

Sunderland Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Plan

Implementation and Monitoring Framework

July 2017

Introduction

- 1.1 To deliver an effective plan-led system it is critical that there is an effective strategy in place so that the policies and proposals set out in the Local Plan can be successfully implemented. As part of this, monitoring is an important and necessary step in order to determine effectiveness of the overall Plan and a framework must be in place in order to measure this. Such a framework ensures that the impacts can be determined over the plan period and, when necessary, any action or intervention can be put in place to rectify any failings. This Implementation & Monitoring Framework directly links to Chapter 16 of Sunderland's Local Plan Core Strategy & Development Plan (CSDP).
- 1.2 Sunderland City Council, as with all local planning authorities, has a statutory duty to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) to monitor the Plan's performance and progress on its implementation and delivery. This requirement is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011, which outlines that every Local Planning Authority (LPA) must produce a report, or series of reports, that monitor specific aspects of implementation in the planning system.
- 1.3 Crucially, the indicators identified within this Framework not only monitor the policies of the Local Plan but also the range of objectives as set out in the Local Plan and the objectives identified in the corresponding Sustainability Appraisal (SA)¹. Therefore, having such a framework in place from the outset is critical to the successful delivery of the overall vision, objectives and strategy set out in the Local Plan.

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¹ - Monitoring of the joint International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP) Area Action Plan policies and its Sustainability Appraisal objectives is set out separately. The Area Action Plan document includes a dedicated Monitoring Framework for monitoring the delivery of the cross-boundary IAMP project in partnership with South Tyneside Council.

Approach to Monitoring

- 2.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as part of the introduction of the former Local Development Framework (LDF) system, set the requirement for each local authority to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), a report which had to be submitted to the Secretary of State. Although the requirements have been updated in recent years, it is still a statutory duty for the LPA to publish an 'Authority Monitoring Report' to monitor progress and key evidence base indicators on a regular basis.
- 2.2 Through this process, a wide variety of indicators have been developed in order to monitor the effectiveness of local planning policies. This monitoring has related to both the policies in the previous Unitary Development Plan (UDP, adopted 1998) and, in recent years, those from the emerging Local Plan. Many objectives, indicators and targets are common across a range of strategies and plans published by the Council and other bodies and organisations.
- 2.3 It is out of this work that the Implementation & Monitoring Framework has been developed. This proposes the mechanism for monitoring the delivery of Sunderland's Local Plan and the indicators which will be used to monitor it. However, in order to enable a flexible approach to plan-making, this Framework will evolve over the Plan period and, while the current indicators have been identified as the most appropriate at the current time, this is not necessarily an exhaustive list for the whole life of the Plan. As a result, it is highly likely that additional indicators will be required in order to effectively monitor the impact of the Local Plan.
- 2.4 Previously, each local authority was required to submit the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Secretary of State. However the changes as a result of the Localism Act 2011, which amended the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, have removed this requirement. The Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 now set out the minimum requirements that each local authority must provide through monitoring information available to stakeholders. As such there is a duty to publish:
 - Detail relating to the Local Plan(s) and supplementary planning documents outlined in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) including: the title; timetable for production; progress towards meeting the identified milestones; details of adoption; and, if necessary, reasons for any delay;
 - Identification of Local Plan policies that are not being implemented, the reasons behind this and the steps the authority intends to take to rectify this situation;
 - The number of net additional dwellings, and affordable dwellings, completed during the monitoring period and since the start of the plan period (where the Local Plan outlines a number);
 - Details of any Neighbourhood Development Orders or Neighbourhood Development Plans;
 - Receipts received as part of any Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts, if applicable; and

- Details of any action taken under the Duty to Co-operate during the monitoring period.
- 2.5 Following adoption of the Local Plan, it is possible that a more flexible approach to publishing information relating to indicators online might be more appropriate rather than a formal report, however this is still to be determined.

Implementation

- 3.1 The policies in the Local Plan will be delivered through a wide variety of methods over the plan period. Each policy helps to deliver the aims and objectives of the Plan; in some instances this will be the delivery of a specific scheme or quantum of development but in other instances there will be no definitive target and the objective will be 'softer' or less specific (ie. qualitative). It is important that the progress towards achieving these objectives is assessed as often as is practicable.
- 3.2 The Framework to follow identifies the mechanisms for implementation and delivery of each policy. Often this will be through the Development Management planning application process but it will normally be accompanied by a range of other means, both directly and indirectly related to the planning system. Examples of the key partners and organisations which will be responsible for delivery are also given in order to identify who will be responsible for delivering the objectives. However, it must be acknowledged that this is a representative list of partners and cannot be completely exhaustive.
- 3.3 Ultimately, while the City Council sets the objectives, policies and strategy, it cannot implement the Local Plan in isolation. It is important to remember that there is a strong relationship and synergy with other plans, strategies and objectives relating to Sunderland, but also the wider geographies across Tyne & Wear, the seven local authorities covered by the North East Combined Authorities (NECA) and the wider North East region. A wide range of partners across the public, private and voluntary sectors will help, and in some cases will lead on, the delivery of policies.
- 3.4 It is recognised that, in order to deliver the proposed growth in the City in a sustainable manner, it will be essential to have the necessary funding, particularly relating to the provision of infrastructure. This is reflected in the importance attached to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which accompanies the Local Plan. The delivery of policies and proposals can be dependent on securing additional funding and investment, which is sometimes not identified at the present time, but the Local Plan positively sets the spatial planning policy context to enable delivery.
- 3.5 Although in some instances the approach taken to delivery of policies and proposals and, indeed, the organisations responsible for this implementation might change over the plan period, it is still vital to identify them at this initial stage through the Implementation & Monitoring Framework. However, along with the indicators themselves, it is vital that the implementation aspect of this Framework continues to evolve over the coming years, in order to reflect new and revised circumstances and to effectively respond to change.

Development of the Monitoring Indicators

- 4.1 Following the identification of the potential means of implementation and the key partners responsible for this (as covered in more detail in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)), it is crucial that effective indicators are in place in order to assess whether the Local Plan's policies are having the desired impact. Ultimately this means considering whether the policies are delivering coherent, appropriate and sustainable development across the City. In the most ideal situation a vast range of indicators could be used to monitor the Local Plan, however, in order that the monitoring framework remains manageable, a realistic balance must be achieved. Critically, this must take into account the practicalities of collecting such a wide range of information, particularly in terms of the time resource implications in relation to primary data collected by Development Management and other Council departments.
- 4.2 This Implementation & Monitoring Framework has evolved throughout the plan making process. In total there are over 150 indicators proposed at the current time. However, the monitoring of some indicators will not be able to commence until formal adoption of the Local Plan.
- 4.3 The majority of the indicators are quantitative, or statistical in nature, outlining key data which relates to the policy, particularly those which propose, or aim to manage, additional development. However, not all policies can be monitored in numeric terms and there are some indicators that are necessarily qualitative in nature, where a contextual or descriptive update is more appropriate to measure/illustrate the impact of the policy.
- 4.4 Indicators also vary in the nature of the data outlined; some relating to a specified time period, such as a 'monitoring year' (typically the financial year from April to the following March), whereas others represent a 'snapshot in time'. Additionally, there are some that follow a 'time-series', showing data over a number of years, while others are simply a standalone one-off. The purpose and nature of the information will determine how it is presented in respect of these typologies.
- 4.5 The indicators can be roughly divided into those that are sourced from a central or external resource, such as data collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) or by regional and national agencies, or information which is collected by Sunderland City Council. For the latter, in most instances it will be the Planning section that is responsible for the collection and analysis of such data; however, use is also made of data collected by other teams and departments within the Council (eg. Environmental Health and Public Health).
- 4.6 The Local Plan indicators have been divided into groups relating to each chapter of the Local Plan and therefore broadly relate to the following themes:
 - Spatial Strategy
 - Strategic Site Allocations
 - Health, Wellbeing and Social Infrastructure
 - Homes
 - Economic Prosperity

