

# Lambeth Local Plan 2015

Authority's Monitoring  
Report 2016/17

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## 1. Introduction

This is the authority's monitoring report for the London Borough of Lambeth. It 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 2016/17 and contains monitoring information for the period to the end of March 2017.

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 2016 (consolidated with alterations since 2011) and the Lambeth Local Plan 2015. Monitoring information is provided in relation to the monitoring framework in Annex 08 of the Local Plan. The GLA publishes a separate London Plan annual monitoring report.

## 2. Progress in implementing the Local Development Scheme

Lambeth published its local development scheme (LDS) in September 2015.

### Draft Development Viability SPD

A first round of consultation on the Draft Development Viability SPD took place for a 9 week period from 12 December 2016 to 13 February 2017, in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The draft SPD set out the council's approach to assessing development viability in planning proposals.

### Draft Employment and Skills SPD

A first round of consultation on a Draft Employment and Skills SPD took place for a 9 week period from 12 December 2016 to 13 February 2017, in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The Draft SPD set out the council's approach to securing appropriate contributions through Section 106 agreements towards employment and skills initiatives.

### 3. Neighbourhood Planning

Regulation 34 (4) of The Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 requires that where a local planning authority have 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 at the end of March 2017.

Table 3: Neighbourhood Plans Progress

Location	Progress
South Bank and Waterloo Neighbours	'South Bank and Waterloo Neighbours' was designated as a neighbourhood forum and a neighbourhood area by a decision of Cabinet on 10 February 2014. The area crosses the borough boundary into Southwark. A pre submission draft Neighbourhood Plan was published for consultation by the neighbourhood forum on 13 November 2016; the consultation ended in January 2017.
Kennington, Oval and Vauxhall	The Kennington, Oval and Vauxhall neighbourhood area and forum were designated 13 July 2015.
Tulse Hill	The Tulse Hill Neighbourhood Forum was designated as the forum for the Tulse Hill Neighbourhood Area (central) on 11 January 2016.

### 4. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

The Lambeth CIL came into effect on 1 October 2014.

The CIL monitoring report required by Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 was published at the end of 2016/17. A midyear 2016/17 report has also been published.

The full Section 106 Planning Obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy midyear and end of year reports for 2016/17 are available at the following link:

<https://www.lambeth.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/section-106-planning-obligations-monitoring-reports>

### 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 FY 2016/17. Please see appendix 1 for further details of this activity.

## 6. Lambeth Local Plan 2015 monitoring framework: summary of performance in 2016/17

Indicator	Source of Data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2016/17
IND 1 – Proportion of planning appeals allowed	Lambeth Planning and Development Division database	34%	34%
IND 2 - Plan period and housing targets	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	2011/12 to 2026/27 – 1,195 per annum	See <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2016/17</a>
IND 3(a) – Net additional dwellings in previous years	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	1,559 (London Plan)	See <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2016/17</a>
IND 3(b) – Net additional dwellings for the reporting year	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	1,559 (London Plan)	See <a href="#">Housing Implementation Strategy September 2017</a>
IND 3(c) – Net additional dwellings in future years	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	1,559 (London Plan)	See <a href="#">Housing Implementation Strategy September 2017</a>
IND 3(d) – Managed delivery target	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	15,594 [2015-2025] (London Plan)	See <a href="#">Housing Implementation Strategy September 2017</a>
IND 4 – New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	Lambeth Planning and Development Division applications database	100%	100%
IND 5 – Net additional gypsy and traveller pitches	Lambeth Planning and Development Division records	Not applicable	0 pitches
IND 6 – Gross affordable housing completions	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	50% of new build dwellings completed with grant 40% of new build dwellings completed without grant	See <a href="#">Housing Implementation Strategy September 2017</a> and <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2016/17</a>
		70:30 ratio of social rented to intermediate in new build	See <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development</a>

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source of Data</b>	<b>Target (if applicable)</b>	<b>Performance in 2016/17</b>
		affordable dwellings completed	<a href="#">Pipeline Report 2016/17</a>
IND 7 – Proportion of completed homes with 3 or more bedrooms	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	Not Applicable	See <a href="#">Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2016/17</a>
IND 8 – Gross additional wheelchair accessible homes completed	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	10% (London Plan)	See <a href="#">London Plan AMR 14</a>
IND 9 - Net additional student bedspaces completed	Lambeth Planning and Development Division applications database	Not Applicable	See <a href="#">Lambeth Student Accommodation Assessment 2017</a>
IND 10 - New child play spaces created in completed residential developments	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	Not Applicable	Data not currently available
IND 11 – Total amount of additional employment floor-space, by type	Lambeth Planning and Development Division commercial development pipeline	Not Applicable	See <a href="#">Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2016/17</a>
IND 12 – Total amount of employment floor-space on previously developed land, by type	Lambeth Planning and Development Division commercial development pipeline	100%	100%
IND 13 – Employment land available, by type (measures the amount and type of employment land in the borough)	Lambeth Planning and Development Division commercial development pipeline	No net loss of employment land in KIBAs	See <a href="#">Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2016/17</a>
IND 14 – Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’	Lambeth Planning and Development Division commercial development pipeline	Not Applicable	Full information not available for 2016/17. See <a href="#">Lambeth’s latest Summary of Ground Floor Use Data</a>

