



# **Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement for the Richmond upon Thames Local Plan**

---

*Planning*

*8 October 2025*

---

## Contents

	Purpose of this document	3
1.0	Introduction and Context	4
2.0	Background to the SA process in Richmond	6
3.0	Integrating sustainability considerations in to the Richmond upon Thames Local Plan	7
4.0	How the environmental report has been taken into account	9
5.0	Consideration of public consultation	9
6.0	Preferred strategy for Richmond Local Plan	10
7.0	Monitoring environmental effects of the implementation of the plan	11
	Appendix One: Monitoring Indicators	13

## Purpose of this document

The Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement provides an overview of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the adopted Richmond upon Thames Local Plan (2025). The document satisfies the post adoption (Stage E) requirements for sustainability appraisals. It meets Regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 which sets out the post-adoption requirements for sustainability appraisal.

To accord with SA regulations, this statement summarises:

- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan;
- How the environmental report has been taken into account;
- How opinions expressed through public consultation have been taken into account;
- The reasons for adopting the plan in light of other reasonable alternatives; and
- The measures that are to be taken to monitor the environmental effects of the implementation of the plan.

## 1.0 Introduction and Context

According to national Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is, ‘a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of local plans and spatial development strategies’, with the purpose of promoting sustainable development by, ‘assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives’.

This document has been prepared in accordance with Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires local planning authorities to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in the Local Plan during its preparation. The sustainability appraisal process ensures that Local Plans are prepared with the objective of contributing to achieving sustainable development.

Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) are part of the requirements for completing SAs. The SEA process tests the Local Plan against the most important environmental, social and economic factors in relation to the plan area, with the aim of assessing the plan and seeking ways in which it can be improved. The process informs the development of the Local Plan and is carried out as a series of stages (set out in table 1) aligned with the Local Plan preparation.

The Richmond upon Thames Local Plan was adopted on 7 October 2025 and has been subject to a continuous SA and SEA process.

### **The Development Plan and Richmond upon Thames Local Plan**

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been produced to support the adopted Richmond upon Thames Local Plan.

The Local Plan has been prepared within the framework of planning legislation and policy in England. The framework includes planning related Acts of Parliament and Statutory Instruments, the National Planning Policy Framework (the Plan was examined under the transitional arrangements of the NPPF 19 December 2023) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). The Local Plan sets the framework for sustainable development in Richmond in line with NPPF’s central aim. The NPPF states that ‘the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development’.

The London Plan, prepared by the Mayor of London, sits below national policy and the Local Plan must be in ‘general conformity’ with the London Plan. The London Plan forms part of the development plan for the borough and provides the spatial development strategy for Greater London. The SA focuses on the Richmond Local Plan and does not appraise the wider development plan.

The Local Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the borough. It sets out the spatial policies, area strategies, land use designations and site allocations against which all planning applicants and development proposals in the borough will be assessed. The SA ensures that the likely social, economic and environment impacts of the plan are identified, described and appraised. The policies have been subject to SA to ensure that they are the most appropriate, resulting in a sustainable plan in which environmental, social and economic factors have been integral to decision making in its preparation.

The new Local Plan sets out the Council’s vision, objectives and policies for securing delivery of the Council’s ambitions for Richmond. The Local Plan Strategic Vision is, ‘The best for our borough’; growth has been accommodated across the borough, making use of

the borough's much valued assets, and our centres have become adaptable and vibrant places for successful local communities. The 'Living Locally' concept is at the heart of the Plan, to enable walking and cycling, with improved public realm and connectivity, for everything that is needed for daily living – and that the high streets, centres and parades meet the community's needs, providing for business, shopping, leisure and culture. The spatial strategy directs new higher density development to the town centres or places that are that are well connected to jobs, services, infrastructure and amenities by public transport, walking and cycling, and beyond these areas expect incremental intensification.

