

amr

authority monitoring report

2016-2017

Heritage,
Sustainability
and Waste



planning and
building control



Brighton & Hove
City Council

Brighton & Hove City Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2016/17

Heritage, Sustainability and Waste

Contents

1. Heritage	2
2. Sustainability	2
3. Waste and Minerals	4

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 479 listed buildings graded I and II* in the city. There are ten buildings on the current Historic England 'At Risk' register (2016/17), 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 three Grade 1 listed buildings on the 'At Risk' register and five listed places of worship. Both the Old Town and Queens Park conservation areas are currently included on the Historic England 'at risk' register. A Character Statement for the Old Town Conservation Area¹ was adopted in 2016/17 and a Management Plan for the area is now being produced. A draft Character Statement for the Queens Park conservation area is also being prepared. These documents will be important steps towards addressing the current threats to the areas.

Information about conservation areas and listed buildings can be accessed via the Heritage page of the council website².

2. Sustainability

In March 2015 the requirement for any level of the Code for Sustainable Homes was removed by a Written Ministerial Statement. The council's commitment towards securing high sustainability standards is set out in City Plan Part One policy CP8 'Sustainable Buildings' and provides policy on sustainability standards. New energy and water efficiency standards were produced by the Planning Authority for new housing, to be secured by condition;

- Energy - 19% reduction in CO2 emissions over Part L Building Regulations requirements (2013)
- Water - 'Optional' water standards: 110 litres/person/day

These energy efficiency and water efficiency standards are equivalent to the outgoing Code for sustainable homes level 4.

The code for sustainable homes standard remains for those developments with a condition requiring a Code for Sustainable Homes certificate until an application is made to vary the condition. Since the new standard was introduced all approved applications included the condition requiring this standard. The data presented in this monitoring report reflects the transition from Code for Sustainable Homes standards to the new energy efficiency standards. 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.

¹ [Old Town Conservation Area Character Statement \(BHCC March 2017\)](#)

² <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/heritage>

In 2016/17 five new build residential units were completed after proposing to build to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 5, all of which were approved before the change of standards was introduced. There were 45 new residential units completed in the monitoring year with a requirement for the new standard.

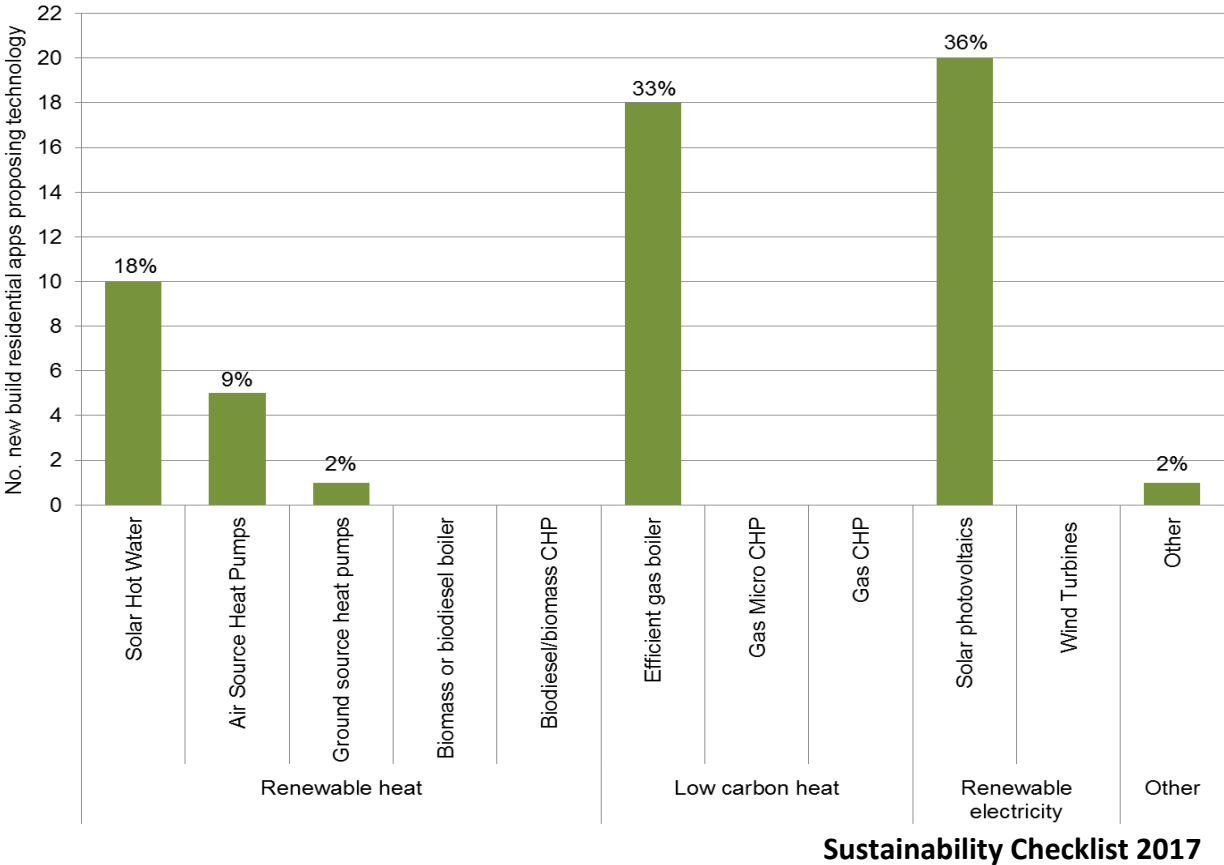
Net New Build Housing Completions 2016/17: Proposed Sustainability Standards

	Completed new build dwellings	% of completed dwellings
Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	52	27.08%
Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	90	46.88%
Code for Sustainable Homes Level 5	5	2.60%
Reduction in carbon emissions of 19%	45	23.44%
Total units	192	

BHCC Sustainability Checklist

Policy CP8 of the City Plan Part One requires all development proposals 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 2016/17; 35 of 50 (70%) had proposed to install LZC technologies. The majority of developments introducing LZC technologies do so through the installation of efficient gas boilers or solar photovoltaics (Chart 1).