- Retail, Centres, Culture Leisure and Tourism
- Sunderland's Environment
- Carbon Management
- Water and Flooding
- Connecting the City
- Minerals and Waste
- Infrastructure Delivery
- 4.7 Clearly there will always be a degree of overlap between these and, as a result, on occasions it is proposed that indicators cover policies in more than one section of the Local Plan.
- 4.8 As the Local Plan is underpinned by a comprehensive evidence base of additional information, it is also important that direct links are also made to the documents, reports and analysis that support the Local Plan. Accordingly, it is important that regular update of crucial studies and reports is undertaken, a process which should be integrated with the wider implementation and monitoring of the Local Plan. Key examples include the regular update of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and the Employment Land Review (ELR), which provide the context to underpin the policies relating to housing and employment land allocations.
- 4.9 Ultimately some policies are easier to monitor than others, notably with many of the Development Management examples being easily reviewed to determine the relative impact and success of implementation. There is no set number of indicators for a policy and, in some cases a contextual update of progress will be the only means of measuring implementation. It is also acknowledged that some policies, particular those more overarching strategic policies which cover a broad range of issues or have significant scale or scope, normally have a long-term objectives. This can make monitoring quite difficult, particularly in the short-term. As a result of this, the implementation of policies, such as the Spatial Strategy policy, will be assessed through the monitoring of other policies in the Local Plan.
- 4.10 Each policy also links to one, or a number, of the Local Plan objectives. There are 28 overarching Strategic Challenges (including 14 Strategic Priorities) which set the context for the framework of the Local Plan (see Appendix A). The successful implementation of these aims and priorities will ultimately help to deliver the vision. As noted, the monitoring indicators also link to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and will be used to measure the success of delivering the sustainability objectives in the SA (see Appendix B). There are 15 such objectives which cover economic, social and environmental issues and this integrated monitoring framework ensures that the Sustainability Appraisal process is fully embedded within the Local Plan, helping to shape the future development of the City.
- 4.11 The indicators outlined in this monitoring framework are together considered to offer an effective strategy for monitoring the implementation of the Local Plan's spatial strategy, objectives, policies and proposals. However, in order

to be robust over the plan period and resilient to change, it will be necessary to review and revise these to respond to changes in the availability of information, and the effectiveness of specific indicators.

Contingency and Review

- As part of the monitoring process it is vital that if a policy is failing to deliver then the desired outcomes can be identified; these are the 'triggers' which will result in the need for action or contingency. Effectively this is so that, if it is identified through the monitoring process that a policy is not being implemented in line with the objective, then there is a 'Plan B' brought into place to try and remedy the failure or shortfall in delivery, implementation or effectiveness.
- As a result, in the table below, each policy includes examples of the 'triggers' which would require action to address failings in implementation or delivery and, where applicable, examples of potential actions that could be used to try to rectify these issues. In some instances this contingency is a relatively minor issue, for instance this could mean the need to:
 - review the evidence base which supports the requirements of a policy;
 - have a more proactive approach to the identification of potential funding or investment; or
 - assess and review the role of the Development Management process.
- 5.3 In the most extreme scenarios, the identification of failings might result in the need to carry out a partial or full review of the Local Plan. When assessing the need for such a fundamental undertaking, the Council will consider, albeit this is not an exhaustive list, the following matters:
 - performance of housing delivery against the trajectory;
 - latest evidence of objectively-assessed needs;
 - · delivery of site-specific allocations; and
 - impact upon the environmental quality and character of the City.

Implementation and Monitoring Framework

- 6.1 The Implementation & Monitoring Framework for the Local Plan is set out in the section below. The Framework links directly to wider Local Plan, the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR).
- The Framework is structured according to the composition of the Local Plan, enabling for easy and direct comparison with the policies, proposals and overall objectives. As the plan period runs until 2033, and given the long-term aspiration and objectives of the overall strategy, it is likely that this framework will evolve and change over time, particularly in light of any new requirements over this timeframe. Therefore, this Framework will also be subject to a process of monitoring, review and amendment as part of the wider Local Plan.

Monitoring Framework

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
Spatial	Strategy					
SS1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	To deliver sustainable development to secure a better quality of life for everyone now and for future generations	Failure to deliver a coherent strategy	Review of the local plan	All Local Plan Indicators	SCC Monitoring
SS2	Principles of Sustainable Development	Sets out the development principles which underpin the Plan	 Failure to deliver a coherent strategy 	Review of the local plan	All local plan indicators	SCC Monitoring
SS3	Spatial Delivery for Growth	Set out the quantity of development and the broad distribution of this development	Failure to deliver the quantum and distribution of development set out in the policy	 Potential review of strategic approach to identification of land for development Review of land allocated for development Potential review of the plan 	 Qualitative/descriptive analysis of progress with Strategic Sites Range of economic, housing, environmental and infrastructure indicators 	SCC Monitoring
SS4	Central Area Policy	Support development of the Central Area	Failure to deliver a coherent strategy for the Central Area	 Potential review of the Central Area strategy Discussion with developers over the delivery of the strategy 	 Qualitative/descriptive analysis of progress with Areas of Change Range of economic, housing, environmental, transport and educational indicators 	SCC Monitoring
	jic Site Allocations					
SA1	Former Vaux Site	Sets out the mix of development expected on the Vaux Site	Development is not brought forward as expected on the site	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Potential review of the plan 	 Qualitative/descriptive analysis of development progress of the site Floorspace (sqm) developed (by Use Class) Number of residential units completed 	 SCC Monitoring Planning applications

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
SA2	South Sunderland Growth Area	Sets out the number of residential dwellings to come forward as part of the South Sunderland Growth Area	Development is not brought forward as expected on the site	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Potential review of the plan 	 Qualitative/descriptive analysis of development progress of the site Number of new homes completed 	SCC MonitoringPlanning applications
SA3	Housing Release Sites	Identifies the Green Belt housing release sites	Development is not brought forward as expected on the sites	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Potential review of the plan 	Number of sites developedNumber of new homes completed	SCC MonitoringPlanning applications
SA4	Safeguarding Areas	Sets out the amount of safeguarded land within the City	Development is allowed contrary to policy	Review of the plan	Development within the Safeguarding Areas	SCC MonitoringPlanning applications
	Wellbeing and Social Inf	rastructure				
HWS1	Health and Wellbeing	Ensure an equal distribution of services and amenities and encourage healthy lifestyle choices	 Significant decrease in the life expectancy of residents Increase in obesity levels 	Identify projects/interventions to address issues.	 Life Expectancy at Birth Obesity Rates Accessibility by percentage of homes and new completions in close proximity to services and facilities Loss of open space to development (ha) Air quality Water quality 	 LA Health Profiles SCC Monitoring Data
HWS2	Protection and Delivery of Community, Social and Cultural Facilities	Ensure the protection of existing facilities and where new facilities are proposed ensure they are in the right locations and accessible	Significant loss of community, social and cultural facilities	Identify projects/interventions to address issues.	 Community, social and cultural development – D1 and D2 units and floorspace (sqm) additions and losses Accessibility by percentage of homes and new completions in close proximity to services and facilities 	 SCC Monitoring Planning applications
HWS3	Culture, Leisure and Tourism	Supports the development of cultural, leisure and tourism facilities and sets out where they would be considered acceptable	 Lack of progress in implementing and completing the specific proposed culture, leisure and tourism schemes Significant increase in number of applications approved for leisure schemes on designated employment land 	Review Local Plan policy	 Completion of the specific proposed culture, leisure and tourism schemes Numbers of applications for leisure schemes on designated employment land – amount of lost employment land area and floorspace (sqm) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
Homes						
H1	Sustainable Neighbourhoods	To ensure that all new homes contribute to the making of sustainable neighbourhoods	Monitor through subsequent housing policies	Monitor through subsequent housing policies	See housing monitoring indicators below	SCC monitoring data
H2	Housing Delivery	To ensure that are sufficient new dwellings to meet needs of the City's population	 5% under delivery on the target in the policy Persistent under delivery on the five year land supply 	• 5% under delivery on the target in the policy, the Council will prepare and publish an action plan, setting out the key reasons and the actions to bring the building back on track. 15% under the authority will apply a 20% buffer to its 5 year housing land supply.	 Housing completions against the overall plan period target for 13,824 net additional homes to 2033 Housing delivery (gross/net additions) against the interim plan period requirements for: average 720pa net additions 2015-2022 (ie. 5,040 total over 7 years) average 800pa net additions 2022-2033 (ie. 8,800 total over 11 years) Numbers of completions on allocated housing and mixed-use development sites Windfall delivery of new homes on unallocated sites Housing conversions – gross and net additions and losses Housing trajectory Housing land availability: 5-year supply of deliverable sites 15-year supply of deliverable sites (incl. broad areas) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications SHLAA
НЗ	Housing Mix	To ensure mixed and balanced communities	Not delivering the housing mix set out in the current SHMA.	Review evidence base in relation to housing mix. Negotiation with developers to ensure delivery of appropriate housing mix. Identify projects/interventions to address issues.	Size (by no. bedrooms), type (detached, semi- detached, terraced, bungalows, flats/apartments) and tenure (home ownership/private rented, social rented, shared ownership) of new housing	 SE monitoring data Planning applications SHMA