The Local Plan is drafted to accommodate future population, housing and economic growth with objectives split into themes of environment, social, and economic. The Plan has been prepared to take account of the Council's strategies and new and updated evidence base documents (including employment and retail needs assessments, Local Housing Needs Assessment, urban design study, open space study, and flood risk). Strategic policies to address priorities for the development and use of land are set out in the Local Plan as follows:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Living Locally and the 20-minute neighbourhood.                      | 11. Affordable housing.                            |
| 2. Spatial Strategy: Managing change in the borough.                    | 17. Supporting our centres and promoting culture.  |
| 3. Tackling the climate emergency.                                      | 21. Protecting the local economy.                  |
| 4. Minimising greenhouse gas emissions and promoting energy efficiency. | 27. Telecommunications and digital infrastructure. |
| 5. Energy Infrastructure.   | 28. Local character and design quality.            |
| 6. Waste and the circular economy.                                      | 34. Green and blue infrastructure.                 |
| 7. Flood risk and sustainable drainage.                                 | 47. Sustainable travel choices.                    |
| 8. Water resources and infrastructure.                                  | 49. Social and community infrastructure.           |
| 9. New housing.   | 50. Education and training.                        |
|   | 51. Health and well-being.                         |

The broad policy framework set out in the Local Plan builds on the strategic policies around themes of:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to the climate emergency and taking action.</li> <li>• Delivering new homes and an affordable borough for all.</li> <li>• Increasing jobs and helping business to grow and bounce back following the pandemic.</li> <li>• Protecting what is special and improving our areas (heritage and culture).</li> <li>• Increasing biodiversity and the quality of our green and blue spaces, and greening the borough.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shaping and supporting our town and local centres as they adapt to changes in the way we shop and respond to the pandemic.</li> <li>• Improving design, delivering beautiful buildings and high-quality places.</li> <li>• Reducing the need to travel and improving the choices for more sustainable travel.</li> <li>• Securing new social and community infrastructure to support a growing population.</li> <li>• Creating safe, healthy and inclusive communities.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

## 2.0 The SA process in Richmond

SEA identifies the environmental implications of the implementation of the Local Plan. SA incorporates the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations'), so a separate SEA is not required. Fundamentally, the SEA involves the production of an Environmental Report (see chapter 4.0) which is incorporated within the SA and accompanies the Local Plan.

A SA is an integral part of the process of preparing Local Plans. It appraises the social, environmental and economic effects of the planning strategies and policies to ensure that they accord with sustainable development principles. Through the SA process, it is possible to highlight the sustainability implications of the chosen policies.

The five stages to the SA process are set out in Table 1 below. This Adoption Statement fulfils Stage E, post adoption reporting and monitoring, and it reflects on the process of completing the SA over the previous four stages.

SA Stage	Local Plan stage	SA outputs
Stage A: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	Consultation on the <a href="#">Direction of Travel</a> for the Local Plan as the first stage in the engagement process with residents, business and other stakeholders on what our vision for growth and future development should be.  'Call for sites' consultation to identify what land may become available during the Local Plan period.	Consultation on the <a href="#">Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report</a> which set out the method of appraisal and identified the key sustainability issues. <a href="#">All responses</a> were then considered in the revised draft <a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2020)</a> .
Stage B: Developing and improving the options for policies and assessing their effects	Preparation and consultation on the <a href="#">Pre-publication Regulation 18 Local Plan</a> .	Interim <a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Publication Local Plan (December 2021)</a> which involved the appraisal and refinement of the Local Plan framework including developing alternatives for emerging proposals and policies.
Stage C: Preparing the SA report	Prepare and consult on the <a href="#">Publication (Regulation 19) Local Plan</a> .	Final <a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan (June 2023)</a> which involved further assessment of the proposals and plans and developing a monitoring framework.
Stage D: Representations on the SA report and Examination in Public	Submit <a href="#">the draft Local Plan</a> to the Secretary of State for examination.	<a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal Addendum of the Proposed Modifications (January</a>

SA Stage	Local Plan stage	SA outputs
	Local Plan undergoes Examination in Public.  Consultation on the <a href="#">schedule of proposed modifications to the Local Plan</a> .  Local Plan <a href="#">adopted</a> .	<a href="#">2025</a> ) to assess environmental implications of the Main Modifications to the Local Plan.  Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement (this document) was produced alongside the adoption of the Local Plan.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan	Post-adoption reporting and monitoring on the implementation of the Local Plan	Monitor the effects of implementing the Local Plan and respond to any adverse effects.

Table 1: Stages of the SA process

### 3.0 Integrating sustainability considerations into the Richmond upon Thames Local Plan

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a process for accessing and mitigating environmental impacts that are likely to arise from the Local Plan. For the purpose of the Local Plan, the SEA process has been incorporated in the SA process. The SEA process identifies the environmental effects that are likely to arise as a result of the policies in the Local Plan. To meet sustainable development principles, the SA broadens the scope of the SEA to include social economic and environmental effects.

