

Sunderland City Council

2024 2024 Questionnaire

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

▪

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C1. Governance

(1.2) Provide details of your jurisdiction in the table below.

Response

(1.2.1) Administrative boundary of reporting government

Select from:

☒ City/Municipality

(1.2.2) Next highest level of government

Select from:

☒ National

(1.2.3) Next lowest level of government

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Hetton Town Council - covering the town of Hetton (roughly 9,000 people) North East Combined Authority

(1.2.4) Area of the jurisdiction boundary (in square km)

139.5

(1.2.5) Percentage range of jurisdiction area that is natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystem

Select from:

☒ 21-30%

(1.2.6) Current (or most recent) population size

277354

(1.2.7) Population year

Select from:

☒ 2021

(1.2.8) Projected population size

275624.0

(1.2.9) Projected population year

Select from:

☒ 2040

(1.2.10) Select the currency used for all financial information reported throughout your response

Select from:

☒ GBP Pound Sterling

(1.2.11) Select which Common Reporting Framework level you are reporting to^

Select from:

☒ CRF Complete level

[Fixed row]

(1.3) Provide information on your jurisdiction's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities and how these issues have impacted your jurisdiction's planning.

Response

(1.3.1) Select the processes that reflect your jurisdiction's oversight of climate-related issues

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate-related responsibilities are assigned to management-level positions in the government
- ☒ Climate-related issues are considered by the government when undertaking plans and/or strategies
- ☒ Climate-related issues are considered by the government when undertaking risk management policies
- ☒ Climate-related responsibilities are assigned to a committee(s) or a subcommittee(s) in the government
- ☒ Relevant departments, committees and/or subcommittees are informed by management about climate-related issues
- ☒ Climate-related issues are considered by the government when undertaking budgeting and/or major capital expenditures
- ☒ Council (or equivalent) is informed by relevant departments, committees and/or subcommittees about climate-related issues

(1.3.2) Provide further details on your jurisdiction's oversight of climate-related issues

In recognition of the Paris Agreement, Sunderland City Council declared a climate emergency in 2019. The climate emergency declaration committed Sunderland to help combat climate change by reducing citywide emissions and helping global temperature rise stay below 1.5C by 2050, compared to pre-industrial levels. In 2020 Sunderland's 2030 Shadow Board, which is chaired by the Council's Leader and includes representation from each of the political groups on the Council as well as the Council's key partner organisations, prepared the Low Carbon Framework (available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/22959/Sunderland-Low-Carbon-Framework/pdf/Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Framework1.pdf?m637461416504170000) which set out the approach for Sunderland to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040 and was adopted in December 2020. This includes seven strategic priorities: Our Behaviour, Policies and Operational Practices, An Energy Efficient Built Environment, Renewable Energy Generation and Storage, Low Carbon and Active Transport, Green Economy and Consumption and Waste. The Council endorsed the Low Carbon Framework in January 2021 and at the same time adopted its Low Carbon Action Plan (LCAP) which included a target for the Council to become carbon neutral by 2030. The Council has also since developed a more robust version of its own LCAP, which was approved by Cabinet in July 2022 and is available at <https://mysunderland.co.uk/article/20077/Working-together>. Progress in relation to the Council's LCAP is regularly reviewed as well as being reported annually to Cabinet. In addition to the above, Sunderland City Council reaffirmed its commitments to UK100 in February 2022, by signing their new Net Zero pledge. Signatories of this pledge are known as the 'Net Zero Local Leadership Club' and are working collaboratively to ensure net-zero targets are reached as soon as possible. The commitment to UK100 raises Sunderland City Council's and citywide ambitions, to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and 2045 respectively. The Council has corporate performance indicators for greenhouse gas emissions, offsetting, and net emissions. Shadow Board partners are working collectively to drive Sunderland's commitment to tackling climate change. The partnership meets quarterly to ensure that best practice is shared, that duplication is avoided, and that resource efficiency, joint working and impact are maximised. Each partner is also developing their own Low Carbon Action Plan and carrying out initiatives to enable the city to reach its low carbon goals. The Low Carbon Framework is underpinned by these individual partner Action Plans. Partner action plans can be found at <https://www.seeitdoitsunderland.co.uk/article/20077/Working-together>. The Council has a Low Carbon Team which supports climate action work across the organisation with a Senior Low Carbon and Sustainable Regeneration Manager, a Principal Sustainable Development Officer, a Principal Energy Efficiency & Retrofit Coordinator, a Carbon Neutral Data & Intelligence Officer, two Senior Carbon Neutral Officers, two Low Carbon Engagement Officers, and two Low Carbon Project Officers. The team supports carbon mitigation projects, working with the Council's Assistant Director of Economic Regeneration and Carbon Task Group to deliver carbon reductions across each of the 7 strategic priorities. In 2022, the Deputy Leader of the Council attended the UK100 Climate Leadership Academy for Councillors which provided an opportunity to develop skills, knowledge and confidence in relation to climate change to become a leading climate pioneer in local government. The Council's Economic Prosperity Committee and Audit Sub-Committee also occasionally review progress and Sunderland Council Cabinet has a dedicated portfolio holder with responsibility for Net Zero. In addition to governance within the jurisdiction, Sunderland is also collaborating with neighbouring local authorities, business and civil society as part of the Net Zero North East England partnership, which aims to facilitate a strategic and collaborative regional approach

to tackling the climate emergency wherever appropriate. The North East Devolution deal between the national government and the local authorities of Sunderland, Northumberland, Newcastle, North Tyneside, Gateshead, South Tyneside and Durham (to create the North East Mayoral Combined Authority) has transferred new powers and a 1.4 billion investment fund over 30 years, which will enable the new Combined Authority to plan for the long term, with certainty, and unlock the benefits of devolution for 2 million people living in the area. This can include co-benefits to a low carbon future – with increased funding potential for public transport and other key green infrastructure improvements.

(1.3.3) Describe how climate-related issues have impacted your jurisdiction's master/development planning

The overarching spatial vision of Sunderland's Core Strategy and Development Plan (CSDP – available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/22171/Core-Strategy-and-Development-Plan-2015-2033/pdf/CSDP_2015-2033.pdf?m637159725864470000) is that by 2033, Sunderland will be a place which is resilient to climate change, has maximised the opportunities for renewable energy, embraced sustainable design principles and has reduced the impacts of flooding on homes and businesses. The CSDP includes a number of planning policies which seek to reduce the impact of climate change in conjunction with the overarching spatial vision. This includes the following planning policies: CSDP Policy WWE1, which supports the delivery of decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy, and CSDP Policy BH2, Sustainable Design and Construction, which provides various relevant criteria (which amongst other things) seeks to maximise energy efficiency, reduce waste, conserve water resources and minimise vulnerability to flooding. It should be noted that when the CSDP was being prepared a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was undertaken to ensure that the CSDP was considered sustainable. The SA included a strategic objective that ensured that any climate related issues were taken into consideration when preparing the CSDP. The CSDP also requires that major development, at the planning application stage, includes a Sustainability Statement which clearly sets out how the development incorporates sustainable resource management and high environmental standards. The Council has adopted a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which sit alongside the CSDP. The Development Management SPD provides guidance which encourages the use of appropriate renewable energy initiatives within residential development. In addition, the Riverside Sunderland SPD, sets out a comprehensive vision and masterplan for the Riverside Sunderland area, encouraging where possible the development of a district heating infrastructure network. Also, the South Sunderland Growth Area (SSGA) (SPD) sets out a comprehensive vision for the SSGA area. It includes the principle that the creation of a low carbon community is a priority at the SSGA. In order to achieve this, all development should seek to (amongst other things) where feasible incorporate green roofs and seek to achieve or exceed government targets regarding sustainable construction. Following changes to national planning policy implemented in September 2023, the Council are in the process of preparing a Wind Energy SPD. This will identify areas that are potentially suitable for wind turbine development, which will support the delivery of renewable energy generation in the city. The Council has also published a Low Carbon Developers Guidance Note to highlight the policies within the adopted planning policy framework, which will assist the Council in achieving its carbon neutrality targets set out within the Sunderland Low Carbon Framework and the Council's adopted Low Carbon Action Plan. The guidance seeks to raise awareness to developers and decision makers to ensure that these policies are taken into consideration when preparing and determining planning applications. The guidance note is available to view on the Council's website at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/30106/Low-Carbon-Developer-Guidance-Note/pdf/Low_Carbon_Developers_Guidance_Note_v2.pdf?m638243253099170000. These plans are discussed in more depth in question 7.2.

(1.3.4) Describe how climate-related issues have impacted your jurisdiction's financial planning

Low Carbon has been embedded as a cross cutting theme across all Council activity. As a result of this, carbon considerations are actively considered in relation to the Council's capital programme. Through the Council's Carbon Task Group, the lead for each of the 7 strategic priorities is also ensuring that carbon is considered in the day-to-day activity across the organisation, including revenue and capital programmes of work. This helps to promote cross-organisational working on the Low Carbon agenda across the Council. In addition to the above, the Council also has an dedicated 1 million annual budget for Low Carbon activity and projects. The Council also looks to maximise external funding opportunities to support the delivery of its Low Carbon goals and the Council's lead officer for external funding attends meetings of the Carbon Task Group as well as sharing funding opportunities on a regular basis.

(1.3.5) Describe the risks to your jurisdiction related to the transition to a low-carbon economy

There are several risks in Sunderland related to the transition to a low-carbon economy. Firstly, there is a need for economic growth in Sunderland, to improve the quality of life for our residents, including attracting more businesses and creating more jobs. For the city to achieve carbon neutrality, all new and existing businesses need to support this ambition and be able to make their contribution. Some businesses may have conflicting priorities, particularly during post-COVID economic recovery, the cost of living crisis, and as a result of current energy cost rises, which may delay the transition to a low carbon economy. Secondly, there is a demand for road transport to be upgraded to accommodate planned population growth and the current increase in the popularity of the private car, linked partly to the impact of COVID-19. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the modal share for public transport also fell significantly and has not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels. Public transport is a key aspect of a low carbon city, meaning its modal share therefore needs to be rebuilt. Sunderland also has low ULEV levels compared to the national average, with 1.5% of registered vehicles being ULEVs in the jurisdiction, compared to 3.5% nationally. Fuel poverty is also a significant issue in Sunderland. According to the UK Government, 8,058 children in Sunderland live in low-income families as of 2023 and 17,269 households in Sunderland are in fuel poverty as of 2021. There is also a high degree of inequality within the city, with significant differences in the quality of life between different wards, with health inequalities increased during the pandemic. For example – in Fulwell 13% of children are living in low-income families compared to 42% in Hendon. A transition to a low carbon economy requires the scale up of green technologies, many of which can be costly. It is important that Sunderland takes a pragmatic approach when tackling greenhouse gas emissions particularly in relation to vulnerable and low-income households and works to ensure the wellbeing of residents. Sunderland is currently delivering the ECO4Flex project in the city, which aims to tackle the issue of energy inefficiency and fuel poverty. These projects are discussed further later in the disclosure. Penultimately, the transition to a low carbon economy requires a scale up of renewable energy technologies such as wind turbines and solar PV. The implementation of this infrastructure can at times take place on greenbelt land, which can reduce biodiversity. Biodiversity net Gain (BNG) has been introduced as part of the Environment Act and there is now a requirement to deliver a mandatory net gain of 10% minimum on all new developments. The Council is working with neighbouring local authorities to prepare a Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document and a Local Nature Recovery Strategy to guide how biodiversity net gain will be delivered within Sunderland. Finally, the transition to a low carbon economy is a significant challenge for any city, particularly with limited resources. Deployment of significant national government and private sector resources will be required to accelerate the transition. Committing to ambitious net zero targets at local level comes with a reputational risk, should the city fail in meeting this ambition.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) Report how your jurisdiction assesses the wider environmental, social, and economic opportunities and benefits of climate action.

Response

(1.4.1) Does the jurisdiction assess the wider opportunities/benefits of climate action?

Select from:

☒ Yes, wider opportunities/benefits are assessed for many climate actions

(1.4.2) Outline how your jurisdiction assesses the impact of these wider opportunities/benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Wider opportunities/benefits are considered at the action planning stage
- ☒ Wider opportunities/benefits are considered at the action implementation stage
- ☒ Wider opportunities/benefits are considered at the post-implementation monitoring and evaluation stage
- ☒ Wider opportunities/benefits are quantitatively assessed
- ☒ Wider opportunities/benefits are qualitatively assessed

(1.4.3) Describe the wider opportunities/benefits of climate action the jurisdiction has identified

Wider opportunities / benefits include: • Reducing fuel poverty by supporting residents to improve the energy performance of their homes and to reduce heating costs; • Improving air quality by supporting a shift to more sustainable transport modes in the city; • Creating safer streets by providing improved walking and cycling conditions and reducing the use of motor vehicles; • Developing a green and successful economy - by supporting the city's green economy to grow creating more job opportunities, and businesses of all sectors to become more sustainable; • Encouraging active travel and sustainable behaviour that will benefit physical and mental health, which in turn will reduce the impact on healthcare services and help reduce health inequalities; • Helping to eliminate food poverty by expanding local food networks and increasing the availability of fresh and seasonal food; • Reducing social isolation by enabling residents to have increased opportunities to be involved in community projects, which can raise civic pride, increase community wealth-building and encourage active and healthier lifestyles; • Reducing waste benefitting the environment and saving money for residents by reducing the volume of food thrown away. Using our waste in smarter ways could also support the growth of green business; • Developing green infrastructure which will help to reduce the potential for flash flooding, cool the city in the summer, support wildlife diversity, tourism and provide quality greenspaces for local people to enjoy; • Developing varied local sources of energy which will help to ensure that the city has greater energy security along with local green economy benefits.

(1.4.4) Outline if and how your jurisdiction ensures the equitable distribution of climate action opportunities/benefits

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, the jurisdiction is collecting disaggregated or spatial data to inform the design and/or monitor the implementation of climate actions
- ☒ Yes, the jurisdiction is collecting disaggregated or spatial data on the impact of climate actions
- ☒ Yes, the jurisdiction is engaging with frontline communities most impacted by climate change
- ☒ Yes, the jurisdiction is designing or implementing climate actions that address the needs of frontline communities most impacted by climate change
- ☒ Yes, the jurisdiction undertakes wider benefits and/or equity assessments for its climate actions

(1.4.5) Outline how your jurisdiction quantifies the equitable and inclusive distribution of climate action

Each action in Sunderland City Council's Low Carbon Action Plan has a key performance indicator or milestone, some of which help to quantify equitable and inclusive climate action. Examples of this include the number of homes with an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) in the city, the number of homes assisted through various fuel-poverty and low carbon focussed retrofit schemes, spend on flood alleviation schemes where resilience has increased and Shadow Board

attendance % from the Environment, Green and Sustainable (EGS) young people's group. Many of the current projects in Sunderland that support equitable and inclusive climate action have used disaggregated and spatial data to quantify eligibility within the city. For example, for the Warm Homes Fund (WHF) project, which concluded in March 2024, which targeted fuel poor properties with energy efficiency and fuel poverty measures. This project was split into two parts, WHF Lot 1, which funded installation of electric air source heat pumps in low efficiency / low-income properties that had old and inefficient electric storage heaters, and Lot 2 which provided help and support to residents to be more energy efficient in their behaviour. The Council used the national government's open-source Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) database, Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) fuel poverty data, as well as internal Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) data to target the least efficient properties which are most likely to house families suffering from fuel poverty. For WHF Lot 2, which had a target of reaching 80% fuel poor households, data was recorded by SCC partners, Citizen's Advice and Green Doctors to ensure the target audience was reached, and at the end of the project this was cross checked with the available data detailed above to build an overall picture of the residents supported. A similar process was also undertaken for the ongoing ECO4 / Great British Insulation Scheme project.

(1.4.6) Provide evidence and/or more details on the actions your jurisdiction is taking to ensure equitable and inclusive distribution of climate action

Sunderland's aim is to ensure equitable and inclusive climate action, for both climate mitigation and adaptation. For mitigation, Sunderland concluded delivery of the Warm Homes Fund (WHF) project, which provided support and improved energy efficiency for fuel poor households across the city, in March 2024. WHF Lot 1 installed electric air source heat pumps in low efficiency / low-income properties with old inefficient electric storage heaters. WHF Lot 2 provided an opportunity to identify, target and engage with the most vulnerable and hardest to reach households, the vast majority of whom live in fuel poverty. It created a linked-up system providing a wrap-around package of support, not only helping residents financially, but also increasing health and wellbeing. Over 1000 households were provided with advice to make their home more energy efficient and warmer and were signposted towards further support. 500 of these households were provided with 1-1 support from partners Citizen's Advice Sunderland and Green Doctors, which included: A financial welfare and benefit check; debt advice or support from a specialist debt team; fuel vouchers and/or food parcels; energy efficiency advice; home visits to provide in-person energy saving advice and support or help to set up heating controls; support in contacting suppliers to resolve billing issues; provision of small energy saving measures such as LED bulbs, radiator foil or measures to increase comfort (e.g. blankets); provision of items to help combat damp and mould (e.g. humidifiers) and advice to reduce this issue in cold or unheated homes. 81% of households supported with tailored support were defined as being in fuel poverty and 70% lived in LSOAs with Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 1-3, with 36% living in an area with a IMD of 1. In addition, 97% of all children living within households supported by the project were living in fuel poverty. Young people will witness and live with the most severe impacts of climate change in the future. Sunderland views it as important to engage young people in the climate conversation. Climate change was voted the most important issue by Sunderland's young people at the Young People's State of the City debate and it is vital that the youth voice is part of the conversations in planning sustainable futures in the city. The 2030 Shadow Board has set up the Environmental, Green and Sustainable (EGS) young people's group which first met in Oct 2021. EGS brings together young people from all schools alongside reps from Sunderland Youth Council, youth work settings, College, and the University to provide a forum where young people's opinions can be heard. The group was developed by young people. EGS members are supported to meet quarterly and discuss climate action; participate in Low Carbon volunteering opportunities; and discuss the city's plans and feed into these. Members send representation to the city's 2030 Shadow Board and feed into the Board's discussions. Since the group launch in Oct 2021 the self-named EGS group has grown and formed its own identity. The group includes a range of ages with 20 members attending the group sessions in the last 12 months, and SCC continues to engage with communities to improve access to the group and diversify reach in terms of deprivation, gender and representing all ethnic backgrounds. The young people have grown in confidence and increasingly shape their own agenda, taking part in a range of activities including group discussions, consultations, co-design, and volunteering. This year (2023/24) the group has been focused on Sustainable Travel and Transport. This has included discussions with SCC Active Travel Team, Teach the Teacher, and actions including launching and judging a School Walk to School Week competition. Discussions also continue with Sunderland's Ageing Well Ambassadors. Regarding adaptation, an initial Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk

Independent Assessment (CCRA3). It acknowledges climate change impacts certain groups in different ways and to varying degrees, with low-income households and vulnerable groups facing the largest relative impacts. The risk assessment highlights how these groups need to be considered under each risk, to ensure adaptation actions address those most impacted. The risk assessment also highlights interdependencies under each risk, and how these impacts affect other social, economic and environmental factors. The Council has mapped existing green spaces across Sunderland and identified areas with less greenspace. This has helped to ensure citywide equity and inclusivity when planning nature-based solutions for climate adaptation and has influenced planting sites during the 2023-24 planting season.

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Report on your engagement with other levels of government regarding your jurisdiction's climate action.

Row 1

(1.5.1) Climate component

Select from:

☒ Climate risk and vulnerability assessment

(1.5.2) Other types of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

Select all that apply

☒ National-level government

(1.5.3) Outline the purpose of this engagement

Select all that apply

☒ To facilitate the integration of this component into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

(1.5.4) Comment

An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment has been developed for Sunderland, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across: infrastructure; health, communities, and the built environment; business and industry; natural environments and assets. Existing levels of deprivation and inequalities including health inequalities, and the associated implications for net zero and overall interdependencies are factored into the risk assessment in addition to consideration being given to the potential for these to increase as a result of climate change. The risk assessment will be a working document, updated regularly with input from service area experts across the Council as well as from partners on the 2030 Shadow Board and beyond as appropriate.

It will enable us, for example, to highlight particularly vulnerable areas specific to Sunderland. The risk assessment will then inform our Climate Change Adaptation Plan to mitigate these risks, Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate. Sunderland's Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA – published in November 2020) has been carried out in accordance with the central Government's latest development planning guidance including the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) and flood risk and planning policy guidance, the Flood Risk and Coastal Change Planning Practice Guidance (FRCC-PPG). The Northumbria Community Risk Register, which covers the whole of Northumbria including Sunderland, is based on the National Risk Register produced by central Government. This covers all climate hazards for the region e.g. flooding, adverse weather and wildfires. The Community Risk Register details some of the key emergencies that might happen in the Northumbria Local Resilience Forum (LRF) area and aims to summarise Risks in a format for residents and communities. It does not include every risk only the ones that are likely to happen. If there are any risks such as flooding, partners (including the EA, Met office, Emergency Services..etc) in the LRF will come together to discuss any planning required to respond to this type of event, but not to discuss climate change as a specific subject More detail on these risk assessments, including links and attachments, can be found in section 1.

Row 6

(1.5.1) Climate component

Select from:

- ☒ Community-wide GHG emissions inventory

(1.5.2) Other types of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

Select all that apply

- ☒ National-level government

(1.5.3) Outline the purpose of this engagement

Select all that apply

- ☒ To collect data and/or feedback from other levels of government to inform its development

(1.5.4) Comment

The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) provide publicly available greenhouse gas emission data to all local authorities in the UK. This data can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics>. Alongside the Scatter greenhouse gas emission data disclosed in this report, this data is utilised by Sunderland to help to inform progress against the goals of the Paris Agreement. In addition to greenhouse gas data, central government also provide useful data regarding transport, energy and waste which all contribute to Sunderland City Council's environmental performance monitoring.

Row 7

(1.5.1) Climate component

Select from:

☒ Climate action plan

(1.5.2) Other types of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

Select all that apply

☒ National-level government

☒ State/Regional-level government

(1.5.3) Outline the purpose of this engagement

Select all that apply

☒ To facilitate the integration of this component into the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

(1.5.4) Comment

Net Zero North East England (NZNEE) is a regional partnership across the public, private, academic and voluntary sectors, who have come together to accelerate the region's transition to Net Zero., Their work now forms part of the new NE Combined Authority seeking to create a cleaner, greener, and fairer North East. The partnership is focussed on providing an environment to share experience and best practice, as well as to identify areas where objectives are aligned, and action can be taken forward more effectively across the region. The Board is co-chaired by the North East Mayor, Kim McGuinness, and Heidi Mottram, CEO of Northumbrian Water. An evidence hub and dashboard of indicators which demonstrate regional progress has been built online and can be accessed along with more information here <https://www.netzeronortheastengland.co.uk/>. Sunderland is also working with neighbouring local authorities to develop and deliver wider regional level climate related plans and projects. This includes a Bus Service Improvement Plan, the North East Transport Plan, and the North East Community Forest all at a whole region (seven local authorities) level (LA7 level) as well as the sub-regional the South Tyne and Wear Joint Municipal Waste Strategy. In addition, Sunderland is working with the UK government to deploy numerous funding streams in line with the key priorities of the citywide Low Carbon Framework and the Council's Low Carbon Action Plan. For example, The Levelling Up Fund is being deployed for several low carbon developments in Sunderland, such as the Housing Innovation Construction Skills Academy (HICSA), Vaux Housing and at the Nile Villiers community housing scheme in Sunniside. HICSA, which is scheduled to be complete in June 2025, will upskill and train people in low carbon technology to support the delivery of Sunderland's low carbon ambitions for new build and retrofitting. Education Partnership NE (Sunderland College) have recently been granted a license from the Retrofitting Academy to deliver qualifications from HICSA. Aside HICSA, Vaux Housing is providing 135 new homes to Future Homes Standard and is utilising solar PV, air source heat pumps and battery technology. Vaux housing will also be connected to a smart energy network to effectively manage consumption, reduce waste and mitigate impact of rising energy costs. Finally, it is expected that Sunniside will utilise modern methods of construction (MMC) solutions for homes, with low embodied carbon, renewable energy technology, and promotion of the circular economy.

Through a separate project, the Levelling Up Fund will also support the delivery of three rapid charging hubs and for 20 buses operating in Sunderland to be converted to electric. In addition to the Levelling Up Fund, Sunderland City Council has used Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme Funding to help decarbonise municipal operational buildings and is working with partner organisation Gentoo to enable Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund resources to decarbonise social housing in Sunderland among other examples. Finally, through the Council's Low Carbon Action Plan, Sunderland also aims to work with UK government to implement Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) in development in new houses. Development at Riverside Sunderland as set out elsewhere creates a significant opportunity for this, including the development of HICSA (Housing Innovation Construction Skills Academy) which is currently underway. In 2023 Sunderland became part of a 3-year Destination Development Partnership (DDP) with the seven local authorities across the North East (LA7) which is focused on the visitor economy within the context of destination management. This is a pilot approach with Visit England, the first of its kind in the UK. As part of the DDP, early discussions have taken place on the need to increase knowledge and awareness of sustainability issues in relation to tourism in the region's cities, with a range of actions to be developed within 2024/25 including within Sunderland. Sunderland was one of 3 North East English cities invited to submit a return to the Global Destination Survey as part of the work through the DDP, which seeks to measure cities' approach to tourism across four broad categories aligned to the Global Sustainable Development goals. These are: Environmental Performance; Social Performance; Supplier Performance; and Destination Management. In 2023 there were 69 qualitative and quantitative metrics on which Sunderland submitted its return and for which it received an overall score of 39.9, scoring particularly highly for Environmental performance (68.25 and in line with the GDS international average of 69.97). Following feedback from GDS, Sunderland has begun work on the gaps identified and has prepared a second return for the GDS 2024 deadline (June 2024).

Row 8

(1.5.1) Climate component

Select from:

☒ Climate mitigation target

(1.5.2) Other types of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

Select all that apply

☒ National-level government

(1.5.3) Outline the purpose of this engagement

Select all that apply

☒ To facilitate the integration of this component into the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

(1.5.4) Comment

The UK has a target of being net zero as a nation by 2050 and it is widely acknowledged that cities are key to this. It is also widely acknowledged that local partnerships, such as the Sunderland City Partnership, are in a unique position to help reduce citywide greenhouse gas emissions. As well as knowing the detail,

geography, demographics and needs of their local areas well, cities, local authorities and city partnerships have a strong influence over a proportion of the emissions in their area. The Local Government Association predicted in 2021 that Local Authorities alone have a direct or strong influence over 35% of area-wide emissions. In 2020, with the national target of 2050 in mind, Sunderland set an ambitious goal to become a carbon neutral city by 2040. Achievement of this target will contribute to the UK's 2050 goal. In addition to the above, Sunderland City Council reaffirmed its commitments to UK100 in February 2022, by signing their new Net Zero pledge. Signatories are working collaboratively to ensure net-zero targets are reached as soon as possible, committing the city to net-zero greenhouse gases by 2045 at the latest. The signature also broadens the council's ambition from carbon neutral to net zero by 2030.

Row 9

(1.5.1) Climate component

Select from:

- ☒ Climate adaptation goal

(1.5.2) Other types of governments engaged in the development, implementation and/or monitoring of component

Select all that apply

- ☒ National-level government

(1.5.3) Outline the purpose of this engagement

Select all that apply

- ☒ The development of this component is required by the national government (e.g., by law, regulation and/or agreement)
- ☒ To facilitate the integration of this component into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

(1.5.4) Comment

An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment has been developed for Sunderland, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across: infrastructure; health, communities, and the built environment; business and industry; natural environments and assets. Existing levels of deprivation and inequalities including health inequalities, and the associated implications for net zero and overall interdependencies are factored into the risk assessment in addition to consideration being given to the potential for these to increase as a result of climate change. The risk assessment will be a working document, updated regularly with input from service area experts across the Council as well as from partners on the 2030 Shadow Board and beyond as appropriate. It will enable us, for example, to highlight particularly vulnerable areas specific to Sunderland. The risk assessment will then inform our Climate Change Adaptation Plan to mitigate these risks, Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (FWMA), Sunderland City Council became a Lead

Local Flood Authority (LLFA). As a LLFA, Sunderland City Council has key responsibilities to manage flood risk from localised sources across the city and a duty to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Sunderland's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), last updated in 2016, has been developed with strategic objectives and guiding principles which are consistent with the Environment Agency's (EA) National Strategy. Furthermore, the LFRMS has been prepared with reference to the Local Government Group Framework and is also consistent with the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy. In addition to the above, under the Coastal Protection Act 1949, Sunderland City Council also has a legal duty to monitor and manage the coastline and coastal erosion. Aside flooding, Sunderland is part of the North East Community Forest (NECF) Partnership who aim to plant 500 hectares of trees by 2025, doubling canopy cover in the region by 2050 (Sunderland's share of this hectare target is 45 hectares). The NECF was launched in February 2022 and during the first NECF planting season (2021/22), Sunderland planted 8462 whips; 90 orchard trees (to encourage local growing); 6777 hedge plants across 1360 metres; 7.37ha of wildflower meadow seeding. During the second planting season (2022/23), Sunderland planted 2000 whips; 487 street trees / public realm standard trees; 189 orchard trees; 2412 hedge plants across 400m; 2.48ha of wildflower meadow seeding; 14000 bulbs. During the third planting season (2023-24) Sunderland has delivered a further 17.5 hectares of planting across 10 more sites, which includes the planting of 7,425 whips, 361 street trees, 32 orchard trees, 5,334 hedge plants across 883 linear metres, 0.73 hectares of wildflowers and 16,600 bulbs. To date, Sunderland has delivered 35 hectares of tree planting- more than 75% of its 4-year target. Sunderland already has in-principle funding approved for 6 further sites in 2024-25, totalling 11.6 hectares, which will enable the city to reach its 4 year target. Further additional sites are also planned for delivery in the next planting season. Sunderland City Council also aims to reduce mortality due to air pollution each year. This is a common national goal through Public Health England. More information can be found at [Fingertips Department of Health and Social Care \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.fingertips.org.uk/). Finally, Sunderland City Council aims to reduce the number of residents within the city who are fuel poor. This is also a common national goal through Public Health England. More information can be found at [Fingertips Department of Health and Social Care \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.fingertips.org.uk/).
[Add row]

(1.6) Report your jurisdiction's most significant examples of collaboration with government, business, and/or civil society on climate-related issues.

Row 1

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Business

☒ Other, please specify :2030 Shadow Board

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

☒ Collaborative initiative

☒ Knowledge or data sharing

☒ Project delivery - Public Private Partnership

☒ Reporting of climate and/or environmental data

- ✓ Convening industry groups
- ✓ City business partnership platform
- ✓ Climate action plan implementation

- ✓ Policy and regulation development/ implementation

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ✓ Food | ✓ Industry |
| ✓ Water | ✓ Forestry |
| ✓ Waste | ✓ Adaptation |
| ✓ Energy | ✓ Education |
| ✓ Finance | ✓ Resilience |
| ✓ Agriculture | ✓ Transport (Mobility) |
| ✓ Public health | ✓ Ecosystem restoration |
| ✓ Social Services | ✓ Building and Infrastructure |
| ✓ Emissions reduction | ✓ Inclusive climate action and/or equity |
| ✓ Natural environment | ✓ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches |

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland City Council has set up the 2030 Shadow Board with representatives from key organisations across the city, including the local NHS Foundation Trust, the University of Sunderland, Sunderland College (Education Partnership NE), North East England Chamber of Commerce (an independent business membership organisation representing over 3,000 businesses in North East England), Voluntary Sector Alliance, Together for Children, Transport NE, Sunderland Youth Council as well as cross-party Elected Member representation from each Group on the City Council and representation from the EGS group (more information available at <https://www.mysunderland.co.uk/article/20627/Environmental-Green-and-Sustainable-Group>). The 2030 Shadow Board's purpose is to work collectively to drive forward Sunderland's ambitions and commitment to tackling climate change. Each partner is continuing to develop and implement its own action plan and is actively carrying out low-carbon initiatives to help enable the city to reach its low carbon goals. Current partner action plans can be found at Working together - MySunderland. The partnership meets on a quarterly basis and ensures that best practice is shared, and joint working is maximised. In 2024, Sunderland City Council has begun to coordinate and facilitate a range of 'partner' deep dive sessions with other key organisations represented on the Shadow Board. These are identifying areas for deeper collaboration (data sharing, communications, tree planting etc.) and have included work with the University of Sunderland; Gentoo housing provider; NHS Foundation Trust and health partners. Following these, the Council has also formed a communications officer group which brings together leads from all Shadow Board members to work on citywide messaging and key sustainability campaigns. It was the Shadow Board which requested and supported the foundation of the EGS group, referred to earlier. Whilst significant input is provided by Together for Children, the College and University, all partners on the 2030 Shadow Board committed to support its work and identify opportunities to engage young people through their own activity. Shadow Board partners continue to collaborate to support citywide initiatives including EcoFest and We Love Cities.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Academia
- ☒ Transport
- ☒ Health Care
- ☒ Real Estate
- ☒ Education sector
- ☒ NGO and associations
- ☒ Vulnerable population groups
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Young People**

Row 2

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Business

- ☒ Other, please specify :SME's

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Economic development
- ☒ Funding (grants)
- ☒ Technical assistance
- ☒ Project implementation and management
- ☒ Climate action plan implementation

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reduction
- ☒ Resilience
- ☒ Energy
- ☒ Building and Infrastructure

☒ Industry

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland City Council delivered the Business Renewables Energy Efficiency Sunderland (BREEZ) project, which helped Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) to install energy efficiency measures. BREEZ was funded through ERFC, with an overall objective of BREEZ was to reduce energy consumption and enable carbon reduction in a compliant and cost-effective way. This was achieved by upgrading old, inefficient systems with new, energy-efficiency upgrades that have been approved and agreed prior to their installation. Typically, BREEZ offered 50% grant funding towards microgeneration (e.g., Photovoltaics), insulation, low-carbon heating upgrades and LED lighting. Grant support for upgrading business process equipment was also sometimes available. As at the end of the project in May 2023, 83 SMEs had been engaged (including audits, advice and guidance). 74 grants have been claimed with a total value of 532,449, which attracted 702,000 private match funding. In addition to the BREEZ project, Sunderland was also part of the Business Energy Saving Team (BEST) which ran until March 2022. BEST was a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and delivered collectively by local authorities in North East England. The BEST team provided businesses with a full energy audit, designed to help identify ways to save energy, money, and carbon emissions. If businesses met certain criteria the BEST team could also provide a grant to help cover costs. As of the end of BEST in March 2022, Sunderland City Council lead the regional performance table, with 21 approvals, 14 grants claimed, and a total project value of 130,000 invested in energy efficiency improvements saving 327 tonnes of carbon equivalent. Both BREEZ and BEST involved close cooperation between project staff from the Council and the wider Business Investment Team and businesses. The successful delivery of BREEZ and BEST (2019-2023) enabled the council in 2024 to secure an additional 600,000 of UKSPF grant funding to support more local businesses and community organisations with cost-effective, energy efficiency upgrades to commercial and community buildings. To date the BREEZ 2 project has actively engaged 66 new applicants and allocated an estimated 229,335 for energy efficiency measures. The scheme is due to complete in March 2025 at which stage we can report all outputs including total carbon tonnes saved. More information on BREEZ 2 can be found at <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/Breez>.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :ERDF

Row 3

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Business

☒ Transport

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☑ Capacity development
- ☑ Collaborative initiative
- ☑ Climate action plan implementation
- ☑ Project implementation and management
- ☑ Multi-jurisdictional regional collaboratives

- ☑ Project delivery - Public Private Partnership

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☑ Emissions reduction
- ☑ Resilience
- ☑ Energy
- ☑ Transport (Mobility)
- ☑ Building and Infrastructure

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

The North East Joint Transport Committee Transport Plan is the 1st region-wide Transport Plan for the 7 local authority areas in the NE, initially covering two Combined Authorities and now collectively covering the North East Combined Authority (NECA) (established in May 2024), together with other key organisations such as Nexus (main provider of key public transport infrastructure in the Tyne & Wear region). The Plan sets out priorities and forms the basis for bids and requests for funding for transport investment in the NE up to 2035. Delivering this Plan will support a shift to a more sustainable and healthier way of life, through lowered emissions, better air quality and travel choices helping to provide:

- *Easier access to education, skills, and higher value jobs*
- *Health levels at least equal to other regions in the UK*
- *Better connections from the North East to national and international destinations*
- *A transport network with improved environmental credentials including more sustainable journeys, better air quality and reduced carbon output*
- *A safer, reliable integrated transport network, which is intuitive for customers, with a sustainable cost base*
- *job opportunities in the transport and infrastructure sectors*
- *Enabling new development and housing sites and improving accessibility to existing communities.*

Following the establishment of NECA and appointment of the Elected Mayor a new draft Transport Plan (LTP) that builds upon the vision and objectives outlined in the current plan will be published for consultation in Autumn 2024. The draft LTP will be a statutory document, written in line with Government guidance. The wider project brings together a series of workstreams: LTP—a statutory document, setting out in strategic terms what we aspire to achieve through transport provision and why up to 2040 Delivery Plan –the list of what we will build, introduce and change up to 2040 and what mechanisms we will use to deliver. Delivering green transport that works for all– a less technical public facing summary document. Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA)—a mandatory document to evaluate the impact of the draft LTP on factors such as environment, health and accessibility. In March 2025 a post consultation version of the LTP, delivery plan and summary document will be taken to Cabinet for approval. The North East Rail and Metro Strategy is a supplementary document of the North East Transport Plan and outlines the future for rail and Metro in the NE region. To help achieve the North East Transport Plan’s commitment for carbon neutral transport, the Strategy commits to increasing the number of people travelling on rail and Metro in preference to the private car, increasing the share of goods transported by rail, introducing new trains, more efficient electric ones on the Metro and electric/battery/hydrogen ones on the local rail and modal shift from road to rail on freight& improving stations and depots. The document outlines the NE’s ambition for its rail and Metro network and sets regional priorities inc. the full reopening of the Leamside Line, expanding rail

and Metro networks into more communities and boosting capacity on the East Coast Mainline. Funding has been approved at regional level to progress an Outline Business Case for the Washington Metro Loop by 2026, and to produce a Strategic Outline Business Case for the Southern part of the Leamside Line. The NE's first Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) outlines region-wide ambitions to make buses more attractive by making them an affordable and practical alternative to using private cars for more people and helping existing bus users to travel more frequently. The ambitious plan aimed to return bus ridership—which at the time of publication were 25% lower than before the pandemic—to pre-Covid levels by March 2023 and to grow 10% each year after. This would provide a major economic boost to the region, reduce road congestion, and contribute towards climate change targets. The BSIP aims to Grow bus patronage, modal share, grow bus passenger satisfaction, make buses faster, punctual and reliable and make buses greener, bringing them all to Euro 6 or better. The measures proposed include improvements to timetables and fares, extensive priority measures on roads and at junctions to speed buses up—including two new Park & Ride sites, a set of affordable fare “caps” that work across all buses and Metro services, lower fares for many young people and simplified and improved information. SCC is working with Nexus and bus operators to improve bus service infrastructure and bus services by low/zero carbon bus vehicles, real time information and integrated ticketing. SCC is also working with neighbouring local authorities to enable cross boundary ticketing and Wi-Fi improvements, making the bus a more attractive choice. In a joint project between Nexus and NECA, a new bus route was created starting July 2024, strengthening links with IAMP and Nissan.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regional government

Row 4

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

- ☒ Residents/community groups

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Climate action plan implementation

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Food
- ☒ Forestry

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| ☑ Water | ☑ Adaptation |
| ☑ Waste | ☑ Education |
| ☑ Energy | ☑ Resilience |
| ☑ Industry | ☑ Agriculture |
| ☑ Public health | ☑ Ecosystem restoration |
| ☑ Social Services | ☑ Building and Infrastructure |
| ☑ Emissions reduction | ☑ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches |
| ☑ Natural environment | |
| ☑ Transport (Mobility) | |

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Within Sunderland's Low Carbon Framework, Strategic Priority 1 (Our Behaviour) seeks to engage key groups within Sunderland to encourage positive behaviour change and reduce individual carbon footprints. To improve engagement Sunderland City Council introduced an engagement plan as a dynamic document to shape this activity. It identifies key target groups: residents; children and young people; voluntary community sector; employees; partners; and businesses. The plan outlines the ways the Council is engaging with each group to involve them in decision making and support them in taking action to mitigate and adapt to climate change. All strands aim to:

- understand the awareness of climate change among the target group and their feelings about Sunderland's response to it;*
- actively listen to and engage target groups in co-creating solutions and participating in decision-making processes on climate action;*
- share reliable information through diverse and accessible formats on the climate crisis and its likely future impacts and on the local context and response;*
- support individuals and organisations to make informed decisions and understand the Carbon impact of these, including through sharing best practice and case studies;*
- signpost target groups to support from the Council and other local, regional, national and international organisations on how to live and work more sustainably;*
- facilitate connections between target groups and others in the city working on these topics*

A communications plan for each target audience is produced monthly. Concrete actions are outlined for each different group and at varying stages of delivery. One example for each group includes:

