

Lambeth Local Plan 2015

Authority's Monitoring
Report 2018/19

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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 2018/19 and contains monitoring information for the period to the end of March 2019.

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:

The LDS that was current during 2018/19 was agreed and published in October 2018.

Lambeth is currently undertaking a partial review of the Lambeth Local Plan 2015. An initial round of public consultation on issues for the partial review of the Local Plan took place from 9 October to 4 December 2017, under regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. A full Consultation Report that summarises all of the responses received and a series of summary feedback sheets were published in October 2018 and are viewable on the Lambeth [website](#). A second round of public consultation on the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan and Proposed Changes to the Policies Map took place for an 8 week period from the 22nd October - 17th December 2018, under regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. A full Consultation Report that summarises all of the responses received is viewable on the Lambeth [website](#).

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 March 2019.

Table 3: Neighbourhood planning in Lambeth March 2019

Forum/Area	Current position
South Bank and Waterloo Neighbours (SoWN)	Neighbourhood forum and area designated February 2014. The area crosses the borough boundary into Southwark. Pre-submission consultation on a draft neighbourhood plan ended in January 2017. Forum and area were subsequently re-designated by both authorities in February 2019. The SoWN area is also a designated business area. SoWN submitted their Draft Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark on 19 June 2018. Both authorities considered the legal compliance of the submitted documents and made a decision on 18/10/2018 to proceed to publication and examination.
Kennington Oval Vauxhall Forum (KOVF)	Neighbourhood forum and area designated July 2015. Pre-submission consultation on a draft neighbourhood plan ended in May 2018.
Tulse Hill Neighbourhood Forum	The Tulse Hill Neighbourhood Forum was designated as the forum for the Tulse Hill Neighbourhood Area (central) on 11 January 2016.
Norwood Planning Assembly	Neighbourhood forum and area designated July 2017.
Herne Hill Forum	Neighbourhood area designated December 2017. The area is partly in Lambeth and partly in Southwark.

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.

The full Section 106 Planning Obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy year-end review reports are available at the following link:

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

From 1 June 2019, Lambeth's own CIL instalments policy came into effect. The new policy supersedes the Mayor of London's CIL instalments policy and applies to development in Lambeth that commences on or after 1 June 2019. For development that commenced before 1 June 2019, the Mayor of London's CIL instalments policy continued to apply.

Details of the decision approving Lambeth's own CIL instalments policy can be found [here](#).

[Lambeth's CIL guide](#) on the website has now been updated and the policy itself is available for download [here](#).

Lambeth is undertaking a review of its CIL charging schedule. Consultation on a Preliminary Draft Revised CIL Charging Schedule took place between October and December 2018, in parallel with public consultation on the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan.

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 2017/18. Please see appendix 1 for further details of this activity.

6. Lambeth Local Plan 2015 monitoring framework: summary of performance in 2018/19

Indicator	Source of Data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2018/19
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	1,559 (London Plan)	See Lambeth Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply & Delivery 2019
IND 3(a) – Net additional dwellings in previous years	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	1,559 (London Plan)	See Lambeth Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply & Delivery 2019
IND 3(b) – Net additional dwellings for the reporting year	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	1,559 (London Plan)	See Lambeth Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply & Delivery 2019
IND 3(c) – Net additional dwellings in future years	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	1,559 (London Plan)	See Lambeth Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply & Delivery 2019
IND 3(d) – Managed delivery target	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	15,594 [2015-2025] (London Plan)	See Lambeth Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply & Delivery 2019
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	See Lambeth Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply & Delivery 2019 and Lambeth Housing

Indicator	Source of Data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2018/19
		40% of new build dwellings completed without grant	Development Pipeline Report 2018/19
		70:30 ratio of social rented to intermediate in new build affordable dwellings completed	See Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2018/19
IND 7 – Proportion of completed homes with 3 or more bedrooms	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	Not applicable	See Lambeth Housing Development Pipeline Report 2018/19
IND 8 – Gross additional wheelchair accessible homes completed	Lambeth Planning and Development Division residential development pipeline	10% (London Plan)	See London Plan AMR 16, due Summer 2020
IND 9 - Net additional student bedspaces completed	Lambeth Planning and Development Division applications database	Not applicable	See Lambeth Student Accommodation Assessment 2018/19
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 Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2018/19
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 Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2018/19
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 2018/19. See Lambeth’s latest Summary of Ground Floor Use Data