#### Scoping report

The Scoping Stage (Stage A) of the Local Plan process was carried out to set out the appraisal methodology and update and collate the information needed to carry out the SA. The revised draft [Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report \(July 2020\)](#) presents the outcomes of the scoping stage. The criteria with which the Local Plan policies have been appraised against are set out in the SA framework.

The scoping report sets out and identifies the key sustainability issues in the Borough which are set out in Table 31 of [the report](#). The draft scoping report involved consultation with statutory bodies, including the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, which led to amendments to the sustainability issues. The identified issues shaped the policy direction and were considered when reviewing policy options and alternatives during the Local Plan process.

#### SA Objectives

The SA objectives and sustainability framework were used to assess the sustainability of Local Plan policies and have informed decision making at each stage of the plan development. Potential sustainability impacts were identified against the SA objectives shown below.

SA objectives for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Local Plan			
	Env	Econ	Soc
1) To prevent and reduce the amount of waste, and minimise the use of non-renewable resources.	✓		
2) To reduce pollution (such as air, noise, light, water and soil), improve air quality and minimise impacts associated with developments.	✓		✓
3) To reduce reliance on private transport modes, encourage alternatives to the car, and enhance safer routes and permeability for walkers and cyclists.	✓		✓
4) To tackle the climate emergency by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in new developments and promoting zero carbon technologies and renewable energy	✓		✓
5) To adapt to the effects of a changing climate by protecting and managing water resources, and avoiding or reducing flood risk from all sources.	✓	✓	✓
6) To protect and enhance existing habitats, species and biodiversity, and to seek to increase these where possible.	✓		
7) To promote high quality and sustainable urban design, including preserving and, where possible, enhancing the borough's heritage assets and their settings.	✓	✓	✓
8) To protect and enhance the quality and range of parks and open spaces as part of the wider green infrastructure network.	✓		✓
9) To ensure development makes efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure.	✓	✓	✓
10) To provide a range of high quality and affordable housing to meet local needs.		✓	✓
11) To promote healthy, safe and inclusive communities, and promote equal opportunities.			✓
12) To ensure access to local services and facilities, including local shopping, leisure facilities, sport and recreation opportunities.		✓	✓
13) To increase the vitality, viability and uniqueness of the borough's existing town centres, local centres and parades.		✓	✓
14) To promote sustainable economic growth and employment opportunities.		✓	✓

Table 2: SA objectives for the Richmond upon Thames Local Plan

During Stage B of the SA process alongside the drafting of the Regulation Local Plan, each policy and site option was assessed against the indicators in the SA framework to identify if they would have a positive or negative effect. The cumulative impact across the themes of the Plan was also considered to understand the overall effect of the Local Plan. Following the consultation on the first draft Local Plan, further work was undertaken to refine the Local Plan and SA to consider comments received and new options against the sustainability



framework. The appraisals informed the process going forward through to the Regulation 19 Local Plan and the final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

## 4.0 How the environmental report has been taken into account

The SEA regulations require that during Local Plan preparation a statutory report (SA report) is produced and consulted on. A SA report was produced throughout the development of the Local Plan with the draft pre-publication (Regulation 18) Local Plan, the publication version (Regulation 19) of the Local Plan and an addendum alongside the Main Modifications to the plan. The report contains an assessment of the Local Plan policies and proposals and the main modifications with consideration of any reasonable alternatives.

The Appraisal assessed each policy and proposal against various social, environmental and economic objectives (set out in table 2) in order to establish the positive and negative effects of the Local Plan on sustainability.

The SA report outlines the options assessed during the process and the reasons for why alternate options were discounted. It assessed each chapter of the Local Plan individually and cumulatively and found through the testing of the Local Plan's policies that they represent a framework that best addressed the sustainability objectives. Where significant effects were found potential mitigation measures were set out or suggested where appropriate. Overall, the policy framework of the Local Plan has significant positive sustainability effects.

The findings of the [final SA report](#) concludes that the Local Plan is well placed to deliver sustainable development. The Vision and Objectives, policies, Place-based Strategies and Site Allocations were tested and assessed against the SA objectives and found to be broadly positive.

The SA report was considered alongside the submitted Local Plan and its Main Modifications for the assessment of soundness through the Examination in Public.

