

# Lambeth Local Plan 2021

Authority's Monitoring  
Report 2022

## Table of Contents

Section		Page
1	<u>Introduction</u>	1
2	<u>Progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme</u>	1
3	<u>Neighbourhood planning</u>	1
4	<u>Community Infrastructure Levy</u>	2
5	<u>Duty to co-operate</u>	3
6	<u>Lambeth Local Plan 2021 monitoring framework: summary of performance in 2021/22</u>	3
7	<u>Data sources</u>	9
<b>Appendices</b>		
1	<u>Duty to co-operate activity</u>	12
2	<u>Waste exports by destination and waste type</u>	19

## 1. Introduction

This authority's monitoring report for the London Borough of Lambeth has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

This report covers the financial year 2021/22 and contains monitoring information for the period to the end of March 2022.

This report includes information about:

- progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme
- neighbourhood planning in Lambeth
- implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in Lambeth
- the duty to co-operate
- performance against key monitoring indicators
- the sources of data used for the monitoring indicators.

The development plan for Lambeth over the monitoring period was the London Plan 2021, the Lambeth Local Plan 2015 and the South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan 2019. A replacement Lambeth Local Plan was adopted in September 2021 (part way through the monitoring year). Monitoring information in this report is provided in relation to the monitoring framework in Annex 07 of the Local Plan 2021. The Greater London Authority (GLA) publishes a separate [London Plan annual monitoring report](#).

## 2. Progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The latest [LDS was agreed and published in October 2021](#).

The Lambeth Local Plan (LLP) 2021 sets out the vision, strategic objectives and policies for development in Lambeth for the period 2020 to 2035. The Plan covers housing, business and town centres, social infrastructure, transport and communications, environment and green infrastructure, quality of the built environment and places and neighbourhoods. Following the examination of the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan Proposed Submission Version between May 2020 and July 2021, the Lambeth Local Plan was adopted on 22 September 2021.

## 3. Neighbourhood Planning

Regulation 34 (4) of The Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 requires that where a local planning authority has made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of these documents. The table below sets out the position with neighbourhood planning in Lambeth as of March 2022.

**Table 3: Neighbourhood planning in Lambeth March 2022**

Forum/Area	Current position
<a href="#">South Bank and Waterloo</a>	The South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan was made (adopted) by Lambeth Council's Cabinet on 16 December 2019 and forms parts of the development plan for Lambeth. It covers the South Bank and Waterloo neighbourhood area.
<a href="#">Kennington Oval Vauxhall</a>	The Kennington Oval Vauxhall (KOV) neighbourhood forum and neighbourhood area were designated in July 2015. A draft Kennington, Oval and Vauxhall neighbourhood plan underwent pre-submission consultation under Regulation 14 of the neighbourhood planning regulations between 16 March 2018 and 9 May 2018. The council approved the re-designation of KOV neighbourhood forum in June 2021.
<a href="#">Tulse Hill</a>	The Tulse Hill neighbourhood forum and area were designated in January 2016. The designation of the Tulse Hill neighbourhood forum expired in January 2021.
<a href="#">West Norwood</a>	The Norwood Planning Assembly neighbourhood forum and area were designated in July 2017. The designation of the Norwood Planning Assembly neighbourhood forum expired in July 2022.
<a href="#">Herne Hill</a>	Neighbourhood area designated by Lambeth and by Southwark in December 2017. The area is partly in Lambeth and partly in Southwark. The application for the Herne Hill Neighbourhood Forum made by the Herne Hill Forum was refused by Lambeth in December 2017.

#### 4. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The first Lambeth CIL Charging Schedule came into effect on 1 October 2014.

Lambeth Council submitted a Modified Draft Charging Schedule (MDCS) for independent examination on 8 March 2021. On 18 June 2021, the Council received the CIL Examiner's final report. The report contains the Examiner's recommendations and detailed reasons for those recommendations. No recommendation for any further modification of the rates was made. The Examiner concluded that the "proposed rates will not put the majority of developments at risk, and it can be recommended for approval." Further details of the examination can be found [here](#).

Lambeth Council formally approved a revised Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule following a full Council meeting held on 22 September 2021. Lambeth's new Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule came into force on 1 January 2022. It replaces in full the previous CIL Charging Schedule that was adopted in 2014. The new CIL rates apply to chargeable developments in which planning permission first permits development on or after 1 January 2022. The old rates continued to apply to chargeable developments where planning permission first permitted development before 1 January 2022.

