailed proposals in due course
Doxford Park- Ryhope Link. SA52.2	Not programmed	One section (adjacent to Tunstall Bank) brought forward as a result of developer contributions, to provide access to new development. In addition roundabout constructed on A1018 (which also formed part of Southern Radial Route)
Farrington Bypass SA52.1	Not programmed	
New Herrington – Penshaw Link	Not programmed	One section of the road was brought forward in the early 1990's as part of a residential development. In 2007, Planning Permission was granted for 75 dwellings at Windermere Crescent. Permission includes a second section of the link road and a S106 contribution to the Council for completion of the remainder of the road scheme. Part of the second section of the link road has been constructed, and it is the intention to progress the remainder in the future.
A1290 Washington Road Improvements	Not programmed	This is a long-standing proposal to realign the two existing right-angle bends at Severn Houses.
Coaley Lane to Philadelphia Link Road	Not programmed	One section brought forward as a result of developer contributions, to provide access to new housing development.
Newcastle Road to Fulwell Link Road	Not programmed	One section brought forward several years ago as a result of the Metro Extension to Sunderland (Access to Stadium of Light Metro Station Car Park)

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

Table 11.6: New Schemes (UDP Alteration No. 2)

Sunderland Strategic Transport Corridor (SSTC)	Only Phase II (New Wear Bridge) is programmed.	The SSTC incorporates a number of road schemes including the New Wear Bridge, South Docks Access Road and Southern Radial Route schemes. Progressed via Alteration No.2
New Wear Bridge (SSTC Phase II)	Programmed	Scheme accepted by Department for Transport in July 2008. Start of construction programmed for late 2011.
South Docks Access Road	Start date currently not programmed.	Preliminary feasibility work being progressed at present.

Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

11.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 11.4.1 The trend for rising car ownership and resulting congestion is likely to continue according to forecasted growth outlined in the Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan 2. Although bus usage is likely to increase, significant investment in public transport would be required for the Metro and rail, including re-allocation of road space away from private car use, in order for the decline in patronage to be reversed.
- 11.4.2 It is reasonable to assume that the promotion of walking and cycling would also contribute to the city's health objectives. Reducing the amount of vehicular traffic would also likely contribute to a reduction in road accidents across the Sunderland area. Incidences are, at present, higher than in Tyne and Wear, predominantly due to the high numbers of car and taxi collisions and the city hopes to achieve a 40% reduction (1998 baseline) in serious road accidents by 2010-11.⁷⁹
- 11.4.3 Levels of cycling in the city, and the amount of designated cycle routes, are also likely to increase.
- 11.4.4 The Southern Radial Route has provides a bypass for the existing A1018 between Sunderland City Centre and Ryhope. The new road has helped to reduce journey times, improve safety and provide better access to 11.4.5 Sunderland Docks; it will also curtail the impacts of heavy through traffic along the Ryhope Road residential and shopping street.⁸⁰
- 11.4.6 The City Council and the Area Regeneration Company, Sunderland Arc, are working in partnership to deliver the Sunderland Strategic Transport Corridor between the A19 Hylton Bridge and the Port of Sunderland. A new river crossing will be constructed spanning the River Wear serving vehicular, cyclist and pedestrian traffic. The new bridge will provide a new gateway to the city and will help ease congestion currently experience at existing access points.⁸¹

11.5 Sustainability Issues

- 11.5.1 The key issues, problems and constraints for the city with regard to transportation are:
- The majority of transport schemes identified have not been programmed.
 - Patronage of public transport has been falling in Sunderland leading to the reduction of services.
 - The quality of the landscape and public realm around cycle and pedestrian routes is poor. Poor quality infrastructure negatively impacts upon disabled access.

⁷⁹ Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan 2

⁸⁰ http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/core.nsf/a/lt2_thememajorscheme

⁸¹ http://www.newcastle.gov.uk/core.nsf/a/lt2_thememajorscheme

- Rising car ownership figures indicate that congestion especially along key corridors such as the A183 and A690 will increase.
- Rising car use will further impact upon public transport, forcing costs of public transport use up and reducing patronage levels.
- Rising car use will worsen safety and environmental conditions for walking and cycling (perceived or actual).

11.6 Data Limitations

11.6.1 Travel to work figures date from the 2001 census and are the latest available. The City Council's Walkability Map (figure 11.1) was produced in 2006, but is in the process of being updated.

12.0 WASTE

12.1 Introduction

12.1.1 Over recent years the pressures to change how municipal waste is managed have steadily increased with the introduction of statutory recycling and landfill diversion targets and increasing government charges for tonnage going to landfill.

12.1.2 The City Council has responsibility for waste collection. However, the council works in partnership with Gateshead and South Tyneside to prepare a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

12.1.3 The Council also collects construction and industrial waste.

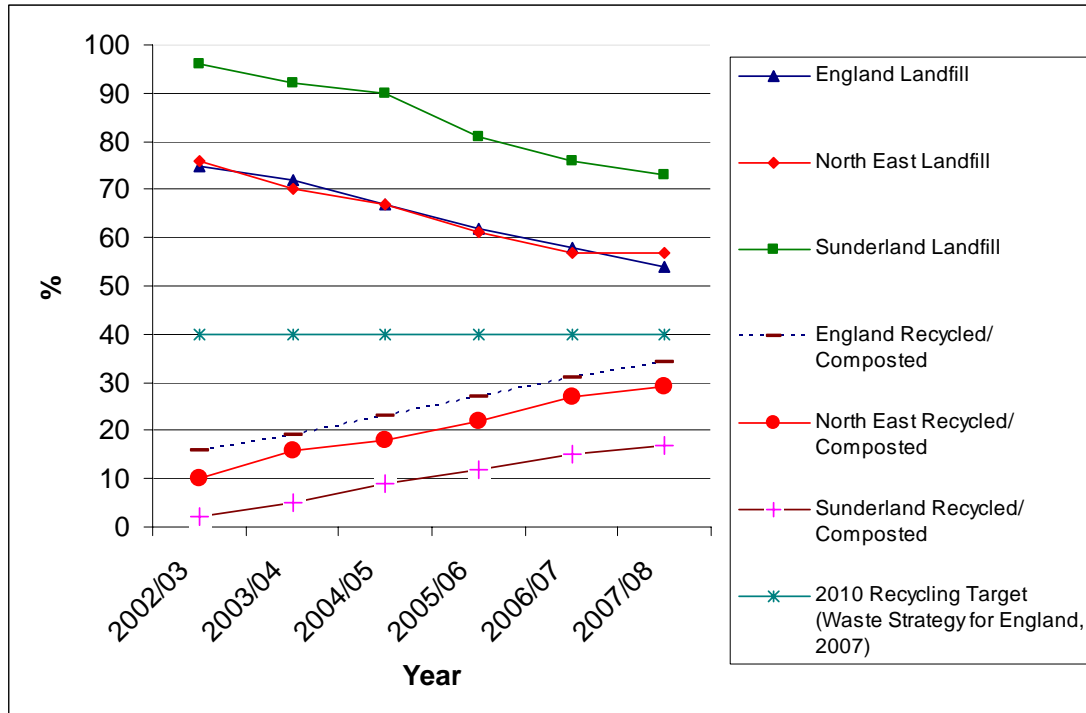
12.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
EU Landfill Directive	Prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste. Sets targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill
Waste Strategy for England	Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes. Sets ambitious targets for the recycling and composting of waste
Waste Strategy for England	Identify achievable means of securing compliance and where possible exceeding the requirements of the EU and national targets for recycling, diversion of wastes from landfill and recovery of value.
Planning Policy Statement 10: Waste	Waste policies should help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without harming the environment.
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	Limit and eventually reverse the trend of increased waste production within the region, decoupling the link between economic growth and the growth in waste arisings. (Policy 45 and 46)
South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	Sets out how the authorities will collectively address their obligations in respect of existing and future statutory targets for waste minimisation, recycling, composting, as well as how to minimise the amount of biodegradeable waste that is sent to landfill.
The Sunderland Strategy	Divert waste away from landfill through initiatives and increase the amount of waste which is recycled.

12.3 Waste Baseline

12.3.1 Sunderland has made improvements in recycling rates in recent years as shown in figure 12.1. However the city is amongst the 25% of local authorities that produce the most waste per person per year.⁸²

Figure 12.1: National, Regional and Local Landfill data



Source: DEFRA Waste Statistics

12.3.2 The amount of municipal solid waste produced in tonnes has been steadily decreasing over the past three years.

Table 12.1: Municipal Solid Waste Produced in Sunderland (tonnes)

Year	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Municipal Solid Waste (tonnes)	165,335	157,954	162,048	161,537	159,585	155,667

Source: Sunderland City Council Environmental Services

12.3.3 However, Sunderland's municipal waste arisings have been forecast to grow from current levels to 182,655 tonnes by 2021⁸³. The forecast for 2007/08 was that 161,137 tonnes of waste would be produced. However, the actual number was 155,667- a difference of 5,470 tonnes (3.4%).

⁸² Sunderland Strategy 2008- 2025

⁸³ North East Assembly Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings, Entec Report January 2008

12.3.4 In Tyne and Wear there has been a readily available supply of landfill sites. In 2004/05 approximately 90% of the City's waste was disposed of in landfill sites, in Sunderland and neighbouring authorities⁸⁴.

Table 12.2: Household Waste Figures

Year	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Household waste collected per head (kg)	546.37	526.366	501.92	509.17	503.8	494.3
% Household waste recycled	2.36%	5.42%	9.25%	11.89%	14.95%	17.34%
% Household waste composted	0.09%	1.09%	1.09%	6.84%	8.77%	9.52%
% Household waste landfilled	96.11%	91.95%	89.66%	81.27%	76.22%	73.14%
% Household waste used to recover energy	1.44%	1.54%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: Sunderland City Council Environmental Services

12.3.5 The current recycling rate is 1.84% is above the annual target⁸⁵ of 15.50%, whilst the composted rate was 0.2% above target of 9.50%.⁸⁶ The city aims to recycle 50% of its domestic waste and send less than 25% to landfill by 2050.⁸⁷

12.3.6 Currently Sunderland produces about 9% of its greenhouse gases, methane in particular, from waste. Methane generation from waste has reduced substantially and is the only sector to do so. Recent improvement in the amount of domestic waste recycled has greatly reduced the amount of waste going to landfill, and as a result, methane emissions from landfill have reduced by 17% between 2001 and 2006.⁸⁸

12.3.7 In 2006, Sunderland's main landfill site at Houghton Quarry was fitted with a methane capture and combustion unit, to collect and generate electricity from waste landfill gas. This means that all waste going into landfill from now will eventually be capped, and the majority of landfill gas will be collected and burnt, greatly reducing the methane emissions arising from domestic waste disposal.⁸⁹

⁸⁴ Sunderland City Council Environmental Services

⁸⁵ Best Value Performance Indicator Report 2007/08

⁸⁶ Best Value Performance Indicator Report 2007/08

⁸⁷ Sunderland Strategy 2008- 2025

⁸⁸ Sunderland Climate Change Action Plan

⁸⁹ Sunderland Climate Change Action Plan

12.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 12.4.1 The EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) sets out for the city short, medium and long term targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill:
- To 75% of 1995 levels by 2010
 - To 50% of 1995 levels by 2013
 - To 35% of 1995 levels by 2020
- 12.4.2 The Waste Strategy for England (2007) also sets local authorities targets for the recycling and composting of waste: 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.
- 12.4.3 There has been an upward trend in recycling and composting in the city and this is likely to continue. However, it is unlikely that Sunderland will meet the target set out in the national Waste Strategy.
- 12.4.4 Although, municipal waste produced has been falling over the past few years, it is projected to increase by 2021.
- 12.4.5 Assuming that the upward trend in recycling continues and with waste management being given higher priority through relevant action plans, like the Councils Climate Change Action Plan⁹⁰, it is reasonable to assume that the targets for reducing waste sent to landfill will be achieved.