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source of Data</b>	<b>Target (if applicable)</b>	<b>Performance in 2016/17</b>
IND 15 – Net additional serviced bedrooms (visitor accommodation)	Lambeth Planning and Development Division	Indicative estimate up to 2,000 between 2015 and 2036	773
IND 16 – Walking mode share based on all trips originating in Lambeth	Lambeth Transport Plan monitoring returns to TfL	32% by 2026	35%
IND 17 – Cycling mode share based on all trips originating in Lambeth	Lambeth Transport Plan monitoring returns to TfL	8% by 2026	5%
IND 18 – Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Information provided by Lambeth Parks and Open Spaces, Environmental Services Division.	No net loss of metropolitan or borough level nature conservation importance	No change
IND 19 – Unrestricted open space per 1000 persons	Information provided by Lambeth Parks and Open Spaces, Environmental Services Division.	No net loss of open space	No net loss of open space
IND 20 – Parks with Green Flag awards	Information provided by Lambeth Parks and Open Spaces, Environmental Services Division.	Not applicable	12 Green Flag awards
IND 21 – Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	Information provided by the Environment Agency and Lambeth Planning and Development Division applications	Not applicable	8 out of 15
IND 22 - Carbon dioxide emissions in major developments	Lambeth planning records	London Plan Target	See Environment section below
IND 23 – Capacity of new waste management facilities	Lambeth waste records	Progress in meeting London Plan waste apportionment	No new waste management facilities completed
IND 23a – Amount of land available for additional waste	Lambeth commercial development pipeline and KIBA survey data	No less than 4 hectares	To be reported separately in the <a href="#">Lambeth</a>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2016/17
management use in KIBAs			<a href="#">Waste Evidence Base 2019</a>
IND 24 – Amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type	Lambeth waste records	London Plan 2016 targets: exceed recycling/ composting levels in local authority collected waste (LACW) of 50 per cent by 2020	46%  Further waste data is available in appendix 4.
IND 25 – Number of Heritage Assets on ‘at risk’ register	Lambeth Planning and Development Division records	Net decrease	40
IND 26 – Number of conservation areas with up to date character appraisals	Lambeth Planning and Development Division records	100%	13 out of 62 (21%)
IND 27 – Percentage of planning approvals for ten or more residential units receiving Secured by Design accreditation	Lambeth Community Safety Division records	100%	Data not currently available
Annual progress update on each of the places and neighbourhoods	Lambeth Planning and Development and Strategic and Neighbourhood Delivery Division records	Not applicable	See <a href="#">Lambeth Regeneration webpage</a>
Annual update of infrastructure schedule	Information provided by service and infrastructure agencies	Not applicable	To be published as part of the draft new infrastructure delivery plan

## 7. Data Sources

This section identifies the sources of data used to monitor performance against the indicators in the Local Plan 2015. Wherever 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 publically available elsewhere.

### Planning appeals

The below table sets out Lambeth’s performance in planning appeals over the last ten years.



	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
Appeals Allowed	44	36	48	51	36	39	47	50	64	50
Appeals Dismissed	72	81	93	92	87	61	65	79	81	103
Mixed Outcome	3	4	5	1	4	0	1	6	1	2
Total Appeals	119	121	146	144	127	100	113	135	146	155
Allowed (%)	39	33	36	36	31	39	42	41	45	34

Source: Lambeth Planning Records

### Housing

Performance against indicator IND 2 is reported in the Housing Implementation Strategy 2017 which includes Lambeth's housing trajectory and information about the five year supply of land for housing. The most recent version was published in September 2017. Performance against indicator IND 3 (a) and (b) and (c) for 2015/16 is reported in the [Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2017](#).

Indicator IND 4 relates to new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. Other than protected open space, all land in Lambeth is previously developed. Unless open space is lost to housing, performance against this indicator will always be 100 per cent. Data is sourced from the London Development Database.

Headline performance against indicator IND 6 for 2016/17 is reported in tables 1 and 3 of [Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2017](#), and performance against local output indicator IND 7 is also reported in the same report.

Performance against indicator IND 8 is reported in the [London Plan AMR 14](#).

Performance against indicator IND 9 can be found within the [Student Accommodation Pipeline Report 2017](#).

Borough-level information about delivery of affordable housing by tenure (ratio of social/affordable rent to intermediate) for 2016/17 is provided in the [London Plan AMR 14](#), in table 3.12. The data source is the Department for Communities and Local Government and includes acquisitions of existing private sector homes for use as affordable housing. As noted in London Plan AMR paragraph 3.55, this is typically considerably higher in any given year than the net provision of affordable housing in planning terms. The figures are included in this report for information; they do not directly correspond to the Local Plan monitoring indicator, which uses the narrower planning measure of affordable housing delivery. Tenure data is included in Lambeth's annual housing development pipeline report 2016/17 (see table 1).

