

Brighton & Hove City Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2020/21

Heritage, Sustainability and Waste

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1. Heritage

City Plan Part One policy CP15 and retained Local Plan policies HE1-HE12 aim to ensure that the historic environment plays an integral part in the future of the city. In addition to these policies the council has also produced a Conservation Strategy and an Architectural Features Supplementary Planning Document.

There are 480 listed buildings graded I and II* in the city. There are 11 buildings graded I and II* on the current Historic England 'At Risk' register, including five listed places of worship. The number of buildings at risk has increased from 7 in 2013/14.

Six of the 33 conservation areas in the city are currently included on the Historic England 'at risk' register. This includes the Old Town and Queen's Park conservation areas. A Management Plan for the Old Town conservation area was published in November 2018¹ and a Character Statement for the Queen's Park conservation area was published in September 2018². In addition, an Article 4 Direction has been introduced for the Queen's Park conservation area which will take effect on 4 June 2022. These documents and controls will be important steps towards addressing the current threats to these areas.

Information about conservation areas and listed buildings can be accessed via the Heritage page of the council website³.

2. Sustainability

The Council declared a climate and biodiversity emergency in December 2018 and has made a commitment as a city to be carbon neutral by 2030. The implementation of planning policies in the City Plan can help achieve this commitment.

Table 1: Net New Build Housing Completions 2020/21: Proposed Sustainability Standards

	Completed new build dwellings	Percentage of completed dwellings
Reduction in carbon emissions of 19%	300	99.7%
No standard	1	0.3%
Total units	301	

BHCC 2021

Energy efficiency standards are sought through policy CP8 of the City Plan Part One **Error! Bookmark not defined.** In 2020/21 99.7 percent of new build development applications were completed with a requirement for the standard to achieve a reduction in carbon emissions of 19% (Table 1) and a water efficiency standard of not more than 110 litres per

¹ [Old Town Conservation Area Management Plan, BHCC October 2018](#)

² [Queen's Park Conservation Area Character Statement, BHCC September 2018](#)

³ <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/heritage>

person per day maximum indoor water consumption. The one development that did not meet the requirement was approved on appeal.

Only developments applying for full planning are required to submit a Sustainability Checklist, as a consequence, the energy performance of other applications such as prior approvals is not recorded. There were 1,575 new build residential units given planning approval in 2020/21 with a requirement for the standard to achieve a reduction in carbon emissions of 19% which equates to 99.7% of all new build units approved in the monitoring year.

Policy CP8 also requires that all development proposals will be expected to demonstrate how the development will facilitate on-site low or zero carbon (LZC) technologies. Applicants are asked to indicate via the Sustainability Checklist whether LZC technologies will be introduced into the development. Of the new build residential applications completed in 2020/21; 20 (48.8 percent) had indicated in their sustainability checklist that they would install LZC technologies. These developments comprised 73 percent of completed new build residential units.

The following indicators represent a selection of the relevant sustainability indicators which are reported in the Appendices to the Authority Monitoring Report 2020/21;

Sustainable Buildings

- 12% of new build residential applications approved with Sustainability checklist and completed in 2020/21 incorporated green walls and roofs.
- 1.19 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide was emitted per capita from domestic sources for energy provision in 2019; a reduction on 1.23 kilotonnes in 2018.

Sustainable Transport

- 88% of new build residential and PDSA development, approved through a full planning application, and completed 2020/21 provided cycle parking creating 1,507 spaces.
- 32% of new build residential development, approved through a full planning application, and completed 2020/21 included car free units; totaling 97 car free units.
- An estimated 287.8 kilotonnes of transport related carbon dioxide was emitted in 2019; a reduction on 292.9 kilotonnes in 2018 and 304.3 kilotonnes in 2016.

Biodiversity and Open Space

- £2,644,115 was secured through developer contributions towards the enhancement of open space or leisure in 2020/21

45% of local sites⁴ (sites designated locally for their substantive nature conservation importance, either for wildlife or geology) were in positive conservation management in 2018/19, an improvement on 32% in 2017/18⁵.

