

**Brighton & Hove City Council**

**Authority Monitoring Report 2018/19**

**Heritage, Sustainability and Waste**

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## 1. Heritage

- 1.0.1. 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.
- 1.0.2. There are 479 listed buildings graded I and II\* in the city. There are nine buildings graded I and II\* on the current Historic England 'At Risk' register (2018/19), which is two percent of all grade I and II\* listed buildings in the city. The number of buildings at risk has increased from 7 in 2013/14. There are four grade I listed buildings on the 'At Risk' register and five listed places of worship.
- 1.0.3. 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 2018<sup>1</sup> and a Character Statement for the Queen's Park conservation area was published in September 2018<sup>2</sup>; these documents will be important steps towards addressing the current threats to these areas.
- 1.0.4. Information about conservation areas and listed buildings can be accessed via the Heritage page of the council website<sup>3</sup>.

## 2. Sustainability

- 2.0.1. The council's commitment towards securing high sustainability standards is set out in City Plan Part One<sup>4</sup> policy CP8 'Sustainable Buildings' and provides policy on sustainability standards equivalent to the previous code for sustainable homes<sup>5</sup> level 4 standard;
  - Energy - 19% reduction in CO2 emissions over Part L Building Regulations requirements (2013)
  - Water - 'Optional' water standards: 110 litres/person/day
- 2.0.2. In March 2015 the requirement for any level of the code for sustainable homes was removed by a Written Ministerial Statement although the standard remained for those developments with a condition requiring a code for sustainable homes certificate until an application was made to vary the condition. The data presented in this monitoring report continues to reflect the transition from code for sustainable homes standards to the new energy efficiency standards within the City Plan Part One<sup>4</sup>. In 2018/19 almost all of the

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> [Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One \(March 2016\)](#)

<sup>5</sup> [2010 to 2015 government policy: energy efficiency in buildings, Appendix 7; MHCLG 2015](#)

new build developments completed in the monitoring year with a requirement for the inclusion of sustainability standards were completed with a requirement for the new standard. One was completed without the standard being required by condition and had been allowed at 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 approval is not recorded.

**Net New Build Housing Completions 2018/19: Proposed Sustainability Standards**

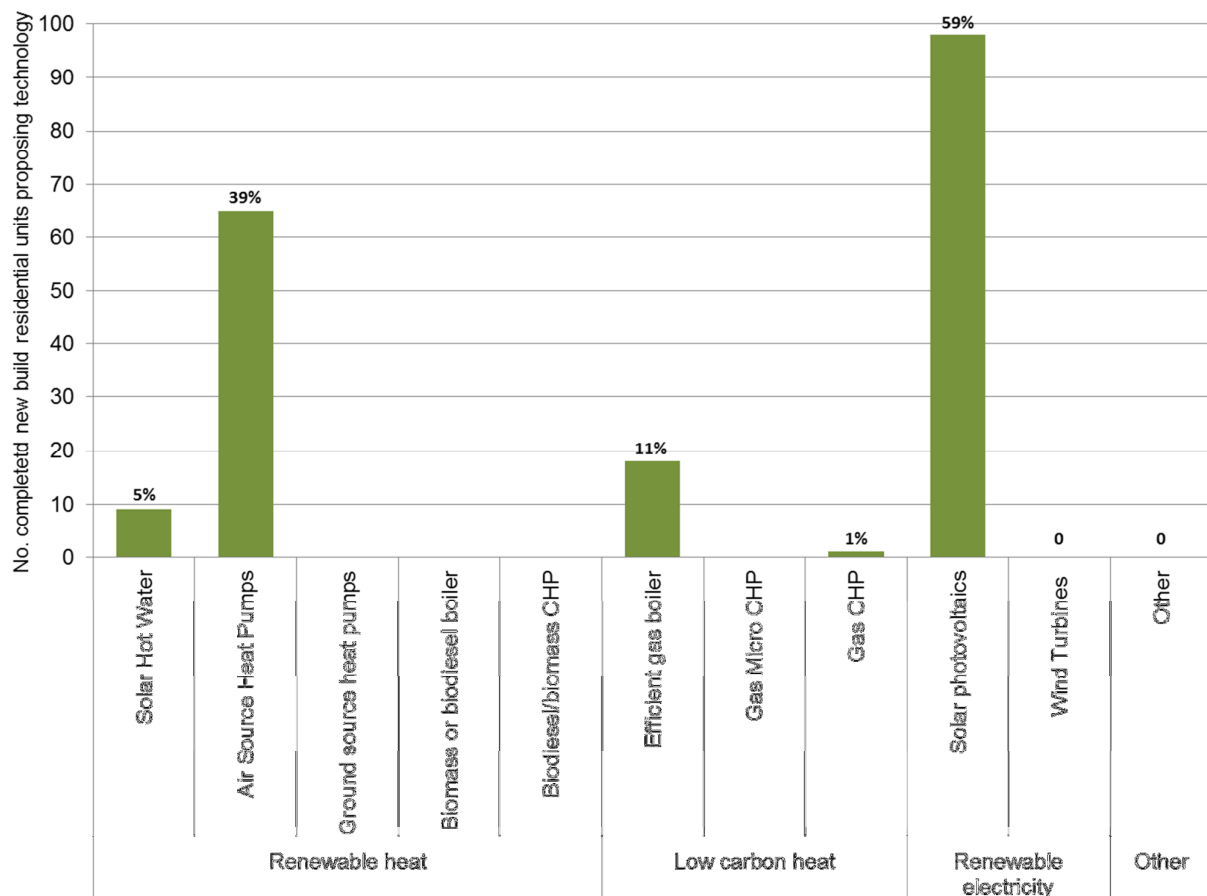
	Completed new build dwellings	% of completed dwellings
Reduction in carbon emissions of 19%	142	85%
Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	23	14%
Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	1	0.5%
No standard	1	0.5%
<b>Total units</b>	<b>167</b>	

