

**Sunderland
City Council**



South Tyneside Council

International Advanced Manufacturing Park

Area Action Plan (IAMP AAP) Regulation 18

**Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic
Environmental Assessment)**

July 2024

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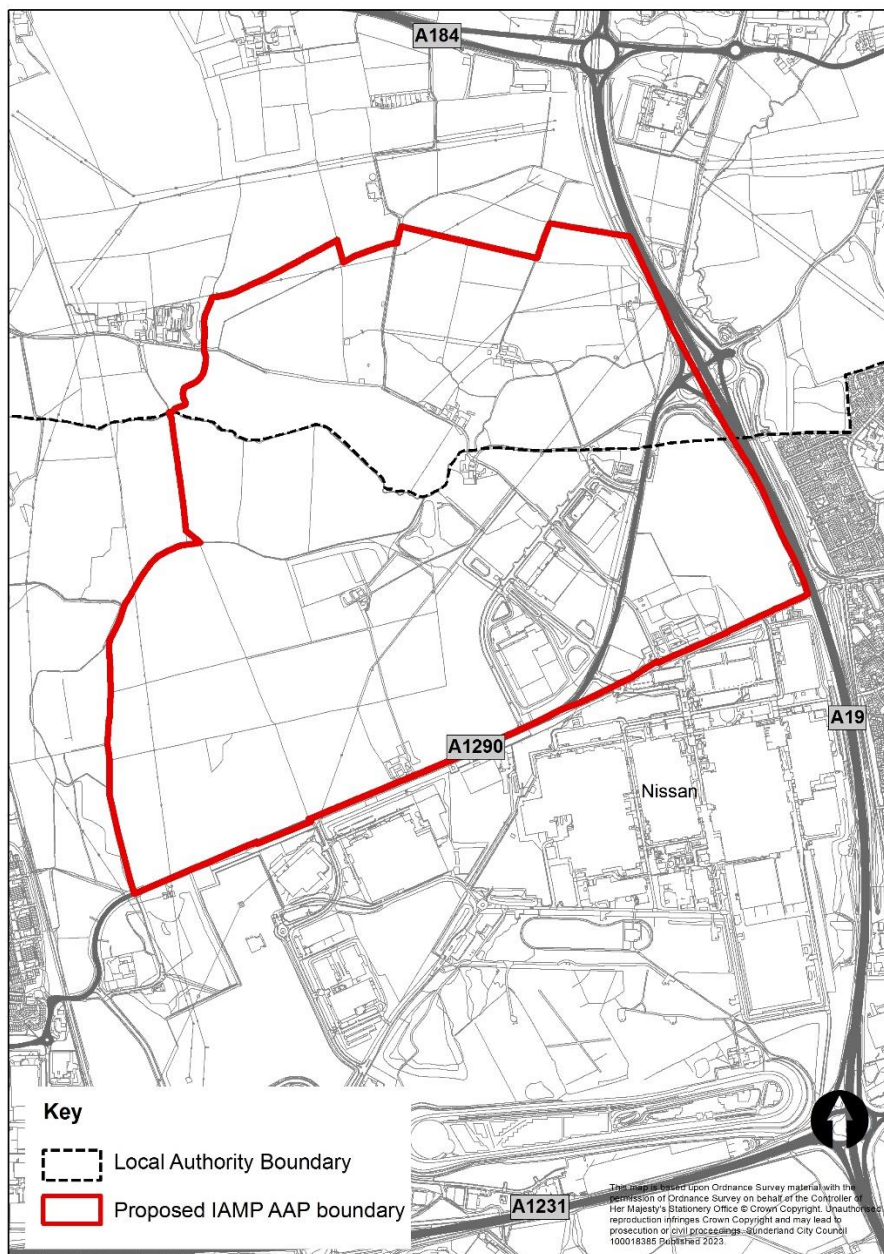
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1. Introduction

The International Advanced Manufacturing Park Area Action Plan (IAMP AAP) was adopted by both Sunderland and South Tyneside Councils in November 2017. The Plan released 150 hectares of land from the Green Belt to facilitate the development of a new employment park on land to the north of the existing Nissan manufacturing site at Washington for advanced manufacturing and the automotive industries.

Delivery of the IAMP is progressing at pace with phase one of the site largely complete with a total of 44,727 sq. m of employment floorspace having been developed. In addition, a new large-scale AESC UK Gigafactory is currently under construction. Planning consent has also been secured for the Northern Employment Area, which includes planning consent for enabling infrastructure works and outline consent for up to 168,000 sq.m of employment floorspace.

Given the speed of delivery on site and the high level of inward investment opportunities and changes to anticipated opportunities the Councils have decided there is a need to prepare a new IAMP AAP. This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) appraises the first draft (Regulation 18) version of the new IAMP AAP.



What is a Sustainability Appraisal

The SA is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant social, environmental and economic effects of a plan. It achieves this by testing the performance of the plan against a series of environmental, social and economic objectives which define sustainable development. This process will identify the adverse sustainability issues that need to be mitigated, the opportunities for enhancement of the plan, and will provide a basis for improving the performance on plans. It is a systematic and transparent process for informing decision making. SAs help planning authorities to fulfil the objective to promote sustainable development in the preparation of plans, and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes SA mandatory for all Development Plan Documents (DPDs) (including Local Plans) and some Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

The Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

The SA is a statutory requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Alongside this, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is also a statutory assessment process, required by the SEA regulations¹. The SEA Regulations require the formal assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment and which set the framework for future consent of projects requiring Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The purpose of SEA is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development.

On 26th October 2023 the Levelling up and Regeneration Act was enacted, which sets out in detail the Government's proposals for reforming the planning system. Among other things, the Act introduced proposals to replace the current SEA regime with a new requirement for an Environmental Outcomes Report. The Government consulted on the proposed approach in March 2023. The specific requirements will be set out in forthcoming regulations, along with information about transition arrangements; however, at present the requirement for SEA remains as set out in existing legislation. Notwithstanding these changes, the requirement for SEA and SA remain in effect.

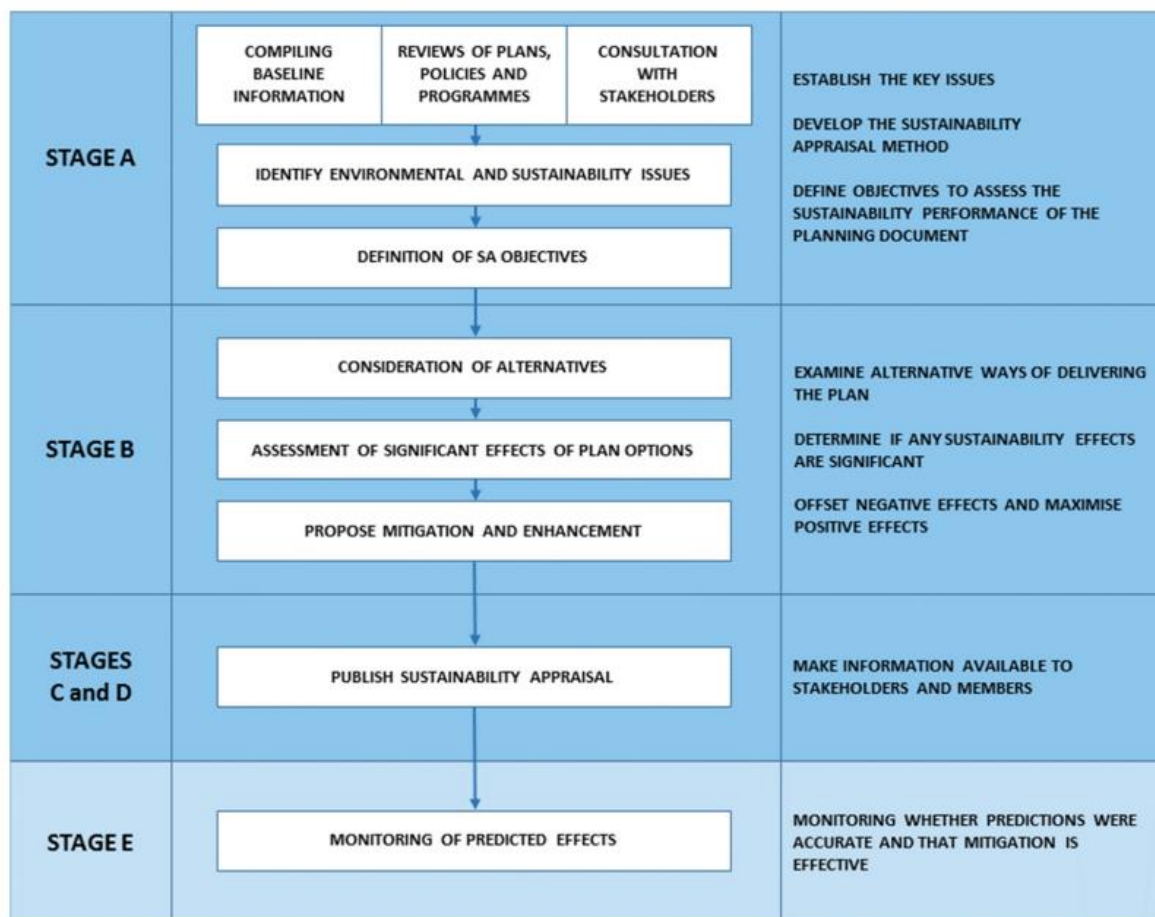
SEA and SA are separate processes but have similar aims and objectives. Simply put, SEA focuses on the likely environmental effects of a plan whilst SA includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts. The Government's Planning Practice Guidance outlines how it is possible to satisfy both requirements by undertaking a joint SA and SEA process, and to present a SA Report that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations. Consequently, it is proposed that the IAMP AAP SA will be undertaken using this integrated approach and throughout this report the abbreviation 'SA' should therefore be taken to refer to 'SA incorporating the requirements of SEA'.

¹ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 2004 No. 1633) as amended by The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1232) and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020/1531).

Key stages in the SA process

The key stages in the SA process are outlined on figure 1. As indicated, there are five component stages.

Figure 1: Key Stages of the SA Process



Stage A: The Scoping Report

Stage A of the SA process (outlined in figure one above) sets the context and objectives for the SA and establishes the baseline information on which environmental impacts can be assessed and monitored. In order to fulfil these outputs, a Scoping Report was prepared to inform this SA. The five tasks associated with Stage A are:

- Identify other relevant plans, policies and programme objectives;
- Collect relevant baseline information and characterise the area;
- Identifying key sustainability issues and problems;
- Developing the SA Framework including objectives, indicators and targets; and
- Consult on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal.

The Councils undertook consultation on the SA Scoping Report with the three statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency) in March and April 2024.

Where necessary, the SA objectives and other aspects of the SA were refined as a result of the responses received. Further detail is provided in Section 2 of this report.

Stage B: Assessing the elements of this Plan

This report has regard to stage B as outlined in figure 1. It includes the following tasks:

- testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives in order to ensure that the objectives within the AAP are compatible with the SA objectives developed through the Scoping Report.
- Appraising strategic alternatives. Government Guidance on the preparation of SA requires that alternatives and options should be examined in plan making. Developing policy options for a plan is an iterative process involving consultation and engagement with members of the public and key statutory stakeholders.
- Predicting the effects of the plan, including alternatives. The SEA Directive requires assessment of likely significant effects of implementing the plan, and any reasonable alternatives.
- Evaluating the effects of the plan, including alternatives.
- Mitigating adverse effects.
- Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of implementing the plan.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal

This report also comprises the output from Stage C which relates to the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the draft IAMP AAP. As outlined above, this report is provided for consultation alongside the draft AAP.

Stage D: Consulting and decision making

This stage is carried out following issue of this report and allows for consultation on the IAMP AAP and the findings of this SA report. Any significant changes arising from the consultation process will be appraised and documented in an updated version of the Sustainability Appraisal produced alongside the Regulation 19 version of the IAMP AAP.

Stage E: Monitoring

The monitoring of the IAMP AAP, and the resulting sustainability impacts, will be included in annual progress reporting on the implementation of the AAP.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive at Annex II outlines the significant effects of a plan. Annex II of the directive sets out the criteria for determining the likely significance of a plan in regard to the following characteristics:

- The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
- The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
- The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;
- Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme;

- The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).

In relation to the above, it is considered that the IAMP AAP has the potential to have a significant impact and influence when considered in the context of the aforementioned SEA Directive. It should be noted that the SA was carried out in accordance with the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for SEA and SA. This provides guidance on the appraisal process, baseline information, assessment of effects and consultation.

Habitats Regulation Assessment

In order to comply with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), a Sustainability Appraisal must also give consideration to the findings of any Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) carried out for scheme (and options within these).

For the IAMP AAP (Regulation 18) an HRA Screening exercise was undertaken to identify the likely impacts of the IAMP AAP on applicable Natura 2000 sites. This concluded that the proposed IAMP AAP is not considered likely to have any direct or indirect impact on European designated sites due to its distance from these; the proposed operational activities at the site; the nature of habitats present; and the designated features.

As the aforementioned HRA screening concluded that there was not a requirement for the HRA process to further consider potential effects of the IAMP AAP on designated Natura 2000 Sites, there was no need for an Appropriate Assessment to be carried out.

Integrated Impact Assessment

A standalone Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) has been undertaken for the draft IAMP AAP. An IIA assessment has attributes of both an Equalities Impact Assessment and a Health Impact Assessment. As land-use policies can have a significant impact upon, equalities, health and the lifestyle of residents, it was considered that completion of an IIA was necessary.

2. Scoping report

As set out in the previous section, a Scoping Report was prepared as part of Stage A. In relation to this, a consultation exercise was undertaken between 18 March 2024 and 29 April 2024 with the prescribed consultation bodies (Natural England (NE), the Environment Agency (EA) and Historic England (HE)). All three organisations responded to the request for comments. The consultation responses from the three organisations are summarised below.

Environment Agency

- Request to amend Sustainability Objective 3 to include the word ‘enhance’, so that it would read “Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources”.
- Further to the request outlined above, the EA request a change in the sustainability question for objective 3, to read “Will it contribute to protecting and/or improving water quality?”. The EA justify this request due to the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Northumbrian River Basin Management Plan (NRBMP) both specifically requiring the restoration and the enhancement of waterbodies to prevent deterioration and promote the recovery of waterbodies. By changing the wording to include “protect and/or improve water quality”, the AAP will be meeting the specification of “enhancement” that is included in the WFD and NRBMP.
- EA welcome the inclusion of SA objective 2, “adapt to the impacts of climate change in Sunderland and South Tyneside”. The EA state that this objective could potentially be broadened to also plan/prepare for the impacts of climate change, for example, by ensuring future development and its users are protected from flood risk for the lifetime of the development and flood risk is not increased on or off site.
- The EA suggest that additional sustainability questions are set out for SA Objective 4: ‘Conserve and enhance biodiversity’. The proposed questions are, will it protect species of principle importance? Will it protect and enhance all internationally, nationally and locally designated sites (in place of ‘Will it protect environmentally designated sites?’) and Will it maintain and increase ecological connectivity?.
- The EA also suggest that the proposed questions outlined in the bullet point above, are also included as monitoring indicators for objective 4.
- In relation to the Review of Policies and Programmes, the EA suggest the local authorities consider referencing information on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), as this could help inform how to manage surface water.
 - Approved Document Part H of the Building Regulations 2010 which establishes a hierarchy for surface water disposal and encourages a SuDS approach.
 - Other relevant documents that reference SUDs are outlined in the following documents, the CIRIA C697 document SuDS manual, HR Wallingford SR 666 Use of SuDS in high density developments, CIRIA C635 Designing for exceedance in urban drainage – good practice and the Interim Code of Practice for Sustainable Drainage Systems – the Interim Code of Practice provides advice on design, adoption and maintenance issues and a full overview of other technical guidance on SuDS.
- In relation to the Review of Policies and Programmes, the EA outline that ‘The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010’ detailed in ‘Review of Policies and Programmes’ should be updated to the new legislation. This is the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which is linked to the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC) (1992).

- Furthermore, EA also would welcome would references to the following within the ‘Review of Policies and Programmes’ for Biodiversity-Flora and Fauna:
 - Eels Regulations
 - EU Regulation on Invasive Alien Species
 - Northumbria River Basin Management Plan 2015
- The EA outline that the SA makes reference to the River Don as a highly modified waterbody (HMWB). In respect of WFD, the River Don has HMWB status.
- The EA also request reference to the Don Sub Catchment Partnership Group. The EA outline that this group have identified opportunities for the improvement of the water environment along the River Don. The group has produced a map of opportunities, but this is not yet publicly available.
- The EA also mention that there is a publication from the Wild Trout Trust from 2016, which identifies environmental opportunities along the River Don, which may be of interest. The publication is available on the Wild Trout Trust website at: <https://www.wildtrout.org/av/river-don-tyne-catchment>

Natural England

- Natural England broadly welcomes the approach taken in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which will inform the Area Action Plan for the International Advanced Manufacturing Park.
- Natural England has not reviewed the plans listed. However, advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to the plan area:
 - Green infrastructure strategies
 - Biodiversity plans
 - Rights of Way Improvement Plans
 - Shoreline management plans
 - Coastal access plans
 - River basin management plans
 - AONB and National Park management plans
 - Relevant landscape plans and strategies
- Natural England concurs with the baseline information for biodiversity, fauna, and flora. However, Natural England outline that it should be noted that a Habitats Regulations Assessment screening will be required to determine potential likely significant effects on the Durham Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Northumberland Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site.
- Some land covered by the AAP triggers the combustion Impact Risk Zone for the Durham Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the Northumberland Shore SSSI. Both sites are particularly sensitive to general combustion processes with a greater than 50MW energy input, including energy from the following: waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewerage treatment works, other incineration/combustion. Given the potential nature of development within the boundary of the AAP being for manufacturing purposes, consideration should be given to impacts any potential combustion may have on the Durham Coast SSSI and the Northumberland Shore SSSI. It should be noted that the Durham Coast SAC and Northumbria Coast SPA are also sensitive to combustion activities.

- Natural England welcomes the requirement for the AAP to consider the risks associated with climate change prediction in the region and to support the delivery of both Council's carbon neutrality targets. We welcome the requirement for the AAP to support mitigation measures intended to protect residents, biodiversity and the wider environment.
- Natural England welcomes the requirement for the AAP to consider the potential to add to the provision of green space.

Historic England

- In relation to SA objective 11, Historic England outline that they would prefer the use of 'conserve' and where appropriate 'enhance' rather than 'promote' to align with national policy on the historic environment. This would mean the following change: "~~Promote~~ Conserve and enhance Sunderland and South Tyneside's culture and heritage".
- In relation to the Sustainability Objectives and Questions, Historic England state that they largely support the SA supporting objective under SA Objective 11.
- In relation to monitoring, Historic England state that it may be helpful to separate the number of buildings at risk and those lost. Therefore, suggest splitting the monitoring indicator into two separate indicators: The number of buildings added removed from Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. The number of heritage assets lost/demolished.
- In relation to baseline information, Historic England advise that the Cultural Heritage and Cultural Facilities Heritage Protection for 21st Century' (2007) and 'The Historic Environment: A force for our future' (2001) may now be considered to be outdated and Historic England suggest its removal from this section.
- Historic England state that it would be helpful to identify the number of heritage assets within the AAP area and also those where the setting may be affected by development proposals (suggest within 1km area).
- In relation to the Review of Policies and Programmes, within the Cultural Heritage section, international subsection the following should be referred to:
 - European Landscape Convention
 - The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
- In relation to the Review of Policies and Programmes, within the Cultural Heritage section, national subsection, Historic England outline that both the Heritage Protection for 21st century (2007) and The Historic Environment: A force for our future (2001), are now largely outdated and we suggest their removal from this section. We suggest adding the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023) which has important provisions for the historic environment.
- In the relation to the review of Polices and Programmes within the Cultural Heritage section, local and regional subsection, the scoping report states that 'Heritage Counts is prepared by English Heritage' should be replaced with Historic England, and the most recent being March 2024 not 2012.

Councils response to the matters raised above

Where considered necessary, the Councils have made amendments to respond to the points raised by the statutory bodies. The changes made as a result of the consultation responses are summarised in Appendix 1.

3. The structure of the IAMP AAP

The emerging IAMP AAP will provide the planning policy framework to continue the development of the IAMP as a world class destination for automotive and advanced manufacturing. The emerging planning policy objectives, spatial planning strategy and planning policies are contained in the draft IAMP AAP Regulation 18 document.

The Draft IAMP AAP Vision

The Councils are consulting on a new vision for the IAMP AAP as part of the Regulation 18 process. The Councils' proposed draft vision is outlined below, which is partially influenced by the vision outlined in the existing IAMP AAP, but has been revised to reflect changes since the original vision was adopted, particularly in relation to supporting the Investment Zone growth sectors.

'The IAMP will continue to be a nationally important and internationally respected location for advanced manufacturing and supply chain industries and will maximise the site's contribution to supporting green manufacturing and clean energy industries, such as electric vehicle and battery production. It will be a planned and sustainable employment location that maximises links with Nissan, AESC UK and other high value automotive and advanced manufacturing industries as well as the local infrastructure assets, including the ports, airports, road and energy infrastructure.

'It is envisaged that IAMP will continue to develop as an attractive working environment that creates the conditions in which businesses can establish and thrive and where people choose to work. A unique opportunity for increased employment and business creation and the promotion of regional prosperity whilst taking advantage of natural assets and green infrastructure including the River Don corridor.'

The draft IAMP AAP objectives

The Councils are also consulting on the draft IAMP AAP objectives as part of the Regulation 18 consultation process. The following draft objectives are outlined below:

1. Build on the area's international reputation in the automotive industries and support Nissan and other automotive companies in their expansion and investment in the UK.
2. Enable the North East to continue to achieve a positive balance of trade in goods, thereby strongly supporting the growth and resilience of the UK economy.
3. Build on the IAMP's existing electrification and battery production facilities and supply chain for manufacturing the vehicles of the future.
4. Attract European scale 'super suppliers', especially linked to automotive industries and encourage investment and expansion by existing businesses.
5. Develop new industrial competitiveness in the green manufacturing and clean energy sectors aligned to both Councils' Carbon Neutral commitments and the North East Investment Zone.
6. Ensure the North East has sufficient land to meet the demand of employment growth sectors, in the most appropriate locations to attract private sector investment and maximising the opportunities associated with Investment Zone status.
7. Ensure links to sub-regional infrastructure, including ports, roads, airports, energy and digital connectivity.
8. Ensure a suitable transport network to realise the vision.
9. Ensure access to a skilled workforce to realise the vision.
10. Protect and enhance biodiversity through appropriate mitigation both on and off site.