Air Quality

- The average level of nitrogen dioxide showed an improvement at all three key recording sites in the city between 2019 and 2020:

	Target	2019	2020	
Lewes Road, Brighton	40 µg/m	26.9 µg/m	18.9 µg/m	Positive trends and targets met
London Road, Brighton	40 µg/m	39.5 µg/m	30.6 µg/m	
High Street, Rottingdean	40 µg/m	32.7 µg/m	28.4 µg/m	

Flooding and Climate Change impacts

- 48% of new build residential development approved through a full planning application and completed in 2020/21 indicated that Sustainable Urban Drainage systems would be incorporated into the development

⁴ Sites designated locally for their substantive nature conservation importance, either for wildlife or geology

⁵ No data is available for 2019/20 due to a variety of restrictions relating to the Covid 19 pandemic.

3. Waste and Minerals

Brighton & Hove City Council, as a Waste and Minerals Planning Authority, provides planning policies for waste management and minerals production. The Council, working in partnership with East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority, adopted the Waste and Minerals Plan in February 2013⁶ and a Waste and Minerals Sites Plan in February 2017⁷. A review of the Waste and Minerals Plan is currently being undertaken by the Authorities, with a focus on the supply of minerals.

Waste

The main types of waste are:

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)⁸ – Household waste comprises approximately 95% of local authority collected waste, the remainder coming from sources such as street sweepings and public parks and gardens.

Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) - This is produced from shops, food outlets, businesses, and manufacturing activities and comprises about 27% of waste in the Plan Area as a whole.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) -Produced from building activity, with a considerable proportion of it is considered to be inert. CDEW comprises an estimated 51% of all waste arisings.

Other wastes - This includes hazardous waste, liquid waste (other than wastewater), and wastes arising from the agricultural sector.

The City Council monitors the quantity of local authority collected waste (LACW) but it does not directly monitor the quantity of commercial and industrial waste or construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings. The best estimate for C&I waste arisings for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2020 was 506,846 tonnes, estimates for annual arisings of CDEW can be found in the East Sussex Waste and Minerals AMR⁹.