As required by Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012, reports on spend of Lambeth CIL are published on the [Lambeth's community infrastructure webpage](#).

## 5. Duty to co-operate

Under the duty to co-operate, as set out in section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Lambeth engaged with prescribed public bodies during 2021/22. Please see Appendix 1 for further details of this activity.

## 6. Lambeth Local Plan (LLP) 2021 monitoring framework: summary of performance in 2021/22

Indicator	Source of data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2021/22
<b>IND 1 – Housing supply: number of net additional dwellings completed</b>	Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report	1,335 per annum	See <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline 2021/22</a>
<b>IND 2 - Gross affordable housing - % of habitable rooms in major developments (completions and approvals)</b>	Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report	London Plan thresholds	See <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline 2021/22</a>
<b>IND 3 - Tenure of new affordable housing (completions and approvals)</b>	Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report	n/a	See <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline 2021/22</a>
<b>IND 4 - Net additional student bedspaces completed</b>	Lambeth Student Housing Assessment	n/a	See <a href="#">Lambeth Student Accommodation Assessment 2021/22</a>
<b>IND 5 - Number of specialist older persons housing units completed</b>	Lambeth planning records	70 units per annum across all tenures	20 rooms lost through the implementation of a permission (20/02485/FUL) at St Johns House which relates to the replacement of 20 existing bedsit accommodations for the elderly with 14 proposed self-contained flats (the proposed 14 flats for the elderly were still under construction as of end of 2021/22).
<b>IND 6 - Gypsy and traveller pitches</b>	Planning London Datahub	No net loss	No gain or loss of pitches
<b>IND 7 - Net change in office floorspace</b>	Lambeth Commercial	Positive trend	See <a href="#">Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2021/22</a>

Indicator	Source of data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2021/22
through completed developments (including prior approvals)	Development Pipeline Report		
IND 8 - Net loss of office floorspace through completed Prior Approval developments (ie permitted development for change of use from office to residential)	Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline Report	Reduction in floorspace lost	See <a href="#">Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2021/22</a>
IND 9 – Net additional affordable workspace floorspace (completions and approvals)	Lambeth planning records	n/a	See <a href="#">Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2021/22</a>
IND 10 - Net change in completed office, industrial and storage and distribution floorspace in KIBAs and outside KIBAs	Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline Report	No net loss	See <a href="#">Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2021/22</a>
IND 11 - Proportion of original ground floor units in retail use in a) i) Lower Marsh/The Cut/Leake Street Special Policy Area ii) Streatham Hill Primary Shopping Area iii) Streatham Central Primary Shopping Area iv) Clapham Primary Shopping Area b) Vauxhall CAZ Cluster c) Brixton Primary Shopping Area	Experian Goad	Not less than a) 50% b) 25% c) 60%	See <a href="#">Summary of ground floor use data in Lambeth's largest town centres 2022</a>
IND 12 – Proportion of vacant units in Brixton and Streatham Major centres, Clapham and West Norwood District centres and Waterloo and Vauxhall CAZ Retail Clusters	Experian Goad	Negative trend	See <a href="#">Summary of ground floor use data in Lambeth's largest town centres 2022</a>

Indicator	Source of data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2021/22
<b>IND 13 - Proportion of original ground floor units in food and drink use in</b> i) Streatham; ii) Clapham; and iii) Brixton Primary Shopping Areas	Experian Goad	Not more than 25%	See <a href="#">Summary of ground floor use data in Lambeth's largest town centres 2022</a>
<b>IND 14 - Proportion of original ground floor units in food &amp; drink or nightclub use in Brixton Evening Economy management area</b>	Experian Goad	Not more than 40%	See <a href="#">Summary of ground floor use data in Lambeth's largest town centres 2022</a>
<b>IND 15 - Net additional visitor accommodation bedspaces</b>	Lambeth Hotels and Visitor Accommodation Pipeline	n/a	See <a href="#">Lambeth Visitor Accommodation Pipeline 2021/22</a>
<b>IND 16 - Modal Share – walking, cycling and public transport</b>	London Travel Demand Survey	90% by 2041	Borough level modal share data is not available for 2021/22 due to the pandemic.
<b>IND 17 – Number of cycle parking spaces provided in completed major developments</b>	The Planning London Datahub	Positive trend	1,909 cycle parking spaces provided in 13 completed major developments. This figure is significantly higher than the 124 cycle parking spaces in three completed major developments in 2020/21.
<b>IND 18 – Number of disabled parking spaces per completed major development</b>	The Planning London Datahub	n/a	55 disabled parking spaces completed as part of six major developments which provided disabled parking spaces.
<b>IND 19 - Amount of open space lost through completed planning permissions</b>	Lambeth Planning Applications Database/ The Planning London Datahub	No net loss	Two permissions relating to open space were completed in 2021/22 which, combined together, resulted in the overall gain of 2,268 sqm of open space. One of the permissions (17/06112/FUL) resulted in the net loss of 304 sqm of estate amenity land (undesignated open space). However, a temporary permission (19/04048/FUL) for a period of five years at Land Formerly Bennett House on Headlam Road (part of Clapham Park