There is no data currently available on new child play spaces created in completed residential developments (IND 10). Data on approvals, rather than completions, for gross additional wheelchair accessible homes (IND 8) will be published in the London Plan AMR 2016/17.

### Economic development

Performance against indicators IND 11 and IND 13 is reported in tables 1 and 3 of Lambeth's [Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline Report 2017](#).

Indicator IND 12 measures total amount of employment floorspace on previously development land. Other than protected open space, all land in Lambeth is previously developed. Performance against this indicator will always be 100 per cent, unless open space is lost for employment use. Data is sourced from the London Development Database.

A summary of the latest ground floor use data<sup>1</sup> in Lambeth's largest town centres is published on the Lambeth [website](#). The summary document provides the latest data in relation to indicator IND 14 - total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'.

### Transport

Under Section 145 of the GLA Act 1999, each London borough is required to produce a Local Implementation Plan (LIP) setting out how it intends to contribute towards the implementation of the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS). As well as outlining the borough's local transport objectives, a LIP should detail the specific interventions and schemes intended to contribute towards meeting the MTS goals, challenges and opportunities. A clear strategy for monitoring performance should also be included.

As part of the process of monitoring LIPs, progress is tracked against seven strategic performance indicators on which boroughs are required to set locally specific targets. These seven indicators - mode share, bus service reliability, road traffic casualties, CO2 emissions and asset (highway) condition - all relate to key priorities within the MTS over which London boroughs have a degree of influence.

Lambeth's second LIP is known as the Lambeth Transport Plan 2011 (LTP). It covers the same period as the revised MTS (2011 – 2031), but areas such as the borough's programme of investment cover a shorter period of 2011/12 to 2013/2014. Borough Local Implementation Plan performance indicators are published on the Transport for London travel and performance webpage.

Data on progress towards indicators IND 15 and IND 16 is reported in TfL's [Lambeth Factsheet June 2017](#).

### Environment

The [Greenspace in Greater London \(GiGL\)](#) service provides data annually to the council on the status of areas of biodiversity importance (IND 18) and the quantity of open space in the borough (IND 19).

There were 12 parks with Green Flag awards in Lambeth by the end of 2016/17:

- Archbishop's Park
- Brockwell Park
- Hillside Gardens Park
- Kennington Park
- Milkwood Community Park
- Myatt's Fields Park
- Ruskin Park
- The Rookery, Streatham
- St. John's Churchyard, Waterloo
- St. Paul's Churchyard, Clapham

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<sup>1</sup> Data provided by Experian - Lambeth commissions Experian Goad data annually for the five largest town centres in the borough in addition to the Lower Marsh/The Cut CAZ Frontage

- Vauxhall Park
- West Norwood Cemetery

Progress towards this indicator (IND 20) can be found at [London Green Flag Award Winning Sites](#).

Monthly and annual reports on Environment Agency objections to planning applications on flooding and water quality grounds are published on the [gov.uk](#) website. Objections are in some cases overcome, or applications are withdrawn. In Lambeth, 15 schemes were objected to in the last financial year.

Lambeth employs consultants to review Carbon dioxide emissions in major developments in Lambeth. Policy 5.2 of the London Plan sets out a stepped approach to reaching zero carbon targets (as defined in section 5.2 of the [Mayor's Housing SPG](#)). For the calendar year 2016, Climate Integrated Solutions reported on major applications' progress towards relevant emissions targets. Bioregional reported on major applications' progress during 2017. These targets are as follows:

<b>Date Scheme received</b>	<b>Land Use Proposed</b>	<b>Relevant Target</b>
Schemes received by Lambeth up until 30 September 2016	Residential	40% improvement on 2010 Building Regulations
	Non-residential	40% improvement on 2010 Building Regulations
Schemes received by Lambeth on or after the 1st October 2016	Residential	Zero carbon
	Non-residential	As per building regulations requirements

To meet the zero-carbon target for major residential development, an on-site reduction of at least 35 per cent beyond the baseline of part L of the current Building Regulations is required. C.I.S's full analysis of CO2 emissions in major applications in 2016 is included in appendix 2 of this report.

Data on major applications approved between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 up and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 is set out in appendix 3 of this report.

### Waste

The council's [Waste Evidence Base 2019](#) provides information on indicator IND 23 capacity of new waste management facilities and W2 amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type. Data on progress towards indicators IND 24 is sourced from Lambeth waste service records.

### Quality of the built environment

English Heritage's 'Heritage at Risk' register provides information about heritage assets at risk, by local authority area (IND 25).

The most up-to-date conservation area character appraisals (IND 26) are available on the council's conservation areas webpage. For the purposes of the monitoring indicator, 'up-to-date' means less than five years old.

The Metropolitan Police crime prevention design advisor service collates data on approved developments receiving Secured by Design accreditation (IND 27). Complete data was not available at the time of reporting.

### Planning obligations

The council publishes annual planning obligations monitoring reports (LOI 14), setting out s106 receipts and spend for each financial year. These are available from [Section 106 Planning Obligations monitoring reports](#).

