



London Borough of Richmond upon Thames

Local Plan

**Sustainability Appraisal
Adoption Statement**

July 2018

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames – Local Plan
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment
(SEA) Adoption Statement

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1. Introduction

This statement has been prepared in accordance with regulation 16 (3) and (4) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (hereafter referred to as the SEA Regulations), and in compliance with the requirements of regulation 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

The Richmond upon Thames Local Plan was adopted on 3rd July 2018. In accordance with European and national legislation, development plans must be subject to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) processes.

To accord with the SEA regulations, this statement summarises:

- a. How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Plan;
- b. How the Environmental Report has been taken into account;
- c. How opinions expressed through public consultation have been taken into account;
- d. The reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and
- e. Measures that are to be taken to monitor significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan.

2. How environmental considerations have been integrated into the Local Plan

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) aims to predict and assess the environmental effects that are likely to arise from plans, policies and strategies, such as a Local Plan. It is a process for assessing and mitigating the negative environmental impacts of specific plans and programmes. For the purposes of the Local Plan, the SEA process was incorporated into the SA process.

The SA incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive but broadens them to include social, economic and environmental effects in order to ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development principles. Throughout this statement, reference to SA encompasses the requirements of a merged SA/SEA. Full details of the SA process are set out in the Final SA Report submitted with the Local Plan (Publication version).

Scoping report

Prior to the production of the local plan, a scoping stage was carried out to agree the appraisal methodology and update and collate the information needed to carry this out. As such the Council published the 'Revised SA Scoping Report', in May 2016, presenting the outcome of the scoping stage for all local development and incorporating responses received during consultation.

This updated scoping report is based upon an earlier version produced in July 2013. Changes were made to the draft document following consultation in January 2016 with the three statutory consultees with environmental responsibilities in England, along with other relevant stakeholders with a sustainability remit or a local interest. The Council consider that the objectives set out in the Scoping Report remain relevant to the Local Plan. The SA Scoping Report can be found on the Council's website:
https://www.richmond.gov.uk/sustainability_appraisal_local_plan

The key criteria against which the policies of the Local Plan have been appraised are contained in the SA framework. The SA framework is set out in the Scoping Report, which as stated above has been reviewed several times since its first publication in June 2005 to

reflect new/emerging policies, programmes, legislative changes and updated background data. The Draft SA Scoping Report for Local Plan Review was consulted upon from 4 January until 8 February 2016. The Statutory Bodies were consulted in January 2016 on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan and consultation responses incorporated into the revised SA Scoping Report (May 2016).

An essential part of the preparation process of the Plan has been to undertake SA to ensure the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the development of the policies and this has been carried out for each key stage of the Local Plan's production including: initial consultation on scope of the review, pre-publication first draft, publication and submission stages.

In addition, the Council proposed a number of changes before and after the Examination Hearings of the Local Plan (references to documents in brackets are from the Index of Submission, Proposed Modifications & Examination Documents List). These changes were prompted for clarification, to reflect any national and regional policy changes, and in response to representations received on the submitted Plan. Some of the changes were required by the Inspector in order to make the plan sound and required public consultation and Sustainability Appraisal. Therefore, in December 2017, an Addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal was published for consultation with the Inspector's Main Modifications (LBR-LP-034), and alongside the Council's Additional Modifications (LBR-LP-036), until 2 February 2018:

https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/15306/lp_addendum_sustainability_appraisal.pdf

Table 2.1 Key stages in the Local Plan preparation

Activity	Date
Consultation on scope of review of policies and draft site allocations	4 January to 1 February 2016
First consultation on the draft Local Plan (Pre-publication)	8 July to 19 August 2016
Second consultation on the draft Local Plan (Publication) that the Council intends to submit to Secretary of State	4 January to 15 February 2017
Submission of the draft Local Plan to the Secretary of State	Friday 19 May 2017
Independent Examination in Public	Autumn/Winter 2017/2018
Adoption of the Local Plan	July 2018

The SA and SEA process has been fully integrated into the plan-making process, with its findings being a key influence on the content of policy. The development and appraisal of the Plan is an iterative process, with the policies being refined to take account of the appraisal and consultation process. The policies must be in accordance with the national and regional policies unless there is good evidence to support a different approach. They have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal, developed and modified to ensure that the chosen options are the most sustainable.

Reasonable alternatives have been considered in relation to the policies and site allocations and the SA process has been instrumental in assessing the options available, both in terms of policy development and site selection and assessment.