Indicator	Source of data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2021/22
			Estate) resulted in the net gain of 2,572 sqm of open space.
<b>IND 20 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance</b>	Lambeth parks service	No net loss of metropolitan or borough-level sites of importance for nature conservation (SINC)	There was an overall net gain of 33 hectares of land designated as metropolitan or borough-level SINC during 2021/22. The changes to SINC occurred through the adoption of the Lambeth Local Plan 2021. Please see <a href="#">Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Lambeth</a> for details of the SINC changes that occurred through the adoption of Lambeth Local Plan 2021.
<b>IND 21 – Number of major application approvals that meet or exceed the London Plan Urban Greening Factor target score</b>	Lambeth planning records	Positive trend	Urban Greening Factor (UGF) requirements were introduced as part of London Plan 2021 (Policy G5). UGF policy requirements were applicable to nine major applications in 2021/22. Eight of these major approvals met their respective UGF target scores. It will only be possible to see a trend once data from FY 2022/23 is available.
<b>IND 22 – Number of major application approvals for non-residential developments achieving BREEAM Excellent</b>	Lambeth planning records	n/a	The LLP 2021 replaced the LLP 2015 on 22 September 2021. The LLP 2015 stated that major non-residential developments these should meet at least BREEAM 'Excellent' unless it is demonstrated that it is not technically feasible or viable to do so, in which case proposals should demonstrate a 'Very Good' rating. Eight applications for major non-residential developments were decided against the Local Plan 2015 (i.e. before 22 September 2021) - all eight approvals included planning conditions to achieve (post construction) BREEAM Excellent scores, or at least Very Good where Excellent was



Indicator	Source of data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2021/22
			<p>justified as not achievable/feasible – in line with LLP 2015 policy.</p> <p>The LLP 2021 states that major non-residential developments must meet at least BREEAM ‘Excellent’. Three major approvals for non-residential developments were decided against the LLP 2021 (i.e. after 22 September 2021). Two of these included planning conditions to achieve BREEAM Excellent scores. In the other case, the application site had a recent extant permission which was determined under the 2015 LLP. The extant permission demonstrated that a BREEAM ‘Excellent’ score was not technically feasible or viable and so a ‘Very Good’ rating was achieved in line with LLP 2015 policy. The recent major extant permission was a significant material consideration in the decision making on the subsequent major non-residential scheme decided on the same site after 22 September 2021.</p>
<p><b>IND 23 – The proportion of schemes achieving policy requirements relating to carbon dioxide emission reductions</b></p>	<p>Lambeth planning records</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Nine major schemes decided in 2021/22 were assessed against London Plan 2021 policy SI 2 as adopted in March 2021. The carbon performance of all nine schemes was carefully scrutinised by the Council’s environmental consultants. All nine schemes achieved the maximum CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction considered feasible by the Council’s environmental consultants through ‘Be Lean’ design principles, with seven of them meeting or exceeding the relevant policy target (i.e., a 10% reduction for residential or a 15% reduction for non-</p>