- conducting residents' surveys and research to understand current attitudes locally and developing a bespoke Low Carbon communications strategy and monthly plan accordingly;*
- further developing and embedding the work of the EGS young people's climate forum which brings together young people from primary and secondary schools as well as Sunderland college, the University of Sunderland, the Students' Union, and minority youth groups to meet quarterly to discuss climate action; to participate in Low Carbon volunteering opportunities; to send representation to the city's 2030 Shadow Board; and to be consulted on city-wide Low Carbon developments;*
- working in partnership with Sunderland's Voluntary Sector Alliance to include Low Carbon in priorities, to feature Low Carbon in regular newsletters to 600 organisations; to support sustainability-related activities with volunteering capacity, to share and support funding opportunities, and to include the Voluntary Sector Alliance umbrella organisation in citywide consortia for funding bids;*
- Expanding the Green Champions network and recruiting staff from different directorates within the organisation to receive and cascade information, develop and participate in activities and identify corporate volunteering opportunities, for Low Carbon activities. Green Champions also help to identify potential organisational areas for improvement. Changes made following Green Champions' flagging this year included improved facilities for cycling to work and introduction of food waste collection within City Hall. The Green Champions have also supported development of online mandatory learning for all employees on Low Carbon to be rolled out, and face-to-face Low Carbon induction for all Council new starters.*
- working with Partner organisations to deliver citywide initiatives such as planning Sunderland's We Love Cities campaign rollout, signposting the BetterPoints sustainable and active travel app, promoting Refill Sunderland, and developing the EcoFest Family fun day and Business Festival;*
- hosting the city's first EcoFest Business events as part of the Sunderland Business Festival during which 3 seminars were held on topics*

ranging from climate science to local good practice to financial assistance for local SMEs in Carbon accounting and sustainability plan development. Eco fest now forms part of the Annual Business Festival in Sunderland – 2024 event is drilling into how businesses must adopt Albert standards to link into the develop screen industry growth in Sunderland.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGO and associations
- ☒ Education sector
- ☒ Other, please specify :Young people; employees; all businesses in general

Row 5

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Business

- ☒ Transport

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation and management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financing (investment) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project delivery - Public Private Partnership |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaborative initiative | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate action plan implementation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cleaner production industry support | |

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reduction
- ☒ Energy
- ☒ Transport (Mobility)

- ☒ Building and Infrastructure
- ☒ Industry

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland is seeking to facilitate investment in innovation and production linked to electrification of advanced manufacturing, reflecting the City's key role in EV production and battery manufacturing, as well as its role to date working with businesses and partners in the region including Newcastle University and the North East Automotive Alliance which has resulted in the Driving the Electric Revolution (DER) Industrial Centre NE being located in Sunderland adjacent to Nissan and the International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP). The 'Driving the Electric Revolution North East' Centre in Sunderland is one of four across the UK, which are part of a large-scale Government-backed programme run by a consortium led by Newcastle University. It is specifically intended to facilitate projects in the field of Power Electronics, Machines & Drives and enable the UK to capture part of the significant global market opportunity which electrification represents. The Centre for Driving the Electric Revolution (DER) in the North East is intended to provide open access facilities, combining state-of-the-art equipment with expertise in innovation and production, enabling activities such as prototyping and scale-up. The IAMP creates significant scope for large-scale production of new environmental technologies that are being developed in the area. The IAMP is being brought forward by Sunderland City Council and South Tyneside Council, with developer HBD. MP is now part of the NE Investment Zone which was announced by UK Government in November 2023 focused on clean energy (offshore & renewable technologies) and green manufacturing (EV & battery production), forming part of the wider International Advanced Manufacturing Strategic Site (IAMSS). Building on the July 2021 announcement below, Nissan announced in November 2023 its intention to increase EV production to 3 Electric Vehicle models at its Sunderland plant. On 1 July 2021 Envision AESC announced that they will be building their second gigaplant on IAMP with 9GWh of production capability which will create 700 jobs and safeguard a further 300 jobs. This was part of a wider announcement by Nissan regarding the creation of Nissan 36Zero in Sunderland. This inward investment announcement which will increase the city and region's green economy and support decarbonisation of transport followed significant co-operation between the local authority and both Nissan and Envision AESC as well as central government. Construction work is well underway on site at IAMP on the new gigaplant. Envision AESC have followed this up in 2024 with a planning application as part of their feasibility study for an additional gigafactory on land adjacent to the plant under construction. As part of the North East Investment Zone a collaborative industry led skills and industrial innovation project has been designed and approved (July 2024) with funding allocated. MADE NE will bring together industry, colleges and universities from across the region to create a step change in skills development for electrification and advanced manufacturing. Sunderland is home to a range of fast-growing, innovative SMEs working at the leading-edge of the electrification of the automotive and other sectors. Hyperdrive Innovation has recently been acquired by USA-company Turntide (along with Borg Warner-Sevcon of Gateshead and Avid of Northumberland). The company designs and produces lithium-ion battery packs and battery management systems in the city, employing around 70 people. Advanced Electric Machines (AEM) is a spin-out from Newcastle University that manufactures electric motors and drive technologies in the city. AEM employs more than 50 people in a facility with space to annually produce 50,000 next generation electric motors. The Port of Sunderland is developing as a strategic Advanced Materials handling hub focused on circular economy activity. Norwegian company Wastefront is about to start construction of a 100 million, 11,175 sq. m. material recovery plant processing end-of-life tyres on a 2.8 ha site, creating 30 jobs. 'Trinity Rail, Road & Sea Enterprise Zone' at the Port has been prepared for development, with 4.5 ha of brownfield land capable of accommodating 20,000 sq.m. of floorspace.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ National government
- ☒ Academia

☒ Energy

Row 6

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

☒ Academia

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

☒ Collaborative initiative

☒ Capacity development

☒ Project delivery - Public Private Partnership

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

☒ Emissions reduction

☒ Resilience

☒ Building and Infrastructure

☒ Education

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland Council and College (Education Partnership North East) are working closely with industry to develop the Housing Innovation Construction Skills Academy (HICSA) at Riverside Sunderland which will provide education and training opportunities, linking to Research & Development to ensure the skills of the region meet the future needs of industry linked to modern methods of construction (MMC). The partnership includes close cooperation with Sunderland-born architect George Clarke's Ministry of Building Innovation and Education (MOBIE). This will support the goal of Sunderland becoming carbon neutral as a city by 2040, also training local people to deliver decarbonisation programmes for the city's existing homes and neighbourhoods that will improve energy efficiency, reduce carbon footprint and keep residents warm in winter months, and that will lead the way with training MMC. HICSA is currently scheduled to open in June 2025.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Academia
- ☒ Industrials

Row 7

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Business

- ☒ Utilities

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Reporting of climate and/or environmental data

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

With relation to water, and in particular flood risk management, Sunderland City Council collaborate on engineering and consulting procurement, project implementation and management, funding (grants), as well as policy and regulation consultation. For example: • Sunderland City Council work with Northumbrian Water as part of the Northumbrian Integrated Drainage Partnership (NIDP) who meet bi-monthly to identify key improvements and schemes. • Northumbrian Regional Flood and Coastal Committee (RFCC) includes the Environment Agency and 13 North Eastern Local Authorities. This is attended by the Senior Flood and Coastal Group Engineer and the Cabinet member with portfolio for environment and net zero. • Sunderland City Council forms part of the Association of Sustainable Drainage Authorities, on which the Senior Flood and Coastal Group Engineer is an executive member.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regional government
- ☒ Neighboring local government
- ☒ Local government within country/area

Row 8

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Government/Public body

- ☒ National government

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funding (grants) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City business partnership platform |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate action plan implementation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation and management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaborative initiative | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-jurisdictional regional collaboratives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge or data sharing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project delivery - Public Private Partnership |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reporting of climate and/or environmental data | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) development/ implementation | |

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | |

- ☒ Emissions reduction
- ☒ Transport (Mobility)
- ☒ Building and Infrastructure
- ☒ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

In February 2022 Sunderland City Council reaffirmed its commitments to UK100, by signing their new Net Zero pledge. Signatories of this pledge are known as the 'Net Zero Local Leadership Club' and are working collaboratively to ensure net-zero targets are reached as soon as possible. UK100 brings together ambitious local authorities to share knowledge, collaborate, and petition the central UK government with their collective power (108 Councils have already signed up to the revised pledge). UK100 works closely with elected representatives and policy experts to develop solutions to the challenges local leaders face and build public support for the net-zero transition. Through reaffirming commitments to UK100, this reflects increased ambition by the Council and city, through increasing our targets. In 2022 the Council's Deputy Leader (and portfolio holder for Low Carbon) attended the UK100 Climate Leadership Academy for Councillors which provided an opportunity to develop skills, knowledge and confidence in relation to climate change to become a leading climate pioneer in local government.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Care |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real Estate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer Staples | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication Services | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer Discretionary | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Technology | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate initiatives/networks | |

Row 9

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

- ☒ NGO and associations

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Collaborative initiative
- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Reporting of climate and/or environmental data
- ☒ Climate action plan implementation

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building and Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape and jurisdictional approaches |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural environment | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport (Mobility) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem restoration | |

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

As a national finalist in the WWF One Planet City Challenge 2023, Sunderland has been invited to participate in the 'We Love Cities' campaign in October 2024. 'We Love Cities' is a public engagement campaign that allows people across the world to express support for sustainable urban development by voting for their favourite finalist from WWF's One Planet City Challenge and posting improvement suggestions for these cities. The central aim of the campaign is to: • inspire and raise awareness for the sustainability progress being made in cities; • give the general public an opportunity to celebrate, vote and upgrade their city through making suggestions to decision makers; • reward communities and strengthen the bond between the public and decision makers. Sunderland developed a communications plan to ensure the campaign was widely shared in a range of formats and promoted other activities to sit alongside it (such as school posted competitions with

finalists displayed around the city). Sunderland also worked with a diverse range of partners to ensure maximum engagement in the campaign, including the Environmental, Green and Sustainable (EGS) group. The campaign was also presented at the 2030 Shadow Board with partners from all sectors committed to its rollout. Leading environmental charity World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF) has also named Sunderland as one of the cities leading the global effort to combat climate change. The city has been named as the UK's National Winner of WWF's One Planet City Challenge (OPCC) 2024. WWF's OPCC International jury has also selected Sunderland as one of their Global Winners – this news was shared with Sunderland on the 13th September 2024, and is under embargo until WWF's formal announcement, as a result of the award, the Leader of Sunderland Council will be invited to the World Urban Forum - the world's premier conference on sustainable urbanization- on the 6th of November. The winners will be formally announced during seminar: Bridging the emissions gap - showcasing successful climate action from leading cities in WWF's OPCC. The OPCC is one of the largest and longest-running climate challenges for local governments in the world. Since its inception in 2011, it has been highlighting leading examples of climate mitigation and adaptation from cities around the world. Over 350 local governments from nearly 50 countries participated in this year's competition, with the jury ranking cities based upon: • Alignment of cities' targets with the Paris Agreement • Inclusion of a well-balanced climate action plan to support achieving stated goals • Coherence in climate action strategies • Mainstreaming of climate action in the city administration, as well as reinforcement through stakeholder dialogue • Leadership in terms of being open and innovative, and aiming to influence climate action beyond the city's own borders. The WWF jury found Sunderland's approach to climate action to be ambitious, multi-dimensional and well-balanced, scoring positively across all sectors.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

☒ Residents/community groups

Row 10

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Government/Public body

☒ National government

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

☒ Capacity development

☒ Technical assistance

☒ Collaborative initiative

☒ Knowledge or data sharing

☒ Convening industry groups

- ☒ City business partnership platform
- ☒ Engineering and consulting procurement
- ☒ Policy and regulation development/ implementation
- ☒ Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) development/ implementation
- ☒ Development of local/regional adaptation plans, National Adaptation Plans and/or National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reduction
- ☒ Adaptation
- ☒ Resilience
- ☒ Energy
- ☒ Building and Infrastructure

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

In autumn 2021 the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS – now being taken forward by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ)) consulted on proposals for the implementation of Heat Network Zones in the UK. The overall aim of this is to develop heat networks in zones where they can provide the lowest cost low carbon heat to the end-consumer in England through regulation, mandating powers, and market support. Sunderland are 1 of 28 pilot cities assisting DESNZ with their methodology for heat network zoning – working with major and large energy users among the city's business community and public sector. With the support of contractor WSP the Council has completed its review of the administrative boundary subsequent phases of work issued by DESNZ, the most recent helping to form the template for the 'Heat Networks Opportunity' documents ahead of Heat Network Zoning being introduced. Outputs for the wider administrative boundary estimate that district heating could supply 475GWh of heat within Sunderland.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health Care |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real Estate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumer Staples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National government |

- ☒ Regional government
- ☒ Communication Services
- ☒ Consumer Discretionary
- ☒ Information Technology
- ☒ Residents/community groups

- ☒ Neighboring local government
- ☒ Climate initiatives/networks

Row 11

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

- ☒ Education sector

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Collaborative initiative
- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Capacity development
- ☒ Funding (grants)
- ☒ Project implementation and management

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction | |

- ☑ Natural environment
- ☑ Transport (Mobility)
- ☑ Ecosystem restoration
- ☑ Building and Infrastructure

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland continues to ensure that a range of free climate-related opps are made available to as many of the city's schools as possible. Free opps for schools in the city are circulated regularly such as activities organised through the Waste and Recycling Visitor Education Centre which saw 18 Sunderland schools take part in waste education activities from April 23-April 24. During this time, 1736 students took part in activities such as bird feeder and waste workshops, whole school waste assemblies&events, 0 waste lunch. Other initiatives that have been shared with schools include the National Education Nature Park, Edible Playgrounds, the Woodland Trust's Free Trees programme, Eco Schools and Keep Britain Tidy initiatives, Parkthatbike, the OMEGA project (which promotes local growing, eating and healthy food through gardening and cooking in schools, run together by the Council, Together for Children and OASES), Walk to School Week, local and national competition opportunities (Lets Go Zero, Big Battery Hunt) and supported tree planting with several Sunderland primary and secondary schools getting involved. During COP27&28, SCC continued to deliver the initiative called Sunderland Climate Friendly Schools, enabling children and young people to have the knowledge, confidence and skills required to drive the city's low carbon ambitions forward. The 2-year programme has been led by Outdoor and Sustainability Education Specialists (OASES) and aims to improve environmental literacy and take action to tackle climate change. This will continue throughout COP29. 10 Sunderland schools were selected to take part in the Sunderland Climate Friendly Schools project and have received intensive support to develop their curriculum, undertake a carbon audit and to make climate-friendly changes. All Sunderland Climate Friendly Schools have set up climate action teams; developed school action plans; completed whole school assembly; and undergone training for teaching staff and governors. They have all now attained Climate Friendly Schools status for their first year of activities and are finalising their second. School actions are based around 7 climate friendly themes including energy, transport, building, water, food, consumption, and grounds. Examples of the carbon-cutting actions the schools are taking forward include growing vegetables, introducing children to possible future careers in the green energy sector, promoting a uniform swap shop, installing a water butt, creating an energy saving campaign, investigating renewable technologies and planting trees to educate their young people on the importance trees play in relation to climate change. Alongside the Sunderland Climate Friendly project, SCC also launched an initiative called the Wear Sustainable Resources. Led by OASES, 5 Sunderland Schools including Sandhill View Academy, St Aidan's Academy, Harry Watts Academy, Ryhope School and St Benet's RC School were selected to develop and trial the Wear Sustainable Low Carbon resources which have now been made available for all key stages to learn about Sunderland's Low Carbon Journey. The Wear Sustainable Resources are curriculum linked and enable young people across Sunderland to understand the city's transformation through history to its increasingly sustainable cityscape. The 5 selected schools were the first to pilot the educational lessons that focus upon the science of climate change, Sunderland's carbon journey, the global / local responses to the crisis and hopes. Plans to continue supporting and enabling Sunderland Schools with climate education and action in the new academic year (2024/25) have been finalised. Following the successful engagement with all 10 Sunderland schools in the Climate Friendly Schools programme since 2022, the Council is committed to embedding the programme further by funding a further cohort of schools to take part in Climate Friendly Schools. This will include drawing down school support from the Associate School Improvement Advisors and support their professional development. Sunderland will also continue to run and grow the Sunderland Climate Friendly Schools Network, cascade free resources and opportunities to all schools and facilitate links with businesses to highlight Green Career opportunities. Alongside this will see the development of a Sunderland Low Carbon Charter, which will sit alongside other school charters such as the Food and Nutrition Charter. SCC are also demonstrating leadership of carbon accounting and reduction, through collaboration with Sunderland University, a member of the 2030 Shadow Board. The Council are connecting businesses within the voluntary sector, such as this year's charity participant Love Amelia, with the university to be used as case studies in a

Sustainable Business module. The business is assisted in collating carbon data and students evaluate their operations regarding their carbon footprint and suggest reduction strategies.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Education sector

Row 12

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

- ☒ Residents/community groups

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ City business partnership platform
- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Reporting of climate and/or environmental data
- ☒ Climate action plan implementation

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public health |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building and Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape and jurisdictional approaches |

- ☒ Natural environment
- ☒ Transport (Mobility)
- ☒ Ecosystem restoration

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

In 2021, Sunderland created the new My Sunderland website, which is a citywide platform to allow partners to publish their data in one place. (<https://www.mysunderland.co.uk/LowCarbon>). The website is interactive and provides regular reporting (including quarterly emissions reports, annual data reports, the city's annual CDP submission and the biannual One Planet City Challenge Strategic Feedback Report), case studies, partners involved, information on how to help and how we can help, information regarding the science of climate change and an events calendar to support awareness raising and engagement activity. The website is regularly updated to provide the latest information, science and events, as well as information regarding how residents can get involved in Low Carbon activity within the city. It also includes a section regarding how residents can get involved in sustainability. The Council also distributes a fortnightly newsletter to all residents via email, and each communication includes a Low Carbon Sunderland section, encouraging residents and communities to support as well as promote projects and investments, which are progressing in the city.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Communication Services

Row 13

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Business

- ☒ Transport

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Collaborative initiative
- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ City business partnership platform
- ☒ Project implementation and management
- ☒ Reporting of climate and/or environmental data

- ☒ Project delivery - Public Private Partnership

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reduction
- ☒ Transport (Mobility)

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

The Council continues to work closely with Better Points, an app that tracks travel movements via GPS using smartphones and rewards participants with points for using more sustainable modes of transport like walking, cycling and using public transport as a pilot project. Roughly 2,400 users have registered for the app as at the end of the 2023/24 financial year and engagement rates have been very high throughout the project. In the last 12 months a total of 307,392 sustainable trips were recorded covering 488,195 miles. After 10,785 trips we asked 'did this replace a solo car journey?' and 6,407 responses (59%) were 'yes'. Extrapolated, this suggests 290,000 car trips and 61.6 tonnes of CO2 emissions were avoided. The value of the latter, according to DESNZ, is 15,770 and the top 3 modes are walking (75%), cycling (9%) and bus (12%) The Council recently extended its partnership with Better Points up until the end of June 2025.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Academia
- ☒ Climate initiatives/networks
- ☒ Information Technology
- ☒ Transport

Row 14

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Government/Public body

- ☒ National government

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Collaborative initiative
- ☒ Funding (grants)
- ☒ Project implementation and management
- ☒ Project delivery - Public Private Partnership

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reduction
- ☒ Energy
- ☒ Transport (Mobility)
- ☒ Building and Infrastructure

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland City Council work collaboratively with partners to secure funding to deliver projects which reduce carbon emissions within the city. Amongst others, recent and current examples of this include: • Warm Homes Fund (in partnership with Groundwork North East and Citizens Advice Bureau) which delivered electric air source heat pumps and energy efficiency advice to households. • Local Authority Advice Demonstrator (LEAD) as a part of DESNZ Consumer Advice and Information programme (working with Energy Saving Trust and Groundworks North East and Cumbria) offers local residents free, independent and impartial Retrofit advice and assessments. • Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund Wave 1 (in partnership with Gentoo) which improved the EPC rating of 400 social homes. •

The Levelling Up Fund Round 2 which is supporting the delivery of three rapid charging hubs and for 20 buses operating in Sunderland to be converted to electric. • Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) funding to support delivery of 219 fast charging outlets for residents at Riverside Sunderland. • The Capability Fund has been used for cycle training for adults & children in Thompson Park and a number of Dr Bike Maintenance Sessions. Since August 2022, Active Travel Funding has been awarded to the Council via the Capability & Ambition Fund. This funding is allocated to support the development of the LCWIP, scheme design, engagements and consultations, cycle training, cycle maintenance, cycle security and active travel communications / marketing over a 12-month period. •

The Healthy Cities Grant which has been used to continue Sunderland's 'Park that Bike' scheme which allows organisations to apply for free cycle parking facilities, as well as the LCE social prescribing project referenced earlier in this question. • Trees for Climate funding to support the delivery of the North East Community Forest, which aims to plant 500ha in the North East between 2021-2025 and double tree canopy cover in the region. • National Heritage Lottery Funding to support the delivery of the 'Links With Nature' project, focussing on the restoration of green spaces across 13 sites in the Coalfield area of the city. • Food for the Planet grant to develop a sustainable food charter for the city. • Funding secured from North Rhine Westphalia and Stadt Essen to deliver the Citizens' Low Carbon Innovation for Mutual Action in Twin Cities (CLIMATE) project, bringing together young people from Sunderland College and counterparts in Theodore Heuss Gymnasium. • Funding secured from Phase 3c of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme to decarbonise 4 major operational buildings. • In August – October 2024, Sunderland City Council is holding drop off sessions across the city where old digital devices can be donated. These devices would then be wiped, and either reconditioned and donated to local people who lack access to devices in order to reduce the digital divide, or recycled with the aim to reduce e-waste. This was funded by the UK Government through the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real Estate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food & Beverage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education sector |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National government |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional government | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate initiatives/networks |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGO and associations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable population groups |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Technology | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents/community groups | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neighboring local government | |

Row 15

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Government/Public body

- ☒ Other, please specify :Green Champions

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Capacity development
- ☒ Project implementation and management

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry |
|--|--|

- ☑ Water
- ☑ Waste
- ☑ Energy
- ☑ Finance
- ☑ Agriculture
- ☑ Public health
- ☑ Social Services
- ☑ Emissions reduction
- ☑ Natural environment

- ☑ Forestry
- ☑ Adaptation
- ☑ Education
- ☑ Resilience
- ☑ Transport (Mobility)
- ☑ Ecosystem restoration
- ☑ Building and Infrastructure
- ☑ Inclusive climate action and/or equity
- ☑ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

In March 2023 Sunderland City Council launched a new Green Champions program for employees. Early activities have included recruitment of interested volunteers at three staff events, where the Council's and city's Low Carbon ambitions, framework and plans have been shared as well as information on specific Low Carbon topics (Active and sustainable transport in May and July 2023 and Reducing Consumption and Waste with links to Refill Sunderland and Plastic free month in July). Other staff have been recruited through participation in the Sunderland 60 Common Purpose Legacy projects (2023 and 2024), where young Council employees were invited to become Green Champions for their work areas. This year the Council's Green Champions network has grown. Meetings have included new participants from City Planning, Social Services, Human Resources and Organisational Development, and Regulatory Services among others taking the total number Green Champions to 36. Green Champions have been consulted on areas where their input is valuable, including the staff induction process for all new starters in which a face-to-face interactive session on Low Carbon is now included monthly. They have also provided feedback and supported development of a new iLearn online training module which will be made mandatory for all Council staff and which includes information on both climate science and actions in the workplace/locally. The Green Champions are also continuing to identify areas where sustainable improvements can be made within their own diverse service areas – these have included postal system reviews, allotment provision and support, uniform swaps, and equipment recycling. Meetings are held on at least a quarterly basis (Jan, Apr, July, Oct), and key speakers are invited to discuss an area of interest. Topics discussed this year have included the BREEZ 2 retrofit project, Active Travel & Transport, and Coast projects. A Network has been created to run concurrently for tenants of the City Hall Building, including the City Council, and is led by Knight Frank. The Green Champions Tenants meetings are a vehicle to share best practice and lead on all things sustainable as well as to drive change. This year they have seen the improvement of cycle and shower facilities to encourage sustainable travel to City Hall, as well as the introduction of food waste collections and disposable cup recycling. They have overseen sustainability events such as clothes swaps, insect house building and green roof planting, which has supported achievement of The Investors in the Environment Silver award (May 2024). In November 2023 the Council introduced Low Carbon content as part of the induction for all new staff – this has been delivered in an in-person interactive session monthly since. New resources are being finalised to be rolled out via online learning for all Council staff on Low Carbon and the Council has finalised the content of Carbon Literacy training to be introduced for Senior Staff, Elected Members and Generic staff. A Network has been created to run concurrently, for tenants of the City Hall Building, led by Knight Frank. The Green Champions Tenants meetings are a vehicle to share best practice and lead on all things sustainable. This year, Sunderland's City Hall has been awarded a prestigious environmental award for its efforts to reduce emissions and embrace sustainable practices. Construction at Riverside Sunderland has been awarded the Silver Accreditation by the Investors in the Environment Scheme (iIE), as through to completion, ecological responsibility measures have been proactively put in place to improve the building's environmental impact from the offset. A 'City Hall Green Champion Forum' was established earlier in 2024 to carry on this work, focusing on various aspects affecting City Hall's carbon footprint, including

energy efficiency, local procurement, waste reduction, and promoting active travel. From the forum, ideas such as coffee cup recycling bins and a bug hotel on the building's green roof have been implemented. In July 2023 the Council's Assistant Director for Economic Regeneration delivered a presentation to Chief Officer Group and all employees via a Chief Executive briefing on the city's Low Carbon journey so far, ending this session by encouraging further take up of Green Champion Volunteers. Information relating to the city's low carbon journey continues to be available for staff to access via a Council digital hub and it is embedded into the Council's induction programme.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ NGO and associations

Row 16

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

- ☒ NGO and associations

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project implementation and management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collaborative initiative | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge or data sharing | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City business partnership platform | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate action plan implementation | |

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural environment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport (Mobility) |

- ☒ Resilience
- ☒ Public health

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

In 2023-24, Sunderland Culture's Green Team developed their first Environmental Responsibility Policy and Action Plan, committed to greener and more sustainable travel and carbon literacy training for all staff. The team visited Tullie House in Carlisle to learn about reducing carbon footprints in cultural venues and three staff members became certified carbon literacy trainers, enabling in-house training. Initiatives included sustainable travel plans for each venue, changing our visitor travel information, promoting the Better Points app, and bike to work and electric car lease schemes for staff. In October 2023, they partnered with the City of Sunderland Low Carbon team to host Eco Fest, promoting green travel, waste reduction, and biodiversity. The Sunderland Museum and Winter Gardens Learning Team are also rolling out Carbon Literacy Training from the Carbon Literacy Project and Museum Development England, allowing staff to start developing and implementing zero carbon initiatives within their own projects including museum redevelopment proposals. One such project is the creation of a community garden just outside the Museum, adjacent to Mowbray Park. The community garden is enabling local people and community groups to learn how to grow food and support sustainable living practices. Many of the communities accessing the garden are from the BAME community with many residents who have sought asylum in Sunderland.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate initiatives/networks
- ☒ Residents/community groups
- ☒ NGO and associations
- ☒ Education sector

Row 17

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

- ☒ NGO and associations

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Collaborative initiative

- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Capacity development
- ☒ Project implementation and management
- ☒ Climate action plan implementation

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- ☒ Emissions reduction
- ☒ Transport (Mobility)
- ☒ Public health
- ☒ Education

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland City Council signed the UK100 pledge in February 2022. This commits us to becoming net zero as a Council by 2030, as well as achieving net zero as a city by 2045. UK100 supports a range of initiatives for climate action, including the 'Local Climate Engagement' (LCE) programme, which is a partnership with Involve, the Democratic Society, Shared Future and Climate Outreach and is working with local authorities to deliver high-quality public engagement projects on climate policy in a way that benefits both them and their local communities. Following a successful bid in January 2022, Sunderland was one of 21 local authorities selected across the two LCE programmes from 75 applications and one of only 5 authorities to be offered the opportunity for in-depth project support for which it applied. Sunderland's project focused on public engagement around sustainable travel behaviours. The project has provided training to approximately 20 Council and Together for Children colleagues, some virtually and some in person from a range of services areas. Participants formed 3 focused teams to plan engagement on three separate projects including social prescribing for active travel (which is partly funded by the Healthy Cities Grant), cycleway design at Dame Dorothy Street to support the Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) and home to school transport for SEND children and young people. Social Prescribing: The project (Wear Moving) is working in Redhill and Southwick and ends in March 2025. The project provides social prescribing for active travel, including resident interviews via Welcome Spaces. Currently, the project is delivering well with the Voluntary Community Sector supporting residents in North Sunderland to increase their participation in active travel – walking and cycling. A call for projects to the Voluntary Community Sector has recently gone out and SARA – Southwick and Community Opportunities Ltd was awarded to carry out some additional walking and cycling activities that will complement the already existing activities being provided by Sunderland Young Peoples Bike Project in Thompson Park and Sunderland Community Action Group based at St Peters Bike Dock. Cycleway Design: Three 'world café events' were held at the Marine Activity Centre. These consisted of 3 half day drop-in sessions, advertised across social media platforms and leaflet drops to residents. The teams at each event included: members of the design team, the low carbon team, future infrastructure team, public health and the active travel team. There were 38 people attended the events, spending on average 45 minutes talking through the proposals and offering their personal feedback. Further engagement sessions are planned for other cycleway schemes across the city. Home to School Transport for SEND Children: Over the last couple of years, the demand for free transport has grown exponentially whilst the cost of providing taxis/minibuses has also increased. Taxis and minibuses may provide short term solutions for young people but sometimes doesn't enable them to develop essential independent skills that they will need as they leave formal education. A Project

Officer in SEND Transport has been recruited to work on the Independent Travel Training project. The project is currently looking at the funding and further recruitment to help the scheme cover a wider scope of young people within the area. Capital funding being utilised to purchase 2 minibuses.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Residents/community groups
- ☒ Education sector
- ☒ Other, please specify :Public Health

Row 18

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Government/Public body

- ☒ Local government within country/area

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Collaborative initiative
- ☒ Multi-jurisdictional regional collaboratives
- ☒ Funding (grants)

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resilience |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural environment | |

- ☒ Transport (Mobility)
- ☒ Ecosystem restoration
- ☒ Building and Infrastructure
- ☒ Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

Sunderland City Council (in partnership with German twin town Essen) secured funding from North Rhine Westphalia and Stadt Essen and provided match funding to deliver the Citizens' Low Carbon Innovation for Mutual Action in Twin CitiEs (CLIMATE) project. This brought together groups of young people from Sunderland College (students in Travel and Tourism as well as Green Ambassadors) to work with counterparts in Theodore Heuss Gymnasium. Initial work was delivered virtually, including joint online sessions of both groups of learners, a webinar and joint project work. The project culminated (June 2022) in a visit of the Sunderland group, travelling sustainably overland to reach Germany, where they then spent time working with the Essen group of young people. Their visit included meeting with the European Green Capital Agency, a reception at the Town Hall of Essen, visiting the THG school, exploring local sustainable sites in Essen including an energy exhibition, and joint student-led projects. Sunderland partners and Essen (European Green Capital Agency and Stadt Essen) continued their cooperation in the field of climate action through Engagement Global's 'Urban Diplomacy Exchange' programme. One of several Anglo-German partnerships to be selected and funded to explore the Sustainable Development Goals, Sunderland and Essen colleagues took part in online joint sessions (Dec 2022 onwards) to explore how to use their twinning relationship to work towards several of the SDGs (notably 11, 16 and 17). The cities then participated in a joint conference (June 2023) where they explored environmental and social sustainability with other partnerships and shared good practice in this area to date as well as future plans for the partnership. Sunderland also hosted an Essen colleague for an in-depth visit which focused on showcasing some of Sunderland's activity in this field (June 2023, including work through the Sunderland Good Food Partnership; Sunderland's citywide partnership, the 2030 Shadow Board and citywide Low Carbon Framework; community cohesion, integration, equality and diversity; and green infrastructure, particularly around tree planting). Following the visit, Sunderland has participated in Essen's 'Sunderland Roundtable' and agreed plans for continued cooperation between Sunderland City Council's Low Carbon team and officers in Stadt Essen and Essen's European Green Capital Agency.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local government outside of country/area
- ☒ Academia
- ☒ NGO and associations
- ☒ Education sector

Row 19

(1.6.1) Primary entity collaborated with

Civil society

- ☒ NGO and associations

(1.6.2) Mechanisms used to collaborate

Select all that apply

- ☒ Knowledge or data sharing
- ☒ Capacity development
- ☒ Labour market training initiatives

(1.6.3) Areas collaboration focused on

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural environment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transport (Mobility) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building and Infrastructure |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions reduction | |

(1.6.4) Description of collaboration and any progress, if applicable

The Sunderland 60 Legacy programme was delivered by the Council in collaboration with Common Purpose, a non-profit organisation which delivers leadership programmes in over 200 cities globally. Sunderland Legacy brought together 18-25 year olds from a range of employers and education providers across the city as part of an international leadership programme to work on how to make Sunderland a cleaner, greener city for generations to come. The most recent Sunderland 60 event in 2024 was the third edition of the Sunderland Legacy programme and saw 50 young people invited to participate in sustainable regeneration and cultural regeneration discussions and activities from organisations including sponsors Sunderland City Council, NWG Living Water, NHS South Tyneside & Sunderland Foundation Trust and the University of Sunderland. Other young people also attended from Nissan, Gentoo, SCS, Together for Children, Just Eat and Esh Construction. Participants received training and sessions from Common Purpose as well as experts in related fields (sustainability & culture) locally and a keynote from the City Council's Chief Executive. They also participated in immersion visits to a range of sites with city partners, where sustainability & culture was a golden thread. The young participants were then given the opportunity to pitch their own ideas for the city's future to senior officials and received feedback on their proposals.

(1.6.5) Other entities collaborated with

Select all that apply

- ☒ Academia
- ☒ Health Care
- ☒ Real Estate
- ☒ Education sector
- ☒ NGO and associations

[Add row]

- ☒ Climate initiatives/networks
- ☒ Vulnerable population groups

C2. Assessment - Climate Risk and Vulnerability

(2.1.1) Provide details on your climate risk and vulnerability assessment.

Row 1

(2.1.1.2) Assessment direct link^

<https://www.gateshead.gov.uk/media/2879/Northumbria-community-risk-register-booklet/pdf/Northumbria-Community-Risk-Register-version-6.pdf?m636409117667530000> Northumbria_Community-Risk-Register-2021-2022.pdf (northumberland.gov.uk)

(2.1.1.3) Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment

Select from:

☒ The assessment has been attached and can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

(2.1.1.4) Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Larger - covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain additions :The Northumbria Community Risk Register covers Sunderland as well as Northumberland, Newcastle, Gateshead, Durham, South Tyneside and North Tyneside

(2.1.1.5) Year of publication or approval

2021

(2.1.1.6) Factors considered in assessment

Select all that apply

☒ Assessment considers vulnerable populations

☒ Assessment considers nature

☒ Identified hazards have been incorporated into the jurisdiction's overall risk management framework

(2.1.1.7) Please explain

The Northumbria Risk Register is prepared by the Northumbria Local Resilience Forum and provides risk information on emergencies that could happen within the Northumbria area, together with an assessment of how likely they are to happen and the impacts if they do. The Risk Register identifies: 1. Emergency Management Steps 2. Northumbria's Top Risks 3. What you can do to be prepared in an emergency 4. How your local community can be prepared 5. Business Continuity Management 6. Further Information

Row 2

(2.1.1.2) Assessment direct link^

https://sunderland.gov.uk/media/22850/AD-25-Strategic-Flood-Risk-Assessment-Level-1/pdf/AD.25_Strategic_Flood_Risk_Assessment_Level_1.pdf?m637431304023570000

(2.1.1.3) Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment

Select from:

☒ The assessment has been attached and can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

(2.1.1.4) Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(2.1.1.5) Year of publication or approval

2020

(2.1.1.6) Factors considered in assessment

Select all that apply

☒ Assessment considers nature

☒ Assessment considers water security

☒ Assessment considers transition risks

☒ Assessment considers vulnerable populations

- ☒ Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5)
- ☒ A process has been established for prioritizing identified hazards
- ☒ A process has been established to update the assessment at least every five years
- ☒ Identified hazards have been incorporated into the jurisdiction's overall risk management framework

(2.1.1.7) Please explain

An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment has been developed for Sunderland, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across: infrastructure; health, communities, and the built environment; business and industry; natural environments and assets. Existing levels of deprivation and inequalities including health inequalities, and the associated implications for net zero and overall interdependencies are factored into the risk assessment in addition to consideration being given to the potential for these to increase as a result of climate change. The risk assessment will be a working document, updated regularly with input from service area experts across the Council as well as from partners on the 2030 Shadow Board and beyond as appropriate. It will enable us, for example, to highlight particularly vulnerable areas specific to Sunderland. The risk assessment will then inform our Climate Change Adaptation Plan to mitigate these risks. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate. This Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) uses up-to-date flood risk information together with the most current flood risk and planning policy available from the National Planning Policy Framework and Flood Risk and Coastal Change Practice Planning Guidance. The Level 1 SFRA focusses on collecting readily available flood risk information from stakeholders, the aim being to help identify the number and spatial distribution of flood risk sources present throughout the area to inform the application of the Sequential Test. Sunderland City Council (SCC) require this Level 1 SFRA to initiate the sequential risk-based approach to the allocation of land for development. This will help to inform and provide the evidence base for the Local Planning Authority's (LPA) Local Development Plan).

Row 4

(2.1.1.2) Assessment direct link^

https://www.google.com/url?sat&rctj&q&esrcs&sourceweb&cd&ved2ahUKEwj1sILD2oXyAhWMgVwKHQ7LB44QFjABegQIERAD&urlhttps%3A%2F%2Fwww.hartlepool.gov.uk%2Fdownload%2Fdownloads%2Fid%2F3015%2Fhlp05_4_a_summary_of_climate_change_risks_for_north_east_england_2012pdf.pdf&usgAOvVaw3sJ2t-WYuAUcGLa6On20dp

(2.1.1.3) Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment

Select from:

- ☒ The assessment has been attached and can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

(2.1.1.4) Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Larger - covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain additions :This report covers the whole of North East England - including Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, County Durham and the Tees Valley.

(2.1.1.5) Year of publication or approval

2012.0

(2.1.1.6) Factors considered in assessment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment considers vulnerable populations
- ☒ Assessment considers water security
- ☒ Assessment considers nature
- ☒ Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5)
- ☒ Identified hazards have been incorporated into the jurisdiction's overall risk management framework

(2.1.1.7) Please explain

The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is an independent research project, funded by UK Government and Devolved Governments that analyses the main risks and opportunities to the UK, arising from climate change over the coming years. It provides the underpinning evidence to inform discussions on adaptation actions needed in such areas as infrastructure, health, environment and business. This report aligns with the UK CCRA, applying its context to the North East of England, to provide an understanding of the key threats and opportunities associated with climate change in the North East England region.

Row 5

(2.1.1.2) Assessment direct link^

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1047003/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf

(2.1.1.3) Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment

Select from:

- ☒ The assessment has been attached and can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

(2.1.1.4) Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

- ☒ Larger - covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain additions :The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment covers the entire UK.

(2.1.1.5) Year of publication or approval

2022.0

(2.1.1.6) Factors considered in assessment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment considers nature
- ☒ Assessment considers water security
- ☒ Assessment considers transition risks
- ☒ Assessment considers vulnerable populations
- ☒ Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5)
- ☒ A process has been established for prioritizing identified hazards
- ☒ A process has been established to update the assessment at least every five years
- ☒ Identified hazards have been incorporated into the jurisdiction's overall risk management framework

(2.1.1.7) Please explain

The Climate Change Act requires the UK Government to compile every five years its assessments of the risks and opportunities arising from the UK from climate change. This report aims to assess the urgency of further action to tackle current and future risks, and realise opportunities, arising for the UK from climate change. Sunderland's Climate Change Risk Assessment was developed in line with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment Technical Report: <https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Technical-Report-The-Third-Climate-Change-Risk-Assessment.pdf>

Row 6

(2.1.1.3) Confirm attachment/link provided to assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Unable to provide an attachment and/or direct link to the assessment as it is not yet published

(2.1.1.4) Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

- ☒ Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(2.1.1.5) Year of publication or approval

2024

(2.1.1.6) Factors considered in assessment

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment considers nature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment includes a high-emissions scenario (i.e., RCP 8.5) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment considers water security | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A process has been established for prioritizing identified hazards |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment considers transition risks | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment considers vulnerable populations | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assessment includes sectors and/or urban systems | |

(2.1.1.7) Please explain

Sunderland has written a Climate Change Risk Assessment, which was considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group in September 2024. This is aligned to the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3) Technical Report (2022). The plan follows the same methodology for magnitude and urgency. The magnitude of the impact specified is assessed, for specific time periods in specific climate futures - the 2050s and 2080s on pathways to approximately 2C and 4C of global warming in the late 21st Century. These are considered to broadly represent lower and upper rates of climate change consistent with either current policies relating to greenhouse gas emissions or the successful achievement of international climate policy ambitions. Information is included such as the potential for lock-in of inappropriate or maladaptive responses, the potential to exceed critical thresholds that impact on the effectiveness of adaptation, and interactions between individual risks. For each risk, these 3 main steps and additional sub-steps determine the urgency score. Uncertainty and inequality are also addressed throughout the report. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories: infrastructure; health, communities and the built environment; business and industry; natural environment and assets. These include risks to health and wellbeing, the delivery of health and social care and education, biodiversity, the landscape including soils and natural carbon stores, businesses both physically and through productivity decline, and risks to infrastructure including water supply, transport networks and energy demand. These risks have been assessed on an individual basis, to determine which current policies are working towards reducing the risks. Gaps can then be identified to understand where future risk reduction must be undertaken to ensure resilience to climate change. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

[Add row]

(2.2) Provide details on the most significant climate hazards faced by your jurisdiction.