### Places and neighbourhoods

The following updates are available on the council's website:

- Waterloo Supplementary Planning Document, Creating a Better Waterloo ([Better Waterloo page](#))
- Vauxhall
- Nine Elms/Battersea
- Brixton
- Clapham Old Town
- Clapham Common
- Stockwell Partnership
- Neighbourhood enhancement programme
- West Norwood
- Streatham

<https://www.lambeth.gov.uk/housing-and-regeneration/regeneration/regeneration-activity-in-lambeth>

### Infrastructure

The most up to date position on infrastructure is set out in annex 2 of the [Lambeth Local Plan](#) adopted September 2015. This information will be updated as part of the evidence for the Lambeth Local Plan review.

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

### **1. Introduction**

Paragraphs 178 to 181 of the NPPF 2012 set out government expectations for maintaining effective cooperation. They state that:

- Public bodies have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities. The Government expects joint working on areas of common interest to be diligently undertaken for the mutual benefit of neighbouring authorities. Strategic policy-making authorities should collaborate to identify the relevant strategic matters which they need to address in their plans. They should also engage with their local communities and relevant bodies including Local Enterprise Partnerships, Local Nature Partnerships, the Marine Management Organisation, county councils, infrastructure providers, elected Mayors and combined authorities (in cases where Mayors or combined authorities do not have plan-making powers).
- Local planning authorities should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans. Joint working should enable local planning authorities to work together to meet development requirements which cannot wholly be met within their own areas – for instance, because of a lack of physical capacity or because to do so would cause significant harm to the principles and policies of this Framework.
- Local planning authorities should take account of different geographic areas, including travel-to-work areas. In two tier areas, county and district authorities should cooperate with each other on relevant issues. Local planning authorities should work collaboratively on strategic planning priorities to enable delivery of sustainable development in consultation with Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships. Local planning authorities should also work collaboratively with private sector bodies, utility and infrastructure providers.

The Planning Practice Guidance adds that:

- The duty to cooperate requires local planning authorities and certain other public bodies to cooperate with each other in preparing a Local Plan, where there are matters that would have a significant impact on the areas of two or more authorities
- Certain other public bodies are also subject to the duty to cooperate. These are prescribed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended):
  - the Environment Agency
  - English Heritage (now called Historic England)
  - Natural England
  - the Mayor of London
  - the Civil Aviation Authority
  - the Homes and Communities Agency
  - Clinical Commissioning Groups
  - the National Health Service Commissioning Board (now NHS England)
  - the Office of Rail Regulation

- Transport for London
  - each Integrated Transport Authority
  - Highway authorities
  - the Marine Management Organisation
- Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships are not subject to the requirements of the duty, but local planning authorities and county councils in England, and prescribed public bodies must cooperate with them. Local planning authorities must have regard to their activities when they are preparing their local plans, so long as those activities are relevant to plan-making.
  - These organisations are required to cooperate with local planning authorities and county councils in England, and the other prescribed bodies. All parties should approach the duty in a proportionate way, tailoring cooperation according to where they can maximise the effectiveness of plans.
  - A statement of common ground is a written record of the progress made by strategic policy-making authorities during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters. It documents where effective co-operation is and is not happening throughout the plan-making process, and is a way of demonstrating at examination that plans are deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working across local authority boundaries. In the case of local planning authorities, it also forms part of the evidence required to demonstrate that they have complied with the duty to cooperate.
  - Statements should be prepared and then maintained on an on-going basis throughout the plan making process. As a minimum, a statement should be published when the area it covers and the governance arrangements for the cooperation process have been defined, and substantive matters to be addressed are determined. If all the information required is not available (such as details of agreements on strategic matters) authorities can use the statements to identify the outstanding matters which need to be addressed, the process for reaching agreements on these and (if possible) indicate when the statement is likely to be updated.

Local authorities are required to show how the duty is being taken forward on an on-going basis through the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR).

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

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

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 (SWT, Southeastern, Southern, Thameslink and London Overground).

#### *Integrated Transport Authority*

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

#### *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 Panel (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 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. Eleven [ALGG Area Frameworks](#) were been produced which expanded on the implementation points and strategic opportunities set out in the ALGG supplementary planning guidance. These frameworks have been produced by All London Green Grid Area groups; the central area framework covers Lambeth, and the borough assisted in the development and refinement of these area frameworks where they were relevant to it.

However, contact and information from ALGG on detailed borough matters remains limited and may not be relevant to the delivery of biodiversity at a local and operational level, which Lambeth as an authority were already undertaking, often in cooperation/partnership with other statutory and regulatory agencies including Natural England and the Environment Agency.

In 2012, the London Biodiversity Partnership, of which Lambeth has been a member since 2002, applied to DEFRA for approval to form a London Local Nature Partnership (LLNP); this was approved by DEFRA in July 2012 and would have replaced ALGG and provided a more functional LNP that met the criteria issued by DEFRA. Lambeth Council was at the time, and continues to remain, fully supportive of a LNP and is prepared to assist in its inception and management, and in cooperation with it.