## 5.0 Consideration of public consultation

Preparation of the SA for the Local Plan was an iterative process informing policy formulation at every stage. The SA was consulted on alongside the consultation of the draft Local Plan at each stage of its development. There have been four stages of consultation in total (summarised in table 3 below). All consultees in the Council's consultation database alongside statutory consultees were given the opportunity to comment.

All comments received were taken into account and where appropriate changes were made to the Local Plan. All changes to the Local Plan as a result of consultation were subject the SA/SEA process to test their likely effect. The Local Plan [Statement of Consultation](#) provides in detail how comments received relating to the Sustainability Appraisal were considered during consultation of the Local Plan. Table 3 below summarises the key consultation stages and how the public consultation informed the SA process.

Local Plan consultation	Supporting SA output	Consideration of consultation
Consultation on the <a href="#">Direction of Travel</a> and 'Call for sites'	<a href="#">Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</a> and the revised <a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report</a>	Consultation on the 24 Feb 2020 to 5 April 2020 aimed at the three statutory consultees with environmental responsibilities: Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England. <a href="#">All responses</a> were then considered and used to refine the Local Plan and the revised draft <a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2020)</a> .
<a href="#">Pre-publication Draft Local Plan</a> consultation (Regulation 18)	<a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal of the pre-publication Local Plan</a>	Consultation from the 10 December 2021 to 31 January 2022. Consultation on the pre-publication Local Plan and accompanying Sustainability Appraisal. The Council published a <a href="#">schedule of comments</a> , including those relating to the SA. The SA was updated as a result of comments to accompany the Regulation 19 plan.
<a href="#">Publication Draft Local Plan</a> consultation (Regulation 19)	<a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal of the Publication Local Plan</a>	Consultation from the 9 June to 24 July 2023. Consultation on the publication Local Plan and accompanying Sustainability Appraisal. The Council published a <a href="#">schedule of comments</a> , including those relating to the SA. The responses were also submitted to the Inspector as part of the submission of the Local Plan.
<a href="#">Main Modifications</a> consultation	<a href="#">Sustainability Appraisal Addendum of the Proposed Modifications</a>	<p>The addendum to the SA provided an assessment as to whether the proposed Main Modifications were likely to have significant impacts on the sustainability objectives.</p> <p>Consultation from the 31 January to 17 March 2025. There were no responses relating to the Sustainability Appraisal addendum. Responses were forwarded to the Inspectors, who took them into account in their report.</p>
Adoption of the Local Plan	Sustainability Appraisal Adoption Statement (this document)	No consultation required.

Table 3: Consultation on the Local Plan and the SA

## 6.0 Preferred strategy for Richmond Local Plan

The SA process has been considered throughout the development of the Local Plan and has provided a method for refining the options during the process. The SA documents published at each stage of the Local Plan preparation show how all reasonable alternative options have been considered and assessed. The process ensures that the 'proposals in the plan

are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives' and supplies the justification and reasoning behind the preferred options carried forward in the adopted Local Plan.

As part of the SA process, the Local Plan policies were assessed against the SA objectives and alternatives. This included a 'No Policy' option and a 'Status Quo' policy option. 'No Policy' considers the sustainability outcomes if the proposed draft policy was not implemented, in these cases the assessment is based on the National Policy Planning Framework and London Plan. The 'status quo' policy option considers the sustainability outcomes should adopted plan policies be used in place of the proposed Draft Local Plan policies.

Reasonable alternatives for the policies have been considered where necessary. In some cases, the scope was limited for the consideration of reasonable alternatives due to existing legislation and designations or where there needs to be conformity with the London plan, and also by the constraints of the borough. Reasonable alternatives for policies options were identified and assessed where they met local objectives and responded to local issues with the policy approach being taken forward considered the most reasonable.

Some policies options that were considered possible alternatives included:

- Varying the carbon offset price (Policy 3);
- Seeking alternative approaches to securing affordable housing (Policy 11), including lowering the threshold for seeking affordable housing from 10 to 5 units;
- Taking a less restrictive approach to shopping frontages in centres (Policy 18);
- Taking a more restrictive approach in respect to the loss of employment floorspace (Policy 23);
- Varying the targets for urban greening and biodiversity net gain (Policy 39).

The SA process identified the positive effects that the policy framework had on economic, social and environmental factors. The policies consistently performed more favourably than the alternatives. Where negative effects of the policies were identified mitigations were put in place. The proposed Main Modifications were not considered to significantly alter the overall findings of the earlier SA process. Following Examination and the Inspectors' final Main Modifications, the Council is content that the final adopted version presents the most favourable strategy when compared against reasonable alternatives.