Row 1

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

- ☒ Extreme heat

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Children and youth
- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Low-income households
- ☒ Outdoor workers
- ☒ Frontline workers

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and storage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information and communication |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health and social work activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply |

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

Sunderland's Climate Change Risk Assessment and The Northumbria LRF Community Risk Register lists Adverse Weather, including heat waves and consequent failure of essential services, as a top risk. The frequency of such events is likely to increase in the future, increasing the health risks for people in Sunderland, particularly the vulnerable populations in the city, as well as posing a potential risk to the local economy. Agriculture/Conservation: reduced growth of shoots, resulting in lower crop yields. Higher temperatures reduce yields of desirable crops and increase growth of weeds and pests. Heat increases the risk of drought. Businesses: Heat and humidity can impact employee productivity and therefore labour productivity. Workers not in a controlled climate environment e.g. outdoor

workers will be most adversely affected and can suffer from the health implications associated with extreme heat. Summer energy demand: Electricity usage will increase with greater use of air conditioning, which could lead to shortages and price increases. High temperatures can reduce generation efficiency, transmission and cause line sag. Water Supply: Climate change and reduced summer precipitation will increase the likelihood of periods of water scarcity and droughts, which together with demand increases may lead to interruptions of household water supplies and associated health, social and economic impacts, with impacts anticipated to be greater on vulnerable households. Transport: High temperatures can increase thermal loading on bridges and pavements causing expansion, bleeding and rutting. Information and Communication: High temperatures, as well as rapid fluctuations in temperature and humidity, pose challenges particularly to data centres, which need to be kept cool to operate Education: Children are more vulnerable to heat risks, especially young children and those with special needs. Building design of schools is key determinant of heat risks. Health and wellbeing: These events result in increased hospital emissions for heat related conditions including heat stroke. Small children, the elderly, and other groups including people with chronic diseases, low-income populations, pregnant women, and outdoor workers have higher risk for heat-related illness. 2023 was the warmest year on record, 1.48C warmer than the long-term average.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ 91-100%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

Row 2

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

- ☒ Storm

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Outdoor workers
- ☒ Children and youth
- ☒ Frontline workers
- ☒ Low-income households
- ☒ Vulnerable health groups
- ☒ Marginalized/minority communities

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forestry
- ☒ Education
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☒ Construction
- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- ☒ Waste management
- ☒ Transportation and storage
- ☒ Information and communication
- ☒ Financial and insurance activities
- ☒ Human health and social work activities

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

Storms disrupt and damage transport infrastructure and roads may become impassable, making it more difficult for travel to school and work and for Council and other services to be carried out. In the case of extreme storms, schools may close, causing disruption to education. Supply chains for businesses within sectors such as manufacturing may also be disrupted. Damage to buildings, power networks and flooding caused by heavy precipitation results in people needing to find safer temporary accommodation. This particularly affects the elderly who may be more vulnerable when moving from their immediate networks and potentially becoming isolated. Marginalised, minority communities and low-income households typically live in less well-maintained housing, which is more likely to be susceptible to storm damage. If the repair costs after a storm are unaffordable, housing may be unsafe. Outdoor workers will be unable to work due to safety concerns, potentially resulting in loss of income and are more likely to be injured from flying debris. Frontline healthcare workers will experience an increased number of emergencies from storm related incidents, increasing pressure on the healthcare system. Construction works cannot take place, potentially resulting in a loss of business revenue or staff income. During storm Arwen, 28 properties in Sunderland were structurally damaged and housing group Gentoo also faced costs of up to 2 million to repair damage. Insurance pay-outs also significantly increase, in turn, increasing future insurance premiums. Storms also cause damage to communication infrastructure, which can leave people isolated. Forestry is impacted with greater damage to trees and increased soil erosion. In November 2021, Storm Arwen had a negative impact on conservation in Sunderland, as many of the trees damaged were saplings that had been planted to increase biodiversity. Storms negatively impact the agricultural sector through soil erosion, which can seriously affect farming productivity. Sunderland has relatively low levels of agriculture, however a reduced supply imported from other areas will affect food security. Storms can also damage power supply. Damage to electricity infrastructure from Storm Arwen resulted in 240,000 UK residents left without power, many of which had to wait weeks to be reconnected.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ ≤10%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium High

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

Row 4

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

☒ Heavy precipitation

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

☒ Outdoor workers

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

☒ Agriculture

☒ Forestry

☒ Conservation

☒ Construction

☒ Transportation and storage

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

Heavy precipitation often means outdoor workers are unable to work, potentially resulting in a loss of income. Forestry and conservation areas are impacted as soil saturation and increased run off impacts the stability of vegetation. Construction can be disrupted causing delays to projects and an economic loss. Transport networks become unsafe due to flooded roads and rail networks, as well as poor visibility and slippery conditions. Heavy precipitation negatively impacts the

agricultural sector through soil erosion and saturation, which can seriously affect farming productivity. Sunderland has relatively low levels of agriculture, however a reduced supply imported from other areas will affect food security. Degraded land is less able to retain water and increases the risk of flooding when heavy rainfall occurs due to greater surface run-off. Livestock may also become injured and stressed.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ 91-100%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Short-term (by 2025)

Row 5

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

- ☒ Extreme cold

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Outdoor workers
- ☒ Children and youth
- ☒ Frontline workers
- ☒ Low-income households
- ☒ Vulnerable health groups

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Education
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☒ Construction
- ☒ Water supply
- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Waste management
- ☒ Transportation and storage
- ☒ Information and communication
- ☒ Human health and social work activities
- ☒ Accommodation and food service activities

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

Health risks include high blood pressure, colds, heart attacks, pneumonia and mental health impacts. Those with existing health conditions are especially vulnerable to the cold, including people with circulatory problems, diabetes, arthritis, asthma, depression and anxiety. People with certain disabilities, children and the elderly also fall into higher risk categories. Low-income households are at risk of fuel poverty and likely to live in poorly insulated housing, which can lead to increased cold-related illnesses. Fuel poverty rates are also increasing due to the current cost-of-living. Cold weather can also exacerbate social isolation and loneliness. Due to the impact on health, cold waves will increase pressure on healthcare. According to the Office for Health Improvement & Disparities, 21.5% of winter deaths in England are attributable to the coldest quarter of housing. Outdoor workers exposed to extreme cold can become ill or may lose income if conditions are deemed too cold to work. Cold weather disrupts transport infrastructure. This impacts council work such as waste collection and winter gritting as well as mobility, including travelling to work and school. Cold weather can decrease agricultural productivity, with lower crop yields and danger to livestock. Wildlife may struggle to adapt quick enough to the changing conditions, resulting in biodiversity loss. Impacts will be felt throughout food chains, damaging ecosystems. Migration patterns will change as animals

seek warmer temperatures. Information and communication can be affected by loss of power, or the inability to reach the site to resolve the issue due to adverse weather conditions. In 2018 Anticyclone Hartmut brought cold temperatures and heavy snowfall to the UK. There were 17 UK deaths due to the mixed effects of Anticyclone Hartmut and Storm Emma. Many schools in Sunderland were closed temporarily. Anticyclone Hartmut, and subsequent weather events, also significantly damaged Sunderland's coastline, including at the Old North Pier (1.25m), Stonehill Wall (1.5m) and New South Pier (350k). More recently in February 2023, Storm Otto caused the Household Waste and Recycling Centre at Pallion to close and 19,000 homes were affected by power cuts. In February 2021, storm Darcy brought persistent snow showers which saw temperatures drop to -12C in parts of the North East, making it the coldest since 2010.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ 91-100%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

Row 6

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

- ☒ Extreme wind

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Children and youth
- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Low-income households
- ☒ Outdoor workers
- ☒ Frontline workers

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information and communication |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and insurance activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and storage | |

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

Children, young people and the elderly are more at risk from injury from strong winds. Low-income households are more likely to live in less well-maintained accommodation, making them at higher risk of injury. Increased costs from housing repairs may also be unaffordable, resulting in unsafe accommodation. Strong winds make it unsafe for outdoor workers, making them more at risk to injury from flying debris. Frontline healthcare workers will experience an increased number of emergencies from injuries, increasing pressure on the healthcare system. Strong winds cause damage to electricity infrastructure, leaving people without power. During strong winds, construction works are not able to take place, potentially resulting in a loss of revenue. Furthermore, damage to buildings can increase pressure on the construction sector with an influx of demand. Insurance pay-outs significantly increase as a result of greater number of claims will, in turn, increase future insurance premiums. During storm Malik in 2022, 30000 people connected to the Northern Powergrid were without power. The transport sector, including logistics,

will suffer disruption as roads become impassable with fallen trees and debris. Strong winds cause damage to communication infrastructure, which can leave people isolated, especially vulnerable people. During Storm Malik in 2022, the entire Tyne and Wear Metro had to be shut down Strong winds damage crops, resulting in lower crop yields, and will increase stress in livestock, resulting in lower productivity. Sunderland has relatively low levels of agriculture, however a reduced supply imported from other areas will affect food security. Forestry and conservation areas are impacted by strong winds with damage and uprooting of trees. During Storm Arwen in November 2021, winds reached nearly 100mph, damaging a number of trees in Sunderland. In late January 2024, storm Isha and Jocelyn brought strong winds, including a gust of 99mph in Northumberland.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ 91-100%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Short-term (by 2025)

Row 7

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

☒ River flooding

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Vulnerable health groups
- ☒ Low-income households

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forestry
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Real estate activities
- ☒ Transportation and storage
- ☒ Financial and insurance activities
- ☒ Human health and social work activities

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

The elderly and vulnerable health groups are more likely to be less mobile, therefore are likely to be less able to reach a safe location in the event of a flood. Long-term and severe impacts on mental health and wellbeing can result from flooding, displacement, and being affected by flooding. As river flooding increases, the homes at risk will decrease in value and be more difficult to sell. As a result, families in low-income households may not have the option to move to safer housing. In addition to this, insurance premiums on high-risk housing will also be more expensive, or not offered by some insurance companies, leading to increased expenditure or no insurance cover at all. Sunderland supports residents to benefit from the joint initiative between the Government and the insurance industry named Flood RE that aims to ensure that households in areas at risk of flooding can get adequate cover at reasonable prices. Currently, there are 15 properties (approx. 32 people) at risk of river flooding in the Fatfield area in Washington. Flooding may cause direct damage to trees and vegetation by changing soil conditions, sedimentation and physical damage, as well as weakening trees, making them more susceptible to damage from insects and diseases. The transport sector will suffer disruption as roads become impassable. This may disrupt the supply chain for businesses in sectors such as manufacturing. Flooding can cause damage to communication infrastructure, which can leave people isolated, especially vulnerable people. River flooding is extremely costly to agricultural land as it causes delays and reductions

in crop harvest. Sunderland has relatively low levels of agriculture, however a reduced supply imported from other areas will affect food security. Flooded agricultural land is unsuitable for planting. River water will also contaminate crops making them unsuitable for human consumption, as well as increasing runoff and soil depletion. Rapid river flooding can cut off access to livestock and mean they can't get to safe areas or food. Livestock can experience stress in the event of a flood meaning cows and ewes are more likely to give birth early. Stress and poor access to feed will increase the risk of metabolic diseases such as grass tetany, milk fever and ketosis, as well as an increased risk of parasites. Livestock that have been standing in deep flood water for prolonged periods in cold conditions may also be at risk of hypothermia.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ ≤10%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Low

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

Row 8

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

☒ Biodiversity loss

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :All - continued biodiversity loss = ecosystem collapse

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

☒ Fishing

☒ Other, please specify :public health; food supply

☒ Forestry

☒ Agriculture

☒ Water supply

☒ Conservation

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

Biodiversity loss threatens food production and agricultural resilience to shocks and stresses that can lead to crop failure. Sunderland has relatively low levels of agriculture, however a reduced supply imported from other areas will affect food security. Loss of biodiversity means that crops are more vulnerable to pests and diseases. Biodiversity loss hinders forest ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services. The loss of marine biodiversity is weakening the ocean ecosystem and its ability to withstand stresses, to adapt to climate change and to play its role as a global ecological and climate regulator. This is strongly influenced by plastic pollution which can have toxic effects on fish and other aquatic life. As a result, fish stocks are depleted, and a smaller variety of fish can be fished. This impacts the profitability of fishing, as well as fish available for consumption. Conservation efforts become more challenging as biodiversity loss reduces an ecosystem's productivity and lowers the quality of the ecosystem's services, including; maintaining the soil, purifying water and supplying food and shade. This will result in a further loss of biodiversity. Biodiversity net Gain (BNG) has been introduced as part of the Environment Act and there is now a requirement to deliver a mandatory net gain of 10% minimum on all new developments. The Council is working with neighbouring local authorities to prepare a Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document and a Local Nature Recovery Strategy to guide how biodiversity net gain will be delivered within Sunderland. Across Sunderland, we have a range of designated sites, recognised at international / national level, which provide the opportunity to significantly improve the biodiversity within the city. These designations are as follows: •International – 1 Special Area of Conservation (SAC), 1 Special Protection area (SPA) and 1 Ramsar site;• National – 17 Sites of

Special Scientific Interest, 5 Local Nature Reserves; and Local – 6 Local Geological Sites, 80 Local Wildlife Sites. The Council has a number of initiatives it is carrying out to increase biodiversity including remaining dedicated to developing a comprehensive pollination strategy that goes beyond just reducing pesticides; wildflower planting; bus stop ‘rewilding’; area enhancement flora in shopping areas; continual resident and community engagement and 79,000 sqm of Plantation management which creates a richer biodiversity.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ 91-100%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ High

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ High

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

Row 9

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

- ☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Vulnerable health groups
- ☒ Low-income households

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health and social work activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Port of Sunderland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real estate activities | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and storage | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and insurance activities | |

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

The elderly and vulnerable health groups are more likely to be less mobile, therefore are likely to be less able to reach a safe location, in the event of a flood. Long-term and severe impacts on mental health and wellbeing can result from flooding, displacement, and being affected by flooding. As coastal flooding increases, the houses at risk will decrease in value, and be more difficult to sell. As a result, families in low-income households may not have the option to move to safer housing. In addition to this, insurance premiums on high-risk housing will also be more expensive, or not offered by some insurance companies, leading to increased expenditure or no insurance cover at all. Sunderland supports residents to benefit from the joint initiative between the Government and the insurance industry named Flood RE that aims to ensure that households in areas at risk of flooding can get adequate cover at reasonable prices. Flooding may cause direct damage to trees and vegetation by changing soil conditions, sedimentation and physical damage, as well as weakening trees, making them more susceptible to damage from insects and diseases. The transport sector will suffer disruption as roads become impassable. Flooding can cause damage to communication infrastructure, which can leave people isolated, especially vulnerable people. Currently there are 3 properties (approx. 6 people) at the coast at Marine Walk in Roker at risk of coastal flooding. The

Port of Sunderland is at risk to coastal flooding which would cause a disruption to operations, including a potential for disruptions to wider supply chains, and potential damage to infrastructure, resulting in economic losses.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ ≤10%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium Low

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

Row 10

(2.2.1) Climate-related hazards^

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Surface water Flooding

(2.2.2) Vulnerable population groups most exposed

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly
☒ Vulnerable health groups
☒ Low-income households

(2.2.3) Sectors most exposed^

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and storage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and insurance activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health and social work activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real estate activities | |

(2.2.4) Describe the impacts on vulnerable populations and sectors

The elderly are more likely to be less mobile, therefore are likely to be less able to reach a safe location, in the event of a flood. Long-term and severe impacts on mental health and wellbeing can result from flooding and displacement. As surface water flooding increases, homes at risk will decrease in value, and be more difficult to sell. Families in low-income households may not have the option to move to safer housing. Insurance premiums on high-risk housing will also be more expensive, or not offered by some companies, leading to increased expenditure or no insurance cover at all. Flooding may cause direct damage to trees and vegetation by changing soil conditions, sedimentation and physical damage, as well as weakening trees, making them more susceptible to damage from insects and diseases, particularly in the early years as trees are becoming established. This will also hinder conservation efforts and become a greater concern as Sunderland increases its tree cover through NE Community Forest development, which is otherwise seeking to contribute to adaptation goals. More information regarding tree planting in Sunderland can be found in question 9.1. Surface water flooding is extremely costly to agricultural land as it causes delays and reductions in crop harvest. Sunderland has relatively low levels of agriculture, however a reduced supply imported from other areas will affect food security. Insurance premiums for farmers will also increase in areas at high risk. The transport sector will suffer disruption as roads become impassable. This may disrupt the supply chain for businesses in sectors such as manufacturing. Flooding can cause damage to communication infrastructure, which can leave people isolated, especially vulnerable people. If sewers flood, they can overflow with raw sewerage causing health hazards and contamination. Currently there are 2,680 properties across Sunderland at high-risk of surface

water flooding. Sunderland reduced the vulnerability of 80 high-risk properties in the during the 2023-24 financial year. Significant investment planned and led by the council during 24/25 aims to reduce the flood risk for a further estimated 300 properties.

(2.2.5) Proportion of the population exposed to the hazard

Select from:

☒ ≤10%

(2.2.6) Current probability of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium

(2.2.7) Current magnitude of impact of hazard^

Select from:

☒ Medium

(2.2.8) Expected future change in hazard intensity

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.9) Expected future change in hazard frequency

Select from:

☒ Increasing

(2.2.10) Timeframe of expected future changes

Select from:

☒ Short-term (by 2025)

[Add row]

(2.3) Identify and describe the most significant factors impacting on your jurisdiction's ability to adapt to climate change and indicate how those factors either support or challenge this ability.

Row 1

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Access to education

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Significantly supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

The Council commissioned and funded the Sunderland Climate Friendly Schools (CFS) programme in 2022 which gives in-depth support to 10 schools in the city to form climate teams, undertake audits and form action plans to reach CFS status. These 10 schools have all received two years of support and completed the Climate Friendly Actions from their Climate Action Plans. They are also tasked with sharing the good practice they have developed; through facilitated CFS network meetings which are open to all city schools at least once per term and through a free CFS conference which attracted nearly 100 participants (June 2024). 5 other Sunderland schools supported development of a WearSustainable resources toolkit, lesson plans, loans box and trails. These include 5 lessons for each key stage from 1-4 as well as the resources needed to deliver curriculum on topics from climate science to Sunderland's Low Carbon journey. These are free and accessible to all Sunderland schools. Sunderland's Children's Services Company, Together for Children, and the Council's Low Carbon Team work closely together to offer opportunities to all Sunderland schools. This year the newly-created posts of Associate School Improvement Advisors have been filled by staff from Sunderland schools, who have undergone training with the Council's Low Carbon team and OASES (a regional sustainable education specialist) and will now cascade information and opportunities to schools more widely. SCC signpost schools to grant opportunities such as the National Education Nature Park Funding which 18/22 Sunderland Schools have received, the Woodland Trust's free tree planting programme, and to share regular information on relevant sustainability-related climate events and initiatives at local, regional, national and international level. Opportunities from 2024 include • National (e.g. Nature Park, Eco Schools, Woodland Trust's free tree planting, Lets Go Zero) • Regional (e.g. WVREC) • Local (e.g. Wear Sustainable resources, Climate Friendly Schools events) A bespoke publication is created and shared with all schools in the city monthly – this includes international and national initiatives as well as links to funding and resources and opportunities locally.

Row 2

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Poverty

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Challenges

☒ Significantly challenges

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Sunderland's unemployment was 4.7% as of February 2023; and 17,269 households (13.8%) in Sunderland were in fuel poverty as of 2021. 8,058 children in Sunderland lived in low-income families as of 2023 and the percentage of school children (including primary and secondary) eligible for free school meals in 2023/24 was 27.4% for primary schools and 33.9% for secondary schools. This was higher than the national average in England, which in 2023/24 were 24.3% and 24.1% respectively. Sunderland's position has worsened due to the cost-of-living crisis. There is also a high degree of inequality within the city, with significant differences in the quality of life between different wards in the city. For example – in Fulwell 13% of children are living in low-income families compared to 42% in Hendon. Climate change presents numerous issues for Sunderland residents who live in poverty. For example, these citizens may reside in poorer quality housing which may be poorly insulated. This makes them more vulnerable to cold waves and poor winter weather, which is likely to increase in frequency, length, and magnitude in the future. Likewise, as the frequency and intensity of flooding events are likely to increase in the future due to climate change, poverty levels may reduce the ability of some residents to obtain adequate insurance. Finally, given current global financial pressures some Sunderland residents already struggle to pay the bills or rely on foodbanks, and many residents will struggle or be unable to make energy efficiency upgrades to their homes and invest in electric vehicles. An important part of mitigating and adapting to climate change is being able to support all our residents who may be impacted.

Row 3

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Access to quality / relevant data

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Somewhat supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

The Council is working to improve the quality of its environmental datasets for both the Council's operations as well as the city, having recognised the benefits of a data driven approach to tackling climate change. This reflects the wider importance attached to data and intelligence-led decision making which underpins Sunderland's Smart City approach. The Council holds good quality data and reports in-line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. However, on a citywide level, there is a lag time on several publicly available environmental datasets. This means that it is harder to set useful targets and monitor performance on a citywide level in real time, drawing on full datasets. The Council's most recent annual Low Carbon Report is available at https://www.mysunderland.co.uk/media/28480/Carbon-Emissions-Report-22-23/pdf/Annual_Carbon_Data_Report_22-23.pdf?m1706260207290. The most recent quarterly reports can be found here: [Quarterly_Reports_2023-24_Q1_-_Q4.pdf](#) (mysunderland.co.uk).

Row 4

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Access to healthcare

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Significantly supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

The North-East and North Cumbria Integrated Care Board (NENC ICB), which replaced all sub-regional Clinical Commissioning Groups (including Sunderland Clinical Commissioning Group) in July 2022, plans and buys NHS healthcare services on behalf of its local population. As part of a South Tyneside and Sunderland-wide delivery directorate, the NENC ICB is required to work collaboratively with partners across Sunderland, to meet the health needs of Sunderland's 280,000 people. This includes responding to changing needs brought about by climate change. There are 53 GP practices, that are grouped into five Primary Care Networks and split into six localities. There are 68 community-based pharmacies, providing a range of dispensing, public health and minor ailment services. Acute inpatient and outpatient services are provided at the Sunderland Royal Hospital through South Tyneside and Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust, with a range of inpatient and community-based provision spanning across the city. Digital access to care and telehealth services are increasingly being used to promote virtual access to care and supported self-management. A consortium of regional NHS bodies have agreed a 3-year Green Plan (2022-2025), which outlines a collective approach to tackling the climate crisis-including immediate action to support carbon reduction and improved efficiency within its operations, as well as action to promote sustainability through increased focus on prevention to reduce longer-term demands. Through a formal sub-committee of the ICB, Sunderland health and care partners (including local

authority social care, public health and housing) are able to make local decisions to support sustainable and inclusive healthcare through its Place Committee arrangement. This includes joint commissioning of services that address the direct impacts of climate change (e.g. reducing reducing avoidable respiratory-related admissions), and indirect factors, such as responding to the increased cost-of-living as a result of supply-chain issues. The Place Committee is also responsible for ensuring that sufficient capacity is commissioned across primary and out-of-hospital care services, to support equitable, routine, urgent and longer-term care demand. The local resilience forum includes a healthcare response to major incidents, emergency preparedness and business continuity. This includes activating health protection plans, and emergency responses to the direct and indirect impacts of CC

Row 5

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Budgetary capacity

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Challenges

☒ Significantly challenges

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

There is a limited budget to put in place all appropriate mitigation measures including, but not limited to, the required level of retrofitting and EV infrastructure needed. The Council is heavily reliant on grants provided by central government. Similarly, the budget for adaptation measures is limited. The Council's Low Carbon Team has a dedicated budget to support activity which can reduce emissions. This includes resourcing a strong central team to lead and co-ordinate emissions reduction activity across the Council and with city partners and pilot decarbonisation initiatives which can then be mainstreamed within service delivery. The Council has a clear understanding of the most pressing areas for attention under its Low Carbon Action Plan and is active both in pursuing external funding and working to secure private sector investment aligned to these wherever possible.

Row 7

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Community engagement

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Significantly supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

The Council and its partners have identified public engagement as a strategic priority within the Low Carbon Framework to help raise awareness. The Low Carbon Engagement Plan guides SCC's activity in this regard and outlines 6 target audiences with whom activity will be focused: Residents; Children and Young People; Voluntary and Community Sector; Council employees; partners locally, regionally, and internationally; and Businesses. This strategy seeks to ensure that people and organisations in the city are informed about local climate action, and have the opportunity to co-design solutions. Activities within 23/24 include engagement around the development of a Food vision and strategy for Sunderland via the city's Food Partnership; continuation of family engagement in Together for Children's Home to School transport offer for learners with SEND as part of Sunderland's Local Climate Engagement project; and future planning around the WWF We Love Cities campaign for which the city has been shortlisted and which will seek resident feedback on sustainability. Sunderland has also continued to facilitate the EGS youth forum (Section 1.4). Members send representation to the city's 2030 Shadow Board and feed into the group discussions. Reducing carbon emissions is also a key element of the Community Wealth Building charter which anchor organisations across the city are committed to working towards as part of the city's Community Wealth Building Strategy as referenced elsewhere in question 6.0 Reducing carbon emissions is also a key element of the Community Wealth Building charter which anchor organisations across the city are committed to working towards as part of the city's Community Wealth Building Strategy as referenced elsewhere in question 6.0. For Sunderland to achieve carbon neutrality and adapt to climate change, collective action is needed. It requires the input and commitment of as many residents and businesses as possible. SCC surveys residents annually to gather important insight, to understand resident needs which in turn informs Council service priorities. The most recent survey conducted in late 2023 concluded that there is a need for further climate change awareness building, with around 1/3 of the population indicating they need more information on ways they can reduce their environmental impact, to help the city adapt in the future. SCC has commissioned MMC Consulting to coordinate a residents survey and business survey during October 2024.

Row 8

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Land use planning

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Significantly supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Land use planning in Sunderland accounts for climate change mitigation and adaptation, to help reduce the vulnerability of our residents, environment and economy to the effects of climate change. The Council's Local Plan is informed by a detailed evidence base which includes a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to ensure that development is directed towards locations which are not at risk of flooding. The Plan has also been informed by a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, which considered the climate change impacts of all policies. The Council has also prepared a number of site-specific Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) for strategic development sites within the city, which provide more detailed guidance on how the sites should be brought forward for development. These SPDs have also taken into consideration climate change mitigation and adaptation as part of their preparation. Wider examples include the city's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and to a certain extent the city's five Area Investment Plans. Of particular note is the Riverside Sunderland SPD which will guide development of a new residential community within Sunderland City Centre alongside a new central business district. Development will be based on low carbon principles and an Expo to showcase the homes of the future will be held. Further information can be found in sections 7.2 and 7.3.

Row 9

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Infrastructure capacity

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Challenges

☒ Moderately challenges

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Sunderland has a developing walking and cycling infrastructure. This includes 106 miles of cycle network, 1500 miles of path and 109 miles of public rights of way. Government policy increasingly is asking for segregated cycle lanes. While cycling infrastructure is being scaled up within the city through the LCWIP (referenced earlier and further in section 7.2), such as the planned introduction of eight new segregated cycle routes across the City and the current construction of a new pedestrian and cycle bridge at Riverside, work in this area continues to be a priority focus for the Council.

Row 10

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Access to basic services

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Moderately supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Overall, Sunderland has adequate access to basic services. This includes good shelter, health and care, infrastructure, transport, power and water supply. Gentoo (Sunderland's largest social housing provider), health and care services, Council infrastructure and transport teams, businesses, the National Grid, and Northumbrian Water are already planning to mitigate and adapt to climate change within the city.

Row 12

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Public health

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Challenges

☒ Moderately challenges

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

The health of people in Sunderland is generally worse than the English national average. According to the UK Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Sunderland is one of the 20% most deprived districts/unitary authorities in England. Life expectancy data from January 2024 shows that life expectancy at birth for males in Sunderland is 76.1 for 2020-22, compared with 77.2 for the North East and 78.8 for England. Life expectancy at birth for females in Sunderland is 80.6 for 2020-22, compared with 81.2 for the North East and 82.8 for England. Whilst average life expectancy at birth had improved for a number of years, it has now decreased and the city continues to lag behind the North East and England positions and the people of Sunderland live, on average, shorter lives than the England average. They also live, on average, a greater part of their lives with illness or disability which limits their daily activities. Data from May 2022 for 2018-20 shows that healthy life expectancy for

males in Sunderland is 56.1, which is lower than the North East figure of 59.1 and the England figure of 63.1. Healthy life expectancy for females in Sunderland is 56.9, which is lower than the North East figure of 59.7 and the England figure of 63.9. Many residents have underlying health conditions. Due to this, Sunderland has many residents who are vulnerable to climate hazards such as flooding, air pollution, heatwaves, and cold waves. The current cost-of-living crisis is not just a temporary economic squeeze: it is a long-term public health issue affecting the whole population. The impact on health and well-being has the potential to put it on the same scale as the COVID-19 pandemic, which had already exacerbated existing inequalities. Sunderland has therefore adopted a Financial Wellbeing Strategy, which brings together the significant contribution of services across the City Council, to mitigate the effects of the cost-of-living crisis on Sunderland's communities. It sets out the support in place to help residents to manage through the current economic challenges. It describes how council services and partner organisations can all work together to develop sustainable long-term actions that will support communities and reduce inequalities. This is particularly important in working to reduce health inequalities, and therefore reduce the percentage of the population that is more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Row 13

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Housing

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Challenges

☒ Significantly challenges

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

According to the UK Green Building Council, 80% of the buildings that will exist in the UK in 2050 have already been built. They were built at a time when climate change and energy considerations were a lower priority. Existing buildings typically have a large carbon footprint due to the energy required to heat them. Adapting homes to be more energy efficient and resilient to climate change will improve living conditions, reduce energy demand, reduce fuel costs, improve health and wellbeing of residents and help minimise incidents of fuel poverty in the city. The average EPC rating of Sunderland homes is currently D63, while the national average for England of D66. It is predicted that 20,386 (15.6%) of homes in Sunderland have E, F or G EPC ratings, indicating low energy efficiency levels. These properties are a priority for retrofitting. There are also 43,832 properties in Sunderland without a registered EPC, making it difficult to measure the scale of the retrofit challenge. Complete decarbonisation of all homes in Sunderland is estimated to cost approximately 4.6 billion. Furthermore, 19,397 total trade years are estimated to be required to enable the transition to low carbon. Trade days include: - General Builders – 662,328 (14.72%) - Insulation Specialists – 157,358 (3.5%) - Plasters and Renders – 14,286 (0.32%) - Window Fitters – 71,171 (1.58%) - Carpenters – 74,960 (1.67%) - Electricians – 534,606 (11.88%) - Heating Engineers – 388,159 (8.63%) - Renewable Heat Specialists – 2,537,510 (56.39%) - Retrofit Coordinators – 59,753 (1.33%) Domestic and non-domestic retrofitting is taking place in the city, supported through UKSPF funding as well as ECO4 and GBIS. Also, Sunderland's social housing provider Gentoo is committed to all of its properties having an Energy Performance Certificate rating of at least C by 2030. Social Housing Decarbonisation Funds were secured by

Gentoo to assist with this. 51 million has been invested in energy efficiency measures between April 2020 and April 2024. By the end of March 2024, 20,830 Gentoo homes had an EPC rating of C or above, representing 72.9% of total properties. That was a 10.75% increase compared to March 2023.

Row 14

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Access to education

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Significantly supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

The University of Sunderland has 25,600 students in campuses in Sunderland, London and Hong Kong, and in global partnerships with learning institutions in 15 countries. The university aims to be Net Zero carbon for operational carbon emissions by 2040, and for the full carbon footprint by 2050, as well as having aims around moving towards a circular economy, enhancing biodiversity and embedding sustainability into the curriculum and student experience. In 23/24 the University has strengthened its Sustainability Team, meaning there is renewed focus on driving sustainability across and throughout the institution. The team are carrying on work to deliver the existing Environmental Sustainability Plan for 2020-25, whilst developing a new strategy for delivery in 2025-30 with an ambitious vision for sustainability for 2040 and beyond. Progress includes; the continued roll out of energy efficiency measures across the Sunderland campuses, as well as the installation of solar panels at St Peter's campus, and the completion of heat decarbonisation plans to help inform the strategy for moving away from fossil fuel for heating. Eco Campus Bronze has been achieved, with plans to achieve Silver and Gold levels in the next academic year, and the recycling rate has increased whilst the overall amount of waste being disposed has decreased. A biodiversity audit has been completed and a biodiversity strategy is now being developed, and two wildflower areas have been created on city campus. Unmown grass at St Peter's campus has been allowed to flourish greatly enhancing biodiversity. A travel plan has been published and plans are in place to improve cycling facilities. Work has continued to embed sustainability into the curriculum, appointing Faculty Champions for Sustainability to help roll out that programme. There are excellent examples across the faculties and the university has been shortlisted for a Green Gown Award for Creative Education for Sustainable Futures, being led and delivered in the Faculty of Arts and Creative Industries. In 24/25 the university plans to continue with energy efficiency measures and install even more solar panels. A food waste stream will be introduced, and greater re-use and refill options will be made available to students, staff and visitors. A framework to enable the university to have a consistent approach to sustainability in programmes will be piloted. Plans are in place to increase the amount of trees alongside research into UNSDGs.

Row 15

(2.3.1) Factors that affect ability to adapt

Select from:

☒ Access to education

(2.3.2) Degree to which this factor challenges/supports the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

Supports

☒ Significantly supports

(2.3.3) Describe how the factor supports or challenges the adaptive capacity of your jurisdiction

The Climate Commission for UK Higher and Further Education is in place to catalyse action to create real impact and drive change within College education. Sunderland College is part of a regional college group, Education Partnership North East, providing further and higher education to 14,000 students and apprentices. The college group is committed to the transition to net zero and reducing its carbon footprint. Through its Green & Sustainability Group, chaired by a Vice Principal, the college group seeks to: inspire students, staff, governors and stakeholders to adopt green behaviours and take action; develop the skills students need to secure and sustain employment in the 'green economy'; reduce the environmental impact and improving the sustainability of all college campuses; and, adopt green and sustainable supply chain and waste management practices across the college group's operations. Operational delivery of the green objectives is supported by the college group's professional services teams including Estates, IT, Procurement and Health, Safety & Environment Teams. Progress in the last year included: implementing a new recycling scheme across five campuses; rolling out the WarpIT software to encourage reuse of furniture and other consumables; ensuring 100% of food and oil waste has been converted into renewable energy, biofuels, and fertiliser; reducing energy usage by the equivalent of 44 tonnes of CO2; and, continuing to reduce staff mileage, 124,883 miles in the last three years. Work has also continued to embed sustainability into the curriculum and wider student experience. Sustainability is an integral part of the college group's Self, Society & Skills and personal development sessions for all 16-18 year old students. Sunderland College is a sponsor of the Sunderland 60 Common Purpose Legacy programme. The college also has representation on the EGS group, including students who are Green Ambassadors, members of the Student Council, as well as the Student President.

[Add row]

C3. Assessment - Emissions Inventory

(3.1.1) Provide information on and an attachment (in spreadsheet format)/ direct link to your main community-wide GHG emissions inventory.

Response

(3.1.1.1) Main community-wide emissions inventory attachment (spreadsheet)^

SCATTER_sunderland_CDP-report-inventory_2020.xlsx

(3.1.1.2) URL link (with unrestricted access)^

Sunderland Scatter Inventory 2020

(3.1.1.3) Status of main community-wide inventory attachment and/or direct link

Select from:

☒ The emissions inventory has been attached

(3.1.1.4) Year covered by main inventory^

Select from:

☒ 2020

(3.1.1.5) Boundary of main inventory relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(3.1.1.6) Population in year covered by main inventory

276014.0

(3.1.1.8) GCoM: Primary protocol/framework used to compile main inventory^

Select from:

- ☒ Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GPC)

(3.1.1.9) Tool used to compile main inventory

Select from:

- ☒ SCATTER

(3.1.1.10) Gases included in main inventory^

Select all that apply

- ☒ CO2
☒ CH4
☒ N2O

(3.1.1.11) Primary source of emission factors^^

Select from:

- ☒ Default IPCC emission factors

(3.1.1.12) Source of global warming potential values

Select from:

- ☒ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (2007)

(3.1.1.13) Has the main inventory been audited/verified?

Select from:

- ☒ No, not audited/verified

(3.1.1.14) Overall level of data quality

Select all that apply

- ☒ Activity data - Medium data quality
- ☒ Emissions factors - High data quality

(3.1.1.15) Have any of the calculation methodologies and/or boundary used for this inventory changed when compared to the previously reported inventory?

Select from:

- ☒ No changes to the methodology and/or boundary used when compared to the previously reported inventory

(3.1.1.16) Additional/historical inventories and other relevant attachments

SCATTER_sunderland_Inventory_2019.xlsx

(3.1.1.17) Further documentation, links and comments

SCATTER is based on the Accounting and Reporting Standard developed by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories. Some parts of our inventory are not estimated by SCATTER. SCATTER is continually working to improve the accuracy and functionality of the tool. SCATTER data is verified by SCATTER only, we will consider having our city data externally verified in the future, to increase our confidence in the data. Please note the population figure for 2020 is a mid-year estimate for that year from DESNZ and varies from the figures provided through the 2022 Census for question 0.1.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.3) Provide a breakdown of your community-wide emissions in the format of the Common Reporting Framework.

Stationary energy > Residential buildings^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

328175.28

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

91935.49

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

57681.7

Stationary energy > Commercial buildings & facilities^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

40066.13

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

63142.96

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

14694.38

Stationary energy > Institutional buildings & facilities^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

32881.8

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

13710.02

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

6333.65

Stationary energy > Industrial buildings & facilities^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

110043.25

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

79564.11

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

31482.01

Stationary energy > Agriculture

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

838.89

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.17

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

201.06

Stationary energy > Fugitive emissions^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

33785.23

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

All estimated fugitive emissions are direct. Scope 3 fugitive emissions are beyond the scope of the current analysis.

Total Stationary Energy^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

545790.58

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

248352.75

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

110392.79

Transportation > On-road^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

293747.71

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

6714.49

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Electricity consumption from on-road transport included in Stationary Energy figures

Transportation > Rail^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

733.71

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

175.83

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Electricity consumption from rail transport included in Stationary Energy figures

Transportation > Waterborne navigation^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

2218.4

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

All UK waterborne transport assumed to be diesel.

Transportation > Aviation^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Electricity consumption from aviation not possible to separate from stationary energy data.

Transportation > Off-road^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

2926.29

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Electricity consumption from off-road transport included in Stationary Energy figures

Total Transport^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

299626.11

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

9034.64

Waste > Solid waste disposal^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

4563.08

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Scope 2 / 3 waste covered under stationary Energy.

Waste > Biological treatment^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Scope 2 / 3 waste covered under stationary Energy.

Waste > Incineration and open burning^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Scope 2 / 3 waste covered under stationary Energy.

Waste > Wastewater^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

4704.22

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Scope 2 / 3 waste covered under stationary Energy.

Total Waste

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

9267.3

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Scope 2 / 3 waste covered under stationary Energy.

IPPU > Industrial process

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

84445.26

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Beyond the scope of the current analysis; we plan to include in future.

IPPU > Product use

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Beyond the scope of the current analysis; we plan to include in future.

Total IPPU

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

84445.26

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ IE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Beyond the scope of the current analysis; we plan to include in future.

AFOLU > Livestock

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

1110.19

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Beyond the scope of the current analysis; we plan to include in future.

AFOLU > Land use

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

-7025.6

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Beyond the scope of the current analysis; we plan to include in future.

AFOLU > Other AFOLU

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Beyond the scope of the current analysis; we plan to include in future.

Total AFOLU

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

-5915.41

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

Beyond the scope of the current analysis; we plan to include in future.

Generation of grid-supplied energy > Electricity-only generation^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NO

Generation of grid-supplied energy > CHP generation^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NO

Generation of grid-supplied energy > Heat/cold generation^^

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NO

Generation of grid-supplied energy > Local renewable generation

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.7) Please explain any excluded sources, identify any emissions covered under an ETS and provide any other comments^

We have not extracted electricity-specific emissions from factors used for renewable electricity. All emissions are included in Scope 1.

Total generation of grid-supplied energy

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0

(3.1.3.2) If you have no direct emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NO

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

0.0

(3.1.3.4) If you have no indirect emissions to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ NE

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.0

(3.1.3.6) If you have no emissions to report that are occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities, please select a notation key to explain why

Select from:

☒ NE

Total Emissions (excluding generation of grid-supplied energy)

(3.1.3.1) Direct emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

933153.84

(3.1.3.3) Indirect emissions from the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling (metric tonnes CO2e)^

248352.75

(3.1.3.5) Emissions occurring outside the jurisdiction boundary as a result of in-jurisdiction activities (metric tonnes CO2e)

119427.45

[Fixed row]

(3.2) Does your jurisdiction have a consumption-based emissions inventory to measure emissions from consumption of goods and services? The consumption-based approach captures direct and lifecycle GHG emissions of goods and services and allocates GHG emissions to the final consumers, rather than to the producers.

Response

(3.2.1) Does your jurisdiction have a consumption-based emissions inventory?

Select from:

☒ No, but intending to develop and report a consumption-based emissions inventory in the next 2 years

[Fixed row]

C4. Assessment - Sectoral Data

(4.1) Report the following information regarding your jurisdiction-wide energy consumption.