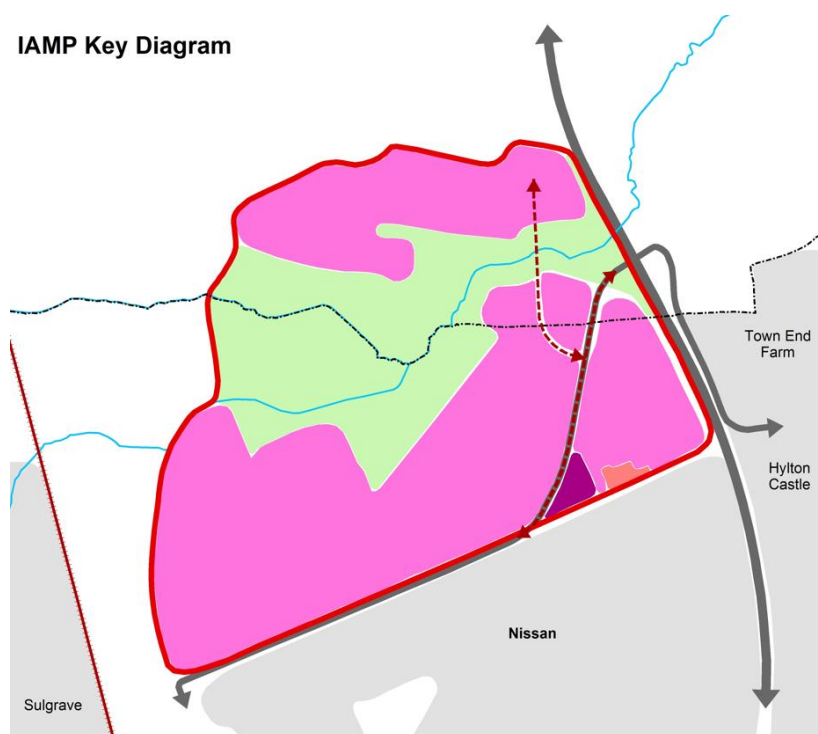
11. Encourage design and development based on sound sustainability principles.
12. Create a hub to provide identity and encourage public transport.
13. Maximise opportunities to bring in public sector and private sector funding.
14. Improve flood alleviation, water quality and habitat connectivity along the River Don.

IAMP AAP policies

Alongside the consultation on the vision and objectives, the IAMP AAP also includes draft planning policies. These will guide development at the IAMP. This SA has also assessed these draft policies against the Sustainability Framework (see section 7). A list of policies which have been assessed is outlined in Appendix 3.

The draft spatial strategy for the IAMP AAP is set out within the key diagram which is included in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Draft IAMP AAP Key Diagram



Key

- Proposed IAMP Boundary
 - Employment Areas
 - Hub
 - North East Land Sea and Air Museums
 - Green Belt
 - Proposed Key Roads
- Context**
- River Don
 - Existing Roads
 - Leamside Line
 - Local Authority Boundary

4. Sustainability context

Review of plans and programmes

One of the first steps is to identify and review relevant plans and programmes that could influence the IAMP AAP.

The plans and programmes relevant to the IAMP AAP may be those at an international, UK and national, regional, sub-regional or local level as relevant to the scope of the document. As the IAMP AAP is a cross boundary document, this requires a review of plans and programmes across both administrative areas.

The review of relevant plans and programmes aims to identify the relationships between the IAMP area and these other documents i.e. how the Local Plan could be affected by the other plans' and programmes' aims, objectives and/or targets, or how it could contribute to the achievement of their sustainability objectives. The review also ensured that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are integrated into the SA. Additionally, reviewing plans and programmes can provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and help identify the key sustainability issues.

The review of plans and programmes was first developed at the Scoping Stage and is outlined at Appendix 6. This has been updated to reflect comments received from the statutory consultees during the scoping process.

Baseline information

Baseline information provides the context for assessing the sustainability of proposals in the IAMP AAP and it provides the basis for identifying trends, predicting the likely effects of the plan and monitoring its outcomes. Baseline data must be relevant to environmental, social and economic issues, be sensitive to change and should ideally relate to records that are sufficient to identify trends.

The SEA Regulations at Schedule 2 outline the need for data to be gathered on biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between the above factors. As an integrated SA and SEA is being carried out, baseline information relating to other sustainability topics has also been included, for example information about housing, education, transport, energy, waste and economic growth.

The full baseline analysis is presented in Appendices 4 and 5, including further updates that have been made at this stage of the SA to take account of the most up-to-date information available and any comments received from the statutory consultees during the scoping stage. The SEA Regulations also require the SA report to describe the likely evolution of the baseline situation without implementation of the plan being assessed. This is addressed in Appendix 4.

5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The IAMP AAP Sustainability Appraisal Framework sets out a list of Sustainability Objectives and supporting questions to inform the assessment of the developing proposals for the IAMP. This framework was developed following a review of the environmental, social and economic context in the area, and a review of relevant policies, plans and programmes.

The framework also drew from the previous SA which was undertaken for the original IAMP AAP adopted in 2017 and the Sustainability Appraisal Frameworks used by SCC and STC in the SAs of their respective Development Plan Documents. Consultation was carried out with the three statutory consultees (Natural England, Environment Agency, and Historic England) on the draft framework at the scoping stage, which resulted in a number of changes to the assessment framework. The final SA objectives are outlined below.

Table 1: Sustainability objectives and sustainability questions

Sustainability objective		Sustainability questions
1	Reduce carbon emissions within Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it help to deliver energy efficient and low carbon development?</p> <p>Will it reduce energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it increase renewable energy generation?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce carbon emissions?</p> <p>Will it assist in delivering each authorities low carbon commitments?</p>
2	Adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it mitigate against increased risks of flooding and overheating?</p>
3	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>Will it contribute to protecting water resources and will it contribute to protecting and / or improving water quality?</p> <p>Will it positively contribute to air quality?</p> <p>Will it protect areas of high landscape value?</p> <p>Will it protect soils?</p>
4	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	<p>Will it protect and/or improve biodiversity?</p> <p>Will it deliver biodiversity net gain?</p> <p>Will it protect environmentally designated sites?</p> <p>Will it protect species of principle importance?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance all internationally, nationally and locally designated sites?</p> <p>Will it maintain and increase ecological connectivity?</p>

5	Protect and enhance our green infrastructure	Does it contribute to the redevelopment of previously developed land? Will it protect and/or enhance green infrastructure provision?
6	Support the efficient use of resources and minimise disposal of wastes to landfill	Will it increase recycling and reuse of materials? Will it reduce the quantity of wastes being sent to landfill?
7	Facilitate economic growth at a local and regional scale.	Will it support existing expertise in emerging low carbon and new technology markets? Will it promote economic growth for Sunderland and South Tyneside? Will it offer opportunities for new business start-ups? Will it increase provision of office and employment space within Sunderland and South Tyneside?
8	Increase the provision of diverse employment opportunities for all across Sunderland and South Tyneside	Will it support employment markets in Sunderland and South Tyneside? Will it provide a range of employment opportunities appropriate for a wide range of skills?
9	Increase opportunities for education and skills for Sunderland and South Tyneside	Will it support training and education of people in Sunderland and South Tyneside from all communities? Will it promote equality of opportunity and access for all? Will it impact upon people who share a protected characteristic identified in the Equality Act 2010 ² ?
10	Improve health and well-being of people and communities	Will it help to increase life expectancy and reduce health inequalities? Will it help residents to choose healthy and active lifestyles? Will it help to provide access to safe, green and open spaces for activity? Will it help ensure the needs of growing populations?
11	Conserve and enhance Sunderland and South Tyneside's culture and heritage	Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated cultural and heritage assets?

² * (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage & civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation)

12	Create an integrated strategic road and public transport network within Sunderland and South Tyneside and to the wider region	<p>Does it support highway and public transport infrastructure improvements?</p> <p>Will it reduce congestion and encourage sustainable transport?</p>
13	Promote sustainable transport choices for employees, residents and visitors	<p>Will it contribute to an increase in active travel choices?</p> <p>Will it encourage people to use low impact modes of transport?</p>

Assessing the AAP

The AAP has been developed incorporating findings from a wide range of assessments and from previous public consultation exercises. The draft AAP includes a number of distinct sections covering the context, vision, objectives and policies developed for the IAMP.

6. Consideration of alternatives

The application of the sustainability appraisal process must give consideration to reasonable alternatives, in order to help ensure that proposals within the plan are the most appropriate.

As part of the SEA Regulations, it is a requirement that alternative policies and site allocations considered for inclusion in the plan are 'reasonable', therefore alternatives that are not considered to be reasonable alternatives do not need to be subject to an appraisal.

In relation to alternative options, the SA findings are not the only factors taken into account when determining a preferred option to take forward. However, due to the strategic nature of the IAMP, and given it is closely linked to the existing expertise and economic activity around the Nissan site, there are not considered to be any reasonable alternative options.

Identification of requirements

The IAMP Position Statement (2024) outlines the need for further growth at the IAMP beyond what has been outlined in the existing IAMP AAP. It presents justification for additional land at the IAMP to meet identified employment needs, whilst the overall number of jobs anticipated to be delivered on the site would remain at the same level of 7,850 headcount jobs.

The Position Statement (2024) sets out an observation that the employment densities delivered on the site to-date are significantly higher than what was predicted in the evidence work that informed the existing IAMP AAP. Work associated with the previous IAMP AAP, envisioned an employment density of 50 square metres per headcount job. However, when exploring achieved and pipeline development, it is identified that the employment densities being delivered and forecast on the site are significantly above this figure. The Position Statement (2024) identifies an average employment density of 77 square metres per headcount job, which equates to some 54 percent above what was envisaged in relation to the original IAMP AAP. When live enquiries received are factored in, the average employment density increases to approximately 88 square metres per headcount job. Moreover, some of the most significant activity at the IAMP, such as the large-scale Gigafactory currently under construction, will operate at an employment density double what was originally envisioned via the existing IAMP AAP³. Therefore, in order for the IAMP to deliver the aforementioned 7,850 headcount jobs, there is a need to allocate additional employment land to meet identified needs. Furthermore, the Position Statement (2024) makes clear there is need to meet the locational requirements of the future expansion phase of the Gigafactory. Based on these requirements, the Position Statement (2024) outlines the overall additional land requirement, which (at its highest end) is between 42.8 and 47.7 hectares, alongside a further 21 hectares for Gigafactory expansion.

Strategic alternatives

In order to satisfy the land requirements outlined above, the Position Statement (2024) undertook an analysis of where additional growth at the IAMP could be located. Given the importance of Nissan, the Position Statement (2024) explored sites close by, at locations such as, Washington, Follingsby, Monkton and Boldon. Additionally, the Employment Land Reviews (ELRs) for Gateshead, Sunderland and South Tyneside were reviewed to understand more broadly the supply of available land. A minimum site threshold of 30ha hectares was applied, given the land requirements identified earlier.

³ This information is outlined in Section 6 of the Position Statement.

In relation to the above, no employment sites of 30 hectares or more were recommended for retention/ allocation in Washington, Follingsby, Monkton, Boldon area, other than the land that remains available at the IAMP and the current safeguarded land within Sunderland, adjacent to the IAMP site⁴.

Moreover, the aforementioned ELRs outlined limited implied supply at Follingsby, Boldon/ Cleadon, Monkton/ Wardley and Washington. Given the lack of available supply within these areas, the Position Statement outlines the possible option for development on the Safeguarded Land at Washington and Green Belt land at IAMP as providing the most appropriate locations for the expansion of the IAMP.

Given the constraints outlined above, and in order to test whether the Safeguarded Land is the most sustainable site, the Position Statement (2024) then explored land further afield to identify suitable sites. In relation to this, and with the exception of the IAMP site itself (and the adjacent safeguarded land as discussed above), this exercise highlighted the following sites:

- South of Bowburn Road, Tursdale, County Durham: (site size, 44.3 hectares (with a further 62.0 hectares safeguarded beyond the Plan period));
- NETPark, County Durham (site size 13.5ha (with a further 17.7 hectares safeguarded beyond the Plan period));
- Forrest Park, County Durham (site size 50.9 hectares);
- Tyne Marshalling Yards, Gateshead (site size 34.8 hectares).

No sites of 30ha or more were identified within the local authorities of Sunderland and South Tyneside.

As set out within the Position Statement, none of the sites above were considered to be reasonable alternatives and therefore were not considered as part of this SA process.

Sustainability Appraisal of the existing IAMP AAP

The Councils have the option of not revising the current IAMP AAP and continue to deliver the site via the existing adopted AAP. This SA has given consideration to the existing IAMP AAP against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. This has highlighted the following differentials:

- The economic development opportunities of the draft IAMP AAP are more significant than the existing IAMP AAP by virtue of the increased scale of the IAMP proposed.
- The existing AAP area does not allocate all of the designated International Advanced Manufacturing Strategic Site (which comprises part of the North East Investment Zone) for development. This would therefore not allow development to take place on the additional parcels of land and secure the socio-economic benefits associated with this.
- Greenhouse gas emissions from traffic and development of the new site are associated with ongoing implementation of the AAP and would likely continue at a potentially reduced level if the existing IAMP AAP delivers less growth.
- Impacts on air and water quality from increased traffic (during construction and operation) and potential pollution (construction phase, and also from vehicular traffic during operation). The increased level of growth associated with the new IAMP AAP is potentially linked to additional impacts on air and water quality;

⁴ The aforementioned safeguarded land and green belt is being taken forward via the emerging IAMP AAP.

- Potential impacts on biodiversity associated with the existing IAMP AAP, however, emerging IAMP AAP includes biodiversity net gain requirement.
- The existing IAMP AAP and the emerging IAMP AAP have both positive and negative impacts on human health (through positive benefits arising from employment/education opportunities and negative impacts from potential increased pollution from traffic); these are broadly similar to the emerging IAMP AAP.
- Potential impacts on the transport network from additional loads, but potential for contributions to improved travel network through both the emerging and draft version of the IAMP AAP.

7. Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft IAMP AAP

Assessment of vision and objectives

The assessment of the vision and objectives is outlined in table 2 below. It concludes that there are no significant conflicts between the draft AAP vision and objectives and the sustainability objectives.

Assessment of policies

The IAMP AAP includes a set of policies to guide future development within the area defined by the AAP boundary. These have, in turn, been assessed against the SA sustainability objectives. Table 3 provides the outcomes for the draft IAMP AAP Regulation 18 policies and the text below highlights the main outcomes of the assessment for each of the policies.

Spatial strategy and land use policies

Policy SS1 will allocate additional greenfield land for development, part of which is currently safeguarded for longer term development needs through the Sunderland Core Strategy and Development Plan and part of which is currently designated as Green Belt within the existing IAMP AAP. As a result, the SA identified that there would be negative impacts upon Sustainability Objectives 3 and 5 which seek to protect our environmental assets and natural resources; and protect and enhance our green infrastructure. It is considered that there would be additional impacts on landscape by virtue of a larger IAMP development area relative to the baseline position. Notwithstanding this, these would be marginal given that the IAMP is already established and hosts an extensive contemporary industrial landscape. The Sustainability Framework results outline positive impacts in relation to objectives, 7, 8 and 9.

Impacts on flooding, environmental assets, and biodiversity may also be negative depending on implementation of the IAMP.

The Hub

Policy H1 will enable the delivery of the hub for a range of main town centre uses. There are no negative impacts when assessing the policy against the sustainability framework. It scores well against objective 10.

Policies on ancillary uses and The hub are expected to contribute positively to objectives on health and well-being, and on integrated public transport and sustainable transport choices.

Design

Policy D1 relates to design and seeks to deliver good design across the IAMP. The policy outlines the importance of blue and green infrastructure in relation to the public realm. It is thus considered there are positive attributes relating to this objective, especially in relation to the policy's promotion of good design and how this relates to the environmental objectives.

The design policy, especially with reference to the public realm components, provides positive impacts for environmental objectives, although biodiversity and green infrastructure may benefit from effective design of green and blue infrastructure. Good public realm design is expected to have an impact on health and well-being although this will depend on implementation. Impacts are also expected to be positive for integrated/sustainable transport objectives.

Transport

Environmental impacts from transport and access infrastructure will be negative with regards to carbon emissions from road transport, although policies on walking, cycling, horse riding and public transport will have a positive impact. The transport policy may inevitably contribute to use of private vehicles, although specific items within the policy regarding parking provision go some way to offset this through preferential parking and provision for electric vehicles/car club. The plan seeks to support the improvement of public transport and active travel options within the area.

Infrastructure

Environmental impacts from infrastructure provision are expected to be negative with regards to increasing the consumption of energy. However, the addition of an explicit reference to the exploration of low carbon and renewable energy systems may mitigate this to some extent (dependent on whether such systems are implemented). The identification of areas as being potentially suitable for wind energy development will support the introduction of renewable energy on site.

Flood Risk

It is considered that the flood risk policy will have positive attributes associated with mitigating the risks associated with climate change. Effective flood risk mitigation will contribute to the climate change adaptation objective.

Landscape

The landscape policy is considered positive in seeking to protect the natural landscape via criteria outlined in the draft policy. It acts to minimise the visual impact arising from the IAMP. It sets out the importance of creating and maintaining landscape buffers and other stated landscape objectives. Protection of green infrastructure will also be a result. Consequently, it has scored well against objectives 3,4 and 5.

Ecology and Biodiversity

This draft policy contributes positively to environmental objectives regarding the protection of biodiversity and ecology assets.

Green Infrastructure

As would be expected, the draft Green Infrastructure policy contributes positively to environmental objectives on protection of environmental resources in relation to green infrastructure. The Green Infrastructure policy is expected to have positive impacts on health and well-being.

Amenity

Given the nature of the draft policy, it is considered it would have positive impacts on health and well-being.

Implementation and Delivery

Impacts from securing mitigation may result across all objectives but will be dependent on implementation and in some cases (for example new road infrastructure) may have a negative impact. It is difficult to assess these potential impacts at the plan making stage.

Assessment of cumulative impacts

An assessment of cumulative and synergistic effects is set out at Appendix 7. This has concluded that there are not expected to be any negative cumulative impacts.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal for Draft IAMP AAP Vision and Objectives

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Vision	Build on the area’s international reputation in the automotive industries and support Nissan and other automotive companies in their expansion and investment in the UK.	Enable the North East to continue to achieve a positive balance of trade in goods, thereby strongly supporting the growth and resilience of the UK economy.	Build on the IAMP’s existing electrification and battery production facilities and supply chain for manufacturing the vehicles of the future.	Attract European scale ‘super suppliers’, especially linked to automotive industries and encourage investment and expansion by existing businesses.	Develop new industrial competitiveness in the green manufacturing and clean energy sectors aligned to both Councils’ Carbon Neutral commitments and the North East Investment Zone.	Ensure the North East has sufficient land to meet the demand of employment growth sectors, in the most appropriate locations to attract private sector investment and maximising the opportunities associated with Investment Zone status.	Ensure links to sub-regional infrastructure, including ports, roads, airports, energy and digital connectivity.	Ensure a suitable transport network to realise the vision.	Ensure access to a skilled workforce to realise the vision	Protect and enhance biodiversity through appropriate mitigation both on and off site.	Encourage design and development based on sound sustainability principles.	Create a hub to provide identity and encourage public transport.	Maximise opportunities to bring in public sector and private sector funding.	Improve flood alleviation, water quality and habitat connectivity along the River Don.
Reduce carbon emissions within Sunderland and South Tyneside	+	*	*	+	*	+	*	*	*	*	*	+	*	+	*
Adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Sunderland and South Tyneside	*	*	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*	+	*	+	++
Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	++	*	*	+	++
Conserve and enhance biodiversity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	++	*	*	+	++
Protect and enhance our green infrastructure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	*	*	+	++
Support the efficient use of resources and minimise disposal of wastes to landfill	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	*
Facilitate economic growth at a local and regional scale.	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	*
Increase the provision of diverse employment opportunities for all across Sunderland and South Tyneside	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	*	*	++	*	*	*	+	*
Increase opportunities for education and skills for Sunderland and South Tyneside	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	*	*	++	*	*	*	+	*
Improve health and well-being of people and communities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	++	*	+	+	+	*
Conserve and enhance Sunderland and South Tyneside’s culture and heritage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	*
Create an integrated strategic road and public transport network within Sunderland and South Tyneside and to the wider region	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	++	*	*	*	*	+	*
Promote sustainable transport choices for employees, residents and visitors	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	++	*	*	+	*	+	*

++	Very Positive Effect
+	Positive Effect
--	Very Negative Effect
-	Negative Effect
+ -	Neutral
*	No Effect

Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal for draft IAMP AAP Policies

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Reduce carbon emissions within Sunderland and South Tyneside	Adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Sunderland and South Tyneside	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Protect and enhance our green infrastructure	Support the efficient use of resources and minimise disposal of wastes to landfill	Facilitate economic growth at a local and regional scale.	Increase the provision of diverse employment opportunities for all across Sunderland and South Tyneside	Increase opportunities for education and skills for Sunderland and South Tyneside	Improve health and well-being of people and communities	Conserve and enhance Sunderland and South Tyneside's culture and heritage	Create an integrated strategic road and public transport network within Sunderland and South Tyneside and to the wider region	Promote sustainable transport choices for employees, residents and visitors
Policy SS1: Spatial Strategy	+-	+	-	+	-	+-	++	++	++	*	*	*	*
Policy LU1: Land Uses	+-	+	*	*	*	+-	++	++	++	*	*	*	*
Policy H1: The Hub and Ancillary Uses	*	*	*	*_	*	*	*	*	*	+	*	*	*
Policy D1: Design	+	+	+-	+-	+-	*	*	*	*	+	*	*	+
Policy T1: Transport	-	+-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	*	+	+
Policy I1: Infrastructure Provision	+-	+-	*	*	*	*	+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Policy I2: Wind Energy	+	+	+-	*	+-	*	*	*	*	*	+-	*	*
Policy FR1: Flood Risk and Water Management	*	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Policy L1: Landscape	*	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Policy E1: Ecology and Biodiversity	*	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Policy G1: Green Infrastructure and Green Belt	*	*	+	+	+	*	*	*	*	+	*	*	*
Policy A1: Amenity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	+	*	*	*
Policy IM1: Implementation Policy	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-	+-

++	Very Positive Effect
+	Positive Effect
--	Very Negative Effect
-	Negative Effect
+ -	Neutral
*	No Effect

8. Mitigating significant effects

No significant adverse effects were identified during the SA process, however some negative effects were identified. The negative effects identified during the sustainability appraisal have, in many cases, been addressed within the draft (Regulation 18) version of the IAMP AAP. Table 4 below outlines how identified impacts will be mitigated.

Table 4: Mitigation included within the draft IAMP AAP

Impact Identified	Mitigation Outlined
<p>Increase in energy consumption and associated carbon emissions arising from new development</p>	<p>Draft policy D1 continues to encourage building orientation to maximise use of solar power. It also now outlines in the background text that in order to ensure that the energy efficiency of properties is maximised, where appropriate, the layout of developments should be designed to reduce dependence on energy for heat and lighting through maximising the southern orientation of buildings and enabling passive solar gain and the use of microgeneration technologies such as photovoltaic (PV) panels.</p> <p>The aforementioned draft policy also now incorporates the need to provide a Sustainability Statement.</p> <p>Policy I2 identifies potentially suitable locations for the installation of wind energy proposals. The current AAP does not identify suitable locations, this would therefore allow appropriate wind turbine development on site to help meet some of the increased energy demand via renewable sources.</p>
<p>Increase in road traffic associated with the IAMP and resulting increase in carbon emissions.</p>	<p>Draft policy T1, seeks to promote the use of walking, cycling and pedestrian transport, and supports the development of integrated and enhanced public transport systems.</p>
<p>Potential health impacts from increased traffic arising from the IAMP.</p>	<p>Draft amenity policy A1 considers the impact on neighbouring occupiers and residents and seeks to minimise disturbances. The policy indicates that proposals will be supported where measures to take account of amenity considerations are demonstrated.</p>
<p>Flood risks around the River Don.</p>	<p>The draft IAMP AAP Objective 14 specifically outlines the importance and to give consideration to flood risk alleviation. Policy FR1 specifically addresses Flood Risk and Drainage, requiring a detailed Flood Risk Assessment to be undertaken in support of planning applications, and requiring a surface drainage strategy to be prepared. This policy also requires that SuDS are provided. Policy G1 also requires development to be set back from the River Don by a minimum distance of 50m. The proposals have been subject to an SFRA which indicates that the development parcels are largely at low risk of flooding.</p>

<p>Impacts on biodiversity and habitat, particularly in the vicinity of the River Don</p>	<p>Draft IAMP AAP Objective 13 specifically gives consideration to water quality and habitat connectivity along the River Don. Policy EB1 seeks to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the IAMP and specifically highlights the need to maintain and enhance the River Don as a functional wildlife corridor. Policy G1 also requires development to be set back from the River Don by a minimum distance of 50m.</p>
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9. Monitoring

Provisional monitoring indicators were set out in the Scoping Report. The final set of monitoring indicators are set out below. These will be monitored as part of the IAMP AAP monitoring arrangements, to be carried out jointly by Sunderland City Council and South Tyneside Council.