Indicator	Source of data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2021/22
			residential). In all nine, the target of 35% site-wide reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions as a result of applying 'Be Lean', 'Be Clean' and 'Be Green' design principles was secured at decision stage. For eight schemes, cash in lieu contributions covering the totality of the estimated remaining carbon emissions were secured, therefore achieving net-zero.
<b>IND 24 - New waste capacity (tonnes) by management type (recycling/composting, recovery, transfer and disposal) and type of wastes handled (HIC and CD&amp;E)</b>	Planning applications	Progress in meeting London Plan waste apportionment and other identified waste needs.	No new waste management facilities
<b>IND 25 - Loss of waste sites to other uses. Location and amount of compensatory capacity</b>	Planning applications	No loss of waste capacity.	No loss of waste capacity
<b>IND26 - Waste exports (amount, type of waste and destination)</b>	Waste Data Interrogators – available on Environment Agency website (in Access and Excel)	Status quo. Contact the recipient WPA if exports change significantly.	Please see Appendix 3 (extracted data for Lambeth from national <a href="#">Waste Data Interrogator</a> )
<b>IND 27 - Number of heritage assets on the 'at risk' register</b>	Lambeth planning records	Net decrease	30 – the number of listings on HE's Heritage at Risk register remains unchanged since FY2020/21.
<b>IND 28 - Number of conservation areas with up-to-date character appraisals</b>	Lambeth planning records	100%	14 out of a total 62 conservation area character appraisals were considered up to date for this period.
<b>IND29 - London Plan homes and jobs targets for the Waterloo and Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Opportunity Areas.</b>	<b>Lambeth planning and regeneration records</b>	<b>Waterloo:</b> 1,500 new homes and 6,000 new jobs  <b>Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea</b>	<b>Waterloo:</b> Net loss of eight dwellings completed during 2021/22 (the net loss of dwellings results primarily from the demolition of existing homes on a site which is currently being redeveloped

Indicator	Source of data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2021/22
		18,500 new homes and 18,500 new jobs (for whole VNEB area, i.e. including portion in LB Wandsworth)	<p>and will deliver 146 net additional new homes)</p> <p>75 (net) jobs were created in the Waterloo OA as a result of relevant non-residential floorspace being completed during 2021/22.</p> <p><b>Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea</b> 528 net additional dwellings completed during 2021/22 in Lambeth portion only. 1,229 net additional homes completed in 2021/22 in Wandsworth portion.</p> <p>514 (net) jobs were created as a result of relevant non-residential floorspace on the Lambeth portion of the VNEB OA during 2021/22.</p>

## 7. Data Sources

This section identifies the sources of data used to monitor performance against the indicators in the Local Plan 2021. Where possible, a hyperlink to the data source is provided so that further information can be found. Data is only reported in this document where it is not publicly available elsewhere.

### *Housing*

Performance against indicators IND 1 - 3 is reported in the [Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline 2021/22](#).

Performance against indicator 4 is reported in the [Lambeth Student Accommodation Assessment 2021/22](#).

Performance against indicators 5 and 6 is sourced from Lambeth planning records.

### *Economic development*

Performance against indicators 7 - 10 is reported in the [Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2021/22](#).

The [Summary of ground floor use data in Lambeth's largest town centres 2022](#) provides the latest data in relation to indicators 11 – 14.

Performance against indicator 15 is reported in [Lambeth Hotels and Other Visitor Accommodation Pipeline 2021/22](#).

### *Transport*

Data on progress towards indicators 16 is sourced from TfL's London Travel Demand Survey, however, the pandemic has impacted the LTDS survey collection and modal share data at borough level is not available for 2021/22.

### *Environment*

The quantity of open space in the borough (IND 19) and the status of areas of biodiversity importance (IND 20) data is sourced from Lambeth planning records / The Planning London Datahub.

The source of data for indicators 21 - 23 is Lambeth planning records.

### *Waste*

The national [Waste Data Interrogator](#) provides information on indicator 26 waste exports and this is provided as Appendix 3.

### *Quality of the built environment*

[Historic England's 'Heritage at Risk' register](#) provides information about heritage assets at risk, by local authority area (IND 27).

The most up-to-date conservation area character appraisals (IND 28) are available on the [Council's conservation areas webpage](#).

### *Planning obligations*

The council publishes annual Infrastructure Funding Statements, that set out both CIL and s106 income and expenditure for each financial year.

### *Places and neighbourhoods*

Updates on the following areas are available on the council's [Regeneration webpage](#):

- Brixton
- Clapham and Streatham
- Oval and Kennington Development Area (OAKDA)
- Vauxhall
- Waterloo
- West Norwood and Tulse Hill

### *Infrastructure*

The most up to date position on infrastructure is set out in the [Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2020](#) and [Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021/22](#).

## **Appendix 1: Duty to co-operate activity**

### **1. Defining Lambeth's duty to cooperate bodies**

1.1 The local planning authorities that share borders with Lambeth are:

- City of London
- City of Westminster
- London Borough of Bromley
- London Borough of Croydon
- London Borough of Merton
- London Borough of Southwark
- London Borough of Wandsworth

1.2 For some of the other prescribed public bodies, there are particular circumstances in London, which need to be explained:

#### *Civil Aviation Authority*

There are no airfields within the borough of Lambeth. However, it is the Civil Aviation Authority's (CAA) and local Air Traffic Control centres' responsibility to ensure safe helicopter flights across London.