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					completions Average dwelling size (sqm) of completions Custom and self-build housing: No. of custom and self-build plots set aside on large housing sites No. of people on the Custom and Self Build Housing Register and who have found a plot within Sunderland Densities of new housing developments completed (average dwellings/ha)	
H4	Affordable Housing	To ensure a supply of affordable housing of mixed type and tenure.	 Consistent and significant shortfall in the delivery of affordable housing to meet the requirement set out in policy. Consistent and significant shortfall in then tenure requirements set out in the SHMA. 	 Potential review of the plan. Identify projects/interventions to address issues. Review of evidence base in regard to affordable housing needs. 	 Affordable housing completions Affordable tenure split of completions (compared with the latest SHMA requirements, eg. 80% social rented, 20% intermediate) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications SHMA
H5	Student Accommodation	To ensure choice for students within the City Centre	The number of student bed- spaces outside the city centre or university campus.	 Potentially review the plan Identify the appropriate sites within the city centre and university campus 	 Number of student bed-spaces Number of student bed-spaces in the city centre and university campus Number of student bed-spaces outside the city centre and university campus 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications University of Sunderland monitoring data SHLAA
H6	Travelling Showpeople, Gypsies and Travellers	To enable the provision of suitable sites in appropriate locations	 Significant increase in unauthorised gypsies and traveller encampments. Assist delivery of 15 plots for travelling show people by 2023 and a further 18 plots by 2033. 	Regular review of evidence base to determine need and potential review of the plan.	 Gypsy & traveller pitches created on allocated G&T sites Gypsy & traveller pitches created on other unallocated G&T sites No. days of G&T stopping-over on G&T transit sites Number of additional travelling showpeople plots created on allocated sites Number of additional travelling showpeople plots 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
					created on other unallocated sites	
H7	Residential Conversions and Change of Use	To use the existing housing stock/buildings as efficiently as possible	 Significant increase in vacancy rate of existing stock Significant increase in the number of dwellings lost through demolition or change of use 	Working with partners to actively bring vacant dwellings back into use and demolitions and clearance or regeneration	 Number of dwellings lost through demolition Number of dwellings lost through conversions and changes of use (gross and net) Number and percentage of vacant dwellings Number of long-term vacant dwellings (6+ months) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
H8	Housing in Multiple Occupation	To ensure that HMOs do not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding area	Significant increasing in the number of HMOs	 Review the evidence base in the regard to needs Identify interventions to address issues Review existing and consider the use of new Article 4 Directions 	 Number of HMO units and bedspaces created Number of licensable HMOs Number of HMOs in each electoral Ward 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
H9	Backland and Tandem Development	To protect the character of Sunderland's mature suburbs	 Number of dwellings delivered on Backland or Tandem sites 	Potential review of the plan	 Number of dwellings built on Backland sites Number of dwellings built on Tandem sites 	SCC monitoring dataPlanning applications
Econoi	nic Prosperity					
EP1	Economic Growth	To support the economic growth of the City	Lack of delivery of employment land requirements – delivery and monitoring through subsequent economic development policies and the IAMP Area Action Plan	Review of Local Plan and IAMP Area Action Plan policies	 IAMP Area Action Plan adoption and development consent approval Employment land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) developed for B1, B2 and B8 uses outside the IAMP Employment land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) lost to development for non-B Class uses Enterprise Zone areas designated (ha) and employment floorspace developed within them (sqm) Employment floorspace (sqm) developed on the former Vaux site Completion of University campuses Employment floorspace 	 SCC monitoring data Employment Land Review IAMP Area Action Plan and IAMP Infrastructure Delivery Schedule monitoring IAMP North East North East Local Enterprise Partnership University of Sunderland

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
					 (sqm) developed at the Port of Sunderland Education and training floorspace created (sqm) 	
EP2	Primary Employment Areas	To identify and protect the Primary Employment Areas of the City	 Limited progress and delivery of Primary Employment Areas Significant development of allocated PEA sites for non-B1/B2/B8 uses Significant number of ancillary uses permitted over 50sqm 	 Review land allocations identified in the Local Plan Identification of reasons for under-delivery Review the provision of land for B1, B2 and B8 uses in the Plan period Update the employment land evidence base 	 PEA land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) developed for B1, B2 and B8 uses PEA land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) lost to development for non-B Class uses PEA land lost to non-B Class uses contrary to policy Vacant PEA land (ha) and premises floorspace (sqm) Number of non-B Class ancillary units >50sqm permitted and built on PEA land 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Employment Land Review
EP3	Key Employment Areas	To identify the Key Employment Areas and set out when alternative uses would be considered acceptable	 Limited progress and delivery of Key Employment Areas Significant development of allocated KEA sites for non-B1/B2/B8 uses 	 Review land allocations identified in the Local Plan Identification of reasons for under-delivery Review the provision of land for B1, B2 and B8 uses in the Plan period Update the employment land evidence base 	 KEA land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) developed for B1, B2 and B8 uses KEA land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) lost to development for non-B Class uses KEA land lost to non-B Class uses contrary to policy Vacant KEA land (ha) and premises floorspace (sqm) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Employment Land Review
EP4	Other Employment Sites	To set out when development of non-KEA employment land will be considered acceptable	Significant loss of non- designated employment land to alternative uses	 Review land allocations identified in the Local Plan Review the provision of land for B1, B2 and B8 uses in the Plan period Update the employment land evidence base 	 Other employment land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) developed for B1, B2 and B8 uses Non-KEA land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) lost to development for non-B Class uses Other employment land lost to non-B Class uses contrary to policy Other vacant employment land (ha) and premises floorspace (sqm) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Employment Land Review

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
EP5	New Employment Areas	Support for new employment uses outside of allocated areas where appropriate	Significant development of new employment uses outside of designated employment areas	 Review land allocations identified in the Local Plan Review the provision of land for B1, B2 and B8 uses in the Plan period Update the employment land evidence base 	New employment land (ha) and floorspace (sqm) developed for B1, B2 and B8 uses outside of designated employment areas	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Employment Land Review
EP6	Offices	Support for new office developments in specific locations	 Significant development of new B1a office uses outside of the Vaux strategic site and Doxford International, Hylton Riverside and Rainton Bridge South PEAs Significant development of new B1a office uses outside of designated retail centres contrary to the retail hierarchy 	 Review land allocations identified in the Local Plan Review the provision of land for B1a office uses in the Plan period Update the employment land evidence base 	 B1a office floorspace (sqm) developed on the Vaux strategic site and Doxford International, Hylton Riverside and Rainton Bridge South PEAs B1a office floorspace (sqm) developed within designated city, town, district and local retail centres 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Employment Land Review Retail Health & Capacity Studies
EP7	Trade Counters	Sets out the circumstances where trade counters would be considered acceptable.	Significant increase in trade counter and factory shop outlets in inappropriate locations contrary to policy (>15% of existing floorspace or >1,000sqm)	Review Local Plan policy and allocations	 Retail units and floorspace (sqm) developed for ancillary trade counter and factory shop uses within individual industrial areas % of units and floorspace used for retail trade counter and factory shop uses within individual industrial areas 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Employment Land Review Retail Health & Capacity Studies
EP8	Designated Centres	To protect and enhance the viability and vitality of designated retail centres	 Significant development of (A1, A2, A3 and A5) retail uses outside of existing designated city, town, district and local centres contrary to the sequential approach Lack of delivery of A1 comparison retail floorspace to meet the identified 45,400sqm net sales area need (incl. through bringing vacant retail units back into use) 	 Review Local Plan policy and retail site allocations Review the provision of land for A1, A2, A3 and A5 retail uses in the Plan period Update the retail evidence base 	 Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) developed in designated city, town, district and local centres Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) developed in the designated primary shopping areas of city and town centres Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) developed in edge-of-centre locations Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) developed in edge-of-centre locations Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Retail Health & Capacity Studies