Monitoring of indicators will be carried out on an ongoing basis and will be reviewed annually where required. Monitoring reports on the SA Monitoring Indicators will be produced annually to reflect the findings of the monitoring review.

Table 5: Proposed outline monitoring indicators

Sustainability objectives		Sustainability questions	Proposed indicators
1	Reduce carbon emissions within Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it help to deliver energy efficient and low carbon development?</p> <p>Will it reduce energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it increase renewable energy generation?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce carbon emissions?</p> <p>Will it assist in delivering each authorities low carbon commitments?</p>	<p>Energy consumption for heat and power.</p> <p>BREEAM ratings for new non-residential buildings.</p> <p>Carbon emissions within South Tyneside and Sunderland.</p>
2	Adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it mitigate against increased risks of flooding and overheating?</p>	<p>Number of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds.</p> <p>Number of reported flooding incidents</p>
3	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>Will it contribute to protecting water resources and will it contribute to protecting and / or improving water quality?</p> <p>Will it positively contribute to air quality?</p> <p>Will it protect areas of high landscape value?</p> <p>Will it protect soils?</p>	<p>River Don water quality</p> <p>Number of permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality.</p> <p>Local air quality against national targets</p>
4	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	<p>Will it protect environmentally designated sites?</p>	<p>Area and condition of SSSIs</p>

		<p>Will it protect species of principal importance?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance all internationally, nationally and locally designated sites?</p> <p>Will it maintain and increase ecological connectivity?</p>	<p>Area and condition of Local Wildlife Sites</p> <p>Area and condition of Local Geodiversity sites</p>
5	Protect and enhance our green infrastructure	<p>Does it contribute to the redevelopment of previously developed land?</p> <p>Will it protect and/or enhance open space and outdoor sports provision?</p>	Losses/improvements to green infrastructure provision
6	Support the efficient use of resources and minimise disposal of wastes to landfill	<p>Will it increase recycling and reuse?</p> <p>Will it reduce the quantity of wastes being sent to landfill?</p>	Amount of waste generated, and proportion recycled/reused
7	Facilitate economic growth at a local and regional scale	<p>Will it support existing expertise in emerging low carbon and new technology markets?</p> <p>Will it promote economic growth for Sunderland and South Tyneside?</p> <p>Will it offer opportunities for new business start-ups?</p> <p>Will it increase provision of office and employment space within Sunderland and South Tyneside?</p>	<p>Employment land/floorspace developed</p> <p>Number of enterprise births/deaths and survivals</p> <p>Number of business start ups</p>
8	Increase the provision of diverse employment opportunities for all across Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it support employment markets in Sunderland and South Tyneside?</p> <p>Will it provide a range of employment opportunities appropriate for a wide range of skills?</p>	<p>Average weekly wage</p> <p>Unemployment claimant rates</p> <p>Number of jobs</p>
9	Increase opportunities for education and skills for Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it support training and education of people in Sunderland and South Tyneside from all communities?</p> <p>Will it promote equality of opportunity and access for all?</p> <p>Will it impact upon people who share a protected characteristic identified in the Equality Act 2010⁵?</p>	<p>% of 16-18 year olds not in employment, education or training (NEETs).</p> <p>Number of apprenticeships starts per annum.</p>

⁵ * (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage & civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation)

10	Improve health and well-being of people and communities	<p>Will it help to increase life expectancy and reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>Will it help residents to choose healthy and active lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it help to provide access to safe, green and open spaces for activity?</p> <p>Will it help ensure the needs of growing populations?</p> <p>Will it contribute to reducing levels of deprivation across the boroughs?</p>	<p>Life expectancy of residents.</p> <p>Mortality rate from causes considered preventable.</p> <p>Adults taking 30 minutes physical activity 5+ times per week.</p> <p>Excess weight in adults, children 4-5 years, children 10-11 years.</p>
11	Conserve and enhance Sunderland and South Tyneside's culture and heritage.	<p>Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated cultural and heritage assets?</p>	<p>Number of listed buildings at risk</p> <p>The number of buildings added to Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register.</p> <p>The number of buildings removed from Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register.</p> <p>The number of heritage assets lost/demolished.</p>
12	Create an integrated strategic road and public transport network within Sunderland and South Tyneside and to the wider region	<p>Does it support highway and public transport infrastructure improvements?</p> <p>Will it reduce congestion and encourage sustainable transport?</p>	<p>Average journey times</p> <p>Mode share (long trips)</p> <p>Mode share (short trips)</p> <p>Road accident statistics</p>
13	Promote sustainable transport choices for employees,	<p>Will it contribute to an increase in active travel choices?</p> <p>Will it encourage people to use low impact modes of transport?</p>	<p>Public transport boardings in Tyne and Wear</p> <p>Cycling trips</p>

	residents and visitors		
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10. Conclusion

The Sustainability Appraisal seeks to identify the potential impacts arising from the IAMP AAP in order to ensure that these are given due consideration during development of the AAP content (including vision, objectives and policies).

The SA process first undertook a scoping exercise with the three statutory consultees (Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England). The SA was updated where necessary to reflect the responses received during this consultation. Through the process of developing the evidence base and policies for the AAP, the SA process has reviewed likely impacts, assessed their magnitude, and identified where further refinement of the AAP is required.

The SA outlines that given the scale of the additional growth at the IAMP, there will be effects (especially in relation to green infrastructure and landscape) of extending the allocated development land. Notwithstanding this, it is considered that at a strategic level, considering impacts across the council areas and the wider North East, these are not considered to be strategically significant.

Although the premise of the emerging IAMP AAP, is to maintain headline jobs at 7,850 jobs, it is considered that the increased size of the IAMP could potentially increase travel to and from the IAMP, and the expected increase in car usage associated with this. Increased car usage has several associated impacts (noise, air quality etc) and potentially future queuing times and congestion.

It is considered that this version of the IAMP AAP has met the relevant regulatory requirements. Notwithstanding this, the document will be refined where necessary for the next stage in the process of preparation and to reflect any changes to the AAP as a response to representations received during the consultation on the draft plan.

Appendix 1: Responses to the SA Scoping Report and Council response

Statutory Body	Comment	Response
Environment Agency	Request to amend Sustainability Objective 3 to include the word ‘enhance’, so that it would read “Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources”.	This has been revised and the word ‘enhance’ has been included.
Environment Agency	Further to the request outlined above, the EA request a change in the sustainability question, for objective 3, to read “Will it contribute to protecting and/or improving water quality?”. The EA justify, this request due to the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the Northumbrian River Basin Management Plan (NRBMP) both specifically requiring the restoration and the enhancement of waterbodies to prevent deterioration and promote recovery of waterbodies. By changing the wording to include “protect, and/or improve water quality”, the AAP will be meeting the specification of “enhancement” that is included in the WFD and NRBMP.	This has been added to the sustainability question for objective 3.
Environment Agency	The EA welcome the inclusion of SA objective 2, “adapt to the impacts of climate change in Sunderland and South Tyneside”. The EA state that this objective could potentially be broadened to also plan/prepare for the impacts of climate change, for example, by ensuring future development and its users are protected from flood risk for the lifetime of the development and flood risk is not increased on or off site.	The support is acknowledged. It is considered that the need to prepare and plan for the impacts of climate change are implicit in the objective. Consequently, no changes are required.
Environment Agency	The EA suggest that additional sustainability questions are set out for SA Objective 4: ‘Conserve and enhance biodiversity’. The proposed questions are, will it protect species of principal importance? Will it protect and enhance all internationally, nationally and locally designated sites (in place of ‘Will it protect environmentally designated sites?’ Will it maintain and increase ecological connectivity?).	These have been added as sustainability questions for SA Objective 4.
Environment Agency	The EA also suggest that the proposed questions outlined in the bullet point above, are also included as monitoring indicators for objective 4.	These have also been added to the monitoring section.

<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>In relation to the Review of policies and programmes, the EA suggest the local authorities consider referencing information on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), as this could help inform how to manage surface water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approved Document Part H of the Building Regulations 2010 which establishes a hierarchy for surface water disposal and encourages a SuDS approach. ○ Other relevant documents that reference SUDs are outlined in the following documents, the CIRIA C697 document SuDS manual, HR Wallingford SR 666 Use of SuDS in high density developments, CIRIA C635 Designing for exceedance in urban drainage – good practice and the Interim Code of Practice for Sustainable Drainage Systems – the Interim Code of Practice provides advice on design, adoption and maintenance issues and a full overview of other technical guidance on SuDS. 	<p>Reference to the aforementioned building regulations has been made to the Review of policies and programmes.</p> <p>In relation to the other documents, these are not publicly available and only relate to specific technical issues of SUDs. Consequently, these have not been added.</p>
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>In relation to the Review of policies and programmes, the EA outline that the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 detailed in Review of policies and programmes should be updated to the new legislation. This is the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which is linked to the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC) (1992).</p> <p>Furthermore, EA also would welcome would references to the following within the Review of policies and programmes for Biodiversity-Flora and Fauna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eels Regulations ○ EU Regulation on Invasive Alien Species ○ Northumbria River Basin Management Plan 2015 	<p>These documents have been added to the Review of Policies and Programmes.</p>
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>The EA outline that the SA makes reference to the River Don as a highly modified waterbody (HMWB). In respect of WFD, the River Don has HMWB status.</p>	<p>This has been added to the baseline information regarding the River Don.</p>

Environment Agency	The EA also request reference to the Don Sub Catchment Partnership Group. The EA outline that this group have identified opportunities for the improvement of the water environment along the River Don. The group has produced a map of opportunities, but this is not yet publicly available.	This has been added to the baseline information regarding the River Don.
Environment Agency	The EA also mention that there is a publication from the Wild Trout Trust from 2016, which identifies environmental opportunities along the River Don, which may be of interest. The publication is available on the Wild Trout Trust website at: https://www.wildtrout.org/av/river-don-tyne-catchment	Acknowledged. No changes required.
Natural England	Natural England broadly welcomes the approach taken in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which will inform the Area Action Plan for the International Advanced Manufacturing Park.	The Councils acknowledge the support.
Natural England	Natural England has not reviewed the plans listed. However, advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to the plan area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Green infrastructure strategies ○ Biodiversity plans ○ Rights of Way Improvement Plans ○ Shoreline management plans ○ Coastal access plans ○ River basin management plans ○ AONB and National Park management plans ○ Relevant landscape plans and strategies 	These plans already form part of the Review of plans, policies and programmes.
Natural England	Natural England concurs with the baseline information for biodiversity, fauna, and flora. However, Natural England outline that it should be noted that a Habitats Regulations Assessment screening will be required to determine potential likely significant effects on the Durham Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Northumberland Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site.	A Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) screening has been undertaken and forms part of the evidence base for the Regulation 18 version of the IAMP AAP.

Natural England	Some land covered by the AAP triggers the combustion Impact Risk Zone for the Durham Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the Northumberland Shore SSSI. Both sites are particularly sensitive to general combustion processes with a greater than 50MW energy input, including energy from the following: waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewerage treatment works, other incineration/combustion. Given the potential nature of development within the boundary of the AAP being for manufacturing purposes, consideration should be given to impacts any potential combustion may have on the Durham Coast SSSI and the Northumberland Shore SSSI. It should be noted that the Durham Coast SAC and Northumbria Coast SPA are also sensitive to combustion activities.	The HRA screening explores the potential impacts on the Durham Coast SAC and Northumberland Coast SPA. The policies of the plan do not support the development of the types of energy generation identified, which would result in combustion impacts upon the designated features of the SSSIs.
Natural England	Natural England welcomes the requirement for the AAP to consider the risks associated with climate change prediction in the region and to support the delivery of both Council's carbon neutrality targets. We welcome the requirement for the AAP to support mitigation measures intended to protect residents, biodiversity and the wider environment.	The comment is noted.
Natural England	Natural England welcomes the requirement for the AAP to consider the potential to add to the provision of green space.	The comment is noted.
Historic England	In relation to SA objective 11, Historic England outline that they would prefer the use of 'conserve' and where appropriate 'enhance' rather than promote to align with national policy on the historic environment. This would mean the following change: " Promote <u>Conserve and enhance Sunderland and South Tyneside's culture and heritage</u> ".	SA objective 11 has been updated to reflect this request.

Historic England	In relation to the sustainability objectives and questions, Historic England state that they largely support the SA supporting objective under SA Objective 11.	The support is acknowledged.
Historic England	In relation to monitoring, Historic England state that it may be helpful to separate the number of buildings at risk and those lost. Therefore, suggest splitting the monitoring indicator into two separate indicators: The number of buildings added/removed from Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. The number of heritage assets lost/demolished.	The monitoring indicator has been updated to reflect this requirement.
Historic England	In relation to baseline information Historic England Cultural Heritage and Cultural Facilities Heritage Protection for 21st Century' (2007) and 'The Historic Environment: A force for our future' (2001) may now be considered to be outdated and Historic England suggest its removal from this section.	These have been removed from the document.
Historic England	Historic England state that it would be helpful to identify the number of heritage assets within the AAP area and also those where the setting may be affected by development proposals (suggest within 1km area).	The SA has explored listed buildings within proximity of the site.
Historic England	In relation to the Review of policies and programmes, within the Cultural Heritage section, international subsection the following should be referred to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ European Landscape Convention ○ The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe 	These have been added to the Review of Policies and Programmes.
Historic England	In relation to the Review of policies and programmes, within the Cultural Heritage section, national subsection, Historic England outline that both the Heritage Protection for 21st century (2007) and The Historic Environment: A force for our future (2001) are now largely outdated and we suggest their removal from this section. We suggest adding the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023) which has important provisions for the historic environment.	These have been removed from the review of Polices and Programmes.

Historic England	In relation to the Review of policies and programmes within the Cultural Heritage section, local and regional subsection, the scoping report states that Heritage Counts is prepared by English Heritage should be replaced with Historic England, and the most recent being March 2024 not 2012.	This has been updated to reflect the requested change.
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Appendix 2: Sustainability framework

The development of a Sustainability Appraisal framework formed a core output of the scoping process. The framework formed the main assessment tool for the SA process. The sustainability objectives were used to assess the plan and options with potential positive or negative impacts identified and discussed.

The SEA Directive states that characteristics and effects on the area should have consideration of:

- Probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects
- Cumulative nature of effects
- Transboundary nature of effects

These aspects of the SEA were assessed using the below.

Agreed appraisal framework

Considerations		Impact	Comment	Assessment Key	
Timescale	Short term effect (0 to 5 Years)			++	Very positive effect
	Medium term effect (6 to 10 Years)			+	Positive effect
	Long term effect (11 plus Years)			--	Very negative effect
	Temporary			-	Negative effect
Scale	Local			+ -	Neutral
	Trans boundary			*	No effect
	Cumulative				

Sustainability appraisal objectives and questions

The objectives above have been used to assess the effects of the Area Action Plan and compare the effects of alternatives. Each sustainability objective is supported by 'sustainability questions' which set out more detailed criteria against which the plan has been assessed. These are set out below.

Sustainability objective		Sustainability questions
1	Reduce carbon emissions within Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it help to deliver energy efficient and low carbon development?</p> <p>Will it reduce energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it increase renewable energy generation?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce carbon emissions?</p> <p>Will it assist in delivering each authorities low carbon commitments?</p>
2	Adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it mitigate against increased risks of flooding and overheating?</p>
3	Protect our environmental assets and natural resources	<p>Will it contribute to protecting water resources and will it contribute to protecting and / or improving water quality?</p> <p>Will it positively contribute to air quality?</p> <p>Will it protect areas of high landscape value?</p> <p>Will it protect soils?</p>
4	Conserve and enhance biodiversity	<p>Will it protect environmentally designated sites?</p> <p>Will it protect species of principal importance?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance all internationally, nationally and locally designated sites?</p> <p>Will it maintain and increase ecological connectivity?</p>
5	Protect and enhance our green infrastructure	<p>Does it contribute to the redevelopment of previously developed land?</p> <p>Will it protect and/or enhance green infrastructure provision?</p>
6	Support the efficient use of resources and minimise disposal of wastes to landfill	<p>Will it increase recycling and reuse of materials?</p> <p>Will it reduce the quantity of wastes being sent to landfill?</p>
7	Facilitate economic growth at a local and regional scale.	<p>Will it support existing expertise in emerging low carbon and new technology markets?</p> <p>Will it promote economic growth for Sunderland and South Tyneside?</p>

		<p>Will it offer opportunities for new business start-ups?</p> <p>Will it increase provision of office and employment space within Sunderland and South Tyneside?</p>
8	Increase the provision of diverse employment opportunities for all across Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it support employment markets in Sunderland and South Tyneside?</p> <p>Will it provide a range of employment opportunities appropriate for a wide range of skills?</p>
9	Increase opportunities for education and skills for Sunderland and South Tyneside	<p>Will it support training and education of people in Sunderland and South Tyneside from all communities?</p> <p>Will it promote equality of opportunity and access for all?</p> <p>Will it impact upon people who share a protected characteristic identified in the Equality Act 2010⁶?</p>
10	Improve health and well-being of people and communities	<p>Will it help to increase life expectancy and reduce health inequalities?</p> <p>Will it help residents to choose healthy and active lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it help to provide access to safe, green and open spaces for activity?</p> <p>Will it help ensure the needs of growing populations?</p>
11	Conserve and enhance Sunderland and South Tyneside's culture and heritage.	<p>Will it conserve and enhance designated and non-designated cultural and heritage assets?</p>
12	Create an integrated strategic road and public transport network within Sunderland and South Tyneside and to the wider region	<p>Does it support highway and public transport infrastructure improvements?</p> <p>Will it reduce congestion and encourage sustainable transport?</p>
13	Promote sustainable transport choices for employees, residents and visitors	<p>Will it contribute to an increase in active travel choices?</p> <p>Will it encourage people to use low impact modes of transport?</p>

⁶ * (age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage & civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation)

SA compatibility

Sustainability objective compatibility

To ensure that the sustainability objectives identified and proposed within this report are reasonable and achievable, and to minimise any potential conflict, the 13 objectives have been tested against each other to identify potential issues with compatibility. This is shown below.

While in general they are mutually supportive, there are some instances where there is potential conflict. An explanation for those where a potential conflict has been identified is provided below.

Compatibility of sustainability objectives

1													
2	Compatible												
3	Compatible	Compatible											
4	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible										
5	-	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible									
6	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible								
7	Potential conflict	Dependent on implementation	Potential conflict	Potential conflict	Potential conflict	Dependent on implementation							
8	Compatible	Compatible	Dependent on implementation	Dependent on implementation	Dependent on implementation	Compatible	Compatible						
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Compatible	Compatible					
10	-	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Dependent on implementation	Compatible	Compatible				
11	-	-	Compatible	-	Compatible	-	Compatible	-	-	Compatible			
12	Dependent on implementation	Compatible	Dependent on implementation	Dependent on implementation	Dependent on implementation	-	Compatible	Compatible	-	-	-		
13	Compatible	-	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	-	Compatible	-	Compatible	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Key	
Compatible	Compatible
Direct conflict	Direct conflict
Potential conflict	Potential conflict
Dependent on implementation	Dependent on implementation
-	No / Insignificant link

Explanatory notes

Ref	Description
1	New development is likely to lead to increased emissions within the local authorities from operational energy use and from increased transport.
2	New development (like existing development) may be at risk of increased extreme weather unless this is considered in its implementation.
3	There is potential for new development to support economic growth impacting on local environmental resources.
4	There is potential for new development to support economic growth impacting on local environmental resources.
5	New development to support economic growth may be located on land currently identified as green infrastructure.
6	New development to support economic growth will utilise resources, and the impact of this will depend on how these are obtained, and how the development is implemented.
7	Potential for employment opportunities attached to new development to impact on local environmental resources.
8	Potential for employment opportunities attached to new development to impact on local environmental resources.
9	Potential for employment opportunities attached to new development to be located on land currently identified as green infrastructure.
10	Developments or new sites to support economic growth must be carried out to avoid adverse impacts on the health and wellbeing of employees/visitors and the surrounding communities.
11	Increased road network may lead to increased emissions from vehicles.
12	Development of new transport infrastructure may impact on local environmental resources.
13	Development of new transport infrastructure may impact on local environmental resources.
14	Development of new transport infrastructure may be located on land currently identified as green infrastructure.

Appendix 3: Draft IAMP planning policies to assess via the sustainability appraisal

Policy SS1: Spatial Strategy

By 2042 the IAMP will be an established internationally renowned centre for advanced manufacturing, automotive excellence, green industries and clean energy (the Principal uses). The Area Action plan will achieve this by:

- A. Allocating approximately 225 hectares of Employment Land for Principal Uses (as defined in table 1).
- B. Requiring that planning applications:
 - I. meet the objectives of this Area Action Plan and not prejudice development of the IAMP.
 - II. contributes fully, in a proportionate and timely manner, towards providing the infrastructure identified in the IDP or where relevant other required infrastructure.
 - III. contributes fully, in a proportionate and timely manner, to providing for the mitigation required for the IAMP, including environmental mitigation.

Policy LU1: Land Uses

Development of the Employment Areas must be for the Principal Uses (as defined in table 1) for E(g)(iii), B2 and B8.

Some supporting uses including enabling services and infrastructure will also be acceptable where there is a clear link between the intended use and the Principal IAMP uses. It must be ensured that the scale of any supporting uses remains clearly ancillary to that of the Principal IAMP Uses across the site as a whole.

The North East Land Sea and Air Museums (NELSAM), as shown on the Policies Map, will be retained where viable as a visitor attraction, with proposals to enhance the existing attractions being encouraged.

Proposals for residential development will not be permitted.

Proposals for retail and leisure uses outside of the Hub (as shown on the Policies Map), will not be permitted.

Policy H1: The Hub and Ancillary Uses

- A. To support the development of the IAMP, the Hub (see figure 4) will be allocated for appropriate main town centre uses. The scale of development should be ancillary to the IAMP and support the wider functioning of the Principal uses at the site.
- B. Development for main town centre uses within the Hub will be subject to the impact assessment thresholds set out within national policy.
- C. The Hub should provide for higher density development compared to the surrounding employment uses in the IAMP, to enable a concentration of appropriate uses.

