

St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield Planning Framework: Supplementary Planning Document

Strategic Environmental Assessment

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1.0

Introduction

1.1

This SEA has been prepared by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP) on behalf of Sunderland City Council, Sunderland arc, the University of Sunderland, One North East and the Homes and Communities Agency. It provides an environmental assessment of the St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield Planning Framework, which will ultimately be adopted by Sunderland City Council as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). It has been prepared in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the environmental assessment of plans (referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA)).

1.2

The purpose of the SEA is to ensure to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the SPD throughout its preparation, with a view to the final SPD promoting sustainable development at St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield.

1.3

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 3.0 - Background and planning context
- Section 4.0 - Purpose of the St Peter's and Bonnersfield SPD
- Section 5.0 - Context and SEA methodology
- Section 6.0 - Identifying relevant plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives
- Section 7.0 - Collecting baseline information
- Section 8.0 - Main environmental issues and problems identified
- Section 9.0 - The SEA Framework - objectives, targets and indicators
- Section 10.0 - Assessment of the alternatives / options
- Section 11.0 - Consulting on the draft SPD and SEA
- Section 12.0 - Implementation and Monitoring; and
- Section 13.0 - Conclusions.

2.0 Background and Planning Context

Introduction

2.1 This section of the report considers the existing adopted policy within the City of Sunderland City Council Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and the UDP Alteration No. 2 (Central Sunderland), and explains how the planning system is undergoing a transformation through the development of the Local Development Framework (LDF). It then sets out the purpose and objectives of the St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield Planning Framework SPD (to be referred to in the remainder of the document as the St Peter's SPD) and identifies the document's role within the emerging LDF.

Sunderland City Council UDP

2.2 The UDP (adopted 1998) contains the Council's adopted policies regarding the use of land across the City. In the transitional period between the old system of Local Plans/UDPs being replaced by the LDFs, relevant UDP policies have been saved by the Secretary of State.

2.3 Since the adoption of the UDP there have been significant changes in the City affecting large brownfield sites, such as the former Vaux Brewery and Groves Cranes factory, and old industrial areas along the banks of the River Wear. Furthermore, there have also been a number of changes in national planning policy since 1998. In this context, Alternation Number 2 to the UDP was adopted in September 2007 to provide up-to-date policy in respect of Central Sunderland.

The New System

2.4 The planning system is currently under going a transformation with the old system of Local Plans/UDPs being replaced by LDF. The LDF comprises a folder of planning documents known as Local Development Documents (LDD) which will contain the Council's long term planning policies and proposals to guide future development across the City. In the transitional period, relevant UDP policies have been saved by the Secretary of State. These policies will be gradually replaced by the emerging LDF policies.

2.5 The Local Development Framework is made up of the following documents:

- Topic or area based **Development Plan Documents** (DPD) providing the detailed policies and proposals for future development. In Sunderland, these DPDs will include the Core Strategy, the Housing Allocations DPD, Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Hetton Downs Area Action Plan
- **Supplementary Planning Documents** (SPD) which provide additional guidance to the DPD policies

- **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** which sets out the Council's policies for involving and consulting the public when preparing planning documents or in relation to planning applications' consultation
- **Annual Monitoring Report** which reports on the performance of the policies contained within the DPDs; and
- **Local Development Scheme (LDS)** which sets out the programme for the preparation of the individual DPDs and SPDs.

2.6 The LDS has identified that a SPD for the St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield area should be prepared to provide a planning framework for future development in this area.

The St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield Planning Framework: Supplementary Planning Document

2.7 The St Peter's Riverside area is situated to the north-east of Sunderland City Centre. It is bisected by the River Wear and extends from the Wearmouth Bridge towards Liberty Way on the north side of the river and between the Wearmouth Bridge and Corporation Quay on the southern side of the river. To the north the SPD area is bounded by Dame Dorothy Street, Dundas Street, Causeway, Whickham Street and Dock Street. West Wear Street and High Street East and West form the boundary to the south.

2.8 The SPD area comprises three sub-areas: Monkwearmouth; Bonnersfield/St Peter's and Panns Bank.

2.9 **Monkwearmouth** is located in the northern part of the SPD area, beyond Dame Dorothy Street and comprises a range of uses including residential dwellings, a medical centre, a community centre, a primary school and a cluster of commercial uses located on Church Street North and Causeway.

2.10 The **Bonnersfield and St Peter's** area is located to the north of the river and to the south of Dame Dorothy Street. This area contains internationally important heritage comprising St Peter's Church, a Grade 1 Listed Building, and the Monkwearmouth Anglo Saxon Monastery and Medieval Priory Scheduled Monument, which together form a candidate World Heritage Site (cHWS).

2.11 This area contains a diverse range of uses including the University of Sunderland's Sir Tom Cowie Campus, St Peter's Sixth Form College, the National Glass Centre, North Sands Business Centre, business units and services at Charles Street, residential apartments (Bonners Raff), together with open space and the Coast to Coast cycle route.

2.12 **Panns Bank** is located to the south of the River Wear. It includes land to the north of West Wear Street and High Street East and West. Key uses include the Echo 24 apartment block, student halls of residences, offices, restaurants, the site of the old ferry, the Fish Quay and residential

dwellings. This part of the SPD area is also located within the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area.

- 2.13 The SPD boundary and sub-areas are illustrated on Figures 1 and 2, whilst Figure 3 indicates the existing land use within the St Peter's Riverside area. The St Peter's SPD Baseline Report includes a comprehensive land use and environmental appraisal of the study area.
- 2.14 The SPD boundary comprises the same area as that identified as the cWHS Buffer Zone. However, it should be recognised that the cWHS boundary may yet change as a consequence of the nomination process.

Figure 1 SPD Boundary

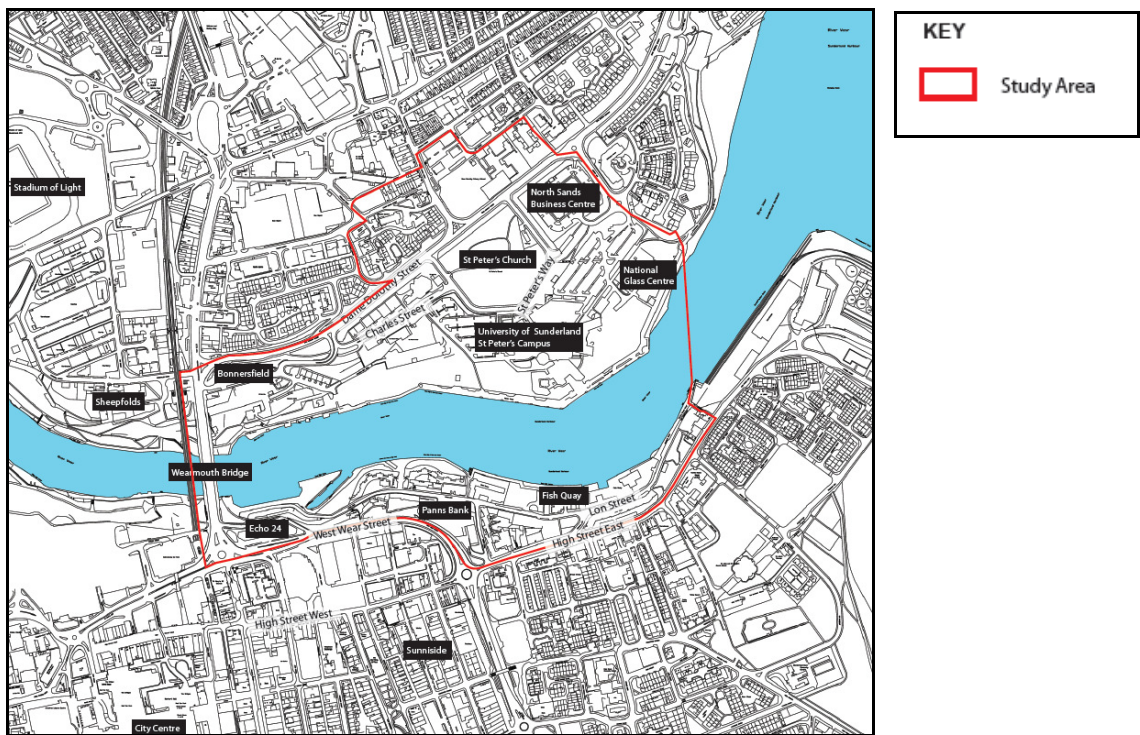


Figure 2 SPD Boundary and Sub-Areas

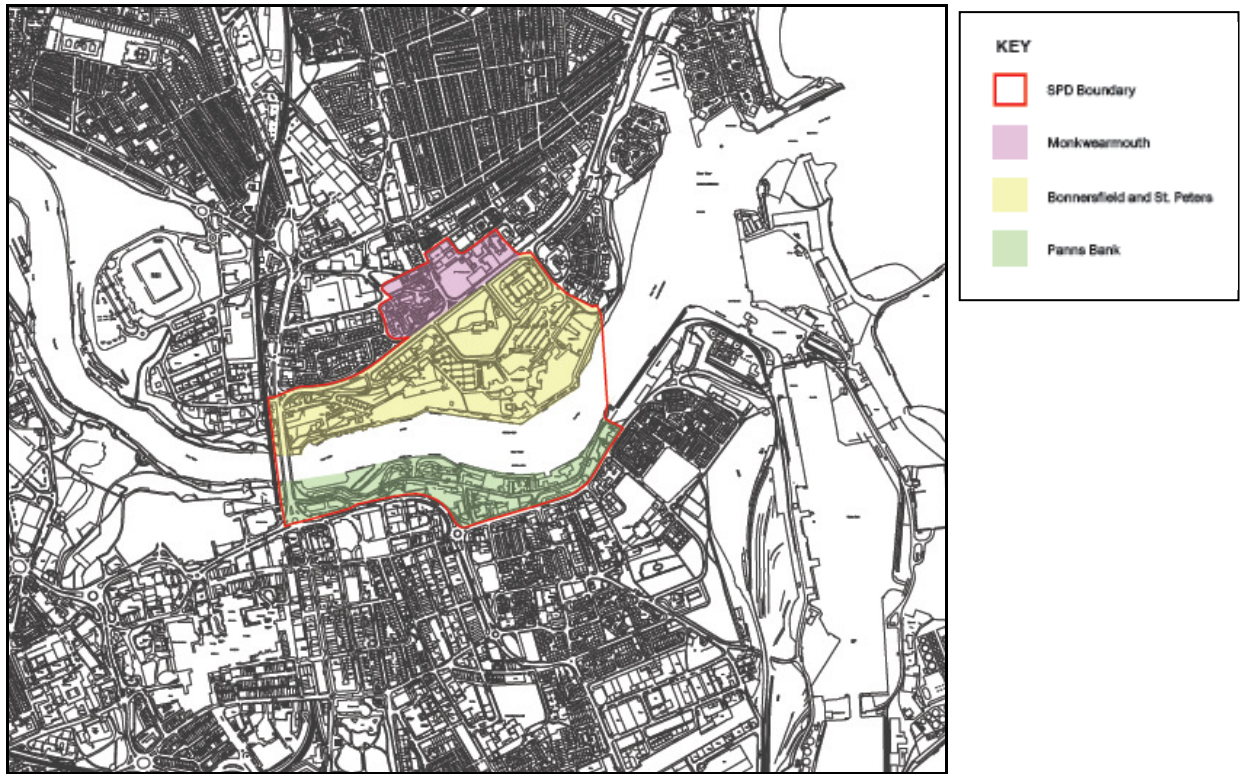
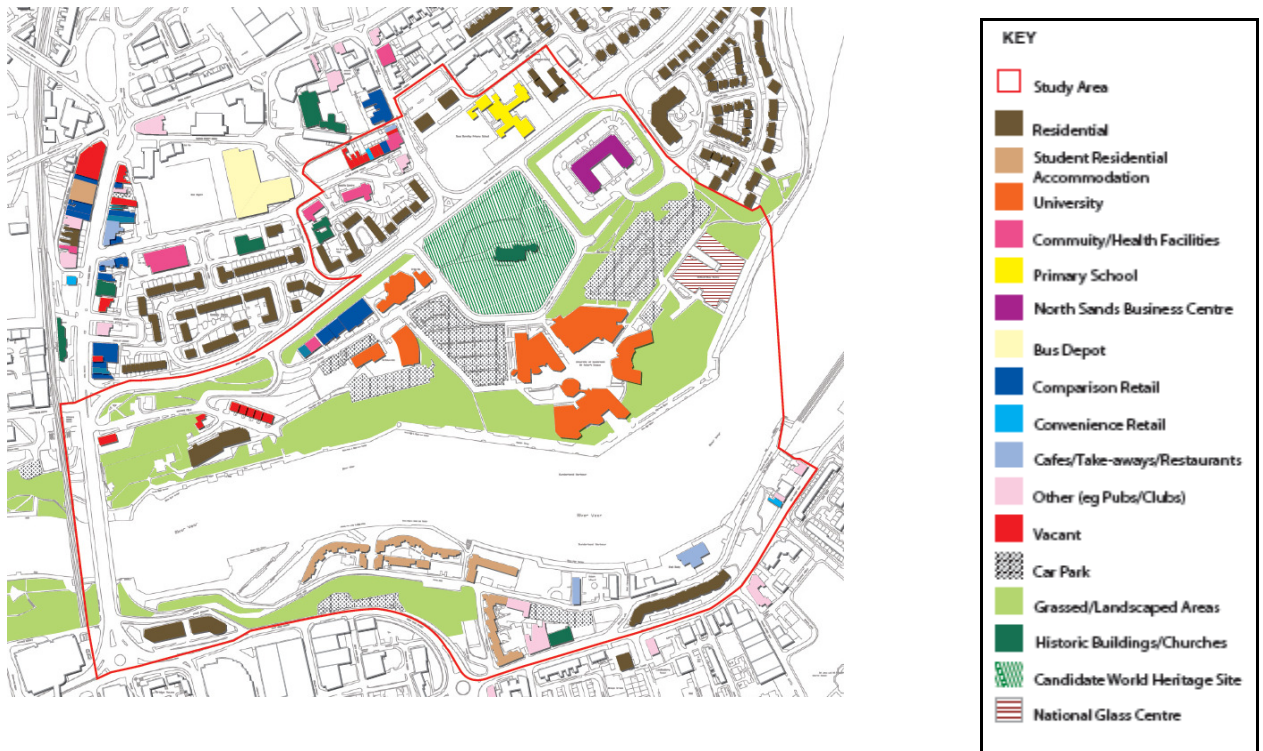


Fig 1 Existing Land Use Plan



3.0 **Purpose of the St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield SPD**

3.1 This section sets out the context for the preparation of the SPD and is structured as follows:

- Purpose of the SPD and its Planning Policy Context
- Drivers for Change and Regeneration;
- Outstanding heritage assets; and
- St Peter's SPD Objectives.

Purpose of the SPD and its Planning Policy Context

3.2 Sunderland City Council recognises the important need for strategic change across the SPD area to drive forward regeneration, whilst also ensuring that proposals for new development understand and respond to the cWHS's historical significance and preserve and enhance its heritage values. These matters are reflected in the Council's adopted policy. The preparation process for the SPD has involved an assessment of recent policy within the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Sunderland Central Urban Design Strategy. The next paragraphs provide a summary of the key adopted policies of the Council.

3.3 Policy NA28A of Sunderland Unitary Development Plan Alteration No. 2 (UDP Alteration No. 2) 'World Heritage Site' identifies St Peter's Church as a cWHS and provides a presumption against development which would adversely affect the character and appearance of the cWHS and its setting. There is therefore a need to bring forward new developments only in a manner that respects and enhances St Peter's Church, the cWHS and its wider setting.

3.4 Policy EC5B of UDP Alteration No. 2 sets out the overarching policy for 'Strategic Locations for Change'. These are areas that occupy prominent strategic gateway locations which are located in close proximity to important transport nodes and points of arrival within the City. This policy states a broad framework document should be prepared for each 'Strategic Location of Change' setting out key principles to be reflected in each comprehensive masterplan. This policy therefore provides the context for the preparation of this SPD.

3.5 Policy NA3B.1 'Bonnersfield / St Peter's University Campus' allocates specific land uses for this part of the SPD area, focusing particularly on residential and non-residential education and training centres, together with business and ancillary uses. It also sets out the environmental and access improvements that are required within the area and key design principles.

3.6 The area to the north of Dame Dorothy Street is affected in part by UDP Policies NA43 and NA47. In addition the supporting text to Policy NA28A identifies that this area forms part of the setting to the cWHS (paragraph 20.94f) and

accordingly strategic views must be protected. Policy B2A and its supporting text require new development to be informed by the history of the area and the character of the site and to protect the views from historic buildings. There is also a need to protect views to historic buildings, as well as protect third party views where both existing and new development might be seen in association.

3.7 Policies NA28A and B2A are also of relevance to the area to the south of the River Wear and provide further context for the preparation of this SPD. Additionally, sites on the south bank are subject to specific designations within the Adopted UDP including:

- Policy B14 which identifies the western section of this area as an area of potential archaeological importance
- Policy SA54.11 which allocates Numbers Garth for offices (B1) and specialist housing
- Policy SA5.2 which allocates the land between Russell Street and Bodlewell Lane for food and drink (A3 and A4), light industry, offices, research and development (B1) and student accommodation; and
- Policy SA1.7 which allocates the area between Bodlewell Lane up to the Ojunction with Church Street East for light industry, offices, research and development (B1), general industry, storage and distribution (B2, B8) subject to the size and impact on the amenity of the area.

3.8 Taking into consideration the above, the purpose of this SPD therefore is to:

- Supplement the following policies of the UDP and UDP Alteration No. 2 to provide additional detail and general and site specific guidance for future development:
 - Adopted UDP and Alteration No. 2
 - NA28A - World Heritage Site
 - EC5B - Strategic Locations for Change
 - NA3B.1 - Bonnersfield / St Peter's University Campus
 - B2A - Sustainable Urban Design
 - B2B - Tall Buildings
 - T23A Public Transport Orientated Development - Parking Standards
 - Adopted UDP
 - NA1.5 - Bonnersfield uses
 - NA5.3 - National Glass Centre - enhance the attraction
 - NA5.4 - St Peter's Church - enhance the attraction
 - NA15 - St Peter's Riverside - University uses
 - NA25.3 - North Sands / St Peter's Riverside - Recreational use
 - NA43 - Monkwearmouth - improvements
 - NA47 - St Benet's Church - enhancement setting
 - SA1.9 - Fish Quay uses

- SA5.2 - Land between Russell Street and Bodlewell Lane - mixed uses
 - SA38.1 - River Wear Valley - important view
 - SA54.11 - Numbers Garth - mixed uses
 - L7 and B3 - Land between Panns Bank and West Wear Street - amenity space
 - SA77 - Western part of Wear dockyard at Panns Bank- moorings
 - SA48.1 - East End to Former Penschaw-Pavillion Line - strategy route
 - SA93.2 - Multi-user route along Panns Bank riverside - to be enhanced
 - SA94 - Wearmouth ridge to Panns Bank - cycle routes
 - SA98.7 - West Wear Street car park - improvements
 - B14 - Archaeology
- Provide a planning framework for St Peter's Riverside to guide and manage future change in this area in order to satisfactorily reconcile the need for regeneration with the need to protect and enhance the cWHS and its buffer zone, in accordance with Policy EC5B;
 - Set out an overarching vision and objectives for the SPD area together with providing detailed development objectives, principles and guidance for key development sites / opportunities; and
 - Provide implementation guidelines relating to planning application requirements and to provide a mechanism for securing contributions to public realm and infrastructure improvements.

3.9 Developments proposed to be built within the area covered by the SPD will be required to be sustainable and demonstrably of a high architectural standard and public realm commensurate with the area's cultural significance internationally and its high townscape value.

Drivers for Change and Regeneration

3.10 The SPD area has seen substantial change since the closing of the shipyards in 1998. Land once occupied by shipyards, engineering works and slipways has been reclaimed to create development opportunities that will transform the river corridor. This is an ongoing process, with the award-winning architectural forms of the University's St Peter's Campus and the National Glass Centre providing iconic developments of Sunderland's post-industrial transition and which provide the immediate context for St Peter's Church.

3.11 Over the next 10 - 15 years much of the SPD area will be the focus for continued regeneration when further development vital to the future prosperity of the city will be brought forward. Not only must this be carried out in ways that will not harm the heritage value or significance of the area; it must also be carried out in ways that, where practicable, enhance it. The river corridor in the SPD area is an exceptional area of townscape merit and very distinctive to the

city. Its development over the coming years is a great opportunity that has the unique potential to create a very positive image for the city.

3.12 Importantly, the University of Sunderland has exciting and ambitious expansion proposals at its campus. The University has, to date, adopted a high standard of architecture thereby creating a distinctive development on the north bank of the river, complemented by the National Glass Centre and, on the south bank, the continuing conservation-led regeneration of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area.

3.13 The SPD is therefore being brought forward at a crucial time to be very influential in creating a framework for future development in this iconic location that will enhance the townscape generally, the setting of St Peter's cWHS in particular, and enhance the image of the city and the public's perception of it.

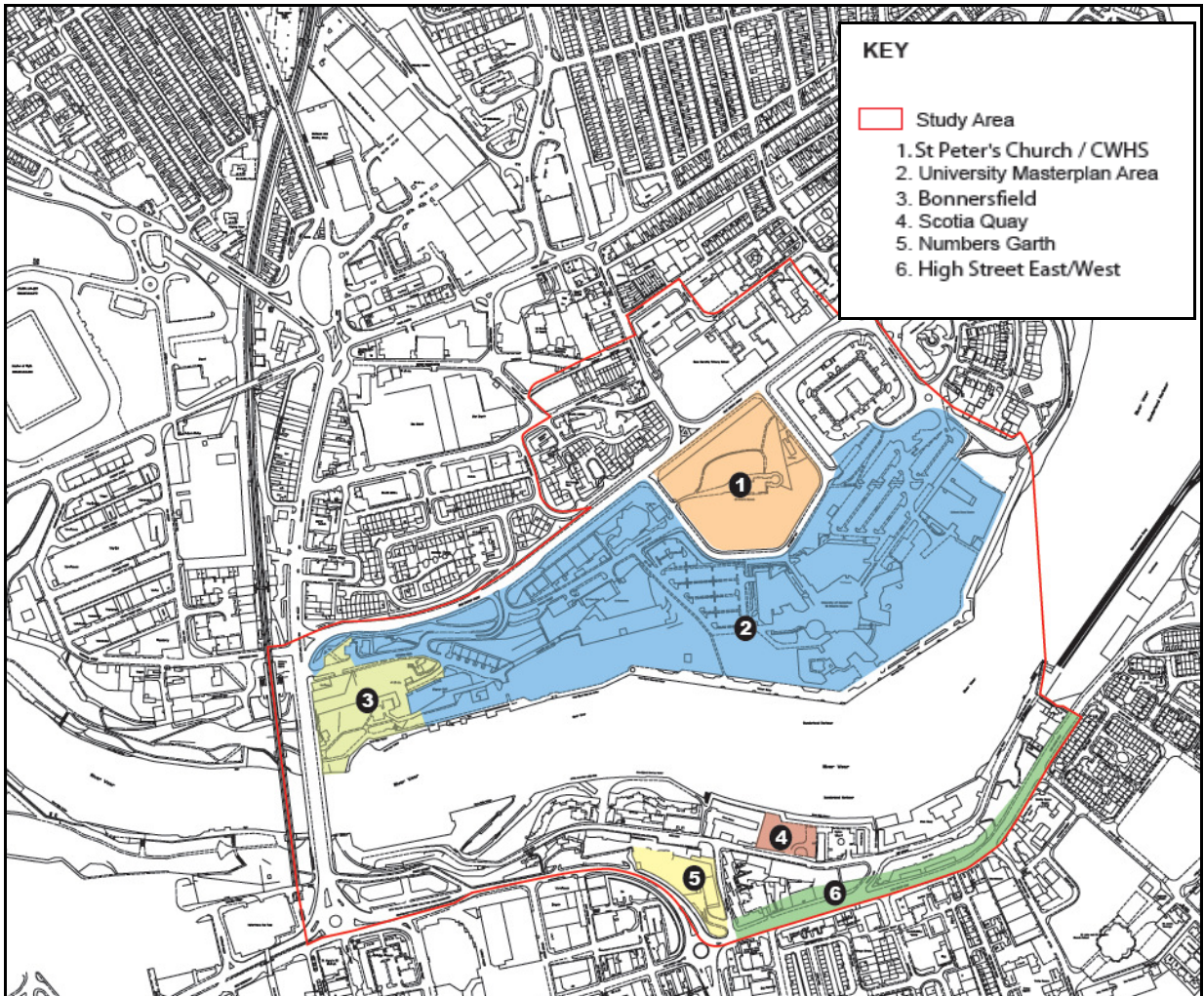
Strategic Sites

3.14 The SPD area contains several strategic sites or areas in prominent locations within the City Centre comprising:

- Bonnersfield - a mainly vacant site lying adjacent to the Grade II Listed Wearmouth Bridge at a key gateway to the City
- University of Sunderland St Peter's Campus - the University's significant expansion proposals include developing further its high quality learning zone with the development of strong links to local businesses and partnerships
- Scotia Quay - this vacant site lies in a prominent waterfront location within the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area or Lower Street west of Wylam Wharf
- Numbers Garth - this vacant site also lies within the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area and is characterised by its dramatic sloping topography
- High Street East - lying within the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area, High Street East forms part of a historic route linking Old Sunderland to the east of the city centre with Bishopwearmouth to the west; and
- River Crossing – a feasibility study considering the provision of a ferry crossing has been undertaken, which has the potential to link several of the riverside sites being brought forward by Sunderland arc. The provision of a ferry is feasible physically, however the financial viability of providing such a service is questionable. In addition, there is also a longer-term aspiration for a low level 'East Bridge' to connect the north and south banks of the River Wear.

