

Brighton & Hove City Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2023/24

Heritage, Sustainability and Waste

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1. Heritage

City Plan Part One Policy CP15 and City Plan Part 2 (Policies DM26 to DM32) all aim to ensure that the historic environment plays an integral part in the future of the city. In addition to these policies, the Conservation Strategy clarifies the council's responsibilities and reaffirms its commitment to the conservation of the city's historic assets conservation including a programme of action for the future management of the city's historic built environment. A review of the Conservation Strategy commenced in 2024.

There are 480 Listed Buildings graded I and II* in the city. There are 10 buildings graded I and II* on the current Historic England 'At Risk' Register 2024, including five listed places of worship. The number of buildings at risk has decreased by one since the previous year, as Saltdean Lido (grade II*) was removed from the list following completion of its restoration programme.

Five of the 34 conservation areas in the city are currently included on the Historic England 'At Risk' register. These are:

- Benfield Barn
- East Cliff
- Old Town
- Sackville Gardens
- Valley Gardens

Since 2017, the Royal Pavilion Gardens, which is a grade II registered park and garden, has remained on the At-Risk Register. In January 2024, the council and Brighton & Hove Museums received a National Lottery Heritage Fund grant to restore the gardens and improve facilities. Once complete, this will help with the aim of removing the Royal Pavilion Gardens from the At-Risk Register.

In January 2024, councillors approved a new Character Statement for the College Conservation Area which will help address threats to the architectural and historic features in this area.

In July 2024, technical guidance for improving energy saving and sustainability in conservation areas and listed buildings in Brighton & Hove was published in accordance with the latest guidance Note 18 from Historic England.

Information about conservation areas and listed buildings can be accessed via the Heritage page of the council website¹.

¹ <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/planning/heritage>

2. Sustainability

The Council declared a Climate and Biodiversity Emergency in December 2018 and has made a commitment as a city to become carbon neutral by 2030. The implementation of planning policies in the City Plan can help achieve this commitment.

Energy efficiency standards are sought through Policy CP8 of the City Plan Part One. In 2023/24, 63% of new build residential completions were completed with a requirement for the standard to achieve a reduction in carbon emissions of 19% (Table 1)

Table 1: Net New Build Housing Completions 2023/24: Proposed Sustainability Standards

	Completed new build dwellings	Percentage of completed dwellings
Reduction in carbon emissions of 19%	536	63%
No standard	318	37%
Total units	854	100%

Only developments applying for full planning are required to submit a Sustainability Checklist, consequently, the energy performance of other applications such as prior approvals are not recorded.

There were 804 new residential units permitted in 2023/24, of which 678 units were new build, with 98% indicating to achieve a reduction in carbon emissions of 19%.

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 approved in 2023/24; 34% indicated in the sustainability checklist that LZC technologies would be installed.

The following indicators further demonstrate planning policy performance in terms of sustainability. These indicators are also reported in the Appendices, with reference to the relevant planning policy.

Sustainable Buildings

- 6% of new build residential applications approved with Sustainability checklist and completed in 2023/24 incorporated green walls and roofs.

Sustainable Transport

- 55% of new build residential and PDSA development, approved through a full planning application, and completed 2023/24 provided cycle parking creating 995 spaces.
- 12% of new build residential development, approved through a full planning application, and completed 2023/24 included car free units, totaling 60 car free units.
- An estimated 259.8 kilo tonnes of transport-related greenhouse gases was emitted in 2022; a minor reduction on 259.6 kilo tonnes in 2021.

Open Space

- £895,662.00 was secured through developer contributions towards 'recreation' in 2023/24, which includes contributions towards open space and leisure.

Flooding and Climate Change impacts

- 10% of new build residential development approved through a full planning application and completed, indicated that Sustainable Urban Drainage systems would be incorporated into the development

3. Waste and Minerals

Brighton & Hove City Council is a Waste and Minerals Planning Authority and works in partnership with East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority on waste and minerals planning policy. The Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP) prepared by the three Authorities comprises the Waste and Minerals Plan² (adopted 2013) and Waste and Minerals Sites Plan³ (adopted 2017). A Revised Policies Document which updates some of the policies in the WMLP was adopted in October 2024.