SA was carried out simultaneously alongside the preparation of the Plan and informed the consideration of alternatives and options, as well as making decisions on the final policy direction. The SA has encouraged the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the development of policies

The Council's response to the Inspector's Procedural Letter ID-4 (LBR-LP-005) sets out further information, including the consideration of realistic and reasonable alternatives. In addition, the letter and its Appendix A provide detailed information on the previous SA iterations that led to the formulation of the submitted Plan.

The SA adequately summarises the reasons as to why alternatives or options were rejected at the time of the assessment, and those reasons are still valid. For further details see the SA Report of the Pre-Publication Plan (PS-008) and the SA progress reports for the site allocations (PS-011, PS-013 and PS-015). Also note Appendix 1 within the Council's Statements for Hearing 4 (LBR-LP-014) and Hearing 8 (LBR-LP-021) on Site Allocations.

The Inspector found that with the changes proposed the plan met the criteria for soundness, and concluded in his final report ([Inspector's Report, April 2018](#)) to the Council that the "*Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out and is adequate*".

3. How the environmental report has been taken into account

At each stage of the development of the Plan, the findings of the SA were taken into account to inform policy development and site-specific proposals. Each site allocation and policy option was assessed in terms of its overall balance of impacts on the SA objectives.

The SA identified and appraised reasonable alternatives (options) and against the SA framework, with the options being refined to take account of the appraisal and consultation process. The pre-submission version of the plan was consulted on during 8 July to 19 August 2016. At this stage, any policy options that were identified as having overall negative impacts were no longer further considered in the subsequent versions of the Plan. During the Regulation 19 consultation on the Publication Version of the Plan, which took place from 4 January until 15 February 2017, a further SA was carried out on the policy and proposal site options prior to the Plan being formally submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2017. Therefore, at each stage of the production of the Local Plan, where necessary and appropriate, the policies within the Plan have been modified in line with the findings of the SA to ensure that the chosen policy and proposal site options are the most sustainable.

Where uncertain impacts were identified, policy approaches were modified where possible to provide greater certainty regarding outcomes. In addition, following the assessment of the effects of the policies, measures to limit and mitigate any potential environmental, social and economic impacts of the Plan policies were identified. The Council proposed some changes

following submission of the Plan to inform the hearings, and following the hearings the Inspector proposed main modifications to the Plan which were also subject to consultation and SA.

The final assessment matrices of the chosen policy and proposal site options are set out in Sections 6 and 7 of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan report and the SA of the Main Modifications in the Addendum Report to the Sustainability Appraisal, December 2017

https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/15306/lp_addendum_sustainability_appraisal.pdf

Full details of how the findings of the SA and Environmental Report were taken into account in the development of policy and proposals for sites can also be found in the [Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan](https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/13319/local_plan_publication_sustainability_appraisal.pdf) consultation from 4 January until 15 February 2017

https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/13319/local_plan_publication_sustainability_appraisal.pdf

and the SA of the Pre-publication Local Plan for consultation from 8 July until 19 August 2016

https://www.richmond.gov.uk/media/8026/sustainability_appraisal_pre-publication_local_plan.pdf

4. How opinions expressed through public consultation have been taken into account

Consultations throughout the SA process have been undertaken in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the SEA Directive, SEA Regulation 13 and LB Richmond upon Thames's Statement of Community Involvement (2006; incl. addenda in 2009, and 2015). There are three key bodies that must be consulted: the Environment Agency (EA), English Heritage (EH) and Natural England (NE). The guidance also states that it is desirable to consult other bodies with social and economic responsibilities as the Council deems appropriate.

The Local Plan and accompanying SA reports were subject to three stages of public consultation. Formal consultation on the SA Scoping Report and subsequent SA reports was carried out with the environmental consultation bodies, community groups, social and economic bodies at each stage of the process. In particular comments from the statutory bodies helped shape the SA and inform policy development. These bodies, stakeholders and the public were able to comment on the SA accompanying the Plan documents. The Council has produced a Statement of Consultation. This provides comprehensive details of the consultation process and demonstrates how responses were taken into account.

Full details on the comprehensive consultation processes of each stage of the Plan production up to submission, including how responses were taken into account, can be found in the following documents:

The [Statement of Consultation \(January 2017\)](#) referred to as the 'Statement of Consultation - Part I', which details the consultation that was undertaken during **Stage 1** (Scoping Consultation) and **Stage 2** (Prepublication Consultation) of the documents' preparation.