3.15 The key development sites are identified on Figure 4.

Fig 4 Key Development Sites



Outstanding Heritage Assets

3.16 Internationally important heritage of outstanding value including the Grade I Listed St Peter's Church and the surrounding buried remains of the Monkwearmouth Anglo-Saxon monastery and Medieval Priory Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) are central to this area. The monastery of St Peter was founded in 673/4 with the twin house of St Paul at Jarrow being founded eight years later. The most famous member of the community, the Venerable Bede, was born in about 673 and educated in the monastery of St Peter from the age of seven. Bede was one of the most important European scholars of his age and is now viewed as the founder of medieval historical writing and as the first historian of the English.

3.17 The cWHS comprises two geographically separate parts:

- The Monkwearmouth Anglo Saxon monastery and Medieval Priory Scheduled Monument and St Peter's Church (Wearmouth); and
- The Grade I Listed St Paul's Church and Churchyard, St Paul's Monastery and Village of Jarrow Scheduled Monuments, Drewett's Park, Jarrow Hall and parts of the River Don banks (Jarrow).

3.18 St Peter's Church and the surrounding buried remains of the monastery form a fundamental element of the cWHS.

3.19 The boundary for the SPD comprises the buffer zone for the Wearmouth (St Peter's) element of the cWHS. However, it should be recognised that the cWHS boundary may yet change as a consequence of the nomination process.

3.20 It is most important that any future development is sensitively managed and of a very high architectural quality that safeguards and enhances the significance of the area's heritage and contributes to St Peter's identity of history and innovation. Additionally, future development must be prepared to respond to any possible changes in the status of the area should it be elevated to that of a WHS.

Visual Issues

3.21 Development in the SPD area must ensure that the important views and vistas to and from the cWHS are protected, enhanced and adequately safeguarded from potentially damaging development. As part of the baseline assessment, a detailed Visual Analysis of the area was undertaken, which established key strategic views and secondary views based on the views identified in the Jarrow and Wearmouth Monastic Sites World Heritage Site Setting Appraisal Study (2005, Chris Blandford Associates). The assessment was based on English Heritage document, 'Seeing the History in the View - A method for assessing heritage significance within views' (Draft) (2008), The Visual Analysis also assessed a masterplan prepared by the University of Sunderland for their significant landholdings within the SPD area and a planning application at Bonnersfield and the findings are now summarised.

University of Sunderland Masterplan

3.22 The University of Sunderland has commissioned Faulknerbrowns Architects to prepare a series of masterplans showing the redevelopment of much of their land to provide additional academic, commercial and residential floor space, either student or private. The Visual Analysis assessed the impact of each of the masterplans on the key strategic views. The Visual Analysis concluded that the maximum building heights should be varied across the site to take into account views, topography, proximity to St Peter's Church and existing buildings. The assessment concludes the following regarding development at St Peter's Campus:

- Development adjacent to Charles Street should consider the views to and from St Peter's Church;

- Development south of St Peter's Church should not obstruct the view across the river;
- Development immediately to the south of St Peter's Way should provide a solution in which views across the river towards the City Centre skyline will be secured;
- Development along Charles Street should be set back inline with the existing frontage of St. Peter's Gate and the Sixth Form College buildings in order to allow a clear view from Charles Street of all of St Peter's Church
- Development immediately to the South of St Peter's Way should ensure that a full view of St Peter's Church is safeguarded from the key view point at West Wear Street.

3.23 The scale, massing and architectural quality of any proposed development within this area that would impact on the strategic and / or secondary views will need to be assessed within a Visual Impact Assessment.

Bonnersfield Planning Application

3.24 Sunderland City Council are currently considering an outline planning application (ref: 08/01368/OUT) for the erection of a mixed use development at St Peter's Wharf, Bonnersfield which includes residential units, student / key worker accommodation, a hotel with ancillary retail, leisure and office uses. This development proposes four blocks which step from 9 to 17 storeys. The potential impact of the height of the proposed development on the key strategic views was assessed within the Visual Analysis.

3.25 Full details of the assessment are found in the supporting information however the finding can be summarised as follows:

- The key view affected by the proposed development is the eastward view from St Peter's Church and it was considered that development of an inappropriate scale could have a detrimental impact on this view, particularly as it encompasses the Listed Wearmouth Bridge.
- It was considered that development of 17 storeys would have a significant impact on the setting of Wearmouth Bridge
- 14 storeys was also considered to have a significant impact on the setting of the Wearmouth Bridge and some of the key views identified however in some areas this may require further assessment as it will depend upon the detailed design of proposals.
- 10 storey development was considered to have a minor impact on the surrounding area, on the basis that proposals of such a scale could be remediated through sympathetic design.

3.26 The Visual Analysis is attached at Appendix 3 to this report.

St Peter's SPD Objectives

3.27 A vision for the area has been prepared, which takes into consideration the area's strengths and weaknesses, and delivers a thriving, vibrant and sustainable community. The SPD's vision is that:

"St Peter's and Panns Bank will be vibrant areas with a mix of uses that promote regeneration and deliver a diverse, thriving economy and sustainable community within a high quality, attractive environment. The University Campus will be a vibrant learning zone, with creative businesses and people occupying cutting edge modern premises driving forward the regeneration of Sunderland. The outstanding heritage value of St Peter's Church and its setting has been conserved and enhanced and provides an internationally important and well-used historical and cultural asset to the City."

3.28 In order to achieve this vision, the SPD objectives are as follows (Table 1):

Table 1 SPD Objectives

SPD Objectives	
1	Heritage - Protect and enhance St Peter's Church and the cWHS and their outstanding heritage value, including key views
2	Heritage - Preserve and enhance other heritage assets, including listed buildings and the Conservation Area
3	Sustainable Development - Deliver mixed-use sustainable developments which support and create a thriving, vibrant community
4	Economy - Further develop the high quality learning zone at the University Campus
5	Economy - Deliver a prosperous and competitive business environment which stimulates regeneration and increases economic activity
6	Urban Design - Ensure design of the highest architectural design standards
7	Public Realm and Landscaping - Provide attractive public realm which is active and safe and landscaping of the highest quality
8	Environment - Protect and enhance the natural environment, particularly wildlife and its habitats
9	Access - Improve linkages both to the River Wear and into the wider area and address problems of permeability
10	Climate Change - Reduce the area's contribution to climate change

4.0

Context and SEA Methodology

Approach Adopted to the Strategic Environmental Assessment

4.1 In September 2005, the Government produced guidance¹ on carrying out SEA's on SPDs. The five stage approach included in the guidance is set out in Table 2 below. It is this approach that has been followed in the preparation of the SEA for the St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield SPD, which will ultimately be adopted by the Council.

Table 2 SEA Stages and Tasks

STAGE	TASK
A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope:
B	Developing and refining options, predicting and assessing effects
C	Preparing the Environmental Report
D	Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report
E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment

4.2 This report comprises the first four stages (Stages A - D) of the SEA of the St Peter's SPD. Sunderland City Council will then adopt and monitor the SPD during Stage E.

4.3 The SEA was carried out by Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners, with input from the St Peter's SPD Steering Group, which includes Sunderland City Council, the University of Sunderland, the HCA and One North East.

Who was Consulted, When and How

4.4 The consultation on the first stage of the SEA (Stage A - the SEA Scoping Report) was in accordance with the ODPM guidance document 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive'.

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

- 4.5 The report was sent to the SEA Consultation bodies: English Heritage, Natural England (formerly English Nature and Countryside Agency) and the Environment Agency, who had a period of five weeks to respond. Additionally, the HCA and One North East were also consulted. Their comments have been taken into account in the preparation of this SEA.

Difficulties Encountered in Compiling Information or Carrying Out the Assessment

- 4.6 The SEA is an iterative process and therefore it is likely that in the future the baseline data will need to be amended accordingly. Inevitably there are a number of gaps in data provision. Key areas/topics/indicators for which data in St Peter's is lacking include:

- Design and heritage policies - no data is available about whether developments have been approved contrary to urban design and heritage policies
- River Quality - a lack of information about rivers with good biological quality
- SUDS - no data about the number of new developments incorporating SUDS
- Carbon dioxide emissions - no local data available (at a ward or super output area level)
- Energy consumption and generation - no local data available about energy use per household or percentage of electricity from renewable sources
- BREEAM - a lack of information about the percentage of buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good Standard
- Recycling - no local data is available about the percentage of waste recycled or waste land filled; and
- Remediated land - no data is available about the area of land remediated through new development.

- 4.7 There were also problems identified in collecting the data which may have implications for future monitoring:

- Data was quite often only available for Sunderland City as a whole or at a ward level
- 2001 Census Data - The census was undertaken in 2001 and consequently much of the data is now out of date. Whilst there have been periodical updates these do not include the super output areas which are measured as part of the indicators
- Sunderland City Council UDP - this document was produced in 1998, over 10 years ago, and therefore much of the data provided in the plan will be out of date. However, Alternation No. 2 for Central Sunderland, adopted in 2007, provides some up-to-date policies specific to this area; and
- Sunderland City Council is currently preparing their LDF to replace the UDP, with the Core Strategy being at the Preferred Options stage and additional consultation having taken place on some Alternative Approaches.

5.0 Identifying Relevant Plans and Programmes and Environmental Protection Objectives

5.1 The SEA Directive requires:

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans or programmes” (Annex Ia) and “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.” (Annex Ie)

5.2 It is important that the SPD accords with international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives (PPEPOs). As part of the production of the Scoping Report, the relevant PPEPOs were reviewed. The purpose of reviewing them is to determine their influence on the SPD's content, to identify any key implications for the SPD's preparation and to ensure that any inconsistencies or constraints are dealt with as far as possible.

5.3 The review has considered relevant guidance at the EU, national, regional, sub-regional and local level. Where relevant it makes specific reference to any environmental protection objectives, targets or requirements established at the EU or national level in order to comply with the SEA Directive. Appendix 1 contains the review of the relevant PPEPOs of relevance to the SPD, with over 80 documents having been reviewed.

5.4 The International/European PPEPOs have not been considered in as much detail as lower order PPEPOs because they have few direct implications for the SPD and their ambitions are reflected in lower order PPEPOs. As such the International/European PPEPOs have been reviewed using a simpler, less detailed format.

5.5 When considering the policy review, it is important to recognise a number of factors:

- A list of relevant PPEPOs can never be exhaustive
- Hierarchy often exists, with the descent from international and European PPEPOs to local PPEPOs focusing policy and objectives so the implications for the LDF become more specific and precise; and
- The context is ever changing with relevant new or revised PPEPOs emerging on a regular basis.

5.6 Through consideration of the main objectives and targets contained within the reviewed documents, the main issues have been identified and considered to determine the objectives for the SEA Report.

6.0 **Collecting Baseline Information**

Introduction

6.1 The collection and analysis of baseline data is useful to help to identify environmental problems or issues in the St Peter's SPD area and also provides a basis for predicting, evaluating and monitoring the effects of policy. The baseline data that was collected for the purpose of this SEA is included at Appendix 2. The approach to collecting the data and the main environmental issues and problems identified are summarised below.

Approach

6.2 As a method for predicting and monitoring the effects of policy and the Development Framework, indicators were felt as the best way in providing a practical means of monitoring and reflecting environmental issues. Existing environmental and sustainability data were collected from a wide range of sources, including the national census. The indicators / data collected have been collated into a table, shown at Appendix 2. If the indicators are measured over time the resulting data can reveal trends in performance which can also be assessed against targets where they exist. Some examples of the baseline indicators that were used for the purpose of this SPD are now provided:

- Cultural heritage - the number of listed buildings and conservation areas in the SPD area
- Cultural heritage - the number of archaeological remains recorded as a result of new development
- Population - life expectancy rates
- Biodiversity - the number of new habitat's created as a result of new development; and
- Water - the number of new development incorporating SUDS.

6.3 The data collected in relation to the indicators included:

- The latest data for the indicators at for the St Peter's Ward and Hendon Ward and the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) (Sunderland LSOA 006D, LSOA 006F and LSOA 013B), where available
- Comparative data at the Sunderland City, regional and national levels
- Indicator status (i.e. how St Peter's Ward and Hendon Ward is doing when compared with the comparators or targets)
- Targets for the indicators where they exist
- Trends where they exist; and
- Implications for the SPD.

6.4 Baseline data should ideally relate only to the SPD area with additional information for comparison. However in this case much of the relevant information available relates to the Ward, which when merged does not correspond to the SPD area.

- 6.5 Where gaps exist in the data, measures must be explored to record this information or to devise possible targets for the future.

Baseline Conditions

- 6.6 In addition to the collection of information on indicators for this SEA, a detailed baseline report has also been prepared which provides additional details of the baseline conditions in the SPD area. Based on this information, the existing baseline position is now summarised under the following headings:

- Population and human health
- Cultural heritage and archaeology
- Landscape
- Townscape
- Biodiversity
- Accessibility
- Flood risk; and
- Contaminated land.

Population and Human Health

- 6.7 The City of Sunderland has a population of approximately 280,600 and is the largest city between Edinburgh and Leeds. Sunderland's population is projected to decrease to 278,400 by 2020 and to 278,300 by 2030². There is a high percentage of elderly people within St Peter's Ward when compared to the national age structure. There is therefore a need to attract additional population into Sunderland and St Peter's particularly younger people and more families to balance the population.

- 6.8 The average life expectancy rates of Sunderland's population are lower than the regional and national averages. It has a higher percentage than the regional and national average of population with poor health and limiting long term illnesses. 80 of the City's 188 Super Output Areas, containing 42.5% of its population, were ranked among the 10% most health deprived nationally in Indices of Multiple Deprivation in 2007. Within St Peter's, two out of the three Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) lie within the top 1% and 5%, respectively, in terms of the nation's most health deprived. It is important that changes are implemented that improve the health of the population and life expectancy.

Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

Candidate World Heritage Site

- 6.9 The SPD area contains internationally important heritage comprising Grade I Listed St Peter's Church and the surrounding buried remains of the

² Source: ONS – 2006 based sub-national population projections

Monkwearmouth Anglo-Saxon monastery and Medieval Priory Scheduled Monument. They form part of the Wearmouth-Jarrow candidate World Heritage Site (cWHS) which has secured the Government's nomination for inclusion on the World Heritage List in January 2011, with a decision on its inscription being made by UNESCO in June / July 2012.

- 6.10 The monastery of St Peter was founded in 673/4 with the twin house of St Paul at Jarrow being founded eight years later. The most famous member of the community, the Venerable Bede, was born in about 673 and educated in the monastery of St Peter from the age of seven. Bede was one of the most important European scholars of his age and is now viewed as the founder of medieval historical writing and as the first historian of the English.
- 6.11 St Peter's Church and the surrounding buried remains of the monastery form a fundamental element of the cWHS. The cWHS comprises two geographically separate parts:
- The Monkwearmouth Anglo-Saxon Monastery and Medieval Priory Scheduled Monument and St Peter's Church (Wearmouth); and
 - The Grade I Listed St Paul's Church and Churchyard, St Paul's Monastery and Village of Jarrow Scheduled Monuments, Drewett's Park, Jarrow Hall and parts of the River Don banks (Jarrow).
- 6.12 The SPD only considers the Wearmouth (St Peter's) element of the cWHS.

Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

- 6.13 There are six listed buildings in the SPD area: St Peter's Church (Grade I), a Grade II retaining wall to the east of St Peter's Church, Wearmouth Bridge (Grade II), and three Grade II listings on the south side of the river: the Exchange Building on High Street East; a bonded warehouse in Low Street and also further east on Low Street, the much older Wylam Wharf warehouse. Additionally, immediately to the west of the Wearmouth Bridge but out of the SPD boundary lies the Grade II Listed Wearmouth Railway Bridge.
- 6.14 The Panns Bank section of the SPD area, lying along the River Wear's southern bank, lies within part of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area. This area contains a number of restored listed buildings and good quality contemporary developments. The historic street structure along High Street East and Low Street has largely been retained.

Archaeology

- 6.15 The archaeological importance of this area comprises the following:
- St Peter's, a Grade I Listed Building, lies at the centre of the Scheduled Monument of Monkwearmouth Priory, contiguous with the cWHS boundary
 - Potential for other archaeological remains is as follows:

- Prehistoric or Roman: although no actual structural remains of these periods are attested within the SPD area, Roman activity would not be unexpected
- Early-Medieval and Medieval: it is probable that such survive in parts of the SPD area, especially in areas around the church and monastic complex (full extent unknown) and east of the monastic site, whilst Medieval remains could also survive on the south shore relating to Old Sunderland
- The Medieval village of Monkwearmouth lay just outside the northern boundary of the area, but associated archaeological remains possibly lie within the boundary
- Industrial archaeology: the occurrence of this during development work is very likely, especially along river frontages; and
- As well as buried archaeology, there are a number of buildings and structures, besides the listed buildings, which are of historical importance.

6.16 Policy B14 of the UDP identifies much of the Bonnersfield and St Peter's area and the western section of the Pann's Bank area as Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance.

Landscape

6.17 The SPD area sits upon the Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau which can be clearly seen along the River Wear gorge from Wearmouth Bridge, westwards to the A19(T) road bridge. Coal deposits, which make up the East Durham Coalfields, lie beneath the Magnesian Limestone Plateau.

6.18 Whilst the plateau area stretches south to the River Wear lowlands, the northern part of the area has a strong urban character dominated by Sunderland, Peterlee and other larger mining towns. Few remnants of the numerous collieries remain, with only one (covered) dry dock remaining along the banks of the River Wear, although all adding interest and identity to the area.

6.19 The area has undergone continuous change over the last few centuries with particularly dramatic change in the last 40 years.

Townscape

6.20 The SPD area has seen substantial change since the closing of the shipyards in 1988. Land once occupied by shipyards, engineering works and slipways has been reclaimed and redeveloped, transforming the river corridor, with further development opportunities having been identified. The transformation of the river corridor is an ongoing process, with the award-winning architectural forms of the University's St Peter's Campus and the National Glass Centre providing iconic developments of Sunderland's post-industrial transition and which provide the immediate context for St Peter's Church.

Northern Bank of River Wear

- 6.21 The context along the northern bank of the river comprises primarily of low rise brick buildings with industrial units, University Campus buildings, the National Glass Centre and St Peter's Church offering points of architectural interest.
- 6.22 Dame Dorothy Street A1018 is the main entrance road to the north of St Peter's Basin. The buildings to the north of Dame Dorothy Street are primarily residential and are of little architectural interest. To the south of Dame Dorothy Street many of the buildings "turn their back" on the road due to the high volume of traffic using the road. As a result the main frontages of most existing buildings within this section of the SPD area are inwardly facing away from the cWHS.
- 6.23 Charles Street which runs parallel to Dame Dorothy Street houses a mixture of University accommodation and office / industrial buildings. St Peter's Gate and the Sixth Form College are the most aesthetically pleasing buildings to this area and are appraised further within this document. The remaining built environment is less successful architecturally. The industrial units to the west of Charles Street are nondescript single storey buildings constructed out of stone, in an attempt to tie into the surrounding context of St Peter's Church.
- 6.24 St Peter's College has been designed around a central atrium which links together the various floors and allows for open exhibition areas and meeting spaces for students and staff. The student amenities and refectory are located on the south side of the building, including a learning centre, common room and IT units, all with views across the river. The impact on the potential future world heritage site is minimal, particularly in relation to its surrounding context. The building is modern in appearance, functional and designed to take into account the Colleges' objectives through the informed planning process. The use of a curved roof compliments and reinforces the good design which has been incorporated into the existing University campus. A limited palette of materials has been chosen to ensure the building is in keeping with its historic context.
- 6.25 St Peter's Gate is a linear building type taking advantage of the panoramic river views. The building design takes much of its influence from the St Peter's campus, using a similar mixture of materials and composition.
- 6.26 Sir Tom Cowie Campus is the centre piece of the campus and has a sloping piazza, with enclosing buildings offering the various accommodations. Extensions to the campus define the central square, and form a connected pedestrian zone with axes linking the church and river front. A pattern of secondary public spaces are created within each building enclosure along pedestrian movement routes around the campus. Relatively low building heights work well with the site topography allowing sunlight penetration into principal public spaces. Facade treatments also take advantage of light fill with large expansive openings of elevations, and lightweight over-extending roof profiles

providing necessary shading where needed to prevent the building from overheating.

- 6.27 The architectural languages for the series of buildings remain a constant throughout and a repetition of pattern is evident with the recently completed St Peter's College and St Peter's Gate. A common theme evident is the buildings working with the site constraints and topography, spanning between upper and lower levels giving the series of buildings effectively multiple ground plains. However there is little in the way of the buildings working together to create an interesting built environment; other than the similar use of materials and façade treatments. The buildings are so widely spread throughout the site that it is difficult for any of them to create a sense of place.
- 6.28 To the east of Charles Street sits the 'Campus' pub formerly the University of Sunderland's student union. Built in the 1960's, originally as the Boilermaker's Club, the Campus Pub is very much in the architectural style of this time. A base hexagonal plan steps down over three storeys with various elements extending out from the plan at adjacent angles. Constructed primarily out of stone with large slot windows and flat roofs the building looks tired and dated, especially when positioned close to the new College building.
- 6.29 The key building within this section of the SPD area is St Peter's Church, forming part of the candidate World Heritage Site. Built in 673/4AD the tower and west wall are the only remaining original elements of this period. Constructed out of stone the church also displays fragments of the oldest stained glass in the country. Due to the topography of the site the Church sits within a basin and thus is not a focal point. The challenge is to create a pattern and form of development in which the physical presence of the Church and the cWHS is apparent even if it cannot be seen.
- 6.30 Another building of note is the National Glass Centre, designed by Gollifer Langston Architects and completed in 1999. Positioned on the riverfront the Glass Centre sits in complete contrast to the rest of its surroundings. Taking advantage of the natural slope of the site the Glass Centre tucks itself underneath a gently sloping piazza from the car park. As a result the main façade is cleverly hidden from visitors until they reach the riverside. A delicate composition of glass and steel sits below the heavy roof that also acts as the piazza and offers spectacular views across the river to Sunderland City centre and to the sea.
- 6.31 The overall existing urban grain of St Peter's basin is uneven and spread out. The main focal points are Sir Tom Cowie Campus and the National Glass Centre. Both of these buildings have architectural merits but have very little in the way of a relationship to one another. This creates a series of unremarkable, open green spaces. It also results in St Peter's church being lost within the scale of these two buildings as neither successfully create any relationship with the existing building / through views, pathways etc. The sprawling nature of the urban grain also means that views happen in a haphazard nature without other

buildings being used to frame important focal points. This results in viewers from the other side of the river glancing past the basin with their attention being drawn towards the mouth of the river as opposed to the important historic site of St Peter's.

- 6.32 Liberty Way signals the eastern edge of St Peter's Basin, with the built environment reverting back to residential. This use continues along the riverside through the Marina until it meets the sea. The housing stock is again primarily red brick with areas of glazing and white render. The roofs are pitched with either slate or red clay tiles with the streetscape rising and falling from four to single storeys.

South Side of the River

- 6.33 The south side of the river is part of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area which comprises of a mix of buildings and amenity green spaces.
- 6.34 The dominant building on West Wear Street is the newly built Echo 24 completed in May 2007. Sitting on the corner of West Wear Street and Bridge Crescent, the building bridges the gap between the differing levels of the riverside. Using a mix of modern materials Echo 24 reflects the views of the Riverside within the northern façade predominately constructed out of glass and steel. The glass reflects the surrounding context of the Wearmouth Bridge, which Echo 24 towers above, standing at eleven stories high. The southern façade offers a more restrained composition with white concrete panels breaking up the large expanses of glass and steel. With tall glass stair towers offering vertical elements to the primarily horizontally focussed façade. The residents of the apartments offer movement and life to the façade as their silhouettes are seen through the glass. The restaurant space on the ground floor allows pedestrian movement and adds interest as people pass in and out, giving an active frontage to the streetscape. Echo 24 is a standardised building solution broadly similar to many new apartment developments brought forward in British Cities over the last ten years. Located on the lower part of the Riverside, the Panns Bank area houses a substantial amount of student accommodation for the University of Sunderland. This comprises primarily Hart and Douglas Court which follow a fluid, curving path along the river wrapping around internal courtyards and green spaces. With a restrained material palette of brick, glass and corrugated aluminium these residential blocks are similar in style to the industrial shipyard buildings seen further up the riverside. With pitched roofs and regular window patterns the façade is broken up by Juliette balconies and small terraces.
- 6.35 Panns Bank turns into Low Street heading east, where the building use remains predominately residential with small commercial areas. Again the material pallet stays restrained with a mix of coloured render, brick, glass and corrugated aluminium. The architectural style attempts to take inspiration from the refurbished warehouses, with pitched roofs and regular window patterns seen throughout the buildings. Quayside House offers a modern take on these

architectural styles, with a mixture of coloured bricks, large expanses of glass and a large, overhanging single pitched aluminium roof, all of which articulate the façades whilst remaining in keeping with its surroundings.