Response

(4.1.1) Indicate the energy-related assessments that have been undertaken for your jurisdiction^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Assessment that considers sustainable energy
- ☒ Assessment that considers energy security
- ☒ Assessment that considers affordable energy

(4.1.2) Total energy consumption (MWh)

3229742

(4.1.3) Total energy consumption from renewable energy sources (MWh)^

57793

(4.1.4) Indicate the energy data for which you can report a fuel/technology mix^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Electricity consumption mix data
- ☒ Thermal (heating and cooling) consumption mix data
- ☒ Energy generation mix data

(4.1.6) Please explain and add any relevant URL links regarding your energy-related assessments and/or energy consumption^

The total energy consumption figure is derived from data provided by DESNZ, who publish annual electricity and gas consumption statistics by local authority on an annual basis. The total electricity consumption in 2022 was 1,042,048 MWh and the total gas consumption in 2022 was 2,187,693 MWh. The total energy generation from renewable sources is from 57,793 MWh. The City Council has concluded its Strategic Energy Advisor study with Jacobs undertaking a review and making recommendations in four key areas: • WP1 Overall Land Supply – Energy Action Plan; identify opportunities and constraints within Sunderland, evaluating land availability, determining viable energy solutions, before workshopping and ranking outcomes to create a hierarchy of strategic energy sites and projects. The Council now has an interactive GIS based dashboard land assessment of technically viable sites for renewable energy generation, this is helping to inform policy decisions on future land use. • WP2 Council Property – Building Action Plan; identify opportunities and constraints within Sunderland City Council's major operational properties, evaluating fabric improvements, HVAC improvements, as well as generation and storage opportunities shortlisting viable solutions before workshopping to create a hierarchy of decarbonisation opportunities. Culminating in a further PSDS application. • WP3 Port of Sunderland – Energy Hub; examining larger scale opportunities in wind offshore and onshore, PV, battery storage, Green Hydrogen over the short, medium, and long term and identifying any constraints. 'Think Piece' on the Port as a developing Energy Hub for the city within its real estate is needed to test the land assets necessary as part of a future masterplan. As a result discussions are ongoing with potential renewable energy developers. • WP4 Development Standards; conduct a review of the current range of buildings and designs /targets for each sector/type of construction, bring compare the benchmark of Sunderland's approach including what impact this might have on cost /viability for the City's geographic area and market. Test compliance of the benchmarks chosen for the existing programme with new and emerging building standards in each sector and to suggest any improvement areas set against the city carbon targets. Assess whether there can be a standardised approach to both private development /developers and public build programmes in terms of standards on fabric /build/energy and decarbonisation technologies in terms of embodied carbon/ carbon in operation and overall energy efficiency. Test "future proofing" fabric/ technology flexibility /standards and targets set with those achieved elsewhere with emerging standards with relevant examples and case studies.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Report the total electricity consumption in MWh and the energy mix used for electricity consumption in your jurisdiction.

Electricity consumption

(4.1.1.1) Total annual jurisdiction-wide electricity consumption in MWh

1042048

(4.1.1.2) Data source used to provide percentage breakdown of consumption by energy type

Select from:

☒ National-level data

(4.1.1.3) Percentage of total consumption from coal (%)

2.0

(4.1.1.4) Percentage of total consumption from gas (%)

37

(4.1.1.5) Percentage of total consumption from oil (%)

1.0

(4.1.1.6) Percentage of total consumption from nuclear (%)

18.4

(4.1.1.7) Percentage of total consumption from hydropower (%)

1

(4.1.1.8) Percentage of total consumption from bioenergy (biomass and biofuels) (%)

18

(4.1.1.9) Percentage of total consumption from wind (%)

15

(4.1.1.10) Percentage of total consumption from geothermal (%)

0.0

(4.1.1.11) Percentage of total consumption from solar (%)

3

(4.1.1.12) Percentage of total consumption from waste to energy (excluding biomass component) (%)

0.0

(4.1.1.13) Percentage of total consumption from wave (%)

0.0

(4.1.1.14) Percentage of total consumption from tidal (%)

0.0

(4.1.1.15) Percentage of total consumption from other renewable sources (%)

0

(4.1.1.16) Percentage of total consumption from other non-renewable sources (%)

5

(4.1.1.17) Year data applies to

Select all that apply

☒ 2023

(4.1.1.18) Comment

Total electricity consumption is the Sunderland citywide figure derived from the Regional and local authority electricity consumptions statistics 2022, published annually by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). The source mix is based on national data based on the most recent Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES). Reductions in the percentage of wind and solar used in 2023 are attributed to unfavourable weather conditions, as noted within the DUKES report. Further information can be found at Digest of UK Energy Statistics (DUKES) 2024 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) and <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics>.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Report the total thermal (heating/cooling) energy consumption in MWh and the energy mix used for thermal (heating/cooling) source mix breakdown for energy consumption in your jurisdiction.

Thermal (heating/cooling) consumption

(4.1.2.1) Total annual jurisdiction-wide thermal consumption in MWh^

2262129

(4.1.2.2) Data source used to provide percentage breakdown of consumption by energy type

Select from:

☒ National-level data

(4.1.2.3) Percentage of total consumption from coal (%)^

0.4

(4.1.2.4) Percentage of total consumption from gas (%)^

89.0

(4.1.2.5) Percentage of total consumption from oil (%)^

0.4

(4.1.2.6) Percentage of total consumption from nuclear (%)^

0.0

(4.1.2.7) Percentage of total consumption from non-renewable electricity (%)^

0.0

(4.1.2.8) Percentage of total consumption from renewable electricity (%)^

0.0

(4.1.2.9) Percentage of total consumption from bioenergy (inc. biomass and biofuels) (%)^

1.9

(4.1.2.10) Percentage of total consumption from solar thermal (%)^

0.0

(4.1.2.11) Percentage of total consumption from geothermal (%)^

0.0

(4.1.2.12) Percentage of total consumption from waste to energy (solid waste excluding biomass) (%)^

0.0

(4.1.2.13) Percentage of total consumption from waste water heat recovery (WWHR) (%)^

0.0

(4.1.2.14) Percentage of total consumption from other renewable sources (%)^

4.9

(4.1.2.15) Percentage of total consumption from other non-renewable sources (%)^

3.4

(4.1.2.16) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2021

(4.1.2.17) Comment

Total heating and cooling consumption is taken from Sunderland's Scatter inventory (2020), which accounts for domestic, industrial and commercial heating and cooling consumption within the city boundary. The source mix is based on the Scatter data and the ESO data portal. Further information can be found at <https://data.nationalgrideso.com/carbon-intensity1/historic-generation-mix>.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.3) For each type of renewable energy within the jurisdiction boundary, report the installed capacity (MW) and annual generation (MWh).

Solar PV

(4.1.3.1) Installed capacity (MW)^

31.8

(4.1.3.3) Annual generation (MWh)^

26725

(4.1.3.5) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.1.3.6) Comment

Data provided by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Solar thermal

(4.1.3.1) Installed capacity (MW)^

0.0

(4.1.3.2) If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Occurring (NO)

(4.1.3.3) Annual generation (MWh)^

0.0

(4.1.3.4) If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Occurring (NO)

(4.1.3.5) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.1.3.6) Comment

NA

Hydropower

(4.1.3.1) Installed capacity (MW)^

0.0

(4.1.3.2) If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Occurring (NO)

(4.1.3.3) Annual generation (MWh)^

0.0

(4.1.3.4) If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Occurring (NO)

(4.1.3.5) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.1.3.6) Comment

NA

Wind

(4.1.3.1) Installed capacity (MW)^

14.8

(4.1.3.3) Annual generation (MWh)^

31068

(4.1.3.5) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.1.3.6) Comment

Data provided by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Bioenergy (Biomass and Biofuels)

(4.1.3.1) Installed capacity (MW)^

0.0

(4.1.3.2) If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Estimated (NE)

(4.1.3.3) Annual generation (MWh)^

0.0

(4.1.3.4) If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Estimated (NE)

(4.1.3.5) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.1.3.6) Comment

NA

Geothermal

(4.1.3.1) Installed capacity (MW)^

0.0

(4.1.3.2) If you have no installed capacity data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Occurring (NO)

(4.1.3.3) Annual generation (MWh)^

0.0

(4.1.3.4) If you have no generation data to report, please select a notation key to explain why^

Select from:

☒ Not Occurring (NO)

(4.1.3.5) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.1.3.6) Comment

NA

Other

(4.1.3.1) Installed capacity (MW)^

2.0

(4.1.3.3) Annual generation (MWh)^

7536

(4.1.3.5) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.1.3.6) Comment

(4.2) Report the percentage of households within the jurisdiction with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies.

Response

(4.2.1) Percentage of households within the jurisdiction with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies^

Select from:

☒ >75%

(4.2.2) Data source

Select from:

☒ Jurisdiction-level data

(4.2.3) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2023

(4.2.4) Comment

Sunderland City Council follows WHO guidelines to determine how many homes have access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, working on the basis that the main fuel in the property is used for cooking. The Council uses the Parity housing software to determine how many homes have access to clean fuels and technology. It is estimated that 130,219 (99.8%) of Sunderland's 130,447 households have access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. In-line with WHO guidelines the Council has assumed that dual fuel, electricity (both community and non-community), LPG, natural gas (both community and non-community) are clean fuels for this calculation. The Council has assumed that oil, smokeless coal, wood logs and house coal are unclean cooking fuels.

[Fixed row]

(4.3) How many households within the jurisdiction boundary face energy poverty? Select the threshold used for energy poverty in your jurisdiction.

Response

(4.3.1) Indicator used to estimate energy poverty^

Select from:

- ☒ Percentage of households within the jurisdiction boundary that face energy poverty

(4.3.2) Percentage of households or total population within the jurisdiction boundary that face energy poverty^

10.9

(4.3.3) Threshold used for energy poverty^

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :See comments section

(4.3.4) Comment

Fuel poverty in England is now measured using the Low-Income Low-Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator rather than the old Low-Income High-Costs (LIHC) indicator. Under the LILEE indicator, a household is considered fuel poor if: - They are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below; and - When they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line. Fuel poverty is a significant issue in Sunderland. According to the UK Government, 8,058 children in Sunderland live in low-income families as of 2023 and 13,674 (10.9%) of households in Sunderland are in fuel poverty as of 2022.

[Fixed row]

(4.4) Report the following information on access to secure energy for your jurisdiction.

Percentage of population or households with access to electricity

(4.4.1) Data availability^

Select from:

- ☒ Data available to report

(4.4.2) Indicator^

Select from:

☒ Percentage of jurisdiction population with access to electricity (%)

(4.4.3) Response value^

100.0

(4.4.4) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2023

(4.4.5) Comment

Data is taken from the World Bank (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locationsGB>). 100% of the UK population have had access to electricity since 1990. It is likely that a very small number of households may not have access to electricity in some places.

Average duration of available electricity

(4.4.1) Data availability^

Select from:

☒ Data available to report

(4.4.2) Indicator^

Select from:

☒ Number of days electricity is available per year (days/year)

(4.4.3) Response value^

365.0

(4.4.4) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2023

(4.4.5) Comment

The UK has high levels of electricity access.

Average yearly final energy consumption per capita

(4.4.1) Data availability^

Select from:

☒ Data available to report

(4.4.2) Indicator^

Select from:

☒ kWh/year/person

(4.4.3) Response value^

11644.69

(4.4.4) Year data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.4.5) Comment

Result calculated using subnational electricity / gas consumption statistics (DESNZ) and the population figure provided earlier in this report.

[Fixed row]

(4.5) Report your jurisdiction's passenger and/or freight mode share data.

Mode share data

(4.5.1) Passenger mode share data to report

Select from:

☒ Passenger mode share as share of trips (%)

(4.5.2) Passenger mode share: Walking (%)

30.9

(4.5.3) Passenger mode share: Cycling (%)

1.7

(4.5.4) Passenger mode share: Micromobility (including e-scooters) (%)

0.0

(4.5.5) Passenger mode share: Buses (including Bus Rapid Transit) (%)

4.3

(4.5.6) Passenger mode share: Rail/Metro/Tram (%)

2.6

(4.5.7) Passenger mode share: Ferries/ River boats (%)

0.0

(4.5.8) Passenger mode share: Taxis or shared vehicles (e.g. hire vehicles) (%)

1.6

(4.5.9) Passenger mode share: Private motorized transport (%)

59.4

(4.5.10) Passenger mode share: Informal/paratransit/popular transit systems (%)

0

(4.5.11) Passenger mode share: Other (%)

0.0

(4.5.12) Year passenger mode share data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.5.13) Total passenger mode share reported (%)

100.50

(4.5.14) Freight mode share data to report

Select from:

☒ Freight mode share as share of vehicle distance travelled (%)

(4.5.15) Freight mode share: Motorcycle / Two wheeler (%)

0.0

(4.5.16) Freight mode share: Light Goods Vehicles (LGV) (%)

0.0

(4.5.17) Freight mode share: Medium Goods vehicles (MGV) (%)

0.0

(4.5.18) Freight mode share: Heavy Goods vehicles (HGV) (%)

81

(4.5.19) Freight mode share: Rail (%)

7

(4.5.20) Freight mode share: Inland water transport (%)

12

(4.5.21) Freight mode share: Other (%)

0.0

(4.5.22) Year freight mode share data applies to

Select from:

☒ 2022

(4.5.23) Total freight mode share reported (%)

100.00

(4.5.24) Comment

Passenger modal share data is taken from mode of travel data published by the Department for Transport. This data is national level data, as data is not yet available at a local authority level. Unfortunately, the dataset does not account for micro mobility or ferries / river boats. This dataset, along with other data, can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/nts03-modal-comparisons#mode-by-age-and-gender>. Freight modal share data is also taken from the Department for transport. Road freight accounted for 81% of all freight transport in 2022, although for the purpose of this question has been reported as the 'HGV' category. Unfortunately, the dataset does not account for the modes which have been entered as '0%'. This dataset, along with other data, can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/transport-statistics-great-britain-2021/transport-statistics-great-britain-2021#freight-transport>.

[Fixed row]

(4.7) Report the following waste-related data for your jurisdiction.

Total amount of solid waste generated (tonnes/year)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ Reporting jurisdiction-level data

(4.7.2) Response (in unit specified)

124715

(4.7.3) Year data applies to

2023

(4.7.4) Comment

This figure of 124,715 tonnes represents all local authority collected waste for the 2023/24 financial year (April – March). Of these 124,715, 94% is domestic, and 6% non-domestic. These figures are taken from a national DESNZ dataset for Local Authority Collected and Household Waste. The dataset is derived from WasteDataFlow, a web-based system for quarterly reporting on Local Authority collected waste data by local authorities to central Government.

Percentage of the total solid waste generated that is utilized for waste to energy (%)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ Reporting jurisdiction-level data

(4.7.2) Response (in unit specified)

69

(4.7.3) Year data applies to

2022

(4.7.4) Comment

Of the 121,088 tonnes of solid waste managed within the city (2021/22), 83,088 were incinerated with waste to energy utilisation. These figures are taken from a national DESNZ dataset for Local Authority Collected and Household Waste. The dataset is derived from WasteDataFlow, a web-based system for quarterly reporting on Local Authority collected waste data by local authorities to central Government.

Percentage of the total solid waste generated that is diverted away from landfill and incineration (%)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ Reporting jurisdiction-level data

(4.7.2) Response (in unit specified)

31

(4.7.3) Year data applies to

2022

(4.7.4) Comment

Of the 121,088 tonnes of solid waste managed within the city (2021/22), 37,692 tonnes were diverted from landfill and incineration. This included recycling, composting, reuse, other and input to intermediate plants. This equates to 31%. For this calculation – waste that is not diverted included the 'incineration with energy from waste' category as well as the 'landfill' (nil in Sunderland) and 'incineration without energy from waste' categories.

Percentage of the diverted solid waste generated that is recycled (%)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ Reporting jurisdiction-level data

(4.7.2) Response (in unit specified)

30

(4.7.3) Year data applies to

2022

(4.7.4) Comment

Of the 121,088 tonnes of solid waste managed within the city (2021/22), 35,799 were either recycled or composted equating to 30%. These figures are taken from a national DESNZ dataset for Local Authority Collected and Household Waste. The dataset is derived from WasteDataFlow, a web-based system for quarterly reporting on Local Authority collected waste data by local authorities to central Government.

Percentage of the diverted solid waste generated that is reused (%)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ This data is not available to report

(4.7.4) Comment

NA

Percentage of waste collected where separation at source is taking place (%)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ This data is not available to report

(4.7.4) Comment

NA

Total annual amount of food waste produced in the jurisdiction (tonnes/year)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ This data is not available to report

(4.7.4) Comment

NA

Volume of wastewater produced within the jurisdiction boundary (megalitres/year)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ This data is not available to report

(4.7.4) Comment

NA

Percentage of wastewater safely treated to at least secondary level (%)

(4.7.1) Data availability

Select from:

☒ This data is not available to report

(4.7.4) Comment

NA

[Fixed row]

(4.8) Report on how climate change impacts health outcomes and health services in your jurisdiction.

Row 2

(4.8.1) Health area affected by climate change

Select from:

- ☒ Health outcomes

(4.8.2) Identify the climate hazard(s) that most significantly impact the selected health area

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme wind |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat stress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infectious disease |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Snow and ice | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other coastal events | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : air pollution; surface water flooding | |

(4.8.3) Identify the health issues driven by the selected climate hazard(s)

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mental health impacts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overwhelming of health service provision due to increased demand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat-related illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct physical injuries and deaths due to extreme weather events |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cold-related illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption to health service provision and service accessibility |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vector-borne infections and illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exacerbation of non-communicable disease symptoms - respiratory disease |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption of health-related services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exacerbation of non-communicable disease symptoms - cardiovascular |
| disease | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Damage/destruction to health infrastructure and technology, including access modes | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption to water, sanitation, and wastewater service provision and service accessibility | |

(4.8.4) Timeframe of impact

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(4.8.5) Identify which vulnerable populations are affected by the selected health issue(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly ☒ Vulnerable health groups
- ☒ Outdoor workers
- ☒ Frontline workers
- ☒ Children and youth
- ☒ Low-income households

(4.8.6) What factors affect your jurisdiction's ability to address the selected health issues

Select all that apply

- ☒ Lack of financial capacity

(4.8.7) Comment

The climate hazards and main health issues stated here are already being witnessed to some extent, however this will be increased in both frequency and intensity in decades to come. The impact on health outcomes are therefore being considered. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting public health. These include risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality, extreme temperatures or flooding. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate. Sunderland's Climate Change Risk Assessment is informed by The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2023-24) which provides an overview of the demographics of Sunderland. Compared to England, the population of Sunderland has a higher proportion of older people who use health and social care services more intensively than any other population groups and may require more complex treatment due to frailty and the presence of one or more long term conditions. The population of Sunderland has a higher proportion of people aged 65 years and older (20.5%), compared to England's proportion (18.4%). The population aged 65 years and over is projected to rise to 24.7% by 2043. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2021) demonstrates how health inequalities within Sunderland result in significant variations in mortality and life expectancy at birth between wards. The gap in life expectancy across wards has widened on average in Sunderland between 2013-2017 and 2017-2019. This has widened on average for males from 11.8 years to 12.4 years (Hendon 69.7 years compared to Fulwell 82.1 years), and for females it has widened on average from 9.4 years to 10.8 years (Hendon 75.9 years compared to Washington South 86.7 years). In May 2024, the Low Carbon Team held a workshop with health partners where climate risks and health outcomes were discussed. Potential adaptation actions were identified, and these will be further explored in future

workshops. Sunderland City Council and their ECO4 / GBIS partners EON have forged a citywide partnership with the GP Alliance (GPA) and Citizens Advice Sunderland (CAS) targeting all privately owned and rented households with health conditions made worse by living in cold, damp and draughty conditions. The aim of the initiative is to improve the energy performance of low efficiency homes and also to seek to reduce health inequalities through alleviating fuel poverty related health conditions. GPA will liaise with GP Practices who will identify eligible households and write to vulnerable residents advising them of the retrofit and energy advice support available from EON and CAS. Local pharmacies will also help promote the project which is expected to launch in September 2024 until March 2026.

Row 3

(4.8.1) Health area affected by climate change

Select from:

- ☒ Health systems

(4.8.2) Identify the climate hazard(s) that most significantly impact the selected health area

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme wind |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat stress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Snow and ice | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other coastal events |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : air pollution; surface water flooding | |

(4.8.3) Identify the health issues driven by the selected climate hazard(s)

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mental health impacts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overwhelming of health service provision due to increased demand |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat-related illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct physical injuries and deaths due to extreme weather events |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cold-related illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption to health service provision and service accessibility |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vector-borne infections and illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exacerbation of non-communicable disease symptoms - respiratory disease |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption of health-related services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exacerbation of non-communicable disease symptoms - cardiovascular |
| disease | |

- ☒ Damage/destruction to health infrastructure and technology, including access modes
- ☒ Disruption to water, sanitation, and wastewater service provision and service accessibility

(4.8.4) Timeframe of impact

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(4.8.5) Identify which vulnerable populations are affected by the selected health issue(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Outdoor workers
- ☒ Frontline workers
- ☒ Children and youth
- ☒ Low-income households
- ☒ Vulnerable health groups

(4.8.6) What factors affect your jurisdiction's ability to address the selected health issues

Select all that apply

- ☒ Lack of financial capacity

(4.8.7) Comment

The climate hazards and main health issues stated here are already being witnessed to some extent, however this will be increased in both frequency and intensity in decades to come. The impact on health systems (delete as appropriate) are therefore being considered. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting public health. These include risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality, extreme temperatures or flooding. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate. Sunderland's Climate Change Risk Assessment is informed by The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2023-24) which provides an overview of the demographics of Sunderland. Compared to England, the population of Sunderland has a higher proportion of older people who use health and social care services more intensively than any other population groups and may require more complex treatment due to frailty and the presence of one or more long term conditions. The population of Sunderland has a higher proportion of people aged 65 years and older (20.5%), compared to England's proportion (18.4%). The population aged 65 years and over is projected to rise to 24.7% by 2043. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2021) demonstrates how health inequalities within Sunderland result in

significant variations in mortality and life expectancy at birth between wards. The gap in life expectancy across wards has widened on average in Sunderland between 2013-2017 and 2017-2019. This has widened on average for males from 11.8 years to 12.4 years (Hendon 69.7 years compared to Fulwell 82.1 years), and for females it has widened on average from 9.4 years to 10.8 years (Hendon 75.9 years compared to Washington South 86.7 years). In May 2024, the Low Carbon Team held a workshop with health partners where climate risks and the impacts on health systems were discussed. Potential adaptation actions were identified, and these will be further explored in future workshops.

Row 4

(4.8.1) Health area affected by climate change

Select from:

- ☒ Areas outside the health sector

(4.8.2) Identify the climate hazard(s) that most significantly impact the selected health area

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Snow and ice | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other coastal events |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme wind | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : air pollution; surface water flooding | |

(4.8.3) Identify the health issues driven by the selected climate hazard(s)

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mental health impacts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct physical injuries and deaths due to extreme weather events |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat-related illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption to health service provision and service accessibility |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cold-related illnesses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exacerbation of non-communicable disease symptoms - respiratory disease |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption of health-related services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exacerbation of non-communicable disease symptoms - cardiovascular |
| disease | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overwhelming of health service provision due to increased demand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Damage/destruction to health infrastructure and technology, including access |
| modes | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disruption to water, sanitation, and wastewater service provision and service accessibility | |

(4.8.4) Timeframe of impact

Select from:

☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(4.8.5) Identify which vulnerable populations are affected by the selected health issue(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Elderly
- ☒ Outdoor workers
- ☒ Frontline workers
- ☒ Children and youth
- ☒ Low-income households
- ☒ Vulnerable health groups

(4.8.6) What factors affect your jurisdiction's ability to address the selected health issues

Select all that apply

☒ Lack of financial capacity

(4.8.7) Comment

An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting public health, environment and all public services. The climate hazards are already being witnessed to some extent, however this will be increased in both frequency and intensity in decades to come. The impact on areas outside the health sector are therefore being considered. There are significant risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality, extreme temperatures or flooding. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate. Sunderland's Climate Change Risk Assessment is informed by, amongst other things, The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2023-24) which provides an overview of the demographics of Sunderland. Compared to England, the population of Sunderland has a higher proportion of older people who use health and social care services more intensively than any other population groups and may require more complex treatment due to frailty and the presence of one or more long term conditions. The population of Sunderland has a higher proportion of people aged 65 years and older (20.5%), compared to England's proportion (18.4%). The population aged 65 years and over is projected to rise to 24.7% by 2043. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment also demonstrates how health inequalities within Sunderland result in significant variations in mortality and life expectancy at birth between wards. The gap in life expectancy across wards has widened on average in Sunderland between 2013-2017 and 2017-2019. This has widened on average for males from 11.8 years to 12.4 years (Hendon 69.7 years compared to Fulwell 82.1 years), and for females it has widened on average from 9.4 years to 10.8 years (Hendon 75.9 years compared to Washington South 86.7 years).

[Add row]

(4.9) Report the following air pollution data for the jurisdiction.

Row 1

(4.9.1) Air pollution metric

Select from:

☒ Number of days exceeding air quality guidelines/standards (times/year)

(4.9.2) Value

0

(4.9.4) Year data was collected

2022

(4.9.5) Weblink to air pollution data from monitoring site(s)

<https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/exceedance> - UK Defra Annual and Exceedance Statistics <https://www.wecare4air.co.uk/air-quality-data/sunderland-trimdon-street/> - Sunderland Trimdon Street

(4.9.6) Comment

Data comes from the UK Defra Annual and Exceedance statistics measured at Wessington Way, Silksworth and Trimdon Street AQ Sites.

Row 3

(4.9.1) Air pollution metric

Select from:

☒ Particulate Matter PM2.5 concentration (annual average) level (ug/m3)

(4.9.2) Value

6

(4.9.3) Number of air quality monitoring stations measuring this pollutant in your jurisdiction

1.0

(4.9.4) Year data was collected

2023

(4.9.5) Weblink to air pollution data from monitoring site(s)

<https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/exceedance>

(4.9.6) Comment

Data comes from the UK Defra Annual and Exceedance statistics measured at Sunderland Silksworth Site.

Row 4

(4.9.1) Air pollution metric

Select from:

☒ NO2 concentration (annual average) level (ug/m3)

(4.9.2) Value

16

(4.9.3) Number of air quality monitoring stations measuring this pollutant in your jurisdiction

3.0

(4.9.4) Year data was collected

(4.9.5) Weblink to air pollution data from monitoring site(s)

<https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/data/exceedance> - UK Defra Annual and Exceedance Statistics <https://www.wecare4air.co.uk/air-quality-data/sunderland-trimdon-street/> - Sunderland Trimdon Street

(4.9.6) Comment

Data comes from the UK Defra Annual and Exceedance statistics measured at Wessington Way, Silksworth and Trimdon Street AQ Sites. The value of 16 given is an average of the value across the 3 sites; 13 (Wessington Way) 11 (Silksworth) 25 (Trimdon Street)
[Add row]

(4.10) Provide details of the household access to water, sanitation services and water consumption in your jurisdiction.

Response

(4.10.1) Data availability

Select all that apply

- ☒ Data is available for the percentage of households with access to safely managed drinking water services
- ☒ Data is available for the percentage of households with access to safely managed sanitation services
- ☒ Data is available for the average household water consumption in litres per capita per day

(4.10.2) Percentage of households with access to safely managed drinking water services

100.0

(4.10.3) Percentage of households with access to safely managed sanitation services

100.0

(4.10.4) Household water consumption (litres/capita/day)

140.0

(4.10.5) Comment

Northumbrian Water (NW) is responsible for supplying Sunderland with water. Sunderland is covered in its entirety by the Kielder Resource Zone (WRZ). Water supply in North East England is particularly resilient to future climate change, due to the Kielder Reservoir, and it is expected that the WRZ will be in a supply surplus up to the end of the current Northumbrian Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) period. This means that there is widespread citywide access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services. Within the Kielder WRZ, average per capita consumption is currently 140l/person/day. Northumbrian Water aims to achieve a household consumption of 110l/household/day by 2050. The Northumbrian Water Resources Management Plan 2021-2025 aims to reduce leakage by 15% between 2020 and 2025, and a further 10% over each subsequent 5-year periods through to 2045. In addition, the WRMP aims to annually reduce per capita water consumption by 0.12l/head/day (0.33 Ml/day) by delivering water efficiency activities. This will not only improve water resource efficiency and security but will also save both the company and residents money. Northumbrian Water received a three-star rating (good company) on an Environmental Performance Assessment for 2023 by the Environment Agency. Northumbrian Water aim to build on their three-star rating and have more than 700 million of investment planned in their current Business Plan period 2020-2025. Northumbrian Water launched their 'Improving the Water Environment' scheme, where Northumbrian Water will help to deliver improvements to water quality among other areas. These targets include but are not specific to Sunderland; they relate to the wider region aligned to the geographic remit of Northumbrian Water.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) What percentage of your population is food insecure and/or lives in a food desert?

Response

(4.11.1) Data availability

Select all that apply

- ☒ Data available for the percentage of population that is food insecure
- ☒ Data available for the percentage of population that lives in a food desert

(4.11.2) Percentage of population that is food insecure

9.8

(4.11.3) Percentage of population that lives in a food desert

12.4

(4.11.4) Comment

The population % that is food insecure was assessed using a national study from the University of Sheffield in 2021. The study breaks down data for local authorities into the % of people who were 'hungry', 'struggling' and 'worried about' access to food. Those hungry include people who indicated that they were hungry but were unable to eat food because they could not afford it/were unable to access food in the previous month. Those struggling to access food include those who may have sought help within the last month with access to food, have cut back on meals to stretch tight budgets. Those who worry about food insecurity were people who were able to continue to supply food for their household, but may be just managing and could slip into food insecurity. As of Jan 2021, 3.23% of people were hungry, 9.83% were struggling and 13.60% were worried about food insecurity. Sunderland class people who are hungry/struggling as currently being in food insecurity and people who are worried as being at significant risk of slipping into food insecurity. The population % living in a food desert was calculated by working out how many households were outside of a 1-mile radius of a supermarket using UPRN data. The current cost of living crisis is increasing food insecurity in Sunderland. This is evidenced by the % of school children eligible for free school meals increasing by 11% from 2015/16–2023/24, from 19.4% to 30.3%. While this is lower than the regional total of 31.2% for 2023/34, it is higher than the 24.6% national total of children known to be eligible for free school meals. Sunderland Foodbank (SFB) consists of 11 sites across Sunderland. There are also around 50 independent food banks and crisis food providers that the Council provides financial and food support to, providing a range of support to people experiencing, or at risk of, food insecurity. According to SFB, the no. of people seeking food parcels decreased by 15.3% between 2022/23 and 2023/24 (from 13,120 to 11,108). This is due to additional cost of living payments and household support fund payments. The Council also led the delivery of a Financial Wellbeing Strategy for Sunderland, working with partners across the city to reduce food poverty. SCC has partnered with 'The Bread and Butter Thing' charity, offering weekly groceries at a fraction of high street prices. Hubs are now in place in city-wide in Sunderland to ensure support is available across the city, serving 1000s each week.

[Fixed row]

(4.12) Report the total quantity of food that is procured (in tonnes) for government-owned and/or operated facilities (including municipal facilities, schools, hospitals, youth centers, shelters, public canteens, prisons etc.). If available, please provide a breakdown per food group.

Response

(4.12.1) Total quantity of food procured (tonnes)

1515.8

(4.12.2) Breakdown of procured food by food group

The following breakdown for schools, public canteens and shelters is currently available, and is based on spend:• Frozen food 45%• Fruit and veg 17%• Groceries 25%• Meat 13%A breakdown for hospitals is currently unavailable.

(4.12.3) Year data applies to

2023

(4.12.4) Comment

It is predicted that Sunderland schools serve 1,500,000 meals per year, equating to 509 tonnes. This is based on 7,900 meals being served daily equating to circa 1,500,000 meals per annum. It is predicted that Sunderland's City Hall cafe, the Brew and Bake, serves 39,500 meals per year, equating to 13.4 tonnes. This figure is an estimate on the basis that there will be 300 customers per day for 255 trading days each year, equating to 75,000 customers per annum. It is assumed that 50% of customers are buying food, equating to 39,500 meals and 13.4 tonnes per annum. It is predicted that shelters serve 2,190,000 meals per year, equating to 482.5 tonnes per year. This is based on roughly 2,000 people in residential care and nursing homes and is the same figure used as last year. Between April 2023 and April 2024, Sunderland Royal Hospital served 973,228 meals, equating to around 510.9 tonnes. There are no prisons in Sunderland.

[Fixed row]

(4.13) Report the sources of your jurisdiction's water supply, volumes withdrawn per source, and the projected change.

Row 1

(4.13.1) Source of jurisdiction's water supply

Select from:

☒ Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

(4.13.2) Are you able to report volumetric data for this source?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.13.3) Annual volume of water withdrawn per source (in megalitres)

14172.8

(4.13.4) Projected level of change over next 5-10 years

Select from:

☒ Higher volume projected to be withdrawn

(4.13.5) Comment

Figures are calculated by multiplying the current water consumption per capita (140l/person/day) by 365 to find the annual consumption per capita (51,100l/person/annum) and multiplying by the current population (277,354). If growth in Sunderland occurred according to the development strategy of 13,410 dwellings from 2015-2033, it would result in an increase in the number of households of approximately 11.1%. Growth in Northumbrian Water's plans are aligned with this expected growth, however despite a significant growth in households within the city in recent years, the population has not grown as strongly as originally envisioned. The demographic modelling we used suggested that this number of houses would increase the population from approximately 275,000 to 290,000 by 2033. In reality, although we have built more than half of the housing expected (approximately 7500 units) the population has only gone up by
[Add row]

C5. Targets - Adaptation Goals

(5.1.1) Report your jurisdiction's main adaptation goals.

Row 1

(5.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the goal

Select from:

☒ Adaptation goal 2

(5.1.1.2) Adaptation goal^

Reduce vulnerability to air pollution

(5.1.1.3) Climate hazards that goal addresses^

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Air pollution

(5.1.1.4) Base year of goal (or year goal was established if no base year)^

2023

(5.1.1.5) Target year of goal^

2024

(5.1.1.6) Description of metric / indicator used to track goal and evidence of implementation

Annual mortality attributable to air pollution / number of days where air pollution is recorded as 'low' within the city.

(5.1.1.7) Comment

Sunderland City Council aims to reduce mortality due to air pollution each year. This is a common national goal through Public Health England. More information can be found at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-protection/data#page/0/gid/1000002/pat/6/ati/102/are/E08000024/iid/93463/age/288/sex/4/cid/4/tbm/1>. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting air quality. These include risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

Row 3

(5.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the goal

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation goal 4

(5.1.1.2) Adaptation goal^

Protection of greenspace

(5.1.1.3) Climate hazards that goal addresses^

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Snow and ice |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water stress |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat stress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme wind |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity loss | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire weather (risk of wildfires) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infectious disease | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Air pollution; Surface water flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil degradation/erosion | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Loss of green space/green cover | |

(5.1.1.4) Base year of goal (or year goal was established if no base year)^

(5.1.1.5) Target year of goal^

2033

(5.1.1.6) Description of metric / indicator used to track goal and evidence of implementation

The main metric is city land area % that is greenspace. Council Policy NE4 (Greenspace) aims to protect, conserve and enhance green infrastructure by: 1. designating greenspaces in the Allocations & Designations (A&D) Plan; 2. requiring development to contribute to greenspace where there is an evidenced requirement; 3. requiring all major residential development to provide: i) 0.9ha per 1,000 bedspaces of useable greenspace on site; or ii) a financial contribution for the maintenance/upgrading to neighbouring existing greenspace 4. refusing development which would negatively effect greenspace value unless it can be demonstrated that: i) the proposal is accompanied by an assessment that clearly demonstrates that the provision is surplus to requirements; or ii) a replacement facility which is at least equivalent in terms of usefulness, attractiveness, quality and accessibility, and where of an appropriate quantity, to existing and future users is provided on another site agreed with the council prior to development commencing; or iii) replacement on another site is neither practicable or possible an agreed contribution is made to the council for new provision or the improvement of existing greenspace or outdoor sport and recreation facilities and its maintenance within an appropriate distance from the site or within the site. 5. Development impact on Natura 2000 (N2K) sites must be considered case-by case. Also, Sunderland's Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to:

- Protect, Enhance and Repair Strategic GI Corridors: Ensure that the network integrity is safeguarded and enhanced, unblock existing barriers to repair connectivity.*
- Address GI investments – applying the evidence base, maximising multifunctionality and greatest returns, application to funding/resources opportunities.*
- Future proofing / ensuring new growth is sustainable*
- Identify stakeholders and work in partnerships: establish a Sunderland GI stakeholder network, cross boundary working*
- Identify delivery mechanisms and secure funding streams: planning applications, growth and development, grants, a triage approach.*
- Increase awareness of GI benefits: actively marketing Sunderland's GI assets, educating and advocating GI*
- Policy aims/aspirations: citywide regeneration (e.g., improving health, access, quality of life, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation).*

(5.1.1.7) Comment

In addition to the above, the North East Community Forest (NECF) Partnership aims to plant 500 hectares of trees by 2025, and double canopy cover in the region by 2050. The NECF was launched in February 2022 and during the first planting season for the NECF (2021/22), Sunderland planted 8462 whips; 90 orchard trees (to encourage local growing); 6777 hedge plants across 1360 metres; 7.37ha of wildflower meadow seeding. During the second planting season (2022/23), Sunderland planted 2000 whips; 487 street trees / public realm standard trees; 189 orchard trees; 2412 hedge plants across 400m; 2.48ha of wildflower meadow seeding; 14000 bulbs. Sunderland aims to deliver at least 13ha of new tree planting each year. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting air quality. These include risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

Row 4

(5.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the goal

Select from:

☒ Adaptation goal 3

(5.1.1.2) Adaptation goal^

Reduce fuel poverty including due to climate change

(5.1.1.3) Climate hazards that goal addresses^

Select all that apply

☒ Extreme cold

☒ Snow and ice

(5.1.1.4) Base year of goal (or year goal was established if no base year)^

2023

(5.1.1.5) Target year of goal^

2024

(5.1.1.6) Description of metric / indicator used to track goal and evidence of implementation

Annual number of residents who are fuel poor.

(5.1.1.7) Comment

Sunderland City Council aims to reduce mortality due to fuel poverty each year and in the long term. This is a common national goal through Public Health England. More information can be found at <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-protection/data#page/0/gid/1000002/pat/6/ati/102/are/E08000024/iid/93463/age/288/sex/4/cid/4/tbm/1>. The Council are aiming to deliver Low and Zero Carbon housing developments with the omission of fossil fuels and the use of PV panels, air source heat pumps and specifying A rated appliances and a competitive energy provider (Octopus), across all new sites. This includes The Old School Apartments in Washington (15 homes) completed in August 2023, with a cost of 82,000, as well as a bungalow development set to provide 12 homes in February 2025 on the former site of St Cuthbert's Church, costing 84,000. All future developments will include these Low Carbon items. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk

Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting energy. These include risks to health and wellbeing from fuel poverty during periods of extreme temperature. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

Row 5

(5.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the goal

Select from:

☒ Adaptation goal 1

(5.1.1.2) Adaptation goal^

Reduce citywide flood risk

(5.1.1.3) Climate hazards that goal addresses^

Select all that apply

☒ Storm

☒ Urban flooding

☒ River flooding

☒ Heavy precipitation

☒ Other coastal events

☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)

☒ Other, please specify :**Surface water flooding**

(5.1.1.4) Base year of goal (or year goal was established if no base year)^

2024

(5.1.1.5) Target year of goal^

2025

(5.1.1.6) Description of metric / indicator used to track goal and evidence of implementation

(5.1.1.7) Comment

Sunderland City Council aims to reduce citywide flood risk annually and in the long term. The magnitude of each annual goal is typically set in relation to the possible scheme funding available and the magnitude of flood risk reduction achievable. For the 2024/25 financial year, Sunderland City Council aims to increase the flood resilience of 300 properties (roughly 600 people). Achieving this target is heavily influenced by funding availability from the Environment Agency. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those relating to flood risk. These include risks to communities and public health, infrastructure, biodiversity and agricultural productivity. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

[Add row]

C6. Targets - Mitigation

(6.1.1) Provide details of your emissions reduction target(s). Please report both long-term and mid-term targets, if applicable.

Row 1

(6.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the target

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(6.1.1.2) Target type^

Select from:

☒ Base year emissions (absolute) target

(6.1.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(6.1.1.4) Gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ CO2

(6.1.1.5) Emissions sources covered by target^

Select from:

☒ All emissions sources which are included in the jurisdiction inventory

(6.1.1.6) Is this target a net zero target?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(6.1.1.9) Are residual emissions expected in the net zero target year? If residual emissions are expected, explain why these emissions cannot be reduced

Select from:

☒ No, residual emissions are not expected in the net zero target year

(6.1.1.11) Year target was established

2019

(6.1.1.12) Emissions covered by target in year target was established (metric tonnes CO2e)

1173528

(6.1.1.13) Base year^

2015

(6.1.1.14) Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)^

1390577

(6.1.1.16) Target year^

2040

(6.1.1.18) Percentage of emissions reduction (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal)^

100

(6.1.1.19) Net emissions in target year (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal) (metric tonnes CO2e) [auto-calculated]^

0

(6.1.1.21) Specify if target is considered a science-based target (SBT) and the SBT methodology it aligns to

Yes, our jurisdiction considers the target to be science-based (select applicable methodology)

☒ Tyndall Centre

(6.1.1.22) Emissions covered by target in most recent inventory (metric tonnes CO2e)

1099755

(6.1.1.23) Alignment with Nationally Determined Contribution

Select from:

☒ This target is more ambitious than the Nationally Determined Contribution

(6.1.1.24) Select the conditional components of your emissions reduction target

Select all that apply

☒ Target is conditional on the development or scaling up of other innovative technologies

☒ Target is conditional on the implementation of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology

☒ Target is conditional on additional state or regional/national legislation, regulation and/or policy

☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by a higher level of government

☒ Target is conditional on complete implementation of legislation, regulation and/or policy set by a higher level of government

☒ Target is conditional on the decarbonization of the electricity grid that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration

☒ Conditional on the provision of national funding for infrastructure (e.g., renewable energy generation, energy efficiency measures etc.)

☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by private entity outside of direct control of jurisdiction administration

(6.1.1.25) Target status and progress made towards target

Select from:

☒ Underway – significant progress made

(6.1.1.26) Please explain

Our overarching science-based city-wide target suggested by the Tyndall Centre is to achieve carbon neutral status by 2040 and stay within a carbon budget of 8.2 million tonnes for the period 2020-2100. More information can be found at <https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/E08000024/print/>.

Row 4

(6.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the target

Select from:

☒ Target 4

(6.1.1.2) Target type^

Select from:

☒ Base year emissions (absolute) target

(6.1.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(6.1.1.4) Gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ CO2

(6.1.1.5) Emissions sources covered by target^

Select from:

☒ All emissions sources which are included in the jurisdiction inventory

(6.1.1.6) Is this target a net zero target?

Select from:

☒ No, but it is a mid-term target towards our net zero target

(6.1.1.7) Are carbon credits currently used or planned to be used to achieve this target?^

Select from:

☒ Do not know

(6.1.1.11) Year target was established

2019.0

(6.1.1.12) Emissions covered by target in year target was established (metric tonnes CO2e)

1173528

(6.1.1.13) Base year^

2015.0

(6.1.1.14) Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)^

1390577

(6.1.1.16) Target year^

2030.0

(6.1.1.18) Percentage of emissions reduction (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal)^

82.4

(6.1.1.19) Net emissions in target year (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal) (metric tonnes CO2e) [auto-calculated]^

244741.5519999999

(6.1.1.21) Specify if target is considered a science-based target (SBT) and the SBT methodology it aligns to

Yes, our jurisdiction considers the target to be science-based (select applicable methodology)

☒ Tyndall Centre

(6.1.1.22) Emissions covered by target in most recent inventory (metric tonnes CO2e)

1099755

(6.1.1.23) Alignment with Nationally Determined Contribution

Select from:

☒ This target is more ambitious than the Nationally Determined Contribution

(6.1.1.24) Select the conditional components of your emissions reduction target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Target is conditional on the development or scaling up of other innovative technologies
- ☒ Target is conditional on the implementation of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology
- ☒ Target is conditional on additional state or regional/national legislation, regulation and/or policy
- ☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by a higher level of government
- ☒ Target is conditional on complete implementation of legislation, regulation and/or policy set by a higher level of government
- ☒ Target is conditional on a reduction in emissions from air travel that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration
- ☒ Target is conditional on the decarbonization of the electricity grid that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration
- ☒ Conditional on the provision of national funding for infrastructure (e.g., renewable energy generation, energy efficiency measures etc.)
- ☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by private entity outside of direct control of jurisdiction administration

(6.1.1.25) Target status and progress made towards target

Select from:

☒ Underway – significant progress made

(6.1.1.26) Please explain

This is an interim base-year target suggested by the Tyndall Centre, which will keep us in-line to achieve our long-term goal of carbon neutral city status by 2040, and stay within a carbon budget of 8.2 million tonnes for the period 2020-2100. This is a suggested science-based decarbonisation target for 2030 relative to a 2015 baseline. It is currently unknown whether the city can achieve this target without the use of carbon credits. More information can be found at <https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/E08000024/print/>.

Row 5

(6.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the target

Select from:

☒ Target 3

(6.1.1.2) Target type^

Select from:

☒ Base year emissions (absolute) target

(6.1.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(6.1.1.4) Gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ CO2

(6.1.1.5) Emissions sources covered by target^

Select from:

☒ All emissions sources which are included in the jurisdiction inventory

(6.1.1.6) Is this target a net zero target?

Select from:

☒ No, but it is a mid-term target towards our net zero target

(6.1.1.7) Are carbon credits currently used or planned to be used to achieve this target?^

Select from:

☒ Do not know

(6.1.1.11) Year target was established

2019

(6.1.1.12) Emissions covered by target in year target was established (metric tonnes CO2e)

1173528

(6.1.1.13) Base year^

2015.0

(6.1.1.14) Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)^

1390577

(6.1.1.16) Target year^

2025.0

(6.1.1.18) Percentage of emissions reduction (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal)^

61.5

(6.1.1.19) Net emissions in target year (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal) (metric tonnes CO2e) [auto-calculated]^

535372.145

(6.1.1.21) Specify if target is considered a science-based target (SBT) and the SBT methodology it aligns to

Yes, our jurisdiction considers the target to be science-based (select applicable methodology)

☒ Tyndall Centre

(6.1.1.22) Emissions covered by target in most recent inventory (metric tonnes CO2e)

1099755

(6.1.1.23) Alignment with Nationally Determined Contribution

Select from:

☒ This target is more ambitious than the Nationally Determined Contribution

(6.1.1.24) Select the conditional components of your emissions reduction target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Target is conditional on the development or scaling up of other innovative technologies
- ☒ Target is conditional on the implementation of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology
- ☒ Target is conditional on additional state or regional/national legislation, regulation and/or policy
- ☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by a higher level of government
- ☒ Target is conditional on complete implementation of legislation, regulation and/or policy set by a higher level of government
- ☒ Target is conditional on the decarbonization of the electricity grid that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration
- ☒ Conditional on the provision of national funding for infrastructure (e.g., renewable energy generation, energy efficiency measures etc.)
- ☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by private entity outside of direct control of jurisdiction administration

(6.1.1.25) Target status and progress made towards target

Select from:

☒ Underway – significant progress made

(6.1.1.26) Please explain

This is an interim base-year target suggested by the Tyndall Centre, which will keep us in-line to achieve our long-term goal of carbon neutral city status by 2040 and stay within a carbon budget of 8.2 million tonnes for the period 2020-2100. This is a suggested science-based decarbonisation target for 2025 relative to a 2015 baseline. It is currently unknown whether the city can achieve this target without the use of carbon credits. More information can be found at <https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/E08000024/print/>.

Row 6

(6.1.1.1) Select a reference ID for the target

Select from:

☒ Target 5

(6.1.1.2) Target type^

Select from:

☒ Base year emissions (absolute) target

(6.1.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Same - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(6.1.1.4) Gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ CO2

(6.1.1.5) Emissions sources covered by target^

Select from:

☒ All emissions sources which are included in the jurisdiction inventory

(6.1.1.6) Is this target a net zero target?

Select from:

☒ No, but it is a mid-term target towards our net zero target

(6.1.1.7) Are carbon credits currently used or planned to be used to achieve this target?^

Select from:

☒ Do not know

(6.1.1.11) Year target was established

2019.0

(6.1.1.12) Emissions covered by target in year target was established (metric tonnes CO2e)

1173528

(6.1.1.13) Base year^

2015.0

(6.1.1.14) Base year emissions covered by target (metric tonnes CO2e)^

1390577

(6.1.1.16) Target year^

2035.0

(6.1.1.18) Percentage of emissions reduction (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal)^

91.9

(6.1.1.19) Net emissions in target year (including offsets and carbon dioxide removal) (metric tonnes CO2e) [auto-calculated]^

112636.73699999992

(6.1.1.21) Specify if target is considered a science-based target (SBT) and the SBT methodology it aligns to

Yes, our jurisdiction considers the target to be science-based (select applicable methodology)

☒ Tyndall Centre

(6.1.1.22) Emissions covered by target in most recent inventory (metric tonnes CO2e)

1099755

(6.1.1.23) Alignment with Nationally Determined Contribution

Select from:

☒ This target is more ambitious than the Nationally Determined Contribution

(6.1.1.24) Select the conditional components of your emissions reduction target

Select all that apply

- ☒ Target is conditional on the development or scaling up of other innovative technologies
- ☒ Target is conditional on the implementation of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology
- ☒ Target is conditional on additional state or regional/national legislation, regulation and/or policy
- ☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by a higher level of government
- ☒ Target is conditional on complete implementation of legislation, regulation and/or policy set by a higher level of government
- ☒ Target is conditional on a reduction in emissions from air travel that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration
- ☒ Target is conditional on the decarbonization of the electricity grid that is outside the direct control of jurisdiction administration
- ☒ Conditional on the provision of national funding for infrastructure (e.g., renewable energy generation, energy efficiency measures etc.)
- ☒ Target is conditional on mitigation in emissions sources that are controlled by private entity outside of direct control of jurisdiction administration

(6.1.1.25) Target status and progress made towards target

Select from:

☒ Underway – significant progress made

(6.1.1.26) Please explain

This is an interim base-year target suggested by the Tyndall Centre, which will keep us in-line to achieve our long-term goal of carbon neutral city status by 2040, and stay within a carbon budget of 8.2 million tonnes for the period 2020-2100. This is a suggested science-based decarbonisation target for 2020 relative to a 2015 baseline. It is currently unknown whether the city can achieve this target without the use of carbon credits. More information can be found at <https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/E08000024/print/>.

[Add row]

(6.1.2) If you are using or plan to use carbon credits sold to or purchased from outside the jurisdiction or target boundary, provide details.

Row 1

(6.1.2.1) Use of carbon credits

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :See comment section

(6.1.2.2) Identify target

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(6.1.2.3) Emissions purchased/sold (metric tonnes CO2e)

0

(6.1.2.4) Verified to which standard

Select from:

☒ Do not know

(6.1.2.5) Outline the crediting period and country(ies)/area(s) where offsetting efforts are or will be taking place

Do not know

(6.1.2.6) Comment

Sunderland already benefits from some natural offsetting. In 2022, the Forestry sector sequestered 7,000tCO₂. Sunderland City Council are currently working to implement the Green Infrastructure Strategy and the Green Infrastructure Action and Delivery Plan, in addition to a number of tree planting projects such as the North East Community Forest. This will also increase natural offsetting. Aside this, and in line with science-based recommendations provided by the Tyndall Centre and the Council's commitment to the revised UK100 pledge, Sunderland's priority is currently to reduce emissions at source before looking to offset or purchase carbon credits. However, it is widely acknowledged that Sunderland will have some unavoidable emissions and will look to explore the concept of carbon credits in the future. In March 2024, Sunderland City Council's Cabinet agreed an approach to utilising appropriate Council owned land to deliver biodiversity net gain. Funding to deliver the gain will be secured as part of the planning process which will see the net gain maintained over a minimum 30 year period. Opportunities to build in offsetting / carbon credits in parallel to delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain through this approach will be explored and taken where appropriate.

[Add row]

C7. Targets - Sectors

(7.1) Provide details of your jurisdiction's energy-related and other environment-related targets active in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.1.1) Target type^

Building specific emissions reduction target

☒ Other buildings emissions target, please specify :Council scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas emissions

(7.1.2) Target description

Sunderland City Council are aiming to become net carbon neutral across scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030. This consists of the Council's operations - including vehicle fleet and buildings within financial control.

(7.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Government operations - covers only functions owned and operated by jurisdiction's government

(7.1.4) Year target was established

2020

(7.1.5) Absolute or intensity target

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.1.6) Metric (metric numerator if reporting an intensity target)^

Building-specific emissions reduction target

☒ Metric tonnes of CO2e (t)

(7.1.8) Base year^

2017

(7.1.9) Metric value in base year^

18903

(7.1.10) Target year^

2030

(7.1.11) Metric value in target year^

0

(7.1.12) Metric value in most recent year data is available

7866

(7.1.13) Percentage of target achieved relative to base year (auto-calculated)^

58.39

(7.1.15) Is this target publicly available?

Select from:

☒ Yes, provide link :https://www.mysunderland.co.uk/media/28480/Carbon-Emissions-Report-22-23/pdf/Annual_Carbon_Data_Report_22-23.pdf?m=1706260207290.

(7.1.16) Progress made towards target

When Sunderland City Council's Low Carbon Action Plan was adopted in January 2021, the Council went through the process of understanding its baseline position regarding its operational and indirect carbon emissions. This baseline position can be found in the Council's most recent annual carbon data report, available at https://www.mysunderland.co.uk/media/28480/Carbon-Emissions-Report-22-23/pdf/Annual_Carbon_Data_Report_22-23.pdf?m1706260207290. The Council is committed to producing the data report annually. During the 2022/23 financial year the Council's operational emissions were 7,866 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent (7,866 tCO₂e,) representing a 9% reduction from the previous year and a 58% reduction since 2017/18. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol advises organisations to prioritise making reductions in scope 1 and 2 emissions due to a higher degree of control. The figures represented in this table represent the Council's scope 1 and 2 emissions, currently comprising of emissions from the vehicle fleet, gas consumption, and the generation of purchased electricity across the operational estate. The Council's next Annual Report covering 2023/24 data is expected to be released Autumn 2024. The Council is also going through the process of better understanding its scope 3 emissions. Based on current data availability, scope 3 emissions for the Council are estimated to have accounted for 47,684.32 tCO₂e in 2022/23 (84% of overall emissions). The Council aims to continue to develop scope 3 emission datasets and reduce these emissions where possible, to bring its value chain with it on its Low Carbon journey. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol advises organisations to prioritise making reductions in scope 1 and 2 emissions due to a higher degree of control. The figures represented in this table represent the Council's scope 1 and 2 emissions, currently comprising of emissions from the vehicle fleet, gas consumption, and the generation of purchased electricity across the operational estate (including buildings and streetlighting).

Row 3

(7.1.1) Target type^

AFOLU target

☒ Target to increase reforestation

(7.1.2) Target description

One of the main goals of the North East Community Forest is to double tree canopy cover in the Tyne & Wear and County Durham.

(7.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Larger - covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain additions :County Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Tyneside, Sunderland and South Tyneside

(7.1.4) Year target was established

2021.0

(7.1.5) Absolute or intensity target

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.1.6) Metric (metric numerator if reporting an intensity target)^

AFOLU target

☒ Percentage tree canopy cover/green cover (%)

(7.1.8) Base year^

2021.0

(7.1.9) Metric value in base year^

18.4

(7.1.10) Target year^

2050.0

(7.1.11) Metric value in target year^

30.0

(7.1.12) Metric value in most recent year data is available

18.4

(7.1.13) Percentage of target achieved relative to base year (auto-calculated)^

0.00

(7.1.15) Is this target publicly available?

Select from:

☒ Yes, provide link :<https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/northeastcommunityforest>

(7.1.16) Progress made towards target

The area of woodland in the UK on the 31 March 2020 was estimated to be 3.21 million hectares. This represents 13% of the total land area in the UK. Looking abroad, France, Germany and Spain include woodland cover of 31%, 33% and 37% respectively. England's woodland cover is only just over a quarter of that enjoyed, on average, across the rest of Europe. According to the Forestry Commission National Forest Inventory statistics for North East, the North East (including Sunderland) has a land area of 843,400 hectares making it 8th out of 14 aligned areas by land area. With 116,130 hectares of woodland, the North East ranks 4th of 14 in terms of woodland area (14% woodland cover). However, across the NECF area woodland cover is just 8.3%. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) advises the UK government to significantly increase its overall woodland cover from 13% to 17% by 2050, and ideally, 19% to support the transition to net zero. The North East Community Forest Partnership aims to double tree canopy cover, and plant 500 hectares, by 2025. Sunderland carried out an i-tree canopy cover assessment in 2021 and the total canopy cover across the local authority area is 18.40%. The NECF target for 2050 is to achieve 30% tree canopy cover across the entire forest area. The NECF was launched in February 2022 and during the first planting season for the NECF (2021/22), Sunderland planted 8462 whips; 90 orchard trees (to encourage local growing); 6777 hedge plants across 1360 metres; 7.37ha of wildflower meadow seeding. During the second planting season (2022/23), Sunderland planted 2000 whips; 487 street trees / public realm standard trees; 189 orchard trees; 2412 hedge plants across 400m; 2.48ha of wildflower meadow seeding; 14000 bulbs. During the third planting season (2023-24) Sunderland has delivered a further 17.5 hectares of planting across 10 more sites, which includes the planting of 7,425 whips, 361 street trees, 32 orchard trees, 5,334 hedge plants across 883 linear metres, 0.73 hectares of wildflowers and 16,600 bulbs. To date, Sunderland has delivered 35 hectares of tree planting- more than 75% of its 4 year target. Sunderland already has funding approved for 6 further sites in 2024-25, totalling 11.6 hectares, which will enable the city to reach its 4 year target.

Row 5

(7.1.1) Target type^

Energy efficiency targets

☒ Increase energy efficiency of buildings (residential buildings)

(7.1.2) Target description

Riverside Sunderland domestic and non-domestic energy targets

(7.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Smaller - covers only part of the jurisdiction, please explain exclusions :Covers the Riverside Sunderland urban quarter only.

(7.1.4) Year target was established

2020.0

(7.1.5) Absolute or intensity target

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.1.8) Base year^

2020.0

(7.1.10) Target year^

2030.0

(7.1.15) Is this target publicly available?

Select from:

☒ Yes, provide link :<https://www.riversidesunderland.com/>

(7.1.16) Progress made towards target

Reducing energy consumption and using clean energy is a key aspect of the Riverside Sunderland Masterplan. A range of targets for both domestic and non-domestic buildings are set out for both 2025 and 2030 to reduce operational energy, reduce space heating demand, increase renewable generation on roofs, reduce embodied carbon, and decrease portable water use For all new domestic property the targets from 2020 - 2030 are: - Reduce operational energy from 105kWh/m2/y in 2020 to 35kWh/m2/y. - Reduce space heating demand to 15kWh/m2/y. - Achieve peak heat loss of 10W/m2. - Use 70% of small scale housing roofs for renewable energy generation. - Reduce embodied carbon from 600kgCO2e/m2 to 300kgCO2e/m2. - Reduce portable water use from 110l/p/d to 75l/p/d. For non-domestic property the targets from 2020 – 2030 are: - Reduce operational energy from 170kWh/m2/y in 2020 to 0-55kWh/m2/y in 2030. - Reduce space heating demand from 15kWh/m2/y in 2030. - Achieve peak heat loss of 10W/m2. - Using renewable sources, generate the annual energy requirement for at least 2 floors of developments on-site. - Reduce embodied carbon from 800kgCO2e/m2 in 2020 to 500kgCO2e/m2 in 2030. - Reduce portable water use from 16l/p/d in 2020 to 10l/p/d in 2030. Progress will be recorded and reported as housing developments are completed on site at the Riverside. At the time of submission there are no housing completions at Riverside on which to report.

Row 6

(7.1.1) Target type^

Energy efficiency targets

- ☒ Increase energy efficiency of buildings (residential buildings)

(7.1.2) Target description

Energy efficiency – EPC ratings

(7.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

- ☒ Larger - covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain additions :National target

(7.1.4) Year target was established

2024

(7.1.5) Absolute or intensity target

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute

(7.1.6) Metric (metric numerator if reporting an intensity target)^

Energy efficiency target

- ☒ Percentage (%)

(7.1.8) Base year^

2021

(7.1.10) Target year^

(7.1.11) Metric value in target year^

100

(7.1.15) Is this target publicly available?

Select from:

☒ Yes, provide link :<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/58-02/0150/210150.pdf>**(7.1.16) Progress made towards target**

The Domestic Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard (MEES) Regulations set a minimum energy efficiency level for domestic private rented properties. Since 1 April 2020, landlords can no longer let or continue to let properties covered by the MEES Regulations if they have an EPC rating below E, unless they have a valid exemption in place. National regulations will change in the UK to mean all new tenancies must have an energy performance certificate (EPC) rating of at least Band C from 31 December 2025. For existing tenancies, this will apply from 31 December 2028. The average EPC rating of Sunderland homes is currently D63, which is slightly worse than the national average for England of D66. It is predicted that 20,386 (15.6%) of homes in Sunderland have E, F or G EPC ratings, indicating low energy efficiency levels. These properties are a priority for retrofitting. There are also 43,832 properties in Sunderland without a registered EPC, making it difficult to measure the scale of the retrofit challenge. Sunderland Council is working with the North East Combined Authority and Groundworks North East to deliver a DESNZ-funded Local Energy Advice Demonstrator (LEAD) project which provides residents with free and impartial Retrofit advice and technical guidance. LEAD is generally available to all residents citywide but specifically targets those properties without an EPC rating. Improving uptake of EPC in Sunderland raises awareness of residents and also ensures they can access key information including retrofit recommendations and support to reduce energy costs.

Row 7**(7.1.1) Target type^****Renewable energy consumption target**☒ Increase proportion of electricity consumed from renewable sources**(7.1.2) Target description**

In 2015 Sunderland City Council signed a pledge to UK100, committing to 100% clean energy by 2050. The Council currently consider this to cover electricity, heating and cooling across the operational estate.

(7.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Government operations - covers only functions owned and operated by jurisdiction's government

(7.1.4) Year target was established

2015.0

(7.1.5) Absolute or intensity target

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.1.6) Metric (metric numerator if reporting an intensity target)^

Renewable energy consumption target

☒ Percentage (%)

(7.1.8) Base year^

2015.0

(7.1.10) Target year^

2050

(7.1.11) Metric value in target year^

100

(7.1.12) Metric value in most recent year data is available

62.2

(7.1.14) If target type is renewable energy: Percentage of total energy that is renewable in target year

100.0

(7.1.15) Is this target publicly available?

Select from:

☒ Yes, provide link :<https://www.uk100.org/100-clean-energy-2050-pledge>

(7.1.16) Progress made towards target

Sunderland City Council's electricity now comes from 100% nuclear sources through Zero Carbon for Business. This 62.1% figure represents the Council's operational electricity consumption (for buildings within the Council's financial control and streetlighting) as a percentage of total operational energy consumption (also including gas) in the 2023/24 financial year.

Row 8

(7.1.1) Target type^

Waste target

☒ Target to increase the total waste generated that is recycled

(7.1.2) Target description

As part of the South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership's (STWWMP) Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, Sunderland aim to increase household recycling rates to 55% by 2025, 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035.

(7.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Larger - covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain additions :STWWMP target informed by national target

(7.1.4) Year target was established

2021.0

(7.1.5) Absolute or intensity target

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.1.6) Metric (metric numerator if reporting an intensity target)^

Waste target

☒ Percentage of total waste (%)

(7.1.8) Base year^

2018.0

(7.1.9) Metric value in base year^

28

(7.1.10) Target year^

2035.0

(7.1.11) Metric value in target year^

65.0

(7.1.12) Metric value in most recent year data is available

30

(7.1.13) Percentage of target achieved relative to base year (auto-calculated)^

5.41

(7.1.15) Is this target publicly available?

Select from:

☒ Yes, provide link :<https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23945/Waste-Management-Strategy-2021-25/pdf/STWWPWasteManagementStrategy202125.pdf?m=637859771360670000>

(7.1.16) Progress made towards target

Together with neighbouring authorities South Tyneside and Gateshead, Sunderland is part of the South Tyne & Wear Waste Management Partnership (STWWMP), which published its Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2021-2025 in 2021. In the 2014/15 financial year the recycling rate was 31.88%. This rate experienced a downward fluctuation until 2020/21 where it had a low peak of 26.6%. In 2023/24 (the most recent year data is available), the recycling rate was 29.8%, a slight increase from the previous year - 29.56%.

Row 9

(7.1.1) Target type^

Transport target

☒ Modal share targets

(7.1.2) Target description

Through the North East Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP), the North East Joint Transport Committee (NEJTC) aim to increase bus patronage. This includes increasing ridership in the region to the pre-pandemic level of 162.4 million trips by March 2023. After this, NEJTC aim for 20% growth by March 2025. NEJTC also aim to increase the modal share of buses by 2% by March 2025. In addition, NEJTC aim to increase rail travel through the North East Metro and Rail Strategy. Sunderland City Council also wish to increase walking and cycling modal share through its Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan in addition to the use of electric vehicles as set out in the Low Carbon Action Plan.

(7.1.3) Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction boundary^

Select from:

☒ Larger - covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain additions :Covers Sunderland, Newcastle, Gateshead, South Tyneside, North Tyneside, Northumberland and County Durham

(7.1.4) Year target was established

2022.0

(7.1.5) Absolute or intensity target

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.1.6) Metric (metric numerator if reporting an intensity target)^

Transport target

☒ Percentage of fleet/Mode share (%)

(7.1.8) Base year^

2019.0

(7.1.9) Metric value in base year^

6.4

(7.1.10) Target year^

2025.0

(7.1.11) Metric value in target year^

8.4

(7.1.12) Metric value in most recent year data is available

6.4

(7.1.13) Percentage of target achieved relative to base year (auto-calculated)^

0.00

(7.1.15) Is this target publicly available?

Select from:

☒ Yes, provide link :https://www.transportnortheast.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/TNE-BSIP_FINAL.pdf

(7.1.16) Progress made towards target

To be confirmed in future submissions.

[Add row]

C8. Planning

(8.1.1) Report details on the climate action plan or strategy that addresses mitigation, adaptation (resilience), and/or energy-related issues in your jurisdiction.

Row 1

(8.1.1.1) Climate action plan type^

Select from:

☒ Standalone adaptation plan

(8.1.1.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable^

Sunderland Climate Change Risk Assessment

(8.1.1.4) Confirm attachment/link provided to plan

Select from:

☒ Unable to provide an attachment and/or direct link to the plan

(8.1.1.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same (jurisdiction-wide) - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.1.1.6) Processes for monitoring evaluation and updates of plan^

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Plan is in development

(8.1.1.7) Plan status/progress towards plan

Select from:

☒ New

(8.1.1.8) Funding sources and financial instruments to finance plan

Select all that apply

☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

(8.1.1.9) Communities and organizations engaged

Select all that apply

☒ No communities or organizations engaged

(8.1.1.10) Describe if and how climate-related scenarios have informed the plan

An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3) Technical Report (2022). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment follows the same methodology for magnitude and urgency. The magnitude of the impact specified is assessed, for specific time periods in specific climate futures - the 2050s and 2080s on pathways to approximately 2C and 4C of global warming in the late 21st Century. These are considered to broadly represent lower and upper rates of climate change consistent with either current policies relating to greenhouse gas emissions or the successful achievement of international climate policy ambitions. Information is included such as the potential for lock-in of inappropriate or maladaptive responses, the potential to exceed critical thresholds that impact on the effectiveness of adaptation, and interactions between individual risks. For each risk, these 3 main steps and additional sub-steps determine the urgency score. Existing levels of deprivation and inequalities including health inequalities, and the associated implications for net zero and overall interdependencies are factored into the risk assessment in addition to consideration being given to the potential for these to increase as a result of climate change. The risk assessment identifies 44 climate risks across: infrastructure; health, communities, and the built environment; business and industry; natural environments and assets. These risks will be assessed on an individual basis, to determine which current policies are working towards reducing the risks. Gaps can then be identified to understand where future risk reduction must be undertaken to ensure resilience to climate change. The Risk Assessment will form an Adaptation Plan which will demonstrate actions to reduce these risks.

(8.1.1.11) Primary author(s) of plan^

Select all that apply

☒ Dedicated team within jurisdiction

(8.1.1.12) Assessment of co-benefits, trade-offs, and synergies of actions included in plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plan assesses co-benefits of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses trade-offs of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses synergies of actions

(8.1.1.16) Sectors covered by action plan

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real estate activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and storage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information and communication |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and insurance activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arts, entertainment and recreation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health and social work activities | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accommodation and food service activities | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Administrative and support service activities | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Professional, scientific and technical activities | |

(8.1.1.17) Please explain

Where no entry for year / cost it is due to it being unknown.

Row 2

(8.1.1.1) Climate action plan type^

Select from:

- ☒ Standalone adaptation plan

(8.1.1.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable^

Sunderland Green Infrastructure Strategy [https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20889/SD-46-Sunderland-Green-Infrastructure-Strategy-2018-/pdf/SD.46_Sunderland_Green_Infrastructure_Strategy_\(2018\).pdf?m636802959791130000](https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20889/SD-46-Sunderland-Green-Infrastructure-Strategy-2018-/pdf/SD.46_Sunderland_Green_Infrastructure_Strategy_(2018).pdf?m636802959791130000) And Sunderland Green Infrastructure Delivery and Action Plan

(8.1.1.4) Confirm attachment/link provided to plan

Select from:

- ☒ The plan has been attached and can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

(8.1.1.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

- ☒ Same (jurisdiction-wide) - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.1.1.6) Processes for monitoring evaluation and updates of plan^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring: Information on progress of plan is monitored and publicly reported every 1-3 years
- ☒ Evaluation: Evaluation of plan takes place annually or more frequently than annually
- ☒ Update: Updates to the plan are published annually or more frequently than annually

(8.1.1.7) Plan status/progress towards plan

Select from:

- ☒ Underway – moderate progress made

(8.1.1.8) Funding sources and financial instruments to finance plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ Regional funds and programmes
- ☒ National funds and programmes

(8.1.1.9) Communities and organizations engaged

Select all that apply

- ☒ Citizens
- ☒ Vulnerable population groups
- ☒ Business and private sector
- ☒ Non-governmental organisations
- ☒ National government and/or agencies
- ☒ Local government (s) and/or agencies

(8.1.1.10) Describe if and how climate-related scenarios have informed the plan

Flooding, extreme heat and biodiversity loss are all likely to increase in frequency and intensity in the future. These increasing risks have increased the need for the provision of Green Infrastructure across Sunderland – in relation to climate change mitigation (offsetting) and climate change adaptation. The Green Infrastructure Strategy aims to:

- Protect, Enhance and Repair the Strategic GI Corridors: Ensure that the integrity of the network is safeguarded and enhanced, unblock existing barriers to repair connectivity.*
- Address GI investments – applying the evidence base, maximizing multifunctionality and greatest returns, application to funding/resources opportunities.*
- Future proofing / ensuring new growth is sustainable*
- Identify key stakeholders and promote partnership working: establish a Sunderland GI stakeholder network, cross boundary working*
- Identify delivery mechanisms and secure funding streams: planning applications, growth and development, grants, a triage approach.*
- Increase awareness of Sunderland's GI value and benefits: actively marketing Sunderland's GI assets, educating and advocating GI*
- Policy aims and aspirations: regeneration across the city, such as improving health, access, quality of life, biodiversity, climate change mitigation (offsetting) and climate change adaptation.*

To translate SGIS into a series of projects for delivery and action over the next 15 years, from 2018-2033, Sunderland has a Green Infrastructure Delivery and Action Plan. This sets out a range of actions, some of which include the development of a 'Green Infrastructure Offsetting Matrix', creating filter strips and natural swales, permeable paving, wetlands and woodlands wherever feasible to help cope with flash flooding, repairing broken corridors, creating reed beds at stream sources to slow down flash flooding, increasing woodland cover, and creating buffer zones to protected wildlife sites. SGIS and Sunderland's Green Infrastructure Delivery and Action Plan help Sunderland mitigate and adapt to climate risk through nature-based solutions by: storing carbon; improving drainage and managing flooding; improving water quality; supporting adaptive management in coastal infrastructure; reducing air pollution; and increasing shading cover. Green Infrastructure improvements proposed also seek to improve the cycle network across the city and access to local facilities on foot, thereby promoting and encouraging a modal shift to active transport.

(8.1.1.11) Primary author(s) of plan^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dedicated team within jurisdiction

(8.1.1.12) Assessment of co-benefits, trade-offs, and synergies of actions included in plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plan assesses co-benefits of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses trade-offs of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses synergies of actions

(8.1.1.13) Year of formal approval of plan^

2018.0

(8.1.1.14) End year of plan

2033.0

(8.1.1.16) Sectors covered by action plan

Select all that apply

☒ Forestry

☒ Education

sector which requires planning permissions.

☒ Agriculture

☒ Water supply

☒ Construction

☒ Human health and social work activities

☒ Other, please specify :**public health; spatial planning; social services; any**

(8.1.1.17) Please explain

Where no entry for year / cost it is due to it being unknown.

Row 3

(8.1.1.1) Climate action plan type^

Select from:

☒ Integrated climate plan (addressing mitigation, adaptation and energy-related issues)

(8.1.1.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable^

https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/22959/Sunderland-Low-Carbon-Framework/pdf/Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Framework1.pdf?m637461416504170000

(8.1.1.4) Confirm attachment/link provided to plan

Select from:

- ☒ The plan has been attached and can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

(8.1.1.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

- ☒ Same (jurisdiction-wide) - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.1.1.6) Processes for monitoring evaluation and updates of plan^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring: Information on progress of plan is monitored and publicly reported annually or more frequently than annually
- ☒ Evaluation: Evaluation of plan takes place annually or more frequently than annually
- ☒ Update: Updates to the plan are published every 1-3 years

(8.1.1.7) Plan status/progress towards plan

Select from:

- ☒ Underway – moderate progress made

(8.1.1.8) Funding sources and financial instruments to finance plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ Regional funds and programmes
- ☒ National funds and programmes
- ☒ International (including ODA)
- ☒ Public-private partnerships

(8.1.1.9) Communities and organizations engaged

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local government (s) and/or agencies
- ☒ Citizens

- ☒ Vulnerable population groups
- ☒ Business and private sector
- ☒ Non-governmental organisations

(8.1.1.10) Describe if and how climate-related scenarios have informed the plan

A report from the Tyndall Centre, available at <https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/E08000024/print/>, presents climate mitigation targets for Sunderland that are derived from the commitments of the Paris Agreement, informed by science-based climate change evidence. The report provides Sunderland with budgets for carbon dioxide emissions and from the energy system for 2020 to 2100. For Sunderland to make its fair contribution towards the Paris Agreement, the Tyndall Centre made the following science-based recommendations Sunderland to:

- Stay within a maximum cumulative CO2 emissions budget of 8.2 million tonnes (MtCO2) for the period of 2020 to 2100. At 2017 CO2 emission levels, Sunderland would use this entire budget within 6 years from 2020.*
- Initiate an immediate programme of CO2 mitigation to deliver cuts in emissions averaging a minimum of -14.4% per year to deliver a Paris aligned carbon budget. These annual reductions in emissions require national and local action and could be part of a wider collaboration with other local authorities.*
- Reach zero or near zero carbon no later than 2040. The report provides an indicative CO2 reduction pathway that stays within the recommended maximum carbon budget of 8.2 MtCO2. In 2040 5% of the budget remains, representing very low levels of residual CO2 emissions by this time. Earlier years for reaching zero CO2 emissions are also within the recommended budget, provided that interim budgets with lower cumulative CO2 emissions are also adopted. Recent local extreme weather events also inform climate action in Sunderland. For example, Storm Arwen brought high winds, heavy rain and snow to Sunderland in November 2021. Homes, businesses and green infrastructure were damaged and public transport networks were suspended. There were 600 reports of storm damage and more than 85 fallen trees.*
- Houses were damaged at Gloucester Avenue, Fulwell and Benedict Road, Roker, Sea Road, Hendon and South Hylton.*
- 240,000 were left without electricity.*
- Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service took more than 500 weather related calls in 24 hours.*
- Gentoo housing group faced costs of storm damages up to 2 million. This increases the importance of climate action. The Council's most recent annual Carbon Report (available at https://www.mysunderland.co.uk/media/28480/Carbon-Emissions-Report-21-22/pdf/Carbon_Emissions_Report_21-22_-_Final.pdf?m638046389614100000) evaluates the progress made towards achieving citywide goals.*

(8.1.1.11) Primary author(s) of plan^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dedicated team within jurisdiction

(8.1.1.12) Assessment of co-benefits, trade-offs, and synergies of actions included in plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plan assesses co-benefits of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses trade-offs of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses synergies of actions

(8.1.1.13) Year of formal approval of plan^

2020.0

(8.1.1.14) End year of plan

2040.0

(8.1.1.16) Sectors covered by action plan

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste management |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Real estate activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and storage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health and social work activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | |

(8.1.1.17) Please explain

The Low Carbon Framework sets out the vision, purpose and directions of actions necessary to enable the city to deliver on Sunderland's carbon neutrality goals. The Low Carbon Framework was adopted in December 2020 by the City Partnership Board, on the recommendation of the 2030 Shadow Board, and subsequently endorsed by Sunderland City Council's Cabinet in January 2021 that and at the same time adopted its Low Carbon Action Plan (LCAP) which included a target for the Council to become carbon neutral by 2030. The Council also developed a more robust version of its own LCAP, which was approved by Cabinet in July 2022 and is available at https://www.seeitdoitsunderland.co.uk/media/27384/Sunderland-Low-Carbon-Action-Plan-2022/pdf/oce22135_Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Action_Plan_A4_2022.pdf?m637988302419030000. Progress in relation to the Council's LCAP is regularly reviewed as well as being reported annually to Cabinet. Details regarding the Council's LCAP are covered in the next question. Shadow Board partners are working collectively to drive Sunderland's commitment to tackling climate change. The partnership meets quarterly to ensure that best practice is shared, that duplication is avoided, and that resource efficiency, joint working and impact are maximised. Each partner is also developing their own Low Carbon Action Plan and carrying out initiatives to enable the city to reach its low carbon goals. The Low Carbon Framework is underpinned by these individual partner Action Plans.

Row 4

(8.1.1.1) Climate action plan type^

Select from:

- ☒ Standalone adaptation plan

(8.1.1.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable^

Sunderland Local Flood Risk Management Strategy https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23162/Local-flood-risk-management-strategy/pdf/Sunderland_LFRMS_-_Final_Version_-_Complete.pdf?m637502096317830000

(8.1.1.4) Confirm attachment/link provided to plan

Select from:

- ☒ The plan has been attached and can be accessed (unrestricted) on the link provided

(8.1.1.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

- ☒ Same (jurisdiction-wide) - covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.1.1.6) Processes for monitoring evaluation and updates of plan^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Monitoring: Information on progress of plan is monitored and publicly reported annually or more frequently than annually
- ☒ Evaluation: Evaluation of plan takes place annually or more frequently than annually
- ☒ Update: Updates to the plan are published every 3-5 years

(8.1.1.7) Plan status/progress towards plan

Select from:

- ☒ Underway – moderate progress made

(8.1.1.8) Funding sources and financial instruments to finance plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

(8.1.1.9) Communities and organizations engaged

Select all that apply

- ☒ Local government (s) and/or agencies
- ☒ Citizens
- ☒ Vulnerable population groups
- ☒ Business and private sector
- ☒ Non-governmental organisations

(8.1.1.10) Describe if and how climate-related scenarios have informed the plan

Flooding is the most significant climate hazard in Sunderland with coastal, river and surface water flooding all being hazards to residents and the economy as identified in the climate risk and vulnerability module. Furthermore, it is expected that the frequency and intensity of flooding events in the jurisdiction will increase in the event of 1.5C global warming being exceeded. Sunderland prepares a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. The purpose of the LFRMS is to act as a robust guidance tool for Risk Management Authorities operating in Sunderland to deliver a coordinated, improved approach in all flood risk management activities. In addition, the overriding vision for the LFRMS is for Sunderland City Council to take a lead role in better understanding local flood risk. Providing this information in the form of the LFRMS will enable communities to also improve their own knowledge and understanding of the risk of flooding across Sunderland. More information can be found at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23162/Local-flood-risk-management-strategy/pdf/Sunderland_LFRMS_-_Final_Version_-_Complete.pdf?m637502096317830000

(8.1.1.11) Primary author(s) of plan^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Dedicated team within jurisdiction

(8.1.1.12) Assessment of co-benefits, trade-offs, and synergies of actions included in plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Plan assesses co-benefits of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses trade-offs of actions
- ☒ Plan assesses synergies of actions

(8.1.1.13) Year of formal approval of plan^

2016.0

(8.1.1.16) Sectors covered by action plan

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forestry
- ☒ Education
- ☒ Agriculture
- services**
- ☒ Water supply
- ☒ Construction

- ☒ Human health and social work activities
- ☒ Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities
- ☒ Other, please specify :**public health; spatial planning; water; business; social**

(8.1.1.17) Please explain

Where no entry for year / cost it is due to it being unknown.
[Add row]

(8.2) Report details on the other environment-related plans, policies and/or strategies in your jurisdiction.

Row 1

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Neighbourhood investment

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland Area Investment Plans <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/article/28115/Area-Committee-Area-Plans#:~:text=The%20five%20Area%20Committee%20Area,area%20you're%20interested%20in.>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

- ☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Smaller – covers only part of the jurisdiction, please explain :Sunderland has five Area Investment Plans for the five areas of the city.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2020

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2026

(8.2.8) Comment

Sunderland's five Area Investment Plans, which cover the five areas of the city - North, East and West Sunderland, Coalfields and Washington - aim to incorporate climate resilience through the prioritisation of tree and shrub planting programmes, reducing carbon footprint and supporting climate resilience through investment in green infrastructure, implementing traffic calming and investing in active travel infrastructure.

Row 2

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Sustainable urban mobility

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

North East Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP), available at <https://www.transportnortheast.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/TNE-BSIP-Nov-25-2.pdf>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Durham, Gateshead, South Tyneside, Sunderland, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside and Northumberland.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2022.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2025

(8.2.8) Comment

The Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) sets out a wide range of significant proposed improvements to every aspect of bus services that will be delivered through a formal Partnership of bus operators, the NEJTC, Local Authorities and Nexus. This is discussed further in question 9.1.

Row 3

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Sustainable urban mobility

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland Electric Vehicle Strategy Weblink not yet available

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Future

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2022.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2040.0

(8.2.8) Comment

An Electric Vehicle Delivery Plan has been developed as one of the commitments with the Low Carbon Action Plan (LCAP). This has been informed by a Sunderland EV Study conducted by Jacobs and sets out how the Council will take forward the parts of the LCAP focused on embedding electrification and de-carbonisation into the council's replacement plan for fleet as well as supporting the transition to ultra-low/zero emission vehicles across the city by residents, partner organisations and business. Specifically, the plan looks at council fleet replacement, grey fleet / business travel, transport policy, planning, infrastructure delivery, stakeholder engagement, public transport and the taxi sector. The plan is implemented and overseen by the corporate Task Group, which is chaired by the Council's Director of Transport and keep actions under review. A feasibility study was completed to identify appropriate locations for community-based EV charging in phases. Great progress has now been made on proposals to deliver EV residential community hubs in all wards and communities across Sunderland. Engagement has taken place with ward councillors to discuss local area proposals and share an EV Roadmap to deliver charge-point infrastructure for residents who don't have off-street parking available or have limited access for charging opportunities. Councillors are supportive of the proposals and some also provided useful feedback. Next steps will involve more localised consultation and engagement with residents who live in proximity to the proposed hub sites. These 33 sites will mainly comprise 7kW standard charging but will also be complemented by some 22kW fast chargers where appropriate. Channel charging solutions have also been considered and will be implemented from October 2024, to support residents who wish to charge their EV from the street (due to no access to private driveway parking). Additional funding has been secured following a successful bid to the recent round of the On-street Residential Charge-point Scheme promoted by OZEV. This will add to and expand on residential community hub locations to be delivered. The intention is to commence delivery in April 2025 once a charge-point operator has been appointed.