12.5 Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 12.5.1 The key issue and constraints for the City with regard to waste is that Sunderland still has low levels of recycling and composting when compared regionally and nationally and has higher levels of waste being sent to landfill. However, this may improve in the future due to the landfill avoidance tax and the implementation of the South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

12.6 Data Limitations

- 12.6.1 Data is not yet available for 2008/09.
- 12.6.2 The future baseline also assumes that the rate of recycling and composting will continue.
- 12.6.3 Although Sunderland's municipal waste arisings are forecast to grow from current levels to 182,655 tonnes by 2021⁹¹, they fell in 2007/08. Therefore any future arisings may be less than projected or this

⁹⁰ Available at: <http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/climatechange/actionplan.asp>

⁹¹ North East Assembly Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings, Entec Report January 2008

decline could continue further as the economic downturn has an effect on the amount of waste produced.

13.0 WATER QUALITY AND RESOURCES

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) introduces an integrated and coordinated approach to water management through a statutory system of analysis and planning for river basins. The Water Framework Directive sets target for the quality of all inland and coastal waters to reach 'good status' by 2015.

13.1.2 Many activities have the potential to pollute water. Pollution may enter the water environment from a point source, for example effluent discharged from sewerage pipes. Polluted water can be treated if it is contained. However, untreated pollutants can severely damage the natural environment and are a risk to human health.

13.2 Context Review

Evidence Source	Key Sustainability Objectives and Messages
Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Northumbria River Basin Regulations)	Establish a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater
Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Northumbria River Basin Regulations)	Ensure that all ground and surface water bodies, including estuarial and coastal waters, reach 'good' status by 2015
PPG20: Coastal Planning	Preserve the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension.
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	The precautionary principle should be invoked with regard to the harmful effects of pollution
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	Reduce the cause and impacts of flooding, invoke the sequential test for proposed development sites
Regional Spatial Strategy	To protect and enhance the quality of the Region's ground, river and sea waters (policy 2,3, 24 and 34)
Durham Heritage Coast Conservation and Management Plans (2005)	Address the risk of coastal erosion and the resulting problems for the exposure of old landfill sites and archaeological remains
Sunderland Contaminated	Develop a strategic approach to inspection and remediation of contaminated sites

Land Strategy (and updates) (2001)	
Sunderland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Flood Risk Assessment will be required for new developments in vulnerable locations

13.3 Water Baseline

- 13.3.1 The City of Sunderland is bounded by the North Sea to the east and bisected by the River Wear that runs from West to East into the sea. Most of the City drains into the River Wear via the River Wear basin, though some areas of Washington drain to the River Don in the north, and some coastal areas by short 'denes' to the coast. Underlying the city are major aquifers.
- 13.3.2 According to visual map based data on the Environment Agency website, water quality in the city is mixed. The River Wear estuary is currently classified as moderate in terms of both ecological and chemical quality and is considered at risk of not meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive by 2015. The coastal waters adjacent to Sunderland are currently of moderate ecological quality and high chemical quality, with a prediction for 2015 of moderate ecological quality and good chemical quality.
- 13.3.3 There are two designated Bathing Waters within the city both of which are located in the seafront area between Seaburn and South Bents, and at Roker. These are considered to be 'sensitive' areas for water quality with any waste water requiring secondary treatment before deposition. Their water quality has been rated as 'excellent' (meeting European Bathing Water guideline standards) but when the bathing season includes periods of heavy rainfall, results can fall to 'good' (mandatory standard).

Figure 13.1 : Sunderland Bathing Beaches Water Quality

Year	Seaburn	Roker
2001	Excellent (Guideline standard)	Excellent (Guideline standard)
2002	Excellent	Excellent
2003	Excellent	Excellent
2004	Excellent	Good (Mandatory standard)
2005	Excellent	Excellent (Guideline standard)
2006	Excellent	Excellent
2007	Good (Mandatory standard)	Good
2008	Good	Excellent

Source: Environment Agency website '*what's in your back yard*' and/or Defra website (www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/bathing/pdf/summary-tables2008.pdf)

- 13.3.4 Both beaches had lost their 'Blue Flag Status' in 2008. However, Roker beach has now regained it, whilst Seaburn had its Quality Coast Awards (QCA) renewed indicating that it is well managed, although not up to Blue Flag Status.

- 13.3.5 With regards to sewage, there are a number of areas of concern within Sunderland.⁹² Under normal circumstances interceptor sewers collect Sunderland's household waste from smaller drains serving built up areas and delivers this to a modern sewage treatment plant in Hendon. However if particularly high rainfall is experienced the system comes under pressure and there is potential for mixed rain and foul water to be released from sea outfalls, carrying waste directly into the sea. This has been one of the causes of Seaburn and Roker losing their Blue Flag Status.
- 13.3.6 Groundwater quality in the magnesian limestone found in the east of the city is currently rated as poor for both quantitative and chemical quality and predicted to remain poor by 2015. Groundwater in the carboniferous limestone and coal measures further west is currently good in terms of quantitative quality but poor in chemical quality, with the situation again predicted to remain unchanged up to 2015⁹³.
- 13.3.7 The Environment Agency has classed the River Wear as being very good in terms of chemical and biological water quality⁹⁴. Achieving chemical water quality of Grade A means that the river has natural ecosystems and make very good fisheries. It may also be used for any type of water abstraction including potable supply. Grade A in terms of biological quality means that the river is similar to that expected for an unpolluted river⁹⁵.

Figure 13.2: River Wear Water Quality

River Wear			
Chemistry	Biology	Nitrates	Phosphates
A	A	3	5
Chemistry and biology - A to F (very good to bad)			
Nitrates and phosphates - 1 to 6 (very low levels to very high levels) ⁹⁶			

Source: Environment Agency website 'what's in your back yard'

- 13.3.8 There should be as few nutrients (nitrates and phosphates) as possible in rivers.
- 13.3.9 Data from 2005 was drawn from the Environment Agency's GQA monitoring System, which assessed Sunderland's 15.5km of rivers.

	Good	Good or Fair
Biological Quality	59.2%	95.5%
Chemical Quality	12.2%	77.4%

Source: LDF Topic Paper 16: Pollution

⁹² LDF topic paper 16: Pollution

⁹³ Environment Agency 'what's in your back yard?', March 2009

⁹⁴ Environment Agency 'what's in your back yard?', March 2009

⁹⁵ Environment Agency 'what's in your back yard?', March 2009

⁹⁶ Environment Agency 'what's in your back yard?', March 2009

13.3.10 The River Wear, though tidal, is a naturally low-flowing river. Heavy rainfall can have a sudden impact on water levels caused by run off from the surrounding land which can carry its contamination to the coast.⁹⁷

13.3.11 Water Resources

At present there seem to be no strategic implications for the city in terms of water supply, one third of which comes from major aquifers in the magnesian limestone to the east of the city, the remaining two thirds from reservoirs further afield. While there may be potential pressure problems in major development areas, increased demand for water, unless significant, is unlikely to put any major strain on the water source, according to Northumbria Water.⁹⁸

13.3.12 The location of Sunderland on the coastline means there are strong links between water resources and quality, and climatic factors such as flooding. As heavy rainfall and extreme weather events become more prevalent the chances of contamination and flash flooding events will also become greater. These are discussed in more detail in other sections (Climate- chapter 4) of this report.

13.3.13 River and Coast

The Roker and Seaburn Coast is predominantly developed in character. It runs from the South Tyneside council boundary to the mouth of the River Wear. It includes part of the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA)/Ramsar site at Parson's Rock at Seaburn and at Whitburn Steel. It also includes four Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, two of which include regionally important geological/geomorphological sites.

13.3.14 The potential for rising sea levels over the next 50 years may have a dramatic impact on this area (a large part of the coastline in this area is identified as being located within flood risk zone 3a).⁹⁹ Also the heavy recreational use of the area results in litter and other associated problems, which requires careful management. Public pressure and redevelopment may see changes to this stretch of the coastline, although restrictive covenants will prevent development on open space.

13.3.15 This part of the coastline is currently subject to preparation of a masterplan by the City Council.

13.3.16 The Port extends from the south side of the mouth of the River Wear to Hendon Beach and Hendon Leas. The whole of the coast in this location is identified as falling within flood zone 3a. This part of the coast does not contain any European designated areas of biodiversity importance.

⁹⁷ LDF topic paper 16: Pollution

⁹⁸ LDF topic paper 18: Infrastructure

⁹⁹ Sunderland SFRA

- 13.3.17 The Hendon Leas to Ryhope part of the coast extends south to the boundary with Easington District Council. Part of the Northumbria SPA and also the Durham Special Area of Conservation (SAC) is located along the length of the coastline. The coastline in this location also forms part of the Durham Heritage coastline. It includes four sites of nature conservation importance, one of which includes a regionally important geological/geomorphological site. The area is characterised by a mix of open space/agricultural land uses.
- 13.3.18 The River Wear west of the A19 is located in the Green Belt. Three sites of nature conservation importance are located adjacent to or in close proximity to the river. The whole of the river- bank is identified as being located in flood zone 3a.
- 13.3.19 Two sites of special scientific importance (SSSI) and four sites of special nature conservation importance (SNCI) are located adjacent to or in close proximity to the river Wear East of the A19. The riverside is identified in the SFRA as being located in flood zone 3a. The Environment Agency has identified the Wear estuary as high risk, placing severe flood warning on the area.¹⁰⁰

13.4 Likely Future Baseline

- 13.4.1 The water quality of beaches in Sunderland is likely to continue to be at a 'Good' or 'Excellent' level. However, the River Wear estuary is currently considered at risk of not meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive by 2015.