- 6.36 Running parallel to Low Street on a higher part of the riverside, High Street East and West are the main access routes to the industrial area of the Riverside. Thus there is a wide range of building uses ranging from residential to commercial. The Quayside Exchange is a Grade II Listed Georgian Building which sits majestically at the beginning of High Street East. Using a mix of stone and render the building has large, regular windows which express the grand, high spaces of the rooms within. This formal architectural style is not seen anywhere else within the streetscape, adding to the regality of the building.
- 6.37 The surrounding buildings are mostly 19th and 20th century interventions, with high rise 1960's tower blocks and 21st century riverside apartments. The material mix ranges from bricks and render to aluminium and glass. Again pitched roofs and rational, regular window patterns take precedent. The surrounding buildings are mostly 19th and 20th century interventions, with high rise 1960's tower blocks and 20th century riverside apartments. The material mix ranges from bricks and render to aluminium and glass. Again pitched roofs and rational, regular window patterns take precedent. Riverside View tries to break up its long footprint by articling stairwells and staggering its large, expansive roof. This is further added to by the juxtaposition of differing materials and stepping of the building footprint. This architectural language is reminiscent of the terrace housing seen further along High Street as the building use becomes primarily residential.

Biodiversity

- 6.38 The site lies within the River Wear corridor which is designated as a Wildlife Corridor within the Sunderland Unitary Development Plan. The wildlife corridor runs in a west-to-east direction along the course of the river and links with a series of localised open spaces which link the surrounding open countryside and woodlands to the urban areas within Sunderland and also to the coast.
- 6.39 The site does not support any nationally designated sites of nature conservation value. However, the Wearmouth Colliery Site of Nature Conservation Important (SNCI) is located on the north bank of the River Wear beyond the Wearmouth Bridge to the west of the site. This area is of ecological importance as a species-rich unimproved calcareous grassland.
- 6.40 On the southern bank opposite the Wearmouth Colliery SNCI lies part of the Wearmouth Riverside SNCI. This SNCI includes broad-leaved woodland plantation, unimproved calcareous grassland, amenity grassland and scrub.
- 6.41 Within the site and surrounding area, species which may occur comprise bats, breeding birds, otters and reptiles, notably slowworms, common lizards and

grass snakes, together with locally common invertebrate species of local ecological importance.

- 6.42 The Northumbria Coast Ramsar site and Special Protection Area (SPA) are located approximately 1.6km to the north east, whilst the Durham Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lie approximately 3km north-east. These sites include a range of coastal habitats, such as rocky shore, coastal sand dunes and sandy beaches. When combined, these habitats provide feeding and roosting opportunities for important numbers of birds both in winter and during passage periods. A Task 1 Appropriate Assessment has been prepared which identifies that the St Peter's SPD will not have any direct or indirect impact on these sites.

Accessibility

- 6.43 Accessibility for both pedestrians and vehicles throughout the SPD area is rather fragmented and piecemeal. This is mainly due to a variety of land-uses and because of the area's topography and changes in level. There is no continuous vehicular link through the area and Dame Dorothy Street is one-way along much of the northern boundary.
- 6.44 However, St Peter's is well connected to neighbouring areas to the east and west with a continuous shared-use footpath/cycleway alongside the River Wear. Facilities exist to connect the area with the St Peter's Metro station although proposals to provide a new subway beneath the Wearmouth Bridge will improve upon the current situation. The area benefits from proximity to the city centre and frequent Metro services, and whilst no public bus services serve the area, the nearest bus stops are within walking distance.
- 6.45 The Panns Bank area forms a narrow strip of land to the south of the River Wear with significant level differences. Pedestrian/cyclist and vehicular routes predominantly run parallel to the river, with access between West Wear Street/High Street East and the waterfront limited by the topography. Proposals for a new ferry connection, which have been the subject of a feasibility study, would improve pedestrian linkages between the north and south banks of the River Wear and the town centre. A longer-term aspiration is the provision of a new footbridge across the river.

Flood Risk

- 6.46 The SPD area falls predominately in Flood Zone 1 as identified on the Environment Agency's Indicative Flood Maps and the Tyne and Wear Strategic Flood Risk Assessment³ (SFRA). These are areas at a low risk of flooding. Planning Statement (PPS) 25: *Development and Flood Risk* directs new development to such areas.

³ Sunderland City Council: Tyne and Wear Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - July 2007 - JBA Consulting

- 6.47 The Environment Agency does not hold any records indicating that flooding has occurred historically on or adjacent to the site. However, the SFRA identifies that a proportion of the SPD area along the banks of the River Wear lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and is therefore at risk of flooding. Development should be steered away from these areas by applying the Sequential Test principles, both in a strategic and local context, to ensure development is located in the most appropriate locations in accordance with PPS25.
- 6.48 The SFRA identified that the site is unlikely to suffer from groundwater flooding. This is supported by the British Geological Survey maps which locate areas vulnerable to groundwater flooding. It is possible surface water flooding could result from severe localised storms.
- 6.49 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be incorporated into new developments to alleviate surface water flooding. Overall, there should be no increase in flooding and no increased risks to people and property.

Contaminated Land

- 6.50 The whole SPD area was developed prior to the mid 1800's, of which some development was prior to the early 1700s. The site history includes shipyards, engineering works, sawmills and timber yards, warehouses and works, breweries and gas works, as well as housing and electricity substations. Furthermore, the SPD area is underlain by a Magnesian Limestone Major Aquifer. Additionally, perched groundwater (which is groundwater not connected to the underlying groundwater of the area) is anticipated in made ground and drift deposits.
- 6.51 Current and historical activities may have given rise to the contamination of soil and groundwater. Contaminants and soils gas may present a risk to future development, including site users and buildings, and controlled waters (the underlying Major Aquifer and the River Wear), as well as off-site receptors.
- 6.52 The redevelopment of the SPD area has led to variable thicknesses of 'made ground'. Furthermore, all areas may be subject to beneath-ground relict foundations, infilled or collapsed cellars, old sewerage or drainage runs and other former structures.
- 6.53 A desk-top analysis of the sites geology and potential contamination is included in the baseline report for St Peter's SPD.

7.0

Main Environmental Issues and Problems Identified

7.1

Table 3 lists the key environmental issues and problems identified for the SPD area. Environmental issues were identified from discussions with Sunderland City Council, together with key stakeholders, from the preparation of the baseline report for the SPD, from the policy review and baseline data presented at Appendices 1 and 2 respectively and from local knowledge.

Table 3 Environmental Issues and Problems Identified for St Peter's SPD Area

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	DESCRIPTION
Population and Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The City has a higher than average population suffering from limiting long-term illnesses, suffering from poor health and with lower life expectancies. - New developments should be accessible to health care facilities, sports and recreational facilities, together with amenity green spaces.
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area contains St Peter's Church (Grade I Listed) and the surrounding Anglo-Saxon monastery and medieval priory Scheduled Monument; the Government's nomination for inclusion on the World Heritage List in January 2010. - The area contains 6 listed buildings and lies partly in the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area. - New development must be sensitively designed and managed to ensure the outstanding value of these historical and cultural assets, including their setting, is protected and enhanced.
Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The area is of high archaeological importance and potential. - Proposals for development will in all probability require an archaeological assessment. Any archaeology will need to be preserved or appropriately recorded in line with advice in PPG16: Archaeology and Planning or any equivalent PPS.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The site lies adjacent to the River Wear Wildlife Corridor as designated within the UDP and within close proximity to SNCIs. - There is a need to protect sites and species of national, regional and local importance in order to minimise the loss of biodiversity. - Any new developments should provide measures to enhance wildlife.

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	DESCRIPTION
Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a national requirement to manage the risk of flooding and minimise the risk of new developments to flood risk. - The majority of the area is not at risk of flooding being on higher land than the river. However, areas along the river banks are identified as being at risk of fluvial or tidal flooding. - New developments must take into account the future flood impact and should be situated in low risk areas unless in accordance with the PPS25 sequential and exceptions tests. - Any development could increase surface water run-off rates which could increase flood risk within the site and elsewhere. Appropriate mitigation will be required. - New development should incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current and historical activities may have contaminated the soil and groundwater. - There is the potential that contaminated water could enter the Major Aquifer and River Wear. - New developments must not impact on biological or chemical quality of this water.
Travel and Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access through the area for pedestrians and vehicles and fragmented and piecemeal due to topography and land ownership issues. Accessibility improvements are required, including better crossing facilities, lighting and signage. - New developments will increase the amount of traffic. Green Travel Plans should be used to reduce reliance on the private car and promote more sustainable modes of travel.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to consider the impacts of climate change and reduce pollution. - The use of raw materials, energy consumption and carbon emissions should be minimised. - Developments should achieve at least the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 for housing and BREAAAM Very Good for other developments, or higher as required by future legislation.
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New developments need to help meet CO₂ emission reduction targets by developing energy efficiently buildings, promoting renewable energy generation and reducing travel by car. - The national and regional energy target of securing 10% of

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	DESCRIPTION
	<i>energy from renewable, low carbon or decentralised energy sources must be achieved.</i>
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>New developments must not lead to a breach in air quality objectives.</i> - <i>Air quality must continue to be monitored and protected.</i>
Waste and Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The Council is committed to reducing waste and to the amount sent to landfill sites.</i> - <i>New developments must take account of waste management and recycling through design, construction and operation.</i>
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Development should ensure that natural resources are used efficiently.</i> - <i>The consumption of water should be reduced, whilst the recycling of water should increase.</i> - <i>Development should make an efficient use of and be focused on previously developed land.</i>
Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>New development must ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination</i> - <i>New development must protect the quality of the underlying Magnesian Limestone Aquifer and River Wear</i>

Future Trends without the SPD's Implementation

- 7.2 The SEA Directive requires plans or programmes to identify 'the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.' The data presented in the baseline tables in Appendix 2 are useful to show the current state of the St Peter's SPD area. Where trend data is available, it is possible to build up a picture of what the area would be like in the absence of the forthcoming SPD.
- 7.3 Predicting the future scenario is a difficult task with many uncertainties. These relate to a wide range of factors including the global and national economic climate and decisions made at all levels. Whether WHS status is achieved will have significant implications for this area, in terms of its management and approach to new developments. The SPD will importantly provide the planning framework for new developments, including those in the strategic locations which include the University's site and Bonnersfield. The SPD will ensure that they are sustainable and demonstrably of the highest architectural design quality, with public realm commensurate with the cWHS's cultural significance internationally. Without the SPD, there is a risk that new developments could threaten the area's outstanding heritage assets.

7.4 From the baseline data collected it appears the trends that are likely to continue, without implementation of the SPD, would include the following:

- Failure to maximise opportunities from the area's large vacant sites, preventing the area's full potential being released
- Poorly conceived development proposals that fail to achieve a high architectural standard, together with inappropriate landscape treatment, which could result in the special character of the area being despoiled, endangering the potential or achieved WHS status
- Inappropriately located, scaled and designed development that detract from the key views, identified within the Visual Analysis, particularly those to and from St Peter's Church, the cWHS and the Wearmouth Bridge and inappropriate landscaping that would block views or fail to enhance a view
- New development along the south bank of the river which could negatively impact on the character and appearance of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area and the East Sunniside Masterplan
- New development adjacent to the Wearmouth Bridge that could fail to achieve a high architectural standard which could detract from this important listed structure
- Fragmented and piecemeal access for pedestrians and cyclists throughout the SPD, due to the variety of land-uses and area's topography; and
- Lack of signage for pedestrians and road users, with limited signs from the stations.

Limitations of the Information and Assumptions Made

7.5 It is of note that the baseline data collected represents 'work in progress' and may be added to as new sources of data emerge. Furthermore, the baseline data is not exhaustive and the Council may not necessarily monitor all of these indicators in the future.

7.6 A number of gaps in the data were identified as part of this process. Key areas / topics / indicators for which data is currently lacking for the St Peter's SPD area includes:

- Number of archaeological remains recorded as a result of new development
- Number of developments approved contrary to urban design and heritage policies
- Area of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats
- New habitats created through development
- River biological and chemical quality
- Carbon dioxide emissions
- Number of new developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
- Percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources
- Energy use per household
- Percentage of buildings meeting a BREEAM Very Good Standard or meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 or above
- Percentage of waste recycled and land-filled; and

- Extent of land remediated through new development.

7.7

Baseline data should ideally relate only to the St Peter's SPD area with additional information for comparison. However, where it has not been possible to obtain information specifically related to the SPD area, a mixture of ward and lower super output area (LSOA) level data has been used, although it is recognised that these defined areas incorporate areas beyond the SPD area. It must be noted that data is not always available at a ward/LSOA level and therefore city wide data has also been provided for completeness. The city wide data is also useful to identify city wide environmental issues that the St Peter's SPD may deal with on a more local level. Where there are gaps in the data, measures must be explored to record this information in the future.

8.0 The SEA Framework - Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Introduction

8.1 The SEA framework provides a way in which environmental effects can be described, analysed and compared. It consists of environmental objectives, targets and indicators and it is central to the SEA process.

Developing the SEA Objectives

8.2 The SEA objectives are distinct from the evolving SPD objectives although the two influence each other and can overlap. The SEA objectives for the St Peter's SPD area have been developed taking into account:

- The objectives within the relevant PPSOs (see Appendix 1)
- The sustainability issues identified as part of the baseline data analysis (see Appendix 2); and
- The SEA Directive Topics. (Table 5 below shows how this has been achieved in the development of objectives for the St Peter's SPD area to cover the requirements of the SEA Directive.

8.3 Table 4 sets out the 13 objectives for this SEA and demonstrates that they take into account key environmental issues.

Table 4 Objectives for St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield SPD

REF.	KEY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	SEA OBJECTIVES
1	Population	Encourage sustainable population growth in the SPD area
2	Health	Ensure accessibility to health care facilities and sports and recreational facilities and amenity green spaces
3	Cultural heritage	Protect and enhance the outstanding historic and cultural heritage and archaeological resources
4	Urban landscape	Protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the urban landscape
5	Biodiversity	Protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna at St Peter's and in the surrounding area
6	Water quality	Protect and improve the water quality of the River Wear and the major aquifer lying under St Peter's
7	Flood risk	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detrimental impact to people and property
8	Travel and transport	Ensure good sustainable transport accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, open space, goods and services
9	Climate change and energy	Reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change, including reducing carbon emissions,

		<i>minimising energy consumption and securing energy from renewable energy sources</i>
10	<i>Waste management / recycling</i>	<i>Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled</i>
11	<i>Resources</i>	<i>Ensure the prudent and efficient use of resources such as water, land, soil and building materials, including re-using contaminated land</i>
12	<i>Air quality</i>	<i>Ensure good local air quality</i>
13	<i>Contamination</i>	<i>Ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination</i>

8.4 Table 5 below shows that the SEA objectives listed above cover all of the topics set out in the SEA Directive.

Table 5 Meeting the Requirements of the SEA Directive

SEA Directive Issue	SEA Objective
<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>4, 5, 6 and 9</i>
<i>Population*</i>	<i>1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 11</i>
<i>Human health</i>	<i>1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12</i>
<i>Fauna</i>	<i>4, 5, 6 and 9</i>
<i>Flora</i>	<i>4, 5 and 9</i>
<i>Soil</i>	<i>4, 5, 6 and 11</i>
<i>Water</i>	<i>6, 7, 9 and 11</i>
<i>Air</i>	<i>8, 9 and 12</i>
<i>Climatic factors</i>	<i>1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12</i>
<i>Material assets*</i>	<i>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11</i>
<i>Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological</i>	<i>1, 3 and 8</i>
<i>Landscape</i>	<i>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9</i>

* These terms are not clearly defined in the Directive

Developing the SEA Targets and Indicators

8.5 As well as setting out environmental protection objectives, the SEA Framework develops indicators and targets (where appropriate) which are linked to the SEA objectives and will be used to measure and monitor the performance of the forthcoming SPD and aid discussion when it is implemented. It is of note that relevant targets are not always available for certain indicators but have been included where possible. The indicators will be refined during the course of the SA process as updates to the baseline data are finalised.

8.6

The objectives, targets and indicators are set out in Table 6.

Table 6 Proposed SEA Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Proposed SEA Objective	Will the SPD.....	Proposed Indicator
Objective 1 - Encourage sustainable population growth in the SPD area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage new residents, workers and visitors into the area, through the provision of new homes, employment opportunities and good accessibility by sustainable modes of transport? • Encourage young people and families into the SPD area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people within LSOA's Sunderland 006D, 006F and 013B • Number of new homes • Amount of new commercial floorspace • Length of new cycle paths and footpaths • Number of public transport services • Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes, on public transport, from key services • Number of persons between the ages of 0-14 and 15-65
Objective 2 - Ensure accessibility to health care facilities and recreational facilities and amenity green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new residents and employees can easily access health care facilities? • Promote the retention and promotion of recreational facilities? • Ensure that new residents have access to open space? • Promote and enhance the provision of alternative means of sustainable transport? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of multiple deprivation - health domain • % population with limiting long-term illness • Average life expectancy • Amount of formal and informal open space and play facilities per 1,000 residents • Number of residential units within 400m of bus stops or the metro station
Objective 3 - Protect and enhance the outstanding historic and cultural heritage and archaeological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the cWHS, SAM and other listed buildings and their settings and preserve and enhance the character of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the cWHS Management Plan and Landscape Vision: Public Realm Strategy • Number of listed

Proposed SEA Objective	Will the SPD.....	Proposed Indicator
resources	<p>Area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard non-designated heritage assets including archaeology? • Deliver intellectual access as well as physical access. This includes appropriate interpretation? • Identify and safeguard newly discovered archaeological remains, including those opportunities presented in the North East Regional Research Framework? • Protect and reinforce visual and physical links between the cWHS and the river? • Promote heritage based sustainable tourism? 	<p>buildings, SAMs on the 'at risk' register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of developments approved contrary to heritage policies • Number of archaeological remains recorded as a result of new development • Number of visitors to the site
Objective 4 - Protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the urban landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the cWHS, SAM and other listed buildings and their settings and preserve and enhance the character of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area? • Protect key views into and out of the SPD area, particularly the cWHS? • Ensure the delivery of developments of the highest architectural standard? • Create distinctive, cohesive, enduring and sustainable places that function well and that respond to the history and context of the area? • Comply with an agreed Urban Design Strategy? • Promote the redevelopment of previously developed land and the remediation of contaminated land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with the cWHS Management Plan and Landscape Vision: Public Realm Strategy • Number of design or heritage awards • Number of developments approved contrary to design policies and heritage guidance • % of new and converted dwellings and commercial buildings on previously developed land • Extent of contaminated land

Proposed SEA Objective	Will the SPD.....	Proposed Indicator
<p>Objective 5 - Protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna at St Peter's and in the surrounding area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats, which form part of the SPD area? • Retain and enhance open space on the banks of the River Wear? • Protect the water quality of the River Wear? • Create new habitats as part of the development of open spaces? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of applications approved contrary to biodiversity policies and BAP objective • Amount /area of river habitat created / improved through new development • Number of applications approved with a Natural England or Durham Wildlife Trust objection • Area of open space created, enhanced or improved or % of total area of site
<p>Objective 6 - Protect the water quality of the River Wear and the major aquifer lying under St Peter's</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new developments do not have a detrimental impact on aquifer or river quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rivers with good biological and chemical water quality (% of total river length) • Quality of water within aquifer
<p>Objective 7</p> <p>- Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detrimental impact to people and property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new development considers the risk of the site flooding and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere? • Promote the use of sustainable urban drainage? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of applications approved contrary to EA objections • Amount or % of development at risk of flooding • % of applications incorporating SUDs into development
<p>Objective 8 - Ensure good sustainable transport accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, open space, goods and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage mixed use developments? • Ensure new developments are accessible by bike, on foot and by public transport? • Ensure that new developments incorporate cycle parking? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of individual uses within new developments • Length of new cycle paths and footpaths • Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes, on

Proposed SEA Objective	Will the SPD.....	Proposed Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce dependency on the private car by promoting more sustainable modes of transport? 	<p>public transport, from key services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new community facilities Amount of public open space created (% of site area) Proportion of travel to work by sustainable modes of transport Number of new public transport services % of properties within 400m of a bus stop or metro station % of properties within 400m of a GP and primary school
<p>Objective 9</p> <p>- Reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change, including reducing carbon emissions, minimising energy consumption and securing energy from renewable energy sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in the reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions? Promote the generation of renewable energy? Promote high standards of energy efficiency in new and existing developments? Encourage movement by sustainable modes of transport and reduce travel by car? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon dioxide emissions from different sources Energy use per household % of energy from renewable sources (at least 10%) % of new residential development homes meeting level 3 or above of the Code for Sustainable Homes (this also covers construction methods / waste) % of commercial development achieving BREEAM rating of good or excellence
<p>Objective 10</p> <p>- Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging future occupiers help to minimise the amount of waste which is produced in the SPD area? Promote recycling? Ensuring that the amount of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household waste generation (kg waste collected per head) % of population served by kerbside collection

Proposed SEA Objective	Will the SPD.....	Proposed Indicator
	landfilled is reduced?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and use of recycling sites in the area • Proportion of household waste landfilled • Develop doorstep recycling services
<p>Objective 11</p> <p>- Ensure the prudent and efficient use of resources such as water, land, soil and building materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the redevelopment and efficient use of previously developed land? • Help to reduce the consumption of water resources? • Promote the efficient use of water? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new developments on previously developed land (being informed by the RSS targets) • % of new dwellings completed at more than 50 dwellings per hectare • Average domestic water consumption • Total overall water leakage
<p>Objective 12</p> <p>- Ensure good local air quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that developments do not lead to air pollution? • Assist in the reduction of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high or above the Air Quality Strategy Objective • Number of Air Quality Management Zones • Carbon dioxide emissions from different sources
<p>Objective 13</p> <p>- Ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote re-use of contaminated land, subject to appropriate remediation • Amend in appendix 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of land affected by contamination brought back into use (hectares)

Testing the SPD Objectives against the SEA Framework

8.7 At this stage it is important that the SPD objectives are compatible with the SEA objectives. The SPD objectives are provided again in Table 7 for ease of reference.

Table 7 SPD Objectives

SPD Objectives	
1	Heritage - Protect and enhance St Peter's Church and the cWHS and their outstanding heritage value, including key views
2	Heritage - Preserve and enhance other heritage assets, including listed buildings and the Conservation Area
3	Residential / mixed use schemes - Deliver mixed-use developments which support and create a thriving, vibrant community
4	Economy - Further develop the high quality learning zone at the University Campus
5	Economy - Deliver a prosperous and competitive business environment which stimulates regeneration and increases economic activity
6	Urban Design - Ensure design of the highest architectural design standards
7	Public Realm and Landscaping - Provide attractive public realm which is active and safe and landscaping of the highest quality
8	Environment - Protect and enhance the natural environment, particularly wildlife and its habitats
9	Access - Improve linkages both to the River Wear and into the wider area and address problems of permeability
10	Climate Change - Reduce the area's contribution to climate change
11	Sustainable Development - Identify sustainable development opportunities and establish a co-ordinated approach to future development

8.8 Table 8 compares each of the SPD objectives with the SEA objectives and highlights any potential conflicts between them. This will help ensure that any subsequent decisions are well based and mitigation or alternatives can be considered.

- 8.9 The Compatibility Matrix shows that in general there is good compatibility between the SPD objectives and the SEA objectives. The areas of greatest compatibility between the two sets of objectives are in relation to sustainable development and ensuring new developments are of the highest architectural standard and that public realm and landscaping are also of the highest quality.

- 8.10 The SPD development objectives are in possible conflict with those SEA objectives regarding the delivery of new developments and the impact on local biodiversity, fauna and flora, the need to reduce the impact of climate change, increase recycling, ensure good air quality and ensure there are no risks from contamination. It also highlights that new developments must protect the areas outstanding heritage assets.

- 8.11 The Compatibility Matrix identifies that new development will increase the amount of waste, and therefore a conflict exists with the SEA objectives.

Table 8 SPD / SEA Objectives Compatibility Matrix

Key

√	Compatible
X	Incompatible
-	No link
?	Uncertain link
X/?	Uncertain / potentially incompatible link

SEA Objectives		SPD Objectives										
		Heritage		Residential / Mixed Use Schemes	Economy		Urban Design	Public Realm / Landscaping	Environment	Access	Climate Change	Sustainable Development
		1. Protect and enhance St Peter's Church and the cWHS and their outstanding heritage value, including key views	2. Preserve and enhance other heritage assets, including listed buildings and the Conservation Area	3. Deliver residential and mixed-use developments which support and create a thriving, vibrant community	4. Further develop the high quality learning zone at the University Campus	5. Deliver a prosperous and competitive business environment which stimulates regeneration and increases economic activity	6. Ensure design of the highest architectural design standards	7. Provide attractive public realm which is active and safe and landscaping of the highest quality	8. Protect and enhance the natural environment, particularly wildlife and its habitats	9. Improve linkages both to the River Wear and into the wider area and address problems of permeability	10. Reduce the area's contribution to climate change	11. Identify sustainable development opportunities and establish a co-ordinated approach to future development
Population	1. Encourage sustainable population growth in the SPD area	X/?	X/?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X/?	✓	?	✓
Health	2. Ensure accessibility to health care facilities and sports and recreational facilities and amenity green spaces	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X/?	✓	?	✓
Cultural Heritage	3. Protect and enhance the outstanding historic and cultural heritage and archaeological resources	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Urban Landscape	4. Protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the urban landscape	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Biodiveristy	5. Protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna at St Peter's and in the surrounding area	?	?	X/?	X/?	X/?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓
Water quality	6. Protect and improve the water quality of the River Wear and the major aquifer lying under St Peter's	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Flood risk	7. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detrimental impact to people and property	-	-	?	?	?	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
Travel and transport	8. Ensure good sustainable transport accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, open space, goods and services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓
Climate change and energy	9. Reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change, including reducing carbon emissions, minimising energy consumption and securing energy from renewable energy sources	-	-	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Waste management / recycling	10. Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled	-	-	X	X	X	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
Resources	11. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of resources such as water, land, soil and building materials, including re-using contaminated land	-	-	?	?	?	?	-	✓	-	✓	✓
Air quality	12. Ensure good local air quality	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓
Contamination	13. Ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination	-	-	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓

9.0 Assessment and Alternatives

Introduction

9.1 The SEA process is based upon a consideration of different alternatives. The alternatives can be described as the range of realistic choices open to plan makers to deliver the plan objectives. The need to consider options stems partly from the requirements of the SEA Directive which requires that:

*“Where an environmental assessment is required...an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects of the plan or programme, **and reasonable alternatives** taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated” (Article 5.1). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h)).*

9.2 The guidance advises that:

“During this stage, the LPA appraises in broad terms the effects of strategic options and then in more detail the effects of the preferred options when these have been selected.”

9.3 The guidance also advises that:

“Given the duty under the Act on those preparing a SPD to contribute to sustainable development, it is essential for it to set out to improve on the situation which would exist if there were no SPD...To test this, options considered often include scenarios termed ‘no plan’ and ‘business as usual’.

Proposed Strategic Alternatives

9.4 The aim of the options appraisal is to assess the significant environmental effects of the preferred option and the other options against the SEA objectives. This process enables comparisons to be made between the various options and identifies the environmental implications.

9.5 Three main strategic options have been considered which comprise:

- Option 1 - No change
- Option 2 - New development in accordance with the SPD; and
- Option 3 - High density development.

9.6 These options are now discussed.

Option 1 - No Change

9.7 This option would maintain the status quo, with no new developments:

- Large sites within the SPD area would remain undeveloped, including land at Bonnersfield, within the University masterplan area, at Numbers Garth and Scotia Quay
- The area's regeneration potential would not be released
- Accessibility improvements would not be delivered, with fragmented and piecemeal access for pedestrians and cyclists remaining; and
- Areas of poor quality public realm and landscaping would remain.

9.8 These issues have been considered in more detail in paragraph 8.4.

Option 2 - New Development in Accordance with the SPD

9.9 This option would involve developing the strategic sites identified within the SPD, in accordance with its principles.

- General Principles:
 - Delivery of a thriving, prosperous and sustainable mixed use area
 - Protection and enhancement of the cWHS and other heritage assets
 - Protection, reinforcement and enhancement of key views and vistas to and from the cWHS
 - New buildings would be of the highest quality architectural design
 - Public realm and landscaping of the highest quality, which would create a safe, attractive and legible environment; and
 - Protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ensuring good accessibility, increasing sustainable travel and reducing flood risk.
- Bonnersfield:
 - Vibrant, mixed use development
 - New development would step up in height from 7 storeys to a maximum of 13 storeys (48m AOD) in zone 1, from 6 storeys to a maximum of 10 storeys (50m AOD) in zone 2 and from 7 storeys to a maximum of 14 storeys (59m AOD) in zone 3 as identified on Figure 15 and in accordance with the Visual Analysis
 - Provision of a civic space with links to the riverside.
- University:
 - Education, business, research and residential uses, with limited retail, restaurants and café uses
 - Heights must not exceed 5 storeys (27m AOD) in Zone A4B & A5A; 2 Storeys (16m AOD) in zone A5B; 3 Storeys (17m AOD) in zone P2; 4 storeys (37m AOD) in zone P3; 2 storeys (20m AOD) in zone P4 & P6; 5 storeys (37m AOD) in zone P5; 6 Storeys (45m AOD) in zone E2; 2 Storeys (33m AOD) in zone E3; and 4 Storeys (21m AOD) in zone R1, as identified on Figure 16 and in accordance with the Visual Analysis
 - Accessibility improvements to the cWHS, with new landscaping of the highest quality.

- cWHS:
 - Public realm and landscaping improvements to create a contemporary urban landscape setting that responds and enhances St Peter's Church and churchyard
 - Enhanced visitor destination, including improved interpretation
 - Delivery of four gateway arrival points.
- Scotia Quay:
 - Vibrant, mixed use development
 - Light industry, offices, research and development, food and drink and student accommodation
 - Building heights should vary, but being a maximum of 6 storeys (24m AOD).
- Numbers Garth:
 - Vibrant, mixed use development
 - Offices and residential
 - Building heights should not exceed 6 storey (41m AOD) along West Wear Street, 21m along Russell Street (AOD); 4 storeys (30mAOD) along Panns Bank.
- High Street East / West:
 - Infill developments which could comprise food and drink, light industry, offices, research and development and student accommodation
 - Respects the scale and massing of buildings along High Street East.

Option 3 - High Density Development

9.10

This option would result of the delivery of similar uses and would take into account the general principles of Option 2 regarding landscaping, public realm, biodiversity, flood risk, accessibility and sustainable travel, where possible. However, the developments would be to a much higher density and would include taller buildings.

- Bonnersfield:
 - Vibrant, mixed use development
 - New development would step up in height from 10 storeys to a maximum of 16 storeys (60m AOD) in zone 1, from 9 storeys to a maximum of 13 storeys (62m AOD) in zone 2 and from 10 storeys to a maximum of 17 storeys (71m AOD) in zone 3.
 - Provision of a civic space with links to the riverside.
- University:
 - Education, business, research and residential uses, with limited retail, restaurants and café uses

- Heights would be at least 5 storeys (27m AOD) in Zone A4B & A5A; 2 Storeys (16m AOD) in zone A5B; 3 Storeys (17m AOD) in zone P2; 5 storeys (40m AOD) in zone P3; 2 storeys (20m AOD) in zone P4 & P6; 6 storeys (40m AOD) in zone P5; 6 Storeys (45m AOD) in zone E2; 2 Storeys (33m AOD) in zone E3; and 4 Storeys (21m AOD) in zone R1,
- Accessibility improvements to the cWHS, with new landscaping of the highest quality.
- cWHS:
 - Public realm and landscaping improvements to create a contemporary urban landscape setting that responds and enhances St Peter's Church and churchyard
 - Enhanced visitor destination, including improved interpretation
 - Delivery of four gateway arrival points.
- Scotia Quay:
 - Vibrant, mixed use development
 - Light industry, offices, research and development, food and drink and student accommodation
 - Building heights would vary, but could be a minimum of 10 storeys (36m AOD).
- Numbers Garth:
 - Vibrant, mixed use development
 - Offices and residential
 - Building heights would exceed 10 storeys (53m AOD) along West Wear Street, 33m along Russell Street (AOD); and 42m AOD along Panns Bank. This would block views to and from the river.
- High Street East / West:
 - Infill developments which could comprise food and drink, light industry, offices, research and development and student accommodation
 - Development would exceed the height of existing buildings along High Street East and would infringe upon view from the north side of the river.

9.11

Table 9 provides an assessment of each option, which includes considering the short-term effects (ST) during construction, the long-term effects (LT) during the operational life of the development and the secondary / cumulative / synergistic effects.

Table 9 SPD Alternative Options Appraisal Matrix

Key

++	Significant positive effect
+	Marginal positive effect
	Neutral or no effect
-	Marginal negative effect
-	Significant negative effect
D	Depends on implementation
?	Uncertainty over effect

SEA Objectives	SPD Options						Cumulative Effects	Comments
	1		2		3			
	ST	LT	ST	LT	ST	LT		
1. Encourage sustainable population growth in the SPD area		-	+	++	+	++	Possible cumulative effects with other development increasing employment opportunities and investment within Sunderland	Options 2 and 3 will increase jobs during both the construction and operational phases
2. Ensure accessibility to health care facilities and sports and recreational facilities and amenity green spaces		-		+		+	Possible cumulative effects with other developments increasing the provision of and access to sports and recreational facilities and green spaces	Neither options 2 or 3 mention health care or sports facilities. However, new landscaping and green spaces will have a positive impact
3. Protect and enhance the outstanding historic and cultural heritage and archaeological resources		-	-	+	-	-	Possible cumulative effects with other developments could affect the setting of the cWHS	Option 1 would not facilitate the necessary enhancements of the cWHS. Option 2 will protect and enhance its outstanding heritage value. However, Option 3 will have a significant adverse effect through a dominating and overbearing impact
4. Protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the urban landscape		-	-	+	-	+	Possible cumulative effects with other developments may improve Sunderland's townscape through regeneration of riverside areas, including new landscaping	Options 2 and 3 will have short term negative effects during the construction phase. However, the public realm and landscape improvements will have a positive impact
5. Protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna at St Peter's and in the surrounding area				D	D	-	Cumulative effects could be positive or negative depending on construction methods and whether habitat is created or lost	Options 2 does not go into detail about how biodiversity will be protected and will depend on implementation. However, it should be protected and enhanced in accordance with the SPD. Option 3 will result in intensive development which could result in habitat loss
6. Protect and improve the water quality of the River Wear and the major aquifer lying under St Peter's				D	D	D	Cumulative effects could be positive or negative depending on construction methods and development design	Options 2 and 3 do not go into details about water quality and the effect will depend on implementation. However, it should be protected and enhanced in accordance with the SPD.
7. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detrimental impact to people and property				D	+	D	Possible cumulative effects with other development increasing flood risk	Options 2 and 3 do not go into details about how surface water run-off will be managed, however, SUDS should be provided
8. Ensure good sustainable transport accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, open space, goods and services		-		+		+	Possible cumulative effects with other development increasing accessibility of public transport and links across the City	Options 2 and 3 will facilitate accessibility improvements
9. Reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change, including reducing carbon emissions, minimising energy consumption and securing energy from renewable energy sources				-	-	-	Possible cumulative effects with other development increasing traffic and associated greenhouse gas emissions	Options 2 and 3 involve the site's development which will contribute to climate changes from increased use of energy and vehicle emissions. The SPD requires the minimisation of energy use and maximisation of renewable resources
10. Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled				-	-	-	Possible cumulative effects with other development, increasing the amount of waster generated	Options 2 and 3 will increase the amount of waste generated
11. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of resources such as water, land, soil and building materials, including re-using contaminated land				-	-	-	Possible cumulative effects with other developments increasing the use of these resources	Options 2 and 3 will involve the site's development which will increase the use of these resources. The SPD requires the minimisation of energy use and maximisation of renewable resources
12. Ensure good local air quality				D	-	D	Possible cumulative effects with other development increasing traffic and associated greenhouse gas emissions	Options 2 and 3 involve the site's development which will contribute to increased vehicle and other emissions
13. Ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination				D	-	D	Cumulative effects could be positive or negative depending on construction methods and development design	Options 2 and 3 do not go into details about how the risks from contamination will be minimised and the effect will depend on implementation. However, risks should be minimised in accordance with the SPD.

SPD Alternative Options Appraisal Findings

- 9.12 The SPD Alternative Options Appraisal has demonstrated that Option 2, implementing new development in accordance with the SPD, is the alternative which will have the most positive environmental effects. Importantly, it will have positive impacts on the cWHS through ensuring new development protects and enhances it. Additionally, it will also enable the delivery of a higher quality urban landscape.
- 9.13 Option 3, however, will have a significant negative impact on the cWHS through resulting in a development of a scale and massing that will have a dominating and overbearing impact on this important heritage asset. Furthermore, increasing the density of development could also have a harmful impact on local biodiversity through resulting in habitat loss.
- 9.14 Option 1 leaves the area unchanged. Accordingly, it would not assist in the creation of sustainable population growth or achieving sustainable accessibility for all. It also would not enable the delivery of the major public realm and landscaping improvement works which are proposed around the cWHS, to deliver a townscape commensurate of a cWHS.

SPD Preferred Option Appraisal

- 9.15 Table 10 assesses the SPD Preferred Option which comprises the implementation of development in accordance with the SPD, including the delivery of new development at the strategic locations. The assessment covers the short-term effects (during construction) and the long-term effects (operation life) of the development.

Table 10 SPD Preferred Option Appraisal Matrix

Key

++	Significant positive effect
+	Marginal positive effect
	Neutral or no effect
-	Marginal negative effect
-	Significant negative effect
D	Depends on implementation
?	Uncertainty over effect

SEA Objectives	Timescale Effects		Cumulative Effects	Comments	Mitigation	Residual Impact
	ST	LT				
1. Encourage sustainable population growth in the SPD area	D	D	The redevelopment of the SPD area will encourage regeneration of Sunderland. Where housing is to be provided a mix of types and tenure will be created. The regeneration of the area will also contribute towards increased inward investment and employment opportunities.	Policies relating to the SPD area promote new housing development, including student accommodation, together with improvements to the existing housing stock. An appropriate affordable housing target will be established for the SPD area.	Provision of a mix of different types and sizes of houses (including affordable) to help create a mixed and balanced community in the area. Employ local people during the construction of development and during the long term operation of development	+
2. Ensure accessibility to health care facilities and sports and recreational facilities and amenity green spaces			Mixed use developments are likely to include recreational facilities and services. There are existing health and sporting facilities within the SPD, and development will ensure that access to these services is enhanced	Development within the SPD area will include recreational uses, comprising leisure facilities, retail, restaurants and bars and cafes. New cycle ways and footpaths within the site will promote health benefits. A network of green spaces is also included within the SPD	Ensure new development complies with SPD policies to ensure high quality well liked spaces and facilities when determining planning applications.	+
3. Protect and enhance the outstanding historic and cultural heritage and archaeological resources			Development may affect the setting or structural integrity of the cWHS and other important heritage assets. Sensitive development of the highest architectural design quality which protects and enhances key views and vistas will enhance its setting and that of other heritage assets.	The land around the cWHS includes areas of vacant land and car parking. There may be negative effects during construction work from plant and machinery, HGVs and cranes detracting from key views and vistas. However, sensitive new development within the SDP area will enhance its the cWHS setting, together with other heritage assets.	Ensure new development will adhere to the design and heritage protection policies of the SPD when determining planning applications.	+
4. Protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the urban landscape			Large scale development may encroach upon the skyline of the city, whereas the public realm improvements and will enhance the urban environment	The site is currently largely dominated by Univeristy development with some employment and residential development as well as St Peters Church. There may be negative effects during construction from plant machinery, HGV's and cranes, however in the longer term the redevelopment of the site will enhance the area and the landscape, providing landmark structures and public realm improvements. The SPD includes specific guidance and principles for the public realm.	Ensure new development complies with the landscape and townscape policies of the SPD when determining planning applications. To assist this process major developments should be accompanied by a visual assessment including appropriate mitigation measures against visual impacts.	+
5. Protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna at St Peter's and in the surrounding area			Development should not encroach upon wildlife areas within the SPD area. Where new development will include the provision of wildlife habitats, it is likely to result in an increase in biodiversity in Sunderland.	The site lies within the River Wear Wildlife Corridor and the Wearmouth Colliery (SNCI) is located on the north bank of the River Wear beyond the Wearmouth Bridge to the west of the site. On the southern bank opposite the Wearmouth Colliery SNCI lies part of the Wearmouth Riverside SNCI. Within the site and surrounding area, species which may occur comprise bats, breeding birds, otters and reptiles, notably slowworms, common lizards and grass snakes, together with locally common invertebrate species of local ecological importance. There may be negative effects during construction, from noise, vibration, dust and possible trampling from construction workers. During operation the effect is likely to be neutral as the redevelopment of the area will enhance the setting of the Wildlife Corridor and SNCI's. Tree planting and landscaping schemes that accompany development will create new habitat features on the site.	All development proposals must be accompanied by an Ecological Survey, which sets out the ecological issues and the proposed mitigation measures. Development will be implemented in accordance with the findings of the Ecological Study (mitigation measures could include the use of Green Roofs or habitat creation).	+
6. Protect and improve the water quality of the River Wear and the major aquifer lying under St Peter's			Large scale development may have an impact on ground and surface water quality. It may be contaminated during construction periods.	The River Wear dissects the SPD area which may cause problems during the construction phase. Development construction may result in contaminated surface water run-off. The development of the riverside areas will promote the riverside location of the site and capitalise upon the riverside views.	New development proposals should be accompanied by a site management plan will be agreed prior to the commencement of development and implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the plan. It should include measures to reduce the risk of contaminated surface water run-off. Prior to the commencement of construction a Site Environmental Management Plan that establishes the construction methods that will be implemented to protect the aquifer, will be agreed. Construction methods used during development shall be in accordance with the agreed plan.	-
7. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detrimental impact to people and property			Large scale development may result in an increased level of the surface water run-off	Development may result in the loss of some green space, thereby increasing the level of the surface water run-off.	Where possible SUDS will be provided as part of development proposals. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be prepared as part of any development proposal to identify any issues and potential mitigation measures. The development will be implemented in accordance with the recommendations of the FRA.	-
8. Ensure good sustainable transport accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, open space, goods and services			To ensure that development sites area accessible and well connected proposals in the area should be supported by public transport plans and improvements.	Public transport should not be affected during construction phases, although there may be a slight increase in congestion, resulting from construction vehicles and temporary road closures/diversions. The site is reatively well served by public transport as it is located next to St Peters Metro Station, Sunderland Metro Station, the area is also well served by buses and lies adjacent to the City Centre. The SPD will also encourage the provision on new and enhanced pedestrian and cycle routes through out the site.	Undertake Transport Assessment to accompany development proposals and establish any potential issues and mitigation measures. The development implemented will be in accordance with the recommendations of the report. Collaboration with bus companies to provide extra stops/routes in the area improved north south connections across the river.	+
9. Reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change, including reducing carbon emissions, minimising energy consumption and securing energy from renewable energy sources			The development of sites within Sunderland will contribute towards climate change through the use of renewable energy sources and reduction of carbon emissions	Regeneration of the St Peters and Bonnersfield Area will contribute towards climate change. The short term construction effects will be from emissions from plant and construction machinery and vehicles. Long-term effects will result from emissions from the increased level of vehicle activity in the area and energy consumption within developments. However, the SPD proposes that the principles for addressing these issues, including the production of a travel plan, achievement of Code for Sustainable Homes in line with Government guidance and BREEAM very good for all other buildings, and the use materials with 'low embodied energy'.	Ensure that all new buildings meet BREEAM 'very good' rating. Major developments should be accompanied by an Energy Demand Assessment and Renewables Feasibility Study considering the use of Combined Heat and Power and other energy reduction proposals. Providing at least 10% of the development power from renewable energy sources.	-
10. Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled			Development will increase the amount of waste produced, but it should also include measures to encourage recycling.	During construction waste will be generated through demolition and excavation. Some of this waste may be re-used. Once development in the SPD area is completed it will generate both domestic and commercial waste. The SPD will require that all new development includes measures for the recycling of waste.	Planning applications for major development should be accompanied by a Site Waste Management Strategy. This should cover both the construction and operation of development. Development shall be implemented in accordance with the measures identified in the strategy. On-site recycling facilities will be provided as part of all new developments.	-
11. Ensure the prudent and efficient use of resources such as water, land, soil and building materials, including re-using contaminated land			The development of the sites within the SPD area will result in an increase in the use of water, land, soil and building materials.	Resources will be used throughout the construction and operation of development. Material, energy and water use are likely to be the key areas of concern. The SPD for the area will require development that is environmentally aware, promote sustainable energy use and construction methods, and consider the lifetime requirements of buildings (e.g consider natural lighting, dual heating and power and the use of low embodied energy materials)	Developers will be encouraged to use rainwater harvesting. BREEAM A-Rated materials from the Green Guide to Specification will be used within new development schmes where possible	-
12. Ensure good local air quality			Development will increase the amount of visitors to the area, especially where lages scale educational and leisure facilities are provided. This will increase the number of vehicles, and hence the level of vehicle emissions in Sunderland.	The redevelopment of the area will increase traffic numbers, creating an increase in air pollution in both the long and short term. Construction vehicles and visitor traffic will increase the levels of localised air pollution. In order to reduce this the SPD encourages the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes and enhanced public transport so that reliance on the private car and the level of associated emissions is reduced.	When liaising with developers and determining planning applications measures to encourage non motorised journeys will be encouraged, including cycle facilities and cycle/pedestrian priority measures. Major developments shall be implemented in accordance with an agreed Green Travel Plan.	-
13. Ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination			Given the historical development in the area there may be some land contamination in the SPD area. The redevelopment of the area will address any issues, hence reducing the risk to the human health and the environment.	Current and historical activities may have given rise to the contamination of soil and groundwater. Contaminants and soils gas may present a risk to future development, including site users and buildings. Development within the SPD area will seek to address any contaminated land issues prior to construction. The development types included within the SPD are not thought pose a threat, in terms of further land contamination	Production of a Geotechnical Report as part of any proposed development to identify any potential contamination issues. Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures identified in the report prior to the construction of new development	+

SPD Preferred Option Appraisal Findings

- 9.16 The preferred Option appraisal Matrix (Table 10) shows that implementation of the SPD preferred option will result in many positive benefits for the area.
- 9.17 The key positive effects include:
- Increased accessibility to healthcare facilities and sports and recreational facilities and green amenity space;
 - An enhanced historic and cultural setting and the protection of historic, cultural and archaeological resources;
 - An enhanced urban landscape through the regeneration of the site and the provision of public realm improvements, landmark structures and landscaping schemes;
 - An enhanced local biodiversity through the provision of landscaping as part of the regeneration of the area;
 - Improved access to sustainable transport methods by the provision of enhanced pedestrian and cycle networks; and
 - Increased employment opportunities and economic growth for Sunderland.
- 9.18 The key negative effects include:
- Implications for climate change through increased carbon emissions from an increase in vehicles and energy consumption;
 - A decrease in local air quality, resulting from increased traffic and construction emissions;
 - An increased use of materials, water and energy; and
 - An increased level of waste

10.0 **Consulting on the Draft SPD and SEA**

10.1 The next stage is publishing the SPD / SEA for a six week period for stakeholder and public consultation. This consultation will be carried out by Sunderland City Council and will comprise:

- Sending a CD containing the SPD and SEA to the main stakeholders i.e. Government Office for the North East, English Heritage, Natural England and the Environment Agency
- Sending a letter, information leaflet and comment form to local businesses and residents
- Preparing a specific website which contains the documents and comments forms, which can be downloaded, completed and returned electronically
- Placing the SPD and SEA, information leaflets and comments forms in the Civic Centre and central and local libraries; and
- A series of manned exhibitions.

10.2 All responses that are received will be considered, with amendments made to the SPD and SEA, where appropriate. If any significant changes to the draft SPD are raised during consultation, that have not already been subject to SEA, it will be necessary to ensure that the significant environmental effects of these changes are appraised.

10.3 An adoption statement will finally be produced which provides details of how responses have been taken into account during the preparation and finalisation of the SPD. Where alternatives have been rejected and changes have been made to the SPD, it will be necessary to justify these changes. The document will then be adopted and monitoring of the SPD will commence.

11.0 Implementation and Monitoring

Links to Other Tiers of Plans and Programmes

- 11.1 The St Peter's SPD is linked to various policies contained within the Sunderland UDP and Alternation No. 2. The key policies are discussed in paragraphs 4.2 - 4.9, with policies NA28A (World Heritage Site), EC5B (Strategic Locations for Change), NA3B.1 (Bonnersfield / St Peter's University Campus) being most important. Appendix 1 of this SEA provides details of wider national, regional and local policies which are relevant, with the implementation of the SPD being supported by policies on protection of heritage assets, regeneration, economy, accessibility and sustainable development.

Planning Application Requirements

- 11.2 Any planning application will need to be accompanied by a range of documents. Reference should be made to '*The Validation of Planning Applications: Guidance for Local Planning Authorities*' prepared by the Department for Communities and Local Government and '*The Validation of Planning Applications in Tyne and Wear*' or any future adopted document. These documents provide details of the plans and documents required to accompany any planning application.
- 11.3 A Design and Access Statement, Heritage Statement and Archaeological Assessment will most likely be required with any planning application for new developments, whilst a Visual Impact Assessment and an Environmental Impact Assessment could also be required for larger developments. Further details are provided within Section 10.0 of the SPD.

Monitoring

- 11.4 Once the St Peter's SPD is taken forward and adopted as a SPD, its effects will be assessed through monitoring the environmental indicators. This will help to measure how well the SPD contributes to environmental protection and will inform the future review of plans, programmes and policies.
- 11.5 The baseline data and indicators provide a foundation for continued monitoring and will be used to determine whether the SPD has made a positive contribution to environmental protection. The indicators and targets found in Appendix 2 are generally taken from readily available data sources including figures from Sunderland City Council's Annual Monitoring Report.
- 11.6 The monitoring of the SEA should be undertaken on an annual basis, with the findings being reported in the future Annual Monitoring Reports. Table 6 provides the SEA indicators to be monitored by Sunderland City Council
- 11.7 Should any negative issues be identified during the monitoring process of the SPD, consideration will need to be given to a review of the document.

12.0 Conclusions

- 12.1 St Peter's Riverside and Bonnersfield areas have the potential to deliver significant regeneration to drive forward the ongoing transformation of the riverside. This will build on the success of the award-winning architectural forms of the University's St Peter's Campus and the National Glass Centre. Several sites have been identified within the SPD area, offering key development opportunities in strategic, gateway locations. These sites will need to deliver innovative and imaginative flagship mixed-use developments that will create a thriving, vibrant and sustainable riverside, whilst boosting the City's economy.
- 12.2 Central to the regeneration process is the need to sensitively manage change to protect and enhance the exceptional value of the area's internationally important historic and cultural assets, namely St Peter's Church and the cWHS. World Heritage Site status would bring with it not just international recognition of this incredible Site, but also the opportunity to use the Site and its conservation to bring social and economic benefits to Sunderland and the wider North-East Region. Accordingly, an appropriate balance is needed between conservation, sustainability and development. This will ensure that the significances and values of the cWHS are sustained through appropriate activities.
- 12.3 The SEA process has demonstrated that the St Peter's SPD will make a positive contribution toward delivering conservation-led regeneration, whilst ensuring the environment is protected. It will also provide the principles for an enhanced townscape and improved access to services. The SPD will secure the delivery of employment opportunities and better access to educational, recreational, health and leisure facilities whilst seeking to minimise the impact of redevelopment of the area on climate change.

APPENDIX 1: RELEVANT PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

International and European Level Documents

Name:	Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development
Body:	ASEM7 (Asia – Europe Meeting)
Date produced	October 2008
Key Objectives/Messages	
<p>Representatives from 16 Asian countries, 27 members states of the EU, the President of the EC and the Secretary General of ASEAN, gathered together to discuss Sustainable Development. They reaffirmed the need for full implementation of the objectives, principles and action plan identified in the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 adopted at the UN Environment and Development Conference, as well as the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. A declaration was issued that noted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the issue of climate change should be dealt with within the framework of sustainable development; • emissions targets should be set, carbon sinks should be enhanced through promotion of afforestation and reforestation ... sound land use and sustainable production and consumption patterns; and • climate change is interrelated with energy and should be addressed in an integrated manner, with full consideration of the issues of safeguarding energy security, improving energy mix and raising energy efficiency and saving. 	

Name:	Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
Body:	United Nations
Date produced:	2002
Key Objectives/Messages	
<p>Representatives from around the world assembled at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in September 2002 and reaffirmed their commitment to sustainable development and a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society cognisant of the need for human dignity for all. A collective responsibility was assumed to advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development – economic development, social development and environmental protection – at the local, national, regional and global levels.</p> <p>The following were recognised as essential requirements for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty eradication- increased access to adequate health care, shelter and the protection of biodiversity; • Renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Integrated water resources management; • Changing consumption and production patterns; and • Protecting and managing the natural resource base for economic and social development. 	

Name:	Kyoto Protocol to International Framework Convention on Climate Change
Body:	United Nations
Date produced:	1997

Key Objectives/Messages

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the 3rd Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC on 11th December 1997. The protocol commits parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12

The UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.

Name:**Bern Convention on the Conservation European Wildlife and Natural Habitats****Body:****United Nations****Date produced:****1979****Key Objectives/Messages**

Places emphasis on conserving flora and fauna and their natural habitats.

Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species

Name:**Bonn convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals****Body:****Date produced:****1979****Key Objectives/Messages**

Provide immediate protection, conservation and management for migratory species. Also promote, co-operate and support research relating to migratory species.

Name:**Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC)****Body:****European Community****Date produced:****1979****Key Objectives/Messages**

Promotes the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in Europe. Seeks to protect, manage and control species- maintaining their population and preserving, maintaining and re-establishing a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for these birds. The directive applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.

Name:	European Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risk
Body:	EC
Date produced:	2007

Key Objectives/Messages

The Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks entered into force on 26 November 2007, Member states must now assess whether all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas..Preliminary assessments should be undertaken by 2011.

Adequate and coordinated measures must be developed to reduce this flood risk and the public should be able to access this information and have a say in the planning process.

Any measures taken should not increase the flood risk in any neighbouring countries, taking into account long term developments, sustainable land use practices and climate change.

Name:	Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive 92/43/EC
Body:	European Commission
Date produced:	1992

Key Objectives/Messages

Promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing a robust protection for those habitats and species of European protection.

Name:	European Sustainable Development Strategy
Body:	EU
Date produced:	June 2006

Key Objectives/Messages

The Renewed European Sustainable Development Strategy (RESDS) was adopted in June 2006 by the European Council. It provides an update to the previous European Sustainable Development Strategy (Gothenburg Strategy, 2001).

It identifies actions, to help the EU achieve the creation of sustainable communities, which manage and use resources efficiently and which result in prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.

The RESDS outlines 7 priority challenges up until 2010, which include:

- Climate change and clean energy;
- Sustainable transport;
- Sustainable consumption and production;
- Conservation and management of natural resources;
- Public health;
- Social inclusion, demography and migration; and
- Global poverty and sustainable development challenges.

Name:	European Biodiversity Strategy
Body:	European Commission
Date produced:	February 1998

Key Objectives/Messages

The European Commission adopted a Communication on a European Biodiversity Strategy (EBS) on February 4 1998. The EBS aims to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at source.

The strategy states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.

The EBS is developed around four major themes:

- Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
- Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources
- Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information
- Education, training and awareness

The EBS emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

In addition to this strategy, several Biodiversity Action Plans (e.g. for natural resources, agriculture and fisheries) have been prepared by the European Commission.

Name:	EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme
Body:	EU
Date produced:	January 2001

Key Objectives/Messages

The Sixth Environmental Action Programme (6EAP) – *Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice* – was published in 2002. The 6EAP effectively sets the environmental objectives and priorities that will be an integral part of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The programme sets out the major priorities and objectives for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and details the measures to be taken.

The 6EAP proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:

- Improve the implementation of existing legislation
- Integrating environmental concerns into other policies
- Encouraging the market to work for the environment
- Empowering citizens and changing behaviour
- Greening land use planning and management decisions

The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:

- Tackling climate change
- Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource

- Environment and health
- Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes

Name:	Water Framework Directive
Body:	EU
Date produced:	December 2000
Key Objectives/Messages	
<p>Directive 2000/60/EC <i>establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy</i> – the ‘Water Framework Directive’ (WFD) – came into force in December 2000 and EU Member States were required to transpose the Directive into domestic law by December 2003. The WFD provides a framework for the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water across Europe.</p> <p>The main objectives of the WFD are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands – there is a requirement for nearly all inland and coastal waters to achieve ‘good status’ by 2015; • promote the sustainable use of water; • reduce pollution of water, especially by ‘priority’ and ‘priority hazardous’ substances; • lessen the effects of floods and droughts; and • rationalise and update existing legislation and introduce a co-ordinated approach to water management based on the concept of river basin planning. <p>The river basin planning process requires that a River Basin Management Plan is introduced for each defined River Basin District (RBD). Nine RBDs have been defined in England and Wales, together with two cross-border districts partly in Scotland. RBMPs will be produced and reviewed on a yearly cycle. A draft RMBP has been produced for Northumbria- which includes the SPD area.</p> <p>To protect and improve the water environment, status objectives will be set for all water bodies. Surface water objectives will be based on ecological and chemical status, while groundwater objectives will be based on quantitative measures and chemical status. ‘Good ecological status’ will allow only slight deviation from the established reference condition for any particular parameter, where reference conditions = no impact from human activities.</p>	

Name:	Groundwater Directive 80/68/EEC and New Groundwater Directive 2006/118/EC
Body:	EEC
Date produced:	1980 and 2006
Key Objectives/Messages	
<p>These directives seek to prevent and control ground water pollution. They establish specific measures to prevent and control ground water pollution. The new directive will operate alongside the 1980 Groundwater Directive until December 2013 and functions alongside the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>The key objectives of the 2006 Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limit the input of non-hazardous substances into groundwater to avoid pollution; • preventing inputs of hazardous substances into groundwater; 	

- take action to address diffuse pollution wherever technically feasible to achieve good chemical status.

Name:	Revised EU Waste Framework Directive
Body:	EU
Date produced:	November 2008
Key Objectives/Messages	
<p>Directive 2008/98/EC, the Waste Framework Directive, came into force in November 2008 and EU Member States were required to transpose the directive into domestic law within 2 years of the Directive's entry into force. The Directive brings together EU law on all aspects of waste (including hazardous and non-hazardous waste).</p> <p>The purpose of the Directive is to lay down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the impacts of waste management generation. Its key objective is to focus waste management on 'prevention'. Member States are required to establish waste prevention programmes by 2013. It sets out a 5 stage waste management hierarchy – which priorities waste prevention, re-use, then recycling, then recovery (including incineration and energy generation) and as a last resort safe disposal.</p> <p>It requires member states to take into account the general environmental protection principles of precaution and sustainability, technical feasibility and economic viability, protection of resources as well as the overall environmental and human health impacts. The Directive also puts emphasis on the producer responsibility principle.</p> <p>Targets for re-use and recycling are also set out in the Directive. By 2020 the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials from households and possibly from other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, shall be increased to a minimum of overall 50% by weight and by 2020 the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste excluding naturally occurring material defined in category 17 in the list of waste shall be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight.</p>	

Name:	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations
Body:	Department for the Environment.
Date produced:	2007
Key Objectives/Messages	
<p>The Secretary of State will make arrangements for the surveillance of the conservation status of natural habitats of community interest. In addition to this, the regulations also protect wild animals and plants that are classed as European Protected Species.</p> <p>European Protected Species are protected from being captured or killed either on purpose or through accidental means and strict controls are placed upon disturbing, possessing and trading species of European importance.</p> <p>Offshore and marine habitats of European Importance should also be protected.</p>	

Name:	European Air Quality Framework Directive: on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
Body:	EU
Date produced:	June 2008

Key Objectives/Messages

Directive 2008/50/EC came into force on the 11 June 2008 and sets out the European Air Quality Framework (EAQF). Its key objectives are to:

- Improve ambient air quality across Europe;
- Reduce the number of premature deaths from air pollution-related diseases by 40% from 2020 from the 2000 level;
- Reduce damage to forests and ecosystems from airborne pollutants;
- Combat emissions of pollutants at their source;
- Identify and implement emission reduction measures at local, national and Community level;
- Assess ambient air quality in the EU on the basis of common methods and criteria;
- Maintain air quality where it is good, and improve it in other cases.

The Directive covers all major air pollutants, but focuses on particulates and ground-level ozone pollution.

Name:	UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
Body:	UNESCO
Date produced:	1972 (ratified by the UK Government in 1984)

Key Objectives/Messages

The Convention, agreed in Paris in 1972, seeks to protect world cultural and natural heritage. It notes that state parties to the convention have a duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage. Countries should adopt general policy relating to protection of cultural and natural heritage and should set up services aimed at protecting/conserving heritage.

The convention established the World Heritage Committee. Countries are required to submit an inventory of property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage-suitable for inclusion within the World Heritage List. This list includes properties considered to have outstanding universal value.

National Level Documents

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
White Paper Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (March 2007)			
The paper sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system, which will have more opportunities for public involvement and community engagement	Objectives include a more open, accountable and transparent system and to offer those with an interest in the historic environment a record of what is protected and why.	<p>The SPD needs to take into account and identify the key features of listed buildings and heritage sites.</p> <p>The SPD should ensure the protection of the historic environment, particularly St Peter's Church and individual listed buildings. The appearance of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area should be preserved and enhanced.</p>	The SEA will need to include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment, particularly St Peter's Church, other listed buildings and the Conservation Area.. It is also important to protect archaeological remains where possible.
The Government Statement <i>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future</i> (DCMS, 2001)			
<p>The paper identifies key objectives that promote both education and the historic environment.</p> <p>The historic environment is to be used as a resource that all members of society can relate to and it should be sustained for future generations.</p>	<p>The full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource should be realised. English Heritage will work closely with its partners to develop the place of education within the historic environment sector</p> <p>Local policy-making on the historic environment will take proper account of the value a community places on particular aspects of its immediate environment and the policy principles of PPG 15 and 16 should be adhered to.</p>	<p>The SPD needs to take into account the links between the historic environment and education within the wider area.</p> <p>The appearance of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area should be preserved and enhanced. The SPD should also ensure the protection of heritage, such as St Peter's Church and individual listed buildings.</p>	The SEA will need to include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment, particularly St Peter's Church, other listed buildings and the Conservation Area. It is also important to protect archaeological remains where possible.
Circular 07/09 The Protection of World Heritage Sites (2009)			
The Government is committed to the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of its WHSs to future generations as they can contribute to sustainable economic development and regeneration.	<p>It is essential that policy frameworks at all levels recognise the need to protect the outstanding universal value of WHSs.</p> <p>Policies for the protection and sustainable use of a WHS should apply</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure the protection of the Wearmouth Jarrow site and its buffer zones.</p> <p>The SPD will need to ensure that effective identification and promotion of</p>	The SEA will need to include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance the historic and cultural heritage of the area.

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
	to the site itself and, as appropriate, to its setting including any buffer zone	change that will conserve and enhance the WHS's outstanding universal value, authenticity and integrity takes place	
Climate Change Act (2008)			
Sets out a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions, to provide for a system of carbon budgeting and establish a Committee on Climate Change.	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, through action in the UK and abroad, of at least 80% lower than the 1990 baseline by 2050. Reduction in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.	SPD needs to take into account the need to reduce greenhouse gases through development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages sustainable, energy efficient building design.	The SEA will need to include objectives which seek to reduce greenhouse gases and in particular Co2 emissions.
Draft Flood and Water Management Bill (2009)			
The bill is designed to improve how the UK prepares for and responds to flood emergencies and better protect water supplies during drought.	The likelihood and impacts of flooding should be reduced, water quality should be improved and there should be lower levels of pollution.	The SPD will need to ensure that it reflects upon the impacts of climate change and ensures that those living within the area are safe from flooding, it will also be important to improve water quality and reduce pollution at the water front and in the River Wear as a whole.	The SEA will need to include an objective to improve the water quality of the River Wear and the major aquifer lying under St Peters.
The Bill focuses upon the themes of security, service and sustainability.	There should be greater security for people and property from flooding and sustainability will be achieved by adapting to climate change and promoting SUDs.		Objectives regarding reducing flooding and reducing the impacts of climate change will also need to be included.
A better service for people should be provided through delivering new infrastructure projects.			
Meeting the Energy Challenge – A white paper on energy (DTI May 2007)			
Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver energy policy goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut the UK's carbon emissions to 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020 • Maintain the reliability of energy supplies • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordable heated • Save energy • Develop cleaner energy supplies 	SPD needs to take into account the need to promote energy efficient development, which helps reduce greenhouse gases through its design, layout and relationship with other uses.	The SEA will need to include objectives which help to reduce greenhouse gases and using energy more efficiently.
Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A guide to good practice (2006)			
Supplementing PPS9 this guide promotes biological and geological conservation.	Green Audits should be undertaken and the biological and geological value of existing sites should also be established,	The SPD will need to provide specific details on how biological and geological conservation will take place through design briefs and design guidance.	The SEA should include an objective that will protect and enhance the natural environment to maintain and enhance geology and biodiversity.

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>It identifies the importance of establishing a strong evidence base, to identify baseline conditions. This will allow developments and LDF documents to be more effectively assessed against sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Plans should apply information from all policies and programmes influencing the nature of places and how they function.</p>	<p>Authorities should be aware of Internationally, nationally and locally designated sites.</p> <p>The impacts of all development proposals should be assessed.</p> <p>SPD's should provide more detail with regard to DPD policies for biodiversity and geological conservation.</p>	<p>The SPD will need to take into account baseline data.</p>	
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (HM Government, 2005)			
<p>Ensure Brownfield land is developed first. New housing at higher densities</p> <p>Developments in town centres for accessibility</p> <p>Conservation and re-use of buildings and protection of wildlife resources</p> <p>Sustainable development built into every stage of planning process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels, 20% reduction in CO2 below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050. • Waste - At least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005/6 and more by 2008 • Increase use of public transport by 12% by 2010 (from 2000) • Raising average energy efficiency of homes by 1/5 by 2010 (from 2000) 	<p>SPD will need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Brownfield land is developed first; • Promote new housing at higher densities • Seek to conserve and re-use buildings where appropriate and protect wildlife resources • To ensure that Sustainable development is at the heart of the Planning Framework; • Include measures to reduce emissions from travel by promoting public transport and Improving accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the use of Brownfield sites v. Greenfield sites • Check density levels • Check accessibility to developments and services by alternate means • Protect and enhance the natural and historic environment
Environmental Protection Act 1990			
<p>To prevent the pollution from emissions and waste to air, land or water from scheduled processes the concept of integrated pollution control has been introduced,</p> <p>Permission for processes that will result in air, land or water pollution must be gained from the relevant authority. Limits can be set regarding emissions into the local environment.</p>	<p>There should be no unlawful depositing of controlled waste (household, industrial or commercial). Controlled waste should be collected and recycling should be promoted.</p> <p>Contaminated land should be identified by local authorities and remediated. Both controlled waste and contamination should not negatively affect water quality.</p>	<p>The SPD will need to ensure that any contaminated land is identified and that any development does not pollute the air, land or water within the SPD area or the wider area.</p>	<p>The SEA must set an objective to ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination.</p> <p>An objective ensuring that there is good air quality and that water quality is improved should also be included.</p>

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The Pitt Review- Learning Lessons from the 2007 Floods (2008)			
<p>The Review calls for urgent and fundamental changes in the way the country is adapting to the likelihood of more frequent and intense periods of heavy rainfall.</p> <p>There is a need for better quality flood warnings and prediction methods and there is a need for authorities and private companies to be much more honest about flood risks.</p>	<p>Councils need to strengthen their technical capabilities for flood risk management and need to be ready for climate change and future floods.</p> <p>Planning can help to protect essential services such as water, electricity and major infrastructure from flooding.</p> <p>Building regulations should ensure that all new buildings should be flood resistant or resilient, and in line with PPS 25 no building should take place in high risk areas.</p>	<p>The SPD should consider the potential for flooding the SPD area. Flood risk potential should be a key consideration when devising policies and guidance.</p> <p>Proposals should promote the use of SUDS in new development where appropriate and policies should seek to protect the aquifer below the SPD area.</p>	<p>The SEA should include an objective to ensure that proposals take account of flood risk and reduce the impact of climate change.</p>
UKCIP09 Climate Change Projections (2009)			
<p>Climate projections have been generated up until the end of this century, identifying any future changes. This will allow society to plan for the future.</p>	<p>Across the UK, all areas will get warmer and sea levels will rise (greater impacts in the south of England).</p> <p>There is more likely to be precipitation in winter with dryer summers ahead.</p> <p>Based upon medium CO2 emissions it is predicted that in the North East precipitation will increase by 14% in winter and decrease by 18% in the summer. This will result in a need for greater coastal flood defences.</p> <p>Reducing emissions and undertaking studies can help to mitigate against and predict future impacts.</p>	<p>The SPD must consider the future climate change in the North East and adapt to the challenges associated with increased rainfall in winter and reduced rainfall in the summer.</p>	<p>The SEA should an objective ensure that the causes and impacts of climate change are reduced, including the need to reduce the risk of flooding.</p>
Durham Biodiversity Action Plan (2006)			
<p>The main priority of this document is to provide a series of structured action priorities for all those organisations and individuals working to conserve biodiversity in the Durham area.</p> <p>Action Plans were produced for priority</p>	<p>The action plans set out the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of veteran trees should remain. • Good ecological status should be achieved for all rivers, and water 	<p>The SPD should ensure that the biological objectives set out in the Action Plan are not hindered by developments at St Peters.</p>	<p>The SEA should include an objective that will protect and enhance the natural environment to maintain and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>A further objective which improves the water quality of the River Wear should</p>

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habitats and species.	<p>quality should be improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats within brownfield land require greater research and understanding within planning. Investigations into Water Vole and Water Shrew habitats are required. 		also be included..
State of the Natural Environment (2008)			
<p>This Report is the first in-depth compilation of the evidence on the state of, threats to, and actions taken to secure England's natural environment.</p> <p>The natural environment in England is much less rich than 50 years ago, and remains under pressure from a significant range of threats</p> <p>The report looks to describe the current state of the natural environment, as a baseline for comparisons in the future.</p> <p>The report focuses upon the values of the natural environment and the threats to these values.</p>	<p>Biodiversity and landscapes need to be robust, diverse and interconnected to serve the future pressures of development and climate change.</p> <p>We need to work in a more integrated manner to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for present and future generations.</p> <p>Species are not protected by designations alone, greater care is required to ensure the protection of many species.</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure that any development does not have any significant negative affects upon the natural environment, promoting sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SEA should include an objective which improves the water quality of the River Wear and an objective that will protect and enhance the natural environment to maintain and enhance biodiversity</p>
State of the Environment Report for the North East (2009)			
<p>Following from <i>The State of the Natural Environment (2008)</i> each region has been subject to a separate assessment to identify key regional issues.</p> <p>The report looks at the current state and value of the environment and the threats to these values.</p> <p>The North East has a rich and important diversity of both habitats (eg upland hay meadows and coastal sand dunes) and species (eg red squirrel and black</p>	<p>Climate change and development represent two of the main threats to the North East. Natural England recommends the greening of the region's economy, re-connecting people with the natural world and the protection of key ecosystems.</p> <p>Any future Regional Strategy should bring about greater alignment between environmental, social and economic policies and priorities.</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure that any development does not have any significant negative affects upon the natural environment, promotes sustainable development and combats the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Regard should be given to the protection of key ecosystems and development at St Peters can be seen as an opportunity to re-connect local people to the natural environment such as the River Wear.</p>	<p>The SEA should include an objective which improves the water quality of the River Wear and an objective that will protect and enhance the natural environment to maintain and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>The appraisal should also include an objective which looks to reduce the impacts of climate change including the reduction of carbon emissions.</p>

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<p>grouse).</p> <p>The overall message is that the natural environment should be conserved and enhanced whilst allowing more people to enjoy and understand the environment now and in the future.</p>	<p>Natural England will support efforts to fight climate change and in the context of the current economic downturn, Natural England looks to ensure that the protection of the natural environment is not relegated below other concerns.</p>		
Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Climate Guidance on Building Capacity to Adapt DEFRA (2007)			
<p>This guidance is aimed at those who plan and deliver conservation of terrestrial biodiversity.</p> <p>The types of action listed in the guidance relates two the two headings of <i>adaptation</i> and <i>mitigation</i>.</p>	<p>The guiding principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving existing biodiversity • Reducing sources of harm not linked to climate • Developing ecologically resilient and varied landscapes • Establishing Ecological Networks • Habitat restoration and creation • Responding to changing priorities • Integration of mitigation and planning. 	<p>The SPD should look to follow guidance relating to the conservation of biodiversity to ensure that future development at St Peters is sustainable and does not negatively effect the natural environment.</p>	<p>The SEA should include an objective that will protect and enhance the natural environment and reduce the impacts of climate change.</p>
North East Climate Change Action Plan (Sustaine)			
<p>This action plan is intended to act as a focus for building momentum to tackle climate change in the North East of England.</p> <p>The North East Climate Change Partnership has agreed an approach based on the “AME” model. Adaptation, Mitigation and Economic Advantage.</p>	<p>Adaptation- Accelerated climate change is inevitable- we need to adapt our behaviours, businesses and services to be more resilient.</p> <p>Mitigation- We need to change the way we live our lives to reduce CO2 emissions (60% reduction by 2050).</p> <p>Economic Advantage- Our region can gain competitive advantage by taking action now to adapt to and mitigate against climate change.</p>	<p>The SPD should strive to not only reduce the impacts of climate change, but ensure that new development at St Peters is energy efficient to reduce CO2 emissions.</p> <p>The promotion of development that is accessible by walking, cycling and public transport will help to achieve these aims.</p>	<p>The SEA should include an objective which looks to reduce the impacts of climate change including the reduction of carbon emissions.</p>
The Future of Transport White Paper: a network for 2030 (Department for Transport, 2004)			
<p>The strategy set out in the White Paper is built around the following three themes:</p>	<p>Key targets in the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhanced road networks with more 	<p>When preparing the SPD it should be considered how the document can</p>	<p>Include objectives which seek to make efficient use of the transport</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustained investment; • improvements in transport management; and • planning ahead. <p>The underlying objective of the strategy is to balance the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life.</p>	<p>capacity, better management and use of new technology;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • railways with improved efficiency, performance and structure; • enhanced local travel through more reliable bus services, use of school travel plans and improved quality of local environment; and • Sustainable freight transport. 	<p>contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport.</p> <p>Develop proposals within the SPD which seek to enhance local travel.</p>	<p>infrastructure and enhance access to alternative forms of transport.</p>
Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (ODPM, 2005)			
<p>Sets out the government's 5-year strategy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give people a say in the way rural and urban locations are run; • With local authorities deliver excellent services, providing area leadership and empowering local communities; • Tackle areas of disadvantage; and • Work at the regional level to establish funding and plans which aim to increase prosperity. 	<p>Appendix 2 sets out ODPM's 5 Strategic Priorities and Public Service Agreement targets for 2005-8.</p>	<p>SPD to ensure that it addresses the need to provide good quality housing across all tenures and must seek to deliver environmental improvements.</p>	<p>SEA should seek to ensure that environmental improvements help to improve the quality of life in the St Peter's area.</p>
UK Air Quality Strategy (July 2007)			
<p>This Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK. The key objective of the strategy is to help improve air quality in the UK. It is considered that a reduction in air pollution will have direct benefits in terms of improving public health and the quality of life and protection of the environment.</p>	<p>The document sets out national air quality objectives and the European Directive limit and target values for the protection of human health.</p>	<p>The SPD should seek to minimise air pollution, having regard to the targets set out in the Air Quality Strategy. Specifically the SPD should encourage development that reduces the need to travel by car- in order to help minimise car emissions.</p>	<p>SEA should encourage a reduction in air pollution.</p>
Waste Strategy for England (2007)			
<p>The document sets out the Government's vision and policies for sustainable waste management.</p> <p>The Strategy's objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more 	<p>The impact of the strategy is expected to be an annual net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management of at least 9.3million tonnes of Co2 equivalent per year compared to 2006.</p>	<p>When preparing the SPD it should be considered how the document can contribute to the national objectives and targets on waste.</p>	<p>SEA should seek to minimise waste.</p>

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<p>emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • Get the most environmental benefit, through increased recycling of resources and recover of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies 	<p>The strategy sets a new target to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010, with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020.</p> <p>The strategy also sets new targets for recycling and composting household waste, recovery of municipal waste and reducing the amount of commercial and industrial waste landfilled.</p>		
Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, January 2005)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach planning based on integrating the 4 aims of sustainable development; • Positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development; • Take into account impacts upon the environment alongside the economic and social benefits of development; • Plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration; • The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable to actively promote participation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconcile the needs for development and for sustainability; • Promotion of resource and energy efficient buildings; • High quality, inclusive design; • Ensure a place functions well over the lifetime of the development; • Improve accessibility, health and wellbeing; • Protection and enhancement of the environment - Improve the character and quality of an area; and • Prudent use of natural resources. 	<p>The SPD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities. • Promote high quality inclusive design; • Promote resource and energy efficient buildings; • Enhance and protect the environment; • Maximise use of brownfield land; and • Minimise waste. 	<p>SEA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor energy efficiency of new buildings; • Seek to ensure that environmental improvements help to improve the quality of life in the St Peter's area; • To ensure waste is minimised; and • Monitor use of brownfield/greenfield land.
Planning Policy Statement Supplement to PPS1: Planning for climate change (DCLG, December 2007)			
<p>To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change All planning authorities should prepare,</p>	<p>This document does not set specific indicators but expectations of how planning authorities should deal with development. Local monitoring should</p>	<p>The SPD will need to reflect the requirements of the new PPS1 supplement on planning and climate change.</p>	<p>The SEA will have to analyse whether the principles set out in this PPS have been adequately covered within the document.</p>

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<p>and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions; • deliver patterns of urban growth and that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising species will be affected by climate change; • reflect the development needs and interests of contribute effectively to tackling climate change 	<p>focus on the key actions and outcomes that underpin delivery and on contextual indicators that measure changes with direct bearing on an agreed strategy.</p>		
Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing (DCLG, November 2006)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure • Make more efficient and effective use of land including, where 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land; • Using land efficiently- using 30 dwellings per hectare as a national indicative minimum density. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare plan target for delivery of housing on previously developed land with national target • Encourage high density development where appropriate; • Seek to reduce the dominance of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the use of Brownfield sites v. Greenfield sites • Check density levels • SEA objectives should reflect the aim of promoting the creation of sustainable residential

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<p>appropriate, previously developed land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide greater mix in size, type and location of housing • Plan to meet the housing requirement of the whole community, including those in need of affordable housing 		<p>car in these areas</p>	<p>environments in appropriate locations.</p>
Emerging Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Prosperous Economies (Consultation Paper, May 2009)			
<p>The new draft PPS4 seeks to bring together policy contained in PPS6, PPG4, PPG5 and PPS7.</p> <p>It widens the definition of what constitutes economic development to go beyond traditional B1, B2 and B8 uses.</p> <p>In planning for economic growth the governments objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting growth of clusters; • Adopting a positive approach to proposals for economic development, taking into account economic benefits, weighed against environmental and social costs and benefits; • The need to assess whether economic proposals have been planned over the lifetime of the development to limit carbon dioxide emissions and minimise the effect on climate change; • Plan for a good range of sites for employment- promoting mixed use developments; • Ensure the efficient use of land, prioritising the use of vacant previously developed land or derelict buildings. In particular adopt a positive approach towards the reuse of heritage/listed buildings. • Ensure high quality development and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New uses for vacant or derelict buildings should be encouraged and the re-use of previously developed land should be prioritised • Limit carbon dioxide emissions and minimise the effect on climate change. • Support the growth of knowledge-driven industry clusters. • Promote mixed use developments. • Deliver sustainable patterns of developments, allow response to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise development of vacant/PDL; • Encourage mixed use developments; • Support development of energy efficient buildings and development; • Have regard to the need to reduce the need to travel and provide access by a choice of means of transport; • Support the development of the University and knowledge driven industries connected to the University; • Focus high density development in accessible locations; • Ensure high quality development. 	<p>Include objectives which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the use of Brownfield sites/vacant land v. Greenfield sites; • Monitor energy efficient developments; • Encourage developments accessible by a range of sustainable modes of transport.

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<p>inclusive design, improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver more sustainable patterns of development and respond to climate change; and • Improve accessibility ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport, including reducing the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use. 			
Planning Policy Statement 6 – Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, March 2005)			
<p>This Statement of Government’s National policy and principles seeks to promote the vitality and viability of town centres by, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning for growth and development of existing centres through adopting a sequential approach to selecting sites for retail, employment, leisure and other key centre uses; • promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all; and • a greater emphasis on the regeneration of town centres. 	<p>No specific targets but general principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local authorities should set out criteria based policies for assessing and locating new development proposals; • improvements to physical environments; and • create an attractive, safe and accessible environment for businesses, shoppers and residents; 	<p>Any sites identified for ancillary retail or leisure development in the SPD should be in accordance with PPS6 criteria.</p> <p>In areas where business or retail, leisure uses are proposed- the SPD should seek to ensure a high quality, attractive, safe and accessible environment.</p> <p>The SPD should seek to ensure that local residents have access to local facilities and services, reducing the need for them to travel.</p>	<p>Include an objective that will seek to ensure provision of and access to local facilities and services.</p> <p>Include an objective of enhancing physical environment.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 8 – Telecommunications (ODPM, August 2001)			
<p>This document provides Government Guidance on planning for telecommunications development.</p> <p>One of the key objectives of this policy document is to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications</p>	<p>The guidance note states that local authorities should develop policies on the telecommunications including the siting and external appearance of apparatus including location and landscaping requirements.</p>	<p>Health related objectives in the SPD may be in conflict unless clear restrictions are included.</p> <p>Proposals must be included that allow both telecommunications related development and provide protection for</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance the environment and ensure the health of residents in order to ensure any telecommunications development does not adversely impact the environment or resident’s health.</p>

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systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum; and		designated areas.	
Planning Policy Statement 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, August 2005)			
<p>This statement of the Government's National policy and principles seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote sustainable development by ensuring biodiversity is conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development; and • contribute to urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and amongst developments in urban areas. 	<p>No specific targets but plan policies should be based on up to date information and seek to maintain, enhance or add to biodiversity.</p> <p>Development practice should promote opportunities to incorporate beneficial diversity and geological features with the design of development.</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure that the conservation and enhancement of natural habitats and species is reflected in developments. The SPD should also recognise the contribution that individual sites make to conserving these resources.</p>	<p>Include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and to maintain and enhance biodiversity.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, July 2005)			
<p>This statement of the Government's national policy and principles seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drive waste management up the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource; • provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; and • help secure safe waste recovery or disposal without endangering health or harming the environment. 	<p>No specific targets but LDF's should consider the need to provide land for possible future waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place, at the right time. Policies should also ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. LPAs should encourage new development applications to be accompanied by waste management plans.</p>	<p>The SPD must pay regard to the requirement to provide for the management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and ensure adequate provision of facilities in appropriate locations, including for waste disposal.</p>	<p>Include an objective which seeks to reduce the amount of waste produced.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 12 – Local Spatial Planning (June 2008, DCLG)			
<p>This statement of the Government's national policy and principles sets out the role of the new spatial planning system, the documents, which should be contained within the LDF and the level of detail and content of DPDs.</p>	<p>No specific targets however general objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDF should help deliver positive social, economic and environmental outcomes; • Produce a vision for the future of places- that responds to local 	<p>The SPD should set out a clear vision, in line with the requirements of PPS12.</p> <p>It should help to create a planning framework, which delivers environmental, social and economic outcomes, a positive framework for action on climate</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to ensure that the SPD delivers environmental improvements and a framework for action on climate change.</p>

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<p>The objective of this document is to focus on the procedural policy and the process of preparing DPD's.</p>	<p>challenges and opportunities and is based on a sense of local distinctiveness. This vision should be translated through planning policies and guidance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDF documents should help create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental and social well being for the area; • Documents should help create a positive framework for action on climate change and contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development; and • Documents should help to protect and enhance designated sites, landscapes, habitats and protected species and create a positive framework for environmental enhancement more generally. 	<p>change and promotion of environmental enhancement in the area more generally.</p>	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 – Transport (ODPM, April 2001)			
<p>This guidance on national policy seeks to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic & local level. The objectives of this document are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight; • promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking; and • reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 	<p>PPG13 provides maximum parking standards for different types of developments and defines thresholds from when these standards apply.</p>	<p>Proposals in the SPD should be in line with the guidance and promote development which can be served by public transport and existing infrastructure where possible and encourage mixed use development to minimise the need to travel, especially by car.</p>	<p>Include an objective which seeks to ensure the efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and help reduce the need to travel, particularly by car.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 14 – Development on Unstable Land (ODPM, April 1990)			
<p>PPG 14 explains the effects of instability on development and land use. The guidelines emphasise the need for</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Need to consider geology of area and ensure that areas of potential land instability within the SPD area are</p>	<p>No specific implications.</p>

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<p>instability to be taken into account in the planning process.</p> <p>This document sets out how instability should be considered in development plans and in the consideration of planning applications.</p> <p>Appendix 1, published in March 1996, and Annex 2, published in February 2002, examine and explain the different causes of instability relating to landslides and subsistence, respectively and indicate some possible sources of information.</p>		<p>identified. SPD should adopt an approach that minimises the risk to potential future development.</p>	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (ODPM, September 1994)			
<p>PPG15 emphasises that Local Plans should ensure that the protection and enhancement of conservation interests is properly provided for in development and land use policies, and that they place particular emphasis on the strength of protection afforded to international designations.</p> <p>The main objective of PPG15 is to reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the historic and natural environment</p>	<p>Sets out the level of protection that should be afforded to Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Scheduled monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields and the wider historic environment. Also provides guidance on conservation areas.</p> <p>With regards to listed buildings, the guidance makes clear that the setting of the listed building should be preserved and enhanced as well as the actual building.</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure the protection of the historic environment, particularly St Peter’s Church and individual listed buildings. The appearance of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area should be preserved and enhanced.</p>	<p>Include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment, particularly St Peter’s Church, other listed buildings and the Conservation Area.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 – Archaeology and Planning (ODPM, November 1990)			
<p>This document sets out the Secretary of State’s policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded, both in an urban setting and in the countryside.</p> <p>Provides advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries</p>	<p>The document states that nationally important archaeological remains should be preserved in situ and development plans should set out policies that seek to preserve scheduled monuments and their settings.</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure that the scheduled monument at St Peter’s- the medieval Priory should be protected.</p> <p>The SPD must also ensure that archaeological remains which may be located with the SPD area are managed in an appropriate way.</p>	<p>Objectives should be included which seek to protect and enhance the scheduled monument and where possible protect archaeological remains.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>under the development plan and the weight to be given to them in planning decisions.</p>			
<p>Consultation Paper on a New Planning Policy Statement 15: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG, July 2009)</p>			
<p>Heritage assets should be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced in proportion to their significance (defined in terms of historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest).</p> <p>Heritage should now be viewed as a holistic issue. However, we should focus on what is significant in heritage terms about a place and not just protect all of it for its own sake.</p>	<p>Objectives include sustainable development involving the historic environment including the positive benefits of conserving, and where appropriate, enhancing heritage assets.</p> <p>Positive, proactive strategies for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment are sought, whilst new buildings should incorporate high quality and imaginative design in order to enhance the character of an area.</p>	<p>The SPD should ensure the protection of the historic environment, particularly St Peter's Church and individual listed buildings. The appearance of the Old Sunderland Riverside Conservation Area should be preserved and enhanced.</p> <p>The SPD must also ensure that archaeological remains which may be located with the SPD area are managed in an appropriate way.</p>	<p>The SEA should include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance the historic environment, particularly St Peter's Church, other listed buildings and the Conservation Area.. It is also important to protect archaeological remains where possible.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM, July 2002)</p>			
<p>The objectives of this guidance are to develop well designed policies for open space, sport and recreation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support an urban renaissance, through using open space as a way of creating urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe; • promote social inclusion and community cohesion; • enhance health and well being; and • promote more sustainable development, through ensuring areas of open space and recreational facilities are easily accessible using sustainable modes of transport. <p>The guidance notes that green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality.</p>	<p>No targets are specified in PPG17, but a robust assessment and audits of open space, sport and recreational facilities should be undertaken. These assessment and audits will enable specific needs and/or deficits to be identified and standards to be set by local authorities.</p> <p>When standards are set by local authorities these in effect become targets.</p>	<p>Proposals for the SPD area should reflect PPG17 objectives and take into consideration any locally set standards for open space, sports and recreational provision.</p> <p>The coast to coast cycle route should be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>Include objectives which seek to protect open space and recreational routes and provide opportunities for people to participate in recreational activities- monitor open space provision.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>Recreational rights of way should be protected and enhanced.</p>			
Planning Policy Statement 22 – Renewable Energy (ODPM, August 2004)			
<p>This statement of Government national policy and principles on renewable energy is set in the context of the following Government objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; • effective protection of the environment; • prudent use of natural resources; and • maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>Policies should promote and encourage (not restrict) development of the range of renewable energy resources. Wider environmental and economic benefits of renewables are material considerations in planning permission.</p>	<p>National Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to generate 10% by renewable means by 2010; and • to generate 20% by 2020. <p>Reduction of CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>SPD proposals should assist in reducing carbon dioxide emissions.</p>	<p>Include an objective which seeks to promote sustainable forms of development and the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 23 – Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, November 2004)			
<p>This statement of Government national policy and principles sets out the government's strategy on the linkages between planning and pollution control.</p> <p>Planning has a key role in protecting and improving the natural environment, public health & safety and amenity. The planning system should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and the impacts of those uses, rather than the control of processes or emissions themselves.</p>	<p>DPDs should set out the criteria to consider potentially polluting proposals against.</p>	<p>The SPD will need to ensure that appropriate investigation is taken with regards to any contaminated land within the area and have regard to any existing pollution sources in the SPD area.</p>	<p>Ensure the SEA addresses any issues relating to pollution and land contamination.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 – Planning and Noise (ODPM, October 1994)			
<p>PPG 24 guides local authorities on the use of planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. The document also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; and • outlines noise exposure categories for residential development. 	<p>No targets but does provide guidance on acceptable noise levels in new development and introduces noise exposure categories.</p>	<p>Ensure proposals are developed in accordance with national policy on noise levels and should seek to protect any noise sensitive land uses within the SPD area</p>	<p>Include an objective which seeks to protect and enhance the environmental quality and amenity of the area.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 25 – Development and Flood Risk (DCLG, December 2006)			
<p>This statement of Government policy seeks to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process; • inappropriate development is avoided in areas at risk of flooding; and • development is directed away from areas at high risk of flooding. 	<p>No specific targets however the document states that the risk-based sequential approach should be applied to plans and development in the flood plain (low to medium risk 0.1-1.0% probability, high risk 1.0 and greater probability and functional flood plains). Where development is proposed in Flood Zones 2 or 3, following the application of the Sequential Test, the Exception Test may need to be undertaken for certain, more vulnerable, uses.</p>	<p>The SPD should consider the potential for flooding the SPD area. Flood risk potential should be a key consideration when devising policies and guidance.</p> <p>Proposals should promote the use of SUDS in new development where appropriate.</p> <p>Policies should seek to protect the aquifer below the SPD area.</p>	<p>SEA to ensure that proposals take account of flood risk.</p>
Good Practice Guidance on Planning for Tourism (DCLG, May 2006)			
<p>The objectives of this document are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; • ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way; and 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>In developing proposals for the SPD, consideration should be given to the needs of tourism both in terms of existing and future tourism provision. Particular consideration should be given to the tourism potential of the National Glass Centre, St Peter's Church / cWHS and the river</p>	<p>Include an objective seeking to promote and enhance opportunities for people to participate in cultural and recreational activities i.e. through existing and proposed leisure and tourist developments.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• identify optimal locations for tourism, including promoting access via public transport.			

Regional Level Documents

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (SUSTAINED, 2008)			
<p>The Integrated Regional Framework for the North East (IRF) is the overarching high-level policy framework for the region. The Vision of the IRF for the North East to be a region where present and future generations have a high quality of life.</p> <p>The IRF sets out 10 objectives which will enable the North East to move towards achieving its vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening the North East economy; 2. Adapting to and mitigating against climate change; 3. Living within environmental limits; 4. Developing a more sustainable employment market in the North East; 5. Establishing a strong learning and skills base for the North East; 6. Improving health and well being while reducing inequalities in health; 7. Safeguarding and enhancing the region's environmental infrastructure; 8. Building sustainable communities in the North East; 9. Developing sustainable transport and communication; and 10. Promoting, enhancing and respecting the region's culture and heritage. 	<p>The framework document sets out key indicators for each objective which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA per head; • domestic energy and water consumption; • household waste production; • employment rate; • percentage of working age adults with no qualifications; • life expectancy at birth; • condition of SSSI's; • quality of housing stock; • fear of crime; • access to key services by households; and • listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient monuments at risk 	<p>The SPD could be a vehicle for promoting and achieving the key objectives of the framework document. Consideration should be given to the key objectives when developing proposals within the SPD.</p>	<p>Include SEA objectives which tie in with the key environmental objectives of the framework document.</p> <p>The framework document sets out a number of key indicators which could inform the baseline data.</p>
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East (July 2008)			
<p>The RSS for the North East sets out the Regional Policy Framework, outlining the region's main characteristics. It emphasises the key challenges in the North East.</p>	<p>The RSS sets out a number of key aims which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing regional disparities through re-skilling and increasing economic participation and improving the quality 	<p>The SPD must conform with the RSS. It needs to facilitate the objectives of the RSS through strategic development.</p>	<p>Transport provision, encouraging development that adapts to, and mitigates against climate change, the protection of ecological and geological resources and protecting and enhancing</p>

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<p>Objectives of the RSS include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> managing structural economic change and maximising productivity; increasing community involvement; linking with Universities and Colleges; stemming and reversing population decline harnessing the environment's economic and regeneration potential providing an inclusive range of housing; improving health and tackling health inequalities; tackling the impacts of and adapting to climate change protecting and enhancing key environmental assets whilst harnessing the environment's economic and regeneration potential; conserve and enhance the region's historic environment; protect the region's ecological and geological resources; and improving accessibility, changing travel behaviour and addressing transport constraints. 	<p>of life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue economy's transition from industrial heritage of mining and shipbuilding to more information based industries and service sector Providing an inclusive range of housing Tackling impacts of and adapting to climate change; and Improving accessibility. 		<p>the historic environment are likely to be the key issues for the SEA.</p>
Regional Economic Strategy (One NorthEast, 2006)			
<p>This strategy sets out the framework for delivering the region's economic aspirations. The scheme promotes economic growth and there are 6 objectives, set under three key themes of Business, People and Place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specialist business support for encouraging resource efficiency; a strong focus on the development and deployment of low carbon technology and renewable energy within the 'Three Pillars' work; 	<p>The Strategy set out targets relating to increased productivity levels, employment rates, new jobs and new businesses.</p>	<p>The SPD could provide a vehicle for promoting the RES objectives. Proposals within the SPD should seek to encourage sustainable economic growth and employment to the area.</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to ensure that the SPD promotes, enhances and protects the natural, heritage and cultural assets in the SPD area and minimises resource and energy usage.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a strong focus on the delivery of the Energy White Paper 2003; • improve access to employment; • raise economic participation in deprived Communities; • promote equality and diversity. • ensure the incorporation of sustainable development principles and best practice in the planning, management and design processes of regeneration schemes • concentrate on demand management and energy usage in transport schemes; and • promote, enhance and protect our natural, heritage and cultural assets. 			

Making it Happen: The Northern Way (ODPM, 2004)			
<p>The document identifies the key issues for communities in the North East as housing supply, affordability of housing and transport, as well as the differing needs that are experienced within the region.</p> <p>Its aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that local plan policies are underpinned by robust evidence; and • promote the objectives for creating sustainable communities in the North East, which will consequently help shape the preparation of development plans to address the issues relating to the establishment of sustainable communities. 	No specific targets or indicators	Proposals in the SPD should be targeted at creating sustainable communities and addressing issues identified in the Northern Way strategy.	Include sustainability objectives relating to creating sustainable communities including increasing access to sustainable forms of transport.