However, due to changes in resources provided to local councils and statutory agencies, as well as changes in regional, national and central government policy, guidance or funding, delivery of a London LNP has not progressed so there is no viable LNP to cooperate with at the present time. Following the decision to close down the London Biodiversity Partnership due to funding restrictions and changes in government policy, enactment of the London LNP remains a priority for the original stakeholders, subject to sufficient resources being available to both initiate and sustain it.

In the meantime, the council continues to cooperate with all of those statutory agencies that would be an integral part of the LNP such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and London Wildlife Trust, as and when required by national legislation or local policy. The council also continues to cooperate through the London Boroughs Biodiversity Forum and the Association for Local Government Ecologists (ALGE), which provide professional advice and information relating to biodiversity and open spaces management; Lambeth is a member of both bodies. Lambeth also liaises, via LBBF and ALGE, with officers having biodiversity and open space management duties in other local authorities that border Lambeth.

### 3. Formal partnerships

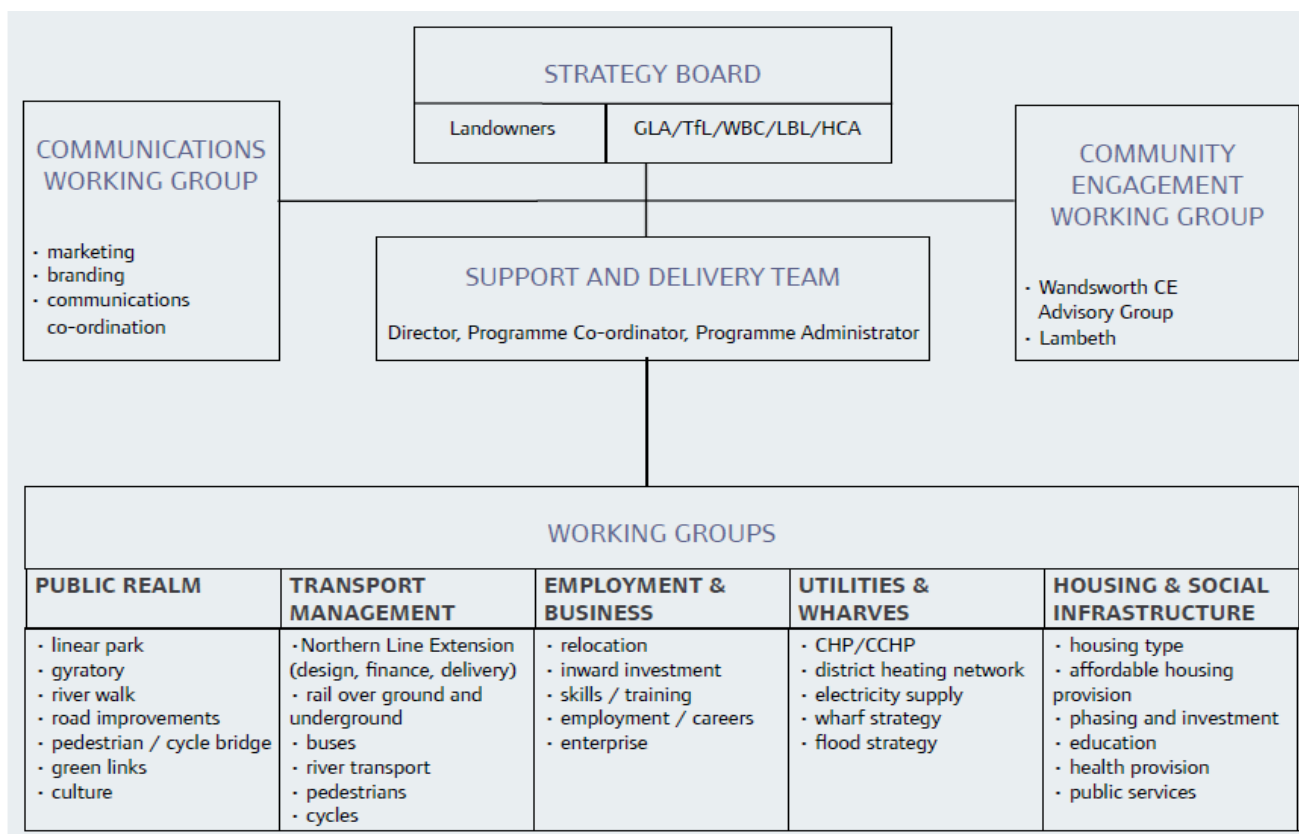
Lambeth is a member of various formally constituted sub-regional partnerships and working groups, which address cross-border strategic matters. These are described below.

**Central London Forward** represents the seven central London local authorities: Camden, City of London, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Southwark and Westminster. Its primary objectives are to influence policy on major issues affecting central London, promote the strategic importance and needs of central London, and identify and facilitate co-ordinated working on areas of mutual interest to partners

The **Cross-River Partnership** includes the central London boroughs along with business groups and other key stakeholders such as Network Rail, Groundwork London, London & Partners, Transport for London and the GLA. Its key focus is on economic growth, sustainable employment, carbon reduction and place-making.