**BHCC Sustainability Checklist 2019**

2.0.3. Policy CP8 of the City Plan Part One<sup>4</sup> 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 2018/19; 19 of 44 (43%) had indicated in their sustainability checklist that they would install LZC technologies. All developments in 2018/19 introducing LZC technologies proposed to do so through either the installation of efficient gas boilers or solar photovoltaics although one development of 65 units also proposed air source heat pumps (Chart 1).



**Chart 1: Low and zero carbon technologies proposed in completed units 2018/19**



**BHCC Sustainability Checklist 2019**

### 3. Waste and Minerals

3.0.1. 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 2013<sup>6</sup> and a Waste and Minerals Sites Plan in February 2017<sup>7</sup>. A review of the Waste and Minerals Plan is currently being undertaken by the Authorities, with a focus on the supply of minerals.

#### 3.1 Waste

3.1.1. The main types of waste are:

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

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

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

<sup>8</sup> Previously recorded as Municipal Solid Waste.

**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.

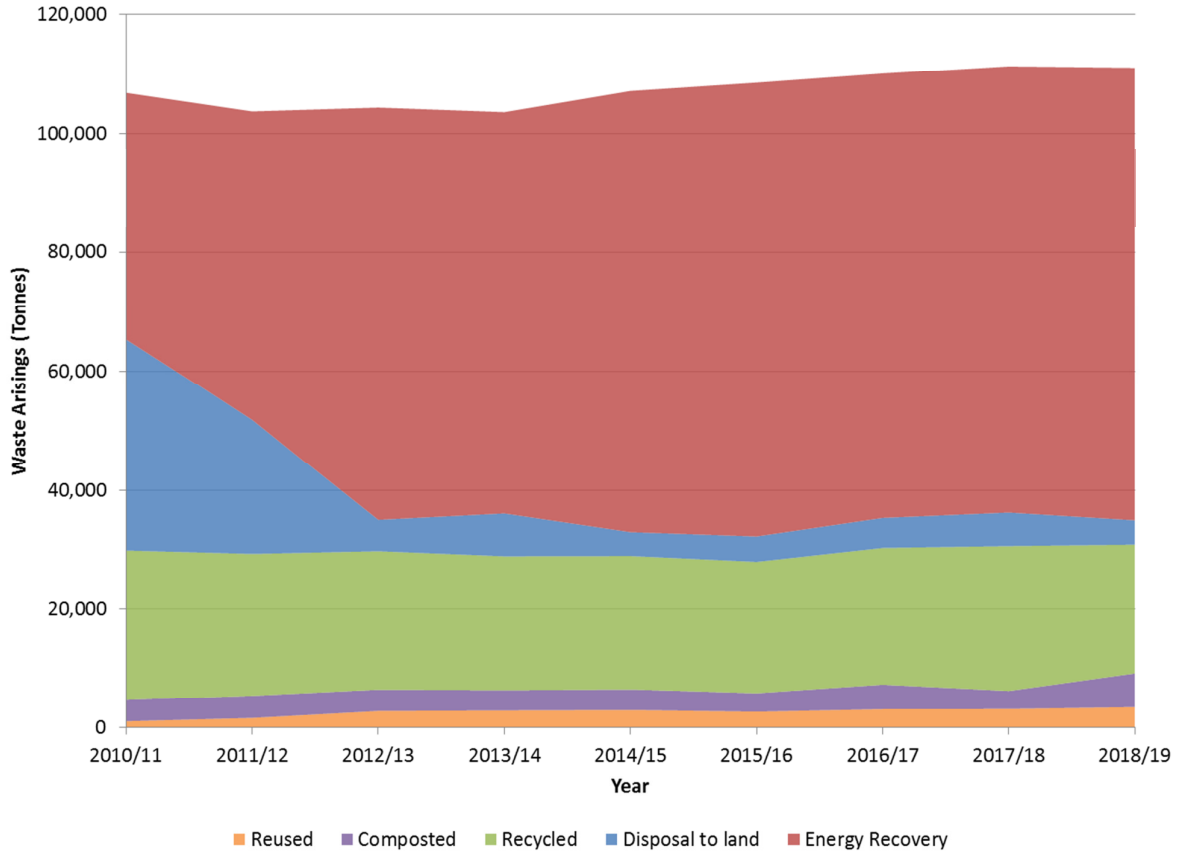
- 3.1.2. The City Council monitors the quantity of local authority collected waste (LACW) but it does not directly monitor the quantity of commercial and industrial waste or construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings. The best estimate for C&I waste arisings for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove in 2018 was 516,420 tonnes, the best estimate for annual arisings of CDEW remains 906,000 tonnes. Further detail on these waste streams and commentary on the Plan Area as a whole can be found in the East Sussex Waste and Minerals AMR<sup>9</sup>.
- 3.2.2 There were 111,179 tonnes of household LACW arising in Brighton & Hove in 2017/18, a reduction on the 110,420 tonnes in the previous monitoring year. The majority of waste (68.5%) in 2018/19 was sent for energy recovery, a slight increase on the previous two monitoring years. As a consequence the amount of landfilled waste continues to reduce and represented only four percent of all LACW which is in contrast to 59 percent sent to landfill in 2007/08. Over a quarter of waste arisings (27%) were recycled, composted or reused; a similar proportion to recent monitoring years. The proportion of recycled waste reduced to 19 percent, after an increase in the previous monitoring year, but re-use and composting increased; five percent of waste was composted in 2018/19. The Local Authority will continue to take steps to encourage waste minimisation and the movement of waste management up the waste hierarchy.



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<sup>9</sup> [East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report](#)

**Chart 2: Local Authority Collected Waste Arisings in Brighton & Hove by management type**



**ESCC 2019**

## 3.2 Minerals

- 3.2.1 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 WMP3<sup>6</sup>. Background work undertaken indicates that capacity in the plan area for secondary and recycled aggregates is currently around 310,000 tonnes per annum. Current secondary/recycled aggregates facilities in the plan area and further explanation and detailed figures for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove can be found in the East Sussex Waste and Minerals AMR<sup>9</sup>.
- 3.2.2. 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 2019 LAA was created jointly with East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority and was published in December 2019<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> [Local Aggregate Assessment \(ESCC SDNPA BHCC December 2019\)](#)