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
EP9	Retail Hierarchy	Establishes the retail hierarchy for the City	Significant increase in retail development proposals approved contrary to the retail hierarchy	Review Local Plan policy and retail site allocations Review the provision of land for A1, A2, A3 and A5 retail uses in the Plan period Update the retail evidence base	developed in out-of-centre locations Numbers of vacant retail units and floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) in designated city, town, district and local centres Numbers of vacant retail units and floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) in the designated primary shopping areas of city and town centres Number of Prior Notification approvals for new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) within designated city, town, district and local centres Number of D2 leisure, tourism and cultural developments completed within designated centres Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 units and floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) developed in designated city, town, district and local centres Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) developed in the designated primary shopping areas of city and town centres Numbers of vacant retail units and floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) in designated city, town, district and local centres Numbers of vacant retail units and floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) in designated city, town, district and local centres Numbers of units and retail floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) in designated city, town, district and local centres	SCC monitoring data Planning applications Retail Health & Capacity Studies

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
EP10	Retail Impact Assessments	Sets out the circumstances as to when a Retail Impact Assessment will be required	Significant increase in numbers of planning applications (both City-wide and in specific centres) requiring Retail Impact Assessments	Review Local Plan policy and Retail Impact Assessment thresholds	Number of planning applications requiring Retail Impact Assessment in different centres	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Retail Health & Capacity Studies
EP11	Primary and Secondary Frontages	To protect primary retail frontages from non-A1 uses	 Significant increase in numbers of planning applications for non-A1 retail uses within designated primary frontages Significant increases in the percentage of designated primary frontages in non-A1 retail uses (>15% in Sunderland City Centre, >25% in Washington town centre, >40% in Houghton-le-Spring town centre) 	 Review Local Plan policy and the extents of designations of primary and secondary frontages Update the retail evidence base 	 Existing and new retail A1, A2, A3 and A5 units and floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) developed in designated city and town centres Length of primary frontages in A1, A2, A3 and A5 retail uses in designated city and town centres Percentage of primary frontages (units, gross and net sales floorspace, and frontage length) in A1 retail and non-A1 uses within designated city and town centres 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Retail Health & Capacity Studies
EP12	Hot Food Takeaways	To protect retail vitality and viability from increases in A5 hot food takeaways	 Significant increase in numbers of planning applications for A5 hot food takeaway uses within designated shopping centres Sunderland city centre primary frontages – no further A5 uses Sunderland city centre primary frontages – max. 5% of units, 5% of frontage length, 3 units cluster Washington town centre primary and secondary frontages – max. 5% of units, 5% of frontage length, 3 units cluster Houghton-le-Spring town centre primary and secondary frontages – max. 10% of units, 10% of frontage length, 3 units cluster District centres – max. 10% of units, 10% of frontage length, 2 units cluster Local centres – max. 15% of 	Review Local Plan policy Update the retail evidence base	 Existing and new A5 hot food takeaway units, floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) and primary and ground floor secondary frontage lengths in designated city, town, district and local centres Percentages of primary frontage and ground floor secondary frontage A5 hot food takeaway units, floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) and frontage length in designated city, town, district and local centres and the shopping thoroughfares within them Clustering numbers of adjacent A5 hot food takeaway units in designated city, town, district and local centres and the shopping thoroughfares 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Retail Health & Capacity Studies

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
			units, 15% of frontage length, 2 units cluster		within them Numbers and percentages of vacant retail units and floorspace (gross and net sales sqm) in designated city, town, district and local centres	
Enviro	nment					
E1	Urban Design	Sets out the design principles that should be used across the city	 Decline in quality of development constructed Significant Increase in applications approved contrary to policy Number of applications awarded Building for Life Accreditation 	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Potential review of design-related SPD's and Masterplans 	 Schemes awarded Building for Life accreditation Number of BREEAM excellent (or equivalent standard) commercial schemes completed 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
E2	Public Realm	Aims to achieve high quality public realm across the city	 Decline in quality of public realm Missed opportunities to improve public realm through development 	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Potential review of public funding opportunities 	Number of public realm and public art schemes completed	SCC monitoring dataPlanning applications
E3	Advertisements/Shop Fronts	To ensure that advertisements and shop fronts are of a high standard and protect local amenity	 Significant increase in advertisements approved contrary to policy Significant increase in shop fronts, signage and shutters approved contrary to policy 	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Review policy and enforcement 	Number of schemes approved contrary to policy	SCC monitoring dataPlanning applications
E4	Historic Environment	Aims to protect, enhance and manage the city's historic environment	 Significant loss of , harmful impacts or deterioration of heritage assets Increased number of heritage assets on Heritage at Risk Register, or otherwise identified as being at risk. Lack of progress in adopting CAMS Lack of success in securing funding for addressing heritage at risk 	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation /decisions contrary to policy Review objectives of policy with key partners and stakeholders, including Historic England and Tyne & Wear Specialist Conservation Team Potential review of local plan policy Identify potential activities / interventions to address issues, including reviewing funding opportunities 	 Applications for new development which are approved contrary to adopted policies for conservation areas, listed buildings, and schedule ancient monuments. Including contrary to Management Objectives and Proposals in Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Strategies (CAMS) (local) Number of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas on 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Strategies (CAMS) Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
					Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' Register Number of formally adopted Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Strategies (CAMS) Number of heritage assets at risk restored through successful funding bids	
E5	Historic Assets	Aims to protect and enhance the City's historic assets	 Significant loss of , harmful impacts or deterioration of heritage and archaeologically-important assets Significant number of applications approved contrary to heritage policy and guidance Increased number of heritage assets on Heritage at Risk Register, or otherwise identified as being at risk Lack of progress in adopting CAMS Lack of success in securing funding for addressing heritage at risk 	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation / decisions contrary to policy Review objectives of policy with key partners and stakeholders, including Historic England and Tyne & Wear Specialist Conservation Team Potential review of Local Plan policies Identify potential activities / interventions to address issues, including reviewing funding opportunities 	 Applications for new development which are approved contrary to adopted policies for conservation areas, listed buildings, and schedule ancient monuments. Including contrary to Management Objectives and Proposals in Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Strategies (CAMS) (local) Number of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Conservation Areas on Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' Register Number of heritage assets at risk restored through successful funding bids Number of heritage-related Article 4 Directions made 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Strategies (CAMS) Historic England – Heritage at Risk Register Tyne & Wear Historic Environment Records
E6	Green Infrastructure	Aims to protect, enhance and manage the city's green infrastructure network	 Significant number of applications approved contrary to Green Infrastructure Strategy and policy Significant loss of green infrastructure 	 Identification of reason for underperformance Review objectives of the policy with internal and external stakeholders Identify potential activities/interventions to address issues 	Applications for development that are approved contrary to Green Infrastructure Strategy and policies	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan
E7	Biodiversity and Geodiversity	Aims to protect, enhance and manage the City's biodiversity	Loss or reduction in area of site/s or functional habitat and/or buffer zones	 Identify reason/s for underperformance Review objectives of the 	Applications for development that are approved contrary to	SCC monitoring dataPlanning applicationsNatural England

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
		and geodiversity assets	 Unfavourable or favourable declining status of key species, habitats and/or features Loss or reduction in area and connectivity of Wildlife Corridor/s No net gain or a net loss in biodiversity 	policy, in partnership with key stakeholders Identify potential measures to address issues Implement a programme of measures, and monitor and review progress	biodiversity and geodiversity policies • Area and condition of designated sites: international sites, SSSI, Local Sites and Local Nature Reserves • Conservation status of key species, habitats and geological features • Area and condition of strategic and local Wildlife Corridors • Net gains or losses in biodiversity	Durham Wildlife Trust
E8	Woodlands, Hedgerows and Trees	Aims to retain and conserve woodlands, hedgerows and trees	 Loss or reduction in area of woodland and hedgerows, or functional habitat and/or buffer zones Loss or reduction in area or number of veteran/ancient trees or trees of landscape/amenity value Reduction in the number of Tree Preservation Orders and hedgerows covered by the Hedgerow Regulations No net gain in the quality and area of woodland and hedgerows, and trees of landscape and amenity value 	 Identify reason/s for underperformance Review objectives of the policy, in partnership with key stakeholders Identify potential measures to address issues Implement a programme of measures, and monitor and review progress 	 Area and condition of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland, other locally native broadleaf woodland and hedgerows Number and status of veteran/ancient trees and trees of landscape/amenity value Number of Tree Preservation Orders and hedges covered under the Hedgerow Regulations Net gain in quality and area of woodland and hedgerows 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Woodland Trust
E9	Greenspace	Aims to protect, enhance and manage the quality and quantity of the city's greenspace and set standards for greenspace provision within new development	 Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy Significant loss of existing greenspace to development Significant reduction in quality of greenspace Reduction in greenspace managed to Green Flag standards 	 Identification of reason for underperformance Review objectives if the policy in partnership with Council biodiversity and key stakeholders Identify potential activities / interventions to address issues 	 Applications for development that are approved contrary to Greenspace policies Numbers of fixed play equipment installed and removed Additions and losses of indoor and outdoor D2 sport and leisure venues and facilities Number of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGS) created 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Natural England Woodland Trust Sport England Greenspace Audit Planning obligations monitoring

