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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context

1.1.1 The IAMP ONE Phase Two Development planning application (ref. no. 20/00556/OU4) was submitted to Sunderland City Council (SCC) in March 2020 and planning consent was granted in June 2020. Subsequent to receiving planning consent, however, amendments to the scheme design were proposed that necessitated the submission of a new planning application. The revised IAMP ONE Phase Two Development planning application (ref. no. 21/01764/HEA was submitted to SSC in July 2021 and planning consent was granted in October 2021 (see Appendix 1.3) for:

"Erection of industrial unit to be used for the manufacture of batteries for vehicles with ancillary office / welfare floorspace and associated infrastructure provision, accesses, parking, drainage and landscaping."

1.1.2 The approved development consists of a single, three-storey industrial unit which is to house a battery manufacturing facility, comprising of two battery manufacturing areas separated by a central spine of offices. The facility will have an annual maximum production capacity of 9 GWh.

1.1.3 Due to operational requirements, the Applicant is now proposing several amendments to the approved facility with respect to health and safety improvements. Accordingly, the Section 73 application seeks to vary condition 2 attached to planning permission reference 21/01764/HE4 through the substitution of revised plans enclosed with the application.

1.1.4 Three full planning applications are also being submitted with respect to the development of a gas governor house, HV substation compound and bulk store canopy which will provide the supporting infrastructure and will help facilitate the battery plant development. The location of each of these developments lie within the red line boundary of the battery plant as approved under planning reference 21/01764/HE4.

1.1.5 The purpose of this Environmental Statement (ES) Addendum is to accompany both the Section 73 application and the new applications for the proposed development in relation to the following (see Chapter 3 for more details):

- 66-11kV HV Sub-station (major application)

- Gas governor house (minor application)
- NMP canopy (minor application)

1.1.6 The assessments consider if the revised proposed scheme changes the assessments made for the permission 21/01764/HEA. Only certain assessments have been repeated due to the nature of the changes proposed and these are: air quality, noise, landscape, biodiversity, water and visual and the glint and glare assessment.

1.1.7 All other aspects of the proposed development remain as per the July 2021 application, and the description of the development is '*Erection of industrial unit to be used for the manufacture of batteries with ancillary office / welfare floorspace and associated infrastructure provision, accesses, parking, drainage and landscaping*.'

1.1.8 To accompany the 2021 application, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was undertaken and the '*IAMP ONE Phase Two Development Environmental Statement (Wardell Armstrong, 2021)*' was submitted as part of the application package. The 2021 ES is included as Appendix 1.1 of the original ES.

1.1.9 A further assessment of the changes included in the s73 application has been carried out and presented in this addendum. As such, this ES Addendum is not intended to be read as a standalone document and should be read in conjunction with the 2021 ES.

1.1.10 This ES Addendum has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP in conjunction with Lichfields, and Systra.

1.1.11 IAMP TWO is the second and larger part of the IAMP. The northern part of this area is being progressed via planning applications for 168,000sqm of floorspace for automotive and advanced manufacturing floorspace with the associated highway infrastructure and land for ecological and landscape mitigation (Sunderland planning application reference 21/0280/HE4 and South Tyneside planning application reference ST/1172/21/FUL). Figure 1.1 illustrates the location of the site in the context of the surrounding area. Figure 1.2 illustrates the different parcels of land within the overall IAMP site, and the relationship of this application area to these.

1.1.12 The 2018 ES for IAMP ONE, the 2019 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for IAMP TWO, the 2020 ES for IAMP ONE Phase 2 and the 2021 ES for IAMP ONE Phase 2 provide more information on the background to the overall project, the

need for the development and the planning policy framework established by the IAMP Area Action Plan (AAP) for the overall development area.

1.1.13 The Section 73 application and new planning applications are being submitted to SCC as the relevant planning authority.

1.1.14 For the purposes of sustainability, the ES Addendum has been provided to SCC in a format that can be uploaded to their website. Therefore, the application and the full application will be available to view online at the website address http://www.sunderland.gov.uk/online-applications/ or during the opening hours of SCC, at the following address:

Development Management

Sunderland City Council

Civic Centre

Burdon Road, Sunderland SR2 7DN.