## 7.0 Monitoring environmental effects of the implementation of the plan

Stage E of the SA process sets out how the monitoring of the significant effects of the Local Plan and the SA objectives will be undertaken. This process will measure the performance against sustainability objective and inform any future policy revisions. The monitoring of the sustainability effects of the Local Plan can help to identify unforeseen adverse effects to allow for remedial action to be taken. Although monitoring of SA objectives is not needed until after the plan is adopted, monitoring and indicators has been a consideration throughout the SA process.

The SA provides a monitoring framework that will identify sustainability effects. It is intended that they will help form the basis of the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) and will be monitored on a regular basis following the adoption of the Local Plan. The table at Appendix one shows the monitoring indicators for the scoped sustainability objectives.

The Council will monitor the significant environmental effects of the Local Plan through the Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework set out in Appendix one. The monitoring framework sets out the indicators, timeframe and who is responsible for monitoring each of the sustainability appraisal objectives. The timeframe for monitoring the indicator varies dependent on the timescale and rate of change. The monitoring of the Local Plan against these indicators will form part of the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR).

As part of the SA/SEA process the Council will continue to monitor data for the identified indicators. The environmental effects of implementing the plan must be monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects. These indicators are set out in further detail in the AMR and the monitoring process will help identify remedial action if the targets are not met.

The final proposed SA monitoring framework is included in Appendix one of this Statement and the results will be reported in the AMR series. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan and other related documents are available on the [Council's website](#).

## Appendix one: Monitoring Indicators

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
1) To prevent and reduce the amount of waste, and minimise the use of non-renewable resources	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	<a href="http://www.capitalwastefacts.com">www.capitalwastefacts.com</a> 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 household collected 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, noise, light, water and soil), improve air quality and minimise impacts associated with developments.	<p>Number of days p.a. when air pollution is moderate or high for PM10*</p> <p>*Daily mean particles (PM10) not to exceed 50 micrograms per cubic metre, more than 35 times a year, at any measuring site</p>	(LBRuT) Special Projects team LBRuT	3 year programme

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
	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
3) To reduce reliance on private transport modes, encourage alternatives to the car, and enhance safer routes and permeability for walkers and cyclists	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
	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 tackle the climate emergency by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in new developments and promoting zero carbon technologies and renewable energy	Percentage of regulated CO <sub>2</sub> 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 residential developments that meet Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
	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 adapt to the effects of a changing climate by protecting and managing water resources, and avoiding or reducing flood risk from all sources	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

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
	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
	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 protect and enhance existing habitats, species and biodiversity, and to seek to increase these where possible.	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



SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
7) To promote high quality and sustainable urban design, including preserving and where possible enhancing the borough's heritage assets and their settings.	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 building regulations standard M4(2) entitled 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'. (see also 11 below)	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
8) To protect and enhance the quality and range of parks and open spaces as part of the wider 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 ensure development makes efficient use of land, buildings and infrastructure.	Proportion of new residential developments that meet BREEAM "excellent".	LBRuT monitoring of Sustainable Construction Checklist SPD	Annually through monitoring of SCC SPD
	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
	Proportion of residential conversions that can be assessed under BREEAM (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
10) To provide a range of high quality and affordable housing to meet local needs.	Percentage of all new housing completions which is affordable housing	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	Completions by dwelling size	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	Percentage of new homes built to wheelchair standards on developments	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
11) To promote healthy, safe and inclusive communities, and promote equal opportunities.	Percentage of new homes built to building regulations standard M4(2) entitled 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'.	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
	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

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
	Amount of completed floorspace in clinic/health centre use	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme
12) To ensure access to local services and facilities, including local shopping, leisure facilities, sport and recreation opportunities.	Number of planning obligations achieved and money raised for community uses by type (health, sport, education, etc).	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	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
13) To increase the vitality, viability and uniqueness of the borough's existing town centres, local centres and parades.	Vacancy rates within designated shopping frontages for Richmond, the district and smaller centres.	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	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

SA Objective	Monitoring indicator	Monitored by	Timeframe
14) To promote sustainable economic growth and employment opportunities.	Employment land for which planning permission has been granted by UCO for the monitoring year (ha)	LBRuT monitoring	Annually
	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
	No of workers in the borough (employees in employment)	LBRuT monitoring	3 year programme

*Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework.*