A revised timetable for a full review of the WMLP will be published in the council's forthcoming Local Development Scheme update.

Waste

The main types of waste are:

- **Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)** – 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 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 2018 was 516,420 tonnes, the best estimate for annual arisings of CDEW remains 906,000 tonnes. Further detail can be found in the East Sussex Waste and Minerals Annual Monitoring Report⁴ 2019/23. An updated Monitoring Report from East Sussex is expected to be published in March/April 2025.

² [Waste and Minerals Plan \(ESCC, SDNPA, BHCC, Feb 2013\)](#)

³ [Waste and Minerals Site Plan \(ESCC, SDNPA, BHCC, Feb 2017\)](#)

⁴ [East Sussex Annual Monitoring Report](#)

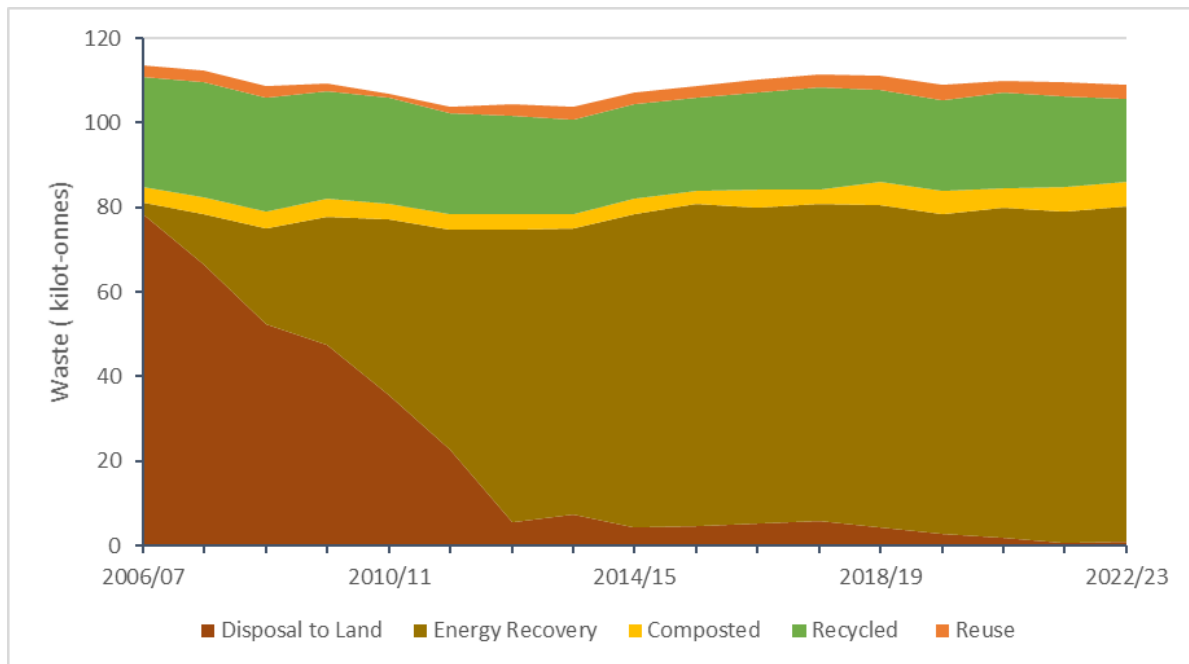


Figure 1: Local Authority Collected Waste in Brighton and Hove by management type – (ESCC, 2023)

Key figures for Local Authority Collected Waste in Brighton and Hove are:

- 108,860 tonnes of household LACW were produced in Brighton & Hove in 2022/23, a reduction on the 109,479 tonnes in the previous monitoring year.
- Most of the waste (73%) in 2022/23 was sent for energy recovery, a slight increase on the previous three monitoring years.
- Only 0.85% of LACW was sent to landfill which contrasts with 59% sent to landfill in 2007/08.
- 28% was recycled, composted, or reused, a similar proportion to recent monitoring years

Minerals

Brighton & Hove does not have any active mineral extraction sites, however the minerals wharves at Shoreham Harbour are of strategic importance for the landing of marine-won sand and gravel for use in the construction industry in Brighton & Hove and elsewhere.

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 LAA is produced jointly with East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority. The most recent assessment was published in May 2022.