Indicator	Source of Data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2018/19
IND 15 – Net additional serviced bedrooms (visitor accommodation)	Lambeth Planning and Development Division	Indicative estimate up to 2,000 between 2015 and 2036	See Lambeth Hotels and Other Visitor Accommodation 2018/19
IND 16 – Walking mode share based on all trips originating in Lambeth	Lambeth Transport Plan monitoring returns to TfL	32% by 2026	See Travel in London Reports published by TfL
IND 17 – Cycling mode share based on all trips originating in Lambeth	Lambeth Transport Plan monitoring returns to TfL	8% by 2026	See Travel in London Reports published by TfL
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	16 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	4 out of 13 (three applications are pending consideration)
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
IND 23a – Amount of land available for additional waste management use in KIBAs	Lambeth commercial development pipeline and KIBA survey data	No less than 4 hectares	Reported separately in Lambeth Waste Evidence Base 2019
IND 24 – Amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type	Lambeth Waste records	London Plan 2016 targets: exceed recycling/ composting levels in	22% See appendix 3 for further waste data.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target (if applicable)	Performance in 2018/19
		local authority collected waste (LACW) of 50 per cent by 2020	
IND 25 – Number of Heritage Assets on ‘at risk’ register	Lambeth Planning and Development Division records	Net decrease	37
IND 26 – Number of conservation areas with up to date character appraisals	Lambeth Planning and Development Division records	100%	13 out of 62
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 Lambeth Regeneration webpage
Annual update of infrastructure schedule	Information provided by service and infrastructure agencies	Not applicable	See Lambeth 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.

	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19
Appeals Allowed	48	51	36	39	47	50	64	50	56	53
Appeals Dismissed	93	92	87	61	65	79	81	103	85	110
Mixed Outcome	5	1	4	0	1	6	1	2	2	3
Total Appeals	146	144	127	100	113	135	146	155	143	166
Allowed (%)	36	36	31	39	42	41	45	34	41	34

Source: Lambeth Planning Records

Housing

Performance against indicators IND 2 and IND3 is reported in the [Annual Position Statement: Housing Supply & Delivery 2019](#) 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 2019 and relates to financial year 2018/19. Performance against indicator IND 3 (a) and (b) and (c) for 2018/19 is also reported in the Lambeth [Housing Development Pipeline Report 2018/19](#).

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 2018/19 is reported in tables 1 and 3 of [Housing Development Pipeline Report 2018/19](#), 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.

Performance against indicator IND 9 can be found within the [Student Accommodation Pipeline Report 2018/19](#).

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 16.

Economic development

Performance against indicator IND 11 and IND 13 is reported in tables 1 and 3 of Lambeth's [Lambeth Commercial Development Pipeline 2018/19](#).

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.

Lambeth's [Summary of Ground Floor Use Data in Lambeth's Largest Town Centres](#) provides the latest data in relation to indicator IND 14 - total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'.

Lambeth's [Hotels and Other Visitor Accommodation 2018/19](#) outlines progress against IND 15 net additional serviced bedrooms (visitor accommodation).

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.

A Draft version of Lambeth's third LIP was consulted on for an 8 week period from 22nd October to 17th December 2018 alongside the Draft Consultation Lambeth Transport Strategy, and was subsequently [agreed](#) in November 2019. These two documents set out Lambeth's ambitions for transport. The third LIP covers the same period as the MTS (up to 2041), but areas such as the borough's programme of investment cover a shorter period (2019/20 - 2021/22). 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 16 is reported in TfL's [Travel in London Report 12](#).