Chart 1: Low and zero carbon technologies proposed in completed units 2016/17



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 2013³. The three Authorities have now prepared a Waste and Minerals Sites Plan which adopted in February 2017. The Sites Plan identifies locations where new facilities required to meet the future need for waste recycling and recovery infrastructure could be developed. This is important as this provides communities and the waste and minerals industry certainty about where waste and minerals development can take place.

3.1 Waste

The main types of waste are:

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)⁴ – 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 2016 was 556,393 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 AMR⁵.

There were 110,140 tonnes of household LACW arising in Brighton & Hove in 2016/17⁵, an increase on the 108,601 tonnes in the previous monitoring year. The majority of waste (68%) in 2016/17 was sent for energy recovery, a reduction on the previous monitoring year. As a consequence landfilled waste was only five percent of all LACW in the monitoring year; it comprised 59 percent in 2007/08. Over a quarter of waste arisings (27%) were recycled, composted or reused; a similar proportion to recent monitoring years and the proportion of recycled waste increased slightly to 21 percent. The Local Authority will

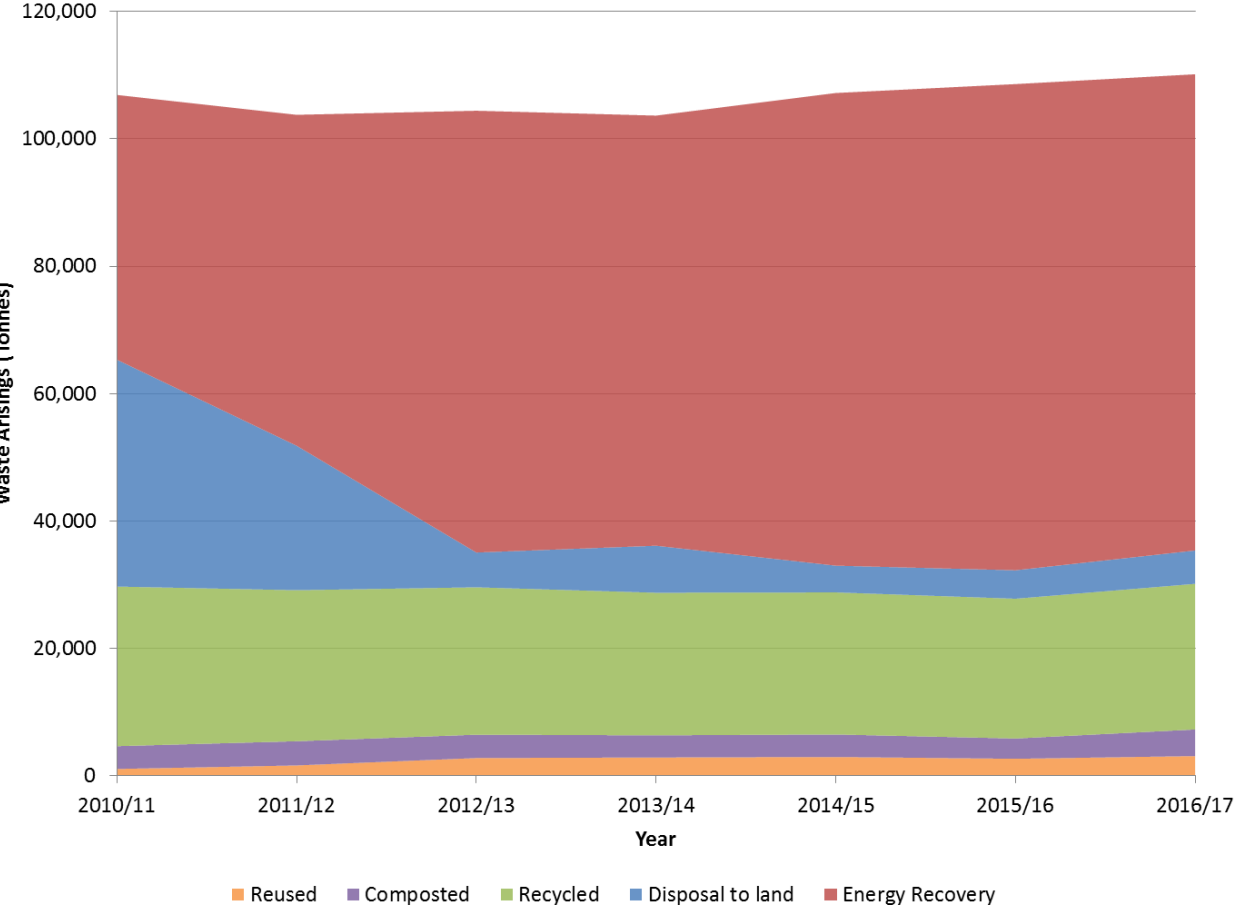
³ [Waste and Minerals Plan \(ESCC SDNAP BHCC Feb 2013\)](#)

⁴ Previously recorded as Municipal Solid Waste.

⁵ [East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report 2016/17](#)

continue to take steps to encourage waste minimisation and the movement of waste management up the waste hierarchy.

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



ESCC 2017

3.2 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 WMP3³. 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 AMR 2016/17⁵.

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 2017 LAA was created jointly with East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority and was published in December 2017⁶.

⁶ [Local Aggregate Assessment \(ESCC SDNPA BHCC December 2017\)](#)



**Brighton & Hove
City Council**