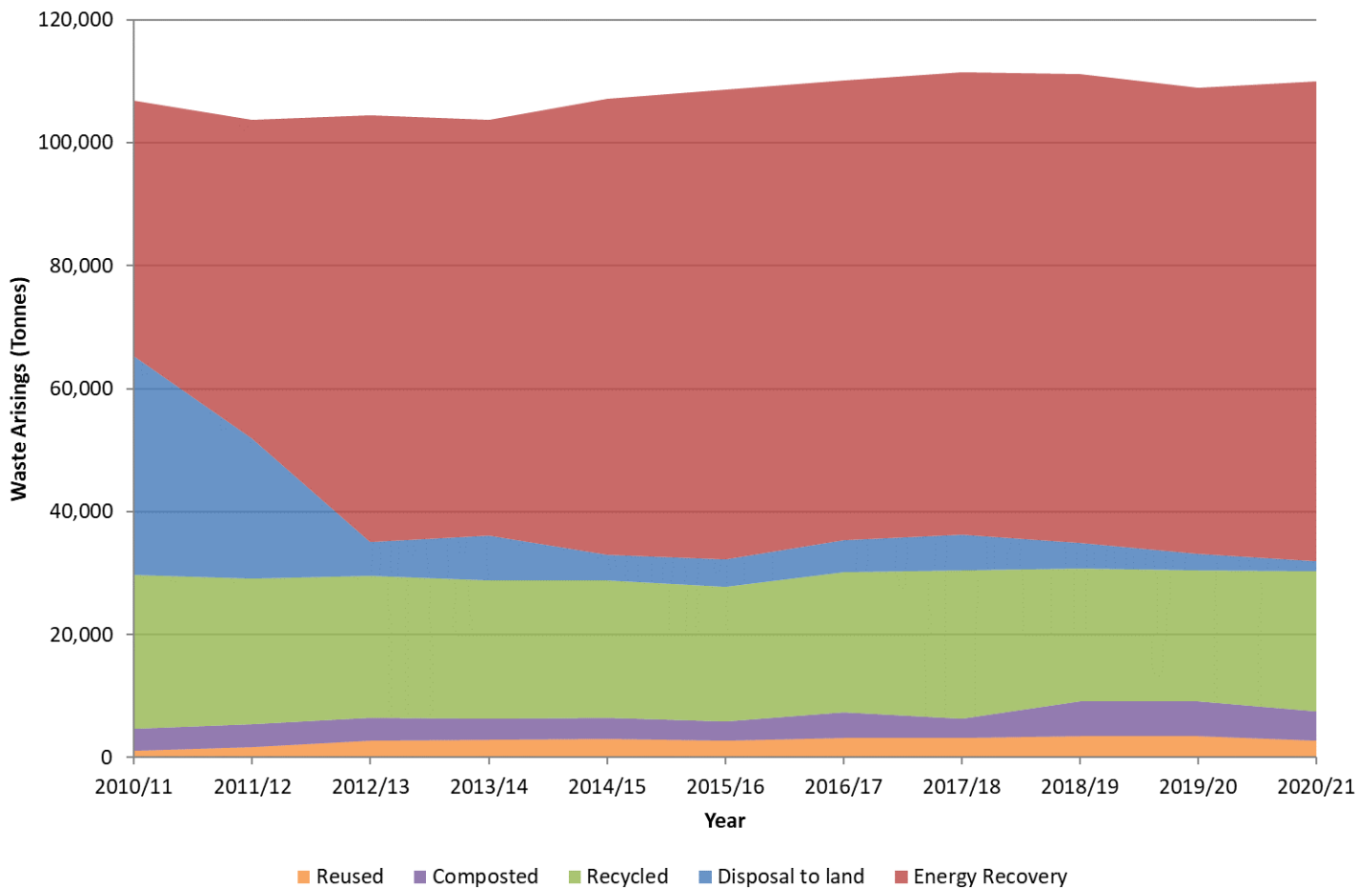
⁶ [Waste and Minerals Plan \(ESCC SDNAP BHCC Feb 2013\)](#)

⁷ [Waste and Minerals Site Plan \(ESCC SDNPA BHCC Feb 2017\)](#)

⁸ Previously recorded as Municipal Solid Waste.

⁹ [East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report](#)

Chart 1: Local Authority Collected Waste in Brighton & Hove by management type



ESCC 2021

Key figures from Chart 1:

- 110,025 tonnes of household LACW were produced in Brighton & Hove in 2020/21, an increase on the 108,894 tonnes in the previous monitoring year.
- The majority of waste (71.0%) in 2020/21 was sent for energy recovery, an increase on the previous three monitoring years and the highest figure since the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility was operational.
- the amount of landfilled waste continues to reduce and represented only 1.6 percent of all LACW which is in contrast to 59 percent sent to landfill in 2007/08.
- 27.5 percent was recycled, composted or reused, a similar proportion to recent monitoring years.

Minerals

Brighton & Hove does not have any active mineral sites and the level of production in East Sussex is very low by regional standards. Actual production figures are bound by confidentiality constraints, caused by particular commercial sensitivities due to the small number of operators in place. National policy is to increase the use of secondary and recycled aggregates as an alternative to reducing reserves of primary aggregates and this is

reflected in Waste and Minerals Plan Policy WMP3⁶. Details on aggregate capacity in the plan area and detailed figures for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove are published in supporting documents for Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review and in the East Sussex Waste and Minerals AMR⁹.

It is a requirement of the NPPF to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) to assess the demand for and supply of aggregates in their area. The latest LAA was created jointly with East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority and published in December 2020¹⁰.

¹⁰ [Local Aggregate Assessment \(ESCC SDNPA BHCC December 2020\)](#)