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 following 16 parks in Lambeth have Green Flag awards:

- Archbishop's Park
- Brockwell Park
- Clapham Common
- Eardley Road Sidings Nature Reserve
- Hillside Gardens Park
- Kennington Park
- Milkwood Community Park
- Myatt's Fields Park
- Palace Road Nature Gardens
- Ruskin Park
- The Rookery, Streatham
- St. John's Churchyard, Waterloo
- St. Paul's Churchyard, Clapham
- Vauxhall Park
- Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens
- West Norwood Cemetery

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

In addition to the 16 Green Flag Award sites, four parks are Community Award winning sites:

- Brockwell Park Community Greenhouses
- Eden Community Garden
- Waterloo Green
- Windmill Gardens

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, 13 schemes were objected to in the 2018/19 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 2018/19 Bioregional reported on major applications’ progress towards relevant emissions targets for major applications. These targets are as follows:

Date Scheme received	Land Use Proposed	Relevant Target
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. During the 2018/19 financial year, 15 major schemes were approved, including one major prior approval and one certificate of existing lawful use. Eight of these approved schemes proposed mixed use schemes. Data was available for 12 of the 15 approvals. 11 out of the 12 schemes are proposed to meet their target of a 35% reduction below Part L of the 2013 building regulations on site, with one scheme proposing a carbon positive development. For further information on the environmental performance of these schemes, see appendix 2.

Waste

The council’s [Waste Evidence Base 2019](#) provides information on indicators IND 23 capacity of new waste management facilities and 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

Historic England’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 the [Lambeth Infrastructure Delivery Plan](#).

Appendix 1: Duty to co-operate activity

1. Introduction

1.1 Paragraphs 24 to 27 of the NPPF 2019 set out government expectations for maintaining effective cooperation. They state that:

- Local planning authorities and county councils (in two-tier areas) are under a duty to cooperate with each other, and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.
- 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).
- Effective and on-going joint working between strategic policy-making authorities and relevant bodies is integral to the production of a positively prepared and justified strategy. In particular, joint working should help to determine where additional infrastructure is necessary, and whether development needs that cannot be met wholly within a particular plan area could be met elsewhere.
- In order to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, strategic policymaking authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these. These should be produced using the approach set out in national planning guidance, and be made publicly available throughout the plan-making process to provide transparency.

1.2 The Planning Practice Guidance adds that:

- The duty to cooperate places a legal duty on local planning authorities and county councils in England, and prescribed public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plan and marine plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.
- 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
 - 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 need to be prepared and then maintained on an on-going basis throughout the plan making process. As a minimum, a statement needs to 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.

1.3 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

2.1 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

2.2 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.

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 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. Eleven [ALGG Area Frameworks](#) were produced which expanded on the implementation points and strategic opportunities set out in the ALGG Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). These frameworks were produced by various 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, the ALGG has since evolved to exist purely to promote the design and delivery of 'green infrastructure' across London, including biodiversity and open space provision, and it does not function as a LNP in its current role. The Greater London Authority acts as the owner of the ALGG, and the ALGG SPG and area frameworks can be obtained from the GLA [website](#).

This means that Greater London is without a LNP as of 2019, due to funding and other national policy constraints, and that responsibility for determining biodiversity and nature conservation policy at a local borough level rests with each London borough, although the Mayor of London still sets out regional policy which each borough then implements or applies through local actions.

Discussions started in 2019 between representatives of the London boroughs (via the London Boroughs Biodiversity Forum) and Natural England, the Government's nature conservation agency, as to reconstituting a cross-metropolis partnership that could provide the function similar to a LNP, especially in the light of emerging national policy on 'biodiversity net gain' and encouraging greater 'cross-borough working to accommodate opportunities for delivering biodiversity net gain on a wider geographical scale. Further development work is due to take place in early 2020 on this subject.

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.