#### *Homes and Communities Agency*

The powers of the Homes and Communities Agency are devolved in London to the Mayor.

#### *Office of Rail Regulation*

Lambeth does not work directly with the Office of Rail Regulation, but has regular contact with Network Rail and the Train Operating Companies (South Western Railway, Southeastern, Southern, Thameslink and London Overground).

#### *Integrated Transport Authority*

In London, the equivalent of the Integrated Transport Authority is Transport for London (TfL).

#### *Highway authorities*

In Lambeth, the highway authorities are Lambeth council or Transport for London, depending on the type of road.

#### *Marine Management Organisation (MMO)*

The MMO is the marine planning authority for England responsible for preparing marine plans for English inshore and offshore waters. At its landward extent, a marine plan will apply up to the mean high water springs mark, which includes the tidal extent of any rivers. In Lambeth, this applies to the river Thames.

#### *Local Enterprise Partnership*

The local enterprise partnership for London is the London Economic Action Partnership (LEAP), chaired by the Mayor of London. The purpose of the LEP is to contribute to the delivery of the Mayor's economic development strategy, supported by strong local partnership arrangements.

### *Local Nature Partnership*

In 2012 the nominal Local Nature Partnership (LNP) for London was the All London Green Grid (ALGG), which acted in this capacity subject to a new and specific LNP being developed for Greater London. However, the ALGG has since evolved to exist purely to promote design and delivery of 'green infrastructure' across London, including biodiversity and open space provision, and it does not function as a LNP. The Greater London Authority acted as the owner of the ALGG, and the ALGG SPG and area frameworks.

This meant that Greater London was without a LNP due to funding and other national policy constraints, and that as a result responsibility for determining biodiversity and nature conservation policy at a local borough level rests with each London borough, although the Mayor of London still provided regional policy which each borough then implemented or applied through local actions.

Even in the absence of a LNP for Greater London, Lambeth Council continues to actively cooperate with those statutory agencies and public bodies that would not only be an integral part of a Greater London LNP if it existed, but also across a wide range of biodiversity, green infrastructure and open spaces issues affecting the borough. This includes cooperating with other London boroughs, Greater London Authority, Environment Agency, Natural England, Network Rail and Port of London Authority, as and when required by national legislation or regional/local policy. It also cooperates with a wide range of non-governmental organisations that would also be members of a functional LNP such as London Wildlife Trust, RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds), TCV (The Conservation Volunteers) and Woodland Trust as and when required to deliver local and regional policies.

Lambeth Council also continues to cooperate through the London Boroughs Biodiversity Forum (LBBF) and the Association for Local Government Ecologists (ALGE), which provides professional advice and information relating to biodiversity, green infrastructure and open spaces management; Lambeth is a full and active member of both bodies. Lambeth also liaises, via LBBF and ALGE, with officers having biodiversity, green infrastructure and open space management responsibilities in other local authorities that border Lambeth as well as across the metropolis as a whole.

Following the enactment of the Environment Act in November 2021, LNPs will be superseded by an England-wide series of partnerships which will be responsible for delivering a 'Local Nature Recovery Strategy' for a defined area of the country. Each LNRS will be managed through a 'Nature Recovery Network'. The GLA is the 'responsible authority' for Greater London. It will set up a partnership that will support the delivery of a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Greater London. The aim is that there will be a LNRS and thus a Network for Greater London, with the GLA providing higher level guidance and strategy, and individual boroughs contributing to the LNRS and creating their own versions, if this is deemed to be appropriate, and if this would enable the London-wide strategy to be delivered more effectively.

It is therefore likely that a London-wide LNRS and Nature Recovery Network will supersede any requirement for a LNP, and that responsibilities for both protecting and delivering improvements in biodiversity will come under this new body.

Lambeth Council will be a member of that partnership and will actively contribute to its establishment and management as required. Lambeth will also contribute to the operation of a Greater London LNRS and Nature Recovery Network and enable its own 'Lambeth LNRS' as appropriate. Lambeth Council has already set up a new 'Lambeth Biodiversity Forum', which will

form the basis of its own Nature Recovery Network to deliver a borough-wide nature recovery programme.

Each London borough will work with the GLA to identify sites that will be part of the LNRS and potential receptors for any investment or contributions resulting from offsite biodiversity net gain (e.g. where developers are unable to secure a mandatory minimum 10% BNG on their own sites).