Row 4

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Sustainable urban mobility

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Durham, Gateshead, South Tyneside, Sunderland, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside and Northumberland.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2021

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2025

(8.2.8) Comment

The North East Joint Transport Committee Transport Plan is the first region-wide Transport Plan for the 7 local authority areas in the NE, initially covering 2 Combined Authorities and now collectively covering the North East Combined Authority (NECA)(established in May 2024), brought together by the North East Joint Transport Committee: NECA (comprising Durham, Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland) The North of Tyne Combined Authority (comprising Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside and Northumberland) both now form part of the new NECA bringing together all 7 local authorities. The Plan sets out priorities and forms the basis for bids and requests for funding for transport investment in the NE up to 2035. Delivering this Plan, achieving the vision and objectives will support a shift to a more sustainable and healthier way of life in the NE, through lowered emissions, better air quality and travel choices. • Easier access to education, skills, and higher value jobs• Health levels at least equal to other regions in the UK• Better connections from the NE to national and international destinations• A transport network with improved environmental credentials including more sustainable journeys, better air quality and reduced carbon output• A safer and more reliable integrated transport network, which is more intuitive for customers, with a sustainable cost base• Direct job opportunities in the transport and infrastructure sectors• Enabling new development and housing sites and improving accessibility to existing communities. Following the establishment of NECA and appointment of the Elected Mayor a new draft Transport Plan (LTP) that builds upon the vision and objectives outlined in the current plan will be published for consultation in Autumn 2024. The draft LTP will be a statutory document, written in line with Government guidance. The wider project brings together a series of workstreams: LTP—a statutory document, setting out in strategic terms what we aspire to achieve through transport provision and why up to 2040 Delivery Plan –the list of what we will build, introduce and change up

to 2040 and what mechanisms we will use to deliver. “Delivering green transport that works for all”– a less technical public facing summary document. Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA)–a mandatory document that allows interested parties to evaluate the impact of the draft LTP on factors such as environment, health and accessibility.

Row 5

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Waste Management

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2021-2025, <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23945/Waste-Management-Strategy-2021-25/pdf/STWWPWasteManagementStrategy202125.pdf?m637859771360670000>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Sunderland, South Tyneside and Gateshead

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2021.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2025.0

(8.2.8) Comment

Sunderland, along with the neighbouring authorities of South Tyneside and Gateshead, form the South Tyne and Wear Waste Management Partnership (STWWMP). The main aims of STWWMP are to manage waste more sustainably and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill in the region. This is ensured through reducing the amount of waste generated, reusing waste, recycling and/or composting waste as far as reasonably practical within economic and environmental constraints, recovering energy from the remaining waste and finally disposing of any residual waste safely. The STWWMP Joint Municipal Waste Strategy 2021-2025 was published to provide a strategic and coordinated approach to achieving these targets and maximise opportunities arising from the waste management sector.

Row 6

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Sunderland City Plan

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland City Plan, available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/21728/City-Plan-Sunderland-2019-2030/pdf/oce21555_Council_Strategy_2030_Reformed_Presentation_v2.pdf?m637569323260530000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2024

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2030

(8.2.8) Comment

The Sunderland City Plan was updated in April 2024 and lists climate change as a key challenge, and consequently, one of the central commitments is that Sunderland will play its role in tackling climate change, working together across the city to be carbon neutral by 2040. The City Plan has three central themes: a Dynamic Smart City; A Healthy Smart City and; a Vibrant Smart City. There is a set of commitments under each theme, a number of which successful climate change mitigation and adaptation can contribute towards. Regarding a Dynamic Smart City, the objective is that by 2030 Sunderland will: • Be a lower carbon city with greater digital connectivity for all. • Be a stronger city centre with more businesses, housing and cultural opportunities. • Have more and better housing. • Have more and better jobs • Have more local people with better qualifications and skills Regarding a Healthy Smart City, the objective is that by 2030 Sunderland will: • Have great transport links with low carbon and active travel opportunities for all • Have equitable opportunities and the best life chances for children • Have reduced health inequalities enabling more people to live healthier longer lives • Be a cleaner and more attractive city. • Provide high quality support and social care that enables those who need it to live the life they want to lead Regarding a Vibrant Smart City, the objective is that by 2030 Sunderland will: • Have more residents feeling proud of the city with more people active and participating in their communities • Have residents who are more resilient to ongoing challenges including the cost-of-living crisis • Have more people feeling safe in their homes and neighbourhoods and businesses benefitting from the city's safe and secure environment • Have more people visiting Sunderland with businesses thriving and more residents shaping and participating in cultural events and activities

Row 7

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Health and wellbeing

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland Healthy City Implementation Plan 2020-2030, https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23331/Sunderland-Healthy-City-Plan-2020-2030/pdf/M0103076_HEALTHY_CITY_PLAN_2021.pdf?m637584173389400000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2020.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2030.0

(8.2.8) Comment

This implementation plan supports the delivery of our Healthy City Plan and our Covid-19 Health Inequalities Strategy. The implementation plan remains a live plan and will continually develop to take into account emerging needs, challenges and system changes, such as the cost of living crisis, carbon reduction and climate change adaptations to ensure our most vulnerable residents continue to be supported. In delivering the ambitions set out in the Healthy City Plan, Covid-19 Health Inequalities Strategy and the Financial Resilience Strategy, we present nine workstreams within the implementation plan: • Covid-19 health inequalities • Best start in life • Young people aged 11-19 • Smoke free Sunderland • Addressing alcohol harms • Healthy weight • Healthy economy • Mental health and wellbeing • Ageing well

Row 8

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Water security/quality

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Wear Catchment Plans, available at <https://catchmentbasedapproach.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Final-Wear-Catchment-Partnership-Catchment-Management-Plan.pdf>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Covers the Wear Catchment area.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2021.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2025.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The Wear Catchment Partnership is one of four Catchment Partnerships within the Northumbria River Basin, and five within the North East area. There are three Local Nature Partnerships which cover the North East area and beyond. Where appropriate, the Wear Catchment Partnership works with these groups and other relevant local and regional partnerships. The Wear Catchment Management Plans set out the aim to improve the water environment and the activities to be undertaken to work towards this. Plans will develop further as the catchment partnership grows and becomes sustainable. The plan is structured in three sections: • Business planning – describes how the partnership is managed and how it will be sustainable into the future; • Catchment overview – presents the Wear Catchment and introduces its subcatchments, and our approach to using data and evidence; • Action plan – sets out the delivery activities to achieve the objectives. The action plan is the basis of, and underpins, the overall management plan. Each action plan project group will deliver its own communication, engagement, data gathering and monitoring activity as required by that project. Two key projects that stem from the Wear Catchment Partnership have received grant funding and are progressing in 2024-25: • Links with Nature – this is an area-wide green infrastructure project to tackle 13 major greenspaces within the Coalfield area of Sunderland (including areas of Shiney Row, Houghton-le-Spring and Hetton-le-Hole). This project is building on Planning S106 funding (over 800,000) that has been received in the area to date from housing developments in the area. The project has now been awarded 915,000 National Heritage Lottery Funding, together with 190,576 funding from Trees for Climate, 20,000 from Northumbrian Water Bluespaces funding, 200,000 from the Council's Coalfield Area Committee- a project to be delivered between 2024-26 and involving 2.1m. Key outputs include tree planting, enhanced natural greenspaces, woodland management and wetland creation and enhancement- all of which will help to improve storage and sequestering of carbon across the 13 sites • Cut Throat Dene – this is a green infrastructure improvement project to improve the quality of a local small river and its immediate environment. Northumbrian Water has provided 16,500 grant funding and this is being supported by an additional 5,000 funding each from Sunderland and South Tyneside Councils. Delivery; 2024-26

Row 9

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Spatial development

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland Core Strategy and Development Plan (CSDP), available at <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/CSDP>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2015.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2033.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The CSDP sets out citywide development plans to 2033 and has numerous policies that reflect Sunderland's environmental sustainability ambitions. The CSDP has a spatial vision that Sunderland will be at the heart of a low carbon regional economy. Policy WWE1 ensures that the development of decentralised, renewable, and low carbon energy will be supported. Policy BH1 requires development to achieve high-quality design standards and maximise opportunities to create sustainable mixed-use developments and for the use of solar energy. Policy BH2 requires the incorporation of sustainable design and construction methods, maximising efficient and clean energy. Policies WWE2 and WWE3 aim to reduce flood risk and implement sustainable coastal management. Policy NE1 states development should apply climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, including flood and watercourse management. Policy WWE4 aims to enhance water security, by requiring the quantity and quality of water bodies to be protected and enhanced. It also requires developments that discharge into a watercourse to incorporate pollution control measures, and developments which run nearby a watercourse to consider opportunities to improve river environments and water quality. Policy WWE6 requires development to support waste minimisation, re-use and recovery. Policy BH2 requires major development to include opportunities to enhance biodiversity. Policy NE1 seeks to protect the environment by maintaining and improving green and blue infrastructure. Policy NE2 ensures that development must demonstrate how it will provide biodiversity net gain and minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. It also aims to safeguard SSSIs, local wildlife sites, wildlife corridors and local nature reserves. Policy NE3 requires development to provide biodiversity net gain through woodlands, hedgerows and trees. Policy WWE4 ensures that development close to or in in a main river or ordinary watercourse should consider opportunities to improve the river environment and water

quality by improving the biodiversity and ecological connectivity of the watercourse. The Council intends to review the CSDP prior to January 2025, with a view to commencing the preparation of a new Local Plan utilising a more integrated approach. The Council's low carbon commitments will be reflected in the new Local Plan as it is developed in due course.

Row 12

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Spatial development

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

IAMP Area Action Plan available at <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/article/12757/International-Advanced-Manufacturing-Park>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Partial – covers part of the jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Covers part of Sunderland and part of South Tyneside

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2017.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2032.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP) Area Action Plan 2017-2032, which is part of the Local Plan and provides the planning policy context for the development of a 370-acre enterprise zone specialising in the development of automotive and advanced manufacturing sectors, forms the third part of the Local Plan. Primary aims of IAMP include:

- Building on the area's international reputation in the automotive industries and support Nissan in its expansion and investment in the UK.*
- Enabling the North East to continue to achieve a positive balance of trade in goods, thereby strongly supporting the growth and resilience of the UK economy.*
- Delivering a key element of the City Deal with Government and to support the NELEP to stimulate local jobs and growth in the local economy.*
- Attracting European-scale 'super suppliers', especially linked to automotive industries and encourage investment and expansion by existing businesses.*
- Ensuring the North East has sufficient land to meet the demand of growth employment sectors, in the most appropriate locations to attract private sector investment.*
- Ensuring links to sub-regional infrastructure, including ports, roads and airports.*
- Ensuring a suitable transport network to realise the vision.*
- Ensuring access to a skilled workforce to realise the vision.*
- Protecting and enhance biodiversity through on- and off-site mitigation.*
- Encouraging design and development based on sound sustainability principles.*
- Creating a central hub to provide identity and encourage public transport.*
- Maximising opportunities to bring in public sector and private sector funding.*

Improving flood alleviation, water quality and habitat connectivity along the River Don. In July 2024 Sunderland City Council and South Tyneside Council published a new Regulation 18 draft of the IAMP AAP for consultation, which upon adoption would replace the current version.

Row 13

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Sunderland City Council Low Carbon Action Plan

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland City Council Low Carbon Action Plan, available at https://www.seeitdoitsunderland.co.uk/media/27384/Sunderland-Low-Carbon-Action-Plan-2022/pdf/oce22135_Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Action_Plan_A4_2022.pdf?m637988302419030000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Partial – covers part of the jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :City Council activity only

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2020.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2030.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The Low Carbon Action Plan has been prepared to align to the Sunderland Low Carbon Framework. It sets out how the Council will reduce its carbon impact and meet the strategic objectives in the city-wide Framework. This Action Plan sets out the numerous actions across each of the seven strategic priorities, for the Council to help the delivery of its 2030 carbon neutral target, as well as contributing to the citywide 2040 carbon neutral goal. The Action Plan, like the Low Carbon Framework, has seven strategic priorities: Our Behaviour, Our Policies and Operational Practices, An Energy Efficient Built Environment, Renewable Energy Generation and Storage, Low Carbon and Active Transport, A Green Economy and Consumption and Waste. Within each strategic priority, a number of objectives and individual actions are set out and will continue to be brought forward. Opportunities are taken on an ongoing basis to focus implementation of the Council's Low Carbon Action Plan most effectively including the way in which it supports delivery of the wider City Plan as well as delivery of individual strategies such as the Community Wealth Building Strategy and other initiatives aligned to the Council's wider objectives as a Co-operative Council. Reflecting a full understanding of the City's and Council's emissions and activity to date, the Council refreshed and adopted a more robust version of its Low Carbon Action Plan which was approved by Cabinet in July 2022 and 2030 Shadow Board Partners have also prepared their own Action Plans to align with the citywide Low Carbon Framework

Row 14

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Sustainable urban mobility

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

North East Rail and Metro Strategy <https://www.transportnortheast.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/NorthEastRailandMetroStrategy.pdf>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :draft – consultation closed recently

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Durham, Gateshead, South Tyneside, Sunderland, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside and Northumberland.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2022.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2035.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The North East Rail and Metro Strategy is a supplementary document of the North East Transport Plan and outlines the future for rail and Metro in the North East region. To help achieve the North East Transport Plan's commitment for carbon neutral transport, the North East Rail and Metro Strategy commits to: • increasing the number of people travelling on rail and Metro in preference to the private car, • increasing the share of goods transported by rail • introducing new trains, more efficient electric ones on the Metro and electric / battery / hydrogen ones on the local rail and modal shift from road to rail on freight • improving stations and depots. The document outlines the North East's ambition for its rail and Metro network and sets key regional priorities including the full reopening of the Leamside Line, expanding our rail and Metro networks into more communities and boosting capacity on the East Coast Mainline. Funding has recently been approved at regional level to progress an Outline Business Case for the Washington Metro Loop by 2026, and to produce a Strategic Outline Business Case for the Southern part of the Leamside Line.

Row 15

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Spatial development

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Riverside Sunderland Masterplan and Supplementary Planning Document Masterplan - https://www.riversidesunderland.com/sites/default/files/2020-10/sunderland_masterplan_relaunch_RevU_spreads.pdf Supplementary Planning Document - available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/22904/Riverside-Sunderland-SPD/pdf/Riverside_Sunderland_SPD.pdf?m637437352115230000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Smaller – covers only part of the jurisdiction, please explain :Covers an area of the Urban Core.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2020.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2035

(8.2.8) Comment

Riverside Sunderland is a new urban quarter being developed in Sunderland city centre. The Riverside Sunderland Masterplan has the ambition of developing Riverside Sunderland into one of the UK's first carbon-neutral neighbourhoods. Key goals of the Riverside Sunderland low emissions approach are to design for low energy consumption; maximise opportunities for heat recovery; integrate Riverside Sunderland into a city-wide low-carbon heating network; generate energy from renewable sources; reduce car dependency and use modern methods of construction (MMC). A Supplementary Planning Document was adopted by the Council in December 2020 which provides planning guidance for the delivery of the site. Regarding climate change mitigation, reducing energy consumption and using clean energy are key aspects of the Riverside Sunderland Masterplan. A range of targets for both domestic and non-domestic buildings are set out for both 2025 and 2030 to reduce operational energy, reduce space heating demand, increase renewable generation on roofs, reduce embodied carbon, and decrease potable water use. For example, the Riverside Sunderland project aims to reduce the operational energy consumption in domestic buildings to 70 kWh/m²/y by 2025, and to 0-35 kWh/m²/y by 2030. Regarding climate change adaptation, the Riverside Sunderland SPD requires development to incorporate SuDS as integral features to the green infrastructure and street layout, to act as positive features to the development and help to reduce flood risk. Development is also required to ensure that surface water run-off levels are in accordance with council standards. The Riverside Sunderland Masterplan also ensures that tree planting and sustainable urban drainage will promote climate change resilience. The Riverside Sunderland Masterplan is guided by principles of integrated sustainability and consequently, Riverside Sunderland aims to support a circular economy by using efficient designs, sustainable materials, and nature-based solutions, as well as working with the landscape to implement sustainable urban drainage.

Row 16

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Spatial development

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

South Sunderland Growth Area SPD https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/22413/SSGA-SPD-June-2020/pdf/SSGA_SPD_-_June_2020.pdf?m637279202064570000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Smaller – covers only part of the jurisdiction, please explain :Covers areas of land in south Sunderland.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2020.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2033.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The South Sunderland Growth Area Supplementary Planning Document (SSGA SPD) recognises that Sunderland has an important part to play in tackling climate change and contributing to the national target of carbon neutrality by 2050. Achievement of many of the central objectives within the SSGA SPD coincide with the successful mitigation and adaptation of climate change in Sunderland. The six core objectives are:

- To create a high quality built environment which makes the most of existing topography, landscape features, water courses, wildlife habitats, site orientation and microclimate.*
- To create a new community with distinct architectural and landscape features which give the place a unique sense of character.*
- To deliver high quality executive housing and wider housing choices.*
- Provide new facilities including a neighbourhood centre, local parades, primary school and open space where the greatest number of new and existing residents can access them easily and safely.*
- To create development which integrates with the existing community and is well connected to the surrounding area and facilities by road, footpath,*

cycle route and public transport link. • To deliver a sustainable community that cares for the city's environment, makes efficient use of natural resources and mitigates against climate change.

Row 17

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/28508/Sunderland-JSNA-2022-23-September-Review/pdf/oce22763_Sunderland_JSNA_202-23_Sept_Review_Web_A4.pdf?m638122435472930000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ Plan update in progress

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2022.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2025.0

(8.2.8) Comment

One of the statutory functions of the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) is to prepare a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), working in collaboration with partners and the wider community, to identify the health and wellbeing needs of the local population. It provides an insight into current and future health, wellbeing and daily living needs of local people and informs the commissioning of services and interventions to improve health and wellbeing outcomes and reduce inequalities. The findings of the JSNA are based on: • Consideration of the JSNA topic summaries, which identify health, social care and wellbeing indicators, including the results of local Lifestyle Surveys; • Comparison of our local population against regional and national averages and, in some cases, statistical neighbours which helps us to understand if a particular health issue is significant; and • A summary of local needs analysis that has been carried out, identification of effective interventions (what works) and any other rationale for action e.g. a national 'must do' or service users', carers' and public views. As of 2024, the Council is currently in the process of reviewing and updating the JSNA, the review includes the need to adapt to ensure residents are supported due to the ongoing effects of climate change. This overarching JSNA provides a summary of the health needs of Sunderland and highlights relevant issues for the commissioning of services. Sunderland is using this insight to support the development of a climate change adaptation plan for the city – risks associated with climate change will affect residents in different ways and the understanding of population needs and vulnerabilities is crucial when assessing risk to inform adaptation.

Row 18

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Green infrastructure

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland Green Infrastructure Strategy, available at [https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20889/SD-46-Sunderland-Green-Infrastructure-Strategy-2018-/pdf/SD.46_Sunderland_Green_Infrastructure_Strategy_\(2018\).pdf?m636802959791130000](https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20889/SD-46-Sunderland-Green-Infrastructure-Strategy-2018-/pdf/SD.46_Sunderland_Green_Infrastructure_Strategy_(2018).pdf?m636802959791130000) Sunderland Green Infrastructure Delivery and Action Plan, available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/21396/EX1-017-Sunderland-Green-Infrastructure-Delivery-and-Action-Plan/pdf/EX1.017_Sunderland_Green_Infrastructure_-_Delivery_and_Action_Plan.pdf?m636918745551330000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2018.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2033.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The Green Infrastructure Strategy was commissioned by Sunderland City Council to inform and support Sunderland's Core Strategy and Development Plan (CSDP) 2015-2033. It builds upon a wealth of work already conducted by the Council, in assessing the quality and quantity of greenspace provision in local neighbourhoods across the city and identifying a set of district and inter- district Green Infrastructure Corridors. The importance of these Corridors in protecting and enhancing the existing GI assets that provide multiple benefits to people and wildlife across Sunderland is highlighted in this study. They define our settlements, whilst providing a connected landscape within which biodiversity, natural processes and ecosystem services can function. The natural capital we derive from these functions will become increasingly important to support sustainable growth alongside climate change and population expansion. This study also builds upon the Council's Greenspace Audit and utilises a range of wider socioeconomic and environmental indicators, relevant to the NPPF's objectives, in order to map where there is greatest area-based need for the public benefits that GI brings. The evidence base is then combined in order to highlight where there is greatest potential for economic, social, environmental and multi-functional outcomes from green infrastructure interventions. The resulting maps provide an overview of where enhancements to promote GI could deliver the greatest benefits for wildlife and people. The study recognises that certain indicators require further refinement and that the mapping outputs must be considered only as an aid to strategic planning. Local knowledge and conditions; political and community values; ownership, partnerships, access and stewardship are all amongst further factors which must be considered and brought to bear in order to sustainably enhance and connect GI appropriately across the City. Finally, a set of priorities is defined for GI delivery in Sunderland with a summary of recommended next steps to take the strategy forward. These will be co-ordinated across the Council ensuring an integrated approach in relation to green infrastructure.

Row 19

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Deforestation, forest degradation and/or forest restoration

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

North East Community Forest (Future)<https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/northeastcommunityforest>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Sunderland, South Tyneside, North Tyneside, County Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2021.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2025.0

(8.2.8) Comment

Sunderland, along with neighbouring Local Authorities Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Durham and Gateshead formed the North East Community Forest Partnership in 2021. Over 4 years, 500ha of trees and woodlands will be created, as well as protecting and enhancing our existing tree stock and woodlands. The North East Community Forest is discussed further in question 9.1.

Row 20

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Biodiversity

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Biodiversity SPD (link not available yet - future plan) A link to the scoping report is available at: https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/22474/Biodiversity-SPD-Scoping-Report-February-2020/pdf/Biodiversity_SPD_Scoping_Report_-_February_2020.pdf?m637305778343070000 A link to the Nature Plan website: <https://www.natureplan.org.uk/>

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ Plan update in progress

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Gateshead, Sunderland, South Tyneside (explained in comment section)

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2022.0

(8.2.8) Comment

Sunderland City Council is currently working on a joint biodiversity SPD. A scoping report for the biodiversity SPD was consulted on in February 2020. The SPD will use locally relevant information on the distribution and abundance of species and habitats of importance to biodiversity conservation to inform expected standards for the protection, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity. Where possible this will include building in resilience to climate change within measures taken to further these aims. The aim will also be to increase certainty on the standards of information used to demonstrate compliance with biodiversity related planning policies, where this is most appropriately included with the SPD rather than separate planning documents. It is anticipated that the Biodiversity SPD will be adopted in 2025. The SPD will also be written so as to complement the Local Nature Recovery Strategy being developed jointly by the local authorities for Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland. The document will aim to provide clarity and guidance on discharging the mandatory biodiversity net gain requirement, which came into force from February 2024 through national legislation.

Row 21

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Sustainable urban mobility

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/28328/Local-Cycling-and-Walking-Infrastructure-Plan-SCC/pdf/oce22286_CoS_LCWIP_A4_NEW.pdf?m638169218230370000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2021.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2040.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) document, which was adopted by Cabinet in October 2022, explores walking and cycling in Sunderland and sets out a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP). It provides a comprehensive framework to guide Sunderland City Council and its partners regarding planned walking and cycling infrastructure over the next ten years. The plan is used to support funding applications to enable delivery and in taking planning and design decisions regarding transport schemes more broadly, including Active Travel which is specially walking and cycling. The geographical scope of this LCWIP is the area within Sunderland City Council's boundary. The Council is also consulting and considering how Sunderland's network links to those of neighbouring authorities. The LCWIP supports a local approach to delivering both the Government and City Council's ambitions to create a cycling and walking nation, as outlined in the Department for Transport's Cycling and Walking Strategy (2017) and will guide future cycling and walking developments in line with our shared walking and cycling ambitions. An Area Focused LCWIP for Washington, Sunderland will be completed by November 2024. Sunderland has ambitious plans for growth and regeneration. With this in mind, continues to look at the existing cycling network across the city, assess potential future routes and improve cross boundary links. The aim being to create a high-quality cycling network with signage across the city.

Row 22

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Water security/quality

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Northumbrian Water Resources Management Plan 2021 – 2025, available at <https://www.nwg.co.uk/responsibility/environment/wrmp/current-wrmp-2015-2020/> and Northumbria River Basin District River Management Plan, available at [https://www.gov.uk/guidance/northumbria-river-basin-district-river-management-plan-updated-2022#:~:text=The%20Northumbria%20river%20basin%20district%20\(%20RBD%20\)%20river%20basin%20management%20plan,Implementing%20the%20plans](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/northumbria-river-basin-district-river-management-plan-updated-2022#:~:text=The%20Northumbria%20river%20basin%20district%20(%20RBD%20)%20river%20basin%20management%20plan,Implementing%20the%20plans)

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Larger – covers the whole jurisdiction and adjoining areas, please explain :Covers Northumberland and Tyne and Wear.

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2021.0

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2035.0

(8.2.8) Comment

The Northumbrian Water Resources Management Plan 2021-2025 (WRMP – attached in section 14) and the Northumbria Water Basin Management Plan cover Sunderland and have water security targets. The WRMP aims to reduce leakage by 15% between 2020 and 2025, and a further 10% over each subsequent 5-year period through to 2045. In addition, the WRMP aims to annually reduce per capita water consumption by 0.12l/head/day (0.33 Ml/day) by delivering water efficiency activities. The Northumbria Water Basin Management Plan aims to provide a long-term framework to protect water quality within the river basin district. The plan has numerous objectives in-line with the European Water Framework Directive. The main environmental objectives are to prevent deterioration of surface and groundwater; achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status; reverse significant increases in the concentrations of pollutants in groundwater; and reduce discharges, emissions and losses of hazardous substances into surface water.

Row 23

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Flood management

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23162/Local-flood-risk-management-strategy/pdf/Sunderland_LFRMS_-_Final_Version_-_Complete.pdf?m637502096317830000

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ In implementation

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Same – covers entire jurisdiction and nothing else

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2016

(8.2.7) End of year plan

2025

(8.2.8) Comment

Flooding is the most significant climate hazard in Sunderland with coastal, river and surface water flooding all being hazards to residents and the economy as identified in the climate risk and vulnerability module. Furthermore, it is expected that the frequency and intensity of flooding events in the jurisdiction will increase in the event of 1.5C global warming being exceeded. Sunderland prepares a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. The purpose of the LFRMS is to act as a robust guidance tool for Risk Management Authorities operating in Sunderland to deliver a coordinated, improved approach in all flood risk management activities. In

addition, the overriding vision for the LFRMS is for Sunderland City Council to take a lead role in better understanding local flood risk. Providing this information in the form of the LFRMS will enable communities to also improve their own knowledge and understanding of the risk of flooding across Sunderland. The LFRMS update is currently on hold due to changes in legislation (Flood and Water Management Act), therefore Sunderland Council is waiting for Defra to confirm dates of when these changes are going to take effect. More information can be found at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23162/Local-flood-risk-management-strategy/pdf/Sunderland_LFRMS_-_Final_Version_-_Complete.pdf?m637502096317830000

Row 24

(8.2.1) Area of plan, policy and/or strategy

Select from:

☒ Sustainable urban mobility

(8.2.3) Name of plan and URL link, if applicable

Office Travel Plans Weblink unavailable

(8.2.4) Current status of plan

Select from:

☒ Plan update in progress

(8.2.5) Boundary of plan relative to jurisdiction boundary

Select from:

☒ Smaller – covers only part of the jurisdiction, please explain :covers Council employees

(8.2.6) Year of formal approval of plan

2023

(8.2.8) Comment

The Council's Sustainable Transport Team has created a Travel Plan for City Hall, to seek to increase the modal shift from cars travelling to the building, reducing emissions from use of cars and increasing use of public transport and active transport by staff. Work is underway in creating the same for other Council buildings such as Leechmere Centre and Parsons Depot.

[Add row]

(8.3) Does your jurisdiction have a strategy for reducing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services?

Food

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.3.2) Provide an attachment to the strategy addressing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services

Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Action_Plan.pdf

(8.3.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category

The Council's Low Carbon Action Plan was updated in July 2022 and includes several actions which can help to further improve the sustainability of Sunderland's food sector in forthcoming years. This include s raising awareness of the Too Good to Go/Olio apps, which reduce food waste. Some action has already been taken in Sunderland to reduce emissions from and increase the sustainability of the food sector emissions for the city. The plan also has actions around increasing and improving access to allotments and community gardens to increase access for residents to grow their own food. The Council's school meals service continue to retain the Bronze Food for Life Served Here certification and the Green Kitchen Standard across all primary schools. The Food for Life Served Here Bronze award assures schools that the food being services is healthy, fresh, seasonal, sustainably and ethically sourced and traceable in terms of its province. The Green Kitchen Standard, which is a national certification developed by the Soil Association and Carbon Trust recognises caterers that undertake best practice to sustainably manage energy, water and waste, such as through monitoring and measuring all food waste and separating food waste collection. The Council's Public Health, Low Carbon and Change 4 Life teams and school catering service are collaborating to support the city-wide Food and Nutrition Charter mark, as an element of the Sunderland Healthy Schools Award (<https://www.togetherforchildren.org.uk/article/21243/Sunderland-Healthy-Schools-Award>). Any Sunderland education setting can apply to the Bronze level, which was rolled out in 2021. There are now 5 (as of August 2024) educational settings accredited at bronze level. The silver and gold levels will be developed in future academic years. The Council's school meals service has been working in partnership with Public Health to pilot the national Belly Bugs campaign in primary schools. Belly Bugs is based on the latest scientific research into healthy gut microbes and emphasises a more plant-based diet. An initial Belly Bugs pilot has been completed with 7 schools, with another 7 schools taking part in a second round. A recipe booklet has now been developed, along with Belly Bug character stickers, for

participating schools. The Belly Bugs programme reports through the Healthy Weight Steering Group and has received national recognition, referencing the work in Sunderland. Following recommendations from The Belly Bugs Evaluation, the new revised programme has been made available to schools for the next academic year (2024/25), including free lesson plans for EYFS, KS1 and KS2, with lessons 8 and 9 focusing on sustainability. Going forward Belly Bugs will be considered within the Food and Nutrition Charter. 8 primary schools as at August 2024, have now implemented the Evolve pre-order system and meat-free Mondays have also been introduced across Sunderland schools. The Sunderland Good Food Partnership successfully applied to the Sustainable Food Places Network and in March 2023 received 5000 funding from Sustain's 'Food for the Planet' which went towards developing a 'Sustainable Food Vision' for the city. This work began with a 'Sustainable Food Summit' for residents in April 2023 and has continued to be led by Sunderland's Food Partnership Coordinator. Following this a Good Food Charter for Sunderland was produced and taken to community engagement sessions for feedback before being finalised and published in October 2023 with a mission to, "Work together to develop a local food system that delivers healthy, affordable, sustainable food for everyone in Sunderland". Working with partners across the city, the Food Partnership then produced a Food Action Plan in January 2024. One of the visions and subsequent action points is focused on sustainable food, although actions which will reduce carbon are also incorporated through the rest of the plan. The Food Partnership coordinator manages the delivery of the Action Plan during 2024 has focused is on enabling residents to access healthy food as well as further develop allotment sites in the city and community growing spaces. The Food Partnership also hosts Virtual Picnics. These online events, which are open to all, has recently focused on school food and growing. Sunderland also is currently (as of August 2024) working to bring together partners from all relevant sectors across the city to: agree local priorities for improving the food system; implementing the food strategy and action plan; and support a long-term approach for reducing food insecurity. These plans take into account numerous priorities relating to health inequalities, poverty and hunger, and building a more prosperous, secure and diverse local food economy, as well as helping to tackle critical sustainability issues such as food waste, supporting sustainable diets, and the climate and nature emergency.

Construction and demolition

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.3.2) Provide an attachment to the strategy addressing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services

[Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Action_Plan.pdf,CSDP_2015-2033.pdf](#)

(8.3.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category

Sunderland has a Sustainable Design and Construction Policy (BH2) as part its CSDP for the city. This ensures that sustainable construction is integral to development and within this, also seeks to reduce emissions from goods and services within the construction sector. This includes a requirement for major development to: 1. Maximise energy efficiency and integrate renewable / low carbon energy.2. Reduce construction waste and promote recycling.3. Conserve water resources and minimise flood risk.4. Provide details of the type of materials to be used at the appropriate stage of development.5. Provide flexibility and adaptability,

where appropriate, allowing future modification of use or layout, facilitating future refurbishment and retrofitting.6. Incorporate measures which enhance the biodiversity value of development, such as green roofs.7. Include a sustainability statement setting out how the development incorporates sustainable resource management and high environmental standards. 8. Maintain an appropriate buffer between sensitive development and existing wastewater treatment works to ensure amenity and operational continuity, in accordance with Government Code of Practice guidance. The Council's Low Carbon Action Plan has been revised and includes several actions which can help to improve the sustainability of Sunderland's construction sector more widely in the future. This includes objectives to reduce the embedded carbon and increase the energy efficiency of new homes built in the city; maximise the carbon neutral status and energy efficiency of new homes directly delivered by Siglion and the Council in the city; embed carbon reduction into new-build Council / Siglion assets, e.g., City Hall, Culture House, multi-story car parks and schools. Riverside Sunderland is regenerating vacant, derelict and underutilised industrial land to deliver a new residential community, a thriving business district and a focal point for civic, commercial and community life within a highly sustainable location. The Riverside Sunderland SPD, developed in 2020, links closely to the Low Carbon Framework. The SPD guides development on Riverside to achieve carbon neutrality and climate change resilience by: creating energy-efficient offices and public buildings; delivering energy-efficient homes built using modern methods of construction; encouraging sustainable travel; promoting renewable energy and energy storage; introducing green roofs and green walls; and implementing sustainable urban drainage solutions. Planning approvals for developments within Riverside Sunderland have addressed the SPD requirements and incorporated low carbon solutions, for example a multi-storey car park featuring green walls. Planning permission has also been granted for 135 residential units (which are now under construction) with cafes, retail and a community allotment on the Vaux site and a Future Living Expo will be held to showcase the low carbon credentials of the site. Vaux Housing will be a sustainable new residential community delivering exemplar carbon reduction, renewable energy, SUDS and biodiversity standards. A fabric first approach to materials and components will ensure high natural lighting, ventilation, insulation, and airtightness reducing energy use. A smart energy network comprising photovoltaics, air source heat pumps, battery storage will maximise energy from renewable resources and ensure distribution and consumption is carefully coordinated with supply and demand to minimise waste. Materials and components will be locally sourced and selected based on their carbon performance in manufacture, construction and operation, and the ability for future recycling and re-use. The development will prioritise sustainable transport to maximise active travel and air quality standards. The development is targeting a number of accreditations including Future Homes Standard 2025, RIBA 2025 Embodied Carbon target, Home Quality Mark 4 Star rating and Building Nature 'Excellent' standard. Riverside Sunderland will be a demonstrator site for research and innovation work being led by Sunderland College and Northumbria University in the fields of modern methods of construction (MMC) and advanced manufacturing. Whilst there are many pilot projects using MMC across the region and the wider UK, there are limited examples of it being undertaken at scale. Riverside Sunderland provides a unique opportunity to deliver MMC at scale; there are few opportunities to deliver 1,000 units elsewhere in the UK, and none known to be within city centre environments. Riverside Sunderland therefore also supports growth of the regional supply chain in the MMC sector. In addition, the scheme will provide education and training opportunities through the proposed Housing Innovation Construction Skills academy (HICSA), which is scheduled to open June 2025, linking to Research & Development.

Transportation

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.3.2) Provide an attachment to the strategy addressing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services

(8.3.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category

Sunderland, along with 6 other local authorities and 2 combined authorities, make up the North East Joint Transport Committee (NEJTC). NEJTC has developed the North East Transport Plan 2021-2035, setting out the transport priorities for our region up to 2035. Delivering this plan will support a shift towards sustainability through lowered emissions, better air quality and travel choices. One of the main objectives of the North East Transport Plan is to make transport in the North East carbon-neutral by 2035. Significant action is required to move the North East away from the internal combustion engine private car up the transport hierarchy to more sustainable modes. Sunderland was an early adopter of infrastructure to support use of electric vehicles. As part of the North East Plugged-In Places programme (2010-2012), charging stations were introduced across the city. Further EV infrastructure is being rolled out across Sunderland, including new facilities in Holmeside in the city centre, which will be open from October 2024, and at municipal car parks and at key destinations. In Sunderland, as of September 2024, 1,113 chargepoints were installed between 2014-2024 through the Electric Vehicle Homecharge Scheme and 223 sockets were installed through the Workplace Charging Scheme. In 2019 Sunderland had the highest number of EV charging points per vehicle licence holder in the whole of the UK (1 for every 1460 drivers). As of April 2024, Sunderland has 122.9 publicly available charging points per 100,000 people, which is the highest amount in the region. The city also boasts the country's first rapid charging electric vehicle station which offers four 50 kW fast chargers and two 175kW fast chargers that are enabled for 350 kW charging (the fastest available nationally). The Council has recently installed further rapid hubs and are progressing a pilot on-street charge-point scheme. Encouraging greater use of low emission vehicles also reflects Sunderland's leading role as part of the UK's low carbon economy. Sunderland-based advanced manufacturing businesses are playing a key role in the decarbonisation of transport. The Council is implementing a new one-stop 'mobility hub' in the city, encouraging use of sustainable transport. It aims to bring about reduced emissions, increase active travel and promote improved health and wellbeing among the Council's workforce, with a wider ambition to offer sustainable modes of transport to the public in due course as people become increasingly discerning about the impact of their lifestyle and choices on the planet. Now fully operational for Council employees operating from City Hall with 10 EV pool cars available for use, it is expected that in future the hub will also be of particular benefit to the 10,000 people who will eventually work from Riverside Sunderland, as well as the 2,500 residents who will live in the area when the site is fully developed. More information can be found in section 9.1. Sunderland has ambitions to increase walking and cycling mode share in the city, and consequently, has developed a Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for the city. Construction is underway for a new pedestrian and cycle bridge at Riverside Sunderland, connecting the city centre to the northern side of the city, and is due to be completed in summer 2025. Funding from the City Regional Transport Settlement (CRSTS) and Active Travel England's Active Travel Fund (ATF) will allow the introduction of eight new, high quality, segregated cycle routes across the City. This will result in 16 kilometres of new cycling infrastructure by 2027 – an investment of 23.2m to encourage more active transport in Sunderland. All businesses and developers in the city are required to have a sustainable travel plan linked to planning applications and the Active Travel team also offer support to businesses and community organisations across the city to develop travel plans to support their employee wellbeing, as well as their organisational low carbon ambitions.

Clothing and textiles

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.3.2) Provide an attachment to the strategy addressing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services

Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Framework1.pdf

(8.3.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category

Sunderland has taken some steps to manage clothing and textiles waste sustainably. This includes the establishment of textile banks at the Pallion Household Waste Recycling Centre and Campground HWRC which is accessible for Sunderland residents (further discussed in question 9.1) to encourage recycling of clothing. The St Vincent's Revive Reuse shop, also located at Pallion HWRC, allows people to donate things they no longer need such as clothes, shoes and collectables to be recycled, resold and reused rather than being burned to produce electricity. All profits then go to the St Vincent De Paul Society for England & Wales (SVP), which aims to tackle poverty and help some of the most vulnerable people in society. The shop saw over 100 tonnes of waste saved in its first year of opening (2023), equating to 2.13 tonnes of CO2. Several clothes swap events have also been held at City Hall, hosted by the Council and Knight Frank (facilities management).

Household appliances and electronics

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.3.2) Provide an attachment to the strategy addressing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services

Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Framework1.pdf

(8.3.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category

Sunderland has implemented various initiatives to effectively manage electronic and electrical waste (WEEE). The Pallion Household Waste & Recycling Centre (further discussed in question 9.1) also collects 5 categories of WEEE to include fridges and freezers, large domestic appliances, small domestic appliances, TVs and fluorescent tubes and not just white goods. All these categories are collected and recycled. But they can also be taken to Pallion or Campground Household Waste & Recycling Centres. There are also multiple battery collection points across the city to ensure that these items are not placed into the waste stream. In addition we have also implemented vape recycling facilities at both Pallion and Campground HWRC which are open to access for Sunderland residents.

Aviation

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.3.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category

Through its commitment to decarbonise emission from business travel, Sunderland City Council is keeping under review its current Foreign Travel Policy to embed emissions reduction into foreign travel.