Policy D1: Design

- A. Proposals for the IAMP should demonstrate how they reflect the following key design principles:
- I. maximise the interface with Nissan as well as other strategic developments where appropriate and ensure effective movement between Nissan and the IAMP AAP area;
 - II. consider the development of plots using an 'open grid' to create a variety of plot sizes;
 - III. consider the principles of a hierarchical street network connected to existing roads and key transport corridors featuring a central boulevard and primary routes to prioritise access from the A19 and integrate the Northern Employment Area with service networks to encourage efficient movement;
 - IV. consider the design of drainage infrastructure which will need to be accommodated within the street network and ensure Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are placed effectively to enable effective water quality management;
 - V. consider the orientation of buildings along the primary routes to follow a common building line fronting on to the road;
 - VI. development to be sensitive to the River Don as a green infrastructure and ecological feature;
 - VII. have special regard to preserving and enhancing the significance, including any contribution made by their setting, of heritage assets within and in proximity to the site, including Scots House (Grade II*) on the south side of the A184, Hylton Grove Bridge (Grade II) on Follingsby Lane and views from elevated locations such as Boldon Downhill and the Penshaw Monument;
 - VIII. have regard to the presence of the North East Land, Sea and Air Museums (as designated on the Policies Map) as a visitor attraction.
- B. In relation to the public realm, development should:
- I. have consideration to the key gateways into the site;
 - II. provide an effective environment for cyclists and pedestrians;
 - III. consider the provision of street furniture and landmarks to reinforce the identity of the IAMP;
 - IV. provide consistent use of road and pavement materials to reinforce a clear street hierarchy;
 - V. provide, where considered appropriate, green and blue infrastructure at street level and use low-level lighting within and closer to sensitive ecological areas.
- C. In relation to sustainability, development should:
- I. where feasible, orientate buildings to make use of solar gain, with due consideration for overheating risks, and to optimise opportunity for solar panel use on buildings;
 - II. For major development, provide a Sustainability Statement setting out how the development incorporates sustainable resource management and high environmental standards;
 - III. For Large scale development (as defined in the supporting text), be supported by detailed masterplans or development frameworks.

Policy T1: Transport

Transport Improvements

- A. Development will be expected to contribute towards any necessary transport improvements and mitigation measures at the appropriate time, as set out within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Transport Assessment

- B. Development proposals should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment to:
 - i. assess which specific highways improvements or sustainable transport solutions are necessary to ensure the acceptability of the proposals in planning terms and to ensure comprehensive development of the IAMP

Framework Travel Plan

- C. Development proposals should be accompanied by the submission of a Framework Travel Plan, which should:
 - I. ensure that the development is acceptable in transport sustainability and accessibility terms; and
 - II. be implemented in accordance with the approved Framework Travel Plan.

Walking and Cycling

- D. To promote walking and cycling, development should:
 - i. ensure that any junction/highway measures and any new roads are designed to safely integrate potential pedestrian and cycle movements in accordance with the latest design standards. New routes should seek to ensure that they reflect pedestrian/cycle desire lines and are of a high quality;
 - ii. ensure that roads and spaces are designed to consider the needs of all types of users, including vulnerable highway users, so that conflict between road users and vulnerable users is minimised;
 - iii. include appropriate cycling facilities, such as parking, showers and storage, as part of new developments;
 - iv. include opportunities for new cycle routes and signage, and schemes to incentivise staff to use them; and
 - v. provide for improved connections along Follingsby Lane, which will be restricted to use for local access.
- E. Safe access to the open space within the IAMP will continue to be ensured for horse riding through the provision of bridleways linked to the wider bridleway network.
- F. Where new routes abut agricultural land, appropriate measures to deter public access to agricultural land must be incorporated.

Public Transport

- G. The enhancement of public transport will be supported through the following:
 - i. Prioritising local bus services to surrounding areas and areas across Tyne and Wear and other appropriate locations;
 - ii. Prioritising the need for bespoke services to accommodate shift change patterns; and
 - iii. Supporting appropriate bus priority measures on key routes entering the IAMP.

Parking

- H. Development must ensure that a car parking management strategy is provided in accordance with the relevant Council parking standards.
- I. Development proposals should also address the following:
 - i. incorporate a car parking management plan based on accessibility criteria and need;
 - ii. make provision for accessible parking spaces;
 - iii. make provision for off-street parking;
 - iv. ensure that sufficient provision is made for lorry parking to take account of highway safety and avoidance of congestion on the road network;
 - v. make provision for car and bicycle electric charging points within parking areas across the site; and
 - vi. consider the introduction of a mobility hub with cycle/car club facility for the IAMP site.

Acceptable Development

- J. Consent shall not be granted for development that:
 - i. adversely affects the safe and efficient operation of the local or strategic highway networks; or
 - ii. compromises the delivery of the highway improvements set out in criterion A; or
 - iii. prejudices the comprehensive development and delivery of the IAMP as a whole.

Policy I1: Infrastructure Provision

Where considered appropriate, development will be expected to provide or contribute towards the provision of:

- I. Connection to new water, gas and electric utility services to enable occupiers to apply for, and obtain, utility connections to their premises. This may require connections to be made with utilities infrastructure outside of the AAP boundary;
- II. New/improved telecommunications and broadband services networks to allow occupiers to apply for, and obtain, telecommunication connections to their premises as required; and
- III. the provision of low carbon and renewable energy systems should be explored where appropriate.

Policy I2: Wind Energy

New wind energy developments in support of the Principal uses will be supported within the areas shown on the map in Appendix 2, subject to proposals being able to demonstrate that there would be no unacceptable adverse impacts upon the following:

- i. The built environment including heritage assets;
- ii. The natural environment including the water environment, green infrastructure and biodiversity assets, such as designated sites, protected species and priority habitats and species;
- iii. Cumulative, indirect, and direct impacts on the landscape and Green Belt;

- iv. Neighbouring land uses and developments including adverse impacts on amenity by virtue of noise and visual intrusion.

Any unacceptable adverse impacts, such as noise nuisance, shadow flicker, overshadowing or overbearing, and interference with telecommunications, air traffic operations and MOD safeguarding areas should be satisfactorily mitigated.

Proposals which would involve the repowering of existing turbines within the AAP area will be supported.

Policy FR1: Flood Risk and Water Management

A. Development should seek to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. To address drainage and flood risk, development proposals should therefore:

- i. provide a detailed Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and Water Framework Directive Assessment where necessary.
- ii. provide a surface water drainage strategy which complies with national design standards and local policy.
- iii. provide Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuD) capable of ensuring that run-off from the site (post-development) does not exceed corresponding greenfield rates, minimises pollution, provides multifunctional benefits to wildlife, landscape and water quality and is effectively managed with clear ownership in place.
- iv. evidence that sufficient capacity, both on and off-site, in the foul sewer network to support development exists. Where there is insufficient capacity, plans for the sewer upgrades must be delivered prior to the occupation of development within the IAMP.

B. A new bridge will be required over the River Don, the design of which must demonstrate that there will be no net loss in floodplain storage capacity nor an increase in maximum flood levels within adjoining properties as a consequence of the proposed works.

C. Development should evidence that sufficient capacity, both on and off-site, in the foul sewer network to support development exists. Where there is insufficient capacity, plans for the sewer upgrades must be delivered prior to the occupation of development within the IAMP.

Policy L1: Landscape

- A. To minimise the impact on landscape character and visual amenity, seek landscape enhancements, as well as to integrate buildings into the surrounding landscape setting, development proposals should:
 - I. minimise the visibility of the development from the A19 and maintain an appropriate landscape buffer;
 - II. use design and landscaping measures to reduce the impact of development along public rights of way;

- III. incorporate a landscape buffer around the development edges to integrate the development with the surrounding countryside and provide defensible boundaries for the Green Belt; and
 - IV. consider the incorporation of green and brown roofs and green walls into the design of the development.
- B. Development proposals must include a landscape and visual impact assessment which demonstrates an understanding of the likely significant effects of the proposed development. The assessment will influence the design of the proposals to ensure potential adverse effects are prevented or minimised.

EB1: Ecology and Biodiversity

- A. In order to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the IAMP, development should:
 - I. avoid, minimise and mitigate or compensate any adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecology;
 - II. maintain and enhance the River Don as a functional wildlife corridor, through improvements to its water quality and geomorphology, and through the implementation of an appropriate ecological buffer along the River Don corridor and around Local Wildlife Sites (with the exception of the new bridge crossing);
 - III. design swales and Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to take account of additional wildlife benefits;
 - IV. restrict or minimise public access to areas of ecological sensitivity; and
 - V. take account of existing wildlife corridors and stepping stones within the IAMP AAP area and the linkages to the wider network to ensure that retained and created habitat areas establish and maintain coherent ecological networks.
- B. To support proposed development, an Ecological Impact Assessment should be undertaken and submitted in support of development proposals. Ecological mitigation measures should be designed in conjunction with landscape and drainage specialists (where applicable), to maximise the ecological value of landscape planting and drainage features. Proposals must include an appropriate long-term Management and Maintenance Plan that will ensure long-term ecological value is maintained.

G1: Green Infrastructure and Green Belt

- A. Opportunities to strengthen existing green infrastructure corridors within IAMP AAP and links to the wider green infrastructure network in Sunderland and South Tyneside will be supported.
- B. Development that would sever or significantly reduce green infrastructure corridors will not normally be permitted unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh any adverse impacts and suitable mitigation and/or compensation is provided.
- C. To provide green and open spaces for recreational use, development must:

- i. incorporate a minimum 50m wide buffer from the riverbanks on both sides along the River Don (to maintain a total minimum 100m wide corridor), linking with the wider Green Infrastructure corridor to the east and west beyond the Plan boundary, and allow recreational access within this buffer where there is low risk of harm to ecological features;
- ii. retain and enhance existing mature trees, woodland and hedgerows around the edges of the development, along the River Don and east of Elliscope Farm;
- iii. create green linkages along main roads through the provision of tree-lined streets and landscaped areas for public rights of way; and
- iv. incorporate informal open spaces within the IAMP AAP boundary to provide recreational and wildlife benefits and green links between habitats.

Green Belt

- D. In assessing development proposals, development that is inappropriate in the Green Belt will not be approved except in very special circumstances.
- E. Development in the Green Belt will be permitted where the proposals are consistent with the exception list in national policy subject to all other criteria being acceptable.

Policy A1: Amenity

- A. Proposals should not adversely impact the amenity of neighbouring occupiers and residents. Development must:
 - i. take account of the amenity of surrounding uses during the construction phase and business operations;
 - ii. seek to minimise disturbances caused by noise, odours or visual intrusion; and
 - iii. seek to minimise the impact of noise and air pollution in line with national guidelines.
- B. A Construction Environmental Management Plan covering matters including noise, traffic and dust during the construction phase will be required.

Policy IM1: Implementation

Where considered necessary, development will be expected to contribute towards the provision of:

- I. Measures to directly mitigate the impacts of the development and would make it acceptable in planning terms;
- II. Delivery of essential infrastructure identified in the IAMP IDP

In seeking any such contributions, regard will be had to scheme viability and other material considerations.

Appendix 4: Collecting baseline information

The context for South Tyneside and Sunderland Councils has been reviewed in depth as part of the previous SA for the IAMP AAP. The summary below outlines this and where necessary updates this based on recent trends and events.

1. Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Policy context

At an international scale the context is set by the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (2011) which provides the overarching framework for biodiversity protection and management. The Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 transposed many relevant EU directives into domestic regulations. Objectives and targets within national, regional and local biodiversity plans, programmes and strategies should be considered to ensure that biodiversity and protected habitats and species in Sunderland and South Tyneside are given the highest level of conservation and protection. At a national level the National Planning Policy Framework seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity. Other national legislation and policy transposes international legislation into the UK, and sets out a strategy for protecting and enhancing the UK's biodiversity and habitats through scheduled protection of sites and species, and providing lists of priority habitats and species. Locally these are then implemented through more detailed strategies at a regional scale, such as the Durham Biodiversity Action Plan which sets the strategy for local management of existing areas, and creation of new habitats. The emerging South of Tyne and Wear Nature Recovery Strategy will identify important areas for protection and enhancement.

The general context is that enhancements should be made to existing habitats and wildlife networks and establish coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (including climate change). New developments should also seek to provide high quality environmental benefits to people, landscape and biodiversity. Biodiversity should be considered at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; by identifying and mapping components of the local ecological networks, and promote the preservation, restoration and recreation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations.

Baseline

Both Sunderland and South Tyneside have a wide range of habitats supporting important areas of biodiversity value. There are large areas of countryside, and many urban wildlife sites, open spaces and gardens. The two administrative areas include internationally designated areas although these are located at the coast, and not near the IAMP site.

There are a number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which are primarily located to the east and south of the IAMP. Across Sunderland and South Tyneside there are 11 Local Wildlife Sites within close proximity to the IAMP. Moreover, in relation to Local Nature Reserves, The Barmston Pond LNR is located adjacent to the existing Nissan site, and the Hylton Dene LNR is located to the east of the A19. The Pelaw Quarry LNR is located to the north of the A184.

Data Gaps

Information on the presence of sites, species and habitats of importance are readily available.

2.Human Health

Policy context

There is some international policy context which focuses on links between equality, economic wellbeing and health. The Public Health England Strategy 2020 to 2025 (2019) provides the overarching aims for health improvement in England. Furthermore, planning has an important role in helping to reduce health inequalities and promoting sustainable places and communities, by delivering the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services which meet the community's needs. The National Planning Policy Framework provides a range of aims that should be delivered through the planning system to promote healthy communities. These include:

- Facilitating opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity.
- Safe and accessible environments and developments with high quality public space which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.
- Access to high quality open space and opportunities for sport and recreation.
- Consider the impacts new development can have on health and quality of life –including noise and other sources of pollution which can be detrimental to the community.

Improving wellbeing and reducing health inequalities amongst communities is a key aim of both the Sunderland and South Tyneside Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. Strategies to encourage healthy lifestyles by promoting healthy behaviours and seeking to reduce prevalence of unhealthy lifestyle choices such as smoking, obesity and alcohol consumption. Strategies also identify a number of issues aimed at improving wellbeing by tackling unemployment, providing children with the best start in life, and providing fair standards of living.

Baseline

In general, the health of people in South Tyneside and Sunderland is generally worse than the UK average. Both Sunderland and Tyneside are in the top quartile of the most deprived local authorities in England (Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2019).

Average life expectancy at birth in Sunderland is 75.9 (males) and 80.4 (females) and for South Tyneside is 76.4 (males) and 81.2 (females) based on the latest data from the Office of Health Improvement and Disparities.

Unhealthy lifestyle choices are prevalent in South Tyneside and Sunderland with levels of obesity above the national average, along with levels of smoking and binge drinking.

Data gaps

The data set for health indicators is broadly good and comprehensive.

3.Natural assets – Water, air, soil and landscape

Policy context

There is a wide range of legislation which seeks to regulate and protect aspects of our natural environment. These should influence the Area Action plan through consideration of objectives and targets/indicators within relevant national, regional and local related plans, programmes and strategies.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that planning policies should prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at risk by unacceptable levels of soil, air water or noise pollution or land instability. The NPPF also states that local authorities should recognise the 'wider benefits of ecosystem services'. The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) sets out the benefits and value provided by the natural environment and promotes this approach for the management of the environment. The Environment Act (2021) outlines the principal legislation regarding natural assets.

In relation to water, the European Water Framework Directive (2000) (transposed most recently via the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (2017) provides the overarching framework for the protection and enhancement of the water environment including freshwater (lakes, streams and rivers), groundwater, groundwater dependant ecosystems, estuaries and coastal waters. National legislation regulates water and urban wastewater, to protect and manage marine and coastal waters. Water quality is an important consideration for coastal and surface water areas. Biological and ecological quality should be improved and protected, to ensure healthy and productive environments for people and sea life. Coastal areas should be effectively managed to adapt to potential impacts of climate change and coastal erosion. Development in vulnerable areas should also be managed to reduce the impacts of physical changes to the coast. The Flood and Water Management Act (2010) aims to reduce and effectively manage flood risk.

The National Planning Policy Framework requires planning authorities to take full account of flood risk, coastal change and water sources and demand. Inappropriate development in flood risk areas or areas of coastal change should be avoided, and development directed away from areas at highest risk. New developments should not contribute to increasing flood risk or vulnerability. Water resources should be protected and managed to ensure sustainable delivery of water supplies. Consideration should be had to the water supply pressures from climate change and new development. New development should take into account impacts upon water resources and water quality.

In relation to air, the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 provides targets to reduce pollutants and improve air quality that the Local Plan should help contribute towards. The National Planning Policy Framework and strategies pertaining to air quality seek to reduce pollutants and emissions whilst having regard to the effects of climate change. Future developments should not contribute to or be put at unacceptable risk from, or, being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.

In relation to soil, policy seeks to ensure the protection of soils, reduce soil erosion, pollution and degradation. The European Landscape Convention (2004) promotes the protection and management of all landscapes. The National Planning Policy Framework reinforces the strategies by seeking to protect and enhance valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils. Policies should seek to remediate and mitigate despoiled, degraded and contaminated land and the highest quality

soils should be safeguarded. New development should not cause unacceptable levels of soil pollution or land instability.

Consideration should be given to the value of landscapes, their geology, character and cultural value. Particular regard should be had to protected areas of landscape, such as the undeveloped coast and areas of high landscape value. The conservation and enhancement of the geology of the area and geodiversity sites should also be undertaken.

Baseline

The main watercourses within the two council areas are, the River Tyne, which bounds north extent of South Tyneside, the River Wear which crosses through Sunderland and the River Don (which is considered a highly modified waterbody) – a smaller watercourse which flows through both council areas through the urban fringe and meets the Tyne. The Environment Agency have advised that a group has formed, the Don Sub Catchment Partnership. The EA outline that this group have identified opportunities for the improvement of the water environment along the River Don. The group has produced a map of opportunities, but this is not yet publicly available.

Both councils fall within the Northumbria River Basin which covers an area of 9,029 ^{km²} and extends from the Scottish Borders to Redcar.

Much of South Tyneside and Sunderland lie upon a major aquifer within the Magnesian Limestone which provides a significant resource of groundwater to the area around Sunderland.

The SFRA for South Tyneside estimates approximately 4000 residential properties and 100 businesses or critical services may be affected by future flooding. The PFRA for Sunderland Council identifies clusters of buildings in Washington and Sunderland that are at risk of surface and watercourse flooding.

There are no AQMAs declared in Sunderland or South Tyneside. South Tyneside's and Sunderland's geology and landscape is dominated by magnesian limestone. South Tyneside has identified six Local Geodiversity Sites and Sunderland has also designated six Local Geological Sites.

Data Gaps

Flood maps for the area are widely available, although these do not record actual instances of flooding which can also provide a useful indication of flood risk.

4.Climate factors – Energy and climate change

Policy context

International protocols and declarations that seek to provide the guiding principles for sustainable development and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. In the UK, the UK Climate Change Act sets targets within, namely for greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least 80% by 2050, and CO2 emission reductions of at least 26% by 2050, both against a 1990 baseline.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that planning policies should support the transition to a low carbon future by helping to reduce greenhouse emissions, minimising the impacts of climate change and support the delivery of renewable energy.

The AAP should be aware of the climate change risks and opportunities identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment. Namely to agriculture and forestry, business, health and wellbeing, buildings and infrastructure, and the natural environment, and the implications that they could have for Sunderland and South Tyneside.

Furthermore, both Councils have declared a climate emergency and are targeting carbon neutrality.

Baseline

At a national level climate change is predicted to cause an increase in both summer and winter temperatures, and an increase in winter precipitation of between 5-30%. Climate change predictions for Tyne and Wear indicate increased wind speeds and temperatures.

Within the council areas there is predicted to be increased rainfall and winter river flows, which is likely to increase flood risk. During summer months river flows are expected to be lower, as well as a lowering of groundwater levels in parallel with periods of increased demand for water.

Data gaps

None identified

5. Green infrastructure

Policy context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated planning guidance sets the agenda for land use planning and sustainability within Sunderland and South Tyneside. The NPPF seeks to deliver sustainable development through encouraging the effective use of land by reusing previously developed land, promoting mixed use developments with multiple benefits.

Furthermore, the Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework Principles and Standards for England (2023) outlines Green Infrastructure Standards. They define what good green infrastructure 'looks like' for local planners, developers, parks and greenspace managers and communities, and how to plan it strategically to deliver multiple benefits for people and nature. Towards an Active Nation: Sport England Strategy 2016-2021' identifies the desire to increase the number of people regularly playing sport and tackling inactivity. Sport provision and facilities should be protected and improved to help encourage participation in sports in South Tyneside and Sunderland.

Sunderland's Core Strategy and Development Plan and the emerging South Tyneside Local Plan provide the context for sustainable land use within both administrative areas.

Baseline

In Sunderland the Green Infrastructure Strategy (2018) and Greenspace Audit (2020) outline the quantum and strategy for green infrastructure across the city. In South Tyneside the Open Space Assessment (2023) outlines the quantum of green infrastructure across the borough. In Sunderland there are 1,536.43 hectares of greenspace for a population of 274,200 (Census 2021) which equates to 56 square metres per capita. In South Tyneside there are 489.86 hectares of greenspace for a population of 147,800 (Census 2021) which equates to 33 square metres per capita.

There are a large number of parks and open spaces within the two local authority areas, and both feature a number of registered village greens.

Data gaps

There are no significant gaps in data.

6. Cultural heritage and cultural facilities

Policy context

The UNESCO World Heritage Site Convention (1972) provides guidelines for the protection of World Heritage sites. National legislation provides protection for designated and non-designated heritage assets, including Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Monuments and locally listed buildings. 'Heritage Protection for 21st Century' (2007) and 'The Historic Environment: A force for our future' (2001) emphasises the importance of the historic environment in our communities and encourage the protection of heritage assets whilst promoting accessibility and their value as an educational and economic resource. Other national legislation provides the basis for designation of specific assets and areas for the purposes of preservation and protection.

A positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment in Sunderland and South Tyneside should be considered in the development of the AAP.

The National Planning Policy Framework emphasises the importance of considering the social, cultural, environmental and economic benefits of our cultural heritage; and recognising the impact new development can have on the significance of existing heritage assets.

Provision for culture and the arts in Sunderland South Tyneside should be maintained. Engagement with culture and the arts should be provided for and encouraged, particularly with regard to engaging children and young people.

Baseline

Sunderland and South Tyneside have a wide range of historic, archaeological and cultural assets which should be protected (where relevant) by the AAP.

South Tyneside has 11 conservation areas and around 200 listed buildings and structures. Sunderland has 14 conservation areas and around 400 listed buildings and structures.

Data gaps

No significant data gaps have been identified.

7.Transport

Policy context

National strategic transport documents and the National Planning Policy Framework set out the core transport planning principles for delivering sustainable and efficient transport infrastructure within the UK. Principle objectives for transport include aligning transport to economic, environmental and social objectives by establishing patterns of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport (such as public transport, cycling, and walking), thus contributing to lower carbon emissions and improved air quality, and more inclusive, better-connected communities with improved access to opportunities.

Transport provision is a key element within the North East Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) produced in 2014 following the economic review for the region. It sets out priorities across road, public transport, rail, ports, rivers and airports. Additionally other regional and local level policy documents seek to improve transport infrastructure to support economic growth and regeneration, by providing better access and connectivity between jobs and communities throughout the North East. They also seek to support sustainable travel options through promoting public transport and active travel.

Car ownership in both Sunderland and South Tyneside has grown in the last ten years, and car travel provides by far the biggest proportion of journeys to work.

Public transport in Sunderland and South Tyneside is provided by a substantial bus network, and the Metro light rail network. Additionally South Tyneside is linked to North Tyneside with the operation of the cross-Tyne ferry. The Metro has 60 stations linking Sunderland and South Tyneside with Newcastle, Gateshead and North Tyneside. Sunderland is on the Durham Coast rail route with trains between Middlesbrough and Carlisle as well as having direct services to York and London.

Data gaps

No data identified to provide information on active travel and commuting choices.

8. Waste and minerals

The revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, requiring measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment. The Directive was transposed into English legislation through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011/988). The Waste Regulations 2012 prioritise the waste hierarchy as the key strategy to sustainably minimise waste, by dealing with it in priority order prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal.

The National Planning Policy Framework aims to sustainably manage and to protect mineral resources. Local Authorities are encouraged to develop an understanding of the extent and location of locally and nationally important mineral resource in their areas, and assess the projected demand for their use, taking full account of opportunities to use materials from secondary and other sources which could provide suitable alternatives to primary materials. National Planning Policy for Waste (2014) forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. The overall policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. This includes more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery, and disposing only as a last resort. The proposed Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's work towards a zero waste economy as part of the transition to a sustainable economy.

Baseline

A number of waste streams are produced in both Sunderland and South Tyneside including construction and demolition waste, commercial and industrial, municipal (including household), agricultural and hazardous waste. Some of these wastes are managed within the Local Authority area , and some outside.

Data gaps

No significant data gaps have been identified.

9.Economic development, employment and education

Policy context

The Levelling Up White Paper (2022) outlines the Government's ambition of reducing geographical inequalities across the Country. Amongst other matters, it comprises 12 UK wide missions to achieve this by 2030. The National Planning Policy Framework identifies that economic development should contribute to building a responsive and competitive economy. Planning should support sustainable economic development and growth to deliver homes, business and industrial units and infrastructure. Emphasis is placed on meeting the development needs of business and supporting the transition to a low carbon economy. Planning is also vital to promote competitive town centre environments and should pursue policies to support vitality and viability.

The North East Local Enterprise Partnership's (LEP) Independent Economic Review (2013) establishes a vision to promote sustainable economic growth in the north east region by increasing productivity in the LEP's area. This was superseded by the North East Strategic Economic Plan (2014) which sets out the response to the economic review, and identifies the regional plan for increasing employment and economic growth across the region through innovation, improved skills, investment, and transport improvements.

Along with the Sunderland and South Tyneside City Deal (2014) economic growth is focused on taking advantage of new technology markets, manufacturing and advanced engineering linked to automotive advanced manufacturing centred around the Nissan development in Sunderland.

Baseline

Sunderland City Council have 58.39 hectares of general available employment land and South Tyneside have 47.77 hectares.

Data gaps

No significant data gaps have been identified.

10. Population and social equality

Policy context

International documents set the precedent to establish social equity within local policies. The Aarhus Convention (2001) seeks to establish the rights of the public with regard to the environment.

In 2017 the Government consulted on 'Planning for the right homes in the right places' which provided an opportunity to comment on measures set out in the housing white paper to boost housing supply in England. The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) seeks to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing housing to meet the community's needs, provide a high quality environment and accessible community services. The Equality Act (2010) identifies the need to consider impacts of policies and strategies on all members of the community and protected characteristics. National strategies and plans seek to support sustainable development, social justice (tackling poverty), lifetime neighbourhoods (supporting an ageing population) and the fair and equal treatment for travellers.

Baseline

The resident populations of Sunderland and South Tyneside were 274,200 and 147,800 respectively at the time of the Census in 2021. The population of Sunderland fell 0.5 percent between 2011 and 2021, with the population of South Tyneside falling by 0.2 percent between 2011 and 2021. Age distribution differs between the two boroughs. Across the North East as a whole, the population under age 44 is lower in each bracket than for England as a whole, and is higher for age brackets above 44. This is less marked in Sunderland, but more so in South Tyneside.

The ethnicity of South Tyneside and Sunderland is predominantly white British, with levels above those for the North East region and England. The percentage of Mixed, Asian / Asian British, Black / Black British and other ethnicities is broadly in line with the regional profile.

Data gaps

No significant data gaps have been identified.

Appendix 5: Baseline information

Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora

Indicators	Baseline Information	Comparator or Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
European protected Sites: SAC	One SAC: Durham Coast which extends into both SCC and STC. Not considered relevant to the AAP due to distance.	There are 658 Special Areas of Conservation across the UK.	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Natural England	N/A	None Identified	HRA Screening will be undertaken to identify any potential impacts.
European Protected Sites: SPA & Ramsar	Northumbria Coast (Ramsar) and Northumbrian Coast (SPA) both extend across part of SCC and STC. Not considered relevant to the AAP due to distance.	There are 85 SPAs within England, England/Scotland, and England/ Wales. There are 175 Ramsar sites within the United Kingdom (including the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies	Joint Nature Conservation Committee Natural England	N/A	None Identified	HRA Screening will be undertaken to identify any potential impacts.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Although both Sunderland and South Tyneside contain SSSIs, there are none within close proximity of the IAMP.	N/A	Natural England		None identified	Expect limited impact due to distance from potential sites, but AAP should support protection and improvement of SSSIs.
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	There are five Local Nature Reserves in Sunderland, these are Fullwell Quarry and Carley Hill, Barmston Pond Hylton Dene, Tunstall Hills and Hetton Bogs. There are seven Local Nature Reserves in South Tyneside; Harton Down, Marsden Old Quarry, Whitburn Point, Cleadon Hills, Tilesheads, Station Burn and Primrose. Barmston Pond LNR is located to the immediate south west of the Nissan Plant and as such is within approximately 800m of the potential AAP boundary. Hylton Dene would also be located within 800m of the AAP boundary.	N/A	None Identified	N/A	None identified.	AAP should consider any Local Nature Reserve in close proximity that may be affected by the area.

Indicators	Baseline Information	Comparator or Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Local Wildlife Sites	<p>The following Local Wildlife Sites are within close proximity to the AAP area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Don East House • Elliscope Farm East / Hylton Bridge • Strother House Farm • Wardley Colliery • Follingsby • Make Me Rich Meadow • Calf Close Burn • Lakeside Inn, Fellgate • Usworth Burn • Upper Don Tributaries • River Don 	None Identified	<p>Sunderland City Council</p> <p>South Tyneside Council</p>	N/A	None Identified	AAP should consider any Local Wildlife Sites in close proximity that may be affected by the area.
Habitats	The South of Tyne and Wear Local Nature Recovery Strategy is currently being prepared which will outline the extent of habitats within the area.		Sunderland City Council, South Tyneside Council and Gateshead Council	N/A	None identified.	The LNRS will identify habitats to be protected and enhanced.
Wildlife Corridors	In South Tyneside there are nine wildlife corridors. In Sunderland there are 5,735 hectares of wildlife corridors.	None Identified.	Sunderland City Council and South Tyneside Council	N/A	None Identified	AAP to consider connectivity to existing wildlife corridors, and potential to improve connectivity by implementing features within the area.
Species Surveys	A number of surveys have been undertaken within the area in support of planning applications and as baseline information for the AAP.	None identified.	Sunderland City Council, South Tyneside Council, IAMP LLP, ERIC	N/A	Need to keep survey data up to date.	The area contains a number of species including assemblages of farmland birds. Any impacts upon species will need to be taken into consideration during the preparation of the AAP and where impacts are identified, appropriate mitigation secured.

Natural Assets – Water, Air, Soil and Landscape

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Water Resource	<p>South Tyneside and Sunderland both fall within the Northumbria River Basin, which covers an area of 9,000 square kilometres. It extends from the Scottish borders to Redcar. The Tees is the longest river in the district, and the Tyne has the largest catchment area. Other important rivers include the Wear, Aln and Coquet. Rainfall is comparatively catchment, although levels vary significantly.</p>	None Identified	Environment Agency	N/A	No issues identified.	The AAP should consider water resources and whether the demands of the IAMP would be able to be met by available water resources.
Flood risk in South Tyneside/Sunderland – Type	<p>Tidal Flood Risk: not relevant. Coastal Flood Risk: not relevant</p> <p>Fluvial Flooding: Fluvial flooding is caused by high flows in rivers or streams exceeding the capacity of the river channel and spilling onto the floodplain.</p> <p>South Tyneside – The main source of flooding to residential development is associated with the River Don.</p> <p>Sunderland – Flooding, relative to other areas, is constrained in Sunderland as flood zones are constrained largely to the narrow margins along the River Wear and other smaller watercourse e.g. the River Don. The only areas of any extent recognised as potential flood risk are located in low lying area including Sunderland Docks, South Hylton, Penshaw and Fatfield, Sedgelych and Rainton Bridge.</p> <p>Flooding from Land: Flooding of land from surface water runoff is usually caused by intense, short duration, rainfall events. Surface water flow paths often coincide with fluvial floodplains in low-lying areas. Flooding in urban areas can also be attributed to sewer systems. South Tyneside – Four Critical Drainage Areas have been identified as areas that have significant risks of surface water flooding within the borough.</p> <p>Sunderland – Areas with concentrations of surface water flooding potential can be seen in Hetton-le-Hole, western and northern Houghton-le-Spring, Lakeside/Silksworth sports complex, Hendon Burn, the Port and parts of Nissan/ IAMP and land to its north. Six</p>	No issues identified.	<p>South Tyneside PFRA (2011),</p> <p>Sunderland PFRA (2011) and Addendum (2017)</p> <p>South Tyneside SFRA</p> <p>Sunderland SFRA</p>	N/A	No issues identified.	The AAP should consider flood risk within the IAMP AAP area.

Indicators	Baseline Information		Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP	
	Critical Drainage Areas have been identified with risk of surface water flooding.							
Number of historic flood risk incidents	<p>South Tyneside: 152 historic flood risk incidents in South Tyneside have been report in the South Tyneside Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Sunderland: there were 271 reports of flooding of any type between the Sunderland PFRA (June 2011) and the PFRA addendum prepared in 2017.</p>		None Identified	South Tyneside PFRA (2011), Sunderland PFRA (2011) and Addendum (2017)	N/A	Data is relatively old and needs updating.	AAP should consider flood risk potential for areas under consideration	
Number of properties at risk from flooding		Location	None Identified	South Tyneside SFRA (2022), Sunderland PFRA (2011 and 2017)	N/A	The data for Sunderland is relatively old and needs updating.	AAP should consider flood risk potential for areas under consideration	
								Number of Residential Properties (1:200 Event)
		South Shields						2,000
		Hebburn						900
		Jarrow						500
		Whitburn, Cleadon and Boldon						600
		All South Tyneside						4,000
	Sunderland	19,700						
River Don Water Quality	<p>According to Environmental Agency data, the River Don - from Source to Tidal Limit (2022 data) was moderate in terms of ecological quality, poor in terms of 'biological quality elements' and 'good' in terms of 'physico chemical quality elements'. Furthermore, it was categorised as 'supports good' for both Hydromorphological Supporting Elements and is classified as 'moderate' for 'Supporting Elements (Surface Water). Moreover, for 'Specific Pollutants' the River Don was classified as 'high'.</p>		None Identified	Environment Agency	N/A	No update since 2022.	AAP should consider potential impact on local watercourses and waterbodies	

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Number of Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality Grounds	<p>Sunderland: No applications have been granted against objections of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds since the adoption of the Core Strategy and Development Plan.</p> <p>South Tyneside: No applications have been granted against objections of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds between 2016 -2023.</p>	None Identified	<p>Sunderland LPA</p> <p>South Tyneside Council</p>	N/A		As above
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	Neither South Tyneside nor Sunderland have declared AQMA areas.	None Identified	<p>Sunderland City Council</p> <p>South Tyneside Council</p>	<p>Sunderland has continued to have good air quality, as outlined in the Sunderland Core Strategy Annual Monitoring Report</p> <p>As outlined, South Tyneside no longer have classified AQMA's.</p>	None Identified.	The AAP should continue to consider the issue of air quality as it pertains to development at the IAMP and its surroundings.
Topography and Landscape	<p>The Sunderland landscape which includes characterisation of topography has been comprehensively analysed in the Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment (2015) and separates the city in either landscape protection areas. The IAMP (within Sunderland) is located within a landscape enhancement area.</p> <p>The South Tyneside Landscape Character Study (2012) which also includes characterisation of topography outlines the main attributes of the South Tyneside. It divides South Tyneside; Urban, Coastal and Urban Fringe.</p> <p>The main attributes of both areas topography and landscape area outlined within these documents.</p>	None Identified	<p>South Tyneside Landscape Character Assessment (2012)</p> <p>Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment (2015)</p>	N/A	None Identified	The AAP should pay attention (where relevant) to protecting and safeguarding landscape character and topography within the two Local Authority areas.

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Geodiversity	<p>In South Tyneside there are six Local Geological Sites – Total Hectares: 36.8ha</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleadon Hill Cliffs 2. Cleadon Park Quarry 3. Downhill Old Quarry 4. Marsden Limekilns 5. Marsden Old Quarry 6. South Shields Dunes <p>In Sunderland there are six Local Geological – Total Hectares 58.27 ha</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Houghton Hill, Cut and Scarp 2. Mowbray Park 3. Newport Railway Cutting 4. North Dock Tufa 5. Roker Cliffs and Parson’s Rock 6. Ryhope Beach <p>None of these sites are located close to the AAP area.</p>	None Identified	<p>Sunderland City Council</p> <p>South Tyneside Council</p>	N/A	None Identified	The AAP should pay attention (where relevant) to protecting and safeguarding landscape character and geodiversity within the two local authority areas.

Climate Factors, sustainability and energy

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Climate Change Risk and Impacts	<p>The Government's UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022) outlines the main risks from climate change.</p> <p>Climate change Impacts Tyne & Wear have been identified as the following</p> <p>Flooding</p> <p>Increases in winter rainfall and storm rainfall will cause local flooding due to the urban drainage system reaching capacity.</p> <p>Increased frequency of overtopping-related flooding from rivers, streams and sea.</p> <p>Increased Rainfall</p> <p>Increased rainfall may disturb areas of contaminated land, potentially leading to leaching from contaminated sites.</p> <p>Increased Sea levels</p> <p>Increased risk of hazardous material from former landfill sites being released creating a public health and an environmental risk.</p> <p>Rising Temperatures</p> <p>Discomfort for workers in offices and factories. Risks to business continuity through overheating of equipment.</p> <p>Potential adaptation of housing stock to deal with climate changes.</p> <p>Longer growing season will increase the need for maintenance of green spaces.</p> <p>Threat of fires in areas of grassland</p> <p>Increased pressure on health services during heat waves</p> <p>Wind Speed</p>	<p>There are published projections regarding temperature warming forecasts.</p> <p>Sunderland aims to be carbon neutral as a city by 2040 and carbon neutral as a Council by 2030.</p> <p>South Tyneside also aims to be carbon neutral as a Council by 2030.</p>	<p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022)</p> <p>Climate Change NE (2012)</p> <p>Sunderland Low Carbon Framework (2020)</p> <p>Sunderland Low Carbon Action Plan (2022)</p> <p>Sustainable South Tyneside (2020-2025)</p>	N/A	None Identified	The AAP should consider the risks associated with climate change prediction in the region and support the delivery of the Councils respective carbon neutrality targets. The plan should support mitigation measures to help protect residents, biodiversity and the environment.

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
	<p>Coastal areas and areas of exposed topography will be susceptible to high wind related impacts, such as damage to buildings and transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Both Council's also have their own respective climate change action plans and strategies ,Sustainable South Tyneside (2020-2025); Sunderland Low Carbon Framework; Sunderland City Council Low Carbon Action Plan.</p>					
Water resources: Impact of Climate Change	The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022) outlines higher risk of flooding due to climate change. Furthermore, the proceeding study, outlined (amongst other matters) such as flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure and risk of shortages in the public water supply, and water for agriculture, energy generation and industry, with impacts on freshwater ecology.	None Identified	<p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2022)</p> <p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (2017)</p> <p>South Tyneside and Sunderland Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments</p>	N/A	No issues identified	The AAP should consider the risk of water resources and the impact of climate changes on water resources.
Installation of renewables	<p>In 2022 Sunderland had 48.5MW installed renewable energy capacity consisting of 31.8MW photovoltaics, 14.8MW onshore wind and 2MW landfill gas. Sunderland generated a total of 57,793MWh renewable energy, consisting of 26,725MWh solar photovoltaic and 31,068MWh onshore wind (data not available for landfill gas).</p> <p>In 2022, South Tyneside had 16,706 MW installed renewable energy capacity, consisting of 10,204 MW solar PV, 351 MW onshore wind, 6 MW sewage gas and 0.2 MW plant biomass.</p>	None Identified	Renewable Energy Planning Database	N/A	No issues identified	AAP should encourage the development of appropriate renewable energy technologies
Carbon dioxide emissions	<p>In 2021 Sunderland emitted 1,089.3 kt CO2e, which has been reducing significantly over the past decade.</p> <p>In 2021, South Tyneside emitted 458.6 kt CO2e, which has also reduced significantly over the past decade.</p>	Both local authorities have declared a climate emergency and are seeking to be carbon neutral Councils by 2030	UK Local Authority and Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions National Statists 2005 to 2021.	The trend for carbon dioxide emissions has been significantly reducing over	None Identified.	The AAP should consider how the increase in growth and economic output can avoid an increase in emissions

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
		Sunderland also has a target to be carbon neutral as a city by 2040.	<p>Data Tables - Table 2.1: Local Authority territorial carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates within the scope of influence of Local Authorities 2005-2021 (kt CO2e) – Subset.</p> <p>Sunderland Low Carbon Framework (2020)</p> <p>Sunderland Low Carbon Action Plan (2022)</p> <p>Sustainable South Tyneside (2020-2025)</p>	the past decade.		
Energy consumption	In Sunderland mean domestic consumption was 3,088.3 KWh per household in 2021. In South Tyneside mean domestic consumption was lower at 2,784 kWh per household in 2021.	As above	Regional and Local Authority Electricity Consumption	Energy consumption at the household level has been reducing over the medium term.	Information outlines explores electric energy consumption for domestic energy only.	The AAP should consider how energy consumption could be lowered where applicable.

Green Infrastructure

Indicators	Baseline Information		Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Green space	Sunderland (ha)		None Identified	Sunderland Greenspace Audit (2020) South Tyneside Open Space Assessment (2023)	None Identified	None Identified	AAP should consider the potential to add to the provision of green space.
	Allotments and Community Gardens	99.54					
	Amenity Greenspace	753.74					
	Cemetery and Church Grounds	108.83					
	Civic Spaces	14.79					
	Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace	1,536.43					
	Outdoor Sports Facilities	500.96					
	Parks and Formal Gardens	605.23					
	School Playing Fields and Grounds	259.13					
	Total	3,878.46					
	South Tyneside (ha)						
	Parks and Gardens	211.17					
	Accessible Natural Green Space	453.78					
	Amenity Greenspace	112.55					
	Allotments	41.87					
	Education	177.2					
	Churchyards and Cemeteries	60.18					
Play Space	5.19						
Outdoor Sport	91.15						

Access to Natural Greenspace	In Sunderland there are 1,536.43 hectares of greenspace for a population of 274,200 (Census 2021) which equates to 56 square metres per capita. In South Tyneside there are 489.86 hectares of greenspace for a population of 147,800 (Census 2021) which equates to 33 square metres per capita.	None Identified	Sunderland Greenspace Audit (2020) South Tyneside Open Space Assessment (2023) UK Government Census (2021)	None Identified	None Identified	AAP should consider the potential to add to the provision of green space.
Village Greens	South Tyneside has two statutorily registered village greens: Cleadon Village Green and Whitburn Village Green Sunderland has eleven statutorily registered village greens: Sunderland Town Moor, The Green, Southwick, Tunstall Village Green, Bishopwearmouth Village Green, Ryhope Village Green, Washington Village Green, Sports Arena, Washington, Willow Pond, Penshaw Village West Herrington, Tunstall Hills and West Park. There are no designated village greens in close proximity to the AAP area.	None Identified	Sunderland City Council Common Land and Village Green Register South Tyneside Council Common Land and Village Green Register	None Identified	None Identified	None Identified
Amenity Greenspace Provision Per 1,000 population	Sunderland has 5.13 ha per 1,000 population. South Tyneside, this ratio is 3.75 ha per 1,000 population.	None Identified	Sunderland Greenspace Audit (2020) South Tyneside Open Space Assessment (2023)	None Identified	None Identified	None Identified

Cultural heritage and cultural facilities

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
World Heritage Sites	1 x World Heritage Site	28 Cultural, Natural and Mixed World Heritage Sites in the UK	UNESCO	N/A	No issues identified	The AAP should, where relevant, enhance and conserve the variety of heritage assets within the boroughs.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	There are five SAMs in South Tyneside There are nine SAMs in Sunderland There are no SAMs located within, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed AAP locations. However, the closest, Wardley moated site, is located to the north of Follingsby.		South Tyneside Council Sunderland City Council Historic England	NA	No issues identified	
Conservation areas	There are eleven Conservation Areas in South Tyneside. There are fourteen Conservation Areas in Sunderland. There are no Conservation Areas in the vicinity of the AAP.		South Tyneside Council Sunderland City Council	N/A	No issues identified	
Registered parks and gardens	There is one registered park and garden in South Tyneside. There are two registered parks and gardens in Sunderland. There are no registered parks and gardens in the vicinity of the AAP		South Tyneside Council Sunderland City Council Historic England	N/A	No issues identified	
Number of listed buildings	There are approximately 200 listed buildings in South Tyneside. There are around 400 listed buildings in Sunderland. There are 7 listed buildings within, or immediately adjacent to, the AAP area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hylton Grove Bridge - Scots House - Stables at Scots House - Scots House Gateshouse - Boldon Fellgate Farmhouse - Laverick Hall - Barn Ranges at Laverick Hall 		South Tyneside Council Sunderland City Council Historic England	N/A	No issues identified	

Transport

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP																																							
Highway network	<p>Sunderland and South Tyneside are served by the following A roads:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A19 A1(M) A194 A183 A184 </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A185 A690 A1018 A1300 A1231 </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A19 A1(M) A194 A183 A184 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A185 A690 A1018 A1300 A1231 		National road map	N/A	No issues identified	<p>The AAP should ensure accessibility to jobs and services is delivered through a range of transport options. Encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling should also be a priority.</p>																																					
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Metro network	<p>Metro stations serving South Tyneside:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Shields Chichester Tyne Dock Simonside Bede </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jarrow Hebburn Fellgate Brockley Whins East Boldon </td> </tr> </table> <p>Metro stations serving Sunderland:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seaburn Stadium of Light St Peter's Sunderland Park Lane </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> University Millfield Pallion South Hylton </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Shields Chichester Tyne Dock Simonside Bede 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jarrow Hebburn Fellgate Brockley Whins East Boldon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seaburn Stadium of Light St Peter's Sunderland Park Lane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> University Millfield Pallion South Hylton 		Nexus	N/A	No issues identified	<p>Reducing car dependency will contribute to reducing levels of air pollution and will also encourage physical activity through active travel.</p>																																			
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Mode of travel to work	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Sunderland</th> <th>South Tyneside</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Work at home</td> <td>10%</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metro/light rail</td> <td>0.39%</td> <td>1.51%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Train</td> <td>0.19%</td> <td>0.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus</td> <td>2.86%</td> <td>2.27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taxi</td> <td>0.32%</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motorcycle</td> <td>0.11%</td> <td>0.14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Driving a car/van</td> <td>22.13%</td> <td>21.37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger in a car/van</td> <td>2.44%</td> <td>1.95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bicycle</td> <td>0.55%</td> <td>0.76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foot</td> <td>3.21%</td> <td>2.89%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0.52%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not in employment or aged 15 or under</td> <td>57.27%</td> <td>57.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sunderland	South Tyneside	Work at home	10%	10%	Metro/light rail	0.39%	1.51%	Train	0.19%	0.4%	Bus	2.86%	2.27%	Taxi	0.32%	0.2%	Motorcycle	0.11%	0.14%	Driving a car/van	22.13%	21.37%	Passenger in a car/van	2.44%	1.95%	Bicycle	0.55%	0.76%	Foot	3.21%	2.89%	Other	0.52%	0.8%	Not in employment or aged 15 or under	57.27%	57.7%		ONS 2023	N/A	No issues identified	
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Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Number of car-less households	Sunderland: 35.1% (2011), 30.9% (2021) South Tyneside: 38.5% (2011), 32.8% (2021)		ONS 2023	N/A	No issues identified	

Waste and minerals

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP																				
Municipal waste arisings	Municipal waste (tonnes) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2019/20</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sunderland</td> <td>126,303</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Tyneside</td> <td>79,203</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2019/20	Sunderland	126,303	South Tyneside	79,203		Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2021)	N/A	No issues identified	The AAP should seek to reduce overall waste production, and to promote the 'waste hierarchy' as the primary means of reducing the amount of waste disposed to landfill.														
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Economic development, employment and education

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
Employment land available	<p>South Tyneside has 47.77 hectares of available general employment land.</p> <p>Sunderland has 58.39 hectares of available general employment land.</p> <p>There is approximately 90 hectares a of employment land available on the IAMP for principal and supporting uses which has not yet been built on. Most of this is subject to planning consent.</p>	Sunderland City Council CSDP Outlines 95 to 115 hectares of designated employment land to be delivered over the plan period.	<p>Sunderland City Council Employment Land Analysis</p> <p>South Tyneside Employment Land Review (2019)</p>	The supply of employment land has reduced substantially in Sunderland and South Tyneside	None Identified	Consideration should be given to employment land needs and supply to ensure that sufficient land is available to deliver economic growth.
Number of enterprise births, deaths and survivals	<p>Sunderland</p> <p>Births (2021): 1,115</p> <p>Deaths (2021): 955</p> <p>3 yr survival rate (2016 births): 51.7%</p> <p>South Tyneside</p> <p>Births (2021): 610</p> <p>Deaths (2021): 570</p> <p>3 yr survival rate (2016 births): 52%</p>		ONS (2023)			This provides background to the AAP.
Average weekly wage	<p>Sunderland: £540.9</p> <p>South Tyneside: £559.8</p> <p>North East: £575.2</p> <p>England: £642</p>		ONS (2022)	N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.
Economically active	<p>Sunderland: 73.7%</p> <p>South Tyneside: 70.6%</p>		ONS (2023)	N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.