### **3. Records of progress made during 2021/22**

3.1 The following section provides a record of duty to cooperate activity between April 2021 and March 2022.

#### **3.2 Prescribed bodies**

- *The Environment Agency*

In April 2021, officers from Lambeth contacted the Environment Agency (EA) for comment on its Draft Flood Risk Evidence Base Report for its SADPD. In June 2021, the EA responded to Lambeth's request and provided feedback on the draft. Comments from the EA were incorporated into the final document.

In January 2022, the EA were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. The EA provided feedback on the Sustainability Appraisal, and raised issues related to water quality and biodiversity net gain (BNG). The EA also provided an assessment of the proposed site allocations against Flood Zones, proximity to rivers and flood defences, groundwater source protection zones and permitted waste management sites. The EA requested that the evidence base for the individual sites should include site specific information on the environmental constraints for each site such as contamination, water resources, biodiversity and the impact on the River Thames and Thames Path. Lambeth policy officers are in the process of reviewing comments in response to its Reg 18 consultation. The comments from the EA will be made available in full in the council's Reg 18 consultation report, alongside Lambeth's response and any changes to the Draft SADPD that are made as a result.

- *Historic England*

On 24 September 2021, officers from Lambeth met with Historic England. Lambeth provided an overview of the council's objectives and approach for the Draft SADPD, outlining the basic framework for site allocations, alongside its expected timetable for the draft plan. Officers from Lambeth presented the key heritage and design considerations for each site. Historic England advised on the heritage sensitivities of certain site allocations and recommended additions to the draft text and maps within the SADPD.

In January 2022, Historic England were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. Historic England responded, suggesting various changes to the document. Lambeth policy officers are in the process of reviewing comments in response to its Reg 18 consultation. The comments from HE will be made available in full in the council's Reg 18 consultation report, alongside Lambeth's response and any changes to the Draft SADPD that are made as a result.



In March 2022, Lambeth officers met with Historic England. Both parties discussed current work priorities and programmes. The potential impact of development on the Westminster World Heritage Site was also discussed.

- *Natural England*

In January 2022, Natural England were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. Natural England responded on 17 February 2022, stating that they had no comments to make on this consultation.

- *Local Enterprise Partnership*

The London Economic Action Partnership (LEAP) is the local enterprise partnership for London. In January 2022, the LEAP were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No response was received from the LEAP.

- *The Mayor of London*

In January 2022, the Mayor was notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. On behalf of the Mayor, the GLA submitted representations in February 2022 which requested several changes to the draft document. Lambeth policy officers are in the process of reviewing comments in response to its Reg 18 consultation. The comments from the Mayor will be made available in full in the council's Reg 18 consultation report, alongside Lambeth's response and any changes to the Draft SADPD that are made as a result.

In March 2022, officers from Lambeth submitted representations to the Mayor on two draft London Plan Guidance documents on *Optimising Site Capacity* and *Small Sites Design Codes*.

- *TfL*

Lambeth continues to work in partnership with TfL, underpinned by joint funding of schemes within the borough to achieve shared goals. Bi-monthly meetings take place between officers to discuss local transport schemes and initiatives, or as required for specific schemes. Lambeth also meets quarterly with TfL's City Planning team to discuss development related transport issues.

In January 2022, TfL were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. TfL responded on 18 February 2022, suggesting various changes to the draft document. Lambeth policy officers are in the process of reviewing comments in response to its Reg 18 consultation. The comments from TfL will be made available in full in the council's Reg 18 consultation report, alongside Lambeth's response and any changes to the Draft SADPD that are made as a result.

On 22 February 2022, TfL's commercial property team provided a separate response to the draft SADPD. Lambeth policy officers are in the process of reviewing comments in response to its Reg 18 consultation. The comments from TfL will be made available in full in the council's Reg 18 consultation report, alongside Lambeth's response and any changes to the Draft SADPD that are made as a result.

- *The Civil Aviation Authority*

In January 2022, the Civil Aviation Authority were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No representations were received.

- Lambeth Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

Lambeth Council continued to work with the CCG and other One Public Estate partners, including South London and Maudsley (SLAM) and Giles and St Thomas Foundation (GSTT), throughout 2021/2022 across One Public Estate Partnership Board.

In January 2021, SLAM met with Lambeth to discuss its future service provision and spatial needs within the borough.