1.1.15 Should you require a digital / electronic copy of this ES Addendum, please use the details for Wardell Armstrong (hkennedy@wardell-armstrong.com) or liaise with the planning team at SCC for further assistance.

1.1.16 All consultation responses on this ES Addendum and the detailed planning application should be issued to SCC.

1.2 The Applicant

1.2.1 The applicant is Envision AESC. Founded in 2007, Envision's heritage is within the wind energy sector, and is currently one of the industry's leading wind technology companies. Headquartered in Shanghai, Envision has regional offices across Asia, Europe, North and South America, as well as establishing global R&D and engineering centres in Singapore, Denmark, Germany, the United States and Japan.

1.2.2 Envision AESC is a world leading manufacturer of lithium-ion batteries for the automotive industry and has been producing highest quality batteries for the Nissan LEAF electric vehicle for 9 years. The business is headquartered in Japan, but also has manufacturing sites in the United States and in Sunderland where over 300 people are employed.

1.2.3 As the demand for electric vehicles is forecast to grow significantly over the coming years, supporting the transition to a net zero carbon future, additional capacity for

battery manufacturing is needed. To meet this increased future demand, Envision AESC is proposing to invest in a new manufacturing facility that will be capable of producing these batteries.

1.2.4 Envision AESC UK Ltd. is proposing to invest £450m in the facility, and the key headlines for the project are as follows:

- Capacity to produce 9 GWh of batteries per year.
- Construction commenced in 2022, with the first battery production planned for 2024.
- Once operational, the site will employ approximately 1,000 people, drawing on the significant skills and experience of the existing workforce.
- Will be powered by 100% renewable energy, including a proposal for on-site generation from solar panels.
- Confirms Sunderland as the heart of automotive electrification activities in the UK, building on both Nissan's and Envision AESC's initial investments in LEAF and the current battery plant.
- Provides opportunities for the materials used in battery produced to be sourced from local suppliers, further enhancing the benefits for the North East and UK economies.
- The factory would be situated on the International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP), in Sunderland – adjacent to the Nissan site, and less than 1 Km from the current Envision AESC battery plant. The wider IAMP site is located within the administrative areas of SCC and South Tyneside Council (STC). Figure 1.2, Site Extents, shows the relationship between the Site and the wider IAMP development areas, in the context of the surrounding area and the relevant local authority boundaries.

1.2.5 Both SCC and STC are working closely with Nissan, the UK government (at national and regional levels) and with government agencies such as Highways England in the development of the IAMP site.

1.3 Requirement for an Environmental Statement

1.3.1 The statutory requirement for an EIA derives from the 1985 European Council Directive (No85/337/EEC) amended in 1997 by Council Directive 97/11EC that requires the study of the effects of a development upon human beings, flora, fauna,

soil, water, air climate the landscape, material assets, cultural heritage, and the interaction between these. The Town & Country Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (hereafter referred to as the '2017 EIA Regs') translate the EIA Directive into the UK's planning legislation.

1.3.2 An EIA is needed for projects likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of their nature, size or location. Whether or not a development requires an EIA to be undertaken depends on the nature of the development. An EIA is compulsory for major types of development listed in Schedule 1 of the 2017 EIA Regs; Schedule 2 of the 2017 EIA Regs indicates types of other development for which an EIA is required when certain thresholds and criteria are met, indicating that the development is likely to have significant effects on the environment. Changes or extensions to either a Schedule 1 or a Schedule 2 development that may have significant adverse effects on the environment also fall within the scope of the 2017 EIA Regs. Under the terms of the 2017 EIA Regs, the Proposed Development, as an industrial estate development on a site >5 ha, constitutes a Schedule 2 development.

1.3.3 The formal requirements for the content of an accompanying ES are set out in Schedule 4 of the 2017 EIA Regs. Whilst every report should provide a full factual description of a project's effects, the emphasis of Schedule 4 is on the 'significant effects' to which the project is likely to give rise. Other effects of little or no significance in relation to planning considerations usually need only brief reference in the ES to demonstrate that their possible relevance has been considered. There is general guidance given on the definition of what constitutes a significant effect, but this is not exhaustive, and much is dependent on expert opinion, including the views of regulatory authorities, as well as local conditions at the site.