A second [Statement of Consultation \(May 2017\)](#), referred to as Part II, details the consultation that was undertaken during **Stage 3** (Publication Consultation) of the preparation process. It should be read alongside the Statement of Consultation – Part I.

The [Duty to Co-operate Statement \(May 2017\)](#) also sets out the Council's active engagement in the preparation of the Local Plan with the prescribed bodies including the EA, NE and HE.

The table below provides a summary of the consultations at each stage of the SA and Local Plan process.

Table 4.1 Summary of consultation and Sustainability Appraisal stages that informed the local Plan review

Plan	Function of the Plan	Status	SA Scoping document	SA reports	Purpose of the SA and consideration of alternatives
<p>Draft Site Allocations Plan (DPD): Work commenced on a Site Allocations Plan (link to webpage) in 2012, with pre-publication (Regulation 18) consultations in 2013 and 2014.</p> <p>Consultation documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-publication Site Allocations Plan (October 2013) • Pre-publication Site Allocations Plan – new additional sites (June 2014) • Pre-publication Site Allocations Plan – new educational sites (August 2014) 	<p>Site-specific proposals and consideration of options for sites</p>	<p>The Site Allocations Plan is not being taken forward separately as key sites have been incorporated within the Local Plan Review.</p>	<p>Revised SA Scoping Report 2013 (incorporates responses received during consultation) (PS-010)</p>	<p>SA Progress Report September 2013 (PS-011)</p> <p>SA Addendum Report (1) June 2014 (PS-013)</p> <p>SA Addendum Report (2) July 2014 (PS-014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and refine the realistic and viable options • To consider reasonable alternatives • To appraise the sustainability impacts of the options and the effects of the Plan

Plan	Function of the Plan	Status	SA Scoping document	SA reports	Purpose of the SA and consideration of alternatives
<p>Local Plan Review (DPD): Consultation on the scope and rationale for review of planning policies (link to webpage) together with the emerging site allocations January 2016</p> <p>Consultation documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on the scope and rationale for review of planning policies (December 2015) • Appendix 1: Detailed review of existing policies (December 2015) 	<p>To set out the rationale and scope for the review of the Core Strategy and Development Management Plan policies as well as the proposed sites to be allocated (taken forward from draft Site Allocations DPD).</p> <p>Detailed analysis and assessment of existing policies against national and regional guidance, local evidence and need, together with the rationale and scope for the review of the policies, including where there may be opportunities to consolidate some policies / rely on national or regional guidance.</p>	<p>Consultation on the scope of review of policies and draft site allocations was carried out from 4 January until 1 February 2016.</p> <p><i>This was an additional stage of consultation by the Council (not prescribed by the Local Planning Regulations) to provide the opportunity for early engagement with interested parties.</i></p>	<p>Draft SA Scoping Report for Local Plan Review – consultation carried out from 4 January until 8 February 2016 (5 weeks)</p>	<p>Consultation on Draft SA Scoping Report (<i>no requirement for SA report as informal early stage of consultation</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set the context and sustainability objectives • To establish the baseline information • To decide on the scope • To identify key sustainability issues • To develop the SA framework

Plan	Function of the Plan	Status	SA Scoping document	SA reports	Purpose of the SA and consideration of alternatives
<p>First Draft Local Plan (link to webpage) consultation</p> <p>Consultation document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First draft of the Local Plan (Pre-Publication version) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out the draft policies and site allocations, together with the existing planning policies to be superseded. • To set out why we are reviewing each policy area and what the evidence says. 	<p>Regulation 18 Consultation on the Pre –publication version of the Plan from 8 July until 19 August 2016</p>	<p>Revised SA Scoping Report of the Local Plan May 2016 (incorporating changes as a result of submitted responses)</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-publication Local Plan Public consultation from 8 July until 19 August 2016 (PS-008)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To compare the aims and objectives of the Local Plan with the 15 sustainability objectives • To develop reasonable alternatives and consider options for emerging proposals and policies – this includes relying on existing London Plan policies and/or NPPF (as this is a Local Plan Review of existing policies) • To produce a first draft of a SA of the policies • To inform which policy options, sites and proposals should be included in the draft Local Plan • To test the significant sustainability impacts of the Local Plan • <i>NB: Appraisal of options for the site allocations set out in the previous SA reports produced in 2013 and 2014 to support the then emerging Site Allocations Plan (see above).</i>
<p>Second Draft Local Plan (link to webpage) consultation</p> <p>Consultation documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final draft of the Local Plan (Publication version) • Proposals Map Changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out the 15 year strategic vision, planning policies and site allocations • To set out how and where development in the borough will be delivered 	<p>Regulation 19 Consultation on the Publication version of the Plan from 4 January until 15 February 2017</p>	<p>See above</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan for consultation from 4 January until 15 February 2017 (SD-003)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To predict and assess the environmental, social and economic effects of the preferred proposals, policies and site allocations of the Plan • To take account of consultation responses received on the previous consultation and on the alternatives • To set out the difference the SA process has made • To produce the Sustainability Appraisal / Environmental Report • To consult on the Publication Plan (Regulation 19) and SA report • To allow for public participation on the SA Report