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
					 Developer contribution payments received through planning obligations towards Greenspace or outdoor sport and recreation facilities Area (ha) of new amenity greenspace created within major development schemes 	
E10	Burial Space	Aims to protect and re- use the city's burial spaces and provide new spaces where appropriate	 Significant drop in number of cemetery plots available within the city or within key areas Identified requirement for new burial space for specific ethnic / religious group within the city 	Identify potential activities / interventions to address issues	 Projected provision of burial spaces Changes in the water table and increases in flooding/waterlogging on burial sites 	SCC monitoring data
E11	Green Belt	Aims to protect the city's Green Belt against inappropriate development	 Substantial deletion of land from the Green Belt Increase in the number of inappropriate developments proposed within the Green Belt 	 Identify reasons for Green Belt deletion and/or development Review strategic approach to identification of land for development. Review Local Plan and Green Belt designation 	 Green Belt area additions and losses (ha) Applications approved contrary to Green Belt policy Numbers of homes and floorspace (sqm) or other inappropriate developments approved and developed within the Green Belt 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
E12	Settlement Breaks	Aims to protect the city's Settlement Breaks against inappropriate development	 Substantial deletion of land from designated Settlement Breaks Increase in the number of inappropriate developments proposed within Settlement Breaks 	 Identify reasons for Settlement Break deletion and/or development Review strategic approach to identification of land for development Review Local Plan and Settlement Break designation 	 Settlement Break area additions and losses (ha) Applications approved contrary to Settlement Break policy Numbers of homes and floorspace (sqm) or other inappropriate developments approved and developed within Settlement Break areas 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
E13	Development in the Open Countryside	Sets out the circumstances when development within the open countryside will be permitted	 Substantial areas of safeguarded land lost to inappropriate uses Increase in the number of inappropriate developments proposed in open countryside 	 Identify reasons for open countryside development. Review strategic approach to identification of land for development Review Local Plan and extent of land designated as open countryside 	 Developments on land designated as open countryside Dwellings approved and built within the open countryside Dwellings approved and built under the NPPF's Rural Exceptions Policy 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
E14	Landscape Character	Aims to protect and enhance the City's landscape character	 Significant number of proposed developments which conflict with existing landscape characteristics Significant number of proposed developments which have an adverse impact on existing landscape characteristics Significant number of proposed developments which fail to meet the landscape design guidelines within the Landscape Character Assessment 	 Identify reasons for increase in proposals for inappropriate development Review strategic approach to identification of land for development Review Local Plan and policy requirements for landscape of new developments 	Number of developments approved which conflict with, or have an adverse effect on existing landscape character	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
E15	Creating and Protecting Views	Aims to protect and enhance key local views and vistas across the city	Significant number of proposed developments which have a detrimental impact on existing views and vistas, as outlined in the Landscape Character Assessment	 Identify reasons for increase in proposals for inappropriate development Review strategic approach to identification of land for development Review Local Plan and policy requirements for creating and protecting views 	Number of developments approved which adversely impact on existing views and vistas	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
E16	Agricultural Land	Sets out the circumstances when development on higher grade agricultural land may be permitted	 Significant number of proposed developments which are unsuitable for higher-grade agricultural land Substantial loss of agricultural land to development Overall reduction in quality of agricultural land 	 Identify reasons for increase in proposals for inappropriate development Review strategic approach to identification of land for development Review Local Plan and policy requirements for development on highergrade agricultural land 	Agricultural land quality – losses in area (ha) by grade	SCC monitoring data Natural England – Agricultural Land Classification system
E17	Quality of Life and Amenity	Sets out the circumstances when new development may be granted planning permission, provided that unacceptable adverse environmental or amenity impacts do not arise	Significant increase in numbers of developments adversely impacting on quality of life and amenity indicators	 Identify reasons for increase in proposals for inappropriate development Review Local Plan policy requirements and standards for quality of life and amenity 	Number of developments approved which adversely impact on quality of life and amenity indicators	 SCC monitoring data (Environmental Health) Planning applications
E18	Noise-Sensitive Development	Relates to mitigation requirements relating to noise-sensitive	Significant numbers of noise- sensitive developments in locations likely to be affected	Identify reasons for increase in proposals for inappropriate development	Number of development proposals approved in locations where noise	SCC monitoring data (Environmental Health)Planning applications

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
		development	 by existing sources of noise Significant increase in numbers of noise-generating developments in areas of existing low levels of noise 	Review Local Plan policy requirements in relation to noise sensitivity	sensitivity issues are evident	
E19	Contaminated Land	Sets out the criteria relating to permission for development on contaminated land	Significant increase in inappropriately-mitigated development on contaminated land	 Identify reasons for increase in proposals for inappropriate development Review Local Plan policy requirements in relation to mitigating land contamination 	 Number of development proposals approved contrary to policy on contaminated land Area of previously-contaminated land decontaminated, reclaimed and brought back into use (ha) 	 SCC monitoring data (Environmental Health) Planning applications Contaminated Land Strategy Environment Agency
E20	Health and Safety Executive and Hazardous Substances	Sets out the key requirements relating to development within HSE areas and areas involving hazardous substances	 Significant increase in hazardous substance installations in inappropriate locations Significant increase in incompatible development uses within close proximity to hazardous substance installations 	 Identify reasons for increase in proposals for inappropriate development Review Local Plan policy requirements in relation to hazardous substance installations 	 Numbers of HSE-registered hazardous substance installations Area affected by HSE development proposal consultation zones around hazardous substance installations Number of applications approved within HSE zones contrary to those HSE zones 	 SCC monitoring data (Environmental Health) Planning applications Health & Safety Executive (HSE)
Carbon	Management					
CM1	Carbon Management	Ensure that development minimises the impact of climate change	 No increase in delivery of renewable energy schemes to support development An increase in the number of properties at risk of flooding without mitigation in place 	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Explore opportunities to address issues, including funding opportunities Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy 	 Number of properties identified as being at risk of potential flooding Number of renewable energy installations Number of renewable energy schemes permitted 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
CM2	Decentralised, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	To encourage the provision of renewable and low carbon energy	 No increase in delivery of renewable energy schemes to support development 	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Explore opportunities to address issues, including funding opportunities Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they 	 Number of renewable energy installations Number of renewable energy schemes permitted 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
				prevent effective implementation of this policy		
CM3	Renewable Energy	Sets out what is considered appropriate when considering proposals for renewable energy	No increase in delivery of renewable energy schemes to support development	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Explore opportunities to address issues, including funding opportunities Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy 	 Number of renewable energy installations Number of renewable energy schemes permitted 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
CM4	Flood Risk and Water Management	Aims to reduce flood risk, promote water efficiency measures and protect and enhance water quality	 Any planning permissions granted contrary to NWL, LLFA, and EA advice Significant increase in instances of surface water flooding Significant number of new developments at risk from flooding indicated by the SFRA 	 Identification of reason for under- performance/underdelivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly EA and NWL Potential review of strategic approach to identification of land for development (including land allocations in the Local Plan) Potential review of the Plan 	 Number of properties identified as being at risk of potential flooding Applications granted contrary to NWL, LLFA and EA advise Number of flooding instances and events 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) Environment Agency Northumbrian Water Ltd Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)
CM5	Surface Water Management	To reduce the risk of flooding from surface water run-off	 Significant numbers of new developments do not incorporate SuDS Significant numbers of new developments do not incorporate necessary measures to deal with discharge of surface water 	 Identification of reason for under- performance/under-delivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly EA and NWL Potential review of strategic approach to identification of land for development (including land allocations in the Local Plan) Potential review of the Plan 	 Number of properties identified as being at risk of potential flooding Applications granted contrary to NWL, LLFA and EA advise Number of flooding instances and events Number of new developments incorporating Surface Water Management Solutions (eg. SuDS) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) Environment Agency Northumbrian Water Ltd Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)
CM6	Water Quality	Protect water quality from development run-off	 Any planning permissions granted contrary to NWL, LLFA, and EA advice Significant numbers of new developments do not incorporate SuDS Significant numbers of new developments do not 	Identification of reason for under- performance/under-delivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly EA and NWL Potential review of strategic	 Improvement in groundwater quality Number of new developments incorporating Surface Water Management Solutions (eg. SuDS) 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) Environment Agency Northumbrian Water Ltd Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
			incorporate necessary measures to deal with discharge of surface water	approach to identification of land for development (including land allocations in the Local Plan) • Potential review of the Plan		
CM7	Disposal of Foul Water	Sets out how foul water must be disposed of	 Any planning permissions granted contrary to NWL, LLFA, and EA advice Significant numbers of new developments do not incorporate SuDS Significant numbers of new developments do not incorporate necessary measures to deal with discharge of surface water 	 Identification of reason for under-performance/underdelivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly EA and NWL Potential review of strategic approach to identification of land for development (including land allocations in the Local Plan) Potential review of the Plan 	Number of new developments incorporating Surface Water Management Solutions (eg. SuDS)	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
CM8	Sustainable Design and Construction	Sets out how new development will reduce energy consumption and use energy more efficiently	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy	 Identify reasons for lack of implementation Explore opportunities to address issues, including accessing funding sources Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy 	Number of applications approved contrary to the policy	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
COnnec	Sustainable Travel	Aims to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport wherever possible	Failure to develop a coherent strategy	Potential review of the Local Plan	 Delivery of the transport-related schemes in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Air quality Road safety levels 	 SCC monitoring data Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Nexus/LTP monitoring North East Combined Authority (NECA) Tyne & Wear Traffic & Accident Data Unit (TADU)
CC2	Connectivity and Transport Network	Aims to improve accessibility by sustainable transport modes to local services, centres and key facilities	 Lack of progress of the specific schemes identified through the policy Significant increase in traffic flows Significant decrease in the number of cycle trips Lack of progress extending the 	 Potential review of the Local Plan Identify reasons for lack on implementation Review of Local Transport Plan projects and priorities Review of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the 	 Delivery of the transport-related schemes in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Length of cycleways delivered 	 SCC monitoring data Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Nexus/LTP monitoring Tyne & Wear Traffic & Accident Data Unit (TADU) Highways England monitoring