The **Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea Strategy Board** was established in 2009 to provide strategic leadership for the implementation of the Opportunity Area Planning Framework for Vauxhall Nine Elms Battersea (now known as Nine Elms Vauxhall). It is co-chaired by the leaders of Wandsworth and Lambeth councils and meets bi-monthly, as do subject-specific working groups. It is attended by major landowners, developers and officers of the public authorities. The following diagram shows the governance structure of the board.





In addition to the strategy board, Lambeth Council initiated the formation of a landowners group for Vauxhall in 2011. The group includes the major landowners within the Vauxhall area, is chaired by the leader of Lambeth Council and meets every three months to discuss issues related to development in Vauxhall.

The **South Bank Partnership** is jointly chaired by the two local MPs and includes the leaders and local members of the London boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark, together with business and community organisations. The South Bank Employers' Group provides the secretariat for the partnership.

The **South Bank and Bankside Cultural Quarter (SBBCQ)** is a partnership consisting of 30 cultural organisations, local authorities including Lambeth, business improvement districts and universities. The partnership is director-led and meets approximately three times a year.

#### 4. Records of progress made during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters

The following section provides a record of duty to cooperate activity between April 2016 and March 2017.

##### Prescribed bodies

- the Environment Agency

The council also liaises with the Environment Agency (EA) on implementing strategies to provide additional opportunities for protecting and improving improve wetland and aquatic habitats across the borough, both with respect to existing bodies of standing water and rivers or streams. These schemes are also designed to maximise the capacity of these habitats to collect, store and slowly

release floodwaters, whether from excessive or storm-related rainfall or from surface (including spring-related) flooding.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the Environment Agency (EA) to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD and corresponding initial SEA screening assessments of each SPD. In January 2017, the EA provided comments, agreeing with the findings of the initial screening assessment that the Draft Development Viability SPD is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects and therefore a full Strategic Environmental Assessment will not be required.

In February 2017, the EA provided representations on both SPDs. The EA stated that they encourage growth that can be supported by the necessary environmental infrastructure, for instance water resources and flood risk management provided in a co-ordinated and timely manner to meet the physical and social needs of both new development and existing communities. Regarding the Employment and Skills SPD, the EA stated they support the purpose of the document to seek from developers' contribution towards a range of employment and training measures to mitigate the impacts of development and to ensure that local people can better access job opportunities arising from new development.

In November 2016, on behalf of SoWN, Lambeth notified the Environment Agency and invited them to make representations on the pre-submission draft South Bank & Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan. No representations were received.

In December 2016, Lambeth consulted the Environment Agency on the initial screening assessment of the draft South Bank and Waterloo Neighbourhood (SoWN) Plan and invited them to provide comments. In January 2017, the EA provided comments on the initial screening assessment, agreeing with the conclusion that South Bank & Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects and therefore a full Strategic Environmental Assessment will not be required.

- Historic England

Lambeth officers met with Historic England in February 2017 to discuss proposed Local Plan policy changes and the best way forward regarding evidence supporting the Westminster World Heritage Site designation.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited Historic England (HE) to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD and corresponding initial SEA screening assessments of each SPD. HE provided comments on the draft Employment and Skills SPD in January 2017, agreeing that it is unlikely the SPD would have significant environmental effects and therefore a full SEA is not required. Regarding the draft development viability SPD, HE stated that with respect to the SEA screening report they have no reason to disagree with the conclusion that SEA is not required.

In November 2016, on behalf of SoWN, Lambeth notified HE and invited them to make representations on the pre-submission draft South Bank & Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan. No representations were received.

In December 2016, Lambeth consulted HE on the initial screening assessment of the draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan and invited them to provide comments. In January 2017, HE provided comments on the initial screening assessment, one of which states that they agreed with Lambeth's

screening opinion that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects to the historic environment caused by this Plan, and therefore it would not require an environmental assessment.

- Natural England

Lambeth continues to liaise with Natural England on identifying potential LNRs to designate under similar powers to those used for Streatham Common in 2013, and another three candidate sites have been identified for further evaluation.

Lambeth also liaises with agencies such as the Forestry Commission and Natural England on developing and implementing policies and procedures for managing wildlife diseases or invasive species, in order to minimise the impact they have on existing habitats and species, and to ensure the retention of a functional green infrastructure. For example, the council has been working with the Forestry Commission on recording the presence of Oak Processionary Moth (OPM), Ash Dieback Disease and Sudden Oak Death Syndrome, and in treating or containing areas affected by such notifiable diseases so as to minimise the loss or degradation of wildlife habitat or the removal or loss of notable trees, or planting alternative tree species that are more resistant to the effects of disease but still contribute to the borough's biodiversity and green infrastructure.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the Natural England (NE) to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD and corresponding initial SEA screening assessments of each SPD. In December 2016, NE stated that the topic of the SPDs do not appear to relate to their interests to any significant extent and so they did not wish to comment. In February 2017, Natural England provided comments on the SEA screenings, agreeing that for both screenings, full SEA is not required.

In November 2016, on behalf of SoWN, Lambeth notified the NE and invited them to make representations on the pre-submission draft South Bank & Waterloo Neighbourhood Plan. No representations were received.

In December 2016, Lambeth consulted Natural England on the initial screening assessment of the draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan and invited them to provide comments. In February 2017, Natural England were again notified and invited to make representations. Natural England responded by stating that the conclusion drawn in Lambeth's SEA screening of the Plan is acceptable and that the plan wouldn't require a full SEA.

Also see commentary above regarding Local Nature Partnerships.

- the Mayor of London

In October 2016, the Mayor notified and invited Lambeth to make representations on 'A City for All Londoners'. Lambeth provided representations on the A City for All Londoners consultation in December 2016.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified the Mayor of London and asked him to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. In January 2017, the Mayor provided comments on the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan, making suggestions as to how the Plan should progress in light of the London Plan.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the Mayor to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- the Civil Aviation Authority

Officers met with the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) twice in 2016/17. The first meeting took place in August 2016 to explore the potential to create a new Battersea Heliport safeguarding zone. Within such a zone, local planning authorities would be required to consult the CAA on planning applications that propose buildings over a certain height.

Officers also attended a meeting hosted by the CAA on 26<sup>th</sup> October 2016, which was also attended by LB Wandsworth, LB Hammersmith and Fulham, LB Westminster and LB Kensington and Chelsea. All boroughs agreed to work with the CAA to develop a Heliport Safeguarding Zone Map in which the CAA would request consultation on developments over a certain height. All parties involved agreed to adopt a new safeguarding zone. Consequently a Battersea Heliport Safeguarding Zone has been in force since February 2017. This means that Battersea Heliport and the Civil Aviation Authority are consulted on proposed developments within this zone that are over a certain height threshold – either 90m or 150m, depending on the location.

The DfT added the London Heliport to the list of officially safeguarded aerodromes (Annex 3 of the Town and Country Planning (Safeguarded Aerodromes and Technical Sites and Military Explosives Storage Areas) Direction 2002.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified the CAA and asked them to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the CAA to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- Lambeth Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

In October 2016, Lambeth met with the Lambeth Public Health team to discuss their Health and Wellbeing Strategy. With regard to the Local Plan review, Lambeth outlined the importance of the ongoing sustainability appraisal process and explained how Public Health would be able to influence the review at different stages of the plan making process.

Lambeth Council and its partners, the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust (GSTT), South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust (SLAM), Kings College Hospital (KCH), jointly submitted a bid to the Cabinet Office's One Public Estate programme in 2016/2017 and secured £275k of grant funding to undertake joint estates-based work. The funding was allocated towards developing a governance structure for the programme with a bi-monthly One Public Estate Partnership Board set up which was co-chaired by Lambeth and CCG staff. The bulk of the funding was directed toward the delivery of 4 projects, all of which were initiated in partnership with the aforementioned groups and with the CCG playing a leading role alongside the Council in determining their direction and delivery.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified the CCG and asked him to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the Mayor to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- Transport for London

Lambeth continues to work in partnership with TfL, underpinned by joint funding of schemes within the borough to achieve shared goals. Monthly meetings take place between Lambeth officers from the highways, capital projects and transport teams regarding delivery local transport schemes focusing on walking, cycling, road safety and public realm improvements. Joint Delivery Group meetings happen each quarter to co-ordinate delivery of major changes to the road network such as Waterloo City Hub and Vauxhall Gyrotory with attendance from senior officers, including directors. Ad-hoc meetings are also arranged to discuss improving accessibility on the tube and rail network and to discuss future improvements TfL are developing such as suburban rail metroisation and the extension of the Bakerloo Line. Lambeth meets quarterly with the City Planning team to discuss development related transport issues.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified TfL and asked them to provide comments on the draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. In January 2017, the TfL provided comments on the SoWN Plan, relating to policies on greenways, legibility and transport.

Lambeth officers contacted Transport for London (TfL) in December 2016 notifying them that Lambeth had produced a Draft Employment and Skills SPD and a Draft Development Viability SPD, and invited them to provide comments. In February 2018, TfL stated that they had no representations to make on the above SPD's.

- the Marine Management Organisation

Lambeth officers contacted Marine Management Organisation in December 2016 notifying them that Lambeth had produced a Draft Employment and Skills SPD and a Draft Development Viability SPD, and invited them to provide comments. No comments were received.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified the MMO and asked him to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the MMO to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- Local Enterprise Partnership

In November 2016, Lambeth notified the LEAP and asked him to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

Lambeth officers contacted LEAP in December 2016 notifying them that Lambeth had produced a Draft Employment and Skills SPD and a Draft Development Viability SPD, and invited them to provide comments. No comments were received.

## 5. Engagement with neighbouring boroughs

- City of London

No bi-lateral planning policy officer meetings during 2016/17. In September 2016, the City Corporation notified Lambeth of the first stage of public consultation on City Plan 2036 (Regulation 18 – Issues and Options). The City Corporation invited Lambeth to make representations. No representations were made by Lambeth.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified the City of London and asked them to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the City of London to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- City of Westminster

Lambeth planning policy officers met twice with officers from the City of Westminster in February 2017 the first of which also included a representative from Historic England. Digital modelling options for better understanding the setting of the Westminster World Heritage Site (WWHS) were analysed. It was agreed that there is merit in a joint Westminster / Lambeth approach to future WWHS setting work. This would be undertaken to evidence the future management plan and assessment of applications. Lambeth agreed to lead on the first step to seek quotes for an analysis of the impact of existing 'protected silhouettes' (in LVMF views) on constraining the height of potential backdrop development. Future work was envisaged to be potentially joint funded. Officers from each borough met again in February 2017 to discuss their corporate positions with regard to the ICOMOS Mission. It was agreed that Westminster would outline the factual background of their consultation responses on adjoining borough applications to date.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified the City of Westminster and asked them to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited the City of Westminster to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Bromley

No bi-lateral planning policy officer meetings during 2016/17.

In November 2016, Lambeth was notified and invited to make comments on Bromley's Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan (the Draft Local Plan). No representations were made by Lambeth.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified Bromley and asked them to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited Bromley to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Croydon

No bi-lateral planning policy officer meetings during 2016/17.

In September 2016, Lambeth were notified and invited to make representation on the Croydon Local Plan: Strategic Policies – Partial Review (Proposed Submission) and the Croydon Local Plan: Detailed Policies and Proposals (Proposed Submission). No representations were made by Lambeth.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified Croydon and asked them to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited Croydon to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Merton

No bi-lateral planning policy officer meetings during 2016/17. However, Merton coordinated a sub-regional meeting to discuss gypsies and travellers, which was attend by Lambeth officers.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified Merton and asked them to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited Merton to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Southwark

The two boroughs had ongoing engagement around the emerging draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan which crosses the borough boundary between the two parties. This included coordination of comments on the pre-submission consultation draft plan.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited Southwark to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Wandsworth

No bi-lateral planning policy officer meetings during 2016/17, however both authorities continued to work collaboratively through the Nine Elms Vauxhall Partnership which coordinates and drives forward the transformation of the VNEB OA. Co-chaired by the leaders of Wandsworth and Lambeth Council, it includes the area's main developers and landowners, the Mayor of London, Transport for London and the Greater London Authority. It is responsible for setting and delivering the strategic vision for the area.

In November 2016, Lambeth notified Wandsworth and asked them to provide comments on the pre-submission draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan. No comments were received.

In December 2016 Lambeth officers notified and invited Wandsworth to make comments on its Draft Employment and Skills SPD and its Draft Development Viability SPD. No comments were received.

## Waste planning authorities

Lambeth lies with 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 with regard to waste, including a full account of the engagement on waste planning between the five authorities is outlined in the [Lambeth Waste Evidence Base 2019](#).

## Appendix 2: Energy & Sustainability Monitoring Report for the London Borough of Lambeth (02/02/17)

This appendix is viewable on the Lambeth website on the [Planning policy monitoring](#) page.

## Appendix 3: Permitted Major Developments in Lambeth – Q4, 2016/17

Borough Ref.	Address	Proposal
15/05297/RG4	Fenwick Estate	Demolition of existing buildings and site clearance works to provide 55 social rented units (Use Class C3), a replacement community hall (Use Class D1), associated landscaping, parking and ancillary work.
15/05282/RG3	Land Bound By Somerleyton Road, Coldharbour Lane And Railway Line	Demolition of existing buildings on-site (with the exception of Carlton Mansions which is retained and refurbished) and redevelopment to provide a residential-led, mixed use development comprising 304 new dwellings (50% affordable) and approximately 8,000 sq.m (GIA) of non-residential uses including a theatre (Sui Generis) and employment, retail and community uses (Use class B1/D1/A1/A2) with associated parking, landscaping and ancillary works.

Development Use:

Development Use	Count
Mixed-Use	2

Commercial Development building use:

Use Class	Count
A1 – Shops	1
A2 – Financial & professional services	1
B1 – Business	1
D1 – Non-residential institutions	2
Sui Generis	1

Development Size:

Development Use	Residential Units	Non-residential floor area (m2)
Mixed-Use	359	8,293

Applicable Policies:

Policy	Count
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Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	1
BREEAM Very Good	2
35% reduction CO2 emissions (Part L 2013)	2
Water consumption <105ltrs/person/day	2

Meeting Emissions Targets

	Count
Meeting targets	2
Not-meeting targets	0

Reduction in Emissions

Estimated emissions (tonnes CO2/yr, Part L Building Regulations)	Estimated emissions (tonnes/CO2/yr, National Calculation Method)	Total emissions saving (tonnes/CO2/yr)
377	229	148

**Appendix 4: Lambeth waste data 2016/17**

Quarter	Total diverted	LACMW	Total % recycled
Q1	14,070.52	31,028.98	45.35%
Q2	13,378.76	30,522.40	43.83%
Q3	15,586.55	29,583.13	52.69%
Q4	12,549.03	28,539.57	43.97%
Q1&2	27,449.29	61,551.38	44.60%
Q1,2&3	43,035.84	91,134.51	47.22%
Q1,2,3&4	55,584.87	119,674.08	46.45%