Indicators	Baseline Information	Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP																																													
	North East: 74.0% England: 78.4%																																																		
In employment	Sunderland: 72.3% South Tyneside: 62.8% North East: 70.8% England: 75.5%		ONS (2023)	N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.																																													
Unemployed (April 2022-March 2023)	Sunderland: 3.9% South Tyneside: 7.6% North East: 4.3% England: 3.6%		ONS (2023)	N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.																																													
Employment by sector	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>South Tyneside</th> <th>Sunderland</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td> <td>40</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Mining and quarrying</td> <td>515</td> <td>425</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Manufacturing</td> <td>5,850</td> <td>12,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</td> <td>710</td> <td>260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</td> <td>450</td> <td>850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Construction</td> <td>5,325</td> <td>9,475</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles</td> <td>8,715</td> <td>18,445</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Transport and storage</td> <td>3,340</td> <td>5,755</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. Accommodation and food service activities</td> <td>2,955</td> <td>5,535</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. Information and communication.</td> <td>1,960</td> <td>3,185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K. Financial and insurance activities</td> <td>1,625</td> <td>670</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L. Real estate activities</td> <td>780</td> <td>1,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M. Professional, scientific and technical activities</td> <td>2,440</td> <td>3,550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N. Administrative and support service activities</td> <td>2,885</td> <td>3,665</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		South Tyneside	Sunderland	A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40	140	B. Mining and quarrying	515	425	C. Manufacturing	5,850	12,750	D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	710	260	E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	450	850	F. Construction	5,325	9,475	G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	8,715	18,445	H. Transport and storage	3,340	5,755	I. Accommodation and food service activities	2,955	5,535	J. Information and communication.	1,960	3,185	K. Financial and insurance activities	1,625	670	L. Real estate activities	780	1,750	M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,440	3,550	N. Administrative and support service activities	2,885	3,665		ONS Census (2021)	N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.
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Indicators	Baseline Information		Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP
	O. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,745	9,465				
	P. Education	5,955	10,235				
	Q. Human health and social work activities	10,655	18,895				
	R, S, T, U. Other	2,390	4,030				

Population, housing and human health

Indicators	Baseline Information				Comparator or Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP				
Population		2011	2021	Change		ONS 2021 Census	Population decrease.	No issues identified.	Broadly this data provides background to the AAP but does not demonstrate significant factors to be taken into account beyond general population and equity objectives.				
	Sunderland	275,500	274,200	-0.5%									
	South Tyneside	148,100	147,800	-0.2%									
Gender make up	Sunderland: - Male 48% – Female 52% South Tyneside - Male 48% - Female 52%					ONS 2021 Census	N/A	No issues identified.					
Net migration	<u>Year ending June 2020 migration from Sunderland and South Tyneside</u> <u>Internal migration only</u> Sunderland outward migration: 2774 Sunderland inward migration: 2714 Net: -60 South Tyneside outward migration: 1687 South Tyneside inward migration: 987 Net: -700					ONS internal migration 2020	General trend is for internal migration from the two boroughs to be offset through international migration		Broadly this data provides background to the AAP but does not demonstrate significant factors to be taken into account beyond general population and equity objectives.				
Age profile		Sunderland		South Tyneside		North East		England		2011 and 2021 ONS Census	N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.
		2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021				
	0-14	17.5%	16.4%	17.5%	16.5%	17.8%	16.6%	18.9%	17.4%				
	15-24	12.5%	10.8%	11.5%	10%	12.4%	11.8%	11.9%	11.7%				
	25-34	6.2%	12.8%	6%	12.6%	6.3%	12.4%	6.9%	13.6%				
	35-44	19.2%	12%	18.5%	12.1%	18.9%	11.9%	20.6%	13.1%				
	45-54	21.2%	13.2%	21.9%	12.9%	20.7%	12.9%	19.4%	13.3%				
	55-64	6.5%	14.2%	6.5%	14.7%	6.5%	13.9%	6.0%	12.5%				
	65+	17%	20.5%	18.1%	20.9%	17.3%	20.4%	16.4%	18.4%				
Ethnic diversity – estimate		Sunderland	South Tyneside	North East	England and Wales					ONS 2021 Census	N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.
	Asian	3	2.9	3.7	9.3								

Indicators	Baseline Information						Comparator or Target	Source	Overall Trend	Data Problems or Constraints	Implications for AAP					
Local Authority Rank - local income deprivation	Sunderland: 24 th most income deprived region South Tyneside: 13 th most income deprived region							Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019	Both Sunderland and South Tyneside became more income deprived when taking into account their position between the IMD 2015 and IMD 2019.	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.					
Crime – total recorded crime recorded by the Police									N/A	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.					
	April 2022- March 2023															
	Northumbria Police Force											142,827				
	North East											291,131				
	England						5,244,058									
% of 16–18-year-olds in education, employment or training								ONS 2023	Sunderland has increased its share of 16-18 year olds in education and employment. South Tyneside has reduced over the same time period.	No issues identified	This provides background to the AAP.					
												2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	England											92.5%	92.6%	93.2%	92.9%	92.3%
	North East											91.4%	91.6%	92.2%	91.4%	90.5%
	South Tyneside											92.7%	90.8%	92.2%	91.3%	89.2%
Sunderland						85.7%	90.0%	92.4%	90.6%	90.3%						

Appendix 6: Review of Policies and Programmes

Biodiversity – Flora and Fauna

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
International		
United Nation Declaration on Forest and Land Use	International commitment to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation.	No specific targets or indicators.
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	This initiative, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet.	It includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which are designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future. Relevant goals to this report are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development Goal 13: Climate Action • Sustainable Development Goal 14: Life Below Water • Sustainable Development Goal 15: Life on Land
International Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	International commitment to biodiversity convention through national strategies and action plans.	No specific targets or indicators.
International Convention on Wetlands (1976)	Also known as the Ramsar convention. International agreement with the aim of conserving and managing the use of wetlands and their resources.	No specific targets or indicators.
European Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and National Habitats (Bern Convention) (1992)	Aims to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species).	No specific targets or indicators.
Habitats Directive (1992)	Forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. It is built around two pillars: the Natura 2000 network of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. The directive protects over 1.000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called 'habitat types' (e.g., special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance. It also designates Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	No specific targets or indicators.

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
The Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981)	Consolidates a number of European directives (the Bern Convention and Directive on the conservation of wild birds) into national legislation. The Act makes it an offence to intentionally kill or injure wild birds, destroy nests or eggs of wild birds and pick or destroy wild plants. It also contains measure to prevent the establishment of non-native species. The Act also sets guidelines for the establishment of SSSI's and SPA's.	No specific targets or indicators
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)	Transposed European Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into UK law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites' Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), and sets requirements for HRA (incorporating Appropriate Assessment) of plans and strategies.	No specific targets or indicators.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)	Requires public bodies, including local and regional authorities to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions. It requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England. The list has been drawn up in consultation with Natural England, as required by the Act. The list is used to guide decision-makers including public bodies.	No specific targets or indicators.
England Biodiversity strategy: Climate change adaptation principle conserving biodiversity in a changing climate (2008)	The document sets out principles to protect biodiversity from the effects of climate change through adaptation.	<p>Conserve existing biodiversity. Conserve protected areas and all other high-quality habitats. Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate. Use existing biodiversity legislation and international agreements. Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species.</p> <p>Maintain existing ecological networks</p> <p>Create buffer zones around high quality habitats.</p> <p>Take prompt action to control spread of invasive species.</p> <p>Understand change is inevitable.</p> <p>Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts.</p>

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
		Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation. Consider the role of species translocation and ex-situ conservation. Respond to changing conservation priorities. Monitor actual impacts and research likely future impacts.
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	The National Planning Policy Framework set out the Government’s planning policies for England. With regard to biodiversity, the NPPF seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity, providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.	<p>Paragraph 179 of the NPPF, outlines that plans should Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.</p> <p>Moreover, at paragraph 175, the NPPF outlines that plans should take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</p>
Planning Practice Guidance (2019) (and as amended)	Linking to the national planning policy framework the Planning Practice Guidance outlines applicable planning guidance; the framework requires that plans should take a strategic approach in terms of “maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries”.	No specific targets or indicators.
The Environment Act (2021)	This sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction.	<p>Key indicators include:</p> <p>Strengthened biodiversity duty. Both onsite and offsite enhancements must be maintained for at least 30 years after completion of a development.</p> <p>Biodiversity net gain to ensure developments deliver at least 10% increase in biodiversity</p> <p>Local Nature Recovery Strategies to support a Nature Recovery Network.</p> <p>Duty upon Local Authorities to consult on street tree felling.</p> <p>Strengthen woodland protection enforcement measures.</p> <p>Conservation Covenants.</p> <p>Protected Site Strategies and Species Conservation Strategies to support the design and delivery of strategic approaches to deliver better outcomes for nature.</p> <p>Prohibit larger UK businesses from using commodities associated with wide-scale deforestation.</p>

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
		Requires regulated businesses to establish a system of due diligence for each regulated commodity used in their supply chain, requires regulated businesses to report on their due diligence, introduces a due diligence enforcement system.
25 Year Environment Plan	The key areas of the 25 Year Environment Plan of relevance in terms of the protection and promotion of biodiversity are recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes; securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans; and protecting and improving our global environment.	<p>The main issues regarding (the beauty of landscapes; securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans) regard:</p> <p>Develop a Nature Recovery Network to protect and restore wildlife and provide opportunities to re-introduce species that have been lost from the countryside.</p> <p>Achieve a good environmental status of the UK's seas while allowing marine industries to thrive and complete in our economically coherent network of well managed marine protected areas.</p> <p>Provide international leadership and lead by example in tackling climate change and protecting and improving international biodiversity.</p> <p>Support and protect international forests and sustainable agriculture.</p>
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019	This outlines the aim to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, including birds. The Regulations lay down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species, including how adverse effects on such habitats and species should be avoided, minimised and reported.	No specific targets or indicators.
Biodiversity Offsetting in England Green Paper (2013)	This document sets out a framework for offsetting. Biodiversity offsets are conservation activities designed to compensate for residual losses.	No specific targets or indicators.
England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles (2008)	This sets out principles to guide adaptation to climate change. The principles relate to; take practical action now, maintain and increase ecological resilience, accommodate change, integrate action across all sectors and develop knowledge and plan strategically.	No specific targets or indicators
The Eels (England and Wales) Regulation (2009)	This sets out regulations in relation to Eeles.	No specific targets or indicators.
EU Regulation on Innovation Alien Species	This sets out prioritised list of invasive alien species to assist the effective implementation of legislation.	No specific targets or indicators.

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
Regional/ Local		
Biodiversity indicators and targets for the North East of England (2004)	This sets targets for the protection and enhancement of the North East's biodiversity, and indicators that can be used to measure progress.	No specific targets or indicators
Northumbria River Basin Management Plan (2015)	This sets out the river basin management plan for the Northumbria water area.	No specific targets are indicators.
Climate Change and Biodiversity in Northeast England (2011)	This provides policy and decision-makers in North East England with an assessment of how biodiversity in the region might be impacted upon in the future by climate change. It also provides guidance on the sorts of policies and actions that could help species and habitats adapt.	No specific targets or indicators
Draft Sunderland Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2020)	The purpose of the draft SPD is to provide further detail and support policies in a Local Plan particularly in relation to the delivery of biodiversity net gain.	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geodiversity Sites (LDF Technical Appendices 2010)	This provides a summary of all of the Local Development Framework's Local Wildlife Site and Local Geodiversity Site designations.	No specific targets or indicators
Climate Change and Biodiversity in North East England (2011)	Provides policy and decision-makers in North East England with an assessment of how biodiversity in the region might be impacted upon in the future by climate change. It also provides guidance on the sorts of policies and actions that could help species and habitats adapt.	<p>A plan for biodiversity adaptation has been provided including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement adaptation actions as set out under DEFRA's 'England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles'. Encourage all regional policy documents to clearly recognise potential direct and indirect impacts of climate change and biodiversity; the importance of biodiversity; the need to assist biodiversity in adapting to potential impacts; that more land needs to be managed in a wildlife friendly manner; and the need to make a commitment to such actions. Develop the concept of ecosystem services and the part biodiversity plays in their delivery. Broaden the regions adaptation needs to include biodiversity. Extend the Climate Change Action Plan's adaptation actions for biodiversity. Construct a region wide adaptation plan for biodiversity.

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
		Review existing landscape scale activities and initiatives and prioritise actions for vulnerable species and habitats.
Supplementary Planning Document 23: Mitigation Strategy for European Sites (Recreational Pressure from Residential Development) (2018)	This has been prepared to enable South Tyneside Council to fulfil its statutory duties to protect the integrity of European Designated Sites. The South Tyneside coastline forms part of internationally protected wildlife sites and the Council is required by legislation to undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment of all project and plans which may have an adverse impact on the designated sites. It responds to work commissioned to assess the potential risks to the sites from future residential growth, and provides a mechanism to fund access management measures to mitigate the adverse impacts from increased recreational pressure.	No specific targets or indicators
Wildlife Corridors Review (2020)	This was prepared by Gateshead Council, South Tyneside Council and Sunderland City Council and outlines seven updated case studies in their respective wildlife corridors networks and local ecological networks. The review sets out recommendations for using the revised network as a key tool for decision making, developing a Nature Recovery Network as set out in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (2018) and delivering Biodiversity Gain and Local Nature	The three LPAs intend to adopt the updated wildlife corridors via their plan making processes.
Sunderland Green Infrastructure Strategy (2018)	This outlines a strategy for green infrastructure within Sunderland.	The outputs of the strategy have been incorporated into CSDP Policy NE1 of the Core Strategy and Development Plan.
Sunderland Core Strategy and Development Plan	This outlines several policies on matters regarding biodiversity.	CSDP Policy NE1 outlines principles of the Green Infrastructure Network and the ability to refuse development which would sever or significantly reduce green infrastructure. Furthermore, CSDP Policy NE2 outlines, amongst other matters, outlines those developments must achieve biodiversity net gains.
South Tyneside Core Strategy	The Core Strategy sets out the boroughs main strategic planning policies, include policies on biodiversity and geodiversity.	Relevant key policies include Policy EA2: The Coastal Zone, EA3: Biodiversity and Geodiversity.
South Tyneside Development Management Policies	This Development Plan Document provides development management policies for the borough.	Relevant key policies include M7: Biodiversity and Geodiversity Sites.
South Tyneside Publication draft Local Plan	The emerging Local Plan sets out the boroughs main strategic planning policies, include policies on biodiversity and geodiversity.	Relevant key policies: Policy SP1, Policy 33

Human Health

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
International		
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	This initiative, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),	The aforementioned SDGs relevant to this topic are: SDG 1: No Poverty, SDG 2: Zero Hunger, SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4: Quality Education, SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.
The United Nations Declaration on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Declaration) (2002)	This provides the broad framework for international sustainable development, including building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency.	No specific targets or indicators
United Nations Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the 'Aarhus Convention') (1998)	Establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.	No specific targets or indicators
National		
The National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	The NPPF includes various aspects which pertain to human health. The most significant regarding the three objectives of national planning policy (paragraph 8). The social objective outlines the promotion of "strong, vibrant and healthy communities" by "ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural wellbeing.	No specific targets or indicators
The Public Health England Strategy 2020 to 2025	This outlines Public Health England's key strategy for the 2020 to 2025.	The document outlines ten key priorities which relates to public health.
White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom (2022)	This sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. It comprises 12 UK wide missions to achieve by 2030.	Missions which relate to population, health and wellbeing state relate to; reducing the Healthy Life Expectancy between different places, improving wellbeing, reducing crime, increasing pride in place, improving primary education and securing home ownership for renters.
National Design Guide (2021)	This sets out the Government's priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics: context, identity, built form, movement, nature, public spaces, uses, homes and buildings, resources and lifespan.	

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Health and Social Care (2021)	Sets out the Government's new plan for health and social care. It provides an overview of how this plan will tackle the elective backlog in the NHS and put the NHS on a sustainable footing. It sets out details of the plan for adult social care in England, including a cap on social care costs and how financial assistance will work for those without substantial assets. It covers wider support that the government will provide for the social care system, and how the Government will improve the integration of health and social care. It explains the Government's plan to introduce a new Health and Social Care Levy.	No specific targets or indicators
COVID-19 Mental Health and Wellbeing Recovery Action Plan (2021)	This sets out the Government's plan to prevent, mitigate and respond to the mental health impacts of the pandemic during 2021 and 2022. Its main objectives are to support the general population to take action and look after their own mental wellbeing; to take action to address factors which play a crucial role in shaping mental health and wellbeing outcomes; and, to support services to meet the need for specialist support.	No specific targets or indicators
The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper (2020)	Sets out the Government's actions to ensure residents in social housing are safe, listened to, live in good quality homes and have access to redress when things go wrong.	No specific targets or indicators
Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments (2020), Addendum (2021)	This provides a framework and starting point for local authorities to clearly set out in local planning guidance how best to achieve healthy weight environments based on local evidence and needs, by focusing on environments that enable healthier eating and help promote more physical activity as the default. The Addendum provides updates on the implications for planning for a healthier food environment, specifically on the hot food takeaways retail uses, and sets out recommended actions in light of changes to the Use Class Order (UCO) in England from 1 September 2020.	No specific targets or indicators
Public Health England, PHE Strategy 2020-25 (2019)	Identifies PHE's priorities upon which to focus over this five-year period to protect people and help people to live longer in good health.	No specific targets or indicators
The 25 Year Environment Plan (2018)	This sets out goals for improving the environment over the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. The document identifies six key areas upon which action will be focused.	The six key areas relevant to the topics of population growth, health and wellbeing are 'using and managing land sustainably'; and 'connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing':

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
The Environmental Noise Regulations (2018)	This applies to environmental noise, mainly from transport. The regulations require regular noise mapping and action planning for road, rail and aviation noise and noise in large urban areas. They also require Noise Action Plans based on the maps for road and rail noise and noise in large urban areas. The Action Plans identify Important Areas (areas exposed to the highest levels of noise) and suggest ways the relevant authorities can reduce these. Major airports and those which affect large urban areas are also required to produce and publish their own Noise Action Plans separately. The Regulations do not apply to noise from domestic activities such as noise created by neighbours; at workplaces; inside means of transport; or military activities in military areas.	No specific targets or indicators
Fair Society, Healthy Lives (2011)	Investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is “overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities”.	No specific targets or indicators
Marmot Review 10 Years On (2020)	This revisits Fair Society, Healthy Lives. It found that, since 2010, life expectancy in England has stalled, which suggests society has stopped improving. In addition, there are marked regional differences in life expectancy – the more deprived the area, the shorter the life expectancy. Mortality rates are increasing in those aged 45- 49, child poverty has increased and there is a housing crisis and rise in homelessness.	No specific targets or indicators
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England (2010)	Sets out the Governments approach to public health in England. ,	No specific targets or indicators
Regional / Local		
Better Health, Fairer Health – A Strategy for 21st Century Health and Well-being in NE England (2008)	The overall vision is for the north east to have the best and fairest health and well-being, and to be recognised for its outstanding and sustainable quality of life.	Targets for the north east region are to: Maximise its natural resources, and design its economy, buildings, spaces, transport and other infrastructure to maximise health and well-being in a sustainable fashion. Have the most favourable measures of mental health and happiness in the country. Reduce overall smoking prevalence to the lowest in the country and narrow smoking prevalence between social groups. Increase proportion of people within safe weight limits, eradicating differential between social groups, and improve physical activity. Improve services for problem drinkers. Ensure prevention services are distributed fairly and geared to reduce inequalities in health and wellbeing. Be the best place to experience early life. Provide best possible life/work balance. Be a safe, healthy and happy place to grow old. Have the highest quality services to support individuals in their choice as they approach death.

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
Sunderland Core Strategy and Development Plan (2020)	This document outlines the strategic planning policies and development management policies for Sunderland.	No relevant specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Core Strategy	This sets out the strategic planning policies for South Tyneside.	No relevant specific targets or indicators
Sunderland Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022 – 2023 (2022)	The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment identifies current and future health and wellbeing needs in Sunderland.	No relevant specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Health and Wellbeing Strategy	The Health and Wellbeing Strategy identifies current and future health and wellbeing needs in South Tyneside.	No relevant specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Publication draft Local Plan	The emerging Local Plan sets out the boroughs main strategic planning policies, including health.	Relevant key policies: Policy 1.