Plan	Function of the Plan	Status	SA Scoping document	SA reports	Purpose of the SA and consideration of alternatives
Submission of Local Plan (Publication Version) – 19 May 2017 (see above)	See above	Regulation 19 Consultation versions of Local Plan submitted on 19 May 2017 to Planning Inspectorate for independent Examination in Public	See above	Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan (SD-003)	See above
Local Plan – Consultation on Proposed Main Modifications 22/12/2017 to 2/02/2018	See above	Sustainability Appraisal Addendum of the Proposed Main Modifications, Consultation 22 December 2017 to 2 February 2018	See above	SA for Main Modifications Consultation (LBR-LP-035)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an addendum to the SA, which provides an assessment as to whether the Main Modifications are likely to have significant effects on the sustainability objectives
2018: Adoption of Local Plan (subject to the findings of the Inspector's report)	See above	Adopted Local Plan (superseding Core Strategy and Development Management Plan as well as saved UDP site-specific proposals)	See above	<i>This document:</i> Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To finalise aims and methods for monitoring • To monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan • To measure the Plan's performance against the sustainability objectives to inform future policy revisions • To respond to adverse effects

5 The reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with

The final version of the Local Plan, including all the proposal site options and policies, were examined against the national and regional policy framework, the community plan and other local policies, including the required consultation procedures and the requirements of SA/SEA.

The following documents demonstrate that all reasonable options and alternatives were generated, appraised, selected or rejected and the role that Sustainability Appraisal and community engagement have played in this process:

- The [Statement of Consultation \(January 2017\)](#) , Part I
- A second [Statement of Consultation \(May 2017\)](#), Part II, should be read alongside the Statement of Consultation – Part I
- The submission SA report [Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan](#) and
- an addendum to the SA, which provides an assessment as to whether the proposed main modifications to the Local Plan are likely to have significant effects on the sustainability objectives [SA for Main Modifications Consultation](#)

The Council believe that the L.B. Richmond upon Thames Local Plan will direct development in a sustainable manner over the plan period, and this was supported by the Examination Inspector.

6 The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan

Monitoring indicators and targets have been identified for the policies set out in the Local Plan as appropriate in the [Local Plan Monitoring Framework \(May 2017\)](#). The monitoring framework includes significant effects indicators which form part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. The information monitored will be published in a series of topic based documents which make up the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR), as required by current and future planning regulations. The Local Plan policies will be reviewed in the light of the results of monitoring and any other significant changes in circumstances.

The success and effectiveness of the SA/SEA process will be monitored by the continued collection of baseline data according to identified indicators. These indicators and their relevant targets are set out in the series of documents making up the AMR and any future SA Scoping Reports. The indicators monitor the significant effects of the Plan and identify remedial action required if the trends or targets are not met.

The latest agreed SA objectives are set out in Appendix 1 incorporating changes resulting from submitted consultation responses. Following future review of the SA Scoping Report, there is a possibility that these SA objectives may change. The final proposed SA monitoring framework is included in Appendix 2 of this Statement and the results will be reported in the AMR series.