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
			 cycle network Lack of progress securing improvements to metro and rail network 	schemes within it Explore opportunities to address under-delivery including accessing additional funding sources		
CC3	City Centre Accessibility and Movement	Sets out principles for interventions that address accessibility and movement issues in Sunderland City Centre.	 Failure to develop a coherent strategy Lack of progress of specific schemes identified through policy Significant increase in traffic flow through the city centre Lack of progress extending the cycle network Significant decrease in number of cycle trips and travel by sustainable modes Significant decrease in the number of parking spaces in car parks around the ring road Lack of delivery of the bus strategy Lack of delivery of improvements to public transport facilities 	 Review of City Centre specific policies Review of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the schemes within it 	 Progress delivering the identified schemes Road traffic accidents and road safety levels within the city centre Air quality within the city centre 	 SCC monitoring data Nexus/LTP monitoring Rights of Way Improvement Plan Tyne & Wear Traffic & Accident Data Unit (TADU)
CC4	Port of Sunderland	Sets out principles to enable the Port to develop as an international gateway for freight.	 When the local road network cannot support further development of the Port Inappropriate waterside developments sterilising land 	Maximise use of rail accessReview of policies	Port usage (tonnage of exports/imports)	 SCC monitoring data Port of Sunderland annual reports
CC5	Local Road Network	Sets out the principles on which major highway infrastructure schemes will be developed to support wider policies in the Local Plan	When the local network is not capable of supporting the scale of development	Review of the Infrastructure Development Plan and Local Transport Plan	 Traffic flows monitoring (vehicular and cycling) Road traffic accidents 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Transport modelling Tyne & Wear Traffic & Accident Data Unit (TADU)
CC6	New Development and Transport	Sets out the criteria and supporting information require to assess a planning application	When the local network is not capable of supporting the scale of development	Review of the Infrastructure Development Plan and Local Transport Plan	 Traffic flows monitoring (vehicular and cycling) Road traffic accidents Travel Plans approved and implemented Provision of cycle parking/storage spaces Provision of electric vehicle charging points 	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP)

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
CC7	Digital Communication	Sets out the criteria and supporting information require to assess a planning application	Significant increase in visually obtrusive and/or inappropriate telecoms infrastructure	 Review of policies Review of Infrastructure Delivery Plan 	4G mobile coverageBroadband speeds	SCC monitoring dataPlanning applicationsTelecoms providers
Waste	Management					
WM1	Waste Management	Encourages the application of the waste hierarchy and seeks to support the delivery of waste management facilities	 Significant increase in overall level of waste managed per head of population Significant increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill and/or reduction in amount managed by sustainable methods 	 Identification of reason for under-performance and/or under-delivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly waste operators Review evidence base with regard to waste management 	 Municipal waste arisings Household waste collected Development of new waste management facilities 	 SCC and regional/subregional monitoring data South Tyne & Wear Waste Management Partnership (STWWMP) Planning applications Waste operators
WM2	Waste Facilities	Sets out the criteria and supporting information require to assess a planning application	 Significant increase in overall level of waste managed per head of population Significant increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill and/or reduction in amount managed by sustainable methods 	 Identification of reason for under-performance and/or under-delivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly waste operators Review evidence base with regard to waste management 	 Development of new waste management facilities Air quality 	 SCC and regional/sub-regional monitoring data South Tyne & Wear Waste Management Partnership (STWWMP) Planning applications Waste operators
WM3	Safeguarding Waste Facilities	To protect waste facilities in the City and sets out the circumstances where they would be considered for alternative uses	 Significant increase in overall level of waste managed per head of population Significant increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill and/or reduction in amount managed by sustainable methods Significant loss of existing waste management facilities 	 Identification of reason for under-performance and/or under-delivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly waste operators Review evidence base with regard to waste management 	 Municipal waste arisings Household waste collected Loss of existing and development of new waste management facilities 	 SCC monitoring data South Tyne & Wear Waste Management Partnership (STWWMP) Planning applications Waste operators
WM4	Open Waste Facilities	Sets out the criteria that will be used to assess applications for open waste facilities	 Significant increase in overall level of waste managed per head of population Significant increase in the amount of waste sent to landfill and/or reduction in amount managed by sustainable methods 	 Identification of reason for under-performance and/or under-delivery Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders, particularly waste 	 Municipal waste arisings Household waste collected Development of new open waste management facilities 	 SCC monitoring data South Tyne & Wear Waste Management Partnership (STWWMP) Planning applications Waste operators

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
WM5	Mineral Extraction	Sets out the criteria that will be used to assess applications for mineral extraction	 Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy leading to loss of potential mineral resources Increase in flood risk and 	operators Review evidence base with regard to waste management Identification of reason for under-performance and/or under-delivery Review of evidence base Review objectives of the	 Aggregates and mineral extraction - primary and secondary Flood risk and surface water flooding 	 SCC and regional/sub-regional monitoring data Planning applications Minerals operators
			surface water flooding associated with minerals extraction Loss of supporting minerals infrastructure	policy in partnership with key external stakeholders		
WM6	Mineral Safeguarding Area	Sets out the criteria that will be used to assess applications submitted within mineral safeguarding areas	 Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy leading to loss of potential mineral resources Loss of supporting minerals and waste infrastructure 	 Identification of reason for under-performance and/or under-delivery Review of evidence base Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders 	 Safeguarding and sterilisation of mineral resources Air quality levels 	 SCC and regional/sub-regional monitoring data Planning applications Minerals operators Waste operators
WM7	Opencast Coal	Sets out the criteria against which applications for opencast coal mining will be assessed	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy leading to loss of potential mineral resources	 Identification of reason for under-performance and/or under-delivery Review of evidence base Review objectives of the policy in partnership with key external stakeholders 	Opencast coal applications and permissions	 SCC and regional/sub-regional monitoring data Planning applications Minerals operators
WM8	Land Instability and Minerals Legacy	Ensure that development takes into account land instability and minerals legacy	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy	Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy	Planning permissions approved contrary to policy	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
WM9	Cumulative Impact	Requires cumulative impacts to be considered when two or more developments are potentially capable of causing significant effects on the environment	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy leading to cumulative adverse impacts	Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy	Planning permissions approved contrary to policy	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications
WM10	Restoration and Aftercare	Sets out the standard of minerals and waste aftercare/restoration that will be required	Significant number of applications approved contrary to policy	Consider review of the requirements of this and other policies where they prevent effective implementation of this policy	Planning permissions approved contrary to policy	 SCC monitoring data Planning applications Minerals operators Waste operators