Waste management

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.3.2) Provide an attachment to the strategy addressing emissions from consumption of the most relevant goods and services

STWWPWasteManagementStrategy202125.pdf

(8.3.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from the consumption of goods and services in this category

Sunderland's Low Carbon Framework and the City Council's Low Carbon Action Plan aim to reduce consumption and waste including food waste – saving residents and businesses money and reducing emissions from the waste management sector. Strategic Priority 7 (Consumption and Waste) aims to reduce the volume of all consumption and waste, changing what we consume and how it is produced, continuing to avoid the disposal of waste by landfill and increasing opportunities to reuse materials and recycle waste wherever possible. Moving the city up the waste hierarchy will reduce carbon emissions from the waste sector. To date, there have been several key actions which have helped to reduce emissions from the waste management sector. These include the opening of a new Household Waste and Recycling Centre with reuse facility in Pallion in 2022 and a trial (beginning in 2021) of an electric Refuse Collection Vehicle. As at May 2024, 175 tonnes of waste had been diverted from EfW via the reuse shop, equating to an estimated 2,128.1 kgCO₂e., In 2023/24, the electric refuse collection vehicle collected 1,755 tonnes of waste,

clocked 2,494 miles and completed 92,139 bin lifts. The Council's Low Carbon Action Plan continues to sharpen its focus and includes several actions to decarbonise the waste sector in Sunderland in forthcoming years. The City Council will ensure the implementation of its Zero Single Use Plastics commitment, developing and promoting initiatives to minimise plastic waste. The Council launched Refill Sunderland in 2022 to reduce single use plastic waste in the city. Refill is an award-winning behaviour change campaign led by Not-for-Profit organisation 'City to Sea' to help people live with less waste by providing a platform to connect them and their communities to places they can eat, drink and shop without single use plastic packaging. Worldwide over 480,000 people have downloaded the app and the Sunderland scheme will support businesses and consumers locally to transition towards reuse systems and tackle the global issue of plastic pollution. As at August 2024, 130 Refill stations are currently registered within the city, with 126 offering water refills, 36 offering coffee refills and 5 offering zero waste shopping. Refill Sunderland will provide a platform for new stations to register and will help promote them. Sunderland continues to work with residents and businesses to increase the level of composting of garden waste within the city.

Other

(8.3.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Strategy in this sector does not focus on emissions reduction

[Fixed row]

(8.4) Does your jurisdiction have a strategy or standard for reducing emissions from the jurisdiction's procurement and purchase of goods and services?

Response

(8.4.1) Response

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.4.2) Provide an attachment to the strategy or standards addressing emissions from the jurisdiction's procurement

[Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Action_Plan.pdf](#)

(8.4.3) Provide a link, if applicable, and highlight any specific action(s) the jurisdiction is implementing to reduce emissions from its own consumption

The 'Our Policies and Operational Practices' strategic priority within Sunderland City Council's Low Carbon Action Plan aims to adapt its policies and operational practices to embrace and support carbon initiatives. This includes an objective to embed carbon reduction into procurement opportunities from pre-procurement to contract management and monitoring. Sunderland is supporting the development of a North East regional Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) procurement model led by North East Procurement Organisation (NEPO) which considers carbon reduction. The Council is working in conjunction with NEPO as lead pilot local authority of the newly developed procurement system (Open) which the Council launched in June 2024 to develop longer term proposals on how to utilise and embed the ESG model. Finally, the Council is working on Low Carbon goals and Corporate Procurement processes to establish a system to identify and assess appropriate low carbon contract obligations as well as desirable requirements from suppliers. It is important to engage with suppliers at an early stage when embedding decarbonisation into purchased goods and services. Because of this, Sunderland City Council aim to follow a 5-step engagement framework from procurement to catalyse efficient supply chain decarbonisation: 1. Listen to supplier views regarding sustainability via a questionnaire. 2. Provide a support package to suppliers – including information and webinars. 3. Ask suppliers to measure their carbon footprint and report results. 4. Require suppliers to publish a net zero target, in line with the Council's 2030 target. 5. Encourage suppliers to publish a carbon reduction plan to reduce their carbon footprints, in line with the Council's 2030 target.

[Fixed row]

C9. Actions

(9.1) Describe the outcomes of the most significant adaptation actions your jurisdiction is currently undertaking. Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phase.

Row 1

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation Action 7

(9.1.2) Action[^]

Government policies and programs actions

- ☒ Disaster planning and preparedness

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Surface water flooding |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme wind | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban flooding | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River flooding | |

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^{^^}

The Northumbria Local Resilience Forum (LRF) Community Risk Register lists Adverse Weather and Failure of Essential Services as a top risk in the North East and gives advice to the community as to how to mitigate. Sunderland City Council is also following the recommended guidance from both the UK Heatwave and UK Cold Weather Plans, which further guide public agencies to reduce the risks to health from these respective climate hazards. All emergency planning is carried out

following input from specialist partners. <https://www.gateshead.gov.uk/media/2879/Northumbria-community-risk-register-booklet/pdf/Northumbria-Community-Risk-Register-version-6.pdf?m636409117667530000> Northumbria_Community-Risk-Register-2021-2022.pdf (northumberland.gov.uk) An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting energy. These include risks to health and wellbeing from fuel poverty during periods of extreme temperature. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Human health and social work activities
- ☒ Other, please specify :Public health

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Anticipation & preparedness
- ☒ Planning & strategy

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Social

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues

Public Health

- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
- ☒ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts
- ☒ Reduced health costs

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

☒ Long-term (after 2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ 91-100%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

☒ Regional funds and programmes

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Select from:

☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 2

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Adaptation Action 8

(9.1.2) Action^

Ecosystem-based actions

☒ Increasing biological diversity

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

☒ Extreme heat

☒ Extreme cold

☒ Heavy precipitation

☒ Biodiversity loss

☒ Other, please specify :Loss of green space/green cover

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

The Council is working with Nexus to install living roofs on bus shelters across Sunderland, as it continues to drive green infrastructure development to enhance local biodiversity. A plan to install 90 living roof bus shelters across the city as part of a contract between Sunderland City Council and Clear Channel UK is underway. As of September 2024, 65 shelters have now been converted, with the remaining planned to be completed in the next few months. Nicknamed 'Bee Bus Stops', living roofs have been specially designed by Clear Channel and expert ecologists to support native biodiversity, help create healthier local communities, and bring greenery

back into urban areas. Each is planted with a mix of native wildflower species selected to aid and support bees and other pollinators, whose numbers are sadly in decline. The living roofs also help provide natural cooling to counteract the effects of 'urban heat islands', help absorb rainwater to help alleviate flooding, and filter fine dust particles from the air. They sit atop brand-new shelters, finished to be in keeping with the city's existing shelters, and built using a range of recycled materials. The Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts' independent third-party ecologists have classed the living roof product as being of 'high strategic significance', saying they can make a significant contribution to delivering Biodiversity Net Gain. In addition, plans for 72 shelters to be powered by solar panels are underway, with 45 having been completed as of September 2024. Clear Channel have also introduced free-standing advertising units to the city centre, with new, high-tech 'Wafterlite' digital units, which are thinner and 50% more energy efficient than the existing digital screens. In addition to living bus shelters, Sunderland is also constructing living walls. Two living walls made with over 50,000 plants and spanning 6,000sqft have recently (2023) been unveiled in the city centre at Farringdon Row multi-storey carpark in Riverside Sunderland. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting energy. These include risks to health and wellbeing from fuel poverty during periods of extreme temperature. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Construction

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Infrastructural assets
- ☒ Technology assets

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion

Social

- ☒ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues

Public Health

- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life

- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather

Environmental

- ☒ Reduced GHG emissions
- ☒ Increased/improved green space
- ☒ Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ 91-100%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ Public-private partnerships

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 4

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Adaptation Action 1

(9.1.2) Action^

Educational/Informational actions

☒ Flood mapping

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

- ☒ Storm
- ☒ Urban flooding
- ☒ River flooding
- ☒ Heavy precipitation
- ☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)

☒ Other, please specify :**Surface water flooding**

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

The SFRA uses up-to-date flood risk information together with the most current flood risk and planning policy available from the National Planning Policy Framework and Flood Risk and Coastal Change Practice Planning Guidance. The SFRA focusses on collecting readily available flood risk information from stakeholders, the aim being to help identify the number and spatial distribution of flood risk sources present throughout the Sunderland City Council's Local Plan area to inform the application of the Sequential Test. The Assessment forms part of the evidence base for the Council's Local Plan and has informed planning policy content. The SFRA was first implemented in 2011, and is updated regularly, with the most recent update being in 2020, and is subject to public consultation as part of this process. It is anticipated that an update to the SFRA will be commissioned in 2025 as part of the preparation of a new Local Plan. https://sunderland.gov.uk/media/22850/AD-25-Strategic-Flood-Risk-Assessment-Level-1/pdf/AD.25_Strategic_Flood_Risk_Assessment_Level_1.pdf?m637431304023570000 An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those relating to flood risk. These include risks to communities and public health, infrastructure, biodiversity and agricultural productivity. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and storage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health and social work activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : public health; spatial planning; water; business; social |
- services; any sector which requires planning permissions**

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Anticipation & preparedness

- ✓ Planning & strategy
- ✓ Coordination & governance

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ✓ Reduced costs
- ✓ Reduced congestion
- ✓ Increased energy security
- ✓ Improved labor conditions
- ✓ Increased labor productivity
- ✓ Increased economic production
- ✓ Business/technological innovation
- ✓ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks

Social

- ✓ Improved road safety
- ✓ Increased food security
- ✓ Increased water security
- ✓ Improved mobility and access
- ✓ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues
- ✓ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ✓ Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work

Public Health

- ✓ Reduced health costs
- ✓ Improved physical health
- ✓ Reduced premature deaths
- ✓ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ✓ Improved preparedness for health service delivery
- ✓ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
- ✓ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts

Environmental

- ✓ Improved water/soil quality
- ✓ Increased/improved green space
- ✓ Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ ≤10%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

☒ Regional funds and programmes

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^*Select from:*☒ No**(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^***Select all that apply*☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)**Row 5****(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action***Select from:*☒ Adaptation Action 6**(9.1.2) Action^****Educational/Informational actions**☒ Early warning and response systems**(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses***Select all that apply*☒ Storm☒ Extreme heat☒ Extreme cold☒ Extreme wind☒ River flooding☒ Biodiversity loss☒ Heavy precipitation☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)☒ Other, please specify :**Surface water flooding**

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

As a city we receive Weather Warnings directly from the Met Office to enable mitigating action to be undertaken. In the case of a widespread Event the Local Resilience Forum would be stood up and we would deal with the situation in a Multi-Agency capacity as part of our well-established emergency planning and response approach. This has been the case during the 2023-24 storm season in the UK, which has been incredibly active. These storms arrived from late January 2024, starting with Storm Isha, and have continued throughout the year, with an increase in rainfall intensity and volume, with storms being approximately 20% more intense. <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/> An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting energy. These include risks to health and wellbeing from fuel poverty during periods of extreme temperature. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Human health and social work activities
- ☒ Other, please specify :Public health

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Anticipation & preparedness
- ☒ Planning & strategy
- ☒ Leadership

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks

Social

- ☒ Improved road safety
- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues

- ☒ Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work

Public Health

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved preparedness for health service delivery
- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
- ☒ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ Long-term (after 2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ 91-100%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ Regional funds and programmes

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

0.0

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 6

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Adaptation Action 5

(9.1.2) Action^

Ecosystem-based actions

- ☒ Green infrastructure

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity loss |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme heat | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme cold | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extreme wind | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : air pollution; loss of green space / green cover; surface |
| water flooding | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> River flooding | |

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland has a Green Infrastructure Strategy (SGIS) which supports the Core Strategy and Development Plan 2015-2033. SGIS builds upon Sunderland Council's Greenspace Audit and utilises a range of wider socio-economic and environmental indicators, relevant to the National Planning Policy Framework objectives, to map where there is greatest area-based need for the public benefits that green infrastructure brings. To translate SGIS into a series of projects for delivery and action over the next 15 years, from 2018-2033, Sunderland also has a Green Infrastructure Delivery and Action Plan. A range of actions are set out in this document, some of which include the development of a 'Green Infrastructure Offsetting Matrix', creating filter strips and natural swales, permeable paving, wetlands and woodlands wherever feasible to help cope with flash flooding, repairing broken corridors, creating reed beds at stream sources to slow down flash flooding, increasing woodland cover, and creating buffer zones to protected wildlife sites. Among a wealth of benefits, SGIS and Green Infrastructure Delivery and Action Plan help Sunderland's rural, urban and coastal communities mitigate the risks associated with climate change and adapt to its impacts through nature-based solutions by: storing carbon; improving drainage and managing flooding; improving water quality; supporting adaptive management in coastal infrastructure; reducing air pollution; and increasing shading cover. Green Infrastructure improvements proposed also seek to improve the cycle network across the city and access to local facilities on foot, thereby promoting and encouraging a modal shift to active transport. Note – the costs included reflect the total essential cost for the delivery of green infrastructure in the city, as stated in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (available at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/20388/Publication-Draft-Infrastructure-Delivery-Plan-2017-/pdf/66_Publication_Draft_Infrastructure_Delivery_Plan_2018.pdf?m636644851765170000) which gives further details on the associated costs with specific green infrastructure projects. The Council has also commenced work to help improve green infrastructure / biodiversity in the local area. For example, the 250,000 Green Recovery Challenge Fund project – 'Healing Nature' – was completed in March 2022. Public events were attended by more than 800 people, and over 500 children from 29 schools engaged with nature through the project. Ten wildlife sites were improved in Sunderland with works including scrub removal, pond and wet grassland restoration and access improvements. In addition, the North East Community Forest and the Links with Nature project which are both discussed in section 9, each benefit biodiversity and collectively make a significant contribution to increasing and enhancing the city's green infrastructure and helping the city and its communities to adapt to climate change. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting energy. These include risks to health and wellbeing from

fuel poverty during periods of extreme temperature. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forestry
- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Construction

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Anticipation & preparedness
- ☒ Planning & strategy
- ☒ Informal learning
- ☒ Infrastructural assets

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs

Social

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Increased social inclusion, equality and justice

Public Health

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts
- ☒ Reduced health costs

Environmental

- ☒ Reduced GHG emissions
- ☒ Improved water/soil quality
- ☒ Increased/improved green space
- ☒ Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ Long-term (after 2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ 91-100%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ Regional funds and programmes
- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 7

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation Action 4

(9.1.2) Action^

Engineered and built environment actions

- ☒ Improved drainage

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

- ☒ River flooding
- ☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)
- ☒ Storm
- ☒ Heavy precipitation
- ☒ Other, please specify :Surface water flooding

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

The provision of SuDS is a requirement in a range of planning policies in the Council's Core Strategy and as part of the master planning for Riverside Sunderland, the IAMP site and the South Sunderland Growth Area. <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/article/17437/Flooding-drainage-and-water> An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those relating to flood risk. These include risks to communities and public health, infrastructure, biodiversity and agricultural productivity. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forestry
- ☒ Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities
- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Construction
- ☒ Other, please specify :public health; spatial planning; water; business; social services; any sector which requires planning permissions

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Anticipation & preparedness
- ☒ Infrastructural assets

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Increased labor productivity
- ☒ Increased economic production
- ☒ Reduced congestion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks

Social

- ☒ Improved road safety
- ☒ Increased water security
- ☒ Reduced fuel/energy poverty
- ☒ Improved mobility and access
- ☒ Increased social inclusion, equality and justice
- ☒ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues
- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work

Public Health

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Reduced health costs

Environmental

- ☒ Improved water/soil quality
- ☒ Increased/improved green space
- ☒ Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ Short-term (by 2025)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ ≤10%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

☒ Regional funds and programmes

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

38000000

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 8

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Adaptation Action 2

(9.1.2) Action^

Government policies and programs actions

☒ Disaster planning and preparedness

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

☒ Storm

☒ Extreme heat

☒ Extreme cold

☒ Extreme wind

☒ Urban flooding

☒ River flooding

☒ Biodiversity loss

☒ Heavy precipitation

☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)

☒ Other, please specify :**Surface water flooding; air pollution**

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland prepares a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy every 5-6 years, with the most recent one being published in 2016 and the next hopefully due to be published October 2025. The update is currently on hold due to changes in legislation (Flood and Water Management Act), therefore Sunderland Council is waiting for Defra to confirm dates of when these changes are going to take effect. The purpose of the LFRMS is to act as a robust guidance tool for Risk Management Authorities operating in Sunderland to deliver a coordinated, improved approach in all flood risk management activities. In addition, the overriding vision for the LFRMS is for Sunderland City Council to take a lead role in better understanding local flood risk. Providing this information in the form of the LFRMS will enable communities to also improve their own knowledge and understanding of the risk of flooding across Sunderland. More information can be found at https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/media/23162/Local-flood-risk-management-strategy/pdf/Sunderland_LFRMS_-_Final_Version_-_Complete.pdf?m637502096317830000. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those relating to flood risk. These include risks to communities and public health, infrastructure, biodiversity and agricultural productivity. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health and social work activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify : Public Health |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water supply | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction | |

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Anticipation & preparedness
- ☒ Planning & strategy
- ☒ Informal learning
- ☒ Decision-making capacity

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced costs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased economic production |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced congestion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business/technological innovation |

- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Improved labor conditions
- ☒ Increased labor productivity

Social

- ☒ Improved road safety
- ☒ Increased food security
- ☒ Increased water security
- ☒ Improved mobility and access
- ☒ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues

Public Health

- ☒ Reduced health costs
- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved preparedness for health service delivery

Environmental

- ☒ Improved water/soil quality
- ☒ Increased/improved green space
- ☒ Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work

- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
- ☒ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ ≤10%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

☒ Regional funds and programmes

☒ National funds and programmes

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

38000000

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 9

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation Action 9

(9.1.2) Action^

Educational/Informational actions

- ☒ Systematic monitoring and remote sensing

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

- ☒ River flooding
- ☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)
- ☒ Storm
- ☒ Heavy precipitation
- ☒ Other, please specify :Surface water flooding

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

As part of its Smart City Joint Venture with Boldyn Networks, Sunderland City Council is deploying sensors across the city to enable real-time measurement of environmental conditions. This includes new solar-powered rainfall buckets to help anticipate local flooding. Until recently, Sunderland City Council collected rainfall data by visiting rainfall bucket sites and manually exporting historic rainfall data. The new rainfall buckets connect to Sunderland's LoRaWAN network to report on and share rainfall data every 15 minutes. This will save time for teams collecting data, and help the Council make better, data-informed decisions. The rainfall data is

used for flood modelling, to provide storm frequencies and better understand flooding in the south of the city and the Coalfields. By supporting teams to understand rainfall in near real-time, proactive warnings and interventions can be enabled. For example, accessing real-time data on abnormal rainfall can alert services to storm events. Following the success of the rainfall buckets, additional smart solutions are in the process of being deployed to manage gulleys and trash-screens. In addition, in 2023, the Council is designed and delivered an automated solution to replace the current manual process of legionella reporting. The existing approach to legionella monitoring is manually intensive, requiring staff to regularly visit at-risk locations and manually record water temperatures. In this pilot, smart devices that measure water temperature were deployed in two locations, and data from these sensors was fed into our smart data platform. This reduced the carbon footprint of the legionella monitoring process, complied with legislative requirements more efficiently and freed up time so that resources could be focused on other services. The pilot received positive feedback and has helped pave the way for scaling up the initiative. The latest deployments underway are bin-fill/temperature sensors to better assist the Council in managing waste collection and bin fires again, ensuring waste is only collected when absolutely necessary, reducing the carbon footprint and improving public safety. Sunderland Smart City and Local services teams are also currently (September 2024) piloting the use of smart sensors within lifebuoy holders in 11 locations. The sensors are able to detect when a lifebuoy has been removed, automatically notifying the Local Services team allowing for timely reinstatement of the lifebuoy. This ensures critical safety equipment remains in place and available, which may become more important as the frequency of flooding and storm events increase with climate change. Sunderland City Council have also been working with their Smart Cities partner Boldyn to introduce IoT technology in our largest 12 buildings, to increase the granularity of energy use, reduce carbon emissions and energy costs and then transition to low carbon heating technologies and further energy efficiency investment. This technology and associated monitoring has the potential to save 4220 MWh of energy (primarily gas) and 760 tonnes of carbon. After a successful pilot on the Evolve and Leechmere Centres, the Council working with Boldyn Networks is scaling the project up to help address emissions from further properties. This process is being undertaken in phases, with the next phase now underway. This includes a mixture of Council, Together for Children and Sunderland Care and Support properties and consists of a mixture of offices, business centres, depots, schools and museums. Reports setting out a series of improvement measures (operational, technical and strategic) were produced for each of these buildings in May 2024 which are informing future capital investment by the Council. Works will commence in 24/25, 25/26 and 26/27 financial years. An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those affecting energy. These include risks to health and wellbeing from fuel poverty during periods of extreme temperature. Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Information and communication
- ☒ Other, please specify :Public health

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Inclusive access to goods and services
- ☒ Infrastructural assets

- ☒ Technology assets

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Business/technological innovation
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks

Social

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues
- ☒ Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work

Public Health

- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
- ☒ Reduced health costs

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ 91-100%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 10

(9.1.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation Action 3

(9.1.2) Action^

Engineered and built environment actions

- ☒ Flood defence, such as flood levees and culverts

(9.1.3) Climate hazard(s) that action addresses

Select all that apply

- ☒ River flooding
- ☒ Coastal flooding (incl. sea level rise)
- ☒ Storm
- ☒ Heavy precipitation
- ☒ Other, please specify :Surface water flooding

(9.1.4) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland City Council as landowner provides flood defence maintenance and improvement works along the River Wear and around the Port of Sunderland (which it owns). Major works were undertaken to ensure defences are fit for purpose through the Strategic Frontages 3 coastal project. Sunderland City Council also provides flood resilience from surface water flooding, and it is expected that 38 million from national and local funding will be spent on increasing flood resilience in the city over a 5-year period from 2022-2027. Sunderland City Council has proposed and delivered schemes for flood reduction to be funded by the Environment Agency's Regional Medium-Term Plan. Major schemes delivered in 2022/23 included Strategic Frontage 3 at the Port and coast (1m) and Smith Street South, in 2023/24 included Deptford (2m), Pallion (1.5m), Caroline Street, Hetton (600k), as well as a number of smaller scale schemes worth 100k-150k. The Council is waiting for business cases to be approved by the Environment Agency for new projects in 2024/25 such as Hetton Culvert, Fencehouses Culvert, Vigo Lane, Washington and Wellbank Road, Washington. <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/article/17437/Flooding-drainage-and-water> An initial science-based Climate Change Risk Assessment for Sunderland has been developed, aligned with the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3). The Risk Assessment has been considered by the Council's Chief Officer Group with agreement that it will form the basis of our Adaptation Plan. The risk assessment identifies climate risks across 4 categories, including those relating to flood risk. These include risks to communities and public health, infrastructure, biodiversity and agricultural productivity Priority actions to reduce the risks identified and their impact will be taken forward as part of a strategic and co-ordinated approach to adaptation, working both locally and regionally as appropriate.

(9.1.5) Sectors adaptation action applies to

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forestry
- ☒ Agriculture
- ☒ Water supply
- services; any sector which requires planning permissions**
- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Construction

- ☒ Sewerage, wastewater management and remediation activities
- ☒ Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- ☒ Other, please specify :**public health; spatial planning; water; business; social**

(9.1.6) Select the attributes of resilience this action enhances

Select all that apply

- ☒ Anticipation & preparedness
- ☒ Planning & strategy
- ☒ Infrastructural assets

(9.1.7) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Reduced congestion
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Improved labor conditions

- ☒ Increased labor productivity
- ☒ Increased economic production
- ☒ Business/technological innovation
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water or communications networks

Social

- ☒ Improved road safety
- ☒ Increased food security
- ☒ Increased water security
- ☒ Improved mobility and access
- ☒ Improved education and public awareness on climate issues

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Fewer or no households and businesses forced from homes/places of work

Public Health

- ☒ Reduced health costs
- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved preparedness for health service delivery

- ☒ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts

Environmental

- ☒ Improved water/soil quality
- ☒ Increased/improved green space
- ☒ Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

(9.1.8) Timeframe for which increased resilience is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ Medium-term (2026-2050)

(9.1.9) Proportion of the total jurisdiction population within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ ≤10%

(9.1.10) Proportion of natural or modified terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and/or marine ecosystems within the jurisdiction boundary (specified in 1.2) with increased resilience due to adaptation action (%)

Select from:

- ☒ I do not have this data

(9.1.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ Regional funds and programmes

☒ National funds and programmes

(9.1.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in less than one year

(9.1.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.1.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

38000000

(9.1.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.1.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

[Add row]

(9.2) Describe the outcomes of the most significant mitigation actions your jurisdiction is currently undertaking. Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Row 1

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 7

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

As part of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) Consumer Advice and Information Programme SCC participates in the regional programme Local Authority Energy Demonstrator (LEAD) March 2024 to March 2025. Working directly with Energy Saving Trust and Groundworks North East & Cumbria the Council led project offers local residents free, independent and impartial Retrofit advice and assessments. The project uses a data-led and community engagement approach to effectively identify, reach and engage residents in 9 priority groups outlined below: Hard-to-Reach 1. Vulnerable residents 2. Fuel poverty 3. Rural residents 4. Mistrust or unwillingness to engage 5. Private landlords (small/single property) (and their tenants) Hard-to-Treat 6. Blocks of flats and terraced properties 7. Older and poorly performing properties 8. Other hard-to-treat characteristics 9. Single glazing or pre 2002 double glazing Through the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery Phase 2 project (LAD2), Sunderland City Council completed 455 retrofit measures across 225 properties to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions. The total delivery cost at the end of the project was 1,664,095. Estimated figures for carbon and energy savings are unavailable. Improvements included solar roof panels, room-in-roof (attic) insulation, top up loft insulation to 300mm, cavity wall insulation, solid wall insulation, underfloor insulation (ground floor only), air source heat pumps and heating control upgrades. The LAD scheme aimed to raise the energy efficiency of low-income and low EPC rated homes including those living in the worst quality off-grid gas homes, delivering progress towards reducing fuel poverty, phasing out the installation of high carbon fossil fuel heating and supporting the UK's commitment to net zero by 2050. Estimated figures for carbon and energy savings are not available. Sunderland Partners are working together to maximise and secure external funding to retrofit properties. Gentoo, the city's social housing provider, who manage properties for over 60,000 people in Sunderland have committed to all its properties having an Energy Performance Certificate rating of at least C by 2030. Between April 2020 and April 2024, 51 million has been invested in energy efficiency measures. By the end of March 2024, 20,830 Gentoo homes had an EPC rating of C or above, representing 72.9% of total properties. That was a 10.75% increase compared to March 2023. This includes energy efficiency improvement works wholly funded by Gentoo as part of their capital programme alongside improvements as part of part funded programmes such as Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund referenced elsewhere (section 7.5).

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion

Social

- ☒ Increased social inclusion, equality and justice

Public Health

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Improved preparedness for health service delivery

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

1700000

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)
- ☒ Average yearly energy consumption per capita (decrease)
- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
- ☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Percentage of municipality population or households with access to electricity (increase)
- ☒ Percentage of households within the municipality with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (increase)
- ☒ Source mix of thermal energy (heating and cooling) consumed within local boundary (increase)

Row 2

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 11

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland City Council secured funding in March 2022 to support low carbon / fuel poverty measures through the Warm Homes Fund. The Council worked with local community partners, Citizen's Advice Sunderland and Groundwork to deliver the project, which was completed in March 2024. Lot 1 of the Warm Homes Fund set out to fit air source heat pumps in electrically heated, low-income and low-energy efficiency, private properties, while Lot 2 delivered energy saving advice and support to residents. Lot 2 supported over 500 people with bespoke financial and energy efficiency advice and/or free small energy saving measures (e.g. LED lightbulbs) and reached another 700 residents via community events targeted at low-income families, thereby increasing health and wellbeing and decreasing energy usage across the city. For Lot 2 a total of 328,272 was saved or returned to households in monetised benefits as part of the scheme.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2022.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation
- ☒ Enhanced resilience to shocks and disasters

Public Health

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Reduced health costs

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Feasibility finalized, and finance fully secured

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

282985

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)
☒ Average yearly energy consumption per capita (increase)
☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
☒ Percentage of households within the municipality with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (increase)
☒ Source mix of thermal energy (heating and cooling) consumed within local boundary (increase) :local renewable heating

Row 3

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 18

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The national government Energy Company Obligation 4 (ECO4) scheme aims to support private sector low-income households with EPC ratings of D-G with retrofit measures. ECO requires large energy suppliers to provide energy-efficient measures to households to reduce carbon emissions and help those in fuel poverty. ECO4, which runs until March 2026, provides funding for energy-saving improvements such as insulation, heating upgrades, and renewable energy installations. The ECO4 scheme aims to take a 'whole house / fabric-first approach', initially focussing on improving insulation and reducing the need for heating. ECO4 is complemented by the Great British Insulation Scheme (GBIS – formerly ECO) which, unlike the ECO4 'whole house' approach, will mostly deliver single insulation measures. ECO targets households with low income and low efficiency. In October 2023 Sunderland City Council appointed 2 energy obligated suppliers to deliver the project citywide and working with local contractors have directly engaged with households and communities promoting the ECO4 and GBIS programme. End of Year 1 report will be provided in November 2024 detailing number of households assisted, volume, type and value of energy efficiency measures installed. The ECO4 project will build on the Council's work to deliver ECO3. Between January 2021 and April 2022, the Council assisted 357 properties with heating and insulation measures and attracted nearly 737,000 of utility funding to support energy efficiency improvements to homes across the city, through the ECO3 and ECO-Flex schemes. Sunderland City Council and their ECO4 / GBIS partners EON and Utilita have forged a citywide partnership with the GP Alliance (GPA) and Citizens Advice Sunderland (CAS) targeting all privately owned and rented households with health conditions made worse by living in cold, damp and draughty conditions. The aim of the initiative is to improve the energy performance of low efficiency homes and also alleviate fuel poverty related health conditions. GPA will liaise with GP Practices who will identify eligible households and write to vulnerable residents advising them of the retrofit and energy advice support available from EON and CAS. Local pharmacies will also help promote the project which is expected to launch in September 2024 until March 2026.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2023.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ None of the above impacts associated with this action have been measured

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Business/technological innovation
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation
- ☒ Enhanced resilience to shocks and disasters

Public Health

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Reduced health costs

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)
- ☒ Average yearly energy consumption per capita (decrease)
- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
- ☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Percentage of households within the municipality with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (increase)
- ☒ Percentage of households or population within the city boundary that spending up to X% of income on energy service (decrease)

Row 4

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 3

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use

- ☒ Forest restoration

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland Council forms part of the North East Community Forest Partnership (NECF)- the NECF forest extends across the whole of Sunderland, the rest of Tyne and Wear and most of County Durham. The NECF partnership is committed to planting 500 hectares of trees by 2025. Sunderland Council was given a target to deliver 45 hectares of new planting by 2025 and it has reached this goal by 2024 already. The Council also contributes 12,750 annually to the NECF programme and has done so for the last 3 years. The North East Community Forest (NECF) will assist with tackling three global crises on a regional scale: climate change, biodiversity collapse and the physical and mental health impacts of COVID-19. In addition to protecting and enhancing our existing tree stock, we can: reduce the risk of flooding, create new habitat for wildlife, improve air quality, provide positive impacts on human health and wellbeing, boost the economy, provide new jobs, provide timber for sustainable building and energy production, and store thousands of tonnes of carbon. Additionally, we will engage, work with and be supported by the wider community, which will include, but not be limited to: NGOs, professional bodies and local partnerships, national infrastructure providers, businesses, community groups, the education and environment sector, private and public landowners, local environmental charities, the health sector, communities and individuals. The main funding source between 2021-25 is Trees for Climate DEFRA funding. To date, Sunderland has delivered over 46 hectares of tree planting (unlocking 774,700 DEFRA funding to date). A further 94,300 of additional funding has also been unlocked (including funding from the charity, Trees for Cities, plus funding from local Area Committees). The NECF was launched in February 2022 and during the first NECF planting season (2021/22), Sunderland planted 8462 whips; 90 orchard trees (to encourage local growing); 6777 hedge plants across 1360 metres; 7.37ha of wildflower meadow seeding. During the second planting season (2022/23), Sunderland planted 2000 whips; 487 street trees / public realm standard trees; 189 orchard trees; 2412 hedge plants across 400m; 2.48ha of wildflower meadow seeding; 14000 bulbs. During the third planting season (2023-24) Sunderland has delivered a further 17.5 hectares of planting across 10 more sites, which includes the planting of 7,425 whips, 361 street trees, 32 orchard trees, 5,334 hedge plants across 883 linear metres, 0.73 hectares of wildflowers and 16,600 bulbs. In delivering over 46 hectares of tree planting- we have reached our NECF planting target 1 year early. Sunderland already has in-principle funding approved for 6 further sites in 2024-25, totalling 11.6 hectares. Further additional sites are also planned for delivery in the next planting season. In addition to tree planting through the North East Community Forest: • In 2021/22 Sunderland planted 61 standard trees and 783 whips after securing 50,000 through the Local Authority Treescapes Fund Round 1 (LATF1). • In 2021/22 2,500 whips / street trees were planted as part of the Sunderland Strategic Transport Corridor 3 project. • In 2021/22 two community tree planting events took place – both at Elemore Park. The first one in December involved 60 children (from 6 different schools) and they helped to plant 420 trees. The second one in March involved 38 volunteers, helping to plant 400 trees. • In 2022/23 Sunderland planted 68 standard trees as a result of securing 70,000 through the Local Authority Treescapes Fund Round 2 (LATF2). • In 2022-23, 40 orchard and standard trees were planted at Barley Mow Park, Hendon, as part of the Government's 85,000 Levelling-Up Parks grant to the city. • In 2022-23, 5,258 tree and hedge plants were planted within the grounds of the re-build of the Sunningdale (specialist) School in the south of the city; • In 2022-23, 18,850 tree and hedge plants were planted along the verge and banks of the new Ryhope-Doxford Link Road, as part of a new housing growth area • In 2022-23, two community tree planting events took place. The first event at Downhill Sports Complex involved 15 volunteers who helped to plant over 300 trees; the second event was held at St Mary's RC primary School where 25 schoolchildren and 10 volunteers carried out a tree planting ceremony, planting 1 heavy standard tree, and 100 hedgerow whips. • In 2023-24, a further community planting event took place at Silksworth Sports Centre, involving 25 volunteers, who planted 1100 trees • In 2023-24, 600 trees were planted into a new 'Tiny Forest', using LATF3 funding, at Hudson Road Primary School in Hendon, and a further school is currently being agreed for 2024. <https://www.newcastle.gov.uk/northeastcommunityforest/>

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2036

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

471.0

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Revenue generation
- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Increased security/protection for poor/vulnerable populations
- ☒ Improved education and public awareness
- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation
- ☒ Enhanced resilience to shocks and disasters

Public Health

- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Reduced health costs
- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather
- ☒ Reduced disaster/disease/contamination-related health impacts

Environmental

- ☒ Improved water/soil quality
- ☒ Increased/improved green space
- ☒ Protected/improved biodiversity and ecosystem services

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ Regional funds and programmes
- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

774700

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 6

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 14

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Transportation

☒ Improve fuel economy and reduce CO2 emissions from motorized vehicles

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The council-led Mobility Hub aims to bring about reduced emissions, increase active travel and promote improved health and wellbeing among the council's workforce, with a wider ambition to offer sustainable modes of transport to the public in due course as people become increasingly discerning about the impact of their lifestyle and choices on the planet. Now fully operational for Council employees operating from City Hall, it is expected that in future the hub will also be of particular benefit to the 10,000 people who will eventually work from Riverside Sunderland, as well as the 2,500 residents who will live in the area when the site is fully developed. 10 Nissan LEAFs arrived in the mobility hub in March 2022 and are available to City Hall staff. The LEAFs have since covered a cumulative 110,489 miles saving 31.6tCO2e against a medium sized petrol vehicle (22.3tCO2e using grid electricity factor). Linking with a solar energy project for St Mary's Multi Storey Car Park, where the majority of the EVs are kept, allows for grey fleet mileage not only to be replaced by zero tailpipe emissions, but for many of these miles to be powered by renewable electricity. Overall generation will be evaluated once the panels have been operational for a full year, to allow for seasonality, however early analysis indicates generation offsets the operational demand of the car park where the LEAFs are housed and charged, we therefore hope to be able to robustly demonstrate genuine zero emissions by these pool vehicles.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ End year not known/not applicable

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

11.0

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Job creation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased labor productivity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced costs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business/technological innovation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced congestion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced natural resource depletion |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased energy security | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved labor conditions | |

Social

- ☒ Improved mobility and access

Public Health

- ☒ Improved air quality

Environmental

- ☒ Reduced noise/light pollution

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Action in operation (targeted to sector/location)

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 7

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 2

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

- ☒ On-site renewable energy generation

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Phase 1 of the Riverside Sunderland project follows the development of the Beam and City Hall and includes Vaux housing, a new multi-storey carpark, two additional commercial buildings (Faber & Maker) as well as the new Eye Hospital and HICSA. Vaux Housing Smart Energy Grid project aims to implement a smart energy network combining renewable generation and demand side management for 135 new homes on the Vaux site. Delivery is underway with a scheduled completion date for the whole site of December 2026. Planning approval has been granted for Vaux housing, Maker and Faber, HICSA, the Culture House, Sheepfold Stables, the new Wear footbridge, and the Eye Hospital. Delivery plans are in place for approved schemes, and all are on-site and under construction. The carbon savings, energy savings, and renewable energy generation figures refer specifically to Vaux housing. Further detailed figures will be developed for the remaining aspects of phase 1 of Riverside Sunderland as a whole at the appropriate time. <https://sunderlandexpo.com/>

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action

☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

227.0

(9.2.8) Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^^

437.0

(9.2.9) Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^^

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized**Economic**

- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

300000000

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
- ☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Percentage of municipality population or households with access to electricity (increase)
- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)

Row 8

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 1

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Generation of grid-supplied energy

- ☒ Smart grid

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The proposed Microgrid at the International Advanced Manufacturing Park (IAMP) is designed to bring together energy generation, consumption, and storage to secure both cost reduction and decarbonisation benefits. Sunderland City Council, working closely with industry partners, led on the initial development and commercialisation of this project which aims to deliver 100% renewable electricity and to save over 55,000 tonnes of carbon annually. The development of the Microgrid requires several key elements: Direct connection to the National Grid (NG) transmission network, to enable a move to transmission rather than distribution network charging. Private wire distribution network installed between the NG direct connection and the energy off-takers. Renewable energy generation plugged into private wire network (either in front of or behind the meter) to balance the demand from the national grid. Battery storage systems to assist in aggregating and balancing excess generation and demand between off-takers. An ability to export generated/stored energy from the Microgrid back to the National Grid. A private sector Funder/Operator to underwrite the cost of and to manage all of the above. A UK registered energy retailer (if role not provided by Funder/Operator). A firm

baseload of high energy demand off-takers. Co-creation of the financial and operational model to include a clear return on investment following the initial capital investment. Risk mitigation in relation to resilience and tariff stability. Clear local/regional/national policy direction in relation to implementation of renewables and decarbonisation. Significant progress has already been made on the Microgrid development. A direct connection to the transmission has been secured with National Grid to 255MVA with a turn-in tower installed; Design works for the National Grid (275/66kV) incoming sub-station and the private (66kV) distribution sub-station are complete; Planning consent has been secured by National Grid from Sunderland City Council for both National Grid and the private sub-station; A Funder/Operator has been secured for development of the Microgrid and all National Grid connection agreements have been novated to this party; Ground investigation works commenced in April 2024 in parallel to ongoing commercials working to a target energisation date during 2026. The microgrid development represents a significant opportunity for private sector investment including renewable generation to create an environment whereby electric vehicles are being manufactured at scale utilising green energy. <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/article/19177/Nissan-unveils-EV36Zero-a-1bn-Electric-Vehicle-EV-Hub-to-accelerate-the-journey-to-carbon-neutrality>.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2020.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2050

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

55000

(9.2.9) Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^^

76000.0

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ National funds and programmes
- ☒ Public-private partnerships

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

80000000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
- ☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Percentage of municipality population or households with access to electricity (increase)
- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)

Row 9

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 12

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Transportation

- ☒ Improve bus infrastructure, services, and operations

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The North East's first Bus Service Improvement Plan (BSIP) outlines region-wide ambitions to make buses more attractive by making them an affordable and practical alternative to using private cars for more people and helping existing bus users to travel more frequently. The ambitious plan aimed to return bus ridership – which at the time of publication were 25% lower than before the pandemic – to pre-Covid levels by March 2023 and to grow by 10% each year thereafter. This would provide a major economic boost to the region, reduce road congestion, and contribute towards climate change targets. The BSIP aims to:

- Repair the damage caused by COVID-19 to bus ridership in the North East by returning to the 162m million trips by March 2023.*
- Grow bus patronage, targeting a growth of 10% on the 2019 baseline by March 2024 and a further 10% by March 2025.*
- Grow bus modal share by 1 percentage point by March 2024, and another 1% by March 2025.*
- Grow bus passenger satisfaction to 92% by March 2024 and 93% by March 2025.*
- Make buses faster, punctual and reliable.*
- Make buses greener, bringing them all to Euro 6 or better by March 2025.*

The numerous measures proposed include improvements to timetables and fares, extensive priority measures on roads and at junctions to speed buses up – including two new Park & Ride sites for the region, new and attractive waiting facilities, a set of affordable fare “caps” that work across all buses and Metro services, lower fares for many young people and simplified and improved information. It is a DfT requirement for the BSIP to be updated annually.