7 Further information

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan and other related documents are available on the [Council's website](#):
https://richmond.gov.uk/services/planning/planning_policy/local_plan/sustainability_appraisal_local_plan

Appendix 1: SA objectives

SA objectives for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Local Plan			
	Env	Econ	Soc
1) To prevent and reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted, recovered (including energy recovery) before lastly disposal.	✓		
2) To reduce pollution (such as air, noise, light, water and soil) from any source and ensure air and water quality improves and safeguard soil quality and quantity.	✓		
3) To reduce the need for travel, encourage alternatives to the car, make best use of existing transport infrastructure and improve public transport integration.	✓		✓
4) To mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable energy use through maximising energy efficiency, use of zero- and low carbon technologies and renewable energy, and provide satisfactory water and sewerage infrastructure.	✓		✓
5) To ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective adaptation, in particular avoiding or reducing flood risk from all sources and conserving water.	✓	✓	✓
6) To conserve and enhance biodiversity, avoid damage and irreversible losses to designated sites and protected species, adding to the abundance of non-designated biodiversity features and habitats (such as trees, gardens, green roofs and other features).	✓		
7) To promote high quality places, spaces and buildings and conserve and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and its heritage assets and their settings.	✓	✓	✓
8) To protect and enhance the quality and range of parks and open spaces and plan positively for the creation, protection and enhancement of the green infrastructure network.	✓		✓
9) To make best and efficient use of previously developed land and existing buildings, implement sustainable design and construction practices and remediate and reuse contaminated land.	✓	✓	✓
10) To provide new housing opportunities and sufficient affordable housing that meets local needs.		✓	✓
11) To facilitate and improve the health and well-being of the population, reduce health inequalities and deliver safer and more secure communities.			✓
12) To promote the independence of people and communities by improving the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities, such as health, transport, education, training, employment, environment, leisure, sport and recreation opportunities.		✓	✓
13) To increase the vitality and viability of existing town centres, local centres and parades.		✓	✓
14) To promote and strengthen a buoyant, diverse and resilient local economy and facilitate inward investment that will secure sustainable economic growth.		✓	✓
15) To increase the amount and quality of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the local and sub-regional economy.		✓	✓

Appendix 2: SA Monitoring Framework

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
1) To prevent and reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted, recovered (including energy recovery) before lastly disposal.	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	www.capitalwastefacts.com and any Reporting by (LBRuT) Street Scene performance	3 year programme Data will be reported elsewhere (WLWP) and therefore need to be reported only every 3 years.
	Quantity of household waste arising, and managed, by management type	Reporting by (LBRuT) Street Scene performance	3 year programme Data will be reported elsewhere (WLWP) and therefore need to be reported only every 3 years.
	Quantity of household waste reused, recycled and composted	Reporting by (LBRuT) Street Scene performance	Annually
	Quantity of municipal waste land filled	Reporting by (LBRuT) Street Scene performance	3 year programme Data will be reported elsewhere (WLWP) and therefore need to be reported only every 3 years.
2) To reduce pollution (such as air, light, noise, water and soil) from any source and ensure air and water quality improves and safeguard soil quality and quantity.	Number of days p.a. when air pollution is moderate or high for PM10*	(LBRuT) Special Projects team LBRuT	3 year programme
	*Daily mean particles (PM10) not to exceed 50 micrograms per cubic metre, more than 35 times a year, at any measuring site		
	Number of new developments (subject to SCC) that incorporate measures to reduce noise.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	Environment Agency and LBRuT	Annually
	River water bodies classified under the Water Framework Directive to achieve good ecological status	Environment Agency monitoring	3 year programme
3) To reduce the need for travel, encourage alternatives to the car, make best use of existing transport infrastructure and improve public transport integration.	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with maximum parking standards set out in the LDF.	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	No of households registered with a car club	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
	Percentage of trips by main mode: walking and cycling	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Level of parking occupancy in town and local centre car parks.	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
4) To mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable energy use through maximising energy efficiency, use of zero- and low carbon technologies and renewable energy, and provide satisfactory water and sewerage infrastructure.	Percentage of regulated CO ₂ emissions saved below Building Regulations 2010 target level through all low carbon measures (for developments subject to Sustainable Construction Checklist – SCC).	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Energy trends data at LA level	DECC data	Annually
	Proportion of new non-residential buildings over 100sqm to meet the relevant BREEAM “excellent” standard.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Proportion of residential conversions that can be assessed under EcoHomes (or any subsequent new applicable standard) that meet the “excellent” rating.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Number of developments approved against the recommendation of the statutory water / sewerage undertaker on low pressure / flooding grounds.	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
5) To ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective adaptation, in particular avoiding or reducing flood risk from all sources and conserving water.	Proportion of residential developments subject to the Sustainable Construction Checklist with a maximum water consumption target of 105 litres/person/day.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Reported on 3-yearly basis through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Number of new developments subject to the Sustainable Construction Checklist that have incorporated sustainable drainage in their development; by type of sustainable drainage technique	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Reported on 3-yearly basis through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Change in area of permeable surfacing (net gains and net losses in sqm) as a result of new developments subject to the Sustainable Construction Checklist.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Reported on 3-yearly basis through monitoring of SCC SPD