13.5 Sustainability Issues and Problems

- 13.5.1 The key sustainability issues and constraints for the City with regard to water are:
- The River Wear estuary is currently classified as moderate in terms of both ecological and chemical quality and is considered at risk of not meeting the requirements of the Water Framework Directive by 2015.
 - There are high levels of nitrates and very high level of phosphates entering the river system
 - Groundwater quality in the magnesian limestone found in the east of the city is currently rated as poor for both quantitative and chemical quality and predicted to remain poor by 2015, which may have been implications for water quality abstracted from the aquifers.
 - River and water quality are deteriorating due to greater sewage discharge from ageing and inadequate drains.

13.6 Data Limitations

¹⁰⁰ LDF Topic Paper 3: River and Coast

13.6.1 The Environment Agency has voiced a commitment to develop River Basin Management Plans which are to be published in 2009. The River Wear River Basin Management Plan would be the relevant document for the City and may contain more relevant data.

14.0 OVERARCHING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

14.1 The identification of sustainability problems facing Sunderland provides an opportunity to define key issues for the forthcoming Core Strategy and Allocations DPD and to identify how these issues might be addressed.

14.2 The key sustainability issues affecting the City are:

1. The continuing loss of population through migration puts a strain on resources in supporting an increasingly ageing proportion of the population. It is detrimental to Sunderland's attractiveness to new employment due to the loss being related to those most skilled and educated, reducing the economic baseline. It will continue to impact adversely on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Balanced with this is the reduced impact of a falling population on the environment in some aspects e.g. reducing waste arisngs. However, one of the key impacts, the provision of new dwellings, will continue to grow due to growth in the numbers of households.
2. Sunderland is one of the most deprived authorities nationally and remains in the top 50 for all six domains on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation
3. Increasing car ownership will lead to an increase in traffic and congestion, contributing to higher levels of emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases in the city and leading to a deterioration of air quality. This will also have a detrimental impact on the health of residents and visitors and could lead to an increase in road traffic collisions. Increased car ownership combined with declining levels of public transport patronage, may lead to a further reduction or withdrawal of services potentially further exacerbating the increase in car ownership.
4. The lack of significant employment opportunities, notably office based, in the city centre, one of the most sustainably accessible locations in the city, may mean that more people have to use their own car to travel to places of work that are peripheral to the city. Again, this has knock on effects for air quality, health and the withdrawal of public transport services (see point 3).
5. If air quality deteriorates, the poor health of residents in the city could also worsen. This may cause the life expectancy of residents to remain below that of regional and national figures and lead to an even higher proportion of residents within the city with a limiting long term illness. It may also affect economic activity rates of residents.
6. An expected increase in greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide equivalent), both locally and nationally, will have a detrimental effect on flora and fauna in the city. An increased risk of heat waves may affect the health of vulnerable residents. Associated weather patterns are expected to lead to increased flooding and potential increase in the frequency of overflows of sewage into the River Wear and the sea.

7. Already rising unemployment in the city could increase further due to low levels of educational attainment in the city, and the lack of diversification in the economy. This could lead to higher levels of out-migration and higher levels of deprivation.
8. A lack of choice in terms of housing exacerbates the issue of a declining population and increasing out migration. A lack of attractive environments and the poor image of the City Centre have been shown to adversely impact on migration. The situation could be made worse by the high price of houses and the consistently low provision of affordable homes.
9. The percentage of housing developments on previously developed land is currently high, but it is questionable whether this can be sustained at the same high level as the brownfield source becomes used up, leading to increased pressure for development in the countryside or on green spaces, with more dwellings being built in less sustainable locations. This will lead to a loss of amenity and other open space for residents to exercise and participate in other forms of physical recreation. This then can lead to further deterioration in the health of residents. Reducing amounts of brownfield land developed has consequences for the city's landscape, green belt or designated sites to be eroded.

15.0 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

- 15.1 SA is fundamentally based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are appraised in relation to a series of objectives for sustainable development.
- 15.2 The table below shows the proposed sustainability objectives and locally specific sub- objectives which form the assessment framework for the Core Strategy and the Allocations DPD.
- 15.3 The SA objectives also take account of the Sustainability Framework (Integrated Regional Framework- Sustaine 2007) used for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Regional Spatial Strategy. The sustainability objectives and sub- objectives have been developed using the information gathered as part of tasks A1 (context review), A2 (current and likely future baseline) and A3 (sustainability issues).

Will the policy assist in...
Objective 1- Adapting to and mitigating against climate change?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce emissions of carbon dioxide in the City by 80% by 2050 and other greenhouse gases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the causes and impacts of flooding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of energy produced by renewable energy sources by 20% by 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any change in temperature does not have a detrimental impact on residents, in particular vulnerable populations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move towards 100% zero carbon energy supply in housing developments by 2016
Objective 2- Living within environmental limits?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce waste production and increase recycling
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the use of previously developed land especially in Sunderland South where approximately 65% of the City's previously developed land is located
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development does not lead to a deterioration of air quality and the designation of any Air Quality Management Areas in the City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the use of global and local natural resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain to a high standard the ecological quality of the River Wear and ensure it meets the conditions of the Water Framework Directive by 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the quality of the city's bathing beaches water quality at Seaburn and Roker
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve groundwater quality in the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure contaminated and unstable land is in a harmless and safe condition
Objective 3- Safeguarding and enhancing Sunderland's environmental infrastructure?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the biodiversity potential of the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance Sunderland's designated sites, Priority Habitats and the species which reside within them
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse the unfavourable and declining condition of some SSSI's and ensure that they are all in 100%, or recovering towards, favourable condition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and maintain the City's Green Belt and green infrastructure from inappropriate development
Objective 4- Strengthening Sunderland's economy and employment market?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the percentage of economically active people in the city
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the economic role and influence of the City Centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and improve Sunderland's economic performance in comparison to the wider

region and the country
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle the causes of deprivation in the City
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the diversification of the City's economy and support the growth of new businesses and business sectors
Objective 6- Stemming the declining population of the city by reducing out migration and encouraging in-migration?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the City's residential environment • Enhance the perception of the City Centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate employment opportunities that are accessible, diverse, plentiful and attractive to local residents and potential in-migrants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a choice of housing across the city to meet the needs of current and future residents including affordable housing and higher value homes (700 by 2025)
Objective 5- Establishing a strong learning and skills base for Sunderland?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities to improve levels of educational attainment across the City • Create opportunities to improve the skills and qualifications of the working age population
Objective 7- Building sustainable communities in Sunderland?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease levels of and the fear of crime • Ensure that development is built in sustainable locations • Encourage a safe and inclusive, well planned, well designed , well built and run community • Provide high quality, affordable housing with accessible services such as public transport, schools, hospitals and shops in places where people want to live and work (current and future residents)
Objective 8- Improving health and well-being whilst reducing inequalities in health?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote inclusiveness and reduce health inequality • Decrease the causes of ill health (especially long term) • Increase access to local healthcare provision • Provide access to safe, green and open spaces for activity • Promote sport, exercise, active recreation and opportunities for physical activity in everyday life
Objective 9- Promoting, enhancing and respecting Sunderland's culture and heritage?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the image of the City and in particular the City Centre • Promote sustainable tourism in the City with particular regard to the main cultural features • Respect the City's diversity, local heritage and cultural fabric for its residents and improve local environmental quality • Ensure development does not have a detrimental impact on listed buildings, conservation areas and the City's landscape
Objective 10- Developing sustainable transport and communication?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce traffic congestion in the City and promote sustainable transport • Promote the development of better public transport and public transport routes that connect well with housing, employment and town centres, and reverse the trend of falling patronage • Reduce reliance on the car by through increasing local accessibility, public transport initiatives and the distribution of land uses • Further increase the levels of cycling in the city and encourage walking • Promote the connectivity of Sunderland with the sub-region and the country • Support the Sunderland 'Digital Challenge' and 'Software City' initiative and capitalise on Sunderland's digital connectivity

16.0 NEXT STEPS

16.1 Following the statutory consultation, Stage B in the SA process involves assessing the various options put forward against the SA objectives. In addition, Stage B will include:

- Testing the plans against the SA objectives
- Developing and refining options
- Predicting and assessing effects
- Identification of mitigation measures
- Developing monitoring proposals
- Reporting the conclusions in a Sustainability Appraisal Reports

16.2 Appraisals will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgement informed by evidence obtained from the context review, the collection of baseline information and the identification of sustainability problems.

16.3 The appraisal will state whether the effect will be short term (immediate), medium term (lifetime of the plan) or long term (transcend the lifetime of the plan).

16.4 Core Strategy DPD

The council's planning options for the development of the Core Strategy DPD will be required to undergo Sustainability Appraisal. This will comprise:

- Alternative Spatial Strategies to tackle the key issues that need to be addressed in the City. These strategies are currently being prepared by the Council and will be consulted on during September and October of this year.
- The revised Preferred Options for the Core Strategy will be consulted on in early 2010. This will build on the consultation undertaken on the Alternative Spatial Strategies and will set out the City Council's preferred approach to the Core Strategy having considered, and where necessary discounted, the other alternative development strategies..

16.5 The appraisals will include the requirements for consideration as stipulated in Annex II of the SEA Directive. These are the following:

- The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects
- The cumulative nature of the effects.
- The transboundary nature of the effects,
- The risks to human health or the environment,
- The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects
- The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be effected
- The effects on areas or landscapes which have recognised national or international status

- 16.6 The regulations, in Schedule 2 paragraph 6, also state that *“The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects”*, should also be taken into account.
- 16.7 At this stage the methodology for assessment is not defined. This will however reflect best practice and guidance, and may be a combination of matrix based assessment and a narrative topic- led basis.
- 16.8 The results of the SA will be documented in an ongoing SA report that will be updated through iterations of the assessment.
- 16.9 Allocations DPD**
This SA Scoping Report, once published, signals the beginning of work to prepare the Allocations DPD in accordance with the programme in the councils Local Development Scheme (March 2009)
- 16.20 The choice of the most sustainable sites for development will depend on a number of specific location based criteria. For example the proximity of designated sites of landscape, biodiversity or heritage interest, proximity and range of available services, transportation routes, flood risk and retail provision.
- 16.21 In order to facilitate effective comparative assessment between sites a criteria led assessment is proposed to evaluate each of the potential sites proposed for inclusion within this DPD. The criteria will be strictly defined to reflect national guidance (such as the flood zoning required for particular land uses in PPS25), and recognised practice (e.g. distance standards for access to open space, sport and recreational facilities and public transport).
- 16.22 The criteria will be linked to the SA objectives and used in the assessment of sites. This will demonstrate integration of the SA and the choice of options fulfilling the requirements of the legislation and maximising the effectiveness of the assessment.
- 16.23 The results of the SA will be documented in an ongoing SA report that will be updated through the iterations of the assessment.
- 16.24 Consultation on preferred options Allocations DPD will begin in April 2011 subsequent to preliminary engagement with stakeholders and the public on potential alternatives.

Appendix 1 Context Review

1. Air Quality

Topic: Air	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Planning should contribute to sustainable patterns of urban and rural development	Development Plan polices should take account of environmental issues such as air quality and pollution	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
Planning Policy Statement 23: planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	Polluting activities which are necessary should be sited and planned so their adverse affects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits The precautionary principle should be invoked with regard to the harmful effects of pollution	Advises that any consideration of the quality of air and leading to impacts on health is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement23
PPG24: Planning and Noise	1994	ODPM	Noise-sensitive developments such as housing, schools and hospitals should be separated from major noise sources such as road, rail, air transport and certain types of industry, and vice versa.	Six annexes contain noise exposure categories for dwellings, explain noise levels, give detailed guidance on the assessment of noise from different sources, gives examples of planning conditions, specify noise limits, and advise on insulation of buildings against external noise.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24
PPG13. Transport	1994	ODPM	The way we travel and the continued growth in road traffic is damaging our towns, harming our countryside and contributing to global warming	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13

Topic: Air		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Working Together for Clean Air: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland England	2000	DEFRA	The strategy sets out key targets for 9 pollutants	<p>Benzene 16.25 µg/m³ (Running Annual Mean) 31 December 2003 5 µg/ m³ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2010</p> <p>1,3-Butadiene 2.25 µg/m³ (Running Annual Mean) 31 December 2003</p> <p><i>Carbon monoxide</i> 10.0 mg/m³ (Maximum daily running 8 Hour Mean) 31 December 2003</p> <p>Lead 0.5 µg/m³ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2004 0.25 µg/m³ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2008</p> <p>Nitrogen dioxide 200 µg/m³ Not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year (1 Hour Mean) 31 December 2005 40 µg/ m³ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2005</p> <p>Nitrogen oxides 30 µg/ m³ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2000</p> <p>Ozone 100 µg/ m³ (Running 8 hour Mean Daily maximum of running 8 hr mean not to be</p>	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/air-qualitystrategy-vol1.pdf

Topic: Air		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
				<p>exceeded more than 10 times per year) 31 December 2005</p> <p>Particles (PM₁₀)</p> <p>50 µg/m³ Not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (24 Hour Mean) 31 December 2004</p> <p>40 µg/m³ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2004</p> <p>Sulphur dioxide</p> <p>266 µg/m³ Not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (15 Minute Mean) 31 December 2005</p> <p>350 µg/m³ Not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year (1 Hour Mean) 31 December 2004</p> <p>125 µg/m³ Not to be exceeded more than 3 times per year (24 Hour Mean) 31 December 2004</p> <p>20 µg/m³ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2000</p> <p>20 µg/m³ (Winter Mean: 1 October - 31 March) 31 December 2000</p>	

Topic: Air		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial	2008	Government Office	Plans should contribute to the current downward trend in air pollution and the	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/plannin

Topic: Air		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Strategy		North East	potential effects of new development and increased traffic levels on air quality.		g/regionallocal/regionalsspatialstrategies/regionalsspatialstrategies2/

Topic: Air		Level: Sub- Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan	2006	Various	Seeks to improve air quality across Tyne and Wear as a whole Must wherever possible prevent further areas in Tyne and Wear becoming AQMA's	a) Economic regeneration, greater economic competitiveness and prosperity b) Reduce inequality, improving social inclusion and community cohesion c) Stabilise population and reducing outmigration d) Better environmental quality, sustainability and quality of life e) Improve participation and attainment in education f) Improve health standards and reducing premature deaths	http://www.tyneandwearltp.co.uk/

Topic: Air		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Sunderland Strategy	2008	City of Sunderland	Sets out what the people who live, work and study in the city would like to see by 2025	Continue to monitor air quality within the city and take any necessary steps to achieve and maintain government standards	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp
Sunderland Climate Change	2008	Sunderland City Council	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from housing, public and commercial organisations and transports.	Reduce emissions by 26% between 1990 and 2022	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/climatechange/actionplan.asp

Topic: Air		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Action Plan					

2. Biodiversity

Topic: Biodiversity		Level: International			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
EC Directive 92/43/EEC Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora	1992	EC	Requires the protection of species and habitats of EU nature conservation designation	No specific targets	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374
EC Directive 79/409/EEC Conservation of Wild Birds	1979	EC	Provides for the protection of all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species.	No specific targets	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1373
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992		Set the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss	No specific targets	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1365
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	1979	EC	To protect endangered species and their habitats;	No specific targets	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1364
Ramsar	1971	Ramsar	Provides for the protection of waterfowl	No specific targets	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-

Convention			habitat and the conservation of internationally important wetlands		1369
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Topic: Biodiversity		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
A Biodiversity Strategy for England	2002	DEFRA	Establishes work programme for conservation of biodiversity over the next five years to ensure that Biodiversity considerations are integrated into policies and programmes for sustainable urban communities	a) Bring 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites (SSSIs) into favourable condition by 2010 b) Incorporate more biodiversity elements into green buildings c) Manage urban parks and green spaces	http://www.ukbap.org.uk/EBG/england_biodiversity_strategy.asp
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Conserve and enhance wildlife species and habitats and promote biodiversity.	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	2005	ODPM	a) Promote sustainable development by ensuring biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development b) Conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining and improving the quality and extent of natural habitats and geological sites c) Contribute to urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and amongst developments in urban areas d) Avoid, mitigate and compensate for harm to biodiversity and incorporate ways to restore and enhance it.	No specific targets but plan policies should be based on up to date information and seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9

Topic: Biodiversity		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	2002	ODPM	States that most areas of open space can perform multiple functions, such as providing havens and habitats for flora and fauna	No specific targets relating to biodiversity, flora or fauna	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17
PPG 20: Coastal Planning	1992	DCLG	Preserve the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension	No specific targets relating to biodiversity, flora or fauna	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance13

Topic: Biodiversity		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
A Biodiversity Strategy for the North East	2001	North East Biodiversity Forum	Provides information on those species and habitats which occur within the North East Region that are regionally, nationally or internationally important to inform local action plans.	8 headline indicators and 39 indicators set out in the report to help measure progress including targets to: a) Ensure that 95 percent of the area of SSSIs in the city is maintained in (or recovering towards) favourable condition by 2010 b) Designate 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 population in each district/unitary authority area by 2010 c) Make natural greenspace accessible to all urban dwellers, within 300m of their home by 2010	http://www.gos.gov.uk/nestore/docs/envandrural/env/biodiversity_indicators.pdf
Regional Spatial Strategy for	July 2008	Government Office North East	Continue to promote the protection and enhancement of internationally and nationally important sites and species;	No specific targets good biodiversity practice by 2007.	

the North East				
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Topic: Biodiversity		Level: Sub-Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Durham Biodiversity Action Plan	2007	The Durham Biodiversity Partnership	Aims to help species and habitats that are considered to be under threat locally, nationally or internationally. It aims to maintain and where possible enhance habitats and species	Targets for maintenance of individual species and habitat types	http://www.durhambiodiversity.org.uk/

Topic: Biodiversity		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Durham Heritage Coast Management Plan	2005	Insite Environments	Promote, protect and enhance the natural beauty of the coast.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conserve, protect and enhance the natural beauty of the coast. b) Facilitate and enhance their enjoyment, understanding and appreciation by the public and extend the opportunities for recreational, educational, sporting and tourist activities that draw on and are consistent with the conservation of their natural beauty and protection of their heritage features. c) Maintain and improve the environmental health of the inshore waters. d) Take account of the needs of agriculture, forestry and fishing and the economic and social needs of the small communities on these coasts through promoting sustainable forms of social and economic development, which conserves and enhances the natural 	http://www.durhamheritagecoast.org/dhc/doclibrary.nsf/vwebdoc/163E1AD6410092CB802571E10057E2E9

				beauty and heritage features.	
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Topic: Biodiversity		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Promotes the protection and enhancement of the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify opportunities to use the riverside and the coastline as a cultural resource b) Produce a coastal strategy, both for the Heritage Coast and for coastal defences c) Develop a programme of themed walks and nature trails d) Support 'the retention of the city's natural beauty' in the 'ensuring a sense of space' category 	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp

3. Climate Change

Topic: Climate Change		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Energy White Paper	2003	DTI	Sets out key objectives for low carbon economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cut CO2 emissions by 80% by 2050 b) Generate 10% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020 c) Maintain the reliability of energy supplies d) Promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond e) Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file39387.pdf

Topic: Climate Change		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	One of the six main principles by which sustainable development is delivered specifically calls for consideration of climate change in development plans	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
Supplement to PPS1: Planning and Climate Change	2007	CLG	Cuts across all other planning guidance, so that where discrepancies occur, the PPS on Climate Change takes precedence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Focus on developing decentralized energy supply, in addition to renewal's, as a route to achieving low-carbon development b) Justification for requiring significant developments to go beyond current building regulations in terms of carbon emission targets c) A timescale to move towards 100% zero carbon energy supply in housing developments by 2016, with interim targets of 25% by 2010 and 44% by 2013 d) More detailed guidance on design and layout of development to introduce environmental protection measures, and resilience to climate change impacts 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy	2004	ODPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020 b) Maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Generate 10% by renewable means by 2010; and b) Generate 20% by 2020 c) 511Mwe by 2010; and d) 1120 Mw by 2020 e) Reduction of CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps22
Planning Policy	2004	ODPM	Support the achievement of the Government's energy policy, by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reduce greenhouse gases by 12.5% by 2012 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/pla

Topic: Climate Change		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control – Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality			recommending that developments prepare Energy Statements, to outline expected CO2 emissions from new developments as part of planning applications.	b) Reduce CO2 by 20% by 2010 and by 60% by 2050	nningandbuilding/pps23 annex1
Planning Policy Statement 25: Flood Risk	2006	ODPM	Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the plan and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life	Consult and take into account advice from the Environment Agency when preparing development plans and considering applications for planning permission, which should incorporate the latest information on climate change	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25/floodrisk

Topic: Climate Change		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	July 2008	Government Office North East	All strategies, plans and programmes in the Region shall contribute to mitigating climate change and assisting adaptation to the impacts of a changing climate.	Major new developments should secure at least 10% of their energy supply from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources.	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/
North East Renewable	2005	North East Assembly	Assist in the creation of a positive planning framework for renewable energy to adopt	10% of regional consumption by 2010 and 20% by 2020.	http://www.pvnortheast.org.uk/lib/liDownload/10

Topic: Climate Change		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Energy Strategy			and positively strive to achieve Governments targets and aspirations for renewable energy		815/renew_energy_strat_mar05.pdf?CFID=4553251&CFTOKEN=32008795
The Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan	2006	Various	Implement an efficient and sustainable pattern of movement and communication, which enables people to have a higher quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Economic regeneration, greater economic competitiveness and prosperity b) Reduce inequality, improving social inclusion and community cohesion c) Stabilise population and reducing outmigration d) Better environmental quality, sustainability and quality of life e) Improve participation and attainment in education f) Improve health standards and reducing premature deaths 	http://www.tyneandwearltp.co.uk/

Topic: Climate Change		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Sustainable Development is a crosscutting challenge for all themes to address, to reinforce the need for all themes to tackle significant sustainable development issues, such as Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Create a prosperous city b) Improve quality, choice and range of housing c) Improve health and social care d) Develop an attractive and accessible City 	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp
Sunderland Climate	2008	Sunderland City Council	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions from housing, public and commercial	Reduce emissions by 26% between 1990 and 2022	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/climatechange/a

Topic: Climate Change		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Change Action Plan			organisations and transports.		ctionplan.asp
			Reduce methane emissions from the disposal of domestic waste.	Reduce emissions by at least 75% between 2001 and 2022.	
Sunderland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	2007	City of Sunderland Council	Flood Risk Assessment will be required for new developments in vulnerable locations	No specific targets	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/public/editable/themes/environment/PlanningandEnvironment/PlanningPolicy/LDF/Evidence-for-LDF/SFRA/SFRA-Homepage.asp

4. Community and Infrastructure

Topic: Community and Infrastructure		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
PPS1: Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system	Sets out guiding principles of the Planning system, which includes community involvement	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
PPS3: Housing	2006	ODPM	Underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in	Seeks to improve the affordability and supply of housing through a more responsive approach to land supply at local level. 60% new housing should be built on	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing

Topic: Community and Infrastructure		Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link	
			a community where they want to live	previously developed land by 2008. It requires that local councils plan to meet the requirements for housing opportunity, choice and mix and seek to create mixed communities. Provide sufficient housing land in sustainable locations Make more efficient use of land promote good design		
PPG 17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation	2002	ODPM	Open Space, Sport and Recreation are fundamental to people's quality of life. Planning needs to provide open space, sport and recreation facilities	Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17	
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning	2008	CLG	The core strategy should be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution.	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps12lsp	
Tackling health inequalities	2002	Department of Health	Addresses the underlying determinants of health – emphasising the need for concerted action across government at national and local level up to and beyond the 2010 target date.	No specific targets	http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4008268	
Manual for Streets	2007	Department for	Aims to assist in the creation of high quality residential streets that builds and strengthen	No specific targets	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/manforst	

Topic: Community and Infrastructure	Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
		Transport	communities and creates safe and attractive places.		reets/

Topic: Community and Infrastructure	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	July 2008	Government Office North East	Supports the growth and increasing role of universities and colleges in the regional economy. Locate the majority of new leisure development in the centre of Sunderland. Ensures that the necessary utilities infrastructure is coordinated with new development. A key social objective is to reduce crime and the fear of crime, particularly through good design.	No specific targets	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/
Integrated Regional Framework for the North East	2008	Sustaine	Aims to provide a framework for making difficult decisions with regards to balancing social, economic and environmental concerns	No specific targets	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/news/newsarchive/sustaine_irf/
Making it Happen: The	2004	ODPM	Identifies key issues for communities in the North East.	It aims to: a) Ensure that local plan policies are underpinned by robust evidence; and	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/makingit

Topic: Community and Infrastructure	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Northern Way				b) Promote objectives for creating sustainable communities in the North East, which will consequently help shape the preparation of development plans to address the issues relating to the establishment of sustainable communities	

Topic: Community and Infrastructure	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Future City, Future Lives, Sustainable Development Strategy	2001	City of Sunderland Council	Priority to put people and participation at the centre of sustainable development .	Sets out eight themes including: a) Participation - empowering all sections of the community to participate in decision making which affects them and their home area. b) Health, well-being and community safety-improving general health through ensuring a sense of well being and quality of life c) Skills and knowledge - raise general levels of education and training in the city to improve employment prospects.	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/sustainability/future-city-contents-page.asp
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	The strategy aims to improve health and social care, reduce crime and the fear of crime, and raise standards and improve access and participation in learning.	a) By 2025 there will be a reduction in the percentage of Year Six children identified as overweight or obese to below 15%. b) By 2025 life expectancy for men will	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-

				<p>equal that of women.</p> <p>c) By 2025 smoking prevalence will be reduced to 15%</p> <p>d) The level of smoking in pregnancy will have reduced to less than 5%.</p> <p>e) By 2025 residents will enjoy a city with its lowest ever recorded crime,</p> <p>f) By 2025, levels of repeat incidents of domestic violence and assault with injury will be at their lowest levels</p> <p>g) By 2025, there will be the lowest ever levels of drug related (Class A) offending</p> <p>h) By 2025 we will increase the numbers of young people going on to higher education.</p>	strategy.asp
50+ Strategy	2007	Sunderland City Council	This document aim's to make a difference to the lives of all older people living in Sunderland by promoting stronger, more sustainable communities, bring together services across the City and recognise the role that older people can play in promoting both the health and economic well-being of the city.	No specific targets	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/public/editable/the-mes/citycouncil/key-docs/files/fifty-plus-strategy.pdf

5. Heritage and Archaeology

Topic: Heritage and Archaeology		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable	2005	ODPM	Ensure protection and enhancement of the historic environment.	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/public

Development					ations/planningand building/planningpolicy statement1
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: The Historic Environment	1994	Department of the Environment	There should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment.	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pg15
Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology	1990	ODPM	Positive planning and management can help to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pg16
Heritage Protection Review White Paper	2007	DCMS	The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement	The proposals in the document are based on three core objectives: 1. The need to develop a unified approach to the historic environment	http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/consultations/1156.aspx/

				<p>2. Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement</p> <p>3. Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system</p>	
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	2001	DCMS	The full potential of the historic environment should be realised and it should be accessible to all	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: an inspiring education resource; more attractive towns and cities; a prosperous and sustainable countryside; World class tourist attractions; and new jobs	http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/4667.aspx/
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1990		<p>Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to designate areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve, as Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Section 71 of the Act requires the local planning authority to "formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are Conservation Areas."</p>	No specific objectives	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_1990009_en_1
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	1979		<p>This Act provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p> <p>The Act also introduced the concept of Areas of Archaeological Importance</p>	No specific objectives	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/RevisedStatutes/Acts/ukpga/1979

					/cukpga_19790046_en_1
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Topic: Heritage and Archaeology		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	July 2008	Government Office North East	Delivery of the region's economic, regeneration and population aspirations is only sustainable where conservation and enhancement are equal elements of the proposed use of the environment.	Seek to repair and remove all grades of building from 'at risk' registers through repair.	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/
Leading the Way- The Regional Economic Strategy	2006	One North East	Develop and improve the region's natural, cultural and heritage assets for economic benefit, while protecting the environment and heritage for the future.	No specific targets relating to heritage and archaeology	http://www.onenorth-east.co.uk/page/res.cfm
Heritage Counts- North East	2008	English Heritage	Survey of the state of England's historic environment	Highlights key developments in NE between 2007 and 2008 including information on number of historical assets, planning consents, funding, participation in the heritage sector, heritage at risk and key policy developments.	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.10

					738
Integrated Regional Framework	2008	North East Assembly	Framework for sustainable development of North East England	10 regional objectives to achieve more sustainable future for the North East including: Objective 10 – to protect and enhance the region’s cultural heritage	http://www.onenortheast.co.uk/lib/liDownload/13080/INTEGRATED%20REGIONAL%20FRAMEWORK.pdf?CFID=4553364&CFTOKEN=86678622

Topic: Heritage and Archaeology		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Ensure the character of the historic built environment of the city is protected and enhanced.	Extend cultural opportunities in the City. Protect and enhance the best features of the city’s urban heritage.	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp

6. Housing

Topic: Housing		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life 2. Contributing to sustainable economic development; 3. Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; 4. Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing	2006	CLG	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. 2. To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. 3. To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. 4. To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing

Topic: Housing		Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link	
				rural.		
PPG13: Transport	2001	ODPM	Housing should be accommodated principally within existing urban areas.	Increase intensity of development for housing at locations, which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13	
Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement	2007	CLG	Sets out how regional and local planning can best support achievement of the zero-carbon targets alongside meeting community needs for economic and housing development.	All new homes should achieve zero carbon status by 2016.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppscli matechange	
Code for Sustainable Homes	2008	CLG	The Code is an environmental assessment method for new homes. It aims to protect the environment by providing guidance on the construction of high performance homes built with sustainability in mind.	It is mandatory for all new homes to have a rating against the Code	http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/1115314116927.html	

Topic: Housing		Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	July 2008	Government Office North East	Adopt a sequential approach to the identification of land for development	Focus housing on previously developed land and buildings in sustainable locations within the conurbations and main settlements.	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/	
			Deliver sustainable communities by retaining and stabilising population in sustainable locations	A better mix of housing size, type and tenure within high quality living environments.		
				To rejuvenate the housing stock including the provision of high quality housing for rent., for sale and for		

Topic: Housing		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
				<p>shared ownership to meet 21st Century aspirations,</p> <p>To ensure the supply, type and mix of new housing for rent and for sale meets social and economic needs, provides choice and supports growth.</p> <p>To secure the improvement and maintenance of existing housing</p> <p>To promote good management and targeted housing investment to address specific community and social needs</p>	
Regional Housing Strategy	2007	North East Assembly	Provides a framework to encourage the development of housing solutions at regional, sub-regional and local levels. It seeks to influence private and public sector investment decisions and sets the strategic context within which housing providers can operate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rejuvenating housing stock and markets ; • Providing choice through a better mix of types of new homes; • Improving and maintaining existing homes; • Meeting specific housing requirements within our communities. 	