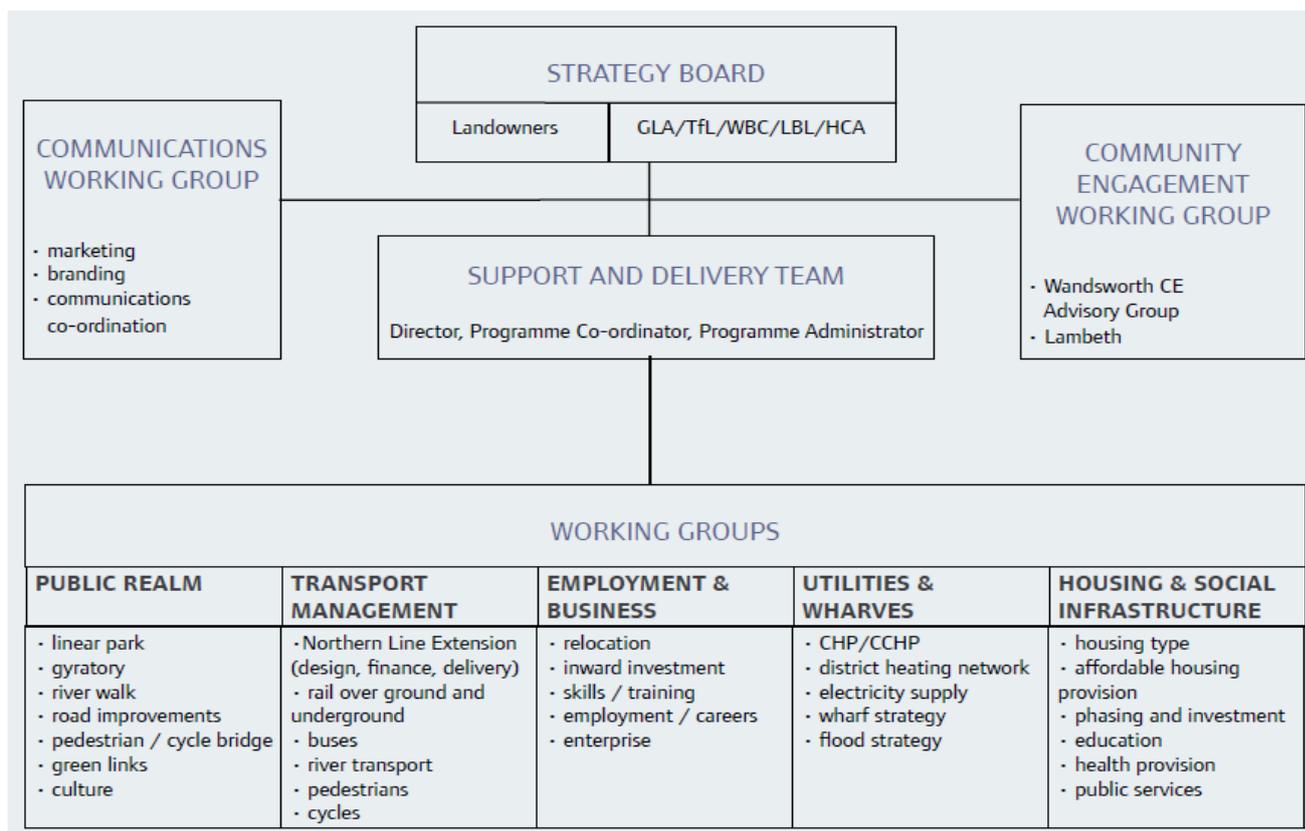
3. Formal partnerships

- 3.1 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.



- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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 2018/19

- 4.1 The following section provides a record of duty to cooperate activity between April 2018 and March 2019.

Prescribed bodies

- the Environment Agency

The Environment Agency was notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in autumn 2018. The Environment Agency provided comments which focused on flood risk and resilience, environmental infrastructure, water management, and

intensification of development. The Environment Agency said that to manage further intensification in the urban areas will require improvements to a range of infrastructure and services to meet the additional needs and avoid detrimental effects on the quality of life and the environment. Capital funding sources must be identified and a clear commitment shown to the provision of infrastructure before new housing development is allowed to proceed so as to mitigate the impact and not make any deficiencies worse. All of the Environment Agency's comments and the council officer response are viewable in the [Lambeth's Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan October 2018 Consultation Report 2019](#).

In April 2018, Lambeth notified the EA that it had undertaken an initial Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) screening assessment of the draft Kennington Oval and Vauxhall (KOV) Neighbourhood Plan (pre-submission consultation draft March 2018). Lambeth outlined that their initial assessment indicates that the draft neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects and therefore does require an Environmental Assessment. In May 2018, the EA stated that they agreed that the pre-submission consultation draft KOV neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects and therefore will require an environmental assessment.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified the EA that the South Bank and Waterloo Neighbours (SoWN) Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited the EA to make representations. Lambeth also notified the EA and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. In December 2018, the EA stated that whilst they supported the plan, the EA would wish to see it aligning with the Environment Agency Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100) Plan. It provides a plan for improving the tidal flood defence system for the period to 2100 so that current standards of flood protection are maintained or improved taking account of sea level rise. It should also seek to ensure that it reflects the riverside strategy concept and promote an integrated approach to riverside development that takes full account of future flood risk requirements and opportunities to provide wider environmental enhancements.

- Historic England

Lambeth officers met with Historic England (HE) in July 2018. Existing policies being updated as part of the Local Plan review were discussed (including tall building and views) as was Lambeth's approach to managing development in areas of the borough that could impact on the Westminster World Heritage site. Lambeth's involvement in the development of the Westminster World Heritage Site management plan was also discussed. Policies in the draft London Plan were analysed as was their link to the Mayor's Cultural Strategy.

Historic England were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in autumn 2018. Historic England provided comments in December 2018. All of Historic England's comments and the council officer response are viewable in the [Lambeth's Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan October 2018 Consultation Report 2019](#).

In April 2018, Lambeth notified HE that it had undertaken an initial Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) screening assessment of the draft KOV Neighbourhood Plan (pre-submission consultation draft March 2018). Lambeth outlined that their initial assessment indicates that the draft neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects and therefore does require an Environmental Assessment. In June 2018, HE provided comments and outlined that they agreed with the Council's conclusion that SEA would be required for this Neighbourhood Plan, due to the likely

significant environmental effects, including to heritage, which flow from the site allocation policy for the Oval Gasworks site.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified HE that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited HE to make representations. Lambeth also notified HE and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. In December 2018, HE provided comments stating that they were content that the draft plan is in general conformity with local and national policy and the “Basic Conditions”. In the event of the plan being approved HE would continue to encourage the Neighbourhood Forum to consider developing a positive strategy for the historic environment and how new development can contribute to preserving and enhancing local historic character. HE also stated they are content for the re-designation to be determined by the Council as they see fit, on the advice of their own specialist staff.

- Natural England

Natural England (NE) were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth’s regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in autumn 2018. No comments were received.

After being notified and invited to make comments by Lambeth in March 2018, Natural England provided a representation on the draft KOV Neighbourhood Plan in April 2018, stating that they had no specific comments on the draft Plan.

In April 2018, Lambeth notified NE that it had undertaken an initial Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) screening assessment of the draft KOV Neighbourhood Plan (pre-submission consultation draft March 2018). Lambeth outlined that their initial assessment indicates that the draft neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects and therefore does require an Environmental Assessment. In April 2018, Natural England stated that they have no specific comments to make regarding this consultation.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified NE that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited NE to make representations. Lambeth also notified NE and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. In December 2018, NE outlined that they did not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan but outlined advice on how neighbourhood plans should consider the natural environment.

Also see commentary above regarding Local Nature Partnerships.

- the Mayor of London

The Mayor of London was notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth’s regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in autumn 2018. The GLA, on behalf of the Mayor, provided comments on the DRLLP during the consultation. All of the Mayor’s comments and the council’s officer responses are viewable in [Lambeth’s Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan October 2018 Consultation Report 2019](#).

In November 2018, Lambeth notified the Mayor that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited him to make representations. Lambeth also notified the Mayor and invited them to make

representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. In December 2018, the Mayor provided comments on the Plan. He stated he welcomes the aspirations of the Neighbourhood Plan in positively promoting green infrastructure, walking and cycling. The Plan sets out clearly the nature of projects it wishes to invest in throughout the neighbourhood area through the use of CIL and planning obligations. However, the neighbourhood plan is largely aspirational and could be more proactive in identifying suitable sites for a range of purposes including those for housing development in order to meet the neighbourhood area indicative housing requirement of 162 dwellings a year, set out in Lambeth's draft Local Plan.

The examination in public (EiP) of the Draft London Plan started in January 2019 and Lambeth participated by providing statements on three matters – town centres, gypsies and travellers and waste.

- the Civil Aviation Authority

The CAA were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. No comments were received.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified the CAA that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited the CAA to make representations. Lambeth also notified the CAA and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

- Lambeth Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

Lambeth officers met with NHS Lambeth (CCG) and London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) in May 2018 to discuss projects on Lambeth's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).

- 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 TfL's City Planning team to discuss development related transport issues. Regarding the DRLLP, discussions focused around provision of Blue Badge and cycle parking in relation to the emerging Draft London Plan standards.

In order to develop priorities in the Transport Strategy Lambeth commissioned The Railway Consultancy to review plans and ideas for new rail infrastructure/service patterns that has been proposed. On behalf of Lambeth, The Railway Consultancy met with TfL in early summer 2018 to

discuss TfL Metorisation plans and new east/west link so that services called at Clapham Junction and Brixton.

On 30 October 2018, Lambeth officers undertook a site visit with TfL at Clapham Junction to lobby for and discuss options for providing step-free access. Officers also e-mailed other relevant TOCs – Govia Thameslink and South Eastern regarding Access for All bids (The DfT advised that local authorities speak with TOCs to get stations included on the Access for All programme) in the autumn of 2018.

TfL were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth’s regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in autumn 2018. TfL’s representations and the council officer response can be found in [Lambeth’s Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan October 2018 Consultation Report 2019](#).

In May 2018, TfL provided comments on the Draft KOV Neighbourhood Plan (after being notified and invited to by Lambeth in March), highlighting that it proposes to introduce a new protected view between the IS Building and the Oval Cricket Ground and commented that the proposed view does not have sufficient significance to its surroundings to warrant designation and that adequate supporting evidence has not been provided. TfL stated it is not feasible to restrict development to areas that do not experience persistently poor air quality, if targets for the provision of new homes are to be met. TfL supported the principle of residential-led redevelopment in the Oval Gasworks/Little Oval area with high density, medium rise building forms identified as appropriate.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified TfL that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited TfL to make representations. Lambeth also notified the Mayor and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. TfL offered no comments.

- the Marine Management Organisation

The Marine Management Organisation were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth’s regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in autumn 2018. No comments were received.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified the MMO that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited the MMO to make representations. Lambeth also notified the MMO and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

- Local Enterprise Partnership

The LEAP were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth’s regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in autumn 2018. No comments were received.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified the LEAP that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited the LEAP to make representations. Lambeth also notified the LEAP and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

5. Engagement with neighbouring boroughs

- City of London

Officers in Lambeth's planning policy team met their counterparts from the City of London once during 2018/19. This took place on 5th December 2018 to discuss each authority's progress with their respective Local Plan reviews and any other development plan documents. The parties also discussed a proposed way forward on a Statement of Common Ground, and discussed the main strategic matters requiring cooperation, including housing, economy, waste, air quality and tall buildings. Other topics discussed included neighbourhood planning.

The City of London were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. The City provided comments in December 2018, stating that they note and welcome Lambeth's proposed approach to increasing the quality of open space and green infrastructure in new developments and improving air quality. The City also welcomed the inclusion of the City of London's St Paul's Heights policy and London Views Management Framework (LVMF).

In November 2018, the City Corporation notified Lambeth of the second stage of public consultation on City Plan 2036 (Regulation 18). The City Corporation invited Lambeth to make representations. No comments were made by Lambeth.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified the City of London that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited the City to make representations. Lambeth also notified the City and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

- City of Westminster

Officers in Lambeth's planning policy team met their counterparts from the City of Westminster once during 2018/19. This took place on 5th December 2018. Officers discussed each other's progress with their respective Local Plan reviews and the development of other development plan documents. Both parties also assessed a proposed way forward on a Statement of Common Ground. Westminster envisaged having one group statement which included all of their neighbouring boroughs, whereas Lambeth stated their intention to have one bi-lateral SCG with each neighbouring borough as issues are different with each borough. Officers also discussed the main strategic matters requiring cooperation, including respective approaches to the Westminster World Heritage site, transportation of Westminster waste through Lambeth, air quality, waste, the River Thames, housing, gypsies and travellers, neighbourhood planning and infrastructure (including CIL).

The City of Westminster were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. No comments were received.

On 12th November 2018 Westminster notified Lambeth that it was consulting on its new draft City Plan under regulation 18. Lambeth submitted a response to this consultation on 21st December 2018 and focused comments of Westminster's proposed parking policy and Westminster waste-related traffic movements through Lambeth.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified the City of Westminster that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and

invited the City of Westminster to make representations. Lambeth also notified the City of Westminster and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Bromley

Officers in Lambeth's planning policy team met their counterparts from Bromley once during 2018/19. This took place on 29th November 2018. Officers discussed each other's progress with their respective Local Plan reviews and the development of other development plan documents. Both parties also assessed a proposed way forward on a Statement of Common Ground. Both parties agreed to have a bi-lateral SCG. Officers also discussed the main strategic matters requiring cooperation, including housing, gypsies and travellers, economy, waste, transport, air quality and infrastructure.

Bromley were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. Bromley provided comments in December 2018, registering its objection to the replication of the Draft London Plan housing target for Lambeth, which will inevitably increase pressure on Outer London boroughs such as Bromley.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified Bromley that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited Bromley to make representations. Lambeth also notified Bromley and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Croydon

Officers in Lambeth's planning policy team met their counterparts from Croydon once during 2018/19, on 27th November 2018. Officers discussed each other's progress with their respective Local Plan reviews and timetables for other development plan documents. Both parties also assessed a proposed way forward on a Statement of Common Ground. Lambeth proposed to have a bi-lateral SCG. Officers also discussed the main strategic matters requiring cooperation, including housing, gypsies and travellers, economy, waste, transport, air quality and infrastructure.

Croydon were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. Croydon provided comments in December 2018, noting that the DRLLP includes an increased housing target for Lambeth as set out in the emerging New London Plan (NLP) which Croydon supported. Croydon also supported policies encouraging flexible workspaces and the requirement for developments to include a proportion of affordable workspaces.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified Croydon that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited Croydon to make representations. Lambeth also notified Croydon and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Merton

Officers in Lambeth's planning policy team met their counterparts from Merton once during 2018/19. This took place on 21st November 2018 to discuss each other's progress with their respective Local Plan reviews and any other development plan documents. Both parties also assessed a proposed way forward on a Statement of Common Ground, and agreed to work on a bi-lateral statement. Strategic cross boundary matters were also discussed including housing, gypsies and travellers, economy, waste, air quality, infrastructure, flood risk and protected views.

Merton were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. No representations were received.

Lambeth were notified and invited to make representations on Merton's regulation 18 consultation on its New Local Plan in October 2018. In January 2019, Lambeth provided comments which primarily related to transport issues.

In November 2018, Lambeth notified Merton that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited Bromley to make representations. Lambeth also notified Bromley and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

- London Borough of Southwark

Officers in Lambeth's planning policy team met their counterparts from Southwark once during 2018/19. The meeting took place on 25th June 2018 and assessed how both parties were progressing with their Local Plan reviews. Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) were also discussed. Both parties also assessed a proposed way forward on a Statement of Common Ground, and agreed to work on a bi-lateral statement. Strategic cross boundary matters were also discussed including town centres, tall buildings, hotels, student accommodation, transport, CIL and MCIL. Other topics discussed included neighbourhood planning.

Southwark were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. No representations were received.

The two boroughs had ongoing engagement around the emerging draft SoWN Neighbourhood Plan as it crosses the borough boundary between the two parties. This included coordination of comments on the submission version of the draft neighbourhood plan and then the making of a joint decision to proceed to publication and examination in October 2018.

In January 2019, Southwark notified Lambeth that consultation on the New Southwark Plan Amended Policies Version would run from 25 January 2019 until 17 May 2019. Lambeth did not provide any further representations.

- London Borough of Wandsworth

Officers in Lambeth's planning policy team met their counterparts from Wandsworth once during 2018/19. The meeting took place on 21st November 2018. Officers from both parties explained how their respective Local Plan reviews were progressing and provided updated on any other forthcoming development plan documents. Both parties also assessed a proposed way forward on a Statement of Common Ground, and agreed to work on a bi-lateral statement. Strategic cross boundary matters were also discussed including green infrastructure, housing, gypsies and

travellers, economy, tall buildings and protected views, transport, air quality, waste, and infrastructure.

Wandsworth were notified and invited to make representations on Lambeth's regulation 18 consultation on its DRLLP in October 2018. In December 2018, LB Wandsworth provided comments on the Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan 2018. Wandsworth comments and Lambeth council officer responses are viewable in the [Lambeth's Draft Revised Lambeth Local Plan October 2018 Consultation Report 2019](#).

In November 2018, Lambeth notified Wandsworth that the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum had submitted a draft of the SoWN Neighbourhood Plan to Lambeth and Southwark councils and invited Wandsworth to make representations. Lambeth also notified Wandsworth and invited them to make representations on an application to re-designate the SoWN Neighbourhood Forum. No comments were received.

In December 2018, Wandsworth invited Lambeth and notified them to make representations on its Local Plan Review – Issues document. Lambeth provided comments in February 2019 relating to town centre uses outside of town centres and potential solutions to cross border transport issues.

Both authorities continue 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, including the £1 billion infrastructure investment package.

6. 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 movements outside Lambeth, including a full account of the engagement on waste planning between the WRWA five authorities, is outlined in the [Lambeth Waste Evidence Base December 2019](#).

Appendix 2: Carbon emissions in major schemes 2018/19

Permission	Type	Use	Estimated emissions (tonnes CO2/yr, Part L Building Regulations)	Estimated emissions (tonnes/CO2/yr, National Calculation Method)	Total emissions saving (tonnes/CO2/yr)	Achieves at least a 35 per cent reduction in regulated carbon dioxide emissions on-site	Total cash in lieu (per annum)
16/01847/FUL	Full	335sqm commercial	5.85	4.60	1.24	21%	N/A
		14 resi units	14.08	4.42	9.66	69%	N/A
17/03846/FUL	Full	613sqm office	14.71	8.43	6.28	43%	N/A
		24 units	36.17	23.14	13.03	36%	N/A
17/03986/FUL	Full	Offices/retail/sui generis	929.10	601.00	328.10	35%	N/A
		213 units	233.70	149.20	84.50	36%	£268,635
17/05311/EIAFUL	Full	School	48.19	35.91	12.27	25%	N/A
		125 units	181.72	89.51	92.21	51%	£114,624
17/05541/FUL	Full	Sui generis	12.20	7.70	4.50	37%	N/A
		15 units	9.60	6.10	3.50	36%	£17,228
17/05772/EIAFUL	Full	Non-resi	423.80	283.00	140.80	33%	N/A
		738 units	811.30	514.40	296.90	37%	£925,920
17/06112/FUL	Full	Commercial	11.30	7.20	4.10	36%	N/A
		64 units	78.70	50.80	27.90	35%	£91,440
16/03954/FUL	Full	Sui generis/ office/ café	1109.30	697.30	412.00	37%	
17/03034/FUL	Full	School	38.40	22.89	15.51	40%	N/A
17/03981/RG3	Full	Resource centre	117.00	90.00	27.00	23%	
18/00222/P3O	Prior Approval	Change of use - 41 dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
18/01018/FUL	Full	Commercial	2.65	5.82	-3.17	-120%	N/A
18/02597/EIAFUL	Full	Retail/commercial	279.20	179.20	100.00	36%	
		571 units	652.50	352.70	299.80	46%	£634,860
18/03602/LDCE	Certificate of existing lawful use	-	-	-	-	-	-
18/03676/FUL	Full	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Emissions (t/CO2/yr)	Savings (t/CO2/yr)	Av. Reduction	Cash-in-lieu
Total (major)	5,009.46	3,133.32	37%	
Emissions (resi)	2,017.77	1,190.27	41%	£2,052,707
Emissions (non-resi)	2,991.69	1,943.05	35%	£ -

Appendix 3: Lambeth waste figures 2018/19

Quarter	Total diverted	LACMW	Total % recycled
Q1	6,430.21	30,149.18	21.33%
Q2	6,031.26	29,099.92	20.73%
Q3	6,218.53	29,586.54	21.02%
Q4	6,517.21	28,108.33	23.19%
Q1&2	12,461.47	59,249.09	21.03%
Q1,2&3	18,680.00	88,835.63	21.03%
Q1,2,3&4	25,197.22	116,943.96	21.55%