North East England Tourism Strategy 2005-2010 (North East Tourism Advisory Board)			
The strategy promotes the expansion of tourism within the North East, by means	The strategy sets targets in order to achieve each of the 10 objectives. These	Consider the potential to provide proposals for tourism related	Include objectives which relate to providing opportunities for people to

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>of encouraging closer working within the public and private sectors.</p> <p>The strategy contains ten objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attracting more domestic and overseas tourists to the region; • increase visitors' average spend and increase day visitor spend; • increase visits throughout the year, not solely in the main holiday season; • increase employment in tourism, and tourism related businesses; • improve the productivity of the regional tourism economy; • accelerate the rate of investment in the tourism product; • improve the skills of the tourism workforce; • improve levels of visitor satisfaction in the North East; and • enhance and conserve the region's natural, heritage and cultural assets. 	<p>targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase market share to 5% of domestic visits and 3% of international visits by 2010; • increase numbers in tourism related employment by 2010; • increase the number of qualifications achieved at each level by employees in the tourism industries; and • increase the rate of investment in tourism above inflation; 	<p>development within SPD or enhancement of existing tourist facilities (i.e. Glass Centre) particularly in the context of the strategy's objectives and targets.</p> <p>Ensure the SPD protects and enhances the area's natural, heritage and cultural assets.</p>	<p>enjoy the area's heritage, cultural and recreational assets and facilities.</p>

Quality Places for a Dynamic Region: North East Regional Housing Strategy (North East Assembly, July 2007)			
<p>The four strategic objectives of the housing strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rejuvenate the housing stock and markets; • provide choice through a better mix of types of new houses; • improve and maintain existing homes; and • meet specific housing requirements within out communities, 	<p>The strategy sets out a number of housing strategy performance indicators which include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total number of long-term vacant dwellings within the region; • number of districts in the region with bottom quartile average house prices; • total number of affordable units developed as a proportion of all housing stock; • percent of social housing reaching the 'Decent Homes' standard; and • total number of housing units supplied to meet the priority needs of particular excluded groups. 	<p>Proposals in the SPD should ensure that an adequate supply of housing development land is provided for which meets housing needs and aspirations of the population. Proposals should also ensure that existing housing stock in the area is maintained and improved where appropriate to meet required standards.</p>	<p>The strategy suggests a number of key housing indicators which could inform the baseline data.</p>
North East Renewable Energy Strategy (North East Assembly, 2005)			

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>The main purpose of this strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assist in the creation of a positive planning policy framework for renewable energy; and support the RSS, whilst touching on other aspects of renewable energy (e.g. economic development opportunities, environmental and social benefits). <p>Its objectives include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> adopt and positively strive to achieve Government's targets and aspirations for renewable energy; and pioneer the development of heat only renewable energy, particularly using biomass, and continue to encourage growth in the use of solar technologies. 	<p>The strategy seeks to achieve the Government's targets and aspirations for renewable energy, namely 10% of regional consumption from renewables by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy target for the Tyne and Wear area by 2010 is to have 22 megawatts of renewable electricity capacity installed.</p>	<p>The SPD should promote the incorporation of renewable energy into developments within the area.</p>	<p>The SEA should address the issue of renewable energy provision within the SEA objectives.</p>

North East Strategy for the Environment (North East Environment Forum, March 2008)			
<p>The aim of the North East Strategy for the Environment is to ensure that decisions are based on an understanding that social and economic activity must be undertaken within environmental limits, in line with the fundamental principles of sustainability.</p> <p>The strategy considers the region's environmental assets and the role they play in our lives through the following four broad themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable communities; resource management; environmental infrastructure; and Towards delivery. 	<p>Each theme states key objectives that the region must achieve in response to the challenges and opportunities that we face. These objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop sustainable transport solutions by reducing the need to travel and adopting more sustainable practices; raise the quality of the region's housing and its surroundings, to contribute towards the creation of sustainable communities, economic development and a high quality environment; Ensure climate change is coherently addressed in all policies and developments, so that adaptation and mitigation measures are identified and implemented across all sectors enforcing the drive towards a low carbon and resilient region. 	<p>The objectives of the Environment Strategy should be considered when developing proposals in the SPD.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives which are in accordance with the objectives of the Environment Strategy including protecting the natural and historic environment, improving access to sustainable forms of transport, and protecting and improving ground water and rivers.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and enhance the region's historic environments and heritage assets and ensure that their worth is recognised and invested in, enhancing their benefits to society; • ensure that energy generation, efficiency and affordability take account of environmental issues in the development of policy and strategies; • Protect and improve ground, river and sea water quality in the region, ensuring that water quality and quantity are considered in all developments and managed in a sustainable and integrated manner; and • Manage the region's waste in an efficient and sustainable manner, emphasising waste reduction and maximising opportunities to use waste as a resource through re-use, recycling and energy recovery. 		
The Revised Regional Cultural Strategy for the North East (2005)			
<p>This document sets out a cultural manifesto for the North East of England.</p>	<p>The strategies key aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sustain, develop and celebrate the cultural distinctiveness of the north; • To priorities investment in the protection, development and promotion of the region's natural and cultural assets; • To fully realise the potential of cultural and creative activity in contributing to the raising of educational standards, and sustaining world class education facilities and developing a culture of life and long learning; • To stimulate vigorous and sustainable economic growth of the region's tourism, cultural and creative 	<p>SPD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage investment in cultural assets in the SPD area; • Support the development of new quality university facilities; and • Enhance accessibility to cultural assets. 	<p>SEA objectives should include the need to enhance accessibility to cultural assets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
	industries; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve opportunities for individuals and communities across the region to fully experience and participate in cultural activities; and • To develop effective qualitative and quantitative information on the cultural sector to facilitate planning, advocacy, leadership and evaluation. 		
Streets for All – North East (English Heritage, 2005)			
<p>This manual for the North East offers guidance on the management of the “public realm” to develop a safe and enjoyable environment that is appropriate to its surroundings.</p> <p>It is important to recognise that the public realm must evolve to accommodate modern needs and that this can be achieved with minimal impact on traditional appearance and character.</p>	<p>It is important to establish what it is about an area which is locally distinctive.</p> <p>Local materials should be studied and sourced to retain local character.</p> <p>Ensure that all work in the highway or public realm follows good streetscape practice and principles.</p> <p>Street Audits should be undertaken by Local Authority Urban Design Teams.</p>	<p>It is important for the SPD to recognise the local character and history of the area.</p> <p>It is important for the SPD to ensure that new developments respect the local character of the area and contribute towards environmental improvements.</p>	<p>SEA objectives should include the need to enhance accessibility to cultural assets and protect and enhance the historical environment.</p>

Sub-Regional and Local Level Documents

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
Sunderland City Council Unitary Development Plan (1998)			
<p>The UDP sets out the Council's policies and proposals for the development of the City Council area. In the transitional period (between UDP and LDF), the Secretary of State has saved the relevant UDP policies.</p> <p>The main policy aims in the UDP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of environmentally sustainable development; • Provision of housing, in an appropriate location, which meets the needs of the area; • Consolidation of University of Sunderland onto 2 campuses (including further development on the site of St Peter's Riverside), plus provision of new student accommodation; • Provision of leisure facilities and enhancement of heritage and tourism potential; • Promotion of recreational and tourism potential of riverside by improving access and provision of accommodation and services; • Provision and/or improvement of visitor facilities, including, inter alia, National Glass Centre and St Peter's Church • Provision of listed buildings and archaeological sites and promotion of heritage; • protection and enhancement of key views; • promotion of sustainable modes of transport; • improved recreational use of the Riverside Area. 	<p>The UDP is currently being replaced by the LDF. Some indicators are outdated and have therefore not been included.</p>	<p>The UDP is to be replaced the LDF. Some of the policies have been saved and should be taken into account in the SPD. These policies relate to creation of environmentally sustainable development, housing, the University, recreation and tourism facilities, protection of listed buildings, archaeological sites and key views and provision of sustainable modes of transport.</p>	<p>Ensure the SEA objectives cover topics of environment, heritage and tourism and transport.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD

Sunderland City Council: UDP: Alteration No. 2 (2007)

<p>The UDP Alteration No. 2 was prepared to provide up-to-date policy in respect of Central Sunderland.</p> <p>It sets out generic topic based policies, relating to Strategic Locations for Change, major regional developments, housing, retail, sustainable urban design, transport and parking. It also sets out area specific policies relating to North and South Sunderland and the City Centre.</p>	<p>The document identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bonnersfield/St Peters University Campus area is allocated for C3, D1, D2, B1, A1 (ancillary-small scale), A3 (to serve local needs) and student accommodation. • There will be a presumption against development which would affect the appearance, character and setting of the CWHS. • Bonnersfield and Echo Building sites as strategic housing sites and the low street site is also allocated for housing. Estimated potential to provide 310 dwellings at the Bonnersfield site; • Where possible SUDS should be incorporated into proposals; • Development should be energy efficient; • Where possible developments should achieve 10% embedded energy supply from renewable sources; • A multi-user route network should be created on both banks of the river; • New maximum parking standards for the Central Sunderland area shall be adhered to; and • Environmental/Access improvements are identified and a high standard of design is required. Within 800m of St Peter's Metro station, residential development should achieve a minimum average density of 50 dph. 	<p>The SPD will need to be in conformity with the relevant policies set out in the UDP Alteration No. 2.</p>	<p>SEA objectives will need to cover issues relating to housing density, SUDs, renewable energy targets, and the protection of CWHS.</p>
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Sunderland Core Strategy: Preferred Options (2007)

The Core Strategy lies at the heart of the	Key targets include:	There is a need to ensure the emerging	The SEA should cover issues relating to
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Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>emerging LDF. It sets out the overarching strategic planning framework for the development of the city up to 2021.</p> <p>Objectives relates to spatial development and regeneration; population growth; carbon emissions and energy; flooding and climate change; using previously developed land; waste and recycling; biodiversity in the city, accessibility and sustainable transport; connecting the city; health; employment portfolio and sectors; lifelong learning; improving neighbourhoods; land for housing and housing choice; protecting the countryside; green space; the city centre; design and heritage; cohesive and inclusive communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing carbon emissions by 60% by 2050- all development to meet minimum Target Emission Reduction levels; major developments to supply 10% of site's energy consumption from renewables; major development to meet level 3 Codes for Sustainable Homes or BREEAM very good construction standards; • Provide a minimum of 80% of hosing allocations on PDL; • Density of new housing to range from 30-50dph, with higher densities in Central Sunderland; • Seek to implement Durham Biodiversity Action Plan; and • Protection, preserve and enhance the built heritage and culture of Sunderland, provide support to the cWHS at Wearmouth-Jarrow; 	<p>Core Strategy documents are taken into account in developing the SPD.</p>	<p>carbon emissions and renewable energy; use of PDL; housing densities and protection of heritage.</p>

Sunderland Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report (2007)			
<p>The Sustainability Appraisal identifies the following SA/SEA objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1 - To ensure high and stable levels of diverse employment so everyone can share and contribute to greater prosperity • Objective 2 - To encourage high and stable levels of economic growth • Objective 3 - To raise educational achievement and individual potential within Sunderland • Objective 4 - To ensure everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent and affordable home, with a choice of housing • Objective 5 - To ensure good local air quality for all • Objective 6 - To protect and enhance 	<p>The Sustainability sets out a range of indicators- which relate to the SA/SEA objectives.</p>	<p>The SPD should help to meet, where possible, the SA/SEA objectives of the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>The SEA objectives formulated should have regard to the Core Strategy Objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>the quality of Sunderland's ground, river and sea waters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 7 - To reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change • Objective 8 - To protect and enhance Sunderland's biodiversity • Objective 9 - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increased the amount recycled • Objective 10 - To promote sustainable forms of development and sustainable use of natural resources • Objective 11 - To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of Sunderland's rural and urban land, landscapes, including coastal and river areas, and the built environment • Objective 12 - To protect and enhance Sunderland's cultural heritage and diversity • Objective 13 - To reduce crime and the fear of crime • Objective 14 - To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health • Objective 15 - To ensure good sustainable transport accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, open space, goods and services within Sunderland 			
Sunderland Housing Allocations DPD: Issues and Options (2007)			
<p>This document considers key issues and options relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of new housing; • The type of housing to be provided; • Housing density; • Affordable housing; and • Housing environments. 	<p>Key targets confirmed in this document include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 215-610 dwellings in Central Sunderland (north) between 2004-2021; and • Need for more family housing. 	<p>The SPD should consider the housing issues raised in the Housing Allocations DPD Issues and Options Report.</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to encourage housing in sustainable locations on PDL.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
Sunderland Central Area Urban Design Strategy SPD (2008)			
<p>The strategy sets out a clear vision for the type of place the City Council wants the central area to be.</p> <p>Its aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a strong urban form that delivers quality and reflects the needs of the central area today; • define clearly the role of the Central area and to describe a range of opportunities that will contribute clearly to that role; • deliver positive change that revitalises the central area and accelerates image change. 	<p>The documents sets out qualitative targets in relation to approach routes; enhancement of movement and permeability; new residential opportunities; high quality, attractive and safe public realm, high architectural quality; riverside walks (including St Peter's Walk); street furniture; protection and enhancement of the area around St Peter's Church; encourage mix of uses; achieve environmental sustainability; strict control over the development of tall buildings around St Peter's Church; enhance setting of historic buildings; and reinforce distinctive topography of river gorge.</p> <p>The document sets out guidance in relation to development proposals in the St Peter's/Bonnorsfield area and Panns Bank.</p>	<p>The SPD should contribute towards the aims of the Urban Design Strategy and should comply with the guidance set out in relation to St Peter's/Bonnorsfield area and Panns Bank.</p>	<p>The SEA should include objectives relating to sustainable transport, design, protection of historic environment and geology, environmental sustainability and creation of high quality public realm.</p>

Sunniside Planning and Design Framework (2008)			
<p>The Sunniside Planning and Design Framework provides the planning policy and design framework to guide new development within the Sunniside area of the city centre over the next 15 years.</p> <p>The objective of the document is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish sound urban design principles for the area; • Develop and enhance Sunniside's identity; • Promote and create new investment opportunities in the area; • Enhance and expand commercial, business and residential opportunities by developing an attractive environment that is well connected to the city centre; • To establish a new, high quality and 	<p>The document sets out various targets for development in the Sunniside area.</p>	<p>Targets and objectives set out in the Sunniside Planning and Design Framework should be considered when developing the SPD guidance. Particular regard should be had to guidance in the Sunniside SPD relating to the potential to enhance the views of the St Peter's Church form the North East sector of Sunniside.</p>	<p>An objective should be developed which seeks to protect St Peter's Church and its setting.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable residential district within Tavistock; • Establish a robust movement strategy that will facilitate and promote walking and cycling; • Support a public realm strategy for the design and management of the physical environment that will ensure a safe, clean, attractive and sustainable urban quarter • Identify land-use potential in respect of economic activity, environmental quality and amenity value that will contribute to the distinct identity of the area; • Support legibility and identity guidelines that will identify landmarks and gateways, and propose orientation measures such as public art, lighting and signage. 			

Stadium Village Development Framework Consultation Draft (2008)			
<p>This documents sets out a framework to guide the redevelopment of land to the north of the River Wear, around the Stadium of Light.</p> <p>Its objective's include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a high quality sustainable community that offers a high quality mixed housing offer in close proximity to the City Centre; • Deliver the northern section of the Way of Light to connect the Stadium Village site to the City Centre; • Deliver a phased relocation of existing employment uses to improved facilities elsewhere in the City; • Deliver a development that is highly accessible by sustainable modes of transport; 	<p>The document sets out various targets for development in the Stadium Village area.</p>	<p>Targets and objectives set out in the Stadium Village Development Framework should be considered when developing the SPD guidance. Particular regard should be had to guidance in the Stadium Village SPD relating to the need to ensure the physical and functional connections between Stadium Village and the Bonnersfield/St Peter's area.</p>	<p>An SEA objective should be to encourage sustainable transport links between St Peter's and other areas of the City.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the River Wear Corridor, connecting the river to the urban fabric of the City; and Complement and enhance the redevelopment of Vaux and Farringdon Row development sites and the promotion and integration of St Peter's Riverside and the Candidate World Heritage Site. 			

Sunderland a Better Future: The Sunderland Strategy 2008-2025 (March 2008)			
<p>The key Strategy aims are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a strong diverse economy, providing jobs and careers and the potential to be skilled, motivated and wealth creating for generations to come; A City where everyone can be supported to make healthy life and lifestyle choices; Create a welcoming, safe and inclusive community; Create a place with a thriving learning culture, which is committed to social justice, equality and prosperity and where creativity flourishes; and Develop a green, clean city with a strong culture of sustainability. Protect and nurture both built heritage and future development. Ensure natural environment is accessible, attractive and of high quality. 	<p>The Strategy sets out a number of key milestones and targets, relating to the strategies key aims.</p>	<p>The SPD should seek to help achieve the key milestones and aims of the Sunderland Strategy.</p>	<p>SEA objectives should relate to improving the health of the City and the development of a green, clean City, where the natural environment is accessible and heritage is protected.</p>

Sunderland Community Consultation Strategy			
<p>The aim of the strategy is to ensure that the Community is given the opportunity to be involved in and influence, policy making, service delivery and evaluation in order to continually improve services.</p>	<p>The strategy sets out qualitative targets for community consultation.</p>	<p>Consultation on the SPD should be in line with the Community Consultation Strategy.</p>	<p>No direct relevance to SEA objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
Sunderland Statement of Community Involvement (2006)			
This Statement sets out how the council intends to consult and involve communities and stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and review of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and in the process for determining planning applications.	The strategy sets out qualitative targets for community consultation.	Consultation on the SPD should be in line with the SCI.	No direct relevance to SEA objectives.

Sunderland Arc: 2008 Business Plan			
The Business Plan sets out a 15 year vision for the Sunderland Arc area. Its key objectives, to help achieve this vision include, inter alia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering economic outcomes which will be key drivers at a sub-regional level in the North East, concentrating on knowledge driven investment in line with the RES and the City Region Investment Plan; • Providing quality housing, leisure and lifestyle infrastructure, which helps to attract and retain the population; • Providing a new quality of urban design, commensurate with the best practice comparators of the 21st century, including strong spatial connections to the rest of the city; • Integrating physical with economic, cultural and social renewal, so as to achieve comprehensive regeneration of the area, maximise the accessibility of new employment opportunities; support social inclusion and promote sustainability of the environment. 	The Review sets out expected outputs relating to the amount of commercial floorspace and housing, which is to be brought forward in the Sunderland Arc Area.	The SPD should seek to help achieve the business objectives for the Sunderland Arc area.	SEA objectives should seek to promote the sustainability of the environment.

Sunderland's Cultural Strategy			
The aims of the Strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Sunderland is well known as a distinct City in the North East; • Celebrate the City, its traditions, its 	The Strategy sets out targets relating to each of its aims.	The SPD should seek to help achieve the Cultural Strategies aims. In particular it should seek to enhance the cultural/tourist potential of the Glass	SEA objectives should seek to protect cultural assets within the SPD area.

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>people and places;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a good range of quality cultural facilities; • Establish and sustain a healthy and balanced cultural economy; • To create an equality of access to culture in City; • Increase levels of participation in cultural activities; and ensure that culture plays a full part in improving life for people in Sunderland; and • To ensure that Sunderland as a cultural resource makes its full contribution to the region. 		Centre and St Peter's Church.	

Tyne and Wear Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007)			
<p>The SFRA has been undertaken in full accordance with PPS25 guidance. Its purpose is to help the Council to select and develop sustainable allocations and forms part of the LDF evidence base. It considers the allocations set out in the UDP Alteration No. 2, including the SPD area.</p>	<p>The document sets out recommendations in relation to the development of a number of the Sunderland City Council planning allocations, including for the Bonnersfield/St Peters University Campus Area and Panns Bank. Within the SPD area, development in flood zone 2 and 3 will need to address element a) of the Exceptions Test. A green corridor within flood zone 3 should be considered.</p>	<p>The SPD should take into account the findings of the Tyne and Wear Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	<p>The SEA should set out objectives relating to development in flood risk areas.</p>

Sunderland Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment			
<p>The purpose of the SHLAA is to assess sites within Sunderland for their housing potential and to establish by when they could be developed. The SHLAA covers a 15 year period (2009-2024) and seeks to ensure that the Council has a 5 year supply of housing sites. Whilst the SHLAA does not allocate sites for housing, it will be used to inform the Core Strategy and the Allocations DPD.</p>	<p>The document identifies potential housing sites and estimates the number of dwellings that can be brought forward on these potential housing sites. It does not set targets, although the estimates within the document will be used to inform housing targets in the Core Strategy and the Allocations DPD.</p> <p>The document identifies potential housing sites within the SPD area.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the potential housing sites, identified by the SHLAA, which lie within the SPD area.</p>	<p>No direct relevance to SEA objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
Sunderland Contaminated Land Strategy (2001) and Review (2003)			
<p>This document was prepared in order to comply with the statutory duties imposed by Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p> <p>It seeks to prioritise potentially contaminated land using the following hierarchy of risk:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health; • Controlled waters; • Animals and livestock; • Environment e.g. designated ecological areas and historic environment; and • Property; structures and landforms. <p>The document's key objectives include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure general compliance with the provisions of the statute; • To address the issues associated with the remediation of sites in the City to ensure that the process deals effectively with any contamination in, on or under the land; and • To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically stable by limiting the requirements for remediation to the work necessary to prevent unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. 	<p>The document sets out a series of procedures which need to be adopted and the projected timescales by which each will be undertaken. All of the tasks were due to be completed by July 2006.</p> <p>The 2003 review set out an updated position on achievement of relevant targets.</p>	<p>A desk top contamination report should be undertaken for the SPD area. This report should then be used to inform guidance within the SPD. Where appropriate the SPD should identify sites where a contamination report is likely to be required.</p>	<p>There should be an SEA objective relating to contaminated land.</p>
South Tyne and Wear waste Management Partnership: Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2007)			
<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to set out the objectives and targets that the South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership will aspire to</p>	<p>The document sets out a range of recycling targets- up to the period 2020.</p>	<p>The SPD should include guidance on waste management for new developments within the SPD area. Minimising waste production and</p>	<p>The SEA should include objectives to minimise waste production and encourage recycling.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>over the 20 year Strategy period. The policies within this Strategy are aimed at helping to meet these targets and achieve the objectives that the Partnership has set.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising waste management (reduce, reuse, recycle and recover energy); • Making waste services accessible to all people who live in, work in or visit the area, reducing their need to travel to dispose of waste; • Manage waste in a way that takes account of the potential needs of future generations, avoiding, where practicable environmental damage and without endangering human health, taking into account climate change in its decisions; • To minimise waste generation both in the construction phase of new developments, whether domestic, commercial or industrial, and throughout the lifetime of the properties; • To achieve the targets set out in this Strategy for recycling and / or composting and, in the longer term, to exceed the statutory targets set by Government where this is practicable; • Ensure that viable recycling facilities are available to all residents, including those living in flats and in rural areas; • To ensure that all new developments include facilities for recycling and composting of waste wherever practicable. 		<p>encouraging recycling should be key objectives for the SPD in order to help meet the aims of the Waste Management Strategy.</p>	

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
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Safer Sunderland Strategy 2008-2023			
<p>The Strategy's overall aim is that everyone in Sunderland will be, and will feel safe and secure following the implementation of the strategy.</p> <p>It states that the supporting outcomes to be delivered during 2008-2023 focus, inter alia, upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being and feeling safe and secure; • Creating a safe environment; • Creating active citizens; and • Creating cohesive communities. 	<p>The Strategy sets out a number of crime reduction objectives. It also uses a range of indicators to identify progress on previously set targets.</p>	<p>The SPD should take into account the aims of the Safer Sunderland Strategy. Design criteria should be set, which seeks to 'design out crime'.</p>	<p>No direct relevance to SEA objectives.</p>

Draft Wearmouth-Jarrow CWHS- Management Plan (2008)			
<p>This document sets out a management plan for protecting the Candidate World Heritage Site, comprising the twin monastery of Wearmouth-Jarrow.</p> <p>One of the key aims of the plan is to ensure the sustainable development and regeneration of the cWHS. In particular the plan identifies that the outstanding universal value of the cWHS's heritage should be conserved and balanced with the sustainable regeneration which can contribute much to the cWHS's future.</p> <p>Key objectives include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake management of the site in accordance with international established conservation principles, national and local conservation guidelines and statutory policies; • Establish a co-ordinated approach to the conservation and management of all heritage features across the site; • Maintain, preserve and where appropriate enhance the character, 	<p>The document sets out a number of qualitative targets/objectives. It also identifies visitor number targets.</p>	<p>The objectives and qualitative targets set out in the cWHS Management Plan should be incorporated into the SPD.</p>	<p>A SEA objective should seek to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the cWHS. There should also be an objective to protect the setting and views of the cWHS.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>immediate setting and built fabric of the historic buildings and structures across the Site;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and enhance landscape quality and experience at the site; • Promote a balanced approach to urban regeneration in Sunderland and South Tyneside and conservation of the cWHS; • Monitor and manage development within the Buffer Zone against the Management Plan to ensure that the setting of the Nominated Site is adequately safeguarded from potentially damaging development; • Ensure that views and vistas to and from the Site, which make a significant contribution to understanding and appreciating the outstanding universal value of the cWHS in its contemporary urban landscape setting are safeguarded; • Enhance the setting of the cWHS by creating an imaginative, high quality townscape, landscape setting and public realm commensurate with the status of the cWHS; • Ensure visitor access to the two parts of the site by public transport, on foot and by private vehicle; and • Ensure the cWHS is prominently but sensitively signed on all access routes to create a sense of arrival commensurate with the international status of a WHS. 			