Topic: Housing		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Everyone in the city and those wanting to come to Sunderland should have the opportunity of a decent home at a price they	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the choice of type, location and price of housing 2. Improve the quantity and quality of 	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/cor

Topic: Housing		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
			can afford, in a place in which they want to live and work, and to be part of safe, strong, diverse, healthy and sustainable communities.	housing 3. Provide accommodation and support, which meets the needs of Sunderland's large and increasingly diverse population.	porate/sunderland-strategy.asp
Interim Strategy for Housing Land	2006	Sunderland City Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure new housing is provided predominantly on brownfield land and that there is no further release of greenfield sites other than to provide for key exceptional strategic needs. 2. Make efficient use of land by achieving increased densities required by national density guidelines for new housing 3. Regeneration and limits on additional housing to ensure that new housing is resisted where it would adversely affect strategic regeneration initiatives 4. Reduce low demand and abandonment by supporting initiatives that address such low demand areas 5. Achieve a better balance of housing types and improved quality in the city's housing stock. 	Identify and support the release of land to accommodate 21,000 new dwellings in the city between 2004 and 2021.	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/public/editable/themes/environment/PlanningandEnvironment/PlanningPolicy/UDP/ish-l-folder/interimstrategyforhousing.asp
Sunderland Housing Strategy	2006	Sunderland City Council	Ensure that the housing needs and aspirations of people are identified, and resources are spent on meeting local objectives.	<p>Improve the choice of type, location and price of housing to meet 21st Century aspirations and demands, and reverse the trend of outward migration.</p> <p>Improve the quality and standard of housing and ensure that sustainable communities are created</p>	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/Housing/Housing/housing-strategy-2006-2011.asp

Topic: Housing		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
				Provide housing and accommodation with support options that reflect and meet the needs and aspirations of Sunderland's large and diverse population.	

7. Land Resources

Topic: Land Resources		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals	2006	DCLG	Ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities	Key objectives include: a) Ensure the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction b) Conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply c) Safeguard mineral resources as far as possible d) Prevent or minimise production of mineral waste e) Secure working practices which prevent or reduce impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals f) Protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/mineralspolicystatement5

Topic: Land Resources		Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link	
				nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances g) Secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage.		
PPS1: Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	a) Policies should address accessibility to open space, sport and recreation in terms of location and physical access b) Protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole.	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1	
PPG2: Green Belts	2201	ODPM	Protection of the Green Belt must be maintained	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg2	
PPS7: Development in Rural Areas	2004	ODPM	a) Protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife and the wealth of its natural resources. b) New buildings in the countryside must be strictly controlled c) Local planning authorities should utilise tools such as landscape character assessments, in the preparation of policies and guidance that encourage good quality design throughout rural areas.	a) Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas b) Promote more sustainable patterns of development c) Promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential d) Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps7	
PPG17:	2002	ODPM	Ensure that existing and proposed open	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg17	

Topic: Land Resources		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation			space delivers Government objectives of supporting an urban renaissance, supporting a rural renewal, promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, promotion of health and well being and promotion of sustainable development.		s.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17
PPG14: Development on Unstable Land		ODPM	a) Explains the effects of instability on development and land use. Examines and explains causes of instability relating to landslides and subsistence. b) Instability should be taken into account in the planning process	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance16

Topic: Land Resources		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy	2008	Government Office North East	a) Recognises the need to make the best use of land and optimise the development of previously developed land in sustainable locations. b) Promote the concept of green infrastructure in and around the regions towns and cities c) Conserve, enhance and capitalise on the regions diverse natural and built environment.	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/regionallocal/regionalspatialstrategies/
North East Shoreline Management	2007	North East Coastal Authorities	Promotes good and prudent management of the coastline. Sets out a plan for a 100 year period indicating how our coastline should be	To reduce the threat to people and their property To deliver the greatest environmental, social	http://www.northeastsm2.org.uk/

ent Plan 2		Group	managed, taking into account the wider implications on the neighbouring coastline and the environment.	and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.	
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Topic: Land Resources		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Sunderland Contaminated Land Strategy (and updates)	2008	Sunderland City Council	Develop a strategic approach to inspection and remediation of contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To identify contaminated land presenting a risk to the public, water resources and biodiversity and undertake / enforce schemes to make it safe and if feasible and appropriate suitable for redevelopment b) To work in partnership with other local authorities and the Environment Agency to make improvements to air and water quality, protect water sources from contamination and minimise the release of harmful products into the environment c) To increase the proportion of new development occurring on previously developed land d) To reclaim derelict land for a range of urban and rural uses 	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/public/editable/Themes/Healthy-City/eh/Pollution/Contaminated-Land/contaminated-land.asp
Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Sets out what the people who live, work and study in the city would like to see by 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maximise the use of previously developed land in accessible locations for new development, in order to minimise the need to develop on greenfield land and reduce travel requirements b) Protect and enhance the natural environment 	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp

8. Landscape and Townscape

Topic: Landscape and Townscape		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	<p>Ensure protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p> <p>Conserve and enhance wildlife species and habitats and promote biodiversity.</p>	<p>1. Ensure that suitable locations are available for industrial, commercial, retail, public sector.</p> <p>2. Actively promote and facilitate good quality development, which is sustainable and consistent with their plans.</p>	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belt	2001	ODPM	The countryside should be protected from encroachment and the setting and character of historic town preserved through the use of Green Belts, which help to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land open.	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg2
Planning Policy Statement 6: Town Centres	2005	ODPM	Promote the growth of town centres through the growth and development of existing centres and by focusing development there and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.	<p>1. Make better use of existing land and buildings.</p> <p>2. Aim to increase the density of development.</p>	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps6
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	2004	ODPM	Protect the countryside for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife and the wealth of its natural resources.	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps7

Topic: Landscape and Townscape		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	2005	ODPM	c) Contribute to urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and amongst developments in urban areas	No specific targets but plan policies should be based on up to date information and seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: The Historic Environment	1994	Department of the Environment	There should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment.	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg15
Planning Policy Guidance Note 20: Coastal Planning	1992	DCLG	Preserve the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension	No specific targets relating to biodiversity, flora or fauna	PPG 20: Coastal Planning http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance13
Planning Policy Statement 22: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	2004	ODPM	The “intrinsic qualities of each landscape character area”, as expressed in Landscape Character Assessments, should be considered when addressing broader landscape issues at the regional planning level	No specific objectives	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/151267.pdf

Topic: Landscape and Townscape		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	2001	DCMS	The full potential of the historic environment should be realised and it should be accessible to all	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: more attractive towns and cities; a prosperous and sustainable countryside.	http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/4667.aspx/
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1990		<p>Section 69 of the Act requires local authorities to designate areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve, as Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Section 71 of the Act requires the local planning authority to "formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of any parts of their area which are Conservation Areas."</p>	No specific objectives	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1

Topic: Townscape and Landscape		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Leading the Way- The Regional Economic Strategy	2006	One North East	Develop and improve the region's natural, cultural and heritage assets for economic benefit, while protecting the environment and heritage for the future.	No specific targets relating to heritage and archaeology	Leading the Way- The Regional Economic Strategy http://www.onenortheast.co.uk/page/res.cfm
Integrated	2008	North	Framework for sustainable development of	10 regional objectives to achieve more	Integrated Regional

Topic: Townscape and Landscape		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Framework		East Assembly	North East England	sustainable future for the North East including: Objective 10 – to protect and enhance the region’s cultural heritage	Framework http://www.onenortheast.co.uk/lib/liDownload/13080/INTTEGRATED%20REGIONAL%20FRAMEWORK.pdf?CFID=4553364&CFTOKEN=86678622

Topic: Townscape and Landscape		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Promotes the protection and enhancement of the natural environment Ensure the character of the historic built environment of the city is protected and enhanced.	a) Identify opportunities to use the riverside and the coastline as a cultural resource b) Produce a coastal strategy, both for the Heritage Coast and for coastal defences c) Support ‘the retention of the city’s natural beauty’ in the ‘ensuring a sense of space’ category Extend cultural opportunities in the City. Protect and enhance the best features of the city’s urban heritage.	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/City Council/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp

9. Local Economy

Topic: Economy		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Promote a strong, stable, and productive economy that aims to bring jobs and prosperity for all.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that suitable locations are available for industrial, commercial, retail, public sector. 2. Actively promote and facilitate good quality development, which is sustainable and consistent with their plans. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial and Commercial	1992	ODPM	Balance the aims of promoting economic development and promoting and maintaining a high quality environment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage new development in locations, which minimise the length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles. 2. Encourage new development in locations that can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport. 3. Discourage new development where it would be likely to add unacceptably to congestion. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg4
Planning Policy Statement 6: Town Centres	2005	ODPM	Promote the growth of town centres through the growth and development of existing centres and by focusing development there and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make better use of existing land and buildings. 2. Aim to increase the density of development. 	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps6

Topic: Economy		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy for	July 2008	Government Office North	There is an increasing need to focus economic growth in the most sustainable locations, which maximise regional economic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encouraging businesses to be close to an available workforce. 2. Promote self- sufficiency with indigenous 	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/

Topic: Economy	Level: Regional				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
the North East		East	growth and wider regeneration priorities, whilst safeguarding the environment.	businesses locally producing goods and services. 3. Encourage accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking. 4. Employment, retail, leisure and other services and facilities should be focused in appropriate centres.	
Regional Economic Strategy	2006	One North East	Increase GVA per head to 90% of the UK average.	Increase productivity and participation.	http://www.onenortheast.co.uk/page/res.cfm

Topic: Economy	Level: Local				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Create a strong and diverse economy, which provides for jobs and careers.	1. Increase average wages in the city to the national average by 2025 2. Increase GVA in the city to or above the national average by 2025.	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp
Local Area Agreement	2009	Sunderland City Council	By 2025 Sunderland will be an enterprising city with a strong and diverse economy providing higher quality jobs. The city will play its unique part in the regional economy, where people, through learning at all ages, fulfil their potential, are skilled, motivated and wealth creating, and enjoy a balanced way of life.	No specific targets.	