Policy Ref	Local Plan Policy	Policy Objective	Trigger for Action	Potential Action or Contingency	Monitoring Indicator	Data Source
Infrast	ructure and Delivery					
ID1	Delivering Infrastructure	Sets out how the Council expects infrastructure to be delivered	Development is approved without the necessary infrastructure	Identify reasons for lack of implementation	Infrastructure projects delivered in line with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)	SCC MonitoringPlanning applications
ID2	Planning Obligations	Sets out how Section 106 will be used	Legal actions having to be taken against developers	 Identify reason for legal action having to be taken Possible review of the plan 	 Number of applications approved with a S106 (or similar) agreement for developer contributions Amount (£) of developer contributions negotiated/secured towards different infrastructure types and affordable housing Amount (£) of developer contributions received towards different infrastructure types and affordable housing Amount (£) of developer contributions spent on different infrastructure types and affordable housing 	 SCC Monitoring Planning applications
ID3	Enforcement	Sets out the circumstance when enforcement action will be taken	Enforcement cases are not resolved within a reasonable time	Identify reason why cases are not resolved	 Number of enforcement cases raised Number of enforcement cases resolved Number of enforcement cases ongoing 	SCC MonitoringPlanning applications

Appendix A: Strategic Challenges and Strategic Priority Objectives of the Local Plan

Strate	egic Challenges
1	Address outward migration of working age population and plan to meet the needs of a growing and ageing population.
2	Help to reduce the levels of deprivation experienced in the city.
3	Improve educational attainment of the city's residents.
4	Provide increased levels of employment within the city to support economic growth.
5	Providing a sufficient supply of employment land in the right locations to support economic growth, including the development of the IAMP.
6	Seek to encourage/enable a greater proportion of the City's higher wage earners to also live within the City.
7	To protect and enhance existing cultural assets and promote the development of new cultural assets to support the City's aspirations of consolidating its position as a cultural hub.
8	To consolidate and improve the City Centre in order to protect and improve its vitality and viability and make it more competitive against competing centres recognising the impact of changing shopping habits.
9	Improve the supply of good quality office floorspace within the City Centre.
10	Ensure that there is not a rapid increase of hot food takeaways within the City.
11	Increase the supply of larger family properties and bungalows to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs and aspirations of the city's existing and future residents.
12	Deliver a sufficient level of affordable housing to address the identified imbalance.
13	Ensure an appropriate supply and geographical distribution of housing land aligned with demand and need.
14	Reduce the number of long-term, problematic, vacant properties within the city.
15	Allocate appropriate permanent sites to meet the accommodation needs of the travelling showpeople community and allocate an appropriate stop-over site for the gypsy and traveller community passing through the city.
16	Protect the quality of our protected geological and biological sites and seek to reduce the number which are in an 'unfavourable' condition.
17	Protecting the council's Green Belt and settlement breaks where appropriate, whilst recognising that some urban fringe areas may be of limited value and need to be developed to accommodate growth.
18	Improve the quality of the city's green spaces and seek to address any deficiencies.
19	Direct development away from those locations which are most at risk from flooding and ensure that development does not have an adverse impact upon groundwater quality within the Source Protection Zones.
20	Protect the historic environment for the enjoyment of existing and future generations.
21	Improving the health outcomes of all of the city's residents.
22	Improve and extend the Metro network to better serve the city's residents and businesses.
23	Improve regional and national rail connectivity.
24	Reduce dependency on the private car and increase opportunities for the use of more sustainable transport methods such as public transport, cycling and walking.
25	Ensure that the city's transport infrastructure is improved to support future growth, including the completion of the SSTC.
26	Increase coverage for Superfast Broadband within the city.
27	Ensure continued support for the provision of aggregates to contribute to assist in meeting the identified need and protect existing resources from sterilisation.
28	To promote management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and ensure the protection of existing sites from non-waste development.

Strategic Priorities and Challenges for the Local Plan with Corresponding Policies

Theme	Strategic Priorities	Strategic Challenges	Policies
Spatial Strategy	SP1. To deliver sustainable growth within the city to meet all identified development needs, in particular supporting the retention of young economically active age groups and graduates.	 SC1. Address outward migration of working age population and plan to meet the needs of a growing and ageing population. SC2. Help to reduce the levels of deprivation experienced in the city. 	SS1, SS3, SS4 SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4 HWS1, HWS2, HWS3 H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8 EP1, EP2, EP3, EP5, EP6, EP8 WM1, WM2, WM5
	SP2. Ensuring an appropriate distribution and balance of employment, housing growth and other competing land uses. Where viable, maximising the reuse of previously developed land.	 SC5. Providing a sufficient supply of employment land in the right locations to support economic growth, including the development of the IAMP. SC6. Seek to encourage/enable a greater proportion of the City's higher wage earners to also live within the City. SC13. Ensure an appropriate supply and geographical distribution of housing land aligned with demand and need. SC17. Protecting the council's Green Belt and settlement breaks where appropriate, whilst recognising that some urban fringe areas may be of limited value and need to be developed to accommodate growth. 	SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4 SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4 H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H8 EP1, EP2, EP3, EP4, EP5, EP6, EP8, EP9, EP11, EP12 E6, E7, E9, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16 WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM6
Health and Wellbeing	SP3. Improving and protecting citizens' health, promoting healthy lifestyles and ensuring the development of facilities to enable lifelong learning to reduce inequality and ensure a high quality of life.	 SC3. Improve educational attainment of the city's residents. SC7. To protect and enhance existing cultural assets and promote the development of new cultural assets to support the City's aspirations of consolidating its position as a cultural hub. SC21. Improving the health outcomes of all of the city's residents. 	SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4 HWS1, HWS2, HWS3 H1, H3 EP8, EP9, EP12 E1, E6, E9, E11, E13, E17, E19, E20 CM1, CM2, CM3, CM4, CM5, CM6, CM8 CC1, CC2, CC3, CC6 ID1, ID2, ID3
Homes	SP4. Providing enough land to meet the city's housing requirement and ensuring a range and choice of housing types and tenures, including increased provision of affordable and larger family homes.	 SC11. Increase the supply of larger family properties and bungalows to ensure that the housing stock meets the needs and aspirations of the city's existing and future residents. SC12. Deliver a sufficient level of affordable housing to address the identified imbalance. 	SS3, SS4 SA1, SA2, SA3, SA4 H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9
	SP5. Developing cohesive, inclusive and attractive sustainable neighbourhoods, that are well integrated with schools, shops, services, facilities, a choice of good quality housing and open space whilst ensuring that the diverse needs of the city's different communities are met.	SC14. Reduce the number of long-term, problematic, vacant properties within the city. SC15. Allocate appropriate permanent sites to meet the accommodation needs of the travelling showpeople community and allocate an appropriate stop-over site for the gypsy and traveller community passing through the city.	SS1, SS2, SS3, SS4 HWS1, HWS2 H1, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8 EP8, EP9, EP10
Economic Prosperity	SP6. Facilitating economic growth by providing a wide portfolio of high quality employment sites, whilst supporting the development of new key employment sectors, including the low carbon economy, automotive and advanced manufacturing sectors, whilst strengthening existing industry.	SC4. Provide increased levels of employment within the city to support economic growth.SC9. Improve the supply of good quality office floorspace within the City Centre.	SS3, SS4 SA1 EP1, EP2, EP3, EP4, EP5, EP6, EP7