In September 2021, Lambeth met with GSTT to discuss the inclusion of GSTT's Wooden Spoon House site as part of the adjacent 6-12 Kennington Lane within the Draft SADPD.

In December 2021, Lambeth convened with the Capital Planning and Property team at SLAM Hospital Trust. Lambeth confirmed its Brixton Road facilities were included within the Draft SADPD. The two parties agreed to continue working at a strategic level on land and property and explore the potential for joint working and alignment of its development opportunities across the borough.

On 28 January, Lambeth officers met with GSTT to provide an overview of the council's objectives and approach for the Draft SADPD, details on the draft allocations within the document, alongside its expected timetable for the draft plan.

- The Marine Management Organisation

The Marine Management Organisation were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No comments were received.

### **Engagement with neighbouring boroughs**

- *Bromley*

In January 2022, officers from the LB Bromley were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No representations were received.

- *City of London*

On 5 May 2021, officers from Lambeth provided representations on the Reg 19 consultation for the draft City Plan 2040. Lambeth requested that policy on protected views should also take into account views into the City designated by other Local Planning Authorities.

On 19 November 2021, officers from Lambeth met with their counterparts from the City of London. Lambeth provided an overview of the council's objectives and approach for the Draft SADPD, alongside its expected timetable for the draft plan. LB Lambeth provided an overview of sites near to

the border of the City of London. Officers from the City of London provided an overview of its Local Plan update, including changes to its tall building policy proposed to address London Plan Policy D9.

In January 2022, officers from the City of London were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No representations were received.

- *LB Croydon*

On 29 September 2021, officers from LB Lambeth met with their counterparts from the LB Croydon. Lambeth provided an overview of the council's objectives and approach for the Draft SADPD, alongside its expected timetable for the draft plan. LB Croydon provided an overview of its progress on its Local Plan review. LB Croydon agreed to draft a revised Statement of Common Ground to inform the review of Croydon's emerging Local Plan.

In January 2022, officers from LB Croydon were notified to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No representations were received.

On 9 February 2022, officers from Lambeth met with their counterparts at LB Croydon to discuss Lambeth's Draft SADPD. LB Croydon set out their proposed updates to the Statement of Common Ground. Croydon discussed previously identified cross border issues and set out changes proposed to its draft policies. Lambeth provided an update on its Draft SADPD, it was agreed that none of the sites were in close proximity to the borough boundary between the two parties.

On 17 February 2022, Lambeth officers provided representations in response to LB Croydon's Reg 19 consultation on its draft Local Plan. Comments were made on various policies which may have cross-boundary impacts, including heritage, tall buildings, local views and car parking.

On 4 March 2022, officers from Croydon provided Lambeth with a draft Statement of Common Ground between Croydon and Lambeth. Croydon also provided a response to Lambeth's representations made on Croydon's Reg 19 Local Plan consultation.

- *Merton*

On 27 August 2021, Lambeth submitted representations in relation to LB Merton's (Stage 3) consultation on its New Local Plan. Lambeth commented on *Policy T16.2 Prioritising active travel choices*, and *Policy T16.4 Parking and Low Emissions Vehicles*.

In January 2022, officers from the LB Merton were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. LB Merton reviewed the document and determined that the nearest site proposals to Merton were approximately 3 miles away and so LB Merton chose not to make any comments.

- *Southwark*

On 15 September 2021, Lambeth met officers from Southwark to discuss its Draft SADPD. Lambeth provided an overview of the council's objectives and approach for the Draft SADPD, alongside its expected timetable for the draft plan. It also provided an overview of the sites located alongside the

borough boundary between Lambeth and Southwark. Southwark provided an overview of the progress with its draft Local Plan, and the Area Action Plans it expected to work on post-adoption.

In January 2022, officers from the LB Southwark were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No representations were received.

On 15 March 2022, Lambeth officers met with their counterparts from Southwark council to discuss the Camberwell Character Area Study. The borough boundary between the two boroughs cuts through the Camberwell area, which includes King's College Hospital, part of Camberwell Town Centre, and Camberwell New Road. Lambeth agreed to provide information on key stakeholders from Lambeth for the Camberwell area, including details of local groups, Ward members, and local forums.

- *Wandsworth*

In January 2022, officers from the LB Wandsworth were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No representations were received.

- *Westminster*

On 19 November 2021, Lambeth officers met their counterparts at Westminster to discuss the Draft SADPD. Lambeth provided an overview of the council's objectives and approach for the Draft SADPD, alongside its expected timetable for the document. It also provided an overview of the sites located nearest to the borough boundary between Lambeth and the City of Westminster. Westminster also provided an overview of its plan-making activities, including various Supplementary Planning Documents that were being produced, and the Westminster World Heritage Site management plan.