10. Transport

Topic: Transport		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Planning Policy Statement 1: Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	Provide improved access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport rather than having to rely on access by car, while recognising that this may be more difficult in rural areas.	None specific	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	2001	ODPM	Outlines the needs to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight Seeks to integrate different types of transport to benefit the environment, health and wealth creation.	Advocates policies to manage the pattern of urban growth make the fullest use of urban transport and focus major generators of travel demand together in the city centres and district centres. Social inclusion objectives to be met by seeking to ensure jobs, shopping, leisure, facilities and services are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg13
Planning Policy Statement 23: Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	Planning has a key role in protecting and improving the natural environment, public health and safety and amenity. Close coordination required between planning, transport and pollution control in relation to air quality arising from new development.	1. Reduce greenhouse gases by 12.5% by 2012. 2. Reduce CO2 by 20% by 2010 and by 60% by 2050.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement23

Topic: Transport		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	2008	Government Office North East	Strategic Public Transport Hub's (SPTH) should be highly accessible to different transport modes, should enable high quality interchange opportunities, and should be the focus higher density, mixed use developments.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Focus high density land uses and/or mixed land uses at SPTHs. 2. Prioritise for the development of high quality interchange facilities and service integration between all modes of transport and increase the level of cycling and walking to these hubs. 3. Be the focus of improved service frequency and journey time reliability. 	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/
Tyne and Wear Local Transport Plan 2	2006	Joint Transport Working Group	Designed to implement an efficient and sustainable pattern of movement and communication, which enables people to have a higher quality of life.	<p>Aims include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic regeneration, greater economic competitiveness and prosperity 2. Reducing inequality, improving social inclusion and community cohesion 3. Stabilising population and reducing outmigration 4. better environmental quality, sustainability and quality of life 5. Improving participation and attainment in education 6. Improving health standards and reducing premature deaths. 	http://www.tyneandwearltp.co.uk/

Topic: Transport		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Improve transport links between residential and employment areas minimising traffic congestion.	Develop an attractive and accessible City	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-

strategy.asp

11. Waste

Topic: Waste		Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link	
EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	1999	EU	Prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste	<p>By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995.</p> <p>By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995.</p> <p>By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.</p>	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:NOT	

Topic: Waste		Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link	
Waste Strategy for England	2007	DEFRA	Target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes	<p>Recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40 percent by 2010, 45 percent by 2015 and 50 percent by 2020; and</p> <p>Recovery of municipal waste – 53 percent by 2010, 67 percent by 2015 and 75percent by 2020.</p>	http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/waste/strategy/strategy07/pdf/waste07-strategy.pdf	
Planning Policy	2005	ODPM	Waste policies should help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without harming the	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuildin	

Statement 10: Waste		environment.		g/planningpolicystatement10
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Topic: Waste		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	July 2008	Government Office North East	Limit and eventually reverse the trend of increased waste production within the region, decoupling the link between economic growth and the growth in waste arisings.	<p>Municipal Solid Waste – to increase recovery to 72% by 2016.</p> <p>Commercial & Industrial – to increase recovery to 73% by 2016.</p> <p>Construction & Demolition – to increase recycling to 80% by 2016.</p>	http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/

Topic: Waste		Level: Sub Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership Draft Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy	2007	South Tyne and Wear Management Partnership	<p>a) Prioritise waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle, and recover energy from waste</p> <p>b) Protect our human health and environment by producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible</p>	<p>a) Aim to achieve the following recycling/composting targets for household waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% by 2010 • 45% by 2015 • 50% by 2020 <p>b) Aim to meet the following targets for recovery of municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% by 2010 • 67% by 2015 • 75% by 2020 	http://www.gateshead.gov.uk/Environment%20and%20Waste/Waste/strategy/home.aspx

Topic: Waste		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
The Sunderland Strategy	2008	Sunderland City Council	Divert waste away from landfill through initiatives.	31% of all domestic waste will be recycled by 2010. 45% of all domestic waste will be recycled by 2015 By 2025, 50% of all domestic waste will be recycled and less than 25% will be sent to landfill.	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Public/Editable/Themes/CityCouncil/corporate/sunderland-strategy.asp
Local Municipal Waste Strategy	2004	Sunderland City Council	Identify achievable means of securing compliance and where possible exceeding the requirements of the EU and national targets for recycling, diversion of wastes from landfill and recovery of value	Increase the sustainability of waste management within the city and deliver the best value in waste management. Increase public awareness in relation to waste management issues and encourage ownership by householders and other stakeholders Achieve these aims in both a sustainable and cost effective manner.	http://www.gateshead.gov.uk/Environment%20and%20Waste/Waste/strategy/home.aspx

12. Water

Topic: Water		Level: National			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (Northumbria Water Basin)	2000	OPSI	Establish a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater	a) Prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands b) Promote the sustainable consumption of water; to reduce pollution of waters from priority substances c) Prevent the deterioration in the status	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2003/20033245.htm

Topic: Water		Level: National				
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link	
Regulations)				and to progressively reduce pollution of ground waters; d) Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts e) Ensure that all ground and surface water bodies, including estuarial and coastal waters, reach 'good' status by 2015 f) River Basin Management Plans are required (currently being prepared by Environment Agency – drafts expected late 2008, final versions from 2009)		
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	ODPM	How planning should contribute to sustainable patterns of urban and rural development	A key objective is the prudent use of resources in the pursuit of sustainable Development	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1	
PPG20: Coastal Planning	1992	DCLG	Preserve the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension.	No specific targets	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance13	
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	The precautionary principle should be invoked with regard the harmful effects of pollution	Water quality is outlined as a key indicator for the SA process.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement23	
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	2006	ODPM	Reduce the cause and impacts of flooding	No specific targets relating to water quality and resources.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk	

Topic: Water		Level: Regional			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East	July 2008	Government Office North East	Aims to protect and enhance the quality of the Region's ground, river and sea waters and inappropriate development in flood plains.		http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/regional_planning/

Topic: Water		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
Sunderland Contaminated Land Strategy (and updates)	2007	City of Sunderland Council	Develop a strategic approach to inspection and remediation of contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To identify contaminated land presenting a risk to the public, water resources and biodiversity and undertake / enforce schemes to make it safe and if feasible and appropriate suitable for redevelopment b) To work in partnership with other local authorities and the Environment Agency to make improvements to air and water quality, protect water sources from contamination and minimise the release of harmful products into the environment. c) To increase the proportion of new development occurring on previously developed land d) To reclaim derelict land for a range of urban and rural uses 	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/public/editable/Themes/Healthy-City/eh/Pollution/Contaminated-Land/contaminated-land.asp
Sunderland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	2007	City of Sunderland Council	Flood Risk Assessment will be required for new developments in vulnerable locations	No specific targets relating to water quality or resources	http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/public/editable/themes/environment/PlanningandEnvironment/PI

Topic: Water		Level: Local			
Document Name	Date	Author	Key messages	Sustainability Objectives and Targets	Web link
					anningPolicy/LDF/Evidence-for-LDF/SFRA/SFRA-Homepage.asp

SITES OF NATURE CONSERVATION IMPORTANCE (SNCI's) INCLUDING REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOMORPHOLOGICAL/GEOLOGICAL SITES (RIGS)

(Identified as ▲ on figure) (RIGS within SNCI's signified by (*) and identified as ◇ on figure.....)

1. Barmston Pond, Washington
2. Barons Quay Wood and Barons Quay, Sunderland
3. Blakeney Woods, Sunderland
4. Burdon Dene Burdon, Sunderland.
5. Carr Hill, Houghton-le-Spring
6. Cherry Knowle Dene, Sunderland
7. Claxheugh Riverside, Sunderland
8. The Clouds, Houghton-le-Spring
9. Colbeck Burn, Washington
10. Copt Hill, Houghton-le-Spring
11. Downhill Meadows, Sunderland
12. Elemore Golf Course, Houghton-le-Spring
13. Elemore Vale, Houghton-le-Spring
14. Eppleton Quarry, Houghton-le-Spring
15. Eppleton Railway, Houghton-le-Spring
16. Follingsby Pond/River Don Streambank, Washington
17. Foxcover Plantation, Houghton-le-Spring
18. Fulwell Meadows, Sunderland
19. General's Wood, Washington
20. Grimestone Banks, Houghton-le-Spring
21. Halliwell Banks, Sunderland
22. Hendon Cliffs, Sunderland
23. Hendon Railway, Sunderland
24. Herington Hill Woodland, Houghton-le-Spring
25. Hetton Bogs West, Houghton-le-Spring
26. Hetton Lyons, Houghton-le-Spring
27. Hetton Park, Houghton-le-Spring
28. Houghton Hill, Cut & Scarp, Houghton-le-Spring (*)
29. Hylton Castle Grassland, Sunderland
30. Hylton Colliery Pond, Sunderland
31. Hylton Dene, Sunderland
32. Hylton Plantation, Nissan, Washington
33. James Steel Park: Mount Pleasant Riverside, Washington
34. James Steel Park: Pattinson South Pond, Washington
35. Mere Knolls Cemetery, Sunderland
36. Mowbray Park, Sunderland
37. Newport Dene, Sunderland
38. Newport Railway Cutting, Sunderland
- North Dock Tufa (RIGS), Sunderland**
39. Peepy Plantation, Nissan, Washington
40. Penshaw Hill, Houghton-le-Spring
41. Penshaw/Pallion Railway, Houghton-le-Spring
42. Penshaw Wood, Houghton-le-Spring
43. Princess Anne Park, Washington
44. Rainton Meadows, Houghton-le-Spring

45. Redburn Marsh, Houghton-le-Spring
46. Robin House and Moorsley Marsh, Houghton-le-Spring
47. Roker Cliffs and Parson's Rocks, Sunderland (*)
48. Rough Dene, Houghton-le-Spring
49. Ryhope Beach,(RIGS), Sunderland
50. Ryhope Dene, Sunderland
51. Ryhope Denemouth, Sunderland
52. Ryhope Dene Railway Cutting, Sunderland
53. Severn Houses, Sulgrave, Washington
54. South Hylton Dene, Sunderland
55. Springwell Ponds, Sunderland
56. Sunderland South Docks, Sunderland
57. Tilesheds, Sunderland
58. Timber Beach, Sunderland
59. Usworth Pond, Washington
60. Vigo Wood and Railway Embankment, Washington
61. Warden Law Quarry, Houghton-le-Spring
62. Washington Western Highway, Washington
63. Washington Wildfowl and Wetlands Centre, Washington
64. Wearmouth Riverside Park/Wearmouth Colliery, Sunderland
65. Wear River Bank Woods, Houghton-le-Spring/Washington
66. Whitburn Bents, Sunderland
67. Whitburn Steel Rocks, Sunderland
68. Willows Pond (formerly Newall's Pond), Washington
69. Worm Hill, Washington