Natural resources: Water, Air, Soil, Landscape

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
International		
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)	This initiative, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.	No specific targets or indicators
Air Quality Directive (2008)	Sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather systems.	Transposed into English law through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 that sets targets for levels of outdoor air of certain toxic metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Relevant targets and indicators for England are below.
EU thematic strategy for Soil Protection (2006)	<p>The overall strategy objective is protection and sustainable use of soil, based on the following guiding principles:</p> <p>Preventing further soil degradation and preserving its functions.</p> <p>When soil is used and its functions are exploited, action has to be taken on soil use and management patterns.</p> <p>When soil acts as a sink/receptor of the effects of human activities or environmental phenomena, action has to be taken at source.</p> <p>Restoring degraded soils to a level of functionality consistent at least with current and intended use, thus also considering the cost implications of the restoration of soil.</p>	No specific targets or indicators
European Landscape Convention (ELC) (2000)	Promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It applies to all landscapes, towns and villages, as well as open countryside; the coast and inland areas; and ordinary or even degraded landscapes, as well as those that are afforded protection.	No specific targets or indicators
National		
UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)	The UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UK NEA) provides an analysis of the UK's natural environment in terms of the benefits it provides to society and the country. The 'Ecosystem Approach' is an integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable. It also emphasises the health and economic values of ecosystem services	No specific targets or indicators

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023)	NPPF sets out requirement for planning policies to be compliant with EU limits on pollutants, and to reduce impact of pollution on developments. Planning policy should also protect and enhance soils and water quality.	No specific targets or indicators
Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (2017)	This transposes the EU Water Directive into UK law.	No specific targets or indicators
The Environment Act (2021)	This sets out the UK's new framework for environmental protection. It includes the creation of Conservation Covenant agreements between a landowner and a responsible body for the purposes of conservation of the natural environment of the land or its natural resources, or to conserve the place or setting of the land for its 'archaeological, architectural, artistic, cultural or historic interest.'	No specific targets or indicators
25 Year Environment Plan (2018)	The key area in the 25 Year Environment Plan of relevance in terms of the conservation and enhancement of landscape character is recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes. In addition, the 25 Year Environment Plan also seeks to be focused in terms of the protection of air, land and water quality	<p>Actions that will be taken as part of this key area are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with AONB authorities to deliver environmental enhancements. Identifying opportunities for environmental enhancement of all England's Natural Character Areas, and monitoring indicators of landscape character and quality. Using and managing land sustainably by Embedding a 'net environmental gain' principle for development, including natural capital benefits to improved and water quality Protect best agricultural land. Improve soil health and restore and protect peatlands. Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes by respecting nature by using our water more sustainably. Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste by reducing pollution by tackling air pollution in the Clean Air Strategy and reduce the impact of chemicals.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2010)	An Act of Parliament to make new provision for public access to the countryside.	No specific targets or indicators
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	Aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather. It provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer.	No specific targets or indicators

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
Plan for Water (2023)	This outlines the Governments plan for water will deliver clean and plentiful water, a healthy water environment and a sustainable supply of water for people businesses and nature.	No specific targets or indicators
The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations (2020)	This amends a range of legislation to prevent waste generation and to monitor and assess the implementation of measures included in waste prevention programmes. They set out requirements to justify not separating waste streams close to source for re-use, recycling or other recovery operations, prohibit incineration and landfilling of waste unless such treatment process represent the best environmental outcome in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Regulations set out when waste management plans and in waste prevention programmes are required. The Regulations focus on the circular economy as a means for businesses to maximise the value of waste and waste treatment.	No specific targets or indicators
Clean Air Strategy 2019 (2019)	This strategy sets out the comprehensive action that is required from across all parts of government and society to meet these goals. New legislation will create a stronger and more coherent framework for action to tackle air pollution. This will be underpinned by new England-wide powers to control major sources of air pollution, in line with the risk they pose to public health and the environment, plus new local powers to take action in areas with an air pollution problem. These will support the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution, backed up with clear enforcement mechanisms. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030. The goal is to reduce the harm to human health from air pollution by half.	No specific targets or indicators
Construction code of practice for the sustainable use of soils construction sites (2011)	The code seeks to protect and enhance soil resources on construction sites	No specific targets or indicators
Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England (2009)	The document provides a strategy for the protection and sustainable management of soils and addressing contaminated land within England.	No specific targets or indicators
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) (2012)	Provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. It helps to underpin the principles of sustainable development.	No specific targets or indicators
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	No specific targets or indicators

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
<p>Natural England European Landscape Convention (ELC) Action Plan (2009/10) and guidelines</p>	<p>Sets out the activities, reports progress and records achievements of national and regional landscape work. It implements an important component of the ELC Framework for Implementation (see below).</p> <p>Improving performance within current legal and regulatory framework.</p> <p>Influencing future legislation, regulation and advice, including contributing to gap analysis.</p> <p>Improving the understanding of landscape character and dynamics, and monitoring of change and trends.</p> <p>Engaging people through comprehensive and accessible awareness and understanding activities as well as through promotion, education and training.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
<p>Natural foundations: geodiversity for people, places and nature (2006)</p>	<p>The document emphasises the importance of geodiversity as a vital resource for people, nature and landscape and the need for management and conservation of geodiversity.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>
<p>National Character Area Profile: 15: Durham Magnesium Limestone Plateau (2013)</p>	<p>Provides a description of the features, characteristics and functions of the Durham Magnesium Limestone Plateau Area.</p>	<p>Outlines the need to:</p> <p>Protect, expand and connect semi-natural habitats, particularly limestone grassland, and enhance management of agricultural land to provide a range of benefits to local people, wildlife and the wider environment.</p> <p>Protect and enhance the coast as a place of tranquillity and inspiration that supports wildlife and illustrates the area's industrial past.</p> <p>Protect, manage and enhance waterbodies, particularly the River Wear, to improve water quality and enhance their wildlife value.</p> <p>Protect and promote the area's rich archaeology and geology to enhance appreciation of its mining heritage, significant role within British industry, and important fossil record and prehistoric sites.</p> <p>Seek to ensure that where there is new development it preserves the area's strong sense of place, retains tranquil areas, is appropriate in a changing climate and improves quality of life for local residents.</p>
<p>National Character Areas: Tyne and Wear Lowlands Key Facts and Data (2011)</p>	<p>Provides a description of the features, characteristics of the Tyne & Wear Lowlands Area.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
The Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations (2003)	The regulations protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and certain industrial sectors, notably domestic and industrial waste water. The regulations require the collection of waste water and specifies how different types of waste water should be treated, disposed and reused.	No specific targets or indicators
Environmental Protection Act (1990)	It makes provision for the improved control of pollution to the air, water and land by regulating the management of waste and the control of emissions. Seeks to ensure that decisions pertaining to the environment are made in an integrated manner, in collaboration with appropriate authorities, non-governmental organisations and other persons.	No specific targets or indicators
Regional/ Local		
Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for Yorkshire and the North East Region (2009)	This sets out how the Environment Agency believes water resources should be managed, looking to 2050 and beyond. It identifies water resource pressures and priorities for Yorkshire and the North East and how local issues will be addressed.	No specific targets or indicators
North East Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (2010)	Provides an appraisal of strategically significant flood risk issues in a region in order to guide strategic planning decisions.	No specific targets or indicators
Air Quality Strategy for Tyne & Wear (2006)	Provides a focus for all organisations, bodies and agencies involved or responsible for securing wider environmental and health improvements in the wider region. The strategy considers the regional/ sub-regional approach and views this as more effective for particular groups or local authorities within the region. It will also encourage joint working with local authorities and organisations (e.g. Nexus) across the northeast. The air quality strategy will provide a benchmark for air quality levels in the area..	<p>The strategy aims to improve local air quality and ensure that pollution remains below prescribed levels. Implementation is encouraged on a regional scale:</p> <p>Local Transport Plan indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement of local stakeholders • Further examination of local, sub-regional and regional policies in general
Limestone Landscapes – Landscape Conservation Action Plan (2010)	<p>Promotes the work of the Limestone Landscape Partnership (LP). Partnership objectives seek to:</p> <p>Conserve and enhance unique biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape, heritage and cultural assets of the partnership area and strengthen and develop local character and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Improve access to countryside and natural green space.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the environment of the Partnership area as an educational resource and a source of local pride</p> <p>Empower local people to participate in activities and decision making on the environment.</p>	No specific targets or indicators

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
	<p>Improve, promote and use the environment as a stimulus for economic regeneration and sustainable growth.</p> <p>Support and promote activities that help mitigate, or adapt to, the impacts of climate change.</p>	
South Tyneside Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2022) and Addendum (2023)	Outlines the strategic flood risk issues within South Tyneside	No specific targets or indicators
Sunderland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2018)	Outlines the strategic flood risk issues within Sunderland	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Local Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan for South Tyneside (2023)	Sets out the main strategic issues in relation to air quality within South Tyneside.	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Surface Water Management Plan (2014)	<p>The SWMP outlines the preferred surface water management strategy for South Tyneside. The study identifies:</p> <p>Mechanisms and areas of surface water flooding within South Tyneside.</p> <p>Opportunities to manage surface water within the high risk areas.</p> <p>Potential flood risk areas and additional opportunities to reduce surface.</p> <p>Water flood risk as a result of climate change and future development.</p> <p>Identify high risk areas within the study area and schemes or mitigation measures to reduce surface water flood risk in these areas.</p>	The SWMP includes an Action Plan which explores flood management in South Tyneside.
Sunderland Air Quality Annual Status Report (2023)	Outlines the status of air quality within Sunderland.	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Contaminated Land Strategy (2019)	Strategy to identify, inspect, risk assess and ensure remediation of contaminated land in the area.	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Landscape Character Study March 2012 (Part 1 'Character Assessment', Part 2 'Character Guidelines' and Part 3 'Green Belt, Landscape Protection, Wind Power Sensitivity)	The study presents a review of the landscape character of South Tyneside, and the means by which their distinctive characteristics can be maintained and enhanced.	No specific targets or indicators

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
Tyne and Wear Historic Landscape Characterisation (2014)	The study provides an analysis of the urban, peri-urban, rural and industrial landscapes that make up Tyne and Wear.	No specific targets or indicators
City of Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment (2015)	The Sunderland landscape which includes characterisation of topography has been comprehensively analysed in the Sunderland Landscape Character Assessment (2015) and separates the city in either landscape protection areas. The IAMP (within Sunderland) is located within a landscape enhancement area.	No specific targets or indicators
Sunderland Contaminated Land Strategy (and updates) 2008	Develop a strategic approach to inspection and remediation of contaminated sites.	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 development. 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. To increase the proportion of new development occurring on previously developed land to reclaim derelict land for a range of urban and rural uses
South Tyneside Landscape Character Study March 2012 (Part 1 'Character Assessment', Part 2 'Character Guidelines' and Part 3 'Green Belt, Landscape Protection, Wind Power Sensitivity	Landscape Character Study March 2012 (Part 1 'Character Assessment', Part 2 'Character Guidelines' and Part 3 'Green Belt, Landscape Protection, Wind Power Sensitivity	No specific targets or indicators.
Approved Document Part H of the Building Regulations 2010	Amongst other things, this outlines building regulations in relation to SuDS.	No specific targets or indicators.

Climate Factors

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
International		
Johannesburg Declaration (2002)	An International statement advocating amongst other matters, sustainable consumption and production patterns – accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production. The agreement also outlined the importance of renewable energy and energy efficiency – urgently and substantially increase (global) share of renewable energy. Moreover, the agreement focused on Biodiversity and significantly reduce rate of loss.	No specific targets or indicators
Kyoto Protocol (adopted 1997 and entered into force in 2005) (second commitment period to reduce emissions is 2013-2020)	An international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that sets binding obligations on industrialised countries to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	Under the Protocol, countries must meet their targets primarily through national measures.
Rio Declaration (1992)	Sets out 27 guiding principles for sustainable development throughout the world. It states that the only way to have any form of long term growth is to ensure that it is grounded in the context of environmental protection.	No specific targets or indicators
United Nations Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015)	This is an international agreement to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.	No specific targets or indicators
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	This initiative, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.	Relevant to this topic are: SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy. SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. SDG 13: Climate Action. SDG 14: Life Below Water. SDG 15: Life on Land.
National		

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Act seeks to improve carbon management and help the transition to a low carbon economy. It also set legally binding UK target for CO2 emissions reductions by 2050, as well as a requirement for the UK to set 5 yearly carbon budgets and annually report emission levels.	Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, against a 1990 baseline. CO2 emission reductions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.
Net Zero Strategy: Building Back Greener (2021)	This sets out that the Governments overarching strategy for achieving net zero.	The document outlines a ten point plan for achieving net zero.
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy	The document sets out the Government Transition Plan which sets out five key points: Protecting the public from immediate risk. Preparing for the future. Limiting severity of climate change through a new international climate agreement. Building a low carbon UK. Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part. Further it sets out how this will be achieved in key areas: power sector, homes and communities, workplaces and jobs, transport, and farming and land management.	No specific targets or indicators
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023)	The NPPF contains as part of its environmental objective a requirement to mitigate and adapt to climate change, “including moving to a low carbon economy”. The document also states that the “planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change”. To achieve these aims new development should be planned to ensure appropriate adaptation measures are included (including green infrastructure) and should be designed, located and orientated as to help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The revised framework also requires that development is directed away from areas which are at highest existing or future risk of flooding. Where development is required in such areas, the “development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.” In relation to coastal change in England planning policies and decisions should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans. Furthermore, plans should “reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast”.	No specific targets or indicators
Planning Practice Guidance	In addition, to the NPPF is linked to the Planning Practice Guidance. Relevant sections include: Flood risk and coastal change (2021) ¹⁰¹ provides guidance on how the planning process can assess, avoid, manage and mitigate the risks associated with flooding and coastal change. Climate change (2019) ¹⁰² advises how to identify suitable mitigation and adaptation measures in the planning process to address the impacts of climate change. Renewable and low carbon energy (2015) ¹⁰³ outlines guidance for developing a strategy for renewable and low carbon energy, and particular planning considerations for hydropower, solar technology, solar farms and wind turbines.	No specific targets or indicators
The Environment Act (2021)	This act sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction.	The act will deliver the following:

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
		<p>Long-term targets to improve air quality biodiversity, water, and waste reduction and resource efficiency.</p> <p>A target on ambient PM2.5 concentrations.</p> <p>A target to halt the decline of nature by 2030.</p> <p>Environmental Improvement Plans, including interim targets.</p> <p>A cycle of environmental monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Environmental Principles embedded in domestic policy making.</p> <p>Office for Environmental Protection to uphold environmental law.</p>
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)	<p>This sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet net zero targets by 2050. It sets out strategies to keep the UK on track with carbon budgets, outlines the National Determined Contribution (NDC) and sets out the vision for a decarbonised economy in 2050. Its focus includes: 5 sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet net zero targets by 2050. Moreover, it sets out strategies to keep the UK on track with carbon budgets, outlines the National Determined Contribution (NDC) and sets out the vision for a decarbonised economy in 2050.</p>	<p>The documents focus includes the following:</p> <p>Policies and proposals for reducing emissions across the economy in key sectors (power, fuel supply and hydrogen, industry, heat and buildings, transport, natural gas and waste); and</p> <p>Policies and proposals for supporting transition across the economy through innovation, green investment, green jobs, embedding net-zero in government, local climate action, empowering people and businesses, and international leadership and collaboration.</p>
Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy (2021)	<p>This aims to support existing industry to decarbonise and encourage the growth of new, low carbon industries to protect and create skilled jobs and businesses in the UK encouraging long-term investment in home-grown decarbonisation technology. The strategy builds in the Governments 10 Point Plan for a Green Industrial Revolution and sets out the government's vision for building a competitive, greener future for the manufacturing and construction sector and is part of the government's path to net zero by 2050.</p>	<p>Main targets include:</p> <p>The strategy aims to reduce emissions by two-thirds in just 15 years and support up to 80,000 jobs over the next thirty years and includes measures to produce 20 terawatt hours of the UK industry's energy supply from low carbon alternatives by 2030.</p> <p>The use of carbon pricing to drive changes in industry to focus on emissions in business and investment decisions.</p> <p>To establish a policy framework to accelerate the switch from fossil fuels to low carbon alternatives such as hydrogen, electricity, or biomass.</p> <p>To ensure the land planning regime is fit for building low carbon infrastructure.</p>

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
		That by 2050, there will be zero avoidable waste of materials across heavy industries.
Heat and Buildings Strategy	This sets out the government’s plan to significantly cut carbon emissions from the UK’s 30 million homes and workplaces. This strategy aims to provide a clear direction of travel for the 2020s, set out the strategic decisions that need to be taken this decade, and demonstrate how the UK plans to meet its carbon targets and remain on track for net zero by 2050.	Some of the key aims of the strategy include: Reduce direct emissions from public sector buildings by 75% against a 2017 baseline by the end of carbon budget 6. Significantly reduce energy consumption of commercial, and industrial buildings by 2030. Phase out the installation of new natural gas boilers beyond 2035. Significantly grow the supply chain for heat pumps to 2028: from installing around 35,000 hydronic heat pumps a year to a minimum market capacity of 600,000 per year by 2028. Reduce the costs of installing a heat pump by at least 25-50% by 2025 and to ensure heat pumps are no more expensive to buy and run than gas boilers by 2030. Achieve 30-fold increase in heat pumps manufactured and sold within the UK by the end of the decade.
UK Hydrogen Strategy (2021)	This sets out the approach to developing a substantial low carbon hydrogen sector in the UK and to meet the ambition for 5GW of low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030.	No specific targets or indicators
The Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2021)	This seeks to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, reducing their carbon emissions and lessening the impact of climate change. The Regulations require the adoption of a standard methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy.	No specific targets or indicators
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management: Policy Statement (2020)	This policy statement sets out the government’s long-term ambition to create a nation more resilient to future flood and coastal erosion risk, and in doing so, reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy.	<p>The Policy Statement sets out five policy areas which will drive this ambition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and expanding our national flood defences and infrastructure Managing the flow of water more effectively Harnessing the power of nature to reduce flood and coastal erosion risk and achieve multiple benefits. Better preparing our communities Enabling more resilient places through a catchment based approach.

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Flood and Water Management Act (2010) and the Flood and Water Regulations (2019)	This sets out measures to ensure that risk from all sources of flooding is managed more effectively. This includes incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings; utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding; identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere; rolling back development in coastal areas to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion; and creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).	No specific targets or indicators
25 Year Environment Plan (2018)	This sets out goals for improving the environment within the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently.	<p>Matters relating to climate change include:</p> <p>Using and managing land sustainably - Take action to reduce the risk of harm from flooding and coastal erosion including greater use of natural flood management solutions.</p> <p>Protecting and improving our global environment. Provide international leadership and lead by example in tackling climate change and protecting and improving international biodiversity.</p>
Regional / Local		
A Summary of Climate Change Risks for North East England (2012)	Provides an assessment of climate change risks and implications for the region, and identifies threats to and opportunities for business, health and wellbeing, buildings and infrastructure, agriculture and forestry, and the natural environment	<p>Risks and implications identified are as follows:</p> <p>Small businesses are most vulnerable (lack of resources and not being aware). Two thirds of northeast businesses are exposed Climate change on supply chains/markets will be significant but are not yet fully understood. Health implications are not yet understood. The North East has more areas of deprivation than any other English region. Furthermore, the North East has a higher aging population than other regions and a lower life expectancy. Housing stock in region is vulnerable. Frequency of flooding will increase which will result in more surface water flooding in built up areas. Nationally important and regional infrastructure is exposed. Agriculture and forestry faces threats. Rainfall could lead to soil erosion, saturation and crop damage.</p>
North East Climate Change Adaptation Study (2008)	Provides a clear picture of climate change for North East England in terms of what changes are likely in the years ahead, what areas will be most affected and what needs to be done to prepare and adapt.	<p>Key adaptation strategy targets include:</p> <p>Physical adaptation in the use or structure of buildings and infrastructure. The major opportunity for adaptation comes through building adaptive capacity into the design of new buildings (such as hospitals, schools, care homes and houses)</p>

Document	Summary of contents and objectives	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the AAP
		<p>Increased use of novel technology – such as demountable flood defences, sustainable drainage systems, tree planting for shading of buildings, flood water storage.</p> <p>Influence long-term land use planning to discourage development in inappropriate locations.</p> <p>Exploit the opportunities presented by climate change – increased tourism and recreation use of the region which are likely as a result of projected rising temperatures and drier summers.</p>
Climate Change Action Plan for North East England (2008)	The Climate Change Action Plan for North East England tells us what we need to do to tackle climate change in North East England. It shows how all sectors have the opportunity to actively engage with this work, take direct action and influence how the plan is developed. The Action Plan identifies actions to mitigate the impacts of climate change under 5 topic areas, leadership, communication / education / awareness, adaptation, mitigation and economic	No specific targets or indicators
North East Renewable Energy Strategy (2005)	Assist in the creation of a positive planning framework for renewable energy to adopt and positively strive to achieve Governments targets and aspirations for renewable energy.	10% of regional consumption by 2010 and 20% by 2020.
The North East Climate Change Action Plan 2008	The plan explains the climate change challenges faced by the region and highlights what the region is already doing to meet these challenges. The plan identifies high-level actions as well as more detailed actions.	<p>Need to strengthen leadership in the region to drive behavioural change and appropriate policies in relation to climate change</p> <p>Requirement by leaders for clear, coherent information on the realities of climate change for the region</p>
Sustainable South Tyneside (2020)	This outlines the Council’s Climate Change Strategy and Five-Year Action Plan, which provides 11 key themes.	<p>These 11 key themes include:</p> <p>Reducing emissions from Council buildings. Street Lighting. Transportation and Staff Travel. Environment and Biodiversity. Schools. South Tyneside Homes Operations. Procurement. Policy. Adaptation. Cultural Change and Awareness. Championing a Carbon Neutral Future</p>
Sunderland Low Carbon Action Plan (2022)	This sets out the Councils overarching action plan for reducing carbon and achieving the Councils carbon neutrality targets.	The action plan priorities include the following. Behaviour change. Policies and Operational Priorities. Renewable Energy and Storage. Green Economy. Consumption and Waste and includes a target to become carbon neutral as a Council by 2030.
Sunderland Low Carbon Framework	This establishes a high-level strategy for meeting Sunderland’s commitments under the Paris Agreement, EU Covenant of Mayors and our declaration of a climate emergency. It focuses activity around seven strategic priorities, putting people at its heart – changing our behaviours, changing our organisational practices, and setting out 5 thematic areas for work to be taken forward including.	The Framework includes an overall target to become a carbon neutral city by 2040.