Wearmouth-Jarrow Landscape Vision: Public Realm Strategy (March 2008)			
<p>This document aims is to deliver a distinctive landscape within the Wearmouth-Jarrow cWHS, drawing upon historical associations, without detriment to the sensitive archaeology. The Strategy contains masterplans which</p>	<p>This Strategy sets out timescales for the implementation of various works within the SPD area. The progress of work on the ground will be monitored to measure the progress.</p>	<p>The objectives and improvement works set out in the Strategy for the cWHS should be incorporated into the SPD.</p>	<p>A SEA objective should seek to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the cWHS. There should also be an objective to protect the setting and views of the cWHS.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>cover the cWHS area which include recommendation for future improvement and enhancement works within the SPD area, which include details of signage, interpretation, pavements, furniture, street lighting and planting.</p>			

A Climate Change Action Plan for Sunderland (2008)			
<p>The key objective of this action plan is to set out actions aimed at reducing Sunderland's energy consumption and emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>The action plan sets out targets relating to housing, public and commercial buildings, transport and waste. Specifically targets relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving home insulation in 50,000 homes in 15 years; • 5%of households replacing boilers with efficient condensing boilers each year; • New homes to be built to the Code for Sustainable Homes standards; • Encouraging all organisations to reduce carbon emissions by 20% in 15 years; • Incorporating local heat and power networks within regeneration schemes; • Introducing 10% biofuels in all road transport; • Development of workplace travel plans; • Use of landfill gas capture equipment at Houghton Quarry to ensure 75% of future landfill emissions will be collected and combusted; • Increase domestic waste recycling rates to 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and • Create new waste recovery facilities by 2015. 	<p>The SPD should endeavour to ensure that development within the SPD helps to meet the targets set out in the Climate Change Action Plan.</p>	<p>SEA objectives should relate to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Local Transport Plan 2006-2011			
<p>The plan's vision is "to see Tyne and Wear continue to develop as an area</p>	<p>The document sets out a number of qualitative targets, to help meet the key</p>	<p>The SPD should take into account the Local Transport Plan objectives and</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to encourage accessibility for all via sustainable</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<p>where all residents have better access to a more prosperous, safer, healthier and more sustainable lifestyle in a more attractive environment”.</p> <p>Its key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and improving levels of personal accessibility and linkages within, between and beyond the boundaries of Tyne and Wear; • Ensuring transport systems, especially public transport networks, are safe, secure and free from the fear of crime whilst reducing the incidence and severity of transport-related accidents and casualties; • Tackling transport inefficiency arising from excessive demands and operational constraints on transport systems by delivering sustainable measures to combat congestion; • Reducing the adverse impacts of transport on our environment, especially with regard to air quality, noise and its contribution to climate change and resource consumption 	<p>objectives. It also sets out district specific issues and objectives for Sunderland.</p>	<p>should incorporate policies and guidance to help assist in meeting these objectives.</p>	<p>modes of transport. The SEA should seek to ensure that the adverse impacts of transport on the environment are minimised.</p>

On Your Bike! A Cycling Strategy for the City of Sunderland (2002)			
<p>The Cycle Strategy seeks to encourage cycling within the City of Sunderland. Key objectives include, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the level of cycling in the City to meet national targets; • Undertake measures to reduce the rate of cycling related accidents and to make cycling in Sunderland safer in reality and in perception; • Increase the provision of safe secure cycle parking and storage; • Develop a transport infrastructure which encourages and thereby increases cycle use; 	<p>The document sets out targets up to 2010, including creating an average of 10km per year of new and improved safe, signed cycle routes, linking homes to work, school, community and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The document also provides data in relation to cycle parking provision and existing and planned routes.</p>	<p>The SPD should encourage cycling - through enhancement of the C2C route and through the provision of new cycling routes and cycle parking in new developments.</p>	<p>The SEA should seek to encourage cycle use through the creation of new routes, cycle parking and reduced cycling accidents.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the SPD	Key targets and indicators relevant to the SPD	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SEA of the SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a safe and convenient local cycling network which particularly provides attractive new facilities for everyday use linking residential areas with major attractors such as schools, employment areas, shops and other community uses, as well as providing recreational routes with links to the regional and national networks; • Promote cycling as a realistic, healthy, alternative mode of transport which benefits the environment and helps reduce air pollution; and • Ensure the needs of cyclists are considered in all planning matters. 			

APPENDIX 2: BASELINE DATA

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
Objective 1 – Population - To encourage sustainable population growth in the SPD area					
1.1	Population	<p><u>Mid 2007 Estimates</u> St Peter's Ward = 10,913 Hendon Ward = 11,648</p> <p><u>2001</u> St Peter's = 10,264 Central = 12,398</p> <p>(Please note ward boundaries have changed since 2001)</p> <p><u>Lower Layer SOA: Population Estimates 2007</u></p> <p>Sunderland 006D = 1,436 Sunderland 006F = 1,563 Sunderland 013B = 1,477</p>	<p><u>Mid 2007 Population Estimates (in thousands)</u></p> <p>North East = 2,564.5 Tyne and Wear = 1089.3 Sunderland = 280.3</p>	No target as yet	<p>2007 data: ONS Mid year estimates by Ward, SOA and Local Authority Area.</p> <p>2001 Data: Sunderland City Council: Ward Fact Card.</p>
1.2	Age composition of population	<p><u>2007 Mid Year Estimates</u></p> <p>St Peter's Ward 0 -14 = 13.4% 15 - 64 = 67.7% 64 + = 18.9%</p> <p>Hendon Ward 0 -14 = 16.9% 15 - 64 = 67.3% 64 + = 15.8%</p>	<p><u>2007 Mid year Estimates (thousands)</u></p> <p>North East: 0 -14 = 16.8% 15 - 64 = 66.3% 64 + = 16.9%</p> <p>UK: 0-14 years = 17.6% 15-64 years = 66.4% 65 years + = 16.0%</p>	No target as yet	2007 data: ONS Mid year estimates by Ward, Region and UK.
Objective 2 – Health - To ensure accessibility to health care facilities and sports and recreational facilities and amenity green spaces					
2.1	Life expectancy rates	No local information yet.	<p><u>Sunderland 2008</u></p> <p>All = 77.65 Female = 79.8 years Male = 75.5 years</p> <p><u>Sunderland 2005</u></p>	Aim to ensure that people in Sunderland have the opportunity to live as long as those with the longest life	Data sourced from Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report: 2007/2008.

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
			<p>All = 77.35 Female = 79.4 Male = 75.3</p> <p><u>North East 2008</u></p> <p>Female = 79.8 years Male = 75.4 years</p> <p><u>UK 2007:</u></p> <p>Female = 81.55 years Male = 77.32 years</p> <p><u>North East 2005</u></p> <p>Female = 79.8 years Male = 75.4 years</p> <p><u>UK 2005:</u></p> <p>Female = 81.1 years Male = 76.9 years</p>	<p>Expectancy in England.</p> <p>By 2025 life expectancy for men will equal that of women.</p>	Sunderland Strategy 2008-2025
2.2	% of population with limiting long term illness	<p><u>2001</u></p> <p>St Peter's Ward = 24.2% of total population</p> <p>Hendon Ward = 25.3% of total population</p> <p>(Please note these figures relate to wards as defined at the time of the census in 2001. These Ward boundaries have since changed).</p>	<p><u>2001</u></p> <p>Sunderland = 24% of total population</p> <p>North East = 22.7% of total population</p> <p>England = 17.9% of total population</p>	No target as yet	ONS: Neighbourhood Statistics. Data sourced from 2001 census
2.3	Ranking of ward in country deprivation index in terms of health deprivation	<p><u>2007</u></p> <p>(all 32,482 English LSOA ranked with 1 being most deprived)</p>	80 of the city's 188 Super Output Areas – containing 42.5% of its population – were ranked among the 10% most health	Deprivation removed from the area	ONS: Neighbourhood Statistics.

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
		<p>Sunderland LSOA 006D = 9,048th Sunderland LSOA 006F = 471th Sunderland LSOA 013B = 29th</p> <p>LSOA 013B within 1% most deprived LSOAs in England. LSOA 006F within 5% most deprived LSOAs in England.</p>	deprived nationally in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007		Sunderland Strategy 2008-2025.
Objective 3: Cultural heritage - To protect and enhance the outstanding historic and cultural heritage and archaeological resources					
3.1	Number of listed buildings	<p><u>SPD Area 2008</u></p> <p>Grade I listed buildings = 1 Grade II listed buildings = 6</p>	<p><u>2007/2008: Sunderland</u></p> <p>Listed buildings = 692</p> <p><u>North East England: Listed Buildings</u></p> <p>2002 = 12,080 2008 = 12,237</p>	No targets as yet	<p>Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Regional data sourced from English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2008</p> <p>SPD Baseline Report Research.</p>
3.2	Number of listed buildings at risk	<p><u>SPD Area 2008</u></p> <p>No listed buildings at risk within SPD area.</p>	<p><u>Listed buildings at risk: Sunderland 2008</u></p> <p>Grade II* at risk = 2. Grade II at risk = 1 Unlisted Schedule Monuments (structural) = 1</p> <p><u>Listed buildings at risk: North East England</u></p> <p>2008 = 123 2007 = 119</p>	Seek to ensure that listed buildings within SPD area are not entered onto the at risk register.	<p>Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Regional data sourced from English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2008</p> <p>SPD Baseline Report</p>

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
3.3	Number of Ancient Scheduled Monuments	<u>SPD area 2008</u> Scheduled Ancient Monuments = 1	<u>Sunderland 2008</u> Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) = 9 <u>North East Region</u> 2008 = 1,389 SAMs; 2002 = 1,349 SAMs.	Protect the site, fabric or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument-ensure that it does not get entered onto the at risk register.	Research. Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report. Regional data sourced from English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2008 SPD Baseline Report Research.
3.4	Number of Ancient Scheduled Monuments on the 'At Risk' register	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No entries on the 'at risk' register.	<u>North East Region</u> 55% of the region's scheduled monuments at risk from damage, decay or loss unless some action is taken (18% at "high risk" and 37% at "medium risk").	Protect the site, fabric or setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument-ensure that it does not get entered onto the at risk register	Regional data sourced from English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2008 SPD Baseline Report Research.
3.5	Number of conservation areas	<u>SPD area 2008</u> SPD area lies within one Conservation Area.	<u>Sunderland 2007-2008</u> 14 Conservation Area <u>North East Region</u> No data at present.	Protect the character of the existing conservation area.	Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.
3.6	Historic Parks and Gardens	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No Historic Parks and Gardens within the SPD area.	<u>Sunderland 2007-2008</u> 2 Historic Parks and Gardens. <u>North East Region</u>	Loss or damage to sites to be zero	Regional data sourced from English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2008

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
			2008 = 53 2002 = 46		SPD Baseline Report Research.
3.7	Number of Listed Building Consent, Conservation Area Consent and Scheduled Monument Consent Application decisions	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No data at present.	<u>Sunderland 2008</u> Listed building = 57 Conservation Area = 8 <u>Tyne and Wear 2008</u> SAM application decisions = 23 <u>North East Region - decisions 2007-2008</u> Listed building = 896 Scheduled Monument = 78 Conservation Area = 130 2006-2007 Listed building = 905 Scheduled Monument = 79 Conservation Area = 112	No targets as yet	Regional data sourced from English Heritage, Heritage Counts 2008
3.8	Number of developments approved contrary to listed building and conservation area policies	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No applications approved contrary to listed building and conservation area policies.	<u>Sunderland 07/08</u> No applications approved contrary to listed building and conservation area policies.	Ensure that applications are not approved contrary to relevant heritage policies.	Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.
3.9	Number of archaeological remains recorded as a result of new development	No data at present	No data at present	Ensure that applications are not approved contrary to the relevant archaeological policies.	
3.10	Number of visitors	The candidate World Heritage Site consultation draft Management Plan states that there were approximately 83,000 visits (2005 figures) to the core elements of the Site each year	The candidate World Heritage Site consultation draft Management Plan states that there were approximately 83,000 visits (2005 figures) to the core elements of the Site each year (St Peter's and St Paul's churches and	Increase the number of visitors	Wearmouth-Jarrow Partnership

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
		(St Peter's and St Paul's churches and Bede's World)	Bede's World)		
Objective 4 – Urban Landscape - To protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the urban landscape					
4.1	Number of applications approved contrary to urban design and heritage policies	No data at present	No data at present	Ensure that applications are not approved contrary to the relevant design and heritage policies.	
Objective 5 – Biodiversity - To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna at St Peter's and in the surrounding area					
5.1	Area of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No data at present	No data at present	Biodiversity Action Plan targets to be met.	Data sourced from Natural England
5.2	Number of development's having a detrimental impact on ' open breaks'/open space	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No data at present	<u>Sunderland 07-08</u> No applications were approved that we deemed to have a potential detrimental impact on open breaks within the city	No targets set yet	Sunderland Annual Monitoring Report
5.3	New habitat's created as a result of new development	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No data at present	No data available	No targets set yet	
Objective 6 – Water Quality - To protect the water quality of the River Wear and the major aquifer lying under St Peter's					
6.1	Percentage of Rivers with good Biological Quality	<u>SDP area- 2008</u> Not yet recorded	<u>Sunderland</u> 2006 = 59.2% 2005 = 59.2% 2002 = 47.0% <u>North East Region</u> 2005 = 80.5% 2002 = 79.9% <u>England</u> 2008 = 72.0% 2005 = 70.6% 2002 = 68.0%	No targets as yet	Sunderland Council AMR
6.2	River Chemical Quality	Not yet recorded	<u>Sunderland</u> 2006 = 12.2% 2005 = 12.2%	No targets as yet	Sunderland Council AMR 07/08

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
			2002 = 9.5% <u>North East Region</u> 2005 = 84.1% 2002 = 83.8% <u>England</u> 2008 = 76.0% 2005 = 64.1% 2002 = 65.5%		
6.3	Quality of water within Aquifer	SPD area is underlain by Durham Magnesian Limestone Plateau which is classified as a major aquifer. The area around Sunderland has been designated a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).	No comparators as yet	Protect the SPZ.	Source: SPD Baseline Report Research.
Objective 7 – Flood Risk - To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detrimental impact to people and property					
7.1	Number of planning applications approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency where objection was made on flood risk grounds or water quality	No local data as yet.	Sunderland 07/08 No applications approved contrary to EA advice.	No increase in the number of properties exposed to flood risk	Sunderland Council AMR 07/08
7.1	Number of new developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)	No local data as yet	No comparator data as yet	Reduce the risk of flooding in high risk areas and reduce water contamination.	
Objective 8 – Travel and Transport - To ensure good sustainable transport accessibility for all to jobs, facilities, open space, goods and services					
8.1	No. of households without a car	<u>2001</u> Sunderland LSOA 006D = 22.1% Sunderland LSOA 006F = 65.4% Sunderland LSOA 013B = 79.0%	<u>2001</u> Sunderland = 39.9% North East – 35.9% England – 26.8%	No target as yet	ONS: Neighbourhood Statistics. Figures sourced from 2001 census (this data is not updated between each

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
8.2	Means of travel to work	<u>2001</u> Car (either driver or passenger): Sunderland LSOA 006D = 69.1% Sunderland LSOA 006F = 46.9% Sunderland LSOA 013B = 31.8% Public transport (bus, rail, metro): Sunderland LSOA 006D = 12.9% Sunderland LSOA 006F = 23.9% Sunderland LSOA 013B = 29.2% On foot or bike: Sunderland LSOA 006D = 9.0% Sunderland LSOA 006F = 21.0% Sunderland LSOA 013B = 30.1%	<u>2001</u> Car (either driver or passenger) Sunderland = 63.1% North East = 64.3% England = 61.0% Public Transport: Sunderland = 17.5% North East = 14.0% England = 14.9% On foot or bike: Sunderland = 11.2% North East = 11.8% England = 12.8%	Increase the number of trips made to work by walking, cycling and public transport and a reduction in the number of trips made by car	census) ONS: Neighbourhood Statistics. Figures sourced from 2001 census
8.3	Public Transport Patronage (bus, metro, rail)	No local data at present.	<u>Sunderland 2006/07</u> Bus = 32,831,160 Metro = 2,677,850 Rail = 690,372 <u>Sunderland 2007/08</u> Bus = 32,887,986 Metro = 2,603,732 Rail = 672,716 North East 2003/04 = 231 million	2008/09 = 9,928,421 2009/10 = 9,717,001 To encourage the use of public transport	Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 07/08
8.4	Amount of households within 5-6 minutes walking distance (400m) of a bus stop, super route bus stop or metro station	No information at present.	<u>Sunderland 2007/2008:</u> 99.7% of householders can walk to a bus stop within 5-6 minutes.	To ensure that new households within the SPD area will be within 400m of a bus stop or metro station.	Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.
8.5	Number of new cycle routes and footpaths	No information at present.	<u>Sunderland 2007/2008</u> Coast to Coast route New build = 0.1km; Re-built/improved = 6.8km	Sunderland- Seeks to create 10km per year of new and improved signed cycle routes- SPD	Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
				area should help to meet this target.	
8.6	Number of new safe secure cycle parking bays	No information at present.	<u>Sunderland 2007/2008</u> Washington School = 70 new spaces. Sunderland Aquatic Centre = 24 new spaces.	Sunderland – seeks to create new cycle parking in 24 new locations each year - SPD area should help to meet this target.	Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.
8.7	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of key services.	No information at present.	<u>Sunderland 2006-2007 and 2007-2008</u> GP Surgery: 06-07 = 100%. 07-08 = 100%; Hospital: 06-07 = 64%. 07/08 = 79%. State Primary School: 06/07 = 100%. 07/08 = 100% State Secondary School: 06/07 = 100%. 07/08 = 100% Areas of Employment: 06/07 = 100%. 07/08 = 100% Major Retail Centres: 06/07 = 100%. 07/08 = 100%	65% of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and major retail centres	Sunderland City Council Annual Monitoring Report.
Objective 9 – Climate change and energy - To reduce the causes and the impacts of climate change, including reducing carbon emissions, minimising energy consumption and securing energy from renewable energy sources					
9.1	CO2 emissions from domestic sources	No local data as yet.	<u>Sunderland</u> 2002 = 682, 301 tonnes of CO2 2004 = 680,678 tonnes of CO2 2006 = 677,765 tonnes of CO2	Reducing carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from housing, public and commercial organisations and transports, by at least 26% between 1990 and 2022. Specific target of reducing carbon emissions from housing by 9,490 tonnes by 2012.	Data and targets sourced from A Climate Change Action Plan for Sunderland (2008)

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
9.2	CO2 emissions from public/commercial sources	No local data as yet.	<u>Sunderland</u> 2002 = 788,046 tonnes of CO2 2004 = 810,378 tonnes of CO2 2006 = 814,609 tonnes of CO2	Reducing carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from housing, public and commercial organisations and transports, by at least 26% between 1990 and 2022. Specific target of reducing carbon emissions from public and commercial properties by 18,487 tonnes by 2012.	Data and targets sourced from A Climate Change Action Plan for Sunderland (2008)
9.3	CO2 emissions from road transport emissions	No local data yet	<u>Sunderland</u> 2002 = 455,172 tonnes of CO2 2004 = 453,618 tonnes of CO2 2006 = 440,180 tonnes of CO2	Reducing carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from housing, public and commercial organisations and transports, by at least 26% between 1990 and 2022. Specific target of reducing carbon emissions from transport by 16,303 tonnes by 2012.	Data and targets sourced from A Climate Change Action Plan for Sunderland (2008)
9.4	Energy use per household	No local data yet	<u>Sunderland</u> Gas: 18,656 kwh (2007); 19,320 kwh (2006)	Seek to reduce energy consumption per household.	Sunderland City Council AMR 2007/2008

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
			<p>Electricity: 3,570 kwh (2007); 3,642 kwh (2006)</p> <p><u>North East England</u></p> <p>Gas: 18,292 kwh (2007); 19,046 kwh (2006)</p> <p>Electricity: 3,741 kwh (2007); 3,829 kwh (2006)</p> <p><u>UK</u></p> <p>Gas: 17,614 kwh (2007); 18,241 kwh (2006)</p> <p>Electricity: 4,392 kwh (2007); 4,457 kwh (2006)</p>		
9.5	% of electricity from renewable sources	No local data yet	<p><u>Sunderland 2007/2008</u></p> <p>Renewable Energy Generation: Installed = 4.65MW Planned = 19MW (one wind farm and 5 wood biomass systems)</p> <p>UK – 2005 = 4% from renewables</p> <p>Two major renewable energy project in Tees Valley at Hartlepool and Wilton</p>	<p>All major new development to have 10% of its energy needs supplied from on-site renewable Energy. Seek to generate 22MW of electricity from renewable energy in Tyne and Wear.</p>	<p>Data and targets from Stockton Borough Council Climate Change Action Plan</p> <p>Sub-regional data from RSS</p>
9.6	Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 or above.	No local data yet.	No comparative data yet.	<p>All development to meet minimum Target Emission Reduction (TER) levels. Developments to meet Level 3 of the Code for</p>	<p>Sunderland City Council Core Strategy: Preferred Options (2007)</p>

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
				Sustainable Homes for housing.	
9.7	Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard	No local data yet	No comparative data yet.	New buildings to meet BREEAM Very Good construction standards	Sunderland City Council Core Strategy: Preferred Options (2007)
Objective 10 - Waste Management / Recycling - To reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the amount recycled					
10.1	Household waste generation (kg waste collected per head)	No local data yet	<u>Sunderland</u> 2007/2008 = 494.3kg 2006/2007 = 503.8 kg 2002/2003 = 526.4 kg England 2004/2005= 444.5kg	Reduce the amount of waste produced in line with the waste hierarchy, which sets out waste minimisation at the top of the hierarchy.	Sunderland City Council AMR 2007/2008 North East RSS
10.2	% of waste land filled	No local data yet	<u>Sunderland</u> 2007/2008 = 73.2 % 2006/2007 = 76.2% 2002/2003 = 92.0%	Increase household recycling and composting to 40% by 2010 and 45% by 2016. National municipal waste target for recycling and waste recovery of 40 % and 53 % respectively by 2010. Agreed joint recycling target of 50% by 2020.	Sunderland City Council AMR 2007/2008 North East RSS South Tyne and Wear Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2007)
10.3	% of waste recycled	No local data yet	<u>Sunderland</u> 2007/2008 = 17.3% 2006/2007 = 14.5% 2002/2003 = 5.4% England 2004/2005 = 6.5%	Increase household recycling and composting to 40% by 2010 and 45% by 2016. National municipal	Sunderland City Council AMR 2007/2008 North East RSS South Tyne and

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
				waste target for recycling and waste recovery of 40 % and 53 % respectively by 2010. Agreed joint recycling target of 50% by 2020.	Wear Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2007)
10.4	% of population served by kerbside collection or within 1km of recycling centre	No local data yet	<u>Sunderland</u> 2007/2008 = 98.9% 2006/2007 = 98.2% 2004/2005 = 98.6% England 2004/2005 = 91.1%	No target as yet.	Sunderland City Council AMR 2007/2008
10.5	Waste disposal methods (domestic and commercial)	No local data yet	<u>Sunderland 2007/2008</u> Landfilled = 113,119 tonnes (72.7%) Recycled/composed 37,399 tonnes (24.0%) Re-used material = 384 tonnes (0.2%) Rubble = 4,760 tonnes (3.1%) Incineration (without recovery) = 5 tonnes (0.001%)	No target as yet	Sunderland City Council AMR 2007/2008
Objective 11 – Resources - To ensure the prudent and efficient use of resources such as water, land, soil and building materials					
11.1	% of homes built on PDL	No local data as yet	<u>Sunderland 07/08</u> New and converted dwellings on PDL = 94.12%	PPS3 – Requires 60% of new housing to be provided on previously developed land annually	Sunderland Council AMR 07/08 National figures sourced from DCLG
11.2	% of employment land developed on PDL	No local data as yet	<u>Sunderland 07/08</u> B1 = 60.5% B2 = 100% B8 = 0	No target as yet	Sunderland Council AMR 07/08

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
11.3	Hectares of previously developed land	No local data as yet	<u>Sunderland 2007</u> All types of PDL available = 322 ha PDL suitable for housing = 166ha <u>England</u> = 62,130ha with 33,600 vacant or derelict.	PPS3 – Requires 60% of new housing to be provided on previously developed land annually	Data sourced from NLUD/DCLG 2006
11.4	Density of new housing developments	No local data as yet	<u>Sunderland</u> 07/08 Less than 30dph = 29% 30 dph-45 dph = 11% 50 + dph = 60% 06/07 Less than 30dph = 35% 30 dph-45 dph = 24% 50 + dph = 41% 05/06 Less than 30dph = 31% 30 dph-45 dph = 25% 50 + dph = 44%	PPS3 sets out an indicative national minimum level of 30 dwellings per hectare.	Sunderland Council AMR 07/08
11.5	Area of land remediated through new development	No local data as yet	No data as yet		
11.6	Average domestic water consumption (l/head/day)	Not yet recorded	<u>2006-2007</u> Northumbrian Water (North East) supply area = 149.8	No targets as yet	Data sourced from Ofwat, Security of supply, leakage, and water efficiency, 2006/07
11.7	Total Overall leakage(l/property/day)	Not yet recorded	<u>2006-2007</u> Northumbrian Water (North East) Supply area = 125.3	No targets as yet	Data sourced from Ofwat, Security of supply, leakage, and water efficiency,

Ref. No	Indicators	Local Data	Comparators and Trends	Target (if applicable)	Data Source
					2006/07
Objective 12 – Air Quality - To ensure good local air quality					
12.1	No. of Days when air pollution is moderate or high or air quality strategy objectives are breached	<u>SPD area 2008</u> No information at present	<u>Sunderland 2007/08</u> Nitrogen Dioxide = no days; Sulphur Dioxide = no days; Carbon Monoxide = No days; Particulate Matter = 3 days - moderate.	Minimise number of days when air pollution is moderate or high	Sunderland Council AMR - sites at Trimndon Street and Puma Centre
12.2	No. of Air Quality Management Areas	<u>SDP area- 2008</u> No air quality management areas (AQMAS).	<u>Sunderland: 2007/2008</u> No AQMAS.	To remain within the objectives set by the National Air Quality Strategy	Sunderland Council AMR
Objective 13 – Contamination – To ensure that there are no risks to human health and the environment through contamination					
13.1	Area of land remediated through new development	No local data as yet	No data as yet		