Theme	Strategic Priorities	Strategic Challenges	Policies
	SP7. To consolidate the City Centre and develop its fringe into a vibrant and economically buoyant entity connected to its River and Coast, by improving and expanding the office and retail offer, whilst securing the vitality and viability of other designated centres throughout the city.	SC8. To consolidate and improve the City Centre in order to protect and improve its vitality and viability and make it more competitive against competing centres recognising the impact of changing shopping habits. SC10. Ensure that there is not a rapid increase of hot food takeaways within the City.	SS3, SS4 SA1 HWS3 EP6, EP8, EP9, EP10, EP11, EP12
Environment	SP8. To increase the contribution that urban design and valued cultural and heritage assets can make to the image of the city and the quality of life of its residents.	SC20. Protect the historic environment for the enjoyment of existing and future generations.	SS2, SS4 HWS3 EP8, EP9 E1, E2, E4, E5 ID1, ID2
	SP9. Protect and enhance the city's biodiversity, geological resource, countryside and landscapes whilst ensuring that all homes have good access to a range of interlinked green infrastructure.	SC16. Protect the quality of our protected geological and biological sites and seek to reduce the number which are in an 'unfavourable' condition. SC18. Improve the quality of the city's green spaces and seek to address any deficiencies.	SS1, SS3 SA2 E1, E6, E7, E8, E9, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16 CM4, CM6, CM7, CM8 MW10 ID1, ID2
Climate Change	SP10. Adapting to and minimising the impact of climate change by reducing carbon emissions and seeking to reduce the risk and impact of flooding.	SC19. Direct development away from those locations which are most at risk from flooding and ensure that development does not have an adverse impact upon groundwater quality within the Source Protection Zones.	SS1, SS2 E1, E6 CM1, CM2, CM3, CM4, CM5, CM6, CM7, CM8
Transport and Accessibility	SP11. Implementing sustainable transport solutions that enhance the city's profile, improve its economic competitiveness and achieve low-carbon outcomes, whilst enhancing accessibility for all to a full range of facilities and jobs and reducing dependency on the car. To implement traffic management measures to manage congestion and associated environmental and health impacts of traffic.	 SC22. Improve and extend the Metro network to better serve the city's residents and businesses. SC23. Improve regional and national rail connectivity. SC24. Reduce dependency on the private car and increase opportunities for the use of more sustainable transport methods such as public transport, cycling and walking. SC26. Increase coverage for Superfast Broadband within the city. 	SS2 SA2 CC1, CC2, CC3, CC4, CC5, CC6 ID1, ID2
Minerals and Waste	SP12. Increasing the reuse and recycling of 'waste' in line with sub-regional responsibilities and plan for the most sustainable way of disposing of the remainder.	SC28. To promote management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy and ensure the protection of existing sites from non-waste development.	WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4
	SP13. To manage the city's mineral resources ensuring the maintenance of appropriate reserves to meet the future needs of the community whilst making sure that environmental impacts are properly considered.	SC27. Ensure continued support for the provision of aggregates to contribute to assist in meeting the identified need and protect existing resources from sterilisation.	WM1, WM5, WM6, WM7, WM8, WM9, WM10
Infrastructure	SP14. To ensure that the city has the infrastructure in place to support its future growth and prosperity.	SC25. Ensure that the city's transport infrastructure is improved to support future growth, including the completion of the SSTC.	CC1, CC2, CC3, CC7 ID1, ID2

Appendix B: Sustainability Objectives of the Local Plan's Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objectives			Indicators (as per SA Framework Appendix A)		
1	Biodiversity and Geodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity and promote improvements to the green infrastructure network.	 Greenspaces lost to development. Reported levels of damage to designated sites. Reported condition of nationally and locally important wildlife sites. Number/Area of nature conservation sites. Number of designated Local Nature Reserves. Number of parks awarded Green Flag status. Area of city which meets the Woodland Trust's Access Standard. Area of city which meets the ANGST criteria. Population of wild birds. Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets. 		
2	Housing	To meet the housing needs of the Sunderland City area.	 % of housing stock judged unfit to live in. Average energy efficiency of housing. House price/earnings affordability ratio. Housing completions (including size and type). Affordable housing completions. Starter home completions. Households accepted in priority need. Population figures. Homelessness figures. No. of pitches/plots available. 		
3	Economy and Employment	To achieve a strong and stable economy which offers rewarding and well located employment opportunities for everyone.	 % of individuals of working age in employment. GDP per head. % of businesses surviving three years. % increase or decrease in the number of VAT registered businesses. % of resident population in higher grade occupations. Average unemployment rate in the city. Amount of employment floorspace permitted/developed. Shop vacancy rates within designated centres. 		
4	Learning and Skills	To improve the educational attainment and skills of Sunderland City's residents.	 % of 16 year olds attaining 5 GCSEs at Grade A*-C. % of adults with NVQ level 4 qualifications or above. % of employees undertaking work related training in last 13 weeks. % of employers with hard to fill vacancies. Amount of higher education development taking place. 		
5	Sustainable Communities	To promote sustainable communities within the Sunderland City area.	 % of people satisfied with their local area as a place to live. Geographical access to services. Areas of the city with low earnings and high dependency. Indices of Multiple Deprivation rankings. % of residents surveyed who feel safe outside. Crime rate. Domestic burglaries per 100 households. Vehicle crimes per 1000 population. Violent crimes per 1000 population. 		
6	Health and	To improve the health and wellbeing of those living and working in	Proportion of the city's LSOAs within the 20% most deprived in the country.		

	Wellbeing	the Sunderland City area.	Geographical access to services.
	Weilbeilig	the dundenand only area.	 Death rate from: heart disease and stroke; all cancers; hospital admission rate for accidents;
			suicide and undetermined injury.
			Number of years of expected healthy life.
			 % or people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics.
			Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity.
			Quantity and quality of greenspaces.
7	Transport and	To reduce the need to travel, promote sustainable modes of	Number of people killed or seriously injured on the city's roads.
	Communication	travel, improve telecommunications infrastructure and align	Levels of car ownership.
		investment in infrastructure with growth.	Usage of non-car transport.
			Freight transport by mode.
			Availability of cycle networks (km).
			 Increase in passenger numbers (bus, rail and metro).
			Improvements for pedestrians.
			Completion of transport improvement schemes (e.g. Sunderland Strategic
			Transport Corridor).
			Air quality monitoring.
8	Land Use and	To encourage the efficient use of land and conserve and enhance	Area of contaminated land. Area of contaminated land.
	Soils	soils.	Amount of development on 'best and most versatile agricultural land'. Answert of development or marketed an arreviewels developed land.
0	Watar	To concerve and enhance water quality and recourses	Amount of development completed on previously developed land.
9	Water	To conserve and enhance water quality and resources.	Water usage. Pathing water quality.
			Bathing water quality. Croundwater quality.
10	Flood Risk and	To reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion to people and	Groundwater quality. Number of properties at right from fleeding.
10	Coastal Erosion	property, taking into account the effects of climate change.	 Number of properties at risk from flooding. Number of permissions granted against Environment Agency's advice on flooding.
11	Air	To improve air quality.	Air quality monitoring.
	7 111	10 improve an quanty.	Number of AQMAs.
12	Climate Change	To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects	Greenhouse gas emissions.
	J J J	of climate change.	Installed capacity of renewable energy schemes.
		<u> </u>	Capacity of renewable energy scheme permitted.
13	Waste and	To promote the movement up the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse,	Amount of waste arisings and their management type.
	Natural	recycle, recover) and ensure the sustainable use of natural	% of household waste recycled.
	Resources	resources.	Local Aggregates Assessment.
14	Cultural Heritage	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, cultural	Total tourist visitors to the city.
		heritage, character and setting.	 % of people who regularly participate in walking, swimming, cycling and keep fit/aerobics.
			 Number of people accessing greenspace for leisure activity.
			 Location and condition of features of cultural heritage.
			 Number of listed buildings, ancient monuments and conservation areas.
			Number of entries on the Heritage at Risk Register.
			Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings.
			Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings.
			Loss or damage to historic parks and gardens and their settings.
45	1	To consense and subsect leaders of the second subsect leaders.	% of conservation area demolished or otherwise lost.
15	Landscape and	To conserve and enhance landscape character and townscape.	Development in Greenbelt. Payalan ment in Cattlement Procks
	Townscape		Development in Settlement Breaks. Povelopment in most consitive landscape great.
			Development in most sensitive landscape areas. Buildings for Life 13 Assessments.
			Buildings for Life 12 Assessments.