Green Infrastructure

Document	Summary of Context and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
National		
Natural England's Green Infrastructure guidance (2009)	Provides a comprehensive overview of the concept of green infrastructure. The document covers: What is Green Infrastructure, the value of planning for Green Infrastructure and Delivering Green Infrastructure.	No specific targets or indicators
'Nature Nearby': Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (2010)	<p>Set's out Natural England's standards for the amount, quality and visitor services of accessible natural green spaces, this includes:</p> <p>Accessibility and Quantity Standard – to ensure provision close to home and within sustainable transport distances, Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt);</p> <p>Service Standards – for core services and facilities for each site type</p> <p>A national Quality Standard – the Green Flag Award scheme</p>	ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace: of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home. At least one accessible 20-hectare site within two kilometres of home. One accessible 100-hectare site within five kilometres of home; and one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population
Planning for a healthy environment – good practice guidance for green infrastructure and biodiversity (2012)	Sets out how green infrastructure and biodiversity can be enhanced and protected through the planning system.	<p>Principles of planning for green infrastructure (GI) and biodiversity</p> <p>GI needs to be strategically planned to provide a comprehensive and integrated network.</p> <p>GI needs to be planned using sound evidence.</p> <p>GI needs to demonstrate 'multi-functionality'.</p> <p>GI creation and maintenance need to be properly resourced.</p> <p>GI needs to be central to the development's design and must reflect and enhance the area's locally distinctive character.</p> <p>GI should contribute to biodiversity gain by safeguarding, enhancing, restoring, and creating wildlife habitat and by integrating biodiversity into the built environment.</p> <p>GI should achieve physical and functional connectivity between sites at strategic and local level.</p> <p>GI needs to include accessible spaces and facilitate physically active travel.</p>

Document	Summary of Context and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
		GI needs to be integrated with other policy initiatives
National Planning Policy Framework, 2023	This document outlines that planning policies should enable the provision of green infrastructure.	No specific targets or indicators.
Natural England Green Infrastructure Framework Principles and Standards for England (2023)	The framework comprises of the following documents; Green Infrastructure Principles, Green Infrastructure Standards, Green Infrastructure Maps, Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide and Green Infrastructure Process Journeys.	No specific targets or indicators.
Regional/ Local		
Sunderland Core Strategy and Development Plan	This includes a policy NE1: Green Infrastructure which outlines the LPA will protect green infrastructure.	No specific targets or indicators.
South Tyneside LDF Development Management Policies (adopted December 2011)	The document sets out development management policies needed to address locally distinctive issues that are not covered by national policy or by other development plan documents.	No specific targets or indicators.
South Tyneside Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) 3: Green Infrastructure Strategy (adopted February 2013)	Provides an analysis of the existing Green infrastructure (the living network of green spaces, water and other environmental features) within the Borough, and sets out the vision for future improvement and provision.	The Delivery Plan provides a range of strategic and project-based targets and aims for the delivery of green infrastructure in South Tyneside. The Delivery Plan follows the themes of the document which include of interest to green infrastructure, the section on Recreation, open spaces and tourism; Biodiversity and landscape and Green belt corridor.
South Tyneside Open Space Assessment (2023)	Assesses accessible local, high quality open spaces in South Tyneside.	Key targets are identified in the SPD.
Sunderland Green Infrastructure Strategy (2018)	Sets out principles for GI	Specific aims and objectives of the study are set out within the strategy.
South Tyneside Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Strategy (2023)	This document sets out the new objectives of this Green and Blue Infrastructure (GBI) Strategy.	Key objectives are reflected in emerging Local Plan policies.

Cultural Heritage

Document	Summary of Context and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
International		
Convention of the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)	Defines archaeological heritage and the signatories (including the UK) promise to make and maintain an inventory of it and to legislate for its protection. The emphasis is on protection of sites for future study, the reporting of chance finds, the control of excavations and the use of metal detectors. Signatories also promise to allow the input of expert archaeologists into the making of planning policies and planning decisions.	No specific targets or indicators
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)	An international treaty that seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. By signing up to the Convention, national governments commit themselves to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit their World Heritage Sites to future generations. The World Heritage List set up by the Convention includes natural sites, cultural sites and mixed sites. To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria	It should be noted that Hadrian's Wall / Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site is located within South Tyneside.
The European Landscape Convention (2000)	This is also known as the Florence Convention which deals with aspects of European landscape.	No specific targets or indicators
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	This sets out matters pertaining to the protection of architectural heritage in Europe.	No specific targets or indicators
National		
Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023)	This outlines provisions for the historic environment.	No specific targets or indicators
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023)	Sets out requirement that local places should incorporate a 'positive strategy' for the 'conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment' including those heritage assets that are most at risk.	No specific targets or indicators
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Provides the primary legislation for the control of developments affecting listed buildings. It also provides the powers to designate conservation areas	No specific targets or indicators

Document	Summary of Context and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance 2008	<p>A comprehensive framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment, under six key principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) The historic environment is a shared resource. 2) Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment. 3) Understanding the significance of places is vital. 4) Significant places should be managed to sustain their values. 5) Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent. 6) Documenting and learning from decisions is essential. 	No specific targets or indicators
Regional/ Local		
Northeast Heritage Counts (2024)	Heritage Counts provides a summary of historic environment indicators including an analysis of staffing levels, heritage at risk, planning applications and visitor, education and volunteering figures. National and regional yearly reports are prepared by Historic England, including for the north east.	No specific targets or indicators
Limestone Landscapes Historic Environment Audit and Action Plan (June 2009)	Supports aims of the Limestone Landscapes Partnership in conserving and enhancing the distinctive character of the East Durham Magnesium Limestone Natural Character Area (which includes the coastal and southern parts of South Tyneside).	<p>3 key sites are in South Tyneside with the following targets identified: Prehistoric barrows, caves and palaeo-deposits.</p> <p>Location survey and evaluation of all 'hill top' or ridge barrows along the coastal strip with condition assessment to update Young's survey of 1980</p> <p>Identification and assessment of cave sites</p> <p>Identification and assessment of pre-ice-age Palaeolithic deposits</p> <p>Cleadon Hills – Windmill, WWII pill boxes, Cleadon Mill Chimney</p> <p>Assist implementation of the management plan for the conservation area</p> <p>Secure the landmark windmill and water pumping station chimneys future</p> <p>Update interpretation to provide a more holistic understanding of the landscape</p> <p>Marsden – quarrying, limekilns, lighthouses, maritime Coastal Defences – Trow Point and Frenchman's Point Battery</p> <p>Support efforts to conserve the site and remove from Buildings at Risk Register</p>

Document	Summary of Context and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
		<p>Explore, access and identification depending on health and safety issues</p> <p>Tie in closely with geo-diversity interpretation and explanation of the Magnesian Limestone.</p>
Sunderland Conservation Areas – Conservation Area Management Plans	These documents outline the extent and key components and management issues of the Sunderland Conservation Area.	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Conservation Areas – Conservation Area Management Plans	South Tyneside Council has prepared Conservation Area Management Plans for each of South Tyneside’s 11 Conservation Areas.	No specific targets or indicators
Listed buildings: a guide for owners and occupiers (2013)	Provides general advice to owners and occupiers of listed buildings	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside SPD 21: Locally significant heritage assets (adopted November 2011) Updated 2023	<p>The key objective is to protect and enhance locally significant heritage assets of the borough. It reinforces efforts to conserve the character and appearance of assets that are included in the local listing. To be included on the borough’s local list of significant heritage assets, a building, structure or space must meet one of more of the following criteria:</p> <p>Heritage Interest</p> <p>Historic Association</p> <p>Townscape merit</p> <p>Architectural & design merit</p>	No specific targets or indicators

Transport

Document	Summary of Content and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
National		
Creating growth, cutting carbon: making sustainable local transport happen Transport White Paper (2011)	Sets out government priorities to reduce the amount of carbon produced by transport. Objectives include promoting sustainable transport, improving public transport and making walking and cycling an attractive alternative	No specific targets or indicators
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	<p>NPPF notes that transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed. b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised – for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated. c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued. d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for net environmental gains; and e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes and contribute to making high quality places. 	No specific targets or indicators
Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration (2013)	<p>Sets out objectives to encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking as a means of sustainable transport. Key issues to be addressed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve technology and access to information to plan journeys. Improve ticketing choices. Better interchange facilities. Increase connectivity and efficiency. 	No specific targets or indicators
Regional/Local		
Our Economy (2020)	<p>This document sets out that links within and between regions are fundamental for facilitating economic growth.</p> <p>Priorities set for the transport connectivity delivery programme, which include:</p>	No specific targets or indicators.

Document	Summary of Content and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
	<p>Publication of the Regional Transport Plan, with a programme of schemes that will make a substantial difference to the North East</p> <p>Delivery of current projects, including the beginning of the delivery of the new Metro fleet and infrastructure projects funded through Transforming Cities Fund to increase the capacity and frequency of services.</p> <p>Continue to make the case for long-term investments including the upgrading of the East Coast Main Line, Northern Powerhouse Rail and to deliver the Newcastle International Airport 2030 Masterplan</p> <p>Identify how the region's transport system will need to adapt in response to COVID-19. The schemes that will help deliver these adjustments will be included in the Regional Transport Plan.</p>	
North East Transport Plan 2021 to 2025	Sets out the main strategic transport priorities for the North East	No specific targets or indicators
Tyne and Wear Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007) Appendix D to the LTP3 strategy	Outlines the public rights of way management priorities for Tyne and Wear. Key priorities are to provide for supporting economic growth, tackling climate change, promoting equality of opportunity, contributing to better safety, security and health, and improving quality of life. Framing travel options development around these five target areas will contribute to other core priorities for the authorities including better social inclusion, durable economic activity and growth, and providing for healthier lifestyle choices.	No specific targets or indicators
Sunderland Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2020)	<p>Sets out the infrastructure needs to deliver the Core Strategy objectives. It sets out requirements, proposals, impacts and funding for various types of infrastructure.</p> <p>It also includes an appendix referencing the site North of Nissan, and a programme for infrastructure development.</p>	No specific targets or indicators
South Tyneside Shaping Our Future Transport (Integrated Transport Strategy) (March 2013)	<p>The strategy sets out how the vision will be delivered in South Tyneside. Targeted priorities are:</p> <p>Transport Investment to support economic growth and jobs</p> <p>Increasing access to opportunities (removing public transport complaints)</p> <p>Improved quality of life</p> <p>Maintaining highway assets</p>	<p>Specific targets will be assessed on an annual basis including:</p> <p>Maintenance of Local Authority A, B and C roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people injured in accidents • Sustainable travel assessed in terms of mode of journeys to school, shared trips (journey to work), and cycle trips • Environmental targets including monitoring of air quality and monitoring climate change

Document	Summary of Content and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport metrics (patronage, reliability, accessibility and satisfaction) • Accessibility modelling (average trip journey time to key trip attractors including facilities, services and employment sites).
<p>South Tyneside Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan 2021 - 2026</p>	<p>The strategy supports sustainable travel and transport options in South Tyneside.</p>	<p>The Strategy's aims and targets, by 2025, are to:</p> <p>Double cycling, where cycling activity is measured as the estimated total number of cycle stages made each year.</p> <p>Increase walking activity, where walking activity is measured as the total number of walking stages per person per year.</p> <p>Increase the percentage of children aged 5 to 10 that usually walk to school from 49% in 2014 to 55% in 2025.</p>

Waste and Minerals

Document	Summary of Content and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
International		
Waste Framework Directive (1998)	The directive requires all member states to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements. The directive also requires member states to take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, reuse or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy. The directive's requirements are supplemented by other directives for specific waste streams.	Includes two recycling and recovery targets: to recycle 50% of household waste by 2020 to recover 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020
Landfill Directive (1999)	Aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the land filling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. In particular it intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, on the global environment including the greenhouse effect, and to human health. Landfills are divided into three classes: landfills for hazardous waste landfills for non-hazardous waste; landfills for inert waste.	Requires a strategy on biodegradable waste.
National		
National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005 to 2020 (2009)	Provides national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England for the period 2005 to 2020 inclusive. It also indicates how the guidelines should be taken into account in the planning process.	No specific targets or indicators
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011)	This forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. The aims are to produce less waste and utilising sustainable waste management, including moving waste up the hierarchy.	No specific targets or indicators
National Review of Waste Policy in England (2011)	Sets out the priorities to address waste management in the UK. Key priorities include: Preventing waste wherever it occurs. Helping local communities develop solutions for collecting and dealing with waste from households & businesses. Continuing to increase the recycling of waste collected from both households and businesses. Ensuring that recyclables, such as paper and plastic from our waste generates material of sufficiently high quality. Establishing energy from waste policies and renewable energy targets.	No specific targets or indicators

Document	Summary of Content and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
Environment Plan (2018)	This sets out a wide range of goals and targets to improve the environment. It includes plans to minimise waste, reuse materials wherever possible and manage materials appropriately at their end-of-life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working towards zero avoidable waste by 2050; • Working towards the elimination of all avoidable plastic waste by the end of 2042. • Meeting all existing waste targets (including those on landfill diversion, reuse, and recycling) and developing ambitious new future targets and milestones. • Seeking to eliminate waste crime and illegal waste sites over the lifetime of the Plan. • Delivering a substantial reduction in litter and littering behaviour; and • Significantly reducing, and where possible preventing, all kinds of marine plastic pollution – in particular material that came originally from land
Waste management plan for England (2020)	The Waste Management Plan for England focuses on waste arisings and their management. It is a high level document which is non-site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how the Plan will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.	No specific targets or indicators
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	<p>The NPPF considers minimising waste as one of the high level actions under the environmental objective, which forms as one of the three pillars of sustainable development.</p> <p>Regarding minerals, the NPPF considers it essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Emphasis is made on making best use of them to secure their long-term conservation.</p>	No specific targets or indicators.
Regional/Local		
North East Sustainable Resource Management Plan for North East England (2012)	Provides a vision for the North East as an economy and society that minimises waste and maximises the recovery of resources that are currently wasted.	<p>Targets of some relevance to the Plan and SA include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the supply chain for organic waste by identifying better end markets; Encourage innovative and sustainable resource efficiency ideas from community groups/schools etc; Identify projects to generate both heat and power;

Document	Summary of Content and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
		<p>Provide information on re-use, re-cycling and disposal of used resources, to create a resource efficient household</p> <p>Investigate and source why large quantities of retail waste continue to be landfilled.</p> <p>Identify appropriate and scarce resources and how they can be recovered more effectively.</p> <p>Provide support to business to develop a network of improved facilities for accepting and separating commercial and trade waste</p>
<p>South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership – Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy review 2021-2025</p>	<p>This document sets out the regional strategy for waste management across the South Tyne and Wear area and acts as a review of the sector since the previous iteration of the document, alongside setting out the next steps and aspirations for the next monitoring period.</p>	<p>Objective 1: The South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership will continue to follow the waste hierarchy to prioritise the management of waste by providing opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of waste that is generated. • Reuse materials wherever possible. • Recycle and/or compost waste responsibly, maximising participation and minimising contamination levels; and • Recover energy from any waste that remains. <p>Objective 2: The South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership will continue to provide environmentally sustainable waste services and facilities that offer value-for-money, which are accessible to all who live, work, and/or visit Gateshead, South Tyneside, and Sunderland.</p> <p>Objective 3: The South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership will continue to develop and deliver a wide-ranging community education and engagement programme across all ages.</p> <p>Objective 4: The South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership will continue to work with government, other local authorities, trade associations, and industry organisations to support the development of waste strategy and policy.</p>

Document	Summary of Content and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
		<p>Objective 5: The South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership will continue to identify opportunities to access external funding to investigate and deliver service changes and share the costs and benefits in the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.</p> <p>Objective 6: The South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership will continue to review the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy objectives as required and undertake ongoing monitoring of progress in the delivery of their aims and aspirations.</p>
Tyne and Wear Local Aggregates Assessment 2022 (December 2023)	This document is updated regularly and sets out current and future aggregates supply in the area covered by the LAA. The document states that aggregate resources should be safeguarded along with infrastructure for the transport of minerals along with wharf sites and other related facilities should be safeguarded. The document also states that that provision should be made for the extraction of aggregate minerals to meet the forecast demand. It will provide the evidence base on which to base decisions on the scale, and geographical distribution of future aggregates supply.	No specific targets or indicators.
South Tyneside Waste Capacity Study (2023)	<p>The report considers baseline waste arisings (2021) as well as forecasts to 2040 for the following waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authority collected waste (LACW); • Commercial and industrial waste (C&I); • Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E); • Hazardous waste; • Agricultural waste; • Radioactive waste; and • Waste water. 	No specific targets or indicators.

Economic Development

Documents	Summary of Contents and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
National		
Levelling Up White Paper (2022)	This sets out the Governments ambitions for reducing geographical inequalities across the Country.	Outlines 12 UK wide missions to reduce geographical inequalities.
The National Infrastructure Plan (2011)	Sets out a new strategy for meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy. It contains major commitments to invest in infrastructure projects and steps to attract major private sector investment. Infrastructure networks form the backbone of a modern economy and are a major determinant of growth and productivity.	No specific targets or indicators
The Plan for Growth (2011)	<p>Sets out economic policy objectives, which are to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The document contains four overarching ambitions. The ambitions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	No specific targets or indicators
The Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)	This legislation seeks to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth in the UK whilst supporting sustainability, educating the workforce and moving towards a low-carbon economy.	No specific targets or indicators.
Building Back Better (2021)	Sets out the Governments plan for economic growth.	No specific targets or indicators.
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	The National Planning Policy Framework identifies that planning policies should create the conditions in which business can invest, expand and adapt.	No specific targets or indicators.

Documents	Summary of Contents and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
	Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity.	
Regional /Local		
North East Strategic Economic Plan 2014	<p>The SEP builds on the 2013 economic review, and sets out six key themes to achieving the levels of growth, employment and economic output envisaged:</p> <p>Innovation – competitions to building innovation; a Grand Challenge innovation programme; project support for programmes aligned with the economic plan; PhD commercialisation initiative; creation of innovation leadership for the north east.</p> <p>Business support and access to finance – committed funding through enterprise partnerships; business support and support services; detailed offers for inward investment.</p> <p>Skills – skills implementation plan to incentivise training provision; Strategic Skills Group to manage investment programme; North East Schools challenge; youth apprenticeships; investment in priority education facilities.</p> <p>Inclusion – increase economic participation rate; provide support to those most distant from the labour market; tailored support through targeted intensive support and mentoring.</p> <p>Economic assets and infrastructure – invest in transport resources to support economic and employment growth; unlock potential employment sites; maximise investment in tourism, heritage and culture; support a housing market that provides the range required.</p> <p>Transport and digital connectivity – improve the area’s strategic connectivity; improve access from all parts of the area.’</p>	By 2024 the NE economy will provide over one million jobs, representing 100,000 new jobs – an 11% increase in employment from 2014. 60% of employment growth will be in better paid and higher skilled jobs
North East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) – Independent Economic Review (April 2013)	<p>The vision is to establish a clear and consistent image for the NELEP, based on a new industrial and service base which has its roots in the North East’s distinctive heritage of making, trading and exporting. The focus of the themes of making, trading and exporting is:</p> <p>Increasing productivity of the LEP area’s economy through a focus on higher value-added sectors where the North East has a competitive advantage.</p>	<p>The Growth Economic Review offers an agenda for the proposed north east Combined Authority and for the LEP and its partners with 5 key priorities:</p> <p>Promoting the region at home and abroad as a magnet for trade, talent, tourism and inward investment</p> <p>Doubling youth apprenticeships and improving school standards and numbers going into higher education</p>

Documents	Summary of Contents and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
	<p>Taking advantage of new technologies and markets, strengthening national and international linkages</p> <p>Increasing the size and contribution of the private sector to employment and economic growth</p>	<p>Developing strong innovative and growth clusters, stimulating universities, existing companies and public institutions, to create and finance new high growth enterprises and jobs.</p> <p>Making big improvements in transport connections</p> <p>Creating stronger public institutions</p>
Sunderland Employment Land Review (2016) (2017)	<p>This document outlines the requirement of employment land over the CSDP plan period.</p> <p>Information included in this document contains an indication of the fastest growing and declining sectors in Sunderland, a baseline forecast employment change split between sectors, net employment space requirements.</p>	Requirement to provide 95 to 115 hectares of employment land over the 2015 to 2033 plan period.
Sunderland City Plan (2023-2035)	<p>This document sets out the vision for Sunderland to be:</p> <p>“a connected, international city with opportunities for all”</p> <p>Specific economic aspirations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More and better jobs - A stronger city centre with more businesses, housing and cultural opportunities - More local people with better qualifications and skills - More people visiting Sunderland with businesses thriving. 	No specific targets or indicators.
Our South Tyneside Vision (2022)	<p>Our 20-year Vision is: Our South Tyneside – A place where people live healthy, happy, and fulfilled lives.</p> <p>Economic related ambitions include:</p> <p>Financially secure</p> <p>Residents will be financially secure. They will have what they need for a good standard of living.</p> <p>Connected to jobs</p> <p>Residents will have access to jobs, skills, and learning. They will have the skills and confidence to apply for a wide range of quality local jobs. These</p>	No specific targets or indicators.

Documents	Summary of Contents and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
	jobs will be in key and growing areas of employment and will benefit all of our borough.	
South Tyneside Employment Land Review (2023)	This document outlines the requirement of employment land over the Local Plan period.	To provide for a net total land requirements for General employment needs, range from 3.18 ha (Baseline Labour Demand – Pre-Covid) to 25.79 ha (policy-on labour demand).

Population and Social Equity

Documents	Summary of Contents and Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators Relevant to the AAP
International		
Aarhus (2001)	This convention seeks to establish the rights of the public with regard to the environment.	No specific targets or indicators.
National		
Localism Act (2011)	This Act is a key national legislation which introduce a range of reforms designed to make the planning system clearer, more democratic and more effective (in particular reforming the way local plans are made).	No specific targets or indicators.
National Planning Policy Framework (2023)	The National Planning Policy Framework seeks to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities. Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance sustainable communities and residential environments; - Create opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other; - Develop safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life; - Enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and wellbeing need; - Take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all sections of the community; - Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; - Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; - Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services; and - Deliver a sufficient choice of homes to meet the needs of present and future generations;

Appendix 7: Likely cumulative effects

Draft Policy/ Other	Cumulative Effects
Vision	N/A
Objectives	N/A
Policy SS1: Spatial Strategy	This policy allocates land for the delivery of principal employment uses, it interacts with all other planning policies given the scope of the policy. Notwithstanding this, it is not considered that the cumulative impacts would be negative.
Policy LU1: Land Uses	This policy sets out acceptable land uses, the policy would be limited to considerations of land use and it is not considered there would be negative cumulative effects.
Policy H1: The Hub and Ancillary Uses	This policy is limited to appropriate uses on the hub. It is not considered that the policy would combine with other policies to have negative applicable cumulative effects.
Policy D1: Design	This policy explores appropriate design at the IAMP. It is not considered that it would combine with other policies to have negative applicable cumulative effects.
Policy T1: Transport	This policy relates to transport and it is not considered it would have any negative cumulative impacts.
Policy I1: Infrastructure Provision	This policy relates to infrastructure provision and it is not considered it would have any negative cumulative impacts.
Policy I2: Wind Energy	This policy relates to areas potentially suitable for wind energy development and it is not considered it would have any negative cumulative impacts.
Policy FR1: Flood Risk	This policy relates to flood risk and it is not considered it would have any negative cumulative impacts.
Policy L1: Landscape	This policy seeks to protect the landscape and it is not considered that the policy would link to have any negative cumulative effects.
Policy E1: Ecology and Biodiversity	This policy seeks to enhance biodiversity and conserve ecological assets. It is considered that this policy would not have any negative cumulative effects.

Policy G1: Green Infrastructure and Green Belt	This policy seeks to maintain and enhance green infrastructure and sets out how developments within the IAMP Green Belt will be assessed. Given the limited scope of this policy it is not considered there would be cumulative effects
Policy A1: Amenity	This policy sets out the Councils approach to ensuring that amenity standards are met, which seeks to both reduce negative environmental and amenity impacts. The policy would be limited to these considerations, and it is not considered that there would be cumulative effects.
Policy IM1: Implementation	This policy sets out the planning policy mechanisms to ensure that development meets the infrastructure requirements and obligations, in order to mitigate impact and to make the proposal acceptable in planning terms. The policies would therefore be limited to playing a supporting role in implementing other subject specific policies in pursuit of sustainable development, but are not predicted to have any individual or cumulative effects