For 2024, submission of the refreshed document is a condition to the release of BSIP funding within the financial year of 2024/2025 and a revised version of the document was agreed by the North East Combined Authority (NECA) Cabinet in July 2024. To align with DfT guidance the refresh has updated baseline data to 2023/2024, while also reflecting the progress made to date and proposing plans for the improvement of buses looking beyond March 2025. Through BSIP funding, the government awarded the North East 163.5m to start investment in the projects set out in the BSIP over the period April 2022 to March 2025.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2022.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ End year not known/not applicable

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

356.0

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

☒ Reduced congestion

☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

☒ Improved mobility and access

☒ Improved road safety

☒ Increased social inclusion, equality and justice

Public Health

☒ Improved air quality

Environmental

☒ Reduced noise/light pollution

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

☒ National funds and programmes

☒ Public-private partnerships

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Feasibility finalized, and finance partially secured

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

880000000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 10

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 13

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Transportation

☒ Improve fuel economy and reduce CO2 emissions from trucks

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland City Council commenced a 24-month trial for the city's first electric Refuse Collection Vehicle (RCV) in June 2021 to help lower CO2 emissions from the transportation of waste. The Dennis Eagle e-Collect has joined Sunderland City Council's growing EV fleet that is helping to reduce carbon emissions, keep the air cleaner, and be more cost-effective and efficient for council-tax payers. It is understood to be the first of its kind in the North East region. In the 2023/4 financial year, the Dennis collected 1755 tonnes of waste, clocked 2494 miles and completed 92,139 bin lifts. This equates to a grand total of 8107 tonnes collected, 13,286 miles clocked and 426,812 bin lifts.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2024

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

13.0

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Business/technological innovation
- ☒ Improved labor conditions
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion

Public Health

- ☒ Improved air quality

Environmental

- ☒ Improved waste management
- ☒ Reduced noise/light pollution

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ International (including ODA)

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Action in operation (jurisdiction-wide)

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

415000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 12

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 10

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland City Council delivered the Business Renewables Energy Efficiency Sunderland (BREEZ) project, which helped Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) to install energy efficiency measures. BREEZ was funded through ERDF, with an overall objective of BREEZ to reduce energy consumption and enable

carbon reduction in a compliant and cost-effective way. This was achieved by upgrading old, inefficient systems with new, energy-efficiency upgrades that have been approved and agreed prior to their installation. Typically, BREEZ offered 50% grant funding towards microgeneration (e.g., Photovoltaics), insulation, low-carbon heating upgrades and LED lighting. Grant support for upgrading business process equipment was also sometimes available. As at the end of the project in May 2023, 83 SMEs had been engaged (including audits, advice and guidance). 74 grants were claimed during the project lifetime with a total value of 532,449, which attracted 702,000 private match funding. In addition to the BREEZ project, Sunderland was also part of the Business Energy Saving Team (BEST) which ran until March 2022. BEST was also funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and delivered by local authorities in North East England. The BEST team provided businesses with a full energy audit, designed to help identify ways to save energy, money, and carbon emissions. If businesses met certain criteria the BEST team could also provide a grant to help cover costs. As of the end of BEST in March 2022, Sunderland City Council led the regional performance table, with 21 approvals, 14 grants claimed, and a total project value of 130,000 invested in energy efficiency improvements saving 327 tonnes of carbon equivalent. Note - annual CO₂e emissions reduction estimates are for BEST only as BREEZ figures are still not available. Both BREEZ and BEST involved close cooperation between project staff from the Council and the wider Business Investment Team and businesses. The successful delivery of BREEZ and BEST (2019-2023) enabled the council in 2024 to secure an additional 600,000 of UKSPF grant funding to support more local businesses and community organisations with cost-effective, energy efficiency upgrades to commercial and community buildings. To date the project has actively engaged 66 new applicants and allocated an estimated 229,335 for energy efficiency measures. The scheme is due to complete in March 2025 at which stage we can report all outputs including total carbon tonnes saved.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action

☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO₂e)^^

327.0

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Business/technological innovation
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ International (including ODA)

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation complete in the reporting year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)
- ☒ Average yearly energy consumption per capita (decrease)
- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
- ☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Source mix of thermal energy (heating and cooling) consumed within local boundary (increase)

Row 14

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 17

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Transportation

- ☒ Smart public transport

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Self-driving vehicles will help deliver passengers and cargo in and around Sunderland, after two projects were awarded a share of 84 million in joint government and industry support for self-driving transport technology. 42 million in government funding is being matched by a further 42 million from industry across the programme as a whole. Project V-CAL, being led by the North East Automotive Alliance (NEAA), will run up to 4 zero-emission autonomous HGVs around the Nissan Sunderland site, on private roads where the vehicles will navigate traffic lights, roundabouts, and other road users. This is a major step towards deploying the technology on public roads. The work, in partnership with Vantec, Nissan Motor Manufacturing UK (NMUK), StreetDrone, Nokia, Newcastle University, ANGOKA, and Womble Bond Dickinson (UK) LLP, has been awarded 4 million by government, matched by industry to a total 8 million. The HGVs will operate without any personnel on board but will be monitored by a remote safety driver as backup. This builds on the successful 5GCAL (5G Connected and Automated Logistics) project which piloted the UK's first automated 40 tonne truck, powered by 5G, at Vantec in Sunderland. The Sunderland Advanced Mobility Shuttle project will trial self-driving zero emission Auto-Shuttles, which will transport passengers on public roads between Sunderland Transport Interchange, the Sunderland Royal Hospital, and the University of Sunderland City Campus. The first shuttle arrived in Sunderland in March 2024 mapped with routes running on the public roads from January 2025. Whilst safety drivers will always be onboard, the project will develop and demonstrate a cyber secure remote supervision protocol, an important step towards commercial deployment. The project has been awarded 3m by the government, matched by industry to a total 6 million and is led by Sunderland City Council in partnership with

Stagecoach, ANGOKA Ltd, Newcastle University, Swansea University, and Boldyn Networks. Both projects have progressed well, and additional self-driving vehicles will be arriving on the roads in Sunderland very soon.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2023.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ None of the above impacts associated with this action have been measured

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

☒ Reduced costs

☒ Revenue generation

☒ Reduced congestion

☒ Increased energy security

☒ Business/technological innovation

☒ Reduced natural resource depletion

☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

☒ Improved mobility and access

☒ Improved road safety

☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation

Public Health

☒ Improved air quality

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ National funds and programmes
- ☒ Public-private partnerships

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Feasibility finalized, and finance fully secured

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is not included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

84000000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 15

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 15

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Sunderland Council commenced a 10,000 Innovation Challenge with the Digital Catapult to identify an SME to develop and pilot a digital product or service which can improve energy efficiency within Council buildings. The proposal began with two test sites and the solution was required to be scalable. The challenge was launched in summer 2021. Boldyn was the successful SME and focused its pilot on the Evolve and Leechmere Centres operated by the City Council. Initially, the Council worked to provide Boldyn with key information such as half-hourly data at both sites in addition to floorplans, technical drawings and BMS. Boldyn then visited both sites with the Council's Mechanical Building Services Engineer and Building Managers, and installed CO2 sensors which would provide more detailed monitoring for several months. This also involved integrating the solution with Boldyn Communication's LORAWAN network as part of the Council's Smart City Joint Venture. Monitoring was undertaken throughout the project and early reports provided some quick solutions to improve energy efficiency. The Council implemented changes based on these recommendations and the final reports on the Evolve and Leechmere centres were provided to the Council in April 2022. These reports presented data which showed the impact of the early recommendations and provided the Council with a range of further short- medium and long-term recommendations to decarbonise each building. After a successful pilot on the Evolve and Leechmere Centres, the Council working with Boldyn Networks is scaling the project up to help address emissions from further properties. This process is being undertaken in phases, with the next phase now underway focusing on a further 12 buildings. This includes a mixture of Council, Together for Children and Sunderland Care and Support properties and consists of a mixture of offices, business centres, depots, schools and museums. Reports setting out a series of improvement measures (operational, technical and strategic) were produced for each of these buildings in May 2024 which are informing future capital investment by the Council. At the time of the initial project concluding, the carbon savings from short-term actions taken at Evolve and Leechmere equates to 111tCO2e, with the potential to achieve a further 76tCO2e from recommended longer-term measures. As part of this phase of the project, it is expected that further emissions savings will be achieved as the Council act on the recommendations made at Evolve and Leechmere and as more buildings are assessed through the project. Furthermore, it is projected that work on the further 12 buildings could lead to carbon savings of 839tCO2e.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

1026

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Revenue generation
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Increased economic production
- ☒ Business/technological innovation
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Improved mobility and access

Public Health

- ☒ Improved air quality

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

10000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)
☒ Average yearly energy consumption per capita (decrease)
☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
☒ Source mix of thermal energy (heating and cooling) consumed within local boundary (increase)

Row 16

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 16

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Transportation

☒ Electric vehicle charging points and infrastructure

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The 10m Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) pilot fund is intended to encourage large scale, ambitious and commercially sustainable projects that leverage significant private sector investment to support the rollout of electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Sunderland secured 493,568 grant funding in March 2023 towards a 822,612.70 project supporting the delivery of 219 fast charging outlets for residents at Riverside Sunderland and on-street locations. This includes 115 wall-mounted charge-point sockets at Riverside Sunderland Multi-Storey Car Park as well as residential on-street charging / an EV Community Hub supporting 104 outlets at 20 locations across the city. The Council has engaged with ward councillors and residents citywide during 2023/24 on the EV Community Hub proposals. Once site locations are confirmed, the Council will move forward with plans to appoint a charge-point provider and start deployment to benefit residents who either own or are looking to purchase an electric car.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2023.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Improved mobility and access
- ☒ Increased access to energy
- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ National funds and programmes
- ☒ Public-private partnerships

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ No

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 17

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 8

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ LED / CFL / other luminaire technologies

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The Council has replaced over 48,000 streetlights across the city with LED lighting. Since the start of the project in November 2016, this has reduced annual energy consumption from streetlighting by over 20,000MWh, and annual carbon savings of 5,370 tonnes. Lamps located on the sea front and on Dame Dorothy Street are still to be replaced, due to there being no suitable cost-effective replacements for the lamp-type. These lamps are hoped to be updated in 2025. In addition to the street lighting replacement scheme, the Council has also completed LED lighting to street lit signs. All lighting within parks commissioned by Property Services has now also been upgraded to LED. Further LED lighting upgrades to associated buildings and traffic signals are ongoing and will deliver additional carbon and energy savings.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2016.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ End year not known/not applicable

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

557.0

(9.2.8) Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^

2200.0

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Reduced costs

Social

- ☒ Improved road safety

Public Health

- ☒ Improved air quality

Environmental

- ☒ Reduced noise/light pollution

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Implementation complete in the reporting year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

1750000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Average yearly energy consumption per capita (decrease)

Row 18

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 4

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ On-site renewable energy generation

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The Council is making good progress with its aim to utilise renewable energy in the form of minewater and / or other sustainable heat sources in the city centre, as well as district heating opportunities citywide. A revised Green Heat Networks Fund application has recently been submitted for Phase 1 of the project; focused across City Council buildings and those of key strategic partners, market developments and an increased customer awareness has increased the expected Phase 1 heat load, while increases in construction has increased the capital cost. Following further detailed desktop analysis of mine workings beneath the city centre, the Coal Authority consider Wearmouth Colliery among the top mine source heat targets in the country. Regrettably the cost of pilot boreholes remains prohibitive within the current budget, owing to increases in construction and steel prices, however operational wells remain within the expected budget range of the wider district heating project. Based on the further detailed review the Coal Authority and drilling experts indicated that target quality and records negate the need for pilot wells. In parallel, for the wider Sunderland Central district heating project; the Council has since launched its revised procurement strategy, seeking a funder/operator to formally engage at the commercialisation stage and enter into a Joint Development Agreement (JDA). Following an extremely successful Bidders Day the Council received a number of Selection Questionnaire returns from interested bidders, the four highest scoring submissions have now been invited to participate in dialogue. By the end of 2024 the Council is expected to identified a preferred bidder, with whom it will enter into the JDA, re-commencing commercialisation and detailed design. It is hoped construction would commence in 2026/27, with heat on for the first buildings in 2027. Regarding citywide district heating opportunities, in autumn 2021 DESNZ consulted on proposals for the implementation of Heat Network Zones in the England, with primary legislation introduced as part of the Energy Act 2023. The overall aim of this is to develop heat networks in zones where they can provide the lowest cost low carbon heat to the end-consumer in England through regulation, mandating powers, and market support. Sunderland is 1 of 28 pilot cities assisting DESNZ with developing and piloting their methodology for heat network zoning – working with major and large energy users among the city's business community and public sector. The figures for CO2 savings and renewable energy production are for the phase 1 of the city centre scheme at Riverside Sunderland, outputs from the zoning pilot indicates mandated connections in Sunderland Central alone equates to 155GWh, equating to carbon savings in the region of 24,000tCO2e per annum, with a fully built out (2050) heat demand estimate of 255GWh. With the support of contractor WSP the Council has completed its review of the administrative boundary subsequent phases of work issued by DESNZ, the most recent helping to form the template for the 'Heat Networks Opportunity' documents ahead of Heat Network Zoning being introduced. Outputs for the wider administrative boundary estimate that district heating could supply 475GWh of heat within Sunderland. Heat network zoning: overview - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

- ☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO₂e)^{^^}

4900

(9.2.9) Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^{^^}

39000

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation
- ☒ Enhanced resilience to shocks and disasters

Public Health

- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Improved preparedness for health service delivery
- ☒ Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ National funds and programmes
- ☒ Public-private partnerships

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Feasibility finalized, and finance partially secured

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

49000000

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Average duration of available electricity (increase)
- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
- ☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Percentage of households within the municipality with access to clean cooking fuels and technologies (increase)
- ☒ Source mix of thermal energy (heating and cooling) consumed within local boundary (increase) :More low carbon heat will be available.

Row 19

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 6

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Waste

☒ Recycling or composting collections and/or facilities

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The new Household Waste Recycling Centre at Pallion Industrial Estate is larger than the old facility at Beach Street. The split-level design makes it easier for householders to use the waste and recycling containers, with no steps to climb, and operationally it is possible to change over the waste containers without having to temporarily close the site. The new facility is more efficient, with better facilities and opportunities to reuse and recycle more waste materials. This will help increase the amount of household waste recycled, reduce congestion and be more user friendly for residents. The site also includes a purpose-built recycling/re-use shop which opened in January 2023. The shop, which is situated on site has its own car park and pedestrian access. Any re-usable items such as furniture, working electrical items, clothing, bikes, toys, books, CDs, bric-a-brac and other household items can be donated directly to the re-use shop, where donations can be sold at low prices and enjoyed by somebody else. As at May 2024, 175 tonnes of waste had been diverted from EfW via the reuse shop, equating to an estimated 2,128.1 kgCO2e <https://www.sunderland.gov.uk/article/17179/New-Household-Waste-Recycling-Centre>

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

☒ Other impact indicator(s), please specify :citywide reuse / recycling rates

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced congestion

Social

- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation

Environmental

- ☒ Improved waste management

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation complete in the reporting year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

5000000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

☒ No

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

Row 20

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

☒ Mitigation Action 5

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

☒ Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) funds capital energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation projects within public sector non-domestic buildings including central government departments and arms length bodies in England. PSDS supports the aim of reducing emissions from public sector buildings by 75% by 2037, as set out in the 2021 Net Zero and Heat and Buildings strategies. After a successful bid to Phase 1 of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS1), Sunderland City Council carried out heat decarbonisation and energy efficiency measures to 8 operational buildings. Works were completed in summer 2022. Sunderland City Council also submitted a targeted bid to PSDS Wave 3a seeking 792,500 grant support towards 873,473 total project costs to replace old gas boilers and install low carbon heating systems and fabric measures at 2 community sites in the city – Thorney Close Action and Enterprise Centre, and the Rainbow Family Centre in Washington. Unfortunately, this bid was unsuccessful. From Phase 3c, a successful bid has been made to decarbonise 4 major operational buildings securing over 2 million of external funding. Measures to be installed will include air source heat pumps, solar panels, glazing improvements, wall and roof insulation, distribution upgrades, lighting and solar panels. The four building are Evolve business Centre, Bunnyhill Centre, Leechmere ATC/ILC and the Museum and Winter

Gardens. The Museum and Winter Gardens bid will also support a Heritage Lottery Fund application and other external funding grant programmes. Work will commence at the sites in April 2025. Future PSDS applications will be supported through ongoing work delivered by the Strategic Energy Advisor (Jacobs) and Boldyn (further discussed in questions 3.1 and 9.1 respectively). Emission reductions and energy savings are for the Phase 3c project.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2021.0

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action

☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^^

243

(9.2.8) Estimated annual energy savings (MWh)^^

2687

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

☒ Reduced costs

☒ Increased energy security

Social

☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation

Public Health

- ☒ Improved preparedness for health service delivery

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in less than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

2219000.0

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
- ☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)

- ☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
- ☒ Average yearly energy consumption per capita (decrease)

Row 21

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 9

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

- ☒ On-site renewable energy generation

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Since late 2022 Sunderland City Council has installed approximately 1.6 MW(p) of solar PV at 11 sites, including schools such as Hetton Primary and Barnes Junior's Dining Block. This investment also includes in excess of 3MWh of associated battery storage. These solar panels will generate approximately 1440 MWh per annum and save an anticipated 324 tonnes of carbon and reduce cost by 400,000 per annum. Additional funding has been agreed by Sunderland City Council (August 2024) to enable additional solar PV to be installed at operational buildings and schools during 2025/26 and 2026/27.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2022

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

- ☒ End year not known/not applicable

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.7) Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)^

324

(9.2.9) Estimated annual renewable energy generation (MWh)^

1440

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Job creation
- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion

Public Health

- ☒ Improved air quality

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own resources
- ☒ International (including ODA)

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in more than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan^

Select from:

- ☒ Action is included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

2000000

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?^

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Energy consumption from renewable energy sources (increase)
☒ Installed capacity of renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)
☒ Total energy generated from renewable energy sources within local boundary (increase)

Row 22

(9.2.1) Select a reference ID for the action

Select from:

- ☒ Mitigation Action 20

(9.2.2) Primary emissions sector addressed and action type^

Stationary energy

- ☒ Action to to advance net zero carbon municipal buildings

(9.2.3) Action description and web link to further information^^

Hetton Community Pool, Tennis and Wellness Centre has received a 410,00 grant from a national Sport England grant to add LED lights, solar PV and a battery storage unit. This will allow solar energy to be used to power the Centre, including heating the pool, lowering the building's carbon footprint, and creating savings on energy costs. Planning is underway with construction to start in September 2024, with completion set to be by the end of November 2024.

(9.2.4) Start year of action

2022

(9.2.5) Year for which mitigation is expected to last

Select from:

☒ 2051 or later

(9.2.6) Impact indicators measured^^

Select all that apply

- ☒ Estimated reduction in annual inventory emissions due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual energy savings due to action
- ☒ Estimated annual renewable energy generated due to action

(9.2.10) Co-benefits realized

Economic

- ☒ Reduced costs
- ☒ Increased energy security
- ☒ Reduced natural resource depletion
- ☒ Reduced disruption of energy, transport, water and communications networks

Social

- ☒ Enhanced climate change adaptation
- ☒ Enhanced resilience to shocks and disasters

Public Health

- ☒ Improved physical health
- ☒ Improved mental wellbeing/quality of life
- ☒ Improved air quality
- ☒ Reduced premature deaths
- ☒ Reduced health costs

(9.2.11) Funding source(s)

Select all that apply

- ☒ National funds and programmes

(9.2.12) Status of action in the reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation underway with completion expected in less than one year

(9.2.13) Inclusion in climate action plan and/or jurisdiction development/master plan[^]

Select from:

- ☒ Action is not included in climate action plan and/or development/master plan

(9.2.14) Total cost of action (in currency specified in 1.2)

410000

(9.2.15) Does this action contribute to your jurisdiction's energy access and/or poverty objectives?[^]

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(9.2.16) Select the related energy access and/or poverty indicator(s) for this action, and indicate how they are impacted by the action (i.e. value increased or decreased)[^]

Select all that apply

☒ Action not related to energy access and/or poverty indicator(s)

[Add row]

(9.3) Describe any planned climate-related projects within your jurisdiction for which you hope to attract financing.

Row 1

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy

(9.3.2) Project title

District Heating Opportunities

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Project feasibility

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project not funded and seeking full funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Grants

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland City Council is looking to utilise mine water heating opportunities for the city centre and Riverside Sunderland through the Heat Networks Investment Project (HNIP) and the Green Heat Network Fund (GHNF). More detail is provided in question 9.1. Round 8 of the Green Heat Network Fund (GHNF) closed on 28/06/24. The council submitted an updated application seeking 225,000 commercialisation funding, to further support the Joint Development Agreement (JDA)/Project Governance Agreement (PGA) approach, and 14.8m to support construction costs, for expenditure in 2026/27 and 2027/28 by the eventual Funder/Operator.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

41000000

(9.3.9) Total investment cost needed, if relevant (in currency specified in 1.2)

41000000

Row 3

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Transport

(9.3.2) Project title

City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS)

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project not funded and seeking full funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Private investment

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

The 4.2bn fund is planned to be a 5-year settlement at regional level, for a series of projects a region wishes to deliver and to 'begin the process of bringing their local transport systems up to the standard of the capitals'. Regionally, 147m capital (excluding Nexus, Highways maintenance, TCF, block funding and other priorities) has been identified for CRSTS for the period 2024/25 to 2026/27. SCC officers continue to work with NECA following review of local priority schemes submitted as part of the refresh of the North East Transport Plan. This wider pipeline consists of 29 potential Sunderland schemes with a value of approx. 118m for the 15-year lifetime of the plan. In October 2023, local projects recommended for an indicative CRSTF1 allocation included Silksworth A690 cycle route and SSGA to Ryhope Village cycle route. This equates to a total of 30.4m CRSTS funding. A source of 15% match contribution must be identified for each scheme and an options paper is currently being developed.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

118000000

(9.3.9) Total investment cost needed, if relevant (in currency specified in 1.2)

7700000

Row 4

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Buildings

(9.3.2) Project title

Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund Wave 2.2

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project partially funded and seeking additional funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Grants

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

Through the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund (SHDF), Sunderland City Council has been working with one of the largest housing providers in the city to decarbonise domestic energy in social homes. In partnership with Gentoo (Sunderland's main housing provider), Sunderland City Council led a successful 1.2m bid towards a 3.3m project as part of SHDF Wave 1, to improve the EPC rating of 400 social homes. This project was completed successfully in summer 2023, resulting in 392 eligible homes treated and, 416 energy efficiency measures installed, and 380 of the properties meeting EPC rating of C. The Council has continued to work with Residential Social Landlords (RSLs) in the city to seek to develop further proposals through SHDF Wave 2. Wave 2.2 was launched in October 2023 and resulted in a successful bid led by Gentoo, with a grant award of 2.845m which will enable the delivery of energy efficiency improvements to 707 properties. The Council has recently used Parity software that draws on EPC data, which currently indicates that approximately half a billion pounds would be required to transition social properties to net zero in Sunderland. It is clear that significant investment will be required from a variety of sources if this is to be achieved.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

552000000.0

(9.3.9) Total investment cost needed, if relevant (in currency specified in 1.2)

552000000.0

Row 6

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Nature-Based Solutions

(9.3.2) Project title

Climate Action Fund (CAF)

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Scoping

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Funding secured

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

National Lottery Community Fund is delivering this funding as part of its wider Climate Action programme. Grants are available to local not-for-profit groups and partnerships for community-driven projects which address climate change while tackling energy challenges across the UK. For the 2024 call, there is a 20 million funding pot available. Grants of up to 1.5 million over three to five years are available, with most projects expected to be between 500,000 and 1,000,000. The Council's Low Carbon Team has reviewed the opportunity to access this funding with partners and is currently developing a full application, working alongside a local wildlife trust and the Sunderland Voluntary Sector Alliance. If secured the application will enable support to be available to help communities in Sunderland (particularly BAME communities) to tackle climate change and become environmentally sustainable. The bid will be submitted before the deadline, in November 2024.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

1000000

(9.3.9) Total investment cost needed, if relevant (in currency specified in 1.2)

1000000

Row 7

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Energy efficiency (including public lighting)

(9.3.2) Project title

Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS)

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project partially funded and seeking additional funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

The Boiler Upgrade Scheme (BUS) launched in May 2022 and will run until 2027. BUS supports the decarbonisation of homes and small non-domestic buildings. The scheme provides upfront capital grants of up to 7,500 to encourage property owners to replace existing fossil fuel heating with more efficient, low carbon systems including heat pumps and biomass boilers. To further encourage this, the BREEZ project is supporting by deducting the value of the BUS grant from the total cost of a heat pump, before then offering further economic support through it's own scheme.

Row 9

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Transport

(9.3.2) Project title

Active Travel Fund

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project partially funded and seeking additional funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Grants

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

Sunderland's proposal - Ryhope Road Cycle lane - was submitted to Transport NE on 24/02/23. The 4.8m scheme was selected as a regional priority for Active Travel Round 4 and will create 2km of segregated off-road cycleway. The design review process for the scheme has now been completed by Active Travel England and clarification responses are being addressed by the Council to enable release of the 2.3m grant funding to support the project. This project is also seeking a contribution of 2.125m through the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement (CRSTS). Subject to full funding confirmation, construction is expected to be completed by March 2026.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

2300000

Row 11

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Nature-Based Solutions

(9.3.2) Project title

Woodland Creation Accelerator Fund (WCAF)

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Funding secured

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Grants

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

The Woodland Creation Accelerator Fund (WCAF) is a fund with a total value of 9,800,000. It is designed to provide financial support to increase the capacity of specialist skills within local authorities enabling them in turn to accelerate the delivery of tree planting and woodland creation commitments. The goal of the fund is to enable more trees planted particularly in winter seasons 2023/24 and 2024/25. Sunderland City Council supported the North East Community Forest Partnership to submit a successful bid in 2022 to allocate to the provision of 2 x Woodland Officers and 2 x part time Woodland Officer posts. The Woodland Officers joined the existing North East Community Forest team and are working with all five authorities (Newcastle, Durham, North and South Tyneside, and Sunderland), to provide

assistance in achieving a planting target of 500ha by 2025. These new posts are employed by Newcastle City Council and are subject to the NECF Partnership Agreement.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

300000

(9.3.9) Total investment cost needed, if relevant (in currency specified in 1.2)

300000

Row 13

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Transport

(9.3.2) Project title

Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure– Capability Fund

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Scoping

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project not funded and seeking full funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

In February 2023, the UK government launched 8m of funding for the LEVI Capability Fund for the financial year 2022/23, and local authorities subsequently submitted proformas on how they intended to utilise their allocation. On 30/03/23 government launched a further 37.8m of funding, covering 2023/24 and 2024/25. To be eligible to receive 2023/24 and 2024/25 funding, government required an updated proforma on how the funds will be used. EOI submissions to the Capability and Capital funds were submitted by TNE in May 2023. Sunderland has also secured revenue grant support of 54,000 for both 23/24 and 24/25 (108,000 total) as part of an overall regional submission by the North East Combined Authority (NECA) which sought 1,133,348. Sunderland also submitted its capital proposals including additional On-street and Destination charge points linked to the evolving EV Strategy. The revenue grant received has enabled a 2-year fixed term post to be established within the Council as well as to cover some existing officer time. The additional staff resources are enabling the Council to map EV charging availability across the city, to ensure the city is making informed investment decisions, and ensuring EV is available across all communities. TNE submitted the final LEVI Capital bid (to OZEV) by the deadline of 30/11/23. All authorities are seeking funding to maximise use of the 15.6m towards EV infrastructure - Sunderland's proposal is seeking to fund 500 chargepoints linked to key developments across the city. It is expected that at least 50% of that number are to be funded by charge-point operators by leveraging in private sector investment to match government grant funding. Outcome decision timeframe tbc. NECA has advised that the overall regional proposal requires an amendment with resubmission planned in July 2024. Private sector match funding is a key scheme requirement to deliver the charge-point numbers.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

108000

Row 14

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Buildings

(9.3.2) Project title

Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme - Wave 3c and 4

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project partially funded and seeking additional funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Grants

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

The Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) funds capital energy efficiency and heat decarbonisation projects within public sector non-domestic buildings including central government departments and arm's length bodies in England. PSDS supports the aim of reducing emissions from public sector buildings by 75% by 2037, as set out in the 2021 Net Zero and Heat and Buildings strategies. After a successful 2.2m bid to decarbonise 8 municipal buildings through PSDS Wave 1, Sunderland City Council submitted a targeted bid to PSDS Wave 3a seeking 792,500 grant support towards 873,473 total project costs to replace old gas boilers and install low carbon heating systems and fabric measures at 2 community sites in the city – Thorney Close Action and Enterprise Centre, and the Rainbow Family Centre in Washington. Unfortunately, this bid was unsuccessful. Phase 3c saw a successful bid of 2,070,782 awarded in March 2024, to retrofit: • Museum & Winter Gardens (project cost 540,000) • eVolve (project cost 665,000) • Leechmere (project cost 720,277) • Bunny Hill (project cost 538,977) A date for the Phase 4 application window is to be confirmed in the coming months (as at September 2024). Future PSDS applications will be supported through ongoing work delivered by the Strategic Energy Advisor (Jacobs) and Nomad Energy Solutions Ltd (further discussed in questions 3.1 and 9.1 respectively). The Council has procured two pieces of work which will support development of its next PSDS applications and ongoing decarbonisation of its operational estate – a Strategic Energy Advisor project (through which Jacobs were appointed) and a multi-year project as part of the city's Smart City Joint Venture with Boldyn.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

2000000

Row 15

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Buildings

(9.3.2) Project title

Local Energy Advice Demonstrator (LEAD) Project (NEY Net Zero Hub working with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero)

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project partially funded and seeking additional funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Grants

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

A regional bid was successful in August 2023. The LEAD project is coordinating in-person energy advice across the North East region which includes Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland. The project aligns to the One Stop Shop for retrofit advice signposting and/or providing retrofit assessments. The project is piloting the use of QR codes to link to retrofit recommendation plans. The project is also providing retrofit awareness training to local community leaders/charities/service providers to support engagement with harder-to-reach residents. In Sunderland, this is in addition to existing energy advice services such as EST, CAB, & Green Doctors supported through the ECO4 programme.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

911716

Row 16

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Buildings

(9.3.2) Project title

Ofgem Energy Industry Energy Redress Scheme

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Scoping

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project not funded and seeking full funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

Round 8 was announced in June 2024. This is a rolling programme to support charities and community energy groups to apply for grants through 4 funding streams. Projects will be considered that focus on supporting households most at risk from cold homes and high energy bills, the development of innovative products and services related to domestic energy use, or carbon emissions reduction projects. A collaborative project 'Energy Savvy' was submitted on 08/07/24 led by Groundwork NE and Cumbria in partnership with Citizens Advice Sunderland and the Council (involving Environmental Health, Low Carbon, Public Health teams). The bid is focused on providing energy advice and small measures support that will address instances of damp, condensation and mould in fuel poor homes, which according to latest research are increasing particularly in the private rented sector. This is being exacerbated by cost-of-living challenges as lower income households turn heating down / off more frequently to save money. The bid is seeking 242,690 for a 2-year programme to tackle city-wide 'damp and mould' problems in fuel poor households along with wrap-around financial well-being advice and support. Awaiting bid outcome as of 6.9.24.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

240000

Row 17

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy

(9.3.2) Project title

Energy Accelerator Fund

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Scoping

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project not funded and seeking full funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

The following proposal was submitted in May 2024: Riverside – Sheepfolds Low Carbon Utility Network and Green Heat Network Technical Support, seeking 65,000 grant with 65,000 match funding from existing GHNF grant. The proposal will cover 2 workstreams, including additional technical / feasibility work required to support an updated GHNF main scheme proposal. Positive verbal feedback given 28 June 2024, awaiting formal approval.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

65000

(9.3.9) Total investment cost needed, if relevant (in currency specified in 1.2)

65000

Row 18

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Transport

(9.3.2) Project title

Zero Emission Bus Areas Scheme (ZEBRA)

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Implementation

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Funding secured

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

A regional bid was submitted in December 2023, led by Transport North East in conjunction with Nexus and local authorities (the North East Combined Authority). In March 2024, government announced the list of successful bidders for the 143m made available via the second round of the ZEBRA scheme. Projects can fund vehicles or infrastructure, or both. The North East proposal was awarded 7.4m to add to the 10.25m awarded through LUF to assist in the provision of zero emission

buses and associated infrastructure. The LUF proposal will result in the introduction of 20 new Zero Emission buses in Sunderland. Funding from the ZEBRA fund will be used to introduce 43 new Zero Emission buses into the North East.

(9.3.8) Total cost of project (in currency specified in 1.2)

7400000

Row 19

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Buildings

(9.3.2) Project title

Zero Carbon Fund

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Scoping

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project not funded and seeking full funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

The Zero Carbon Fund is a grants programme for projects helping UK schools decarbonise. It exists to discover, spotlight and help grow bold and innovative projects with schools with the potential to boost green measures and reduce emissions. The Fund is part of Let's Go Zero – the campaign uniting schools across the UK to work together to be zero carbon by 2030. Bid proposal was submitted in January 2024 for the project that aimed to futureproof climate work, developing Sunderland Climate Friendly Schools (CFS) and integrate this into wider sustainability initiatives. It was seeking 99,500 to support 10 established Sunderland CFS and would identify needs for embedding climate work deeply in their curriculum, operations, and leadership before completing an 'energy investigator' emissions reduction programme. The Council was not successful in this bid, however where opportunities for funding for activity of this nature can be identified in the future the Council will seek to progress.

Row 20

(9.3.1) Project area

Select from:

☒ Transport

(9.3.2) Project title

Levelling Up Fund Round 2

(9.3.3) Stage of project development

Select from:

☒ Project structuring

(9.3.4) Status of financing

Select from:

☒ Project not funded and seeking full funding

(9.3.5) Identified financing model

Select all that apply

☒ Public finance- national government

(9.3.6) Project description and URL link, if applicable

The regional LUF proposal, focused on delivering 52 electric buses and 92 EV charging points, was successful and is in the delivery stage. The project involves: • Grant funding to support delivery of rapid charging hubs in the IAMP (2 x 150kW ultra-rapid, 6 x 50kW rapid 475,000), Hetton Centre (2 x 50kW rapid 95,000), Seaburn (2 x 50kW rapid 97,500) and the Stadium of Light metro station car park (Nexus). • 20 buses proposed to be converted to electric. • Programme delivery by 31st March 2025
[Add row]

(9.4) Report the factors that support climate-related investment and financial planning in your jurisdiction.

Response

(9.4.1) Mechanisms used by jurisdiction to access finance for climate-related projects

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction's own funds and budgetary means
- ☒ Jurisdiction borrows from national government
- ☒ Jurisdiction access finance from national government funds, grants etc.
- ☒ Jurisdiction accesses finance from public-private partnerships
- ☒ Jurisdiction partners with other jurisdictions to access finance

(9.4.2) Comment

Sunderland City Council has tax raising powers and in addition it receives grant funding from national government which it utilises to fund low carbon activity. For significant capital investment it can borrow from the Public Works Loans Board (an agency of national government). The Council also bids for and secures external funding from a variety of other organisations (including national government) to support its work to deliver its low carbon agenda. This may also involve working with other neighbouring councils and the newly established (May 2024) North East Combined Authority to access finance and funding and secure economies of scale.

(9.4.3) Credit rating of jurisdiction

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction does not have an international or domestic credit rating

(9.4.4) Comment

N/A

(9.4.5) Decarbonising jurisdiction's investments

Select all that apply

- ☒ Jurisdiction has taken steps to decarbonise the investments held by the jurisdiction retirement funds by investing in the low-carbon economy
- ☒ Jurisdiction has taken steps to decarbonise the investments held by the jurisdiction retirement funds by engaging with portfolio companies to reduce emissions in their operations or investments

(9.4.6) Comment

Sunderland City Council does not have its own individual pension fund, instead the council and its employees participate within the Tyne and Wear Pension Fund. The Council has a single representative (18 representatives in total) on the Tyne and Wear Pension Fund Committee. The Pension Committee has undertaken action on behalf of the Tyne and Wear Pension Fund and commits to transitioning its investment portfolios to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 or sooner and to reduce emissions by 50% - 60% by 2030 based upon the 2019 baseline calculated in the carbon footprint analysis. In addition, a reduction of 30% - 35% will be targeted by 2025 and reporting against these targets will be published annually. The Fund also commits to undertake climate based financial risk assessments and to report the results as part of an annual Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report. In order to ensure that the Fund achieves its targets it will undertake an annual carbon footprint analysis and regularly report on the progress being made. In addition, the Fund will undertake a triennial review of the medium and long term targets to ensure that they remain appropriate and challenging, given the ever changing, economic, environmental and technological environment. The review will look for opportunities to bring forward the Net Zero targets where this is considered reasonable. The Fund also commits to working with other investors along with its investment managers to promote the change necessary and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C set out in the Paris Agreement. This includes the The Pension Fund also commits to achieving net-zero GHG emissions on its own operations by 2030. The carbon footprint analysis work undertaken by the Fund shows that the Fund continues to make excellent progress in reducing Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) with a 39% reduction over the four year period, from 2019 to 2023. This is the Fund's primary risk metric. This represents an improvement of 18% from 2023. The Fund has now achieved its first interim carbon emissions reduction target of a 30-35% reduction by 2025, two years ahead of schedule. Further information on the Tyne and Wear Pension Fund's approach to climate change can be found at: Climate change - Tyne and Wear Pension Fund ([twpf.info](https://www.twpf.info)) and <https://www.twpf.info/article/10105/Climate-change-policy>

[Fixed row]

C11. Further Information & Appendices

(11.1) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your jurisdiction's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored/assessed.

(11.1.1) Further information

The commitment to the Low Carbon agenda as a cross cutting theme within the City Plan has meant that work to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change continues to remain a significant key priority in Sunderland. Partner organisations are continuing to develop their own Low Carbon Action Plans in line with the seven strategic priorities of the citywide Low Carbon Framework. To continue its leadership within the city, the Council is has also developed a more robust version of its own Low Carbon Action Plan, which was approved by Cabinet in July 2022 and is available at https://www.mysunderland.co.uk/media/27384/Sunderland-Low-Carbon-Action-Plan-2022/pdf/oce22135_Sunderland_Low_Carbon_Action_Plan_A4_2022.pdf?m637988302419030000. This has been enabled through greater cross-organisational working since January 2021, through the Council's Carbon Task Group, and an increased understanding of data. The Council's Carbon Task Group meets regularly and focus on actions for the year ahead, whilst supporting each other to collaborate and tackle challenges together. To continue to increase engagement and embed climate action, Sunderland City Council is participating in the UK100 Local Climate Engagement Programme, which is a partnership with Involve, the Democratic Society, Shared Future and Climate Outreach and is working with local authorities to deliver high-quality public engagement projects on climate policy in a way that benefits both them and their local communities. Sunderland's project is focussing on public engagement around sustainability travel behaviours and has provided training to approximately 20 members of staff. Elected members have also been made aware of this initiative to further embed positive climate action engagement. Sunderland City Council has used the feedback from the 2021, 2022 and 2023 CDP disclosures to assess weaker areas (adaptation goals, transport, waste and food) and has included a greater focus on activity in these areas during the last year. In 2024, Sunderland City Council has begun to coordinate and facilitate a range of 'partner' deep dive sessions with other key organisations represented on the Shadow Board. These are identifying areas for deeper collaboration (data sharing, communications, tree planting etc.) and have included work with the University of Sunderland; Gentoo housing provider; NHS Foundation Trust and health partners. Following these, the Council has also formed a communications officer group which brings together leads from all Shadow Board members to work on citywide messaging and key sustainability campaigns. The North East Combined Authority was formed on 7 May 2024. Led by an Elected Mayor and Cabinet and covers the seven local authority areas of County Durham, Gateshead, Newcastle, North Tyneside, Northumberland, South Tyneside and Sunderland. The purpose is to champion the full potential of our region. Collaborating with our partners and local authorities, creating a better way of life by connecting communities, giving people the skills to succeed, and improving wellbeing for all, so that the North East is recognised as an outstanding place to live, work, visit and invest. The North east Combined Authority has five commitments. A fairer North East. We'll help people thrive with aspirational jobs, new skills, and better homes, improving quality of life for everyone. We'll create confidence in the North East by reducing inequalities and improving health. A greener North East. We'll take inspiration from our industrial heritage and unique mix of urban areas, countryside, coastline and rivers, to nurture our natural resources - creating green jobs, sustainable industry, and clean energy. A connected North East. We'll get behind businesses so they can improve productivity and connectivity. With better local transport networks and digital infrastructures, the North East will have a global reach, becoming the go-to place for innovative ideas and real-world results. An international North East. Building on our economic strength, and championing our heritage, culture, arts and sports, we'll drive the region's ambition to continually attract visitors and investment. A successful North East. Together, we'll speak with one voice, and define our own future, cultivating the talent, skills and innovation that will help grow our existing economy, becoming green industry leaders and a cultural destination - making the North East one of the best places to live, work, and invest. In addition to tree planting through the North East Community Forest, as noted in section 7.1 (Row 3): • Sunderland planted 61 standard trees and 783

whips after securing 50,000 through the Local Authority Treescapes Fund Round 1 (LATF1). • 2,500 whips / street trees were planted as part of the Sunderland Strategic Transport Corridor 3 project. • two community tree planting events took place – both at Elemore Park. The first one in December involved 60 children (from 6 different schools) and they helped to plant 420 trees. The second one in March involved 38 volunteers, helping to plant 400 trees. • Sunderland planted 68 standard trees as a result of securing 70,000 through the Local Authority Treescapes Fund Round 2 (LATF2). • 40 orchard and standard trees were planted at Barley Mow Park, Hendon, as part of the Government's 85,000 Levelling-Up Parks grant to the city. • 5,258 tree and hedge plants were planted within the grounds of the re-build of the Sunningdale (specialist) School in the south of the city; • 18,850 tree and hedge plants were planted along the verge and banks of the new Ryhope-Doxford Link Road, as part of a new housing growth area • two community tree planting events took place. The first event at Downhill Sports Complex involved 15 volunteers who helped to plant over 300 trees; the second event was at St Mary's RC primary School where 25 schoolchildren and 10 volunteers carried out tree planting, planting 1 heavy standard tree, and 100 hedgerow whips. • A further community planting event took place at Silksworth Sports Centre, involving 25 volunteers, who planted 1100 trees • 600 trees were planted into a new 'Tiny Forest', using LATF3 funding, at Hudson Road Primary School in Hendon.

[Fixed row]