LOCAL NATURE RESERVES

- Barmston Pond
- Fulwell Quarry
- Hetton Bogs
- Hylton Dene
- Tunstall Hills

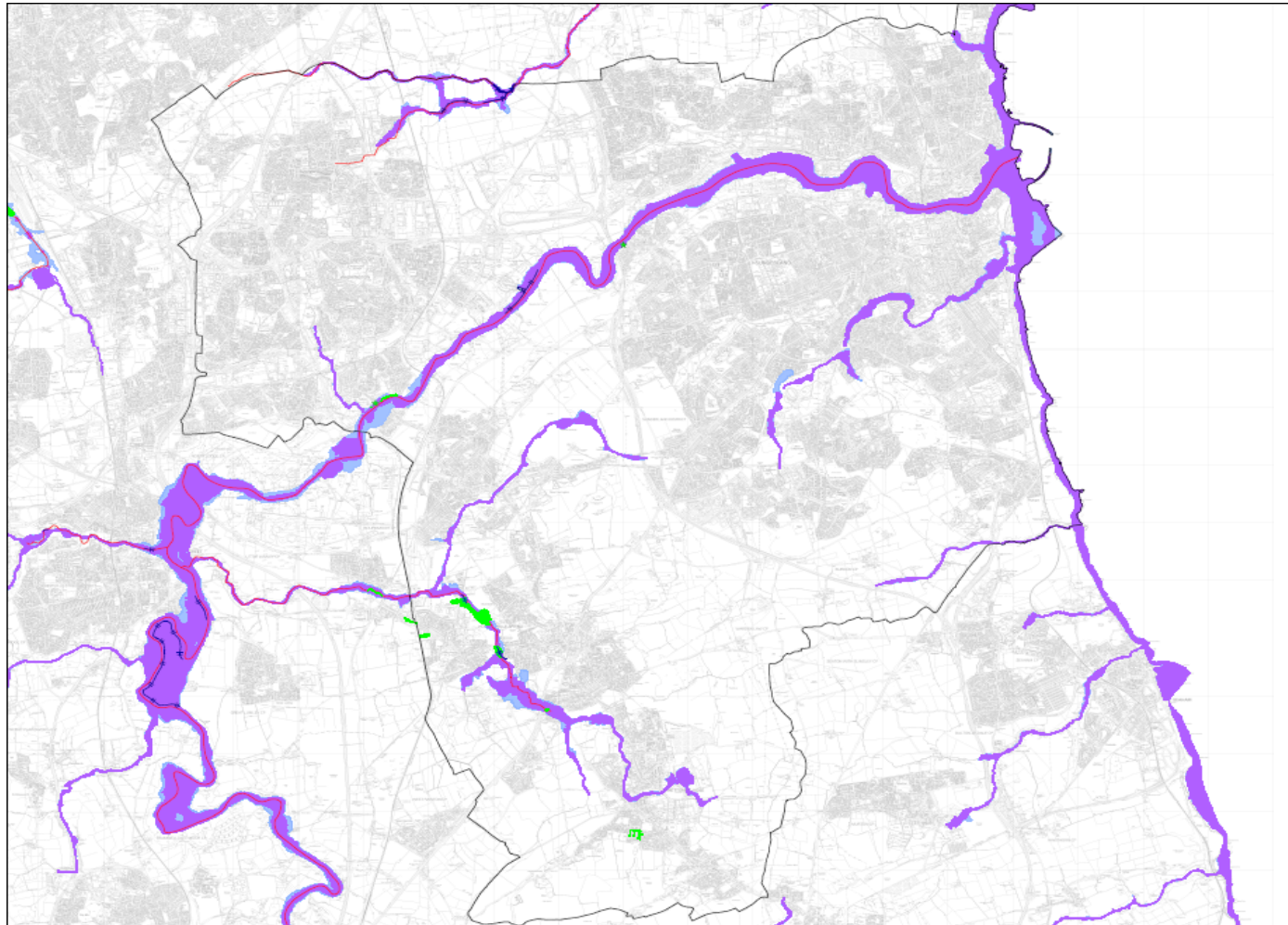
SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI's), SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) AND SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION (SAC) (Identified as ● on figure

1. Claxheugh Rock and Ford Limestone Quarry, Sunderland
2. Fulwell and Carley Hill Quarries, Sunderland
3. Gilley Law Quarry, Sunderland
4. Hastings Hill, Sunderland
5. Herrington Hill, Houghton-le-Spring
6. Hetton Bogs, Houghton-le-Spring
7. High Haining Hill, Houghton-le-Spring
8. High Moorsley, Houghton-le-Spring
9. Humbledon Hill Quarry, Sunderland

10. Hylton Castle Cutting, Sunderland
11. Joe's Pond, Houghton-le-Spring
12. Moorsley Banks, Houghton-le-Spring
13. South Hylton Pasture, Sunderland
14. Tunstall Hills and Ryhope Cutting, Sunderland
15. Wear River Bank, Sunderland
16. Dawson's Plantation Quarry
17. Durham Coast

The same area is also a: SPA – Northumbria Coast
SAC – Durham Coast

Appendix 3- Citywide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment



Key

Legend

- Council Boundary
- Main River
- Former Critical Ordinary Watercourses
- Flood Defences
- Historical Flood Outlines (Environment Agency, 2000)
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3

Note:
Information regarding Historical Flooding can be found in section 6.5, 6.9 and 8.6 of the main SFR Report. Also more detailed information can be found within the GIS layers provided.

Rev	Revised/Amended	Date	Drawn	Checked	Approved

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**TYNE AND WEAR STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT
 DRAINAGE SENSITIVE AREAS**

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Drawn	Checked	Checked/Approved	Date
Not to Scale			

Drawing Number	Sheet Size	Sheet	Rev
2020-10-01-0011	1 of 1	Final	0

Appendix 4- Sub Area Key Facts

Sunderland North

Population

The Sunderland North area has 25,000 households with around 56,700 inhabitants. This equates to almost 21.5% of total households in the City, and 20.6% of the City's population.

According to figures and categories used in the Census 2001, Sunderland North has a predominantly White Ethnic Group

Age Profile

Older People (women over 60 and men over 65) in the North make up 17.8% (10,295) and children under 16 make up 34.5% (20,033) of the population.

Households

8.7% of households are lone parents with dependant children; 26.1% are pensioners and 6.1% are overcrowded.

Deprivation

There are 39 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Sunderland North, 21 of which are in the top 20% most deprived in relation to the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This equates to 53.8% of Sunderland North population.

Income Deprivation

The North area has 10 areas (25.8% of residents) in the top 10% most deprived areas using the 2007 Income Index of Multiple Deprivation (no change from the 2004 IMD).

Employment Deprivation

Levels of economic inactivity are slightly higher in the North than the City. Southwick and Redhill wards have the highest levels of economic inactivity in Sunderland North.

Education Skills and Training

In relation to specific domains of the IMD that relate to Education and Skills Domain, 56.7% of the population in Sunderland North are in the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas.

Crime Deprivation

In relation to the Crime domain of the IMD 28.5% of Sunderland North residents live in the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas. During 2006/07 the North's crime rate stood at 81.96 per 1000 population, which is better than the City average of 96.6.

Barriers to Housing and Services

In relation to the living environment and barriers to housing and services domains of the IMD no lower super output areas in Sunderland North are in the top 10% most deprived.

The number of households who do not have a car or van is 44.5%, this is higher than the City average of 39.9%.

Health Deprivation

There are relatively high levels of local health deprivation with 61.8% of residents in Sunderland North living in the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas in relation to the Health and Disability domain.

Sunderland South

Population

The Sunderland South area has nearly 50,000 households and a population of just under 120,000.

Age Profile

Older people (over 60) account for 21.6% in the South, whilst children under 16 make up 19.8% of the local population.

Households

8.2% of households are lone parents with dependent children; 25.1% are pensioners and 6.3% of households are deemed to be overcrowded.

Deprivation

There are 81 LSOA in Sunderland South, with approximately 54% of the population falling in within the top 20% of the most deprived lower super output areas in relation to the overall index of multiple deprivation.

Income Deprivation

The South has 27 areas in the top 10% deprived areas using the 2007 Income Index of Multiple Deprivation. The City Centre has seen a significant change and has declined from 9.10% to 4.99%.

Employment Deprivation

Economic inactivity rates are higher in the South area of the city than the Sunderland and national average.

Crime

Recorded crime is very much affected by the city centre as such areas normally experience higher rates of crime. Three out of the five wards cover sections of the city centre (Millfield, Hendon and St Michaels). These wards all have total crime rates above the City average.

Barriers to Housing and Services:

Sunderland East Areas Living Environment domain has improved over the last three years with no LSOA in the top 10% nationally most deprived.

Over 45% of households in the South area do not have access to a car. This is higher than the City average of 39.9% and the national average of 26.8%.

Health Deprivation

In the South, 30 out of the 81 areas fall within the top 10% of the most deprived areas for the health domain.

Education Skills and Training:

14 LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived areas nationally in the area.

Washington

Population

Washington area has the second largest population of the five areas, with 22,725 households and 66,721 inhabitants, approximately 24% of the population. According to figures and categories used in the Census 2001, Washington has a predominantly White Ethnic Group

Age Profile

Older People aged 60 and over in Washington make up 8,248 and children under 16 make up 13,157 of the population.

Deprivation

There are 39 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Washington. With 14,480 of the area's populations falling within the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas in relation to the overall index of multiple deprivation.

Income Deprivation

Washington has shown excellent improvement, with no areas falling in the top 5% most deprived in this area using the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (previously, in 2004, there was one area in Sulgrave).

Crime Deprivation

In relation to the Crime domain of the IMD 9.07% (6,050) of Washington residents live in the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas .

Barriers to Housing and services

In relation to the living environment and barriers to housing and services domains of the IMD no lower super output areas in Washington fall in the top 20% most deprived.

The picture further develops, when reviewing the number of households who have access to a car or van, with the percentage of households (31.2%) higher than the Sunderland and National averages, (39.9% and 26.8% respectively).

Employment Deprivation

Levels of economic inactivity are lower in Washington than the city average, however Washington north and central wards have higher levels of inactivity than the average for the area.

Health Deprivation

32.82% (21,891) of residents in Washington live in the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas in relation to the Health and Disability domain.

Education Skills and Training

In relation to specific domains of the IMD that relate to Education and Skills, 23.88% (15,928) percent of the population in Washington are in the top 20% deprived lower super output areas.

The Coalfield

Population

The Coalfield area has 19,476 households with around 47,000 inhabitants. This equates to almost 17% of total households in the City, and 17% of the City's population.

Age Profile

Older People (women over 60 and men over 65) in Coalfield make up 20.2% (9505) and children under 16 make up 18.8% (8837) of the population.

Households

Of the 19,476 households, 6.9% are lone parents with dependant children; 24.8% are pensioners and 4.8% are classed as overcrowded.

Deprivation

There are 30 lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Coalfield, with 42.62% of the area's population falling within the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas in relation to the overall index of multiple deprivation.

Income Deprivation

The Coalfield area has 5 areas (17.2% of residents) in the top 10% most deprived areas using the 2007 Income Index of Multiple Deprivation (no change from the 2004 IMD).

Employment Deprivation

Levels of economic inactivity are higher in Coalfield than the City. Hetton and Houghton wards have a higher total benefit claimant rate than that for the City.

Education Skills and Training

In relation to specific domains of the IMD that relate to the Education and Skills domain, 23% of the population in Coalfield are in the top 10% most deprived lower super output areas. This is an increase from 19.9% in 2004.

Crime Deprivation

In relation to the Crime domain of the IMD, 15.9% of Coalfield residents live in the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas. During 2006/07 the Coalfield's crime rate stood at 81.8 per 1000 population, which is better than the City average of 96.6.

Barriers to Housing and services

In relation to the living environment and barriers to housing and services domains of the IMD no lower super output areas in Coalfield are in the top 10% most deprived.

The number of households who have access to a car is 64.6%, this is higher than the Sunderland average of 60.14%.

Health Deprivation

There are relatively high levels of local health deprivation with 66.2% of residents in Coalfield living in the top 20% most deprived lower super output areas in relation to the Health and Disability domain.