In January 2022, officers from LB Westminster were notified and invited to make comments on Lambeth's Draft SADPD. No representations were received.

### **3.4 Waste planning authorities**

Lambeth lies within the 'Western Riverside' area of London and is one of five authorities that make up the Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA) responsible for disposal of household waste. Duty to co-operate activity took place through the London Waste Planning Forum (LWPF). Officers attended LWPF meetings on the following dates:

- 8 July 2021
- 7 October 2021
- 26 January 2022

## Appendix 2: Waste exports by destination and waste type

Table 1: Waste exports from Lambeth during 2021/22 by destination and waste type

Export destination	Household, industrial and commercial waste exports (tonnes)	Inert/Construction & demolition waste exports (tonnes)	Hazardous waste exports (tonnes)
Barking and Dagenham	23.74	7027.94	6.81345
Barnet	0	78.92	0
Barnsley	2.34	0	0
Bedford	1.34	29.64	8.277
Berkshire	0	0	0.645
Bexley	0	0	436.6815
Birmingham City	7.787134	0	9.62542
Bolton	0	0	6.003
Brent	0	0	33.522
Bristol City	0.052	0	0.185
Bromley	0	420.13	24.8
Buckinghamshire	81.92	13	1.09
Cambridgeshire	3.09	0	53.6293
Cheshire East	0	0	0.208
Cheshire West and Chester	0	0	19.81977
City of Derby	0	0	1.654
Croydon	510	0	0.048
Derbyshire	6	0	0
East Sussex	5.569	20.964	4.861
Enfield	0	853.13	0
Essex	0	770.46	143.3117
Gloucestershire	0	0	27.9515
Greenwich	1826.32	33612.104	43.27
Hackney	0	0	0.23042
Halton	0	0	5.976
Hammersmith and Fulham	0	0	35.935
Hampshire	3.863	1010.82	4.688
Havering	0	6436.942	137.38757
Hertfordshire	6.1156	0	57.642
Hillingdon	0	1.7	0
Hounslow	0	0	3.4543
Kent	1807.881	52.8	1576.38614
Knowsley	0.041	0	0.282
Lancashire	0	0	0.6609
Leeds	0	0	0.5
Leicestershire	0	0	3.85603
Lewisham	0	0	0.51

Lincolnshire	0	0	1.522
Medway	14.09	0	2021.60634
Merton	0	2290	0.004
Newham	154.274	5275.718	303.69489
Norfolk	0	11.96	52.975
North East Lincolnshire	0	0	0.0542
North Tyneside	0	0	5.0423
North Yorkshire	0	0	26.7275
Northamptonshire	0	0	3227.79
Nottingham City	0	0	37.4255
Nottinghamshire	0	0	28.801
Oxfordshire	0	0	3.633
Peterborough	0.236	0	53.61
Portsmouth	0	0	0.31
Reading	0	0	0.06885
Redbridge	0	0	10.4128
Salford	0.2	0	0.1
Sandwell	0	0	33.01
Sefton	0	0	9.429
Slough	9.587	0	30.98981
Somerset	0	0	0.2
Southampton City	0.08	0	0
Southwark	6509.99	0	26.38805
Staffordshire	4.875	0	12.32139
Stockport	0	0	0.1
Stockton-on-Tees	0	0	7.95
Stoke-on-Trent City	0	0	32.5
Suffolk	0	0	4.0974
Surrey	0	715.7	1527.15536
Sutton	0	0	24.54704
Tameside	0	0	28.3247
Telford and Wrekin	0	0	2.3259
Thurrock	206.727961	14529.52	114.927
Tower Hamlets	0	0	3.571
Trafford	0	0	1.549
Walsall	0.84825	0.008	45.111
Waltham Forest	20.58	745.246	0
Wandsworth	20711.62	2993	150.965
Warwickshire	0	0	9.2
West Berkshire	0	15.84	0
West Sussex	557.96	1050	29.43075
Wiltshire	0	0	1.93901
Wokingham	0	0.98	0
Wolverhampton	0	0	1.61

Worcestershire	0	0	1.97
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32477.12695</b>	<b>77956.522</b>	<b>10523.29279</b>

Source: Environment Agency waste data interrogator 2020 and Hazardous waste data interrogator 2020