1.3.4 The 2017 EIA Regs (Schedule 4, para. 4) provide a checklist of environmental components that should form the basis of an impact assessment. This includes the following:

- Air
- Biodiversity (in particular, species and habitats protected under The Habitats Directive and The Birds Directive)
- Climate
- Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
- Human health

- Land
- Landscape
- Material assets
- Population
- Soil
- Water and
- The interaction between any of the above.

1.3.5 This checklist provides the reference point for this ES Addendum, but it only addresses matters which could cause changes in the assessments.

1.3.6 The 2017 EIA Regs also require an EIA to assess the potential significant effects arising from the vulnerability of the development to major accidents and disasters, as relevant to that development (addressed in Chapter 14 of the original ES).

1.4 Structure of the Environmental Statement

1.4.1 The structure of this ES Addendum is as below.

Part A

1.4.2 Chapter 1 (i.e. this chapter) provides an introduction to the project and background to the application. Chapter 2 provides a description of the scope and methodology of the assessment. Chapter 3 provides a detailed description of the Site, its surroundings and the Proposed Development. Chapter 4 describes the planning policy context and Chapter 5 details the community consultation and consideration of alternatives.

Part B

1.4.3 Various Chapters of this ES Addendum comprise the environmental assessments of the proposed development changes. This includes a detailed examination of the impacts (positive and negative, permanent and temporary, direct and indirect) associated with the proposed development for the topics listed within Table 1.1, below. Detailed mitigation measures are formulated for negative impacts and the residual effects of the scheme are escribed if they occur. Chapters 18 provides a summary of the findings reported within Chapter 6 to 17.

Non-Technical Summary

1.4.4 The chapters of the ES have been summarised and are reported using non-technical language. This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) has been produced as a separate report

so that it can be easily distributed to interested parties.

1.5 The Consultancy Team

1.5.1 The consultancy team advising on the delivery of the EIA for the IAMP ONE Phase Two development is listed in Table 1.1, below. The lead author(s) name is shown together with their qualifications. Each named individual is deemed to be a 'competent expert', as required by the 2017 EIA Regulations.

Table 1.1: The EIA Consultancy Team

Role	Company	Author
Introduction	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA
Scope & Methodology	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA
Site and Project Description	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA
Planning Policy Context	Wardell Armstrong	Ben Parkins BA (Hons) MSc MRTPI
Community Consultation & Consideration of Alternatives	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA
Air Quality	Wardell Armstrong	Malcolm Walton BSc Dip MCIEH Paul Threlfall BSc (Hons) MSc
Noise	Wardell Armstrong	Simon Urquhart IoA Dip MIOA
Landscape & Visual Impact Assessment	Wardell Armstrong	Lucy Green BSc(Hons) DipLA CMLI
Waste	Wardell Armstrong	Alison Kemp BSc (Hons) MSc MCIWM PIEMA
Water Resources	Systra	Tim Dawe MEng CEng MICE
Geology & Soils	Wardell Armstrong	Bill Crooks PhD MSc BSc (Hons) FACTS MISoilSci
Ecology & Biodiversity	Wardell Armstrong	Tim Palmer BSc (Hons) MCIEEM
Access & Transport & Water Resources	Systra	Shaun Edwards BEng (Hons) MCIHT
Vulnerability to Major Accidents & Disasters	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA
Climate Change	Wardell Armstrong	Simon Allen BSc Hons AEI
Cultural Heritage	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA
Cumulative Effects	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA
Summary & Conclusions	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA plus all the above technical authors
Non-Technical Summary	Wardell Armstrong	Helen Kennedy BSc(Hons) MPhil CMLI Glen Shah BSc (Hons) MSc Affiliate IEMA plus all the above technical authors

Table 1.1: The EIA Consultancy Team		
Role	**Company**	**Author**
Glint Assessment	Wardell Armstrong	Paul Evans BSc (Hons) SEnv MEI
Energy Statement	Wardell Armstrong	Paul Evans BSc (Hons) SEnv MEI
Sustainability Statement	Wardell Armstrong	Paul Evans BSc (Hons) SEnv MEI