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
	Number of new developments subject to the Sustainable Construction Checklist that have incorporated energy efficient design with a specific heat demand of less than equal to 15kWh/sqm	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Reported on 3-yearly basis through monitoring of SCC SPD
6) To conserve and enhance biodiversity, avoid damage and irreversible losses to designated sites and protected species, adding to the abundance of non-designated biodiversity features and habitats (such as trees, gardens, green roofs and other features).	Loss of or inappropriate development on designated SSSIs, and Other Sites of Nature Importance.	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	River water bodies classified under the Water Framework Directive to achieve good ecological status	Environment Agency monitoring	3 year programme
	No of developments subject to the SCC which improve on-site biodiversity by incorporating new features and/or habitats, by type of features.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Reported on 3-yearly basis through monitoring of SCC SPD
	No of developments subject to the SCC incorporating green roofs, by type	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Area of borough deficient in access to Sites of Nature Importance (hectares) (includes SSSIs and Other Sites of Nature Importance)	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
7) To promote high quality places, spaces and buildings and conserve and enhance the borough's landscape and townscape character and its heritage assets.	Number of Listed Buildings or Buildings of Townscape Merit demolished	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	Number of heritage assets on/added/removed from the English Heritage "Heritage At Risk" Register p.a.	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	The level of satisfaction with the design and layout of new housing schemes	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Percentage of new homes built to Lifetimes Homes standards (see also 11 below)	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
8) To protect and enhance the quality and range of parks and open spaces and plan positively for the creation, protection and enhancement of the green infrastructure network.	Loss/inappropriate development on designated open spaces e.g. MOL, River Thames, Green Belt, OOLTI and public open space	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
9) To make best and efficient use of previously developed land and existing buildings, implement sustainable design	Proportion of new non-residential buildings over 100sqm to meet the relevant BREEAM "excellent" standard.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
and construction practices and remediate and reuse contaminated land.	Proportion of residential conversions that can be assessed under EcoHomes (or any subsequent new applicable standard) that meet the “excellent” rating.	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD
	Number of contaminated land sites, remediated or investigated with no further requirement for remediation	(LBRuT) Special Projects team	3 year programme
	Net additional dwellings for reporting year, over previous, years and in future	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	Percentage of all new housing completions which is affordable housing	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
10) To provide new housing opportunities and sufficient affordable housing that meets local needs.	Completions by dwelling size	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Percentage of new homes built to wheelchair standards on developments	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Percentage of new homes built to Lifetimes Homes standards	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
11) To facilitate and improve the health and well-being of the population, reduce health inequalities and deliver safer and more secure communities.	Number of recorded crimes pa. Retain position in top 3 for lowest crime figures in Met Police area.	Metropolitan Police Service figures	Annually
	Progress on Public Transport improvements in 5 areas of relative disadvantage	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Amount of completed floorspace in clinic/health centre use	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Number of planning obligations achieved and money raised for community uses by type (health, sport, education, etc.).	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
12) To promote the independence of people and communities by improving the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities, such as health, transport, education, training, employment, environment, leisure, sport and recreation opportunities.	Improving public health profile. Ranking in the top 3 within the SHA for the range of indicators used in the Local Health Profiles.	Department of Health	Annually
	Percentage of completed floorspace (new development & net additional floorspace) for town centre uses (A2, B1a and D2) within town centre boundaries/mixed use areas. For A1, % of completed floorspace within, adjacent to or well-related to designated frontages.	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	Vacancy rates within designated shopping frontages for Richmond, the district and smaller centres.	LBRuT monitoring	Annually

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
13) To increase the vitality and viability of existing town centres, local centres and parades.	Proportion of retail A1 uses in key shopping frontages	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace developed by employment type.	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	Employment land for which planning permission has been granted by UCO for the monitoring year (ha)	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
14) To promote and strengthen a buoyant, diverse and resilient local economy and facilitate inward investment that will secure sustainable economic growth.	Amount of employment floorspace lost to completed non-employment uses (identifying use classes)	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	Completed small business units under 250sqm	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
15) To increase the amount and quality of commercial development opportunities to meet the needs of the local and sub-regional economy.	No of workers in the borough (employees in employment)	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Number of unemployed (claimant count) and estimated